

❖ ESR 5

Mapping Masculinity in the Funerary Sphere

by Gabriël de Klerk
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Applying modern gender theory to the world of the ancients might seem impractical at first glance – inappropriate even. Will modern approaches not depreciate the lived experiences of men and women in ancient times? How does one even begin to apply such theories – concepts that have been bluntly borrowed from the fields of anthropology and sociology – to the seemingly unrelated study of epigraphy? While I will not be able to answer these questions right here and now, they are worthy of mention and consideration. For now, it might be most interesting to briefly discuss the topic of my thesis, to go into detail about why epigraphy is suited for the study of ancient masculinity, and to give an example of how such a study is performed.

My thesis, in short

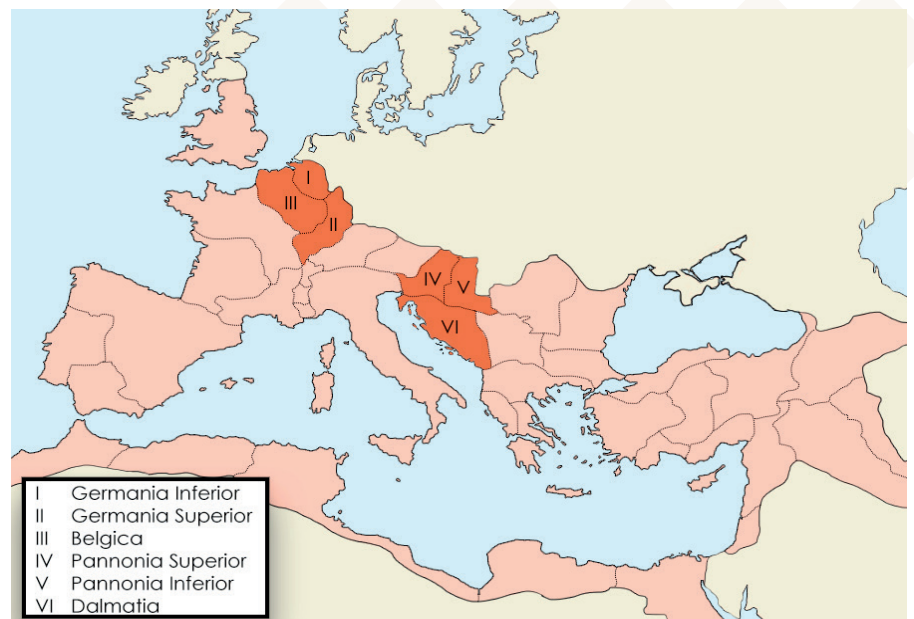
My thesis's aim is to highlight which expressions of masculinity were dominant within the Roman funerary sphere, how these expressions differed, and to what extent they appealed to broader ancient Roman concepts of hegemonic masculinity. The theoretical conceptualisation of my thesis rests on the studies of Raewyn Connell, Joan Scott, and Judith Butler. Their theories and understandings of gender and masculinity have shaped how this thesis wishes to approach these themes. The funerary sphere will be studied by compiling a corpus from the Roman provinces of Germania Inferior and Superior, Belgica, Dalmatia, and Pannonia Inferior and Superior. Each verse inscription found within the geographical boundaries of these provinces has been studied regarding its suitability for the corpus: only those verse inscriptions that are dated to between the 1st and 3rd century CE, derive from the funerary context, are of non-Christian nature, are not 'instrumenta domestica', and are dedicated to a male have made the final cut. What is left is a very concise, yet diverse, corpus ranging far in terms of geographical and temporal span.

The 'masculine turn'

The study of masculinity is a relatively new subject in academia, especially within the field of ancient studies. It only emerged in the Western scholarly tradition after the resurgence of the second-wave feminism in the 1960s and 1970s and post-structuralist studies of (homo)sexuality in the 1970s and 1980s. Scholars started to approach sexuality, and subsequently sexual identities and gendered roles, as being socially constructed rather than biologically determined. Interest, at first, primarily centered around femininity and homosexuality. However, the shift towards an interest in the specific study of men started to occur in literary studies and the social sciences in the 80s and finally reached the study of the ancient Roman world from the 90s onward.

This 'masculine turn' within ancient gender studies has predominantly focused (and to a certain extent still does focus) on the literary sources on the Romans. Much more than any other source type, literary

evidence is chosen to study ancient attitudes towards what it meant to be a man in the Roman West. Epigraphic sources are, apart from a minimal amount of references in sourcebooks on ancient masculinity, completely omitted from the field. This is, in my opinion, a missed opportunity given the fact that epigraphy has been used extensively within the field of ancient social history – a field of which gender studies most certainly is part. One cannot imagine research on the Roman family without the prosopographical information found in funerary inscriptions, and studies into culture contact rely on linguistic and ethnic markers found in inscriptions throughout the Empire – not to mention the importance of dedicatory inscriptions for the study of social institutions such as the Imperial cult or local administration. Yet within ancient masculinity studies, epigraphy is still treated as the odd man out. It is my opinion that, for all their intents and purposes, inscriptions are extremely suitable for the study of expressions of ancient masculinity, as will be demonstrated below.



Map of the Roman Empire; relevant provinces are highlighted in red. © G. de Klerk.

A tear-jerking epitaph

A beautiful epitaph – and a prime example for this article – is AE 1995, no. 1232. It features a funerary stele dedicated between 1 and 42 CE to a person called Lucius Mummius in the Roman settlement of Tilurium (Dalmatia). The limestone monument contains three separate inscriptions and is further adorned with two griffins, the head of a young man, perhaps Attis, and nine military medals (phalerae). The monument immediately captures the attention of the audience through its significant size (h. 174 cm) and the invocation of the military insignia, the latter alluding to Mummius's military career as retold in the first inscription. The head of Attis (?) that features in the triangular pediment atop the inscription is characterised by a flat cap, probably supposed to depict a



Funerary stele of Mummius, AE 1995, 1232 = lupa.at/21465. Sinj, Muzej Cetinske krajine. © Ante Verzotti.

Phrygian cap. The extraneous cap-depiction probably referred to the region in the Eastern Empire from which Mummius originated.

What makes this inscription particularly interesting for my research, however, is the fact that the dedicator, Marcus Cornelius Chrestus, refers to their friendship in two instances: once in the verse inscription of the epitaph as he describes the monument to signify the 'pignus' of their friendship, another time more implicitly through the invocation of the participle 'lachrimans', here inscribed more unusually as 'lachrymans'. The dedicator, who does not inform us about the nature of his bond with the deceased (were they family, colleagues, or former master and freedman?), chooses to commemorate the profundity of their friendship through the display of emotion, in particular the act of crying. This, on its own, is not an uncommon feature and is attested elsewhere in Dalmatia to memorialise children and spouses. Nonetheless, the act of crying as a male over a male is not displayed on any other epitaph from the province, which makes this particular epitaph an exceptional specimen at-

testing to masculine affection not found elsewhere within its local and provincial funerary space.

The uniqueness and significance of this expression of emotion are emphasised even more so because the epitaph otherwise shares a lot of similarities with epitaphs found in Tilurium: three other verse inscriptions, also dedicated to soldiers of the 7th legion, were found within the boundaries of the settlement. These, as well as many other stelae with prose epitaphs located in Tilurium, share the same military iconography found on Mummius's monument, leading to suggestions that all derive from the same workshop. However, it remains to be seen how exceptional the public display of affection between Chrestus and Mummius was. The significance of this particular display of masculinity can only be substantiated through further research into similar epitaphs found elsewhere in the Roman Empire, which my thesis, among other goals, aims to fulfill.



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ESR 5

L(ucius) Mummius L(uci)
F(ilius) Fab(ia) Ancyra
miles leg(ionis) VII
ann(or)um XXXVI
stipend(iorum) XVI
h(ic) s(itus) est

Arma bis octonis felicia qui tulit annis,
hic situs est fato Mummius ipse suo.
Si sapiunt obiti data munera percipis am(pla)
et recipis nostrae pignus amicitiae.
Hoc tibi cum titulo posuit Cornelius Chrestus
et dixit lachrymans sit tibi terra levis

M(arcus) Cornelius M(arci) l(ibertus)
Chrestus pos(u)it

“Here lies Lucius Mummius, son of Lucius, enrolled in the Fabia tribe, from the city of Ancyra, a soldier of Legio VII who lived 36 years and served 16 years.

Here rests by his own fate Mummius who bore fortunate weapons two times for eight years. If the deceased are aware of the gifts given to them, then you see them wealthy and receive the vow of our friendship. This inscription has been left to you by Cornelius Chrestus, and weeping he said: “May you rest in peace.”

Placed by Marcus Cornelius Chrestus, freedman of Marcus.”

(translation by D. Tončinić, “Monuments of Legio VII in the Roman Province of Dalmatia” [Split 2011], 73)

❖ ESR 6

War and Peace. Military Lives and Identities in Latin Verse Inscriptions

by Penelope Faithfull
Universität Wien

Under the supervision of Professor Peter Kruschwitz at the University of Vienna, with Professor Sabine Lefebvre, from the Université de Bourgogne, as my co-supervisor, my research intends to depict the reality of the Roman army, what it was like for those who were connected to it either through recruitment or relation, by examining the most intensely personal and individual aspect of written language: poetry.

Introduction

In modern media, the army is perceived as homogenous and uniform, whereas the reality was quite different. Men were recruited from all over the Roman Empire, some citizens, others with the promise of citizenship that came from serving in the army, and although they joined a highly disciplined, and uniformly structured, environment, they kept their cultural and social heritage. This is not only demonstrated in how legions and auxiliary units were raised, but also in their verse inscriptions. Although those in the Roman military who erected verse inscriptions were expressing themselves in a typically Roman way, i.e. by using Latin and perpetuating the 'epigraphic habit', within these inscriptions they expressed cultural and social aspects of life which were indicative of their origins and how they retained them.

Examining these verse inscriptions allows us to understand how those in the Roman military, and those closest to them, understood their place within, and without, the Roman Empire, and why they felt comfortable with expressing themselves, ostensibly, in the way in which the society who had likely conquered their own expressed itself. Not only that, but the Roman army is recognised as being an agent of spreading Roman culture to the rest of the Empire

whilst not being entirely composed of native Italian soldiers. Like the functioning of the Roman army itself, verse inscriptions both allow an individual to be placed within wider society, through the use of common themes and epigraphic *topoi*, as well as emphasising the individuality of the person they celebrate. Also like verse inscriptions, the Roman army allowed an individual to keep their identity, founded upon their origins, whilst also placing them into the highly rigid, de-personalising culture that is a militaristic society.

Summary of my research so far ...

I spent the first months of my PhD gathering data, with a broad criteria of: they had to be military related, verse, and fall between the dates of 27 BC into Late Antiquity, with no restrictions on location. Then, I narrowed down my criteria to make my data set more manageable. My definition of the Imperial period is now between 27 BC and 235 AD, although I have also included inscriptions which have only been dated to the third century AD, because whilst they could post date 235 AD, like Schrödinger's Cat, they also could pre date it. Also, only Latin, or bilingual Latin and Greek, inscriptions were included.

Further deductions were made, for example: as some inscriptions have been identified as 'military' based upon external factors, such as location, only inscriptions which have a military connection within the verse inscription were included; inscriptions deemed too fragmentary to be able to provide any meaningful analysis were discounted; the definitions of some ranks changed over time, so those which were not classified as military within the time period specified were removed. I gathered data from all over the Roman Empire and from all ranks to give a ho-

listic picture of the imperial Roman army; not every rank in the Roman army has been represented within these inscriptions, and it will be interesting to see if there is a correlation between rank and creation of inscriptions. Men from the Roman navy were also included because this was not separate from the Roman army in the same way the navy and army are today.

Having completed my data gathering, I now have approximately 150 inscriptions within my data set. An example of one of these inscriptions is a votive inscription by a military tribune serving in the post of a prefect, believed to have been in the *Cohors I Hamiorum Sagittiorum Syriaca*, from the Severan period, found in Carvoran, England. This was the very first



Votive inscription from Carvoran, CIL VII.759.
Newcastle upon Tyne, Great North Museum: Hancock.
M. Schumacher, *Die Carmina Latina Epigraphica des römischen Britannien* (2012), 119 (photo).

Imminet Leoni Virgo caelesti situ
 spicifera, iusti in|ventrix, urbium conditrix; |
 ex quis muneribus nosse con|tigit deos.
 ergo eadem mater divum, | Pax, Virtus, Ceres,
 Dea Syria, | lance vitam et iura pensitans. |
 in caelo visum Syria sidus ed|dit
 Libyae colendum; inde | cuncti didicimus. |
 ita intellexit numine inductus | tuo
 Marcus Caecilius Do|natianus, militans
 tribunus | in praefecto dono principis.

“Ear-bearing Virgo, in her position, is near to heavenly
 Leo, inventress of the law, foundress of cities;
 From these gifts she touched knowledge of the gods.
 Therefore that same one: the mother of the gods, Peace, Virtus, Ceres,
 The Goddess Syria, weighs out life and laws with her scales.
 Syria begat the constellation, having been seen in the sky,
 Which must be worshipped by Libya; we all were taught from that.
 In this way, introduced by your divine will, Marcus
 Caecilius Donatianus, serving as a tribune
 In the post of a prefect as a gift of the emperor, understood.”
 (translation by P. F. E. Faithfull)

Latin verse inscription I encountered, and was an inspiration for my interest in Latin epigraphy, as I realised the intricacy and beauty of the language presented in Latin verse inscriptions.

I am now able to carry out my analysis in a philological, historical, social and cultural manner, seeking to investigate how my data can contribute towards answering my research questions and objectives. Whilst, of course, not neglecting the fact that they are inscriptions too, which come with their own requirements for analysis.

Led by the data, I sorted my discussion by themes, some of which require a close, in depth analysis of each inscription. But there are other themes, which are more general, require a broader, less intensely focused approach on each individual inscription. Both approaches allow for the holistic individual- and world-view this study seeks to understand and demonstrate. For each theme, I am creating graphs and tables summarising the data and obtaining quantitative data from this qualitative data set, for example rank, origin of the soldier, date, location and type of verse. As examining ideas of masculinity is a key aspect of this research, analysis

of how this is demonstrated in military verse inscriptions is discussed throughout this study.

Final thoughts

Although it may be impossible to understand the everyday experience of the Roman soldier solely through verse inscriptions, it is possible to gain an understanding of their lived experience, of how they saw the world and how the world saw them. Sometimes ideas and expressions of identity are indicated in the inscription itself, other times they have to be understood through inference. Verse inscriptions enable this kind of analysis because they, by their very nature, are more expressive, designed to give a medium to the articulation of, often difficult to describe, emotions, and are more personal for being inscriptions for, in many ways, having a direct personal connection to the one who commissioned it. Verse inscriptions by both soldiers and civilians who had close connections to them will allow us to understand how those in the Roman army perceived themselves, and how they were perceived in turn. Also, examining these verse inscriptions, as individual and social

identity markers, in relation to Roman literature will enable their place within the wider corpus of Roman literature, ideals and culture to be understood.

Military verse inscriptions have not been studied in this way before, and I hope that my research will offer a novel insight into the machinations of the Roman imperial army, that defensive, disciplined war machine and spreader of Roman culture throughout the world the Romans constructed but their army maintained, and the thoughts, experiences and identities of those individuals whose lives revolved around its existence.



Penelope Faithfull
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ESR 6

Supervisor	Peter Kruschwitz (Vienna)
Co-supervisor	Sabine Lefebvre (Dijon)

❖ ESR 7

Christian Latin Verse Inscriptions. Rhetorical Analysis of the Picture of Children

by Eleni Oikonomou
Universidad del País Vasco

The aim of my project, supervised by Professor Muñoz and Professor Kruschwitz, is to investigate the commemoration of children in Christian Latin verse inscriptions from Rome, covering a time span from the 4th to the 6th century CE.

Primary thoughts

The incidence of a 'mors immatura' occurring within any family was very frequent in the ancient Greco-Roman world; around half of the children born died within the first ten years of their life. This possibly resulted in an emotional distance from their death. At the same time, in Late Antiquity and later on, the influence of Christianity started to become stronger throughout the Roman Empire and, since the appearance of the first patristic texts, the special role of children in the early Church becomes evident. Inevitable, the study of how the high child mortality in the context of ever-spreading Christianity shaped the way that people expressed their lamentation at the death of the young members of their families is of great interest.

Setting up the work

The starting point of my work was to establish a corpus with all the Christian metrical inscriptions concerning infants and children originating from Rome. In order to achieve this task, the first necessary step was to study the cardinal CLE editions by Franz Bücheler (1895–1897) and Ernst Lommatzsch (1926) as well as editions that are dedicated to Christian inscriptions, such as "Inscriptiones Christianae Urbis Romae, nova series" vols. I–X (1922–1992). At the same time, I cross-checked the data of all inscriptions dealing with the death of children by using online databases, mainly that of Clauss-Slaby and the Epigraphic Database Bari.

However, during the procedure of identifying the relevant inscriptions, it was not that simple to define who is to be considered as a 'child', as scholarly definitions vary. Precisely because of this obscurity of the limits of 'pueritia', setting an upper age limit has been deemed necessary. Thus, all verse inscriptions dealing with the death of children up to the age of sixteen years have been included in my corpus, ordered from the youngest to the oldest. Nonetheless, inscriptions where the age of the deceased is unclear or where the deceased were up to the age of twenty, but their death is displayed as premature in the context of parental mourning, are also included in a different section of my corpus, as they can serve many aims of my research. Accordingly, when I came across inscriptions concerning people younger than sixteen years who, however, were mourned as someone's spouse or regarding their profession, and not as children, I considered them irrelevant to the aims of my research. Thus, they were not included in my catalogue. The corpus of all the relevant CLE will be inserted in my dissertation as an Appendix containing all the important data found for each inscription, such as findspot, current location, date, material and measurements, bibliography and, if possible, a picture or a sketch of it. Additionally, all the inscriptions will be accompanied by an English translation.

Why Rome

The capital of the Roman Empire is the geographical focus of my investigation for many reasons. As the centre of the Roman world, it possibly offers the most representative material for retrieving the central aspects of childhood in the Roman society at that time. Additionally, the high number of verse inscriptions found in Rome may lead my research to more general and certain conclusions. Apart from that, as prose inscriptions should be utilised as well next to the metrical ones, limiting the geographic scope to one rep-

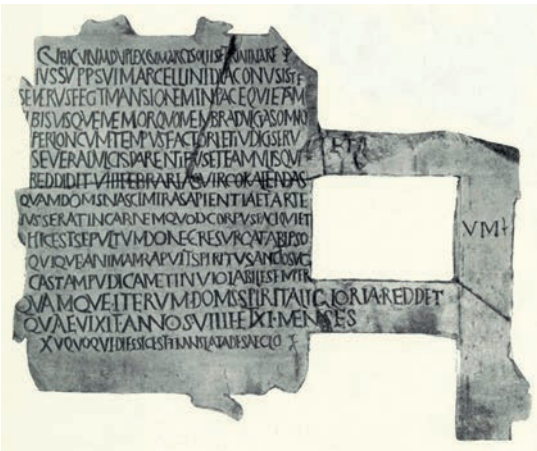
resentative city was deemed a necessary and realistic solution so that my research fits the limited time frame of the project. However, CLE from different locations throughout the Roman Empire, collected in a different catalogue, may serve occasionally as useful parallels to my main corpus.

My approach

Although during the last decades several studies dealt with many different aspects of children's life and childhood from the classical times to our days, only rarely they reference epigraphical texts and even less the special features of the Latin verse inscriptions and their relationship with the doctrine of Christian authors, especially in their consolatory texts. Studies, such as O. M. Bakke, "When children became people: the birth of childhood in early Christianity" (2005) and R. Aasgaard in "Childhood in history: perceptions of children in the ancient and medieval worlds" (2018), 157–173, thoroughly present the role of children in early Christianity, neglecting, however, epigraphical data. Thus, the purpose of my research is to fill the aforementioned gap and to reconstruct the image of children in Roman society from the early Christian times to the early Middle Ages by studying the relevant established corpus of CLE. In my study, I will approach them with a rhetorical analysis and make use of modern emotion and social interaction research approaches. At the same time, my aim is to explore differences between Pagan and Christian poetical expressions of lamentation as well as to compare the formulae in the established corpus with the respective consolatory texts, especially from Christian authors.

An example

A quite representative example from my corpus is the funerary inscription for Severa 'dulcis', a girl who died at almost the



Funerary inscription for Severa dulcis ("the sweet Severa"), CLE 656 = ICUR IV, 10183. ICUR IV, pL. X a 5.

age of ten (CLE 656 = ICUR IV, 10183, cf. image). It highlights a purely Christian view of the value of children, whose gifts

- 8 quam dom(inu)s nasci mira sapientia et arte
- 9 iusserat in carnem, quod corpus pace quietum
- 10 hic est sepultum, donec resurgat ab ipso
- 11 quique animam rapuit spiritu sancto suo
- 12 castam pudicam et inviolabile semper,
- 13 quamque iterum dom(inu)s spiritali gloria reddet

are particularly emphasised and presented as divine gifts (lines 8–10). It also reveals the belief in the children's place in afterlife while giving a rare reference to the resurrection on the Day of Judgement (lines 11–13). Such inscriptions constitute the primary material for achieving the main aim of my project, the reconstruction and the analysis of the image of children in Roman society in the early Christian times.



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ESR 7

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Co-supervisor	Peter Kruschwitz (Vienna)

❖ ESR 8

Poetry in the Name of God

by Eleonora Maiello
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My project, supervised by Professor Marietta Horster and Professor Sabine Lefevre, has the purpose of researching the self-representation of bishops and other high-ranking clergymen in Latin metrical inscriptions that were produced in 4th and 5th century CE Italy. To do so, my work will mainly concentrate on the theme of authority, following the interpretative categories that were formulated by Claudia Rapp in her ground-breaking 2005 work on the shapes and ways of ecclesiastical power in Late Antiquity. Hence, my research will help highlighting the way in which the late-antique ecclesiastical elite communicated an image of themselves and of their authority and the audiences that were targeted to receive their message.

Preliminary work: collecting epigraphic evidence

I have dedicated the first months of my PhD to the collection of the relevant ep-

igraphic material. I started my research with the integral reading of Giovanni Battista de Rossi's "Inscriptiones christianae urbis Romae septimo saeculo antiquiores" (ICUR) I and II (1861–1888) and of the following volumes of the ICUR nova series published by Angelo Silvagni and Antonio Ferrua. In combination with the ICUR, I also used the Epigraphic Database Clauss-Slaby, the Epigraphic Database Bari and the Epigraphic Database Roma as useful tools to support my work.

As I have now approached the VIII volume of the ICUR n.s., I have collected and translated 175 metrical inscriptions that are to be considered material of interest for my research because of their connection to (they have been written or commissioned by or for) bishops, priests and deacons of the 4th and 5th century Italian Catholic Church. I have also collected, in a parallel document, all non-metrical inscriptions that refer to high-ranking clergymen from 4th and 5th century Italy in order to have a better perspective on the specific messages, themes and purposes

that the ecclesiastical elites assigned to inscribed poetry. When I will finish consulting the ICUR, I will move on to the ILCV and the ICI.

Working on theory: the theme of authority

While I was collecting epigraphic material, I also started working on the theoretical foundation of my research. As the aim of my project is to investigate the self-representation of the ecclesiastical elites from 4th and 5th century Italy as figures of power, I have decided to concentrate on the categories that Claudia Rapp presented in her 2005 study "Holy Bishops in Late Antiquity" on episcopal authority: ascetic authority, spiritual authority and pragmatic authority. Presently, I have started to study ascetic and spiritual authority.

Ascetic authority describes the power that an individual derives from the social recognition of being someone who follows the example of Christ in life or



Saint Ambrose of Milan portrayed in a 5th century mosaic in the Sacello of San Vittore in ciel d'oro in the Basilica of Sant'Ambrogio in Milan. In his letters and his "De officiis ministrorum", the bishop of Milan showed that he was aware of the importance for the Church to acquire a reputation of holiness.
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death: namely the hermit and the martyr. In contrast, spiritual power has nothing to do with anything earth-related but solely depends on the fact that its holder bears the Holy Spirit and is therefore 'the chosen one', God's favourite child: this category applies to the prophet and the ordained clergyman, who has received the Holy Ghost by the bishop at the moment of his ordination. These two concepts often overlapped. This happened firstly because people who were known for their 'imitatio Christi' were also considered 'holy' and

closer to God than anybody else on earth. Secondly, both ascetically and spiritually authoritative people were perceived as endowed with the same gifts of the Spirit: teaching and preaching, binding and loosing, discernment. Moreover, holy people could use their proximity to God to intercede in favour of others: their tears and prayers on behalf of sinners were held to be efficient instruments to gain salvation of the soul.

Building on Rapp's categories and intertwining them with Brown's 1971 essay on the 'holy man' (JRS 61, 80–101), his later study "The Cult of Saints: its Rise and Function in Latin Christianity" (1981) and Lizzi Testa's works on Italian bishops in Late Antiquity, I have espoused the argument that the Italian late-antique ecclesiastical elite actively promoted a spiritually authoritative image of itself. This served the purpose to assert a more independent position in its relationship with secular power and to ensure a more secure place in a world in which heterodox beliefs threatened to tear the Christian Church apart and paganism was still alive and kicking – not only in the most conservative circles of the senatorial class but also in the scarcely catechised rural areas.

Beyond theory: working with inscriptions

After having collected epigraphic material and having defined the foundational working theory for my research, I am set with the challenge of applying my theoretical approach to the metrical inscriptions that I have selected. My study will focus on an in-depth analysis of the elements of these texts that are related to the concept of spiritual authority. This analysis will show how, for example, bishops, priests and deacons are honoured in these inscriptions for possessing the gifts of the Holy Spirit: the teacher-disciple relationship between bishop Eusebius and Honoratus of Vercelli (ICUR II, 314 no. I–II), the martyrial status of an unidentified bishop of Rome (probably Liberius) in CLE 787, the discernment of Lazarus, bishop of Milan, to whose eyes "non latuit, tectis facinus qui gessit in antris" (ICUR II, 178 no. 6), the holy intercession of bishop Aurelius of Reditio on behalf of the Milanese 'matrona'

Eusebia, whose tears had been mended by the 'prompta mens' of the praying priest (CLE 1359), and the many inscriptions dedicated to baptisteries and baptismal fonts where "quicumque uolent probrosae crimina uitae, ponere, corda lauent, pectora munda gerant" since "virgineo faetu genitrix ecclesia natos, quos spirante deo concipit, amne parit" (CLE 908). Moreover, scholars have noticed that scenes of resurrections are quite rare in both Latin and Greek Christian epigraphy, and that they are an exclusive characteristic of inscriptions related to clergymen or to groups close to the clergy. While working on this data, scholars like Jutta Dresken-Weiland have stated that the clergy clearly used these elements to present something that was important for the characterisation of their social group. What this 'something' was, however, is, as these scholars admit, yet to be determined. The aim of my research is to give an answer to this question: these inscriptions show the clergy's willingness to represent itself as an elite of saints.

The next steps

When I have completed my analysis concerning spiritual authority within metrical inscriptions dedicated by or to the ecclesiastical elite of 4th and 5th century Italy, I will move on to investigate, at first theoretically and then by applying theory to epigraphic material, the Church's pragmatic authority. Other subjects of my investigation will be the self-representation of bishops as religious leaders capable of maintaining unity within the Christian oikumene and the ecclesiastical elite's relationship with the Roman pagan tradition.



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Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
ESR 8

Supervisor	Marietta Horster (Mainz)
Co-supervisor	Sabine Lefebvre (Dijon)

❖ Team

Supervisor for ESR 6. Peter Kruschwitz, Universität Wien

Professor of Ancient Cultural History at the University of Vienna. I am interested in almost everything ancient (in addition to being a wannabe black-and-white analogue photographer), but the main thread of my research over the past twenty years (gulp!) may be described as the poetic and linguistic culture of Roman non-elites.

I have published broadly on Roman verse inscriptions, on Latin epigraphy (and especially graffiti), on Roman comedy, on Roman socio-linguistics, and on linguistics

as a tool for research into the history of culture, of the mind, and of mentalities.

In the CARMEN network, I oversaw the recruitment processes, and I am the lead supervisor for ESR 6 – “War and Peace. Military Lives and Identities in Latin Verse Inscriptions”.

At present, in addition to the involvement in the CARMEN network, I am leading the “MAPPOLA – Mapping Out the Poetic Landscape(s) of the Roman Empire” project, also funded by the European Union,

and also I have the immense pleasure to be affiliated to the project “Carmina Latina Epigraphica como expresión de la identidad del mundo romano: estudios interdisciplinarios” led by Prof. Concepción Fernández Martínez.



Peter Kruschwitz
Universität Wien

Supervisor

Supervisor for ESR 7. María Teresa Muñoz García de Iturrospe, Universidad del País Vasco

I am professor of Latin philology at the University of the Basque Country since 1997. My research activity focuses on classical rhetoric and literary tradition in epigraphic texts and Christian authors as well as on present-day reading on antiquity and its influence on modern authors.

My most relevant studies are related to the fields of medieval rhetoric, the Latin Bible and the reception of antiquity by patristic authors. With this panorama in mind, I have always been dedicated to Latin inscriptions and texts on early medieval religious and civil architecture in Spain and to the study of the CLE as significant expressions of social and cultural identity.

My first monograph – “Tradición formular y literaria en los epitafios latinos de la Hispania cristiana” (1995) – still is a unique reference for the study of Christian epigraphy in Spain, a task I pursued with more than twenty publications on the literary tradition in epigraphic texts. A main result of my interest in the Latin Christian authors and their medieval reception is the volume dedicated to four letters by Jerome (2009) and the articles about Ambrose (2003) and Bede (2006).

Special mention must be made of my ground-breaking studies on the influence of Latin culture – with special attention to the “new epigraphic messages” included in

fictional works – on authors like George Eliot, Margaret Atwood, Éric-Emmanuel Schmitt, Jasmina Khadra, John Banville/Benjamin Black and, especially, Virginia Woolf (since 2002). The continuous downloads from Academia.edu confirm its influence, especially of my article on Atwood and a false epigraphic quotation included in “The Handmaid’s Tale” (2012), even before the series became so popular.



María Teresa Muñoz García de Iturrospe
Universidad del País Vasco

Supervisor

❖ Internships

Digital Humanities. Université de Bordeaux, Ausonius-Institut de recherche sur l'Antiquité et le Moyen âge

📅 April – May 2022

by Penelope Faithfull, Timo Eichhorn,
Christin Rochlitzer and Gabriël de Klerk

We attended the Ausonius-Institut in Bordeaux for a two-month internship about digital humanities and the ways in which this relatively new aspect of academia can benefit the study of antiquity in general. The Ausonius-Institut, under the supervision of Le Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS) and the Université Bordeaux Montaigne, is dedicated to conducting interdisciplinary research, covering the period from prehistoric to medieval times and involving the fields of archaeology, history, epigraphy, and philology. With a special focus on embedding these areas of research into digital humanities, various projects carried out in the Institut use

modern digital means and resources to enable both academics and the public to access their findings.

Upon our arrival, we were greeted with a relaxed and welcoming atmosphere, which was appreciated when we were missing our academic homes. We were given presentations about the various databases the academics in the Institut are working on and shaping as a part of this rapidly developing field of academia. This provided us with many networking opportunities within the field of digital humanities, despite the language barrier. We were introduced to areas of research beyond Latin and Roman history, such as discover-



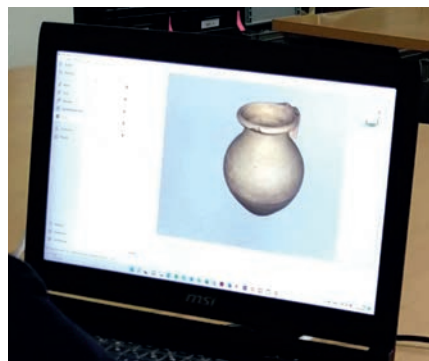
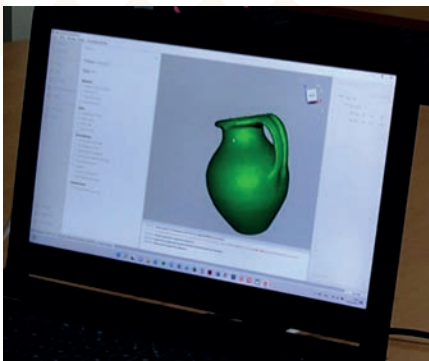
ing the Le Recueil informatisé des inscriptions gauloises (RIIG) database, expanding our knowledge of ancient languages beyond Latin. Under the supervision of Professor Milagros Navarro Caballero, we worked on the ADOPIA database, which is designed to map the onomastics of Roman Spain. Thus, we not only worked with typically Latin onomastics but became better acquainted with local nomenclature. We gathered data from various epigraphic journals for the ADOPIA database, which we were pleased to learn will be used in the online database itself.

Although it was under construction, we had the library at our disposal, and so we were still able to access the resources necessary for our research. We shared our own office space with other academics of the Institute, which both enabled us to work together and in peace as well as giving us further networking opportunities. This included being introduced to EpiDoc by Dr Alberto Dalla Rosa. He gave us several introductory sessions to and practice in this aspect of epigraphy, which, considering how technology is being used to disseminate all aspects of ancient history in innovative and creative ways, shall surely become a necessary skill for us as aspiring epigraphists.

The interdisciplinary aspects of this development in the modern era were most apparent in our introductions to different aspects of 3D modelling, which included photogrammetry, Morphological Residual Modelling (MRM), and using a 3D laser to create a digital model, which we were introduced to by Dr Hernán González Bor-



Christin, Penelope and Timo working hard on EpiDoc. © G. de Klerk.



3D Laser Demonstration (from top to bottom right): laser with artefact, initial digital model of the artefact, digital model in colour. © P. Faithfull.

das. We were given the opportunity to watch a demonstration of a brand new laser scanner, how it created a 3D model in real time, and how this model could be created and adjusted on a computer. This last step showed us different ways an artefact could be examined that were not accessible to academics before this technological innovation.

We seized the opportunities we were given to explore the Aquitaine region and its Roman history by visiting places near to Bordeaux, such as Périgueux and Saintes, both of which, as well as Bordeaux, existed in the Roman period. Vesunna, the Gallo-Roman Museum of Périgueux, is a fantastic experience for any epigraphist, filled with inscriptions and the remains of a Ro-

man domus. The museums in the Nouvelle-Aquitaine region give plenty of inspiration for future avenues of exploration for anyone interested in either epigraphy, museology, or both. Vesunna's layout made the artefacts displayed there accessible to everyone, and the Playmobil model of how the site was discovered on one side and a reconstruction of the domus on the other were inspiring pieces of display for gaining the public's interest. It was also interesting to see how the Roman past has been integrated into a modern setting: the amphitheatre at Périgueux, for example, is now a public park. Back in Bordeaux, in the Musée d'Aquitaine with Professor Navarro Caballero, we became familiar with the local epigraphic habit and Roman Bordeaux in general.

We were also able to become better acquainted with our fellow ESRs, a welcome opportunity, especially considering that we may end up working in this field in our future careers. CARMEN is an exciting first step in our careers, and wherever future opportunities in- and outside academia take us, it is comforting to know that there will be some familiar faces.

We wish to thank Professor Navarro, Natalie Prévôt and the whole Ausonius-Institut for their hospitality.



Penelope Faithfull
Universität Wien
ESR 6



Timo Eichhorn
Sapienza Università di Roma
ESR 1



Christin Rochlitzer
Sapienza Università di Roma
ESR 10



Gabriël de Klerk
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz
ESR 5



Vesunna, the Gallo-Roman Museum of Périgueux.
© P. Faithfull.

Digital Epigraphy. University of London, Institute of Classical Studies

📅 April – May 2022

by Michele Butini and Francesco Tecca
Universidad de Sevilla



During April and May, more precisely from the 4th of April to the 28th of May, we, Michele and Francesco (ESR 2 and 3), were welcomed at the Institute of Classical Studies (ICS) in London (Senate House, Malet St, London WC1E 7HU) in order to carry out our two-month internship planned by the CARMEN ITN project.

This activity aimed at improving our competences in the field of digital humanities and digital editing with a specific focus on the classical and late-antique world. The supervision of Dr Gabriel Bodard, reader in Digital Classics at the University of London (UoL) and leading expert in the sector, and our presence at the ICS, an institution with one of the most comprehensive libraries in the world in the field of classical philology and archaeology, were two

key factors in achieving this goal, and now, with hindsight, we are both sure that no other environment could have been better for this purpose.

Our training consisted in the EpiDoc coding of some inscriptions for the new digital edition of the “Inscriptions of Aphrodisias” (<https://insaph.kcl.ac.uk/insaph/>), which is scheduled to be published in 2025. We thus had the opportunity to contribute to it, albeit to a limited extent. Specifically, our task was to browse the EpiDoc files of the inscriptions and to add the tags needed to create authority lists for rulers, deities and people. This will make it easier for future users of the digital edition to browse the corpus and perform prosopographical research. Moreover, we worked on verse inscriptions, adding the verse tags and doing the metric scansions.

We were taught about EpiDoc coding during the first of the four activities organised by Gabriel Bodard and the ICS in which we participated during our two-month stay in London. It was called “Practical and Digital Epigraphy Workshop” and it took place from the 4th to the 8th of April. Its objective was to introduce the participants to the latest digital techniques for the study of epigraphy like the EpiDoc language and coding, photogrammetry and 3D modelling, but it also included more traditional methods such as making paper squeezes.

From the 26th to the 29th of April, we took part in the “Advanced Digital Editing workshop” in which we were taught about the creation and customisation of TEI XML and the use of XPath and XSLT for analysis-

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ing a dataset of EpiDoc files, modifying it systematically and publishing it digitally. In this very advanced event, with our active participation, we learnt about numerous aspects of digital publishing that we were unaware of. This gave us the incentive and tools to deepen this knowledge in the future.



Michele and Francesco studying and having fun.
© M. Butini.

On the 4th of May, we took part in a small event called "Linked Open Data for Cultural Heritage". Its aim was to introduce the participants to the concepts of Linked Open Data (LOD) and Resource Description Framework (RDF) and to initiate a debate among experts about the potential advantages of these working philosophies for the study and dissemination of cultural heritage.



Tomb of Eurysaces the Baker 3D model. © M. Butini.

Finally, from the 10th to the 12th of May, we participated in the workshop called "Gentle Introduction to 3D Modelling for Classicists". The aim was to introduce the participants to the use of 3D modelling in archaeological research. On the one hand, we were guided step by step in creating our first 3D model using SketchUp Make 2017, and on the other hand we were introduced to a debate on the advantages but also on the problems and pitfalls of using these techniques in the academic field. At the end of the seminary, each participant created his or her own 3D model, documenting and constructing it with information from scientific articles.

In conclusion, we both think that these two months spent in London were very fruitful and productive and allowed us to gain skills that will certainly be useful to

us both in our future doctoral research but that can also be valuable in an academic or non-academic potential field of employment.



Michele Butini
Universidad de Sevilla

ESR 2



Francesco Tecca
Universidad de Sevilla

ESR 3

Cultural Heritage. Heidelberg Zentrum Kulturelles Erbe

April – May 2022

by Eleni Oikonomou
Universidad del País Vasco

In April and May 2022, CARMEN ITN offered me the opportunity for an internship at the Heidelberg Center for Cultural Heritage (HCCH) in the field of the protection of cultural heritage and the management of cultural institutions.

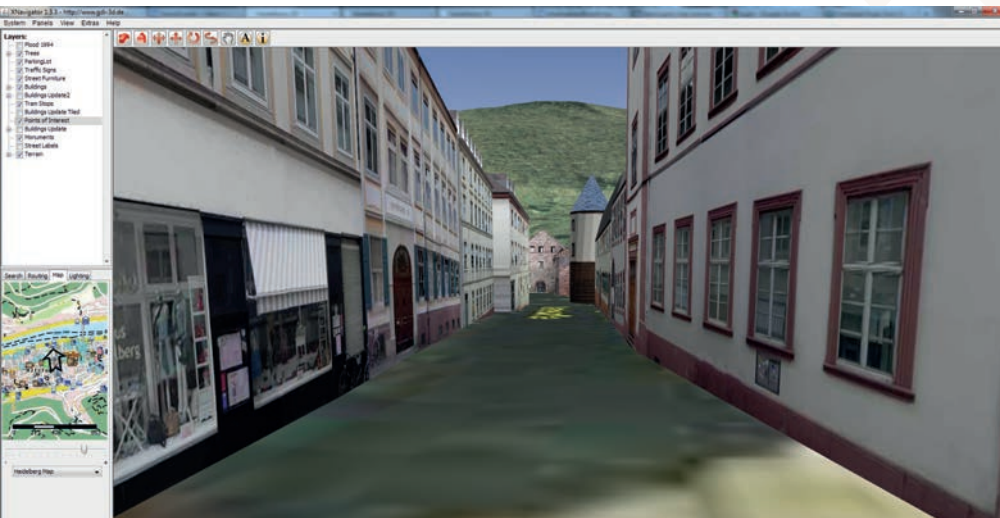
training program, and of Michaela Boettner, MA, manager of the administrative and coordination tasks at the HCCH.

The first task I was asked to carry out was the translation of the oldest “Vita” of St. Maximin, sixth bishop of Trier (died in 346 CE), written between 751 and 754 by a monk from St. Maximin’s monastery, and



For the same volume, I was asked to prepare a new English translation of some selected verse inscriptions that originate from Trier and its surroundings.

The rest of my tasks during my internship were principally focused on the field of cultural heritage and its protection. After research, mainly through online sources, I prepared a documentation on “Legisla-

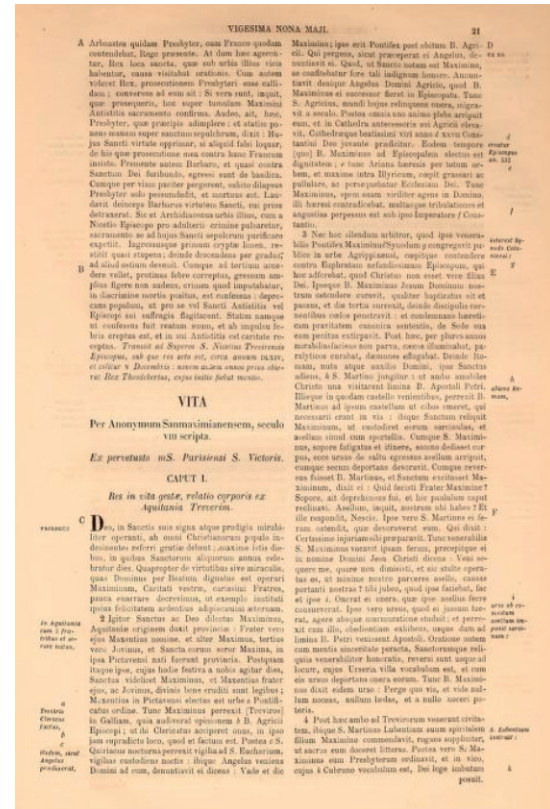


The Heidelberg Center for Cultural Heritage (HCCH), located in the historical center of Heidelberg (in the background on the left, opposite the tower). © Heidelberg 3D (<https://www.heidelberg-3d.de/screenshots/Bilder/Marstallstrasse.jpg>).

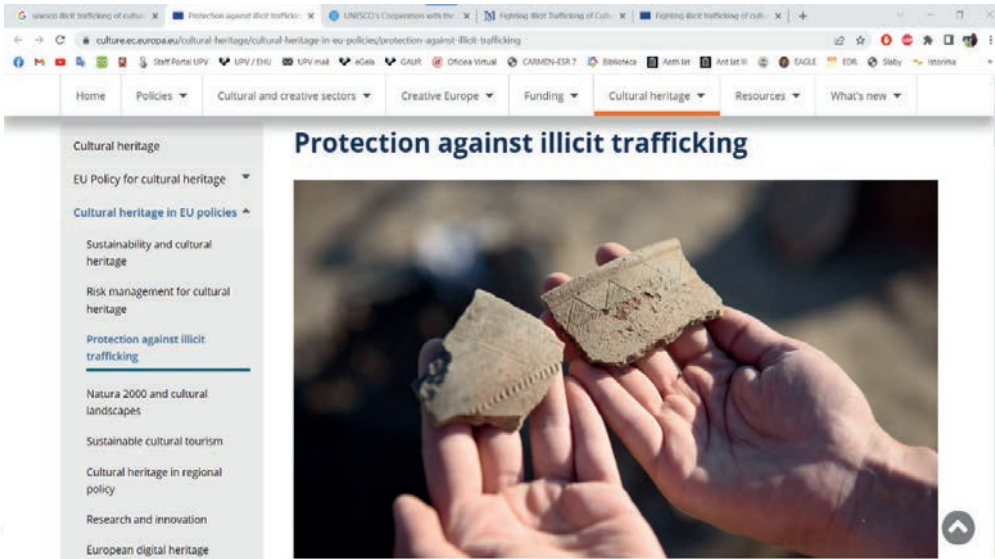
The HCCH, founded in 2013, is a central scientific institution of the University of Heidelberg that, in cooperation with numerous non-university partners, mainly performs the tasks of analysis, documentation, development, maintenance, museum presentation and lively visualisation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

In the context of my internship at HCCH, I had the chance to deal with many different tasks under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Christian Witschel, director of the Institute and coordinator of the cultural heritage

the “Vita” of St. Castor of Karden, who was a pupil of Maximin around 345 CE and was ordained as a priest by him (died in around 400 CE). Their “Vitae” are of special interest because they are primary sources for the study of the archaeological finds in the area around the cemeteries of Kobern-Gondorf. Thus, their translation could be valuable for the forthcoming publication of the volume “Von der Mosel in die Welt? Archäologisch-historische Forschungen zur Bedeutung der Gräberfelder von Kobern-Gondorf”, which deals with the aforementioned finds.



Translating the oldest Vita of St. Maximin (Acta Sanctorum quatuor to orbem coluntur. Maius, vol. 7, Parisii 1867, 21).



Online research on legislation regarding illicit trafficking of cultural objects. © E. Oikonomou.

tion regarding illicit trafficking of cultural property” in some countries of high interest, which will be used in the framework of the MA-Program “Cultural Heritage and the Protection of Cultural Property”.

Apart from that, I was also asked to conduct brief research on the UNESCO’s actions for the protection of World Cultural Heritage as well as on the World Heritage List Nomination Process. The documenta-

tion resulting from the aforementioned research will be directly integrated into the – still under development – educational game “Kampf ums Kulturelle Erbe” (“The fight for Cultural Heritage”) aimed to be ‘played’ by High School students in cooperation with the Landeszentrale für Politische Bildung.

Overall, this two-month internship was a unique experience for me, as I was given the opportunity to acquire valuable knowledge in the field of the protection of cultural heritage and to work in a highly collaborative work environment. I am looking forward to such great opportunities in the future.



Eleni Oikonomou
Universidad del País Vasco
ESR 7

Publishing, Production. Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden

📅 April – May 2022

by Ana Lemes
Universität Trier

For a change, I had the opportunity to be on the other side of the editorial process: instead of being the contributing author, I got to see it from the perspective of the publisher. And I learned a lot. Brill Academic Publishers really opened their doors to me, which facilitated a great exchange in such a brief time.

I was an intern at the Program Management Department under the guidance of Product Manager Online Resources Anja van Hoek, who I thank for the mentoring and the talks. I was given different data analysis tasks, but two must be highlighted:

1) Exporting the website data to create and format KBART files – the acronym stands for Knowledge Bases and Related Tools. The purpose of these files is to ensure that all content (books, journals, be they a single product or included in series or collections) is in a standardised format that is accessible and can be read by librarians and institutions and, thus, allows the data transfer between the publisher and the end user to be realised automatically and periodically.

2) Creating the E-book Title Lists, then exporting useful data for the Sales Representatives. Let us imagine this scenario: an institution was trying to buy a book series, but the purchase was not concluded due to technical errors, for instance. All this

data is recorded and linked to a seller responsible for that region/country. My job was to extract and organise this information so it could be used by the Sales Representatives to try and close the sale.

In addition, I had the opportunity to contribute to the Brill Book Archive project, which aims to, over the next two years, digitalise all the books released by Brill in more than 300 years of company history. And, finally, I had the chance to create manuals to facilitate the implementation of Indexing and Abstracting services, such as the European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences (ERIH

BRILL

PLUS), Modern Language Association (MLA) and Education Resources Information Center (ERIC).

I would like to mention and thank Verónica, Petra, Apolline, Dagmar and Robert for all the trainings and for warmly welcoming me to their team. I would also like to

thank everyone from the Publishing and Marketing departments for making themselves available for meetings and gatherings that helped me acquire further editorial skills. I heard it before and now I can confirm that it is a fact: after working at Brill, we certainly miss the company, but it is its people that we miss the most.



Ana Lemes
Universität Trier

ESR 9



The publishing house at Plantijnstraat 2.
© A. Lemes.



Boekhandel en Drukkerij E.J. Brill – the old head office at Oude Rijn 33a.
© A. Lemes.

by Eleonora Maiello
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Last Last April and May, I had the great opportunity to move to Leiden and do a two-month internship at Brill Academic Publishers. It was a great honour to work for this historic and praised business, which has been publishing academic works for three and a half centuries.

In the context of my internship, I was assigned to the Languages and Linguistics department. During my two months there, most of my working hours were dedicated to the Indexing & Abstracting efforts. In collaboration with interns working for other departments and with the support of my supervisor, I worked to prepare the application of Languages and Linguistics journals to be included into indexing and abstracting databases such as Web of Science, MLA International Bibliography and Scopus. Filling in the applications was a very long and scrupulous work, as it required to make sure that the publications

respected the criteria to be eligible for the inclusion into the databases. Being indexed by services such as those I mentioned before and such as ERIH PLUS is very important for scientific publications, as it adds to their prestige and visibility and increases the range of their diffusion. In addition to my work in Indexing & Abstracting, I also did a little marketing research in the field of Turkic Studies, and I worked to update the information on the internet pages for Languages and Linguistics journals and for book series on Brill's website. This implied searching for inaccurate or outdated information and correcting it using Klopotek.

As I had only worked as a teacher before I came to the CARMEN Project, it was a very new and interesting experience for me to work in a business company. I appreciated to have the opportunity to work in a new way and in a new field, although it was initially challenging to learn everything from

scratch, to acquire new skills and to deal with new challenges.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I think that Brill is a fantastic workplace: I found it to be an extremely collaborative, intellectually vibrant and inclusive working environment. Moreover, I want to thank my supervisor there, Elisa Perotti, Associate Editor in the Languages and Linguistics department, because she really supported me in every step of my internship, providing me with great encouragement and caring guidance. It was an honour and a pleasure for me to work with her.



Eleonora Maiello
Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

ESR 8



© L. Sarli.

by Laura Sarli
Rheinisches Landesmuseum Trier

My internship at Brill Publisher was very formative and benefited me on a professional and personal level. I worked in the Department of History where I collaborated with various professionals such as acquisition editors and associate editors for the sectors of Education and Social Sciences. Therefore, I had the opportunity to work on diverse tasks and to learn about different aspects in the field of publishing.

Some tasks I carried out were technical, for example including data in Klopotek, a specific program in the publishing field, drawing up contracts for authors and editors, ordering copies using specific platforms, working on the paperback version of several book series or selecting reviews; other tasks, instead, were more creative, such as working on “call for proposal” for book series, searching for projects to be included in the next volumes of a series in the educational field and researching potential journals interested in reviewing volumes already published. Another task involved searching for contributing authors for a forthcoming series concerning the curriculum studies. It was interesting to research potential authors, considering their specialisation, gender and countries they come from.

I also worked on the market research for a book series in the education sector. For this project, I had to prepare a document with all the collected information to be distributed and discussed in a meeting with the acquisition editor and the editor himself.

I would like to thank my supervisors at Brill for giving me the possibility to contribute to important projects that I hope to see realised soon.

During these two months, we were invited to several online meetings concerning different issues; they were very useful to have a complete overview of the work at Brill and to understand how important the collaboration between the different departments of the company is to achieve the same goal. In addition to this, also thanks to several meetings and events organised by Brill, Ana, Eleonora and I had the opportunity to meet people and share our PhD projects and experiences made with CARMEN.

It was a challenge to work in a field different from mine, but it was very stimulating and interesting to see how a volume or a book series is produced, how much effort it takes and how many people work on it. I left Brill Publisher with more professional skills, honoured to have done my internship there, and happy about and grateful for the people I met there as well.



Laura Sarli
Rheinisches Landesmuseum Trier

ESR 11



© L. Sarli.

Editing & Project Planning. Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften

📅 April – May 2022

by Giovanni Naccarato
Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté

From From the 4th of April to the 27th of May, I did an internship at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences in Berlin, an institution whose history dates back to the beginning of the 18th century, but that was reconstituted, after a series of ups and downs, in 1991. Several prestigious institutions, dealing with both natural sciences and humanities, have had their headquarters in the Academy. One of the most illustrious among them is the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, founded in 1853 under Theodor Mommsen's direction with the aim of publishing the largest quantity of Latin inscriptions from all over the Roman Empire. The architecture of the building is still neoclassical, but the working environment is modern and dynamic even if in continuity with the tradition.



© BBAW.

In these two months, I contributed to different projects of the *CIL*. I will make a list of the activities that I carried out in the following lines:

1. Identification of squeezes: In one of the rooms of the *CIL*, the shelves are filled with folders containing squeezes of ancient inscriptions (there are about ten thousand). Ancient scholars used to take squeezes of inscriptions (a more precise technique than a simple transcription), in order to provide accurate texts in the editions. A large part of squeezes was stored in that room for decades and at the same time several inscriptions were lost. Thus, the squeezes are now the most valuable

source for the reconstruction of the text (and sometimes even for stone peculiarities) of lost inscriptions. As the process of storage was not always supported by cataloguing, we now need to reanalyse a large part of the squeezes in order to identify the corresponding inscription in the database of Clauss-Slaby (but some are also unpublished!). I contributed to this huge task for two weeks by identifying around a hundred squeezes from Germania Inferior.



© G. Naccarato.

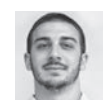
2. Analysis of the epigraphic manuscript tradition from Praeneste: In the framework of a new edition of the XIV volume of the *CIL*, one of the issues is the reanalyses of the manuscript tradition. Epigraphic manuscripts are always precious to the "constitutio textus" of an epigraphic monument, especially if the stone has been lost or damaged. Manuscripts have been



stored in different European libraries, and they have not always been digitised. I took care of getting in touch with Italian, German and French libraries in order to receive pages of interest and/or visiting the respective libraries in person when I had the possibility (like for the Staatsbibliothek in Berlin).

3. Organisation of the CARMEN ITN Workshop: on the 30th and 31st of May, the *CIL* hosted and organised a workshop of the CARMEN ITN project. The workshop aimed to make our team aware of the different activities of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum (publication, editorial work, identification of squeezes, digitisation). In collaboration with the speakers, I prepared the room and the handouts and discussed the contents of their speech with some of them, and so on. It has been a useful experience for my future career because a researcher also needs to be acquainted with the practical aspects of organising a seminar.

In general, the different activities I carried out under the supervision of Ulrike Ehmig, Beate Zielke and Camilla Campedelli provided me with important skills in the publication of inscriptions, in researching and working with epigraphic manuscripts and in seminar organisation, which could be useful for my future career. At the same time I am really glad to have contributed a small, but relevant, part to scientific research.



Giovanni Naccarato
Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté

ESR 4

❖ Upcoming Events

Workshop & Small Training Events



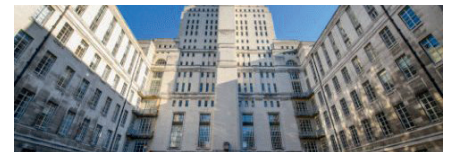
Workshop “Cultural Heritage”
(Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando de Madrid)

📅 October 17–19, 2022



Training Event “Exhibition Concepts”
(Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando de Madrid)

📅 October 20, 2022



Training Event “Digital Editing”
(University of London, Institute of Classical Studies)

📅 November 7–8, 2022

❖ Consortium



Universidad del País Vasco, Vitoria/Bilbao



Université Bourgogne Franche-Comté, Dijon



Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz



Sapienza Università di Roma



Universidad de Sevilla



Generaldirektion Kulturelles Erbe Rheinland-Pfalz



Universität Trier



Universität Wien