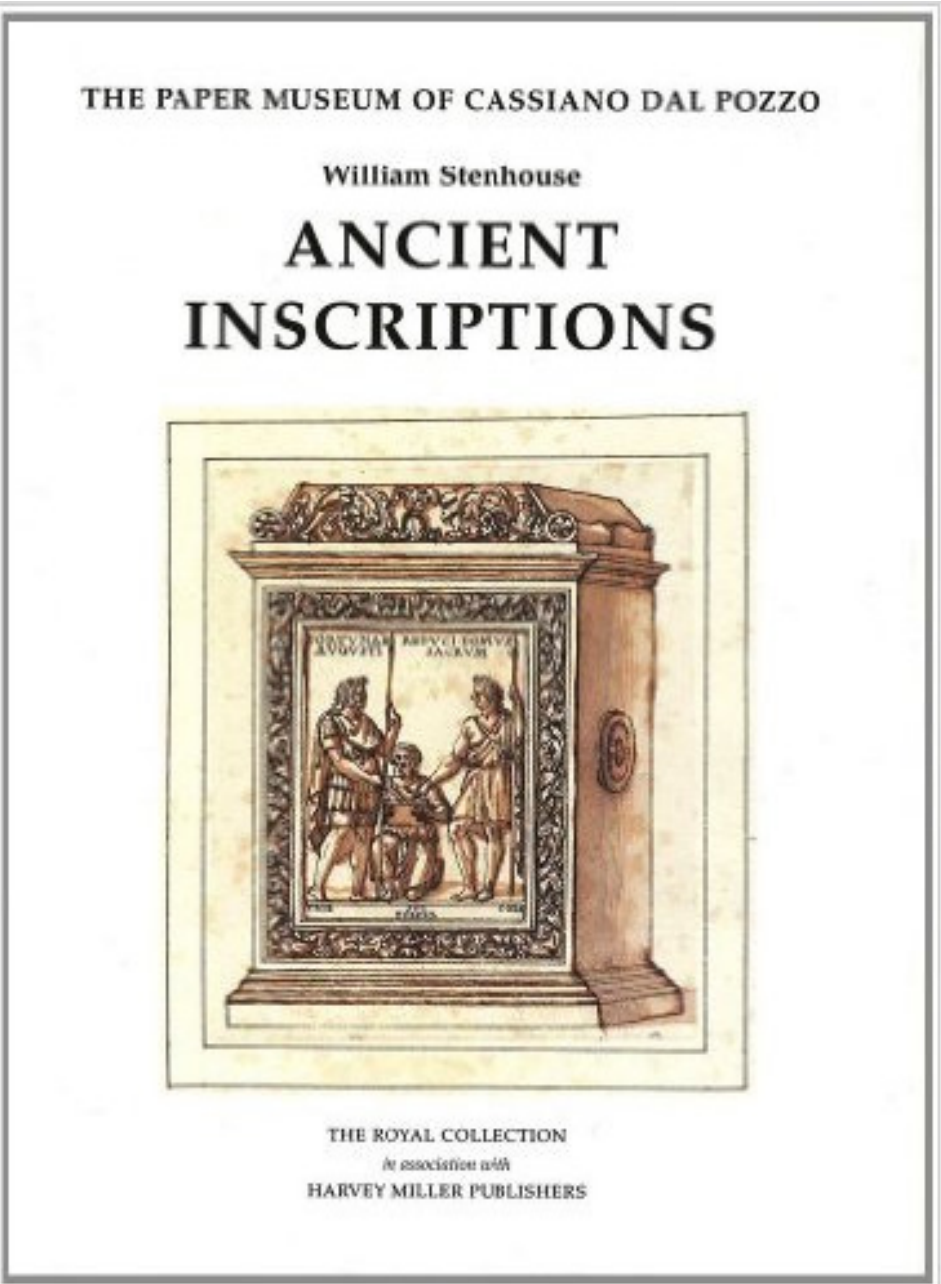


From Paper to Web:

Ancient Inscriptions of the Paper Museum of Cassiano dal Pozzo in EAGLE (European Network of Greek and Latin Epigraphy)

www.eagle-network.eu

The corpus of more than 7,000 drawings, watercolours and prints collected by antiquarian Cassiano dal Pozzo and his brother Carlo Antonio during the seventeenth century, is a real visual encyclopaedia and a unique work within the history of Antiquarianism. After centuries of oblivion, from the 1990s the whole body of work has been collated in an annotated catalogue according to the criterion chosen by Cassiano. The corpus is divided into three series: Series A is devoted to Antiquities and Architecture, Series B to Natural History and Series C to the prints.

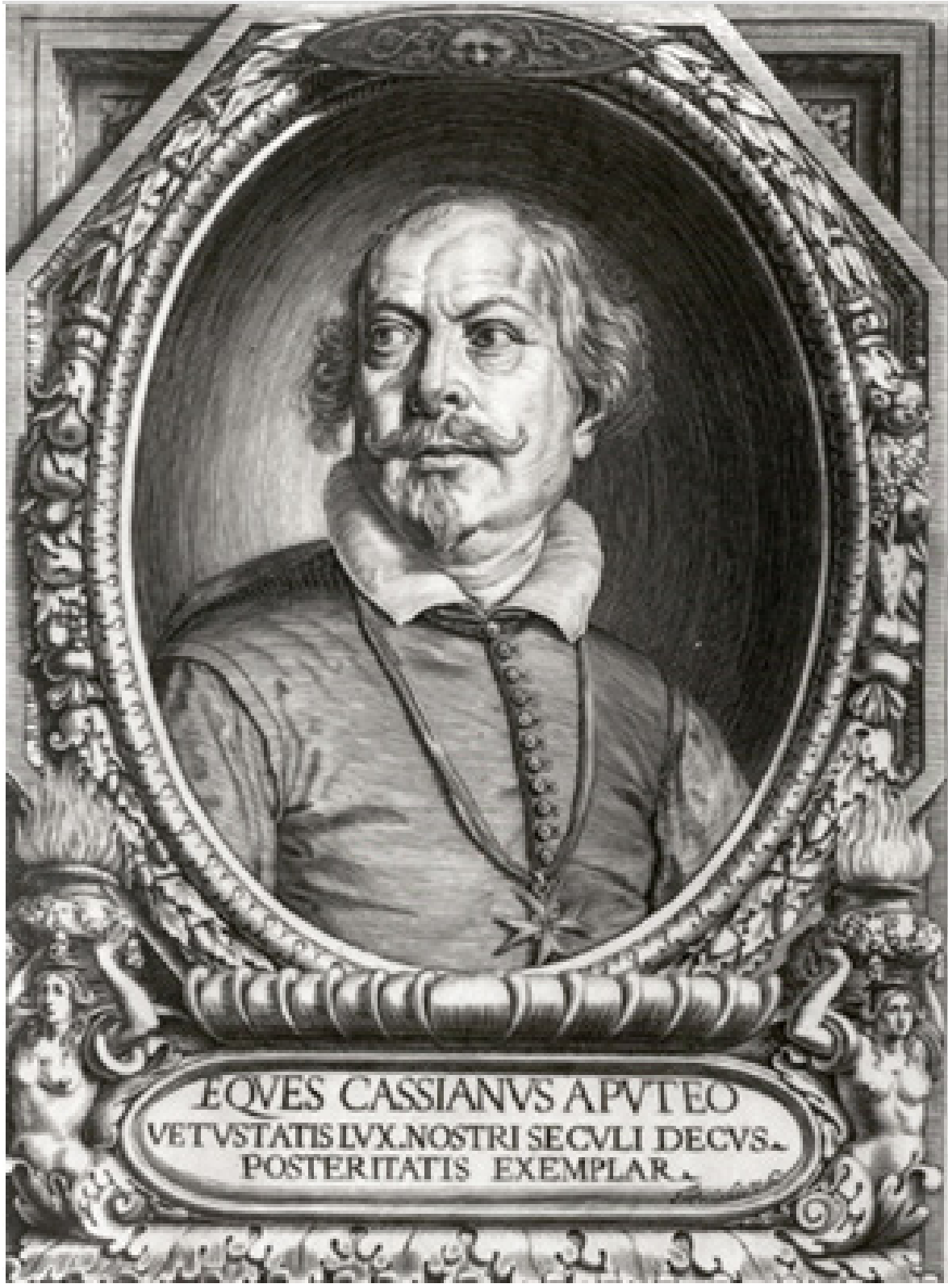


One volume from Series A is entirely devoted to Epigraphy and is edited by William Stenhouse (2002). The author not only reconstructed the interests and activities of the Dal Pozzo brothers in the field of Epigraphy, but he also collected all the drawings of ancient Greek and Latin inscriptions in the Paper Museum, except those of inscribed objects. After the scattering of the Cassiano's collection, for the first time the following works appear together: the so-called 'Franks' I-II drawings; the New Drawings albums of the British Museum; Bassi Rilievi Antichi 3, as part of the collection held in Windsor Castle; and some drawings belonged to the Stirling-Maxwell collection sold at auction.

For each inscription Stenhouse offers two types of information: the first is information about the drawing; the second, about the text. In the first case, Stenhouse does not only provide the representation of the drawing and its technical characteristics, but also an indication of its archetype and any other known drawings of the inscription. The second type of information concerns the inscription itself: the transcription of the text, its translation, the concordances with CIL and other sylloges, some details on the findspot and the storage location – when known – and a summary bibliography.

Thanks to Stenhouse's valuable effort, the inscriptions of the Museum of Cassiano dal Pozzo represented a perfect starting point for practicing the benefits of using the EAGLE Europeana portal, an important resource for both scholars and simple enthusiasts. The purpose of EAGLE is to provide access through a single user-friendly portal to the inscriptions of the Greco-Roman world. The database offers essential information about the inscriptions and, for the most important ones, a translation into English and other European languages. Translations are inserted through EAGLE Mediawiki, software that gathers all the available translations in one place and allows interpretations and comparisons.

The inscriptions from the Paper Museum of Cassiano dal Pozzo have been included in the portal and can be consulted through either basic or advanced search offering the possibility to combine several criteria.



If we search the elogium of L. Cornelius Scipio (CIL, VI 1287), son of Barbatus, found in the tomb of Scipios and depicted in the Franks 265 drawing (Stenhouse 2002, pp. 291-292, no. 171), we are immediately directed to a summary record, in which we can find:

- Transcription of the text, according to the best edition
- Indication of the current location
- Indication of the findspot
- Date
- Information on the type of inscription
- Information on the type of object and material

In comparison with a standard epigraphic record, the EAGLE portal presents some important new features:

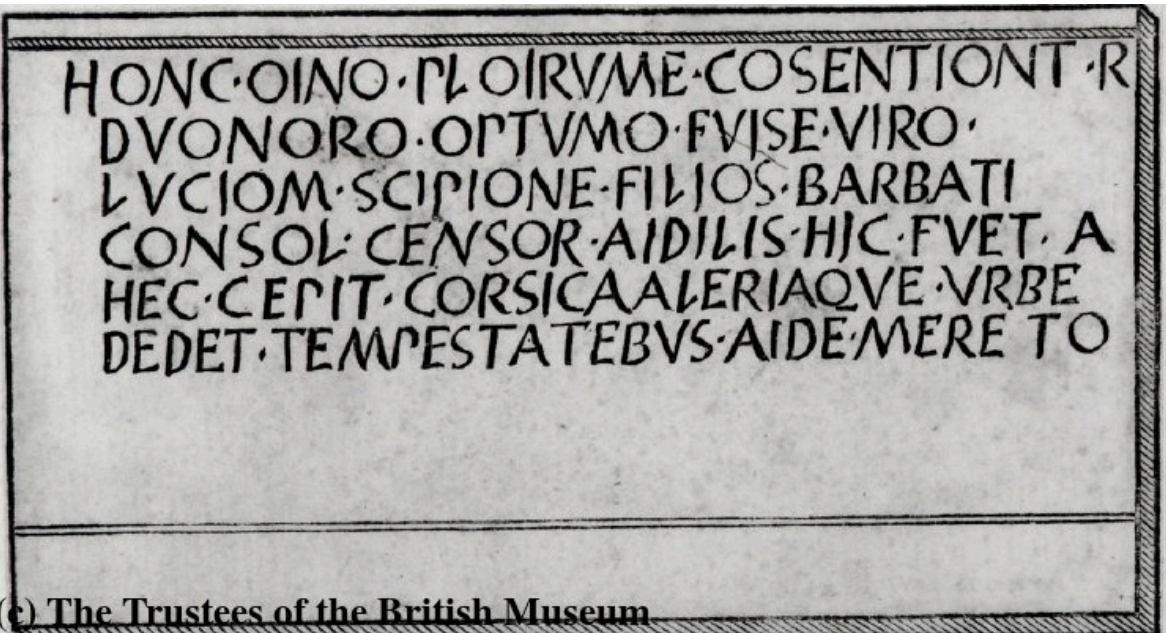
1) A wide range of photographs

2) A link to three different translations (English, Italian, German)

4) Through the link to the original source – the Epigraphic Database of Rome (EDR) – further information can be accessed:



The original front of the sarcophagus, held in the Vatican Museums



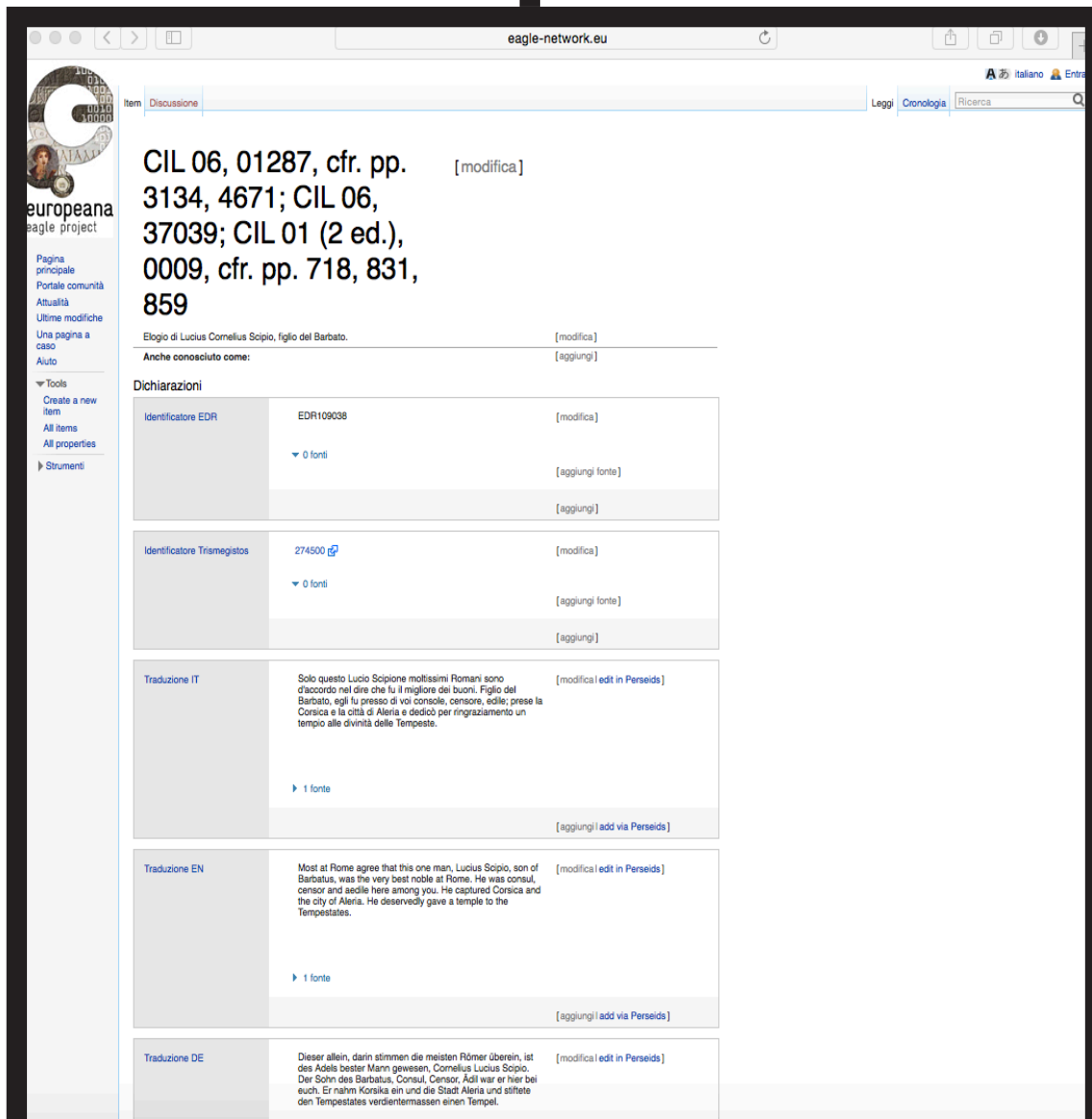
The Cassiano dal Pozzo's drawing



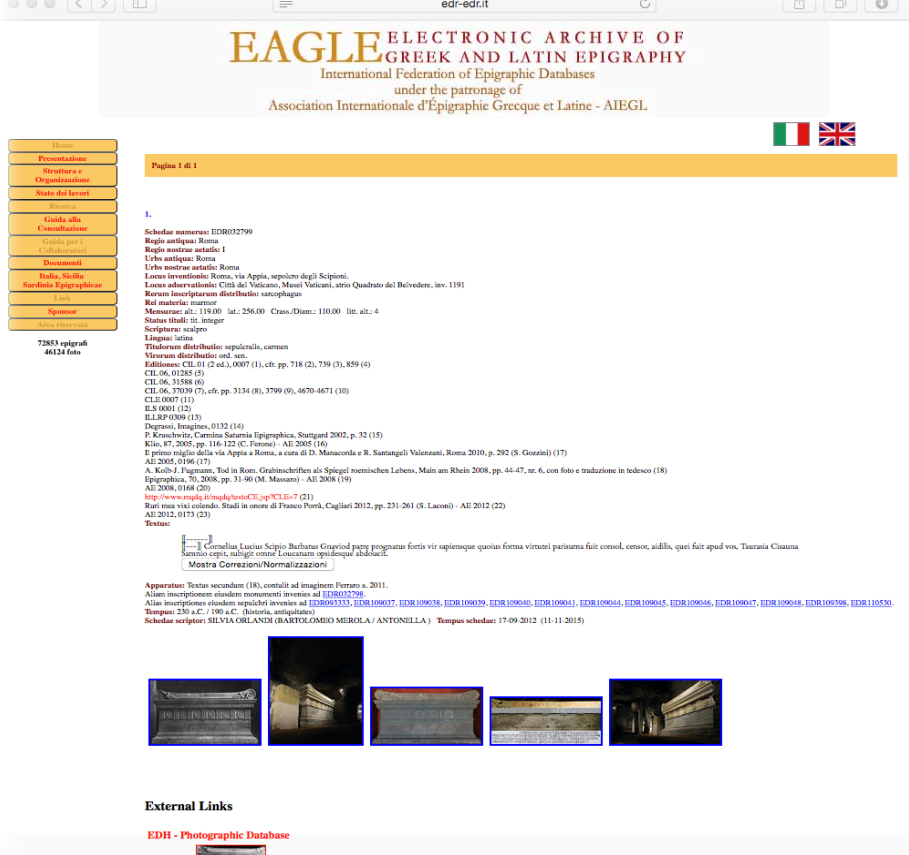
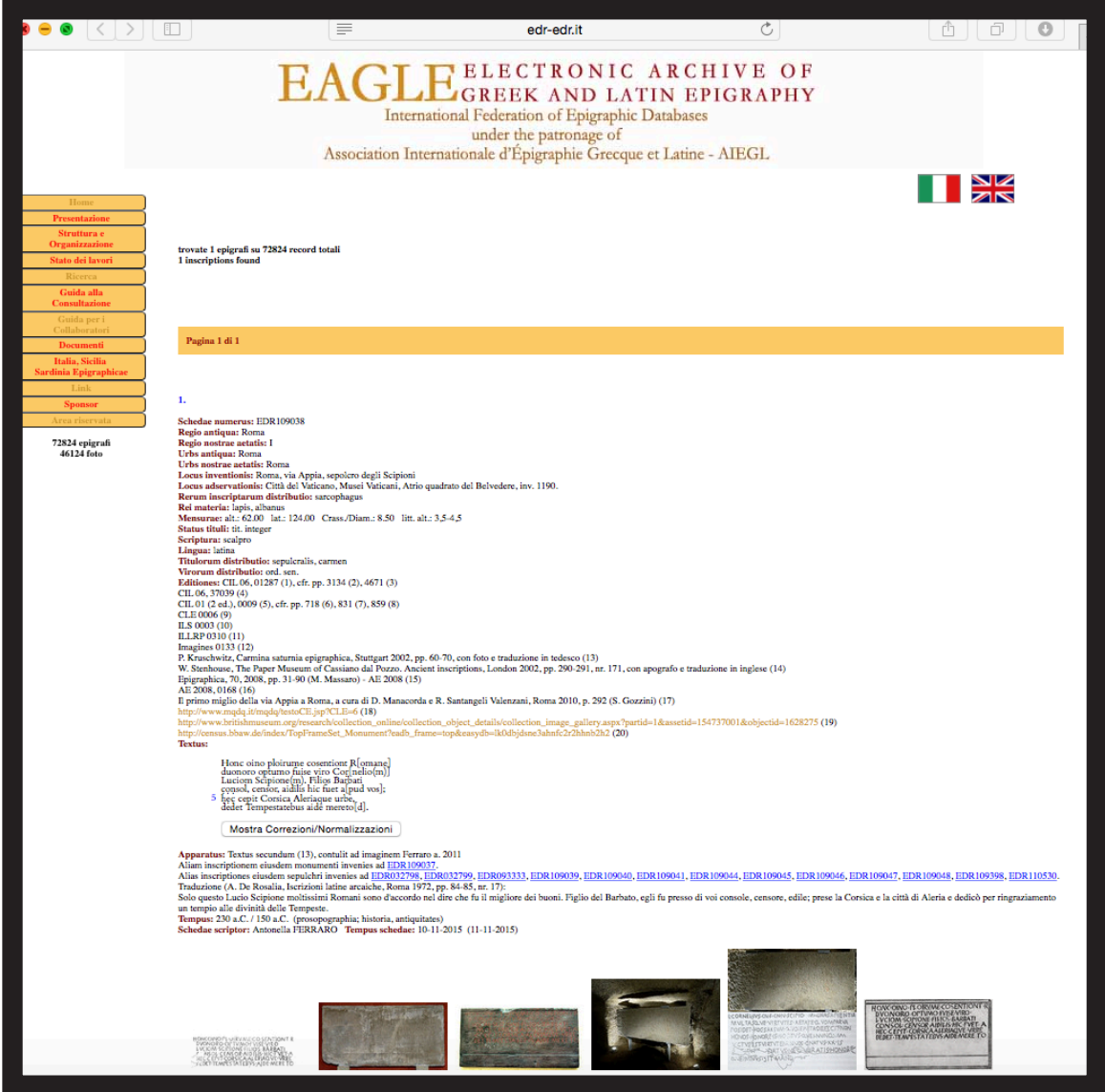
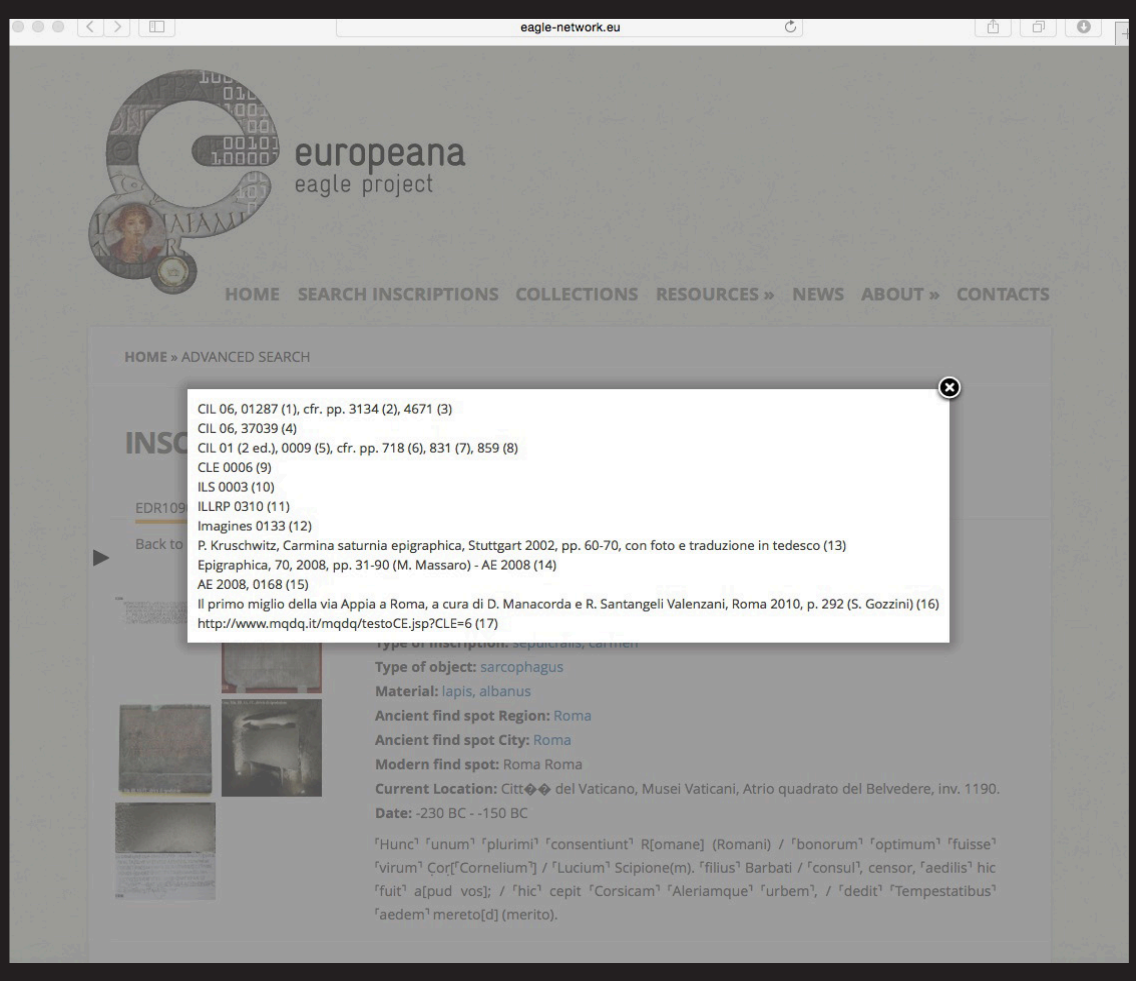
The modern reproduction of the sarcophagus, held in the Museo della Civiltà Romana (Rome), now closed.



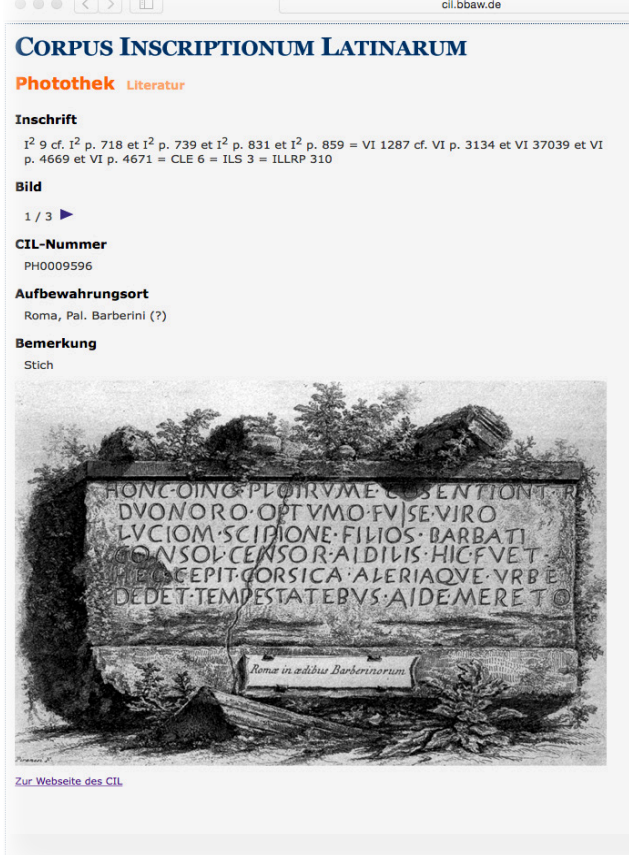
The modern reproduction of the sarcophagus, located in the original discovering context, the tomb of the Scipios, with limited access.



3) An up-to-date bibliography



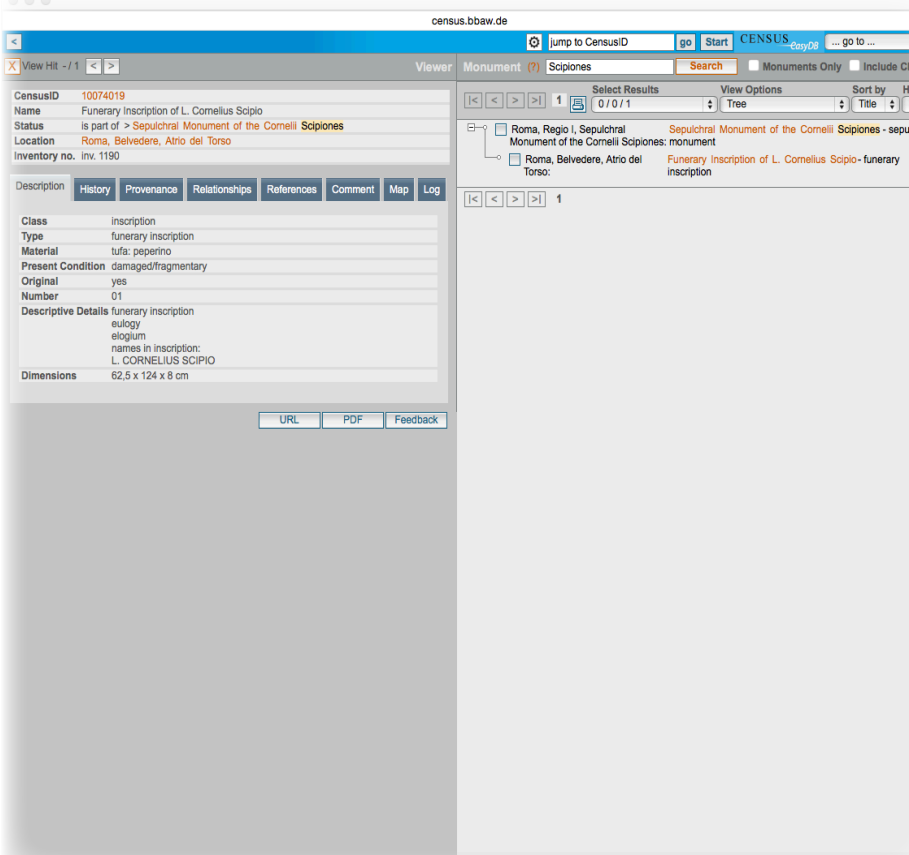
1) A link to the records of all the inscriptions found in the tomb, in order to have a complete view of the discovering context



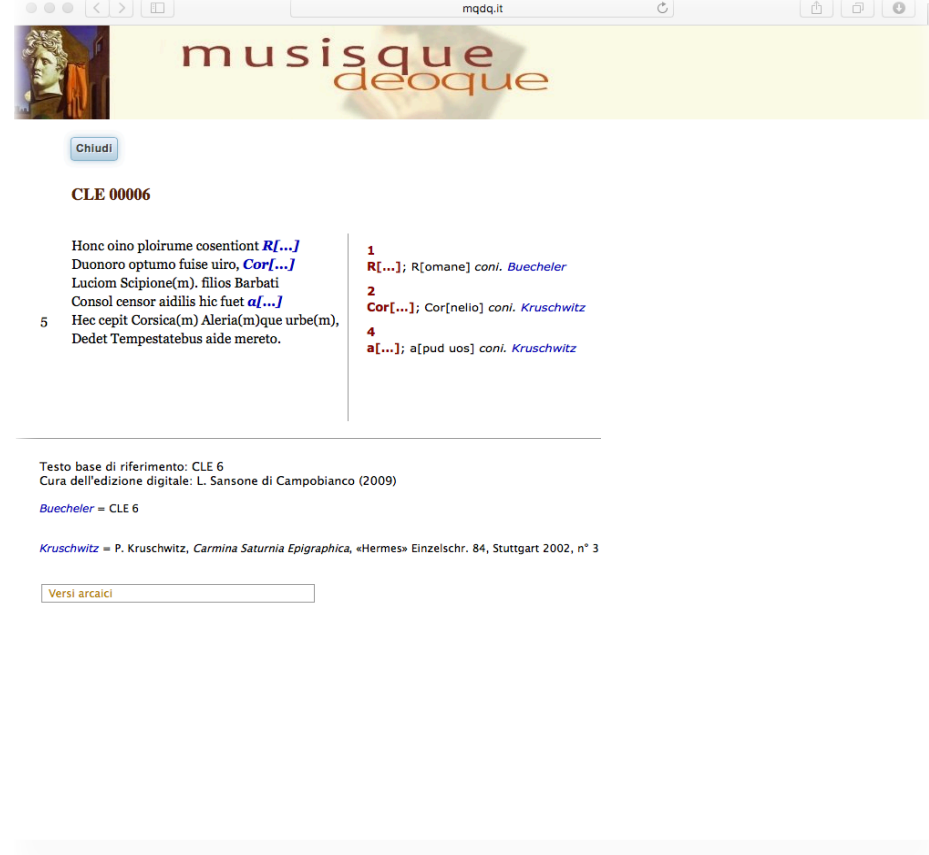
2) A link to the archive of Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum (www.cil.bbaw.de), containing photographs and additional bibliography



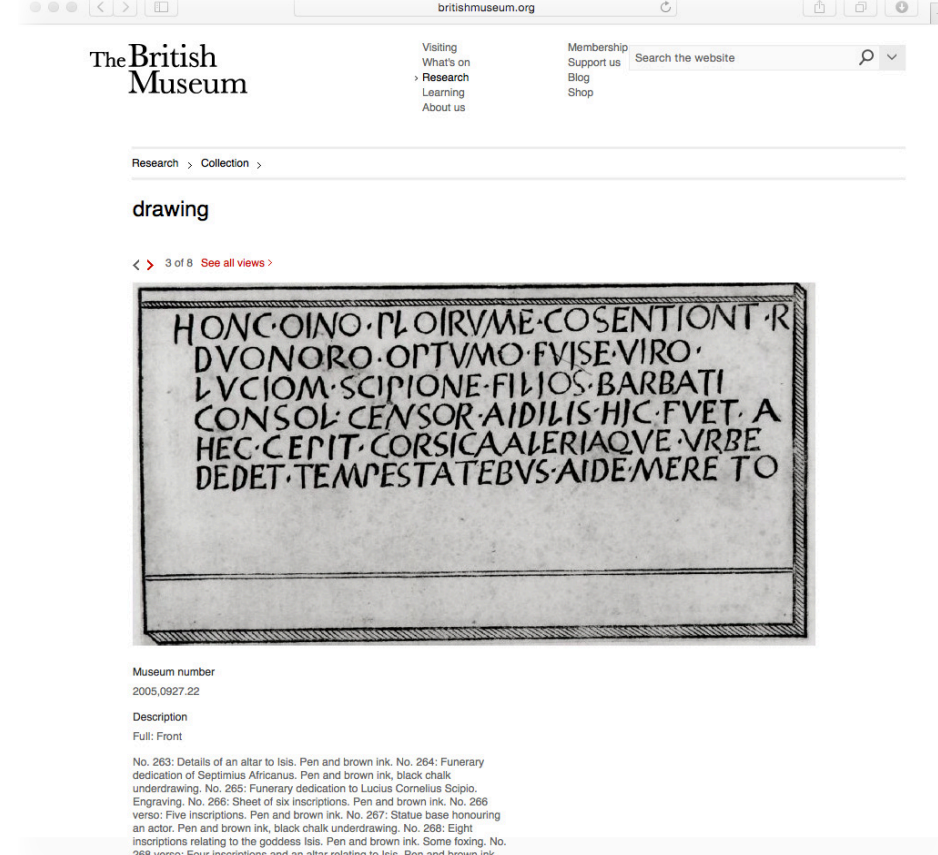
3) A link to the photo-archive of Epigraphic Database Heidelberg (EDH)



4) A link to the website "CENSUS of Antique Works of Art and Architecture known in the Renaissance" (www.census.bbaw.de), which provides further information on the epigraph, as well as on the context of the discovery



5) A link to the website Musisque Deoque (http://www.mqdq.it), which collects all the Carmina Latina Epigraphica (CLE), reporting not only their transcription, but also the possible variations and the indication of the metre



6) A link to the Cassiano dal Pozzo's drawing from the Online Catalogue of the British Museum

The presence of the inscriptions in the portal allows:

- Contributors to improve the transcription and translation of texts, based on different readings; to regularly update the bibliography and to integrate new resources on the web;
- Scholars to use the portal as a starting point for their research and to suggest changes or updates;
- Enthusiasts to understand the meaning of the inscriptions through a mobile application, based on visual recognition, which allows a (mobile) user to access information and multiple translations.

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