

Teaching (Digital) Epigraphy

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Abstract

Although having the experience of directly manipulating an ancient text-bearing artifact is important for developing the skills of an epigrapher – an experience that books and photo cannot replace – such access to primary sources is often problematic. In this article we present our experience with teaching students to transcribe and interpret Roman inscribed lead tags, using a Digital Autoptic Process (DAP) in a Web environment, so to develop basic competences in epigraphy and digital epigraphy.

Keywords: educational project, digital epigraphy, epigraphy, Open Access, primary sources

1. Introduction

Although undergraduate students are naturally attracted to inscriptions and epigraphy affords them an important window on the past, they are seldom given the opportunity to study inscriptions directly. This is because epigraphical work is seen as the specialist's domain: the analysis of such material generally requires a rather high level of expertise, normally acquired during graduate studies and beyond. Lacking sufficient skills and knowledge to comprehensively understand often complex epigraphic data, undergraduate students are simply unable to offer the expert opinions sometimes sought by a project manager. Thus, offering undergraduate students the opportunity to tackle tasks usually reserved to their senior colleagues is certainly not a common occurrence. In our small project "Pedagogical, Scholarly & Technical Experiment in Digital Epigraphy: the Study Case of the *Tesserarum Sisciae Sylloge* (TSS)

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through a Digital Autoptic Process (DAP)" we aimed to challenge this state of affairs. Using digital methods and a custom-designed course of rapid study, we offered undergraduates the opportunity to tackle epigraphic tasks usually reserved to their senior colleagues. We made use of newly-digitized epigraphic material: Roman commercial lead tags from the ancient city of Siscia.

2. Epigraphic Primary Sources of Information

The Roman Department of the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (AMZ) contains close to 1200 of these inscribed lead tags found in Sisak (Siscia), one of the largest urban centers in south-western Pannonia. Most of them were found during the dredging of the Kupa river before WWI. Since the dredging was localized in the very centre of the town, i.e. in front of the old Roman port quarter, it would seem that all the tags come from a limited area. All of those tags are small lead tablets, of a more or less rectangular shape, pierced with a hole so that the tag could be attached to the bags containing the merchandise or to the merchandise itself with a small rope or a metal wire. They all carry an inscription, most of the time on both sides. Those inscriptions are always, up to now, written in capital letters or the older Roman cursive, sometimes even in a mixture of both. Most of the tags were reused several times and thus they carry traces of older inscriptions (palimpsests). Those inscriptions usually follow the same model: one side of the tag carries personal names, the other side carries an inscription mentioning the merchandise, most of the time in an abbreviated form, as well as a price - normally expressed in *denarii* or fractions of the *denarius* - and quite often an indication of quantity or weight.



Fig. 1. No. 12582, obverse and reverse.

A traditional print photograph, such as Fig. 1 (No. 12582), drawn

from the archives of the AMZ, limits the student's opportunity to learn to decipher these tags. Even if a professional photographer took this picture with a good quality camera in a fully equipped photographic studio, the reading of the inscription stays riddled with uncertainties and a researcher would have to check the tag *de visu* in order to offer a plausible transcription.

Most of the tags, if not all, are linked to the wool trade and the textile industry. Words like *LANA*, *PAN(N)UM*, *TVNICA*, *SAGVM*, *P(A)ENLA*, *PAL(L)A*, *PALLIOLUM*, *LODIX*, *BANATA*, and *ABOLLA*, appear regularly enough without being abbreviated and thus the interpretation of common abbreviations like *L*, *LA*, *LAN*, *PAN*, *T*, *SAG*, *PAENV*, *PAL*, *LO*, *LOD*, *LODI*, *BANA*, *AB* is not in doubt. The other abbreviations are mostly related to terms of colour. The prices on those tags are an important information: they indicated the value of the goods or the cost of a given service (e.g. cleaning, fulling, dyeing). It would also appear that they were used by fullers and dyers as ownership tags. By noting the name of the client as well as the type of cloth or service and the price on the tag which was subsequently attached to the item to be processed (i.e. cleaned or dyed), shop owners could easily return their property to the clients as well as charge them the correct fee¹.

Some of the genuine difficulties of the autoptic process are already solved by a static picture in a print publication. The tag has a given position, it is illuminated from one direction only and therefore it already suggests a reading direction. A DAP should be able to confront the students to some of those difficulties and to overcome them alone.

In order to consider the value and usefulness of the DAP in this particular case study, the fact that some of the students had not yet a real background in Latin paleography was actually more of an asset. Indeed, if untrained students with few basic skills can use the digital edition as a specific medium without too much difficulty, albeit under supervision of

¹ ?, RADMAN-LIVAJA (2011), RADMAN-LIVAJA (2013a), RADMAN-LIVAJA (2013b, 165-172), RADMAN-LIVAJA (2014), for analogous tags see: MÓCSY (1956, 97-104); EGGER (1967, 195-210); FREI-STOLBA (2011, 127-138); SCHWINDEN (1985, 121-137); SCHWINDEN (1993, 215-222); RÖMER-MARTIJNSE (1990); RÖMER-MARTIJNSE (1997, 5-48); FEUGÈRE (1993, 301-305); WEISS (1991, 211-220); PACI (1995, 29-40); BASSI (1996, 207-216); BIZZARINI (2005, 121-135); BUCHI AND BUONOPANE (2005, 43-51); CRESCI AND PETTENÒ (2010, 42-110); JACQUES AND HOËT-VAN CAUWENBERGHE (2010, 295-317); WEDENIG (2013, 237-246).

specialists (Digital Epigraphy, Ancient History, Archaeology, Epigraphy, Computer Graphics and Digital Humanities) then the whole concept would appear as convenient and appropriate for similar case studies and research.

3. Digital Epigraphy

In fact, the transcription and interpretation of Roman inscribed lead tags are often challenging, and so we ignored how far we could go with these students if useable results would ensue. First we made a selection of fourty tags to be subjected to the adequate digitization process we chose to work with: Reflectance Transforming Imaging (RTI). It is a small but nevertheless representative sample of the whole corpus. The students had at their disposal different kinds of inscriptions, including both easily readable specimens and more challenging graffiti (e.g.: Fig. 1, no. 12582). One may also profit from the assistance of undergraduate and graduate students, which could not often be the case before². This experiment showed that their contribution can be useful, because technology may compensate for their lack of knowledge although the final conclusions have to remain in the domain of scholars familiar with the subject. In any case, this experiment shows how the digital edition may allow both scholars and students to have an open access to what is basically a primary source of information for humanities (presented as a digital facsimile)³. Of course, learners could train themselves on the drawing of the tag, but they would not confront the difficulty of interpreting the numerous ambiguities and the responsibility of deciding what is on the tag.

From a digital epigraphy standpoint, this consists of an online DAP

² The Laboratorio di Cultura Digitale, lead by Prof. Salvatori, at the University of Pisa, applies the didactic model DIGICRAFT. This means that undergraduate students might share their skills, especially the digital one, in order to allow an entire team to reach its goal. For more information see: <http://www.labcd.unipi.it/laboratorio>.

³ TERRAS (2015) writes about some of the OA issues: "While digitisation is not a prerequisite to gaining access to material (...), and while digital surrogates of cultural heritage objects do not have to be openly shared once created, just as the sciences are calling for publication of source data as part of the Open Access movement, opening up access to primary sources in the cultural heritage sector and encouraging them to be published in a way which is as accessible as possible has the potential to change the nature of research outputs in the Humanities and Social Sciences, as well as the nature of research itself in these areas."

modeled, in LAMÉ (2015a), on a dispositive analysis and the three fundamental systems of an inscription: writing system (wSystem), textual system (tSystem) and contextual system (cSystem). Three tools compose the DAP: RTI Web viewer, TSS viewer and MarkOut tool. The last two were specifically designed for the digital edition of the corpus TSS. The following paragraphs present those three DAP tools. Due to the material properties of the lead tags, it is impossible to capture the appearance of the letters with a single image. When holding a tag it is necessary to change the light angle to enhance the different marks on the surface. RTI is a computational photography technique that enables the interactive re-lighting of the observed object from any light direction. This is accomplished combining into a single compact data structure a set of fixed camera photographs taken under many different illumination conditions. The acquisition process is inexpensive and does not require labor intensive steps, unlike 3d model acquisition. RTI visualization allows the user to virtually 'tilt' the object and recreate different lighting conditions, mimicking part of the autoptic process. Another advantage is the magnification provided by the high resolution camera employed. The widespread adoption in browsers of WebGL (Khronos group 2009) recently enable RTI visualization on the Web. We used the RTI Web viewer developed by Visual Computing Lab, ISTI-CNR. High resolution re-illuminable images allow the selection of the best view for each mark, thus allowing the user to obtain an adequate readability of the lead tags through an intuitive interface. Another important advantage of having the tags available online is that the students can easily compare a tag with any other tag already in the database and compare occurrences of a letter in other already transcribed tags. Finally, the Web access facilitates the discussion amongst students and experts worldwide.

The TSS viewer is used to give access to the raw and genuine data (115 photographs with different lighting angles) and also to pick the best photo to be used in the linking tool MarkOut, while the RTI viewer can be consulted in parallel to interactively relight the tag and examine problematic spots.

The drawing process consists in associating some heterogeneous elements of the wSystem and the tSystem. MarkOut is the linking tool that allows to represent the graphico-textual (g/t) relationship between those two systems. MarkOut allows the students to work on the wSystem of the inscriptions by drawing the signs over an image of the tag using the mouse. The line is converted in a curve that can be later fixed using

handles. Each mark, that represents a phenomenon of the wSystem of the inscription, is assigned to some textual information such as a letter or a symbol (Unicode and/or XML encoding), that represents a textual phenomenon of the tSystem of the inscription. This assignation creates inside the MarkOut the g/t relationship used for query processing. The final result is an SVG file that can be easily parsed to recover the linking information between wSystem and tSystem (e.g. browsing by glyph's shape and interpretation, identifying glyph's position), and easily shared with anyone with a browser (e.g.: fig. 2). The linking tool MarkOut is one of the editing components of the modular DAP. They fit into communication workflows⁴ such as crowdsourcing, editing inscriptions, dialoguing with experts, preserving and promoting cultural heritage and, as here, teaching some skills in epigraphy.



Fig. 2. MarkOut screenshots (detailed part of tag no. 12563) showing the association, expressed in red, of the Unicode Latin characters with the position and the shape of the writing: U+0045 with II (identified as E2 by students) and U+004C with L (L1 or L5).

Students were involved for a very short period of time: on average two hours per day over a couple of days only (in Spring 2014 and in Fall 2015). This training was delivered in three steps (“Readings”, “Writings”, “Test & Taste a DAP”) during which there were given some academic documentation about the lead tags, and basic knowledge about digital epigraphy (epigraphic message in a computer, dispositive analysis, existing projects, digital tools, XML and Unicode encoding, DAP, and issues regarding digital representation of artifacts).

Students encountered their first epigraphic challenges with tag no. 12582 ([RADMAN-LIVAJA, 2014](#), cat 03.13, 347), found in the Kupa river in

⁴ This raises, of course, questions, most of them outside the purview of this article, about the relationship that evolves between research and our modern societies. We invite the reader to peruse various initiatives such as [SABATTINI \(2006\)](#) on the « valeur d'ancienneté » of cultural heritage, that participates to social well-being, the Civic Epistemologies <http://www.civic-epistemologies.eu> and its Berlin charter, as well as Public History approaches <http://public-history-weekly.oldenbourg-verlag.de>.

Sisak and offered by Andrija Colussi to the Archaeological Museum in 1898. It is a rather typical lead tag of an irregular rectangular form, pierced with a hole. Its size (22.7x22.8x2.4 mm) corresponds fairly well to the average size of other specimens found in Siscia. Although its surface is rather damaged and shows clear traces of erasure, the most recent inscription remains quite readable. However, many traces of an older record (or several older records?), complicate significantly the transcription and the interpretation. The last inscription can be read, nevertheless, but it demands a certain effort and quite a lot of experience in Latin palaeography:

Obverse	(palimpsest)
Ater	Sixti
ivs	i onis n
	i . n i



Reverse	(palimpsest)
la(na) p(ondo) i	. . . s
cor(ticea)	. . v
X =-£	iir



The inscriptions on the obverse and reverse may not be contemporaneous and we may not affirm with confidence that the individual named Aterius has something to do with the small quantity of wool mentioned on the obverse. The price is rather low, since the value of the transaction appears to be only 1 sestertius and 1 dupondius, i.e. 6/16 of a denarius.

Traces of older inscriptions are hard to read and interpret but several personal names may be surmised. Such a tag was particularly interesting for our experiment. It is quite a challenging inscription, even for a skilled epigraphist and paleographer; we therefore were anxious to find out how efficiently the students would tackle it. Thanks to the DAP, the transcription was not utterly difficult for most students. Obviously, in the first instance, the interpretation was beyond their means, but we were nevertheless impressed by their abilities to read it far more easily than expected. The DAP definitely offers the possibility to work on such material online, without the obligation to inspect it personally, at least

in the first stage.

Thus, students had to face similar issues as scholars who first tackled those epigraphic finds. However, the students had one significant advantage, despite their lack of experience and skill. This major advantage was allowed by DAP technologies, which considerably improved their odds. Despite their lack of elaborate knowledge on the subject, we managed to train them to develop some necessary skills in order to be able to read the inscriptions as well as offer meaningful transcriptions, thanks to the help of digital facsimiles. It was indeed really gratifying to observe their enthusiasm during the experiment as well as their delight when they realized they could do it. Naturally, despite the DAP, whatever the information technology may be, such scientific analysis still requires skilled scholars, but with the help of technology, digital editions may be thoroughly checked and amended far more easily. Besides giving an opportunity to further study the primary source of information and amend the paper editions and publications, it also allows university teachers to train future scholars and specialists, wherever their geographic location may be. In this particular case, the epigraphic material is in Croatia but the analysis was done online by scholars and students from Canada, France, and Italy. We therefore believe that digital epigraphy has a role to fulfill in university teaching but that one needs to establish right protocols and rigorous methods in order to warrant access to documents and ensure further development of such teaching methods aiming to improve the formation of future specialists.

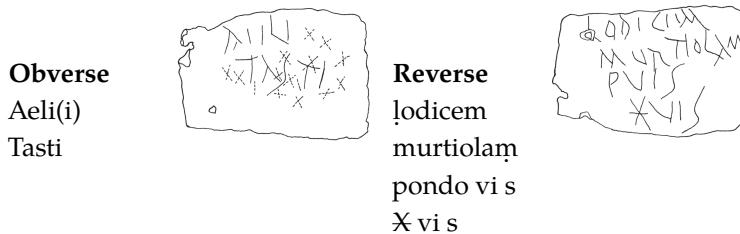
4. Practicing Epigraphy

Once alone, students were asked to ignore the monetary symbols then to decipher (with or without the help of transcription and drawings) and to classify the written signs according to the following chart. Such preliminary classification gives a first idea of the main general shapes one can find on a lead tag. It is not a paleographical study, which has yet to be done, but it is efficient enough to train students at a first level of deciphering (see: Fig. 3).

The screenshot shows a website for the TESSERARUM SISCIAE SYLLOGE project. At the top left is a logo with 'TS'. To the right is the title 'TESSERARUM SISCIAE SYLLOGE' and the Archaeological Museum Zagreb logo with the flag of Croatia. Below the title is a navigation bar with links: ACCUEIL, PROJET, CORPUS, PARTENAIRES, and CRÉDITS. The main content area has a breadcrumb trail: Home > Corpus > Navigation par glyphe. A large table titled 'Navigation par glyphe' follows, with columns for letters A through Z and rows numbered 1 to 13. Each cell contains a small image of a specific glyphe shape. The footer of the page reads 'Tesserarum Sisciae Sylloge © 2014'.

Fig. 3. Glyph Browser: quick access to all the label associated with the glyphe's form.

4.1. Drawing with help (No. 12563)



The tag no. 12563 is a rectangular lead tag of irregular form with a badly damaged and scratched surface. Nevertheless, the most recent inscription is clearly readable while one may still discern traces of older

inscriptions. An older inscription might be visible on the obverse, perhaps series of numbers but its meaning remains unclear. Students have transcriptions and drawings (see Fig. 4 and Fig. 5).

12563 (obv)	A	E	L	I	T	A	S	T	I				
Stud. 1	A10	E2	L1	I1	T1	A10	S3	T2	I1				
Stud. 2	A10	E2	L5	I1	T2	A10	S4?	T2	I1				
<hr/>													
12563 (rev)	L	O	D	I	C	E	M						
Stud. 1	L2	O3	D3	I1	C2	E2	M5						
Stud. 2	?	O3	D5	I2?	C2	E3	M5						
<hr/>													
	M	U	R	T	I	O	L	A	M	P	V	I	S
Stud. 1	M3	V3	R7	T2	I1	O3	L2	A10	M2	P1	V3	I1	S5
Stud. 2	M3?	V4	R6	T2	I1	O3	L5	A10	M5	P2	V4	I1	S5

Tab. 1. No. 12563.

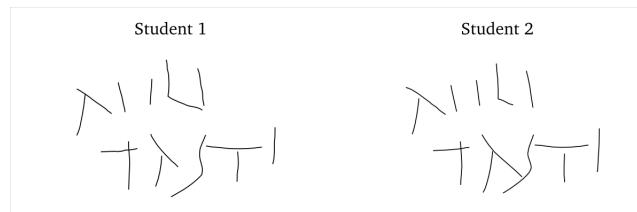


Fig. 4. No. 12563 Obverse: students' drawings of the most recent inscription.

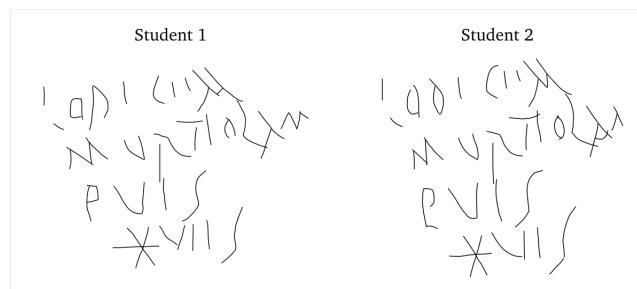


Fig. 5. No. 12563 Reverse: students' drawings of the most recent inscription.

13053	V	A	L	E	R	I	U	S	M	A	R	T	I	A
St. 1	V2	A10	L3	E3	R7	I2	V1	S6	M5	?	R7	T3	?	Ignored
St. 2	V2	A10	L3	E2	R7	I1	V1	S6?	M5	A10	R6?	T3?	?I1	A2

Tab. 2. No. 13053 (obv).

4.2. Drawing & Deciphering without help (obv. No. 13053)

No. 13053 is an irregularly shaped rectangular lead tag with a damaged surface as well which makes the reading rather uncertain. Besides the last, most recent inscription, one still discerns traces of older inscriptions. The reverse is ignored. Students do not have neither transcriptions nor drawings.

Vale
rius lis
Martia

(palimpsest)
X yi
tiir r i



Fig. 6. No. 13053 Obverse: students' drawings of the most recent inscription.

The RTI file was presented to the students in an unusual reading position in order to reproduce the epigrapher's initial challenge of determining the proper orientation in which to read the lead tag. Students overcome this difficulty quite quickly (<5 mn).

The last line, MARTIA, gave the student a hard time. Particularly the tail of the damaged S (end of the second line) generates noise on the last letters (see Fig. 6).

The older, erased layers, on the obverse of tag No. 13053, drawn with dashed lies on the drawings of the academic edition, are more difficult to read. No g/t relationship between wSystem and tSystem was asked

to students (see Fig. 7).

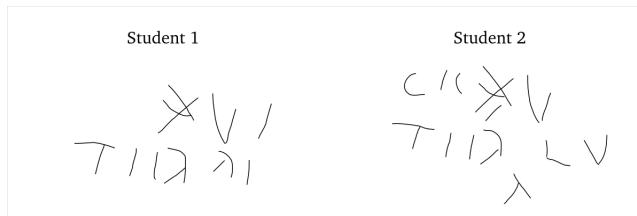


Fig. 7. No. 13053 Obverse: students' drawing of some palimpsest inscriptions.

5. Pedagogical Considerations

From the educational standpoint, this pilot project succeeded tremendously. The Canadian students who undertook this transcription in place of the usual research essay were, on average, far more motivated than their peers, and took great pleasure and pride in their work. One student, whose cumulative grade at university to this point was below average, excelled in this project and said that this was what he imagined university studies were going to be like. Two others prepared a presentation based on this effort, and it was accepted as a 15 minute lecture at the university's annual undergraduate research seminar. Three students are currently working on an exercise of online edition and publication (*Épigraphie en Réseau* - ISSN: 2108-7156) of a lead tag using the Markout file created (SVG).

Some of the uncommon qualities of these materials made them particularly able to be studied by undergraduate students with little or no Latin. The transcription of the tags' oddly shaped letters was a skill that any person literate in a Latin-script language (but not necessarily in Latin) could acquire. Indeed any additional understanding of Latin grammar and syntax afford a reader little additional advantage, given the tags' copious abbreviations. The tags' frequent and regular use of symbols and numbers meant that the latin-less student could nevertheless quickly begin to 'read' the tags, or at least glean information from them.

However much the student researchers' enthusiasm compensated, there were some impediments which will need to be removed before a large number of students can undertake this work. To unilingual Anglophone students, the research materials on the tags are daunting because little of it is available in English. Our volunteers were mostly

bilingual Canadians who could read French as well as English.

6. Conclusion

Gaining expertise with material remains requires time. When a museum trains students, this time is often limited due to constrained facilities and personnel. In addition, the epigraphic material may be fragile and delicate: the less these are manipulated by hands the best it is for their preservation. We believe that a process similar to the one described here will allow us and others to train far more, wherever they may be in the world, while well preserving the materials. It will represent a useful intermediary step that develops both epigraphic and digital skills. However, adding such a step will require us to renew, in some regards, the way we train learners and to reconsider who teaches what and how. The benefits of this renewal, though, would be many: it would ensure the transmission of epigraphic tradition and the acquisition of good digital skills, whether to train eminent specialists or to allow access to the roots of societies to the greatest number.

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