FROM THE PRESIDENT

Outgoing Presidents of the Roman Society, unlike Roman emperors, do not get deified by Council – nor suffer damnatio memoriae – but the res gestae of my predecessor, Dr Andrew Burnett, over his four-year principatus from June 2008 deserve record and recognition. The Combined Library returned to the South Block of Senate House in greatly improved accommodation (even if coats are currently still advisable for winter reading in the main room) under a new five-year concordat with the University of London. We also salute the sterling efforts of the Library staff in achieving this relocation. The Journal of Roman Studies and Britannia, in their nippy new format, are now produced by the Cambridge University Press, with a consequent increase in institutional subscriptions and in income to the Society, and much enhanced online access. In addition, members now enjoy external online access to all the periodicals for which the Library subscribes to JSTOR.

The Society has provided panem et circenses in varied plenty. Pride of place must go to its Centenary celebrations in 2010, which included events and conferences throughout the country, and a birthday extravaganza on 3 June at the British Museum when President became princeps (Vespasian), and an over-enthusiastic Livia (aka M. Beard) lobbed figs at the plebs, outraging one student whose beloved T-shirt was stained by a squashy missile - surely a ripe subject for an epigram. The Roman Archaeology Conference, held in Oxford in 2010, for the first time crossed the Channel, following Constantine, to Frankfurt in 2012, on both occasions attracting over 350 delegates. Over 250 sampled the Olympics-themed events at the British Museum this summer. Attendance at AGMs has been increased by the attractive bait of a panel of speakers on a theme. Guided trips for members to Rome, Bath and the Cotswolds have been organized, for which the triumphal honours, if under the President’s auspicia, go to our Secretary, Dr Fiona Haarer, who has also been the executive force behind all the developments and successes recounted here.
From the President/Society News

Romanisation has been vigorously encouraged. The budget for grants to schools to support the teaching of Latin has been increased, and a website for schools initiated, called *Journeys in the Roman Empire*. The institution of funded internships at museums has attracted extraordinary numbers of applicants.

Prizes have been introduced for the best BA dissertation in Roman archaeology and the best PGCE research papers. *Epistula* itself has been born and nurtured. Promotion of Roman studies is the Society’s core purpose, and my hope is to continue and expand these dynamic developments, especially in the field of outreach. There are serious challenges which classical studies face in the current economic and educational climate. To meet these, in concert with the other bodies which share our aims, a strong and proactive Roman Society is essential.

Dominic Rathbone
President

SOCIETY NEWS

**AD 312 CONSTANTINE AND THE BATTLE OF THE MILVIAN BRIDGE**

Over 250 members and guests of the Roman Society and the Association for Roman Archaeology gathered at the British Museum on Saturday 3 November to mark the 1700th anniversary of the Battle of the Milvian Bridge. Raymond van Dam explored ideas of emperorship and the contrasting images projected by Maxentius and Constantine.

Sophie Lunn-Rockliffe examined the symbols used by the early Church and questioned exactly what Constantine would have known about Christianity prior to his vision at the Milvian Bridge. Doug Lee continued the theme of religious change, analysing the impact of Constantine’s conversion and looking at how Constantine sought to manage the effects of the religious change he brought about.

Jonathan Bardill explored the imagery used by Constantine to express his divine inspiration. John Wilkes introduced the conference and Martin Henig concluded with a *tour de force*, assessing Constantine’s impact on Christianity as a world religion. The Society is grateful to the British Museum for hosting the event and especially to the Hon Secretary, Sam Moorhead, for his help with the organisation.

**FUTURE EVENTS**

15 January, 2013, 5.30pm
London Evening Lecture
Room 349, Senate House
Professor Werner Eck: *Augustus*’ “Brave new world”: Roman society’s reaction to the so-called social legislation

12 March, 2013, 5.30pm
London Evening Lecture
Room 349, Senate House
Professor Duncan Kennedy: Does Augustine put his finger on time?

27 March, 2013, 7.30pm
Cotswold Archaeology Annual Public Lecture
Bingham Hall, King Street, Cirencester
Professor Ray Laurence: *Childhood in Roman Pompeii*
FUTURE EVENTS

4-6 April, 2013
Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference (TRAC)
King’s College London
For more details see: http://www.trac2013.org/

8 June, 2013
Annual General Meeting & Conference
Woburn Suite, Senate House
2.00 AGM
The AGM will be followed a series of lectures on Virgil
2.30 Dr Fiachra Mac Góráin: Vision in the Aeneid
3.00 Dr Llewellyn Morgan: Purcell’s Dido & Aeneas: Virgil between the Whigs and Tories
3.45 Tea
4.15 Dr Michael Squire: Iliacas ex ordine pugnas: Ordering the art of Virgilian ecphrasis
4.45 Professor Philip Hardie: Aeneas in the New World
6.00 Reception

14 September, 2013
Vindolanda: site tour, evening lecture and viewing of museum
Further details will be available Spring 2013, and a booking form will be mailed to members in May

9 November, 2013
Yorkshire Archaeology Society Roman Section
Conference marking the 150th Anniversary of the Society. The topic will be 150 years of Roman Yorkshire.
Further details will be available Spring 2013, and a booking form will be mailed to members in May.

30 November, 2013
Romano-British Towns Conference
Assessing the Impact of Commercial Archaeology on the Towns of Roman Britain
One day conference at the University of Reading.
Organised by the Roman Society in collaboration with the University of Reading, English Heritage and Cotswold Archaeology.
Further details will be available Spring 2013, and a booking form will be mailed to members in May.

27-30 April, 2014
Roman Archaeology Conference (RAC)
University of Reading
RAC returns to Reading after twenty years. A call for sessions appears in this edition of Epistula.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members are reminded that subscriptions for 2013 will be due on 1 January. Go direct to the online payment page here: http://www.romansociety.org/membership/online-payments.html

Fiona Haarer (Secretary)

RESEARCH

RECONSTRUCTING ROME’S FINAL FRONTIER

This summer I worked with the BBC to produce a series of digital reconstructions of sites in Roman Scotland, for broadcast in a documentary to be called Rome’s Final Frontier (it will be broadcast first on BBC Scotland on December 7th). These sites – a Romano-British village at Birnie, the Agricolan legionary fortress at Inchtuthil, the fort and vicus at Inveresk, and the Severan marching camp at St Leonard’s – offer a variety of different types of settlement, and lend themselves well to digital reconstruction since so little is visible on the surface.

The Flavian legionary fortress at Inchtuthil near Blairgowrie, Scotland

Digital reconstruction is a technique of growing interest to Classicists and my students at Reading enjoy both viewing and creating digital work of their own. In my work this summer I was assisted by Philip Smither, a student on the University’s paid Undergraduate Research Opportunities Programme (UROP), who undertook both some of the book-based research on St Leonard’s marching camp and some of the actual digital modelling work. The site is known from archaeological survey, but we lack evidence for the disposition of troops within the rampart and for the camp’s context within Severus’ campaigns.
Philip based his conjectural layout on Pseudo-Hyginus’ *De Munitionibus Castorum* and found that it provided a pretty good guide to accommodating the number of troops we estimated to be present. There were some problems; Philip, like others, found that Hyginus’ ideal camp left little room for baggage when mapped onto a real-world site, but overall the project of setting out his theoretical camp within the real ramparts at St Leonard’s proved to be possible.

Our digital model allowed us to express visually this synthesis of archaeological and literary information, presenting the camp in the landscape and allowing us to appreciate that (for example) interrupted lines of sight in the terrain might have accounted for irregularities in the camp’s layout, and that the *principia* was probably located at approximately the highest point. We hope that further work will allow us to appreciate the context of this camp within Severus’ campaigns.

Look out for the documentary on your screens in December!

Matthew Nicholls

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**REALISING THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPER-FUNDED ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN ENGLAND**

This multi-strand project funded by the Leverhulme Trust and English Heritage and led by Mike Fulford, University of Reading and Neil Holbrook, Cotswold Archaeology, has just produced its first e-newsletter which can be downloaded from the Cotswold Archaeology website (http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/developer-funded-roman-archaeology-in-england/) and by the time you read this the University of Reading Project page (http://www.reading.ac.uk/archaeology/research/Projects/arch-mf-settlement.aspx).
PELAGIOS - A WORLD WIDE WEB FOR ANTIQUITY

Online resources that reference ancient places are multiplying rapidly, bringing huge potential for the researcher - provided that they can be found. But users currently have no way of easily discovering such resources, navigating between them, or of comparing their contents. Pelagios is a growing international collective of ancient world projects that aims to address the problems of discovery and reuse with the twin aims of helping digital humanists to make their data more discoverable, and of empowering real-world users (scholars and the general public) to find information about particular ancient places and visualize it in meaningful ways.

Joining Pelagios

People maintaining their own Websites on topics related to the Ancient World can easily tap into the data aggregated through Pelagios by embedding links and Web “widgets” which then provide relevant content about specific places from the Pelagios partner network.

More importantly, it is also straightforward to join Pelagios: by aligning place metadata with the Pleiades Gazetteer of the Ancient World, and publishing it according to a set of lightweight conventions, a new online resource, dataset, Website, etc. can be aggregated and linked into the Pelagios network.

At time of this writing, the growing list of Pelagios partners include: The Pleiades Gazetteer of the Ancient World, Arachne, The Book of the Dead Project, The British Museum, CLAROS, Fasti Online, Google Ancient Places, Inscriptions of Israel/Palestine, ISAW Papers, Meketre, Nomisma, Online Coins of the Roman Empire, Open Context, ORACC, Papyri.info, Perseus, The Portable Antiquities Scheme, Ports Antiques, Regnum Francorum Online, SPQR, SquinchPix, The Stanford Geospatial Network Model of the Roman World (ORBIS), The Ure museum.

For an up-to-date list visit the Pelagios blog at http://pelaigos-project.blogspot.co.uk.

Simon Rainer

MARYPORT

This year proved to be a very rewarding field season for the Maryport project which is jointly funded by the Senhouse Museum Trust and Newcastle University. Our aim was to ensure that we could review the full extent of the famous Maryport pits, first uncovered in 1870. Discoveries in 2011 had made quite clear that the Maryport altars had not been interred in an act of piety, but were in the pits, along with other stone, to act as ballast to support the timbers. Our aspiration was to better understand the structure or structures these timbers represented. By the end of 2012 we had identified 63 discrete pits. Most of these had been disturbed by antiquarian investigations, but the team unearthed one which had been left untouched. By no means all the original pits appear to have contained altars, but this one did.

The altar was dedicated by Titus Attius Tutor, prefect of cohors I Baestasiorum. This regiment is known to have been stationed at Maryport from the mid AD 160s until the early 180s. Small fragments of several other altars were found this season too, but only one other had lettering on it, yielding traces of two letters. Exciting as the altar find was, the interpretation of the pits and their immediate setting was the priority. What more could the site tell us?
An important breakthrough came with excavations at the north-west end of the main site. Here team members unearthed a clutch of long cist burials. Two of these contained quartz pebbles, a strong indication that the original occupants were interred following early Christian funerary rites. The acid soil meant that very little survived within the graves, but fragments of tooth enamel, human bone, a mysterious wooden object, a fragment of textile and a necklace were unearthed. We await the results of laboratory analysis of these finds with interest.

The graves do not encroach on the area occupied by the timber structures and the structures respect the graves. The implication is thus that they are contemporary and related somehow to one another. What emerges from this is that site was probably of particular importance to an early Christian community and, looking out across the Solway on a clear day, one can perhaps see why this high point was chosen. It is inter visible with Whithorn, the cradle of Scottish Christianity.

Ian Haynes and Tony Wilmott

THE EXPLORATORY TRENCHES IN THE NORTH FIELD AT VINDOLANDA

As part of the current programme of research at Vindolanda, from 2009-2012, the Vindolanda Trust’s excavation team undertook exploratory excavations in the field situated to the north-west of the visible remains of the third-century stone fort. The primary objective of the work was to investigate features visible in aerial photographs that suggested the presence of another fort, first identified by Professor Barri Jones in the early 1970’s and to assess features identified in a geophysical survey conducted by Alan Biggins for the Vindolanda Trust in 2007. This had led to the hypothesis that there could be the remains of a fort at Vindolanda that might pre-date the first known period of occupation at the site (mid-80s AD). Such a fort might have coincided with the forts known to have existed in the AD 70s at Corbridge and Carlisle. A second hypothesis was that there may have been concurrent occupancy on the primary fort plateau and in the north field, effectively doubling up the garrison at the site in different periods.

After three years of exploratory trenching we can now confirm that there were indeed multiple periods of military occupation in the field, from the late first century to the first half of the second century, with a substantial gap from the middle to the end of the second century before a re-occupation in the third century. There is as yet no material that can solidly date the earliest occupation to the AD 70s, but it is almost certainly pre-Hadrianic in date (the material recovered in 2012 is currently being processed). As a bonus, the excavations have shown that third-century features in the field were equally intriguing. In 2009 a building was discovered just below the turf only a few metres from the modern Stanegate Road.
The building was rectangular, well-built, large and adorned with an internal colonnade on its east and west sides. These colonnades were indicated by substantial stone bases that probably carried timber columns. In 2010, a similar structure, though less robust and without column pads, was found roughly 20m to the west of the colonnaded building. These two structures were built using large stones similar to those used in most of the third-century extramural settlement buildings at Vindolanda and almost certainly show that the third-century vicus extended well into this field. This is perhaps not surprising as these buildings were only separated from the recognised extramural settlement by modern walls, roads and sheds. Nevertheless, the discovery, in 2012, of a large ditch to the north and west of the aisled building was more surprising. Excavations and geophysical evidence suggests that this ditch continues between the two third-century stone buildings known in the field.

2012 excavations in progress at Vindolanda (Photo: Adam Stanford)

Furthermore, a series of 25 coins of the 260s and 270s (Gallienus, Cornelia Salanina, Victorinus, Claudius II, Tetricus, and Tetricus II), found throughout the fill and right to the bottom of the ditch cut, securely dates the ditch fill to the 270s or soon thereafter. This ditch and its contents suggest that the vicus was partially defined if not defended by a ditch before it was abandoned, ca. AD 280.

More work is planned in this field between 2013-2017 and it is hoped that the results of the exploratory work outlined above will be added to and that positive dating for a potential pre-Agricolan fort at Vindolanda might be forthcoming in the not too distant future.

Elizabeth M. Greene and Alexander Meyer

A NEW DEDICATION-SLAB FROM VINDOLANDA, SET UP BY THE COHORS I TUNGRORUM TO A PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN GODDESS

In the last few weeks of August this year the Vindolanda excavation team uncovered a new and exciting inscription on stone from the site. It was found face down on the northern edge of a filled in period IV, circa AD105 -120, fort ditch, situated below the remains of the outskirts of the later third-century extramural settlement. Only the first three lines are preserved, plus one letter from the middle of a fourth line, but the lettering is very good quality and easily legible; it was surrounded by a corona, of which the top part survives. It is the second stone inscription from Vindolanda to name the cohors I Tungrorum, a regiment well-known from the Vindolanda writing-tablets, who formed the garrison in period I and probably period II, when they had become military. They were replaced in period III by coh. VIII Batavorum equitata milliaria, who left in AD 105 for the continent, upon which the Tungrians returned, and remained until circa AD 120. Part of a tombstone re-used in the late stone praetorium commemorated a centurion of the First Tungrians 'killed in the war', probably at the beginning of Hadrian's reign (cf. Britannia 29 [1998] 299-306). Part of a diploma issued to a veteran of the cohort in AD 146 was found at Vindolanda in 1980 (RIB II i, 2401.9). By that time the cohort had probably moved elsewhere and at latest from Severan times was based at Housesteads.

The new stone reads as follows:

AHWARDVAE
DEAE
[CO]H I TVNG[RORVM]
[?E][VOTO?...]
''To Ahuardua
the goddess,
the First Cohort of Tungrians
......?in accordance with a vow (?)...''

(The E at the end of the first line is smaller than the other letters, as it had to be squeezed in.)

This goddess seems to be unknown, but the combination of letters HV is typically Germanic. Professor Michael P. Speidel of the University of Hawaii has kindly contributed the following enlightening comment (in an email to Tony Birley):

'Ahva seems to be Germanic "water" (Matronen und verwandte Gottheiten, Beihfete Bonner Jahrbücher 44, Köln 1967, 127). Ardua, then, seems related to Arduinnae, the Ardenne mountains.'
The Ardennes, of which the ancient name was spelled Arduenna, Arduinna or Ardinna, are named in Caesar’s Gallic War, Strabo’s Geography and Tacitus, Annals, etc., as well as in inscriptions; they stretched across parts of the lands of the Treveri, Nervii and Remi, and were thus close to borders of the Tungri, whose chief town was Aduatuca, the modern Tongeren/Tongres.

A water-goddess from the homeland would have been a particularly appropriate deity to worship at the western end of the Vindolanda site, where there are numerous springs.

Andrew Birley

**A LATE ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT IN SWALEDALE**

In the late 1980s Andrew Fleming and Tim Laurie highlighted a significant density of house platforms characteristic of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement along the valley sides of Swaledale, and excavated a single three-phase house platform at Healaugh.

In 2009 the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Archaeology Group (SWAAG), through landscape survey using handheld GPS receivers, documented at least nine settlement sites with Romano-British characteristics within a contemporary coaxial field system on a south-facing slope near Reeth in Swaledale. Following geophysical survey in 2011 on the most prominent of these sites, SWAAG, supervised by Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU), in July 2012 excavated through areas highlighted by the geophysics, to attempt to identify the abandonment phase of the settlement.

The trenches revealed flagged stone floors from at least three roundhouses/yards. Significant features:

The pottery scatter suggested occupation of the site through to the AD 360s-370s, with two Huntcliff-type rims post-AD 360, three sherds of Crambeck reduced ware, and Crambeck parchment ware represented by three matching sherds of a mortarium of AD 270+ and fragments of two hemispherical bowls of AD 370+.

Two of the flagged floors had dressed stone door-sills with post-holes.

SWAAG ([info@swaag.org](mailto:info@swaag.org)) would welcome communication from *Epistula* readers about late Roman settlements in native style with significant Roman material in the North-East, and in particular about worked stone door-sills in roundhouses.

The excavation blog, landscape survey of the site, copies of the early work by Fleming and Laurie and further information on SWAAG can be found at [www.swaag.org](http://www.swaag.org). A full report from ASDU during November 2012 will be published on the SWAAG website.

The excavations were funded through the Yorkshire Dales LEADER programme by the EU and Defra.
FREE-STYLE “ITALIANATE” BAS RELIEF STUCCO WORK FOUND AT BEDFORD

From a newly-discovered Roman “villa” complex in Bedford has been found the only known example of free-style bas relief stucco work in Roman Britain. Ceramic and coin evidence dates construction of this “villa” to around 270 AD.

Stucco work is rare in Britain and mainly consists of architectural mouldings. The only other example of free-style work is from Gorhambury villa in Hertfordshire, datable to the second century AD. However, this is high relief and ‘statuesque’ in scale, rather than fine bas relief work. While Bedford’s late third to early fourth-century example is a unique survival for Roman Britain, this does not mean that such plaster work, common to Italy and the Mediterranean, was not more widely employed in the province.

Unfortunately, it is a fragile medium and so chances of survival are limited.

The fragments were found among a dump of painted wall plaster that had been systematically removed from the walls of the “villa’s” probable bath house prior to the stone’s reuse.

The stucco work and painted wall plaster, made up of 16 colours in both linear and more complex patterning, were part of a later remodelling of the “villa” and overlaid on a much simpler decorative scheme. This embellishment possibly occurred during the early fourth-century Constantinian revival, although the bath house may have been decommissioned just one generation later.

One fragment appears to represent the folds of a “curtain,” often used as a ‘filling’ motif in large panels of stucco work, as in the caldarium of the Suburban Baths at Herculaneum. The white stucco is highlighted by being set against various coloured backgrounds. The “curtain” fragment is bordered by red and black paint, others by flesh pink. Examples of this technique can be found on the palaestra wall of the Stabian baths in Pompeii.

Steven Cockings and Elizabeth Sayer

ROMAN IMPERIAL ESTATE AT VAGNARI (PUGLIA)

The University of Sheffield conducted a first season of new excavation and interdisciplinary research at the Roman imperial estate at Vagnari in south-east Italy in 2012. Earlier investigations, particularly the landscape surveys by Alastair and Carola Small, had furnished evidence for a large territory here that was established as an imperial possession in the Augustan period.

The site consists of a vicus, an associated cemetery, and the possible residence of the estate manager. We concentrated on a building of the first or second century AD on the northern edge of the vicus that formed part of a larger complex in use until the latter part of the fourth century. The steeply-inclined stone drains running beneath our building must have carried considerable quantities of waste and/or water from an unknown structure up-slope, and they give tantalising glimpses of neighbouring industrial or residential habitation. Substantial evidence was retrieved for metal-working, especially with lead, but also iron and bronze, and for glass production. The connection between industrial production and domestic habitation is of significant interest and importance in understanding living and working conditions in the vicus, and fieldwork in 2013 will focus on this new evidence and the exploration of a nearby kiln.

The collaborative nature of research at Vagnari is reinforced by parallel excavations in the cemetery, conducted by Tracy Prowse (McMaster University), and at the estate manager’s residence, directed by Hans van der Leest (Mt. Allison University) and Myles McCallum (St. Mary’s University). This project is uniquely placed to investigate essential aspects of life and death on an imperial estate in ancient Apulia.

The Sheffield project is funded by the British Academy and the Roman Society. For further information see the website: http://www.shef.ac.uk/archaeology/research/vagnari

Maureen Carroll
NEW RESEARCH AT SEGNI, LAZIO (ITALY)

A new 3-year joint research project (2012-2014) has been established between the British School at Rome and the Archaeological Museum of Segni (Comune di Segni, Italy). The aim of the project is to investigate a number of key areas within the town of Segni (Southern Lazio), through the application of remote sensing technologies, archival studies and excavation, building upon the research of the local archaeological museum, directed by Dr Francesco Maria Cifarelli.

The first area the project is investigating lies next to the famous Roman temple of Juno Moneta, which dominates the acropolis. A georadar survey was conducted around the complex which successfully indicated a number of areas where modern services had not affected the subsurface. Subsequently three test-trenches were excavated in order to assess these levels of preservation around the podium. It was discovered that on the western side of the complex the level of the bedrock was extremely high, and in fact formed part of the temple podium. To the north, the excavation revealed the area of a medieval workshop, where limestone had been recovered in order to produce lime.

The second area investigated by the project, Prato Felici, is a large open area towards the summit of the acropolis, where the fieldwork focused upon two parallel walls built in opus caementicium visible on the surface. Following a gradiometer and georadar survey, the excavation involved the removal of a significant amount of topsoil that had accumulated on the terraces of the steep field directly above Porta Foca, one of the gates into the ancient city. The work revealed evidence for a large cistern or pool, the construction of which can be dated to the second century BC, and whose construction technique for the walls and floor seem to be of enormous importance for the study of the evolution of this type of structure. The structure subsequently went out of use by the Early Imperial period, as evidenced by the significant deposits of material dumped within the cistern. To the south of the structure, as well as beneath the cistern, the work revealed several stratigraphic layers which contained material associated with the earliest phases of settlement in the city, which can be dated with certainty to the late Bronze Age, as well as material from the late seventh century BC which continues through to the Archaic period. Amongst this material were discovered fragments of architectural decoration which perhaps indicate the presence of a second temple, separate from that of Juno Moneta.
The third area of investigation lies in the heart of modern Segni, in the medieval square of Piazza Santa Maria. The study is aimed at understanding the strong archaeological anomalies revealed by the georadar survey conducted in June 2012. As hypothesised by earlier historical research, the excavation confirmed the presence of a large structure of the medieval period, of which was identified one of the possible side walls, sections of the floor preparation and other sections of walls. Of particular interest was the discovery of a splendid ancient polychrome mosaic, well preserved in its northern portion whilst the rest lies hidden under the eastern limit of the trench: it is probable that this was reused by the later building, and which once analysed may shed further light on which buildings occupied the square when it formed the forum area.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by the APSS (Archaeological Prospection Services of Southampton) and the British School at Rome (with thanks to Sophie Hay, Alice James, Stephen Kay and Elizabeth Richley) and was made possible through the generous donations of the Banca di Credito Cooperativo di Roma and the Banca Anagni Credito Cooperativo.

The 2012 excavations were funded through a grant received from the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, the Comune di Segni (with particular thanks to the Mayor Arch. Stefano Corsi and the Cultural Officer Dott. Valente Spigone) as well as the Associazione Culturale “Amici Del Museo Di Segni”, Diocesi di Velletri – Segni, Italcementi s.p.a., Esgra s.r.l., S.I.C.s.r.l., Geopan s.r.l., Edil Ferretti s.r.l., Albergo - Ristorante “La Pace”, “Mondo Animale” di Palazzi Riccardo.

Christopher Smith, Stephen Kay (British School at Rome) and Francesco Maria Cifarelli, Federica Colaiacomo (Archaeological Museum of Segni)

Websites: [www.bsr.ac.uk](http://www.bsr.ac.uk) and [www.museosegni.it](http://www.museosegni.it)

Twitter: @segniproject

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The Segni Project is directed by Dr Francesco Maria Cifarelli (Archaeological Museum of Segni) and Professor Christopher Smith (British School at Rome), and field directed by Stephen Kay (Molly Cotton Fellow, British School at Rome) and Dott.ssa Federica Colaiacomo (Conservator, Archaeological Museum of Segni).
FRESH LIGHT ON CLAUDIUS’ AQUEDUCT MASTERPIECE, THE AQUA ANIO NOVUS

Completed in AD 52, the *Anio Novus* was named after the River Anio, its water source 44 km to the east of Rome. The aqueduct’s remains suggest that it was the tallest, best-built and most technically innovative of the 11 aqueducts of Ancient Rome.

One of its unique features is that half-way along its route it split into two channels, one channel circumventing Monte S Angelo via Tivoli to the west; the other heading south in a more direct line towards Rome, apparently a short-cut. The latter’s surface remains can be traced to the northern tip of Valle Lungherina where the channel disappears underground and its course is lost. Most experts, including Thomas Ashby, a former Director of the British School at Rome, have assumed that it continued under the eastern slopes of Monte S Angelo and was re-united with the Tivoli Loop in a settling tank north of Fosso di Ponte Terra in the region of Gericomio. But this has never been satisfactorily proved.

My recent discovery of a set of aqueduct remains inside Fosso di Ponte Terra, apparently overlooked by Ashby, point to the possibility that the two channels came together in a drop shaft on the southern bank of the Fosso. The remains show the Tivoli channel arriving on the south bank of the Fosso and connecting with the base of a masonry tower partly faced with *opus reticulatum*.

Since the two channels had travelled different distances they would have arrived at different elevations – hence the need for a drop shaft. If this interpretation of the remains is correct the tower structure may be the only surviving example of a Roman drop shaft anywhere in the Roman Aqueduct World.

For more on drop shafts see

Ted Cole
CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

ROMAN FINDS GROUP, SPRING MEETING: THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE INHABITANTS OF POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM

The Roman Finds Group, in collaboration with the British Museum, is hosting a conference in the Stevenson Theatre of the British Museum on Friday April 19th 2013. The day will also include booked entry to the exhibition, *Pompeii and Herculaneum – Life and Death in the Roman Empire*, being held at the British Museum from March – September 2013. Speakers include Paul Roberts, curator for the Pompeii exhibition, Ray Laurence who will introduce Pompeii and its people and Alex Croom, on Pompeian housework. A guest speaker, Dr Ria Berg, from the *Institutum Romanum Finlandiae* will be speaking about women’s toiletries and washing equipment found at Pompeii. In the afternoon session, British researchers, looking at aspects of material culture from one particular Pompeian insula (Insula VI.1), include Hilary Cool on Augustan consumerism, Richard Hobbs on coinage and David Griffiths on lighting.

Tickets for Roman Finds Group members will be £20 and non-members £30 which includes morning coffee, afternoon tea and the cost of entry to the exhibition.

For further information, a discounted exhibition book offer and booking form, please see the Roman Finds Group website ([http://www.romanfinds.org.uk/](http://www.romanfinds.org.uk/)) or contact the conference organiser, Jenny Hall (jenny.m.hall@hotmail.com). Book now to secure a place!

Jenny Hall

REALISING THE RESEARCH POTENTIAL OF DEVELOPER-FUNDED ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN ENGLAND - EVENTS


Attendance at the regional seminars will be by invitation only. If you are interested in attending please contact Nathan Blick – email: Nathan.blick@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

Saturday 30 November 2013. *Assessing the Contribution of Commercial Archaeology on the Towns of Roman Britain*. Day conference at the University of Reading in conjunction with the Roman Society. Further details and booking forms will be available in spring 2013.
Wednesday December 12th
9:15-9:30: Introductory remarks by William Harris and Robin Osborne
1. Genetics, population, health, disease, living standards I
   9:30-10:30: Robert C. Allen (Oxford), "Real wages in Roman Egypt in the perspective of modern poverty lines and nutrition standards".
10:30-11:00 coffee break
11:00-12:00: Saskia Hin (Rostock), "Quantitative interdisciplinary research as the future of ancient history? Insights from spying on demographers".
12:00-1:00: Martin Jones (Cambridge), "From clarity to complexity: ancient history and genetic stories".
2. Environment and environmental sciences.
   2:15-3:15: Nicholas Purcell (Oxford), "Between katoikism and cataclysm: what ancient history can offer the history of the environment".
   3:15-4:15: Robyn Veal (Cambridge), "Environmental history and archaeology of the ancient forest economy".
   4:15-4:45: refreshments
   4:45-5:45: Susan Alcock (Brown), "Adjusting to a new climate: the need to green ancient history".

Thursday December 13th, morning
3. Genetics, population, health, disease, living standards II
   9:30-10:30: Rebecca Flemming (Cambridge), "New medical texts, old medical texts, plague, and maternal mortality".
   10:30-11:00: coffee break
   11:00-12:00: Kristina Killgrove (West Florida), "Embodying the empire: reading bones to understand Roman health".
   12:00-1:00: Peter Garnsey (Cambridge), "Bones and History".
   2:15-3:15: Alain Bresson (Chicago), "Economics for the ancient world? The challenge and its difficulties".
   3:15-4:15: Walter Scheidel (Stanford), "The future of the Roman economy".
   4:15-4:45: refreshments
   4:45-5:45: Kyle Harper (Oklahoma), "Beyond performance: what other differences do institutions make?"
   5:45-6:15: Final discussion.

Invited discussants: Sitta von Reden (Freiburg), Greg Woolf (St Andrew’s), Giusto Traina (Paris, Sorbonne), Andrew Wilson (Oxford), Marco Maiuro (Columbia), and Dorothy Thompson (Cambridge).

All are welcome, but space will be limited; therefore anyone who wishes to attend is strongly advised to inform Professor Robin Osborne (ro225@cam.ac.uk) asap.
Conferences and Meetings

An intensive introductory course in Latin is complemented by classes on classical mythology and Greek theatre, with an aim of fostering the understanding of ancient Mediterranean history and culture.

McGill University stands at the foot of Mount Royal in the culturally dynamic and bilingual city of Montreal, and is in close proximity to Ottawa and Quebec City. As such, the Institute integrates many of the cultural offerings from these vibrant cities into its program.

We believe that university and high school students from the United Kingdom would be very interested in this opportunity. University credit is transferable and high school credit is negotiable on a per school basis. Housing options are available to students who require on-campus accommodations for the duration of the course(s) at McGill. Interested students, parents, and teachers should contact Prof. John Serrati john.serrati@mcgill.ca for more information.

http://www.mcgill.ca/classics/summer-institute

XVIIIth ROMAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT CONFERENCE (RoMEC)

National Museum of Denmark in Copenhagen 10th to the 14th of June 2013

The main theme of the conference is: IMITATION AND INSPIRATION

Registration will be possible from the evening on Sunday the 9th of June. The official opening of the conference will be at 9 a.m. on Monday the 10th of June. The closing session will take place at noon Friday the 14th of June. On Wednesday the 12th of June there will be an excursion to Moesgård Museum near Aarhus in Jutland, where we will be shown highlights of the weapon sacrifice from Illerup Ådal.

The conference fee of 1100 Danish Kr. will include conference materials and the excursion. The official languages of the conference will be English, German and French. The deadline for submission of abstracts for both papers and posters is the 1st of February 2013. All abstracts will be published as a separate booklet and included in the conference materials. The length of each abstract should be limited to 1000 characters, whereas the duration of presented papers is set to 15 minutes, with an additional 5 minutes for the discussion. Decisions on the acceptance of papers will be made by the Conference Organizing Committee.

Registration forms and all further information can be found at the conference website http://romec.natmus.dk (available from November 2012) through the conference email romec@natmus.dk or by contacting the organizing committee:

Dr. Xenia Pauli Jensen: xenia.pauli.jensen@natmus.dk or Dr. Thomas Grane: tgrane@hum.ku.dk
Follow us on Facebook
http://www.facebook.com/groups/romec/

In connection with the RoMEC, the Danish re-enactment group Legio VI Victrix Cohors II Cimbria is currently organizing an event in the weekend following the conference on the 15th-16th of June. This event is called ‘Tiberius’ Landing’ and involves several other re-enactment groups from Europe. The theme is the naval expedition of Tiberius in AD 5 and a key element will be the Roman river boat VICTORIA from the Museum of Haltern.

11th ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY CONFERENCE
28-30 March 2014 at the University of Reading

Call for Session Proposals

In 2014 we are bringing RAC back to where it was first held in 1995 in Reading. The conference will be spread over two and a half days across Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning. We hope that TRAC will join us, and as usual they will be organising their own parallel sessions. Here, we are inviting proposals for conference sessions. Each should contain up to six papers of 30 min in length, which then leaves time for discussion (there will be a call for papers for an open session at a later date).

Proposals should comprise a title and abstract no more than 250 words in length. They should also come with a list of proposed speakers and draft titles (all of which should have agreed in principle).

We welcome sessions of all kinds, and if any organisers are interested in arranging workshops we would welcome discussion so we can facilitate an appropriate space for their sessions.

The deadline for proposals is Friday 22 March 2013.
Proposals should be emailed to j.d.creighton@reading.ac.uk

John Creighton
FUEL AND FIRE IN THE ANCIENT ROMAN WORLD

British School at Rome and Finnish Institute of Rome, 8th and 9th March 2013

Fuel is an area of research within studies of the ancient economy and the ancient environment that is relatively new. The size of the Roman fuel economy in the Mediterranean must have been large as fuel was required every day for domestic cooking and heating, and to fuel most industries. This colloquium will employ a multi-disciplinary approach incorporating researchers with a variety of backgrounds from archaeology, science, history, technology and ethnography. We seek to define and expand the current state of research in the chaîne opératoire of industrial and domestic production technologies that utilised fuel, and to establish a fresh blueprint for examining the ancient fuel economy.

Sessions will encompass:
1) The science and history of fuel (both raw wood and charcoal fuel). Questions shall include whether raw wood or charcoal fuels were used, in what quantities, and for which types of activity.
2) Kiln-based industries, such as pottery, glass and metal production, and their technology with respect to fuel will be examined. Archaeological and ethnographic studies will be complemented by scientific analyses to examine with kiln temperatures and different types of fuels used.
3) The urban use of fuel, in particular, the preparation of food and heating of rooms and baths, as well as the use of food as fuel (for example, of olive oil consumption for lighting).

(Above and below) Archaeological charcoal associated with iron smithing (first century BC), House of the Surgeon, Pompeii (wood diameter circa. 30cm); cross-section of the same charcoal under reflecting microscope, identified as old growth beech (x 200 approximately). Photos R. Veal.

Papers will be presented at the Sainsbury Lecture Theatre, at the British School at Rome on Friday 8th and at the Villa Lante, the Finnish Institute of Rome, on Saturday morning of the 9th March, 2013. Open discussion will be encouraged after each session and will form an integral part of this conference, which will be open to the public and free of charge.

William V Harris (Columbia) will give the keynote address at 6pm, Thursday 8th March at the BSR.

Organised by: Dr Robyn Veal (University of Cambridge) and Dr Victoria Leitch (University of Leicester), and sponsored by the British School at Rome and the Oxford Roman Economy Project. For more information contact: robyn.veal@sydney.edu.au or victoriamleitch@googlemail.com. A link will soon be available on the BSR website with a full list of speakers and program details: www.bsr.ac.uk/news/coming-up.
Recent conferences, new studies, research activity and archaeological discoveries demonstrate an increasing interest in Roman studies in Greece. The Roman Seminar is an initiative supported by four institutions (German Archaeological Institute, Benaki Museum, National Hellenic Research Council - Institute of Historical Research, Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece). It aims to strengthen and advance scientific research and knowledge of Greece’s Roman past. Through a programme of lectures, workshops and other events, it is the Seminar’s ambition to become the starting point for a closer collaboration and exchange of views between archaeologists, ancient historians, epigraphers and other specialists of the Roman period and its various subject-areas.

The purpose of the Roman Seminar is to present new archaeological discoveries, synthetic studies and fresh interpretative approaches related to the society and culture of mainland Greece and the islands during the Roman period. The focus lies in investigating the various developments brought about by the Roman conquest in the *poleis* and their territories, on a local, regional and provincial level through the combined study of archaeological and written sources. A basic parameter is the comparison between phenomena observed in Greece and developments in other regions of the Roman world. The chronological frame of interest ranges from the 2nd century BC to the late 3rd century AD, without ignoring possible processes of continuity with earlier or later historical periods.

The main thrust of the Roman Seminar is a series of annual lectures held in Greece on a regular basis which will be followed by discussion. The Organizing Committee is responsible for organizing the lectures and deciding on the speakers and the final programme.

The lectures are organized either according to specific topics or regions, and can focus on particular types of evidence, as well as on problems regarding their evaluation and interpretation. For the first year of the seminar’s activity, the Organizing Committee of the Seminar has invited several distinguished scholars and researchers to introduce a series of topics of more general interest. Proposals for future lectures can be submitted by those interested directly to the Organizing Committee via email - an abstract of 250 words is required (romanseminar@gmail.com).

Proposals by colleagues working at the Ephorates of the Greek Archaeological Service and Museums, as well as the Greek and foreign research institutes in Greece, are particularly welcome.

The Organizing Committee: Francesco Camia (NHRC - IHR), Valentina Di Napoli (ESAG), Dimitris Grigoropoulos (DAI Athen), Vassilis Evangelidis Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports), Stavros Vlizos (Benaki Museum).

Programme for the remainder of 2012-13:

*Thursday 17 January 2013*: Theodosia Stefanidou-Tiveriou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Dept. of History and Archaeology)

*Thursday 7 February 2013*: Dimitris Sourlas (1st Ephorate of Prehistorical and Classical Antiquities)

*Thursday 14 March 2013*: TBA

*Thursday 4 April 2013*: Athanasios Rizakis (National Hellenic Research Council, Institute of Historical Research)

*Thursday 30 May 2013*: Susan Alcock (Brown University, Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World)

All lectures will take place in Athens at 7 pm. Venues to be announced.

Claire Pickersgill

**SOCIETIES AND GROUPS**

**ROMAN YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER AND WEBPAGES**

The Roman Antiquities Section (RAS) of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society (YAS) has launched a new webpage 'Devoted to all things Roman in Yorkshire' (http://www.ras.yas.org.uk/) and an e-newsletter entitled ROMAN YORKSHIRE which it is intended to produce biannually. The newsletter will be available to RAS members for a year before being made available to all through the website. Contributions to the 'Recent Roman News' section of the webpage or ROMAN YORKSHIRE are welcome from all please contact Mike Haken (raswebmaster@mikehaken.co.uk). New members of the RAS are always welcome – membership costs £6 a year (£16 to non-members of the YAS).

Pete Wilson
Chair
**roman drama in kingsbury**

Roman drama is alive and kicking in Kingsbury, north London. The Kingsbury Amateur Operatic Society, a local group better and perhaps more appropriately known as KAOS, put on a Romanised production of Gilbert and Sullivan’s *Patience* in September 2011. Roger Slater, deputy head of Kingsbury High and drama teacher, took the old G&S operetta and translated it to Roman times, renaming it *Patientia*. The poet Bunthorne became Ovidius, and the chorus of doting old maids became a horde of Vestal Virgins, on the point of retirement: ‘Twenty Vestal Virgins we, lovesick all against our will etc.’

*Patientia* was a very jolly production, with lovely Gilbert and Sullivan tunes and splendid costumes. The Roman nature of the production could have been hammered home more consistently but it was an excellent way of getting round the somewhat outdated G&S jokes about love-lorn old maids. Our set builder works for the BBC and his team built an outstanding set, with lots of glittering columns and a fantastic Vestal flame. The Vestals were joined by an orchestra in sandals behind the legionaries and a gang of toga-clad aesthetic poets. See [www.kaosonline.org](http://www.kaosonline.org) for shots of Kingsbury’s response to Roman culture, though I’m afraid the shots are a bit limited and only of the female chorus due to webmaster illness. I’m lurking somewhat unrecognisably at the back under a large curly wig. I’m not sure whether the production really deepened people’s knowledge of Roman culture but a good time was had by all.

Cathy Mercer

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**PLAQUE IN HONOUR OF PETER CONNOLLY**

Spalding and District Civic Society are putting up a plaque in honour of the late Peter Connolly, FSA. The plaque will credit him as author, historian, illustrator and experimental archaeologist. The plaque has been funded through local fundraising amongst friends and others - donations can still be sent to Ed Fordham, 7 Douglas Court, Quex Road, London, NW6 4PT.

The unveiling of the plaque will take place at midday on Saturday 15th December 2012 at 22 Spring Street, Spalding, PE11 2XW and will be followed by refreshments. All are welcome.

**ROMAN SURREY**

This year the Roman Studies Group of Surrey Archaeological Society celebrates its tenth anniversary, and now has over 100 members. It is a very active group, making full use of the Society’s equipment. Several magnetometer surveys have produced important results, showing the setting of the building complex at Chiddingfold for example. Another survey led to the discovery of a limekiln with an apparently uniquely surviving air control feature and at the second to a two-period tile kiln, the later one set onto the earlier, which had been cut down and partially filled. Probably as a result what seems again to be a uniquely surviving air control feature was preserved at the end of the stokehole of the first kiln.

The Group also holds a regular series of talks given by visiting experts and has so far held three successful one day conferences on aspects of southern Roman Britain: water, food and agriculture, and industry. Papers from the second of these conferences are currently being prepared for publication by Oxbow. Visits to excavations and sites of interest are also arranged, again with expert guides, all of which helps to achieve the Group’s aim of maintaining high standards while adding considerably to our knowledge of the Roman period in Surrey and more widely.

Further information appears in the annual round-ups in *Britannia* and on the Surrey Archaeological Society website: [http://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/](http://www.surreyarchaeology.org.uk/)

David Bird, Chairman

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Work in progress on the Ashtead tile kilns seen from the stokehole end. Central flue projecting beyond kiln front walls with tegula structure in foreground closing the end; tile wall facing of stokehole on either side. The prominent ledge within the flue marks the level at which the earlier kiln’s flue was cut across and removed, and the base of the later kiln flue. The end trench section face is backfill from a previous year’s excavation. (Photo: David Bird)
This is not intended to compete with the review sections in Britannia and JRS, but is for notes and news of recent and forthcoming books by, or of interest to, members. We would be particularly interested to hear of reports published by excavation units, as these can be poorly advertised and, as a result, often only sporadically available.


This volume presents the results of new and ground-breaking research in the UK and abroad on clothing and textiles as social markers, ostentatious displays and expressions of identity in the context of death and burial in Classical Antiquity, from the fifth century BC to the fifth century AD. The geographical scope encompasses the Mediterranean, as well as the European, Asian, Egyptian and North African lands that were part of the Graeco-Roman world or that interacted with it in a variety of ways.

Iain Ferris Roman Britain through its Objects, 224 pages, 90 illustrations ISBN: 978-1-4456-0130-4, Amberley £20.00

This book is about objects from Roman Britain and about how they were used.

It is also about ideas sometimes encapsulated within those objects and in certain artistic images from the province. Some objects were produced specifically for the purpose of carrying symbolic meaning while some otherwise functional objects sometimes had symbolism thrust upon them. This volume seeks to explore the sophisticated consumer culture of the Roman world. Finds or objects are used in this book to write an alternative history of Roman Britain in the form of a series of narrative snapshots of the past at certain locations and at certain times.

Peter Brunt Studies in Stoicism (eds M Griffin and A Samuels), ISBN 978 0 19 969585 0. Oxford University Press £110

Peter Brunt was President of the Roman Society from 1980-83. Studies in Stoicism will incorporate two volumes of his papers on Stoicism: 6 (unpublished) and 7 (republished), and a bibliography of Peter Brunt's works by Michael Crawford. The volume is scheduled to appear on 24 January when a book launch in Oriel College is planned.


This volume addresses the post-Roman history of this world-famous ancient monument. Constructed on the orders of the Emperor Hadrian during the 120s AD, the Wall was maintained for almost three centuries before ceasing to operate as a Roman frontier during the fifth century. The scale and complexity of Hadrian's Wall makes it one of the most important ancient monuments in the British Isles. It is the most well-preserved of the frontier works that once defined the Roman Empire.

While the Wall is famous as a Roman construct, its monumental physical structure did not suddenly cease to exist in the fifth century. This volume explores the after-life of Hadrian's Wall and considers the ways it has been imagined, represented, and researched from the sixth century to the internet. The sixteen chapters, illustrated with over 100 images, show the changing manner in which the Wall has been conceived and the significant role it has played in imagining the identity of the English, including its appropriation as symbolic boundary between England and Scotland. The volume discusses the transforming political, cultural, and religious significance of the Wall during this entire period and addresses the ways in which scholars and artists have been inspired by the monument over the years.
The figure of Julius Caesar has loomed large in the United States since its very beginning, admired and evoked as a gateway to knowledge of politics, war, and even national life. In this lively and perceptive book, the first to examine Caesar’s place in modern American culture, Maria Wyke investigates how his use has intensified in periods of political crisis, when the occurrence of assassination, war, dictatorship, totalitarianism or empire appears to give him fresh relevance. Her fascinating discussion shows how—from the Latin classroom to the Shakespearean stage, from cinema, television and the comic book to the internet—Caesar is mobilized in the U.S. as a resource for acculturation into the American present, as a prediction of America’s future, or as a mode of commercial profit and great entertainment.


The traditional view is that early Christians, prior to emperor Constantine’s conversion to Christianity, were pacifists who stubbornly refused to enlist in the Roman army and engage in warfare, preferring to die rather than betray their beliefs. However, a plethora of literary and archaeological evidence demonstrates that was not usually the case. The majority of early Christians did not find military service or warfare particularly problematic. Christians integrated with the dominant mores of society and that included military service. It is, in fact, possible that Christianity was particularly attractive to those in military service.

This study looks to reposition early Christian ethics and the attitude towards war and to bring new understanding to the relationship between military service and Christianity.

Michel Poirer and Graeme Clarke, Cyprian of Carthage Ceux Qui Sont Tombés (De Lapsed) ISBN 978 2 204 09 : SourcesChrétienes No. 547. Éditions du Cerf.

This volume is a critical edition of De Lapsed (On the Lapsed) by Cyprian of Carthage, including full critical apparatus and commentary, Latin text and French translation, and an introduction that includes a consideration of the text as a literary work.

Mark Stephens and Paula Ware, Roman Pottery Kiln. Norton Community Primary School, Malton, North Yorkshire. 26 pages, 33 figures and plates. ISBN 978 0 9574602 0 1. Map Archaeological Practice Ltd Publication 1. The Roman Pottery kiln at Norton Community Primary School, Malton is the first in a Series of publications by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd, edited by Patrick Ottaway with contributions from D. Alldritt, P. Bidwell, G. Cook, A. Croom, K. Hunter and J. Richardson. The report details the excavations of a Roman pottery kiln and provides new information concerning the local pottery industry, including the site as a newly recognised production site of BB1. The report adds to the corpus of work that demonstrates the significance of Norton for Romano-British pottery studies and the region’s economy, society and technological capabilities. Available for £7.50 plus p&p from MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd 01653 697752 email sophie@map-arch-ltd.demon.co.uk.

CONTRIBUTE

The Society’s Archaeology Committee has agreed to produce two issues of EPISTULA each year, for a trial period of two years. The success of the e-Newsletter depends on contributions from members and if you have an item of interest related to the study of Rome and the Roman Empire please send to: office@romansociety.org. Issues will be sent out to all subscribers in June and December. The deadlines for contributions are 30 April and 31 October. Contributions should include a title and normally no more than 300 words of text (as a WORD (.doc or .docx) or rich text (.rtf) file), plus an image and references / web links where further details are provided (please note that contributions are likely to be edited). Please send images in .jeg .tiff or .pdf format – please do not send images embedded in WORD files.

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