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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PARMA

ERC-2013-AdG #539828 DIGMEDTEXT
Online Humanities Scholarship:
A Digital Medical Library based on Ancient Texts



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Greek Medical Papyri

DIGMEDTEXT FINAL CONFERENCE

UNIVERSITÀ degli STUDI di PARMA
Dipartimento L.A.S.S.

ROOM K3

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Text



Context



Hypertext

SPEAKERS

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- Roger S. BAGNALL
- Andrea BERINNI
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- Isabella BONATI
- Margherita CENTENARI
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- Hélène CUMIGNY
- Lucio DEL CORSO
- Gianluca DEL MASTRO
- Holger ESSLER
- Daniela FAUSTI
- William FURLEY
- Nikolaos GONIS
- Ann E. HANSON
- Todd M. HICKEY
- Luca IORI
- Andrea JÖRDENS
- Jacques JOUANNA
- Anna Maria KAISER
- David LEITH
- Julia LOUGOVAYA
- Raffaele LUISELLI
- Daniela MANETTI
- Anastasia MARAVELA
- Giovanna MENCI
- Gabriella MESSERI
- Nicola REGGIANI
- Antonio RICCIARDETTO
- Amneris ROSELLI
- Joshua D. SOSIN

<http://www.papirologia.unipr.it/ERC>

SESSION I : GENERAL AND LITERARY CONTEXT

keynote speech
ROGER S. BAGNALL
(ISAW, New York)

FOURTH CENTURY KARANIS REVISITED

Much as Oxyrhynchos has served as a “representative” city of Roman Egypt, Karanis has often been used as a type of the Egyptian village, even though it was much larger than most villages and is sometimes called a “town”. Its apparent decline in the fourth century AD, when the papyri show a shrinkage in the area under cultivation and apparently in the population, and during which the papyrus documentation drops off markedly, has also served as a supposed barometer of village decline, although its typicality has been questioned.

In recent years, much of this has been called into question, as the ceramic chronology of the excavators has been criticized and stratigraphy doubted. Strong arguments for the continuation of the village well after the fourth century have been brought forward from the archaeological evidence, and a few later documents have been published. Most recently, a team working on the site has argued that Karanis actually expanded in the fourth century, although whether this was net growth or mainly lateral displacement is hard to say with confidence.

Moreover, the Michigan collection contains more than 110 unpublished papyri of the fourth century or later coming from Karanis. Some were acquired in the early 1920s when the archives of Aurelius Isidoros, Aion son of Sarapion, and Tetoueis were purchased by western collections, but more come from the Michigan excavations. Many of these connect with the published material from the Columbia and NYU collections, including at least one duplicate of a published petition.

A team of Graham Claytor, Rodney Ast, Jennifer Sheridan Moss, and myself have undertaken to edit these texts and carry out a reconsideration of Karanis to see just how typical it may really have been.

TODD M. HICKEY
(Center for the Tebtunis Papyri, University of California-Berkeley)

‘ARCHIVIZATION’ AND THE HOUSE OF THE CROCODILE

Spurred by a recent publication by Ian Begg et al. (*Atti dell’Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti* 173 [2014–15] 397–407), this communication revisits the nature and deposition of the “temple library” find at Tebtunis. Though material from the temple library is no doubt *part* of this assemblage of texts, its character is in fact more varied (cf. my contribution to *100 anni di istituzioni fiorentine per la papirologia*, Florence 2009, 67–72). The failure to recognize or acknowledge this diversity has blinded commentators to the possibility that agents other than the priests of Soknebtunis were responsible for the deposition of the papyri—this despite the fact that there clearly was activity inside the *temenos* after the abandonment of the temple. Possible reasons for the deposition, including the collection of the papyri as fuel (cf. already *Chronique d’Égypte* 91 [2016] 79 n. 20), are also discussed.

NIKOLAOS GONIS
(University College London)

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS, NEW TEXTS AND RANDOM REFLECTIONS
ON JEWS IN ROMAN EGYPT**

A survey of some recently published papyri, as well as of others soon to be published, which offer evidence for Jewish presence in the hinterland of Egypt in the time between the end of the revolt of 115–117 and the later fifth century.

RAFFAELLA CRIBIORE
(New York University)

GENETIC CRITICISM AND THE POPYRI

The term *genetic criticism* was coined in 1979 in France. This method is interested in the process of writing and approaches literary texts not as finished works but as fluid product. A difficulty in applying genetic criticism to antiquity is that ancient authors did not leave much written material besides the texts as we have them and yet, as I will show in this paper, drafts of papyri and double versions of a few passages of authors are extant. Genetic criticism draws attention to aspects of some papyri that are not well known. It leaves some space to intentionality though this concept needs to be used with caution. At the moment of genesis, a writer elaborates a text in his mind, writes it down, and then continues to revise.

I will be discussing three cases. The first is the dossier of Lollianos, the public grammarian of Oxhyrhynchos, who wrote two drafts of a petition to the emperors. I will discuss next some aspects of a papyrus that contains in the verso the text of *On Exile* of Favorinus. This will lead me to the papyrus of the *Anonymus Londiniensis* and specifically to the two drafts in col. 1 and 2.

Lollianos wrote two drafts of the same petition to the emperors Valerian and Gallienus in order to have his salary paid regularly. The differences between the two drafts are interesting in so far as they reveal that Lollianos had in mind a grandiose encomium of the emperors that followed rules put down by Menander Rhetor. Then, as the second draft shows, he thought that some changes were necessary and wrote a more realistic text that had more chances of obtaining an answer.

I will pay some attention to the papyrus of Favorinus, Vaticanus Graecus 11, for two reasons. A scribe or a capable writer had penned the text and made a series of mistakes by anticipating some parts incorrectly. After noticing that, he surrounded the wrong text with lines going all around exactly as in the *Anonymus*. This is interesting per se because I do not know of similar cases to sequester a text. Other mistakes of the writer in placing wrongly some passages make one wonder if he had visual problems or whether the model was in a state of disarray?

In the *Anonymus*, an autograph in which the writer did not simply copied the text but showed in some respects the process of his thinking, cols 1 and 2 contain two different versions of a similar text that start with a definition of *pathos* (passion or condition). The first and simpler draft is marked off by lines. This is not the first time that an ancient text includes different versions of a passage. I would like to examine briefly the few cases I know (e.g., in Plato, Dio Chrysostom, Lucian) even though they occur in manuscripts and not in papyrus texts in the hope that they might tell us something about the origin of the versions of the *Anonymus*.

GABRIELLA MESSERI
(Università degli Studi di Napoli “Federico II”)

**RIDISEGNARE LA TOPOGRAFIA DELL’ERMOPOLITE
CON I PAPIRI INEDITI DEL KOM KASSUM**

La relazione espone considerazioni e riflessioni sorte dallo studio dei ‘papiri del kôm Kâssûm’. Con questa definizione si intende il gruppo di papiri che la Missione Italiana, che scavava ad Hermopolis Magna nel 1903, trovò intatto e ancora riposto nella nicchia di una casa che col tempo era stata inglobata nel kôm formatosi intorno e su di essa. Questo gruppo di papiri — datati fra Domiziano e Traiano — costituisce a tutti gli effetti un ‘archivio’. Se non è stato pubblicato integralmente come tale, ciò si deve da una parte al carattere privato della documentazione, dall’altra alle cattive condizioni di conservazione dei papiri e alla scrittura di difficile decifrazione. Fino alla fine degli anni Venti del secolo scorso sono stati pubblicati, nei P.Flor. e nei PSI, i testi migliori senza, tuttavia, che ciò desse luogo ad uno studio delle caratteristiche del nucleo familiare che li conservò e che abitò la casa del kôm Kâssûm. In tempi recenti si è preso a pubblicare i papiri di quel gruppo, che si conservano inediti all’Istituto Papirologico «G. Vitelli» e alla Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, e si è tentato un primo bilancio della composizione della famiglia. In questa sede saranno presentati tre estesi frammenti di contabilità privata in tutto analoghi al registro edito da Medea Norsa come P.Flor. III 387. Si dimostrerà come ben poco ‘privato’ sia il carattere di molta della documentazione del kôm Kâssûm e sarà sottolineato l’apporto considerevole di essa alla toponimia e topografia dell’Ermopolite in un periodo, la fine del sec. I d.C. e l’inizio del sec. II d.C., povero di documentazione ermopolitana.

SESSION II : DOCTORS’ CONTEXT

keynote speech
ANDREA JÖRDENS
(Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg)

**MEDIZINISCHE TEXTE IM WANDEL DER ZEITEN.
SCHRIFTTRÄGER UND BUCHTYPEN IM NACHCHRISTLICHEN ÄGYPTEN**

Die Wahl des Beschreibstoffes im griechisch-römischen Ägypten hing von der Verfügbarkeit und lokalen Gewohnheiten (,epigraphic habit’), nicht selten aber auch von der Textsorte ab; so wurden etwa Schultexte überdurchschnittlich häufig auf Holz geschrieben. Ähnliches gilt für die Formate. Der Vortrag möchte der Frage nachgehen, wie es sich damit im Fall medizinischer Texte verhielt, und dabei die spätzeitliche Evidenz als ganze ins Auge fassen.

JULIA LOUGOVAYA
(Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg)

WELL-READ DOCTORS IN INSCRIPTIONS AND POPYRI

HÉLÈNE CUVIGNY
(CNRS / Université Paris Sorbonne)

**MAUX MISTERIEUX DANS QUELQUES OSTRACA
PROVENANT DES *PRAESIDIA* DU DESERT ORIENTAL**

Une femme qui a la nausée à la vue d'une compagne de bain, une cueilleuse de roseaux frappée par Apollon et qui agonise dans un *Therèseion*... Le colloque sera l'occasion de réfléchir ensemble sur quelques lettres privées curieuses provenant des garnisons romaines du désert Oriental.

ANTONIO RICCIARDETTO
(CEDOPAL, Liège)

**COMMENT IDENTIFIER LES DOCUMENTS PAPYROLOGIQUES RELATIFS A LA
PROCEDURE MEDICO-LEGALE DANS L'ÉGYPTÉ ROMAINE ET BYZANTINE :
L'APPORT DE LA DIPLOMATIQUE**

L'analyse systématique de la diplomatique des papyrus documentaires (au sens large : forme, écriture et mise en texte des documents) offre la possibilité de récupérer une foule d'informations que la seule étude du contenu ne permet pas d'appréhender. Ainsi, elle permet non seulement de mieux identifier la nature du texte et son contenu, mais aussi de repérer des variations selon les époques et les régions de rédaction. C'est notamment le cas de la cinquantaine de papyrus grecs relatifs à la procédure médico-légale dans l'Égypte romaine et byzantine (fin du Ier s. apr. J.-C. - milieu du VIe s. apr. J.-C.) connus à ce jour, qui se répartissent en quatre sous-genres : la pétition, l'ordre, le rapport médical et le compte rendu d'audience.

GIANLUCA DEL MASTRO
(Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II")

LA SCIENZA MEDICA NEI PAPIRI ERCOLANESI

Dalla lettura dei papiri carbonizzati di Ercolano emerge, come è stato più volte sottolineato, il ruolo della filosofia epicurea come farmaco dell'anima. In alcuni altri casi, la scienza medica è citata insieme ad altre scienze. Nel corso della comunicazione, saranno ripresi sia i passi in cui si discute della medicina come rimedio sia quelli in cui si tratta del posto della *ιατρική* nel panorama delle *τέχναι*.

SESSION II : SCIENTIFIC CONTEXT

keynote speech
JACQUES JOUANNA
(Université Paris Sorbonne)

MAIS QUI EST DONC L'AUTEUR DE L'ANONYME DE LONDRES ?

AMNERIS ROSELLI
(Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")

UN CORPO CHE PRENDE FORMA: PAPIRI IPPOCRATICI E DINTORNI

DANIELA MANETTI
(Istituto Papirologico "G. Vitelli", Università degli Studi di Firenze)

RICONSIDERAZIONI SULL'ANONIMO LONDINESE: PROGRESSI E PUNTI ANCORA IRRISOLTI

GIOVANNA MENCÌ
(Istituto Papirologico "G. Vitelli", Università degli Studi di Firenze)

TERMINOLOGIA TACHIGRAFICA IN ALCUNE SIMILITUDINI DEL *DE VIRGINITATE* DI BASILIO D'ANCIRA

The tachygraphical papyri recorded in the LDAB (Leuven Database of Ancient Books) are only 74 out of a total of more than 15000 literary and paraliterary papyri; their number has increased considerably in the second half of the last century, when these texts, mostly fragmentary and difficult to interpret, have captured the attention of scholars of various countries.

Editors of different languages have tried to use a uniform terminology, although inconsistencies remain even in the name of the type of text: 'shorthand' or 'stenography' or 'tachygraphy' in English, 'Kurzschrift' or 'Tachygraphie' in German, 'tachygraphie' in French and 'tachigrafia' in Italian. With regard to the sections of the shorthand manual, however, scholars have used comparable terms in the various languages (e.g. in English, 'sillabary' and 'commentary'; in Italian, 'sillabario' and 'commentario'), because they are translated from the native Greek names contained in the section titles of a papyrus codex; about the tetrad, instead, i.e. the minimum unit of the shorthand commentary, we have no data from papyri that can show us the terminology to be used for describing its structure and the tachygraphical signs that represent it; the terms adopted by the early editors, translated in different languages, are still in use.

Helpful hints may come from a passage from the work *De Virginitate*, attributed to Basil of Ancyra, physician and then homoiousian bishop of the fourth century A.D. This text has been only partially cited by H.J.M. Milne

in *Greek Shorthand Manuals, Syllabary and Commentary*, London 1934. Basil – if he is the author – says that, as the tachygraphical signs are imprinted in the mind which has studied them, so the thoughts are really engraved in the soul; therefore, even the sinful thoughts are to be judged according to justice, not as fictional actions, but as real.

In that passage we find repeated several times some terms that indicate parts of the tetrad, terms which surely belonged to the technical language of that kind of fast writing that Basil calls *semeiographike technē*. This is certainly a name worth considering because it could very well replace the terms coined more recently as tachygraphy, shorthand, stenography etc. We could also adopt the Basilian terminology which until now has been neglected, to describe the various parts of the tetrad, and try to identify what can match the oktades mentioned by Basil.

LUCIO DEL CORSO

(Università degli Studi di Cassino e del Lazio Meridionale)

**LA SCIENZA DEI GRECI IN EGITTO:
OSSERVAZIONI SU ALCUNI PAPIRI DI CONTENUTO ASTRONOMICICO E MATEMATICO**

WILLIAM FURLEY

(Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg)

P.GEN. INV. 161: NEW READINGS IN SACRIFICE AND DIVINATION

SESSION IV : MEDICAL TEXTS

keynote speech

ANN E. HANSON

(Yale University, New Haven)

**THE SO-CALLED HIPPOCRATIC OATH IN ROME
AND EVENTUALLY UP TO WASHINGTON, DC**

DAVID LEITH

(University of Exeter)

TBA

DANIELA FAUSTI
(Università degli Studi di Siena)

IL LESSICO DELLA FARMACOLOGIA IN PAPIRI MEDICI DA OSSIRINCO

The medical works occupy an important place in the papyri from Oxyrhynchus and the study of these texts can allow us to draw on ways of practicing medicine, and understand its significance in this area and the physician's position in society.¹ We have in fact literary works of well-known authors such as Hippocrates, Dioscorides, Galen, Oribasius, and others testifying to the presence of the medical canonical culture, plus a number of anonymous medical writings, letters and official reports by public physicians (POxy 44.3195, 3729; 64.4441). There is also a letter (59.4001) from a doctor, Eudaimon, to his mother, grandmothers and sister, which contains the request for professional instruments and medicines for he is far from Oxyrhynchus, and a list made by a druggist of the products of his well-stocked pharmacy located in Oxyrhynchus (31.2567 dated 18 May 253).

Furthermore, there are particularly interesting technical texts such as collections of recipes, prescriptions, and manuals of pharmacology from the analysis of which we can derive a specific lexicon: the names of remedies used and their origins (mainly plants), diseases in which they were intended to treat, the dosage, methods of preparation and descriptions, and ways to administer treatments (plasters, medicinal beverages, collyria, salves, scented oils), i.e. an overview of non-surgical treatment methods.

Some of these documents have been known for a long time and the subject of various studies; we can mention as example POxy 8.1088 published by Hunt in 1911. However, following the publication of vol. LXXX of Oxyrhynchus Papyri in 2014 the number of testimonies from one place and distributed in a fairly long period of time (from I to VI A.D.) has greatly expanded. For that which concerns the pathologies, eye diseases were frequently noted (5240, 5241) with prescriptions for eye salves (5243); fevers (5233, 5237, 5238); gangrene (5236), spreading ulcers (5250); hemorrhoids (5232); and ulceration of the gums in which a prescription for a tooth powder was recommended (5244). The patient was almost always ignored except in the official reports of injuries (5254-57); prescriptions were mainly anonymous, apart from a few cases (5244, 5246, 5248, 5250) where the name of the "inventor" of the remedy is noted.

Along with prescriptions based on scientific medicine such as miscellaneous recipes (5247) for various types of diseases, ranging from the cough to an asp bite, plasters for inflammation and ulcers (5248), lists of ingredients primarily of vegetable origins (5252 and 5253), and practical instructions for preparing perfumed oils (5242), we find six short iatromagical recipes (5245) which testify to the presence of folk medicine. Some medical recipes (74. 4976, 4977, 4978) and a pharmacological manual (4975) dating from II to III A.D. and published in 2009, confirm the general picture of pharmacological knowledge.

ANASTASIA MARAVELA
(University of Oslo)

AN EARLY TESTIMONY OF *EPISTULA HIPPOCRATIS XXV* ON PAPYRUS

RAFFAELE LUISELLI
(Università di Roma "Sapienza")

UN NUOVO FRAMMENTO DI TRATTATO MEDICO

¹ Cfr. the fundamental study in 2007 by Peter Parson, *City of the Sharp-Nosed Fish: Greek Lives in Roman Egypt* in particular pp. 177-185; Italian translation *La scoperta di Ossirinco*, Roma 2014, pp. 221-232.

SESSION V : DIGITAL POPYROLOGY

keynote speech
JOSHUA D. SOSIN
(Duke University, Durham NC)

PROMISE AND PERILS OF DIGITAL POPYROLOGY

RODNEY AST
(Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg)

DCLP AND SOME LITERARY QUANDARIES

HOLGER ESSLER
(Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg)

ANAGNOSIS UND DCLP

In den letzten Jahren hat eine stetig steigende Anzahl von Papyrussammlungen Abbildungen ihrer Bestände online verfügbar gemacht. Gleichzeitig sind durch das neu entstehende *Digital Corpus of Literary Papyri* (DCLP) nun für literarische Papyri Abschriften digital verfügbar.

Anagnosis versucht, diese beiden wichtigen Ressourcen zu kombinieren und eine buchstabengenaue Zuordnung zwischen Text und Bild literarischer Papyri herzustellen, die es dann ermöglichen würde, die Buchstaben des Originals zu extrahieren. Der Vortrag zeigt den aktuellen Stand der Arbeiten und gibt einen Ausblick auf die weiteren Planungen

MONICA BERTI
(Universität Leipzig)

THE LEIPZIG OPEN FRAGMENTARY TEXTS SERIES (LOFTS)

The goal of this paper is to present the *Leipzig Open Fragmentary Texts Series* (LOFTS), which is a project developed at the Alexander von Humboldt Chair of Digital Humanities at the University of Leipzig in collaboration with the Perseus Digital Library at Tufts University and the Harvard's Center for Hellenic Studies (<http://www.dh.uni-leipzig.de/wo/lofts>). LOFTS aims at establishing open editions of Greek and Latin works that survive only through quotations and text reuses in later texts. The project is undertaking two tasks: a) digitize paper editions of fragmentary works and link them to the source texts from which the fragments have been collected; b) produce new digital editions of fragmentary works by documenting text reuse within its context.

In order to accomplish these tasks, LOFTS has two main interconnected subprojects: 1) the *Digital Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum* - DFHG (<http://www.dfhg-project.org>); 2) the *Digital Athenaeus* (<http://digitalatheneus.org>).

The *Digital Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum* – DFHG (<http://www.dfhg-project.org>) is producing a digital version of the five volumes of the *Fragmenta Historicorum Graecorum* (FHG), which is the first big collection of ancient Greek historical fragments edited by Karl Müller between 1841 and 1872. The complete text of the FHG has been OCRed and converted to a machine-readable format as part of the Open Greek and Latin Project at the University of Leipzig. Starting from the OCR output and combining philological work and scripts, an SQL database has been created for delivering web services and tools that allow scholars to perform searches and citation extraction. The digital version of FHG vol. 1 is now available online: It collects the fragments of 6th-4th century authors, Apollodorus of Athens (with fragments of the *Bibliotheca*), historians of Sicily, and the Atthidographers.

The *Digital Athenaeus* (<http://digitalatheneus.org>) is producing a digital edition of the *Deipnosophists* of Athenaeus of Naucratis, which is an invaluable collection of quotations and text reuses of ancient authors. The project is focused on annotating quotations and text reuses in the *Deipnosophists* in order to accomplish two main results: 1) provide an inventory of authors and works cited by Athenaeus; 2) implement a data model for identifying, analyzing, and citing uniquely instances of text reuse in the *Deipnosophists*. The project provides users with tools for consulting the text of the *Deipnosophists* and getting information about authors and works reused by Athenaeus. As for now, these tools include a Casaubon-Kaibel reference converter and the digital versions of the indices of three print editions of the *Deipnosophists* of Athenaeus. The project is also implementing a data model for representing references to authors and works not as separate chunks of text but as contextualized annotations, expressing their nature of reuse of textual evidence. These annotations include not only the portion of text classifiable as a reuse, but also biographical and bibliographical data preserved in the source text. The aim is to work on a model that can be applied to other ancient sources preserving text reuse of lost works and therefore to produce newborn digital editions of fragmentary authors and works.

ANDREA BERNINI
(Università degli Studi di Napoli
“Federico II”: PLATINUM Project)

ANNA MARIA KAISER
(Donau-Universität Krems)

P.MASADA 723 UND DIE RÖMISCHE MILITÄR-MEDIZINISCHE VERSORGUNG

Unter den papyrologischen Zeugnissen die Medizin betreffen, ist P.Masada 723 besonders bemerkenswert. Dieser lateinische Text, der während Yadin's Grabungen in Masada gefunden wurde, enthält eine Liste aus einem *valetudinarium*. Nach den online Abbildungen zu schließen, umfasst das Dokument vier Fragmente – ein geringer Teil von Text hat sich aber nur auf Fragment 1 erhalten; dieser Text wird im Vortrag behandelt. Dank einer neuen Überprüfung werden einige Neulesungen vorgeschlagen; dabei wird der erhaltene Text in drei Teile eingeteilt: das Ende einer Liste von *volnerati* (Zz. 1-4), zwei Titel eines neuen Abschnittes (Zz. 5-6), und eine Liste von *aegri* (Zz. 7-10). Den Kranken wurde das *oleum cibarium* für therapeutische Zwecke verabreicht; die Anwesenheit dieses Elementes schlägt vor, dass ein einige andere Fragmente aus Masada, die einen Hinweis auf *xylobalsamon* (das auch in der medizinischen Versorgung verwendet wurde) enthalten, mit dem vorliegenden Text verbunden werden könnten. Eine historische Betrachtung der römischen *valetudinaria* und der medizinischen Versorgung im römischen Heer rundet den Vortrag inhaltlich ab.

SESSION VI : DIGMEDTEXT PROJECT

keynote speech

NICOLA REGGIANI

(Università degli Studi di Parma / Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg / Universität Trier)

VARIANTI FILOLOGICHE E LINGUISTICHE NEI PAPIRI: RICONSIDERAZIONI ALLA LUCE DELLA DIGITALIZZAZIONE DEI PAPIRI GRECI DI MEDICINA

The digital treatment of linguistic variants in the text of the documentary papyri is highly inconsistent, due to both the editors' personal choices and the elusive concept of linguistic variation itself: is it a mere mistake or the significant attestation of a peculiar habit divergent from a 'standard' which might have been artificially reconstructed *a posteriori*? Such uncertainties are particularly harmful to the digital encoding of ancient texts, since they may result in potential loss of information and therefore in limitations to the enormous potentialities of the databases. In the field of documentary papyrology, a first response to this old issue now comes from the *Trismegistos Database of Text Irregularities*, which provides a deep catalogue of linguistic variants automatically extracted from the Papyri.info databank. When we turn to the literary papyri, philological issues merge with the aforesaid linguistic ones; and medical papyri are an excellent test case for such investigations. In some papyri, indeed, we find variants already attested in the manuscript tradition, but also passages completely divergent from the codices, as well as linguistic interferences between the literary Greek and the spoken language. Elsewhere we do even find what seem ancient scribal philological variants, the encoding of which proves particularly puzzling. The concluding remarks, moving from the experience acquired with the digitisation of the Greek medical papyri in the framework of the DIGMEDTEXT Project, will deal with the possible digital strategies to face and solve the issues in question, with reference e.g to variant tagging and multitext editions.

MARGHERITA CENTENARI

LUCA IORI

(Università degli Studi di Parma)

DIGITALIZZARE PAPIRI GRECI DI MEDICINA: ESITI E NUOVE PROSPETTIVE DEL PROGETTO DIGMEDTEXT

ISABELLA BONATI

(Università degli Studi di Parma)

MEDICALIA ONLINE: TECNICISMI MEDICI TRA PASSATO E PRESENTE

Strictly connected to the main project *Corpus of the Greek Medical Papyri Online* (CPGM), and equally supported by the ERC Grant 339828 DIGMEDTEXT, the lexical database *Medicalia Online* consists in a series of in-depth studies on selected technical terms attested in (para)literary and documentary papyri of medical content, with particular attention to their evolution and survival into contemporary scientific discourse. The linguistic contribution of the papyri to our knowledge of the Greek language is great also in the case of medical papyri, since they offer rich attestation of technical vocabulary. This includes new attestations of already known words, as well as the presence of medical terminology unattested or, at least, extremely rare in

other kinds of medical sources. Thus, the analysis of the terms found in medical papyri can contribute to enrich our knowledge of ancient medical language.

One of the strongest points of the project is its interdisciplinary approach. The methodology of *Medicalia Online* is indeed based on a comparative study of the entire evidence available for each term and involves a strong sense of cooperation among disciplines (papyrology, classics, linguistics, epigraphy, archaeology and material culture, medicine and history of medicine). As a consequence, thanks to this interdisciplinary focus, *Medicalia Online* can be a reference tool potentially useful to all scholars in the research on Antiquity and ancient technical language. Other two relevant purposes of the project are to explore the linguistic strategies employed to create the terms in exam and their development into a technical vocabulary, and to shed new light on the evolution of both the Greek technical language and the scientific medical discourse from antiquity into modern times starting from the evidence of the papyri. The lexicographical structure of *Medicalia Online* is innovative and reflects the methodological framework and the interdisciplinary approach of the project. Each entry provides a broad overview of the examined words and is essentially comprehensive. At the same time this structure has been thought to be user-friendly for a consultation tool and applicable to any lexical category and semantic field. All these aspects will be shown through representative examples. A further point is how an in-depth study of the medical terms, based on the thorough analysis of all the available sources, allows a better definition of their scientific meaning and promotes the contextual and philological interpretation of medical texts on papyrus being their exegesis critically dependent on the understanding of technical terminology.

FRANCESCA BERTONAZZI
(Università degli Studi di Parma)

L'USO DEL KAYTHP NEI PAPIRI MEDICI E NELLE TESTIMONIANZE LETTERARIE

Using the surgical cautery, known since the Hippocratic age, was felt as an extreme intervention and therefore subordinated to a first pharmacological and even surgical approach, as attested by a well-known aphorism in the *Corpus Hippocraticum* (Hp. Aph. 7, 87 [IV 608,1-3 L.]). The present paper aims at presenting a lexicographical file of *Medicalia Online* in which, with a “cross-disciplinary and vertical approach” (to quote the definition by Isabella Bonati), I dealt with the *καυτήρ* from the points of view of the vocabulary and of the history of medicine. I will show the more significant testimonies of the use of this instrument in the Greek medical literature, with particular reference to late authors (in which special typologies of cautery are recorded) and to the literary papyri of surgical content, like e.g. P.Lond.Lit. 166 and P.Ross.Georg. I 20. The paper will end with a survey of some archaeological items that attest the survival of the instrument in the material culture as well.

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LA DIGITALIZZAZIONE DEI PAPIRI MEDICI DI ANTINOUPOLIS

The purpose of the paper is to present the main characteristics of the digital edition of a medical papyrus (chosen from the interesting medical texts from Antinoupolis), with a particular focus on the special textual features that may occur.