

The PEACE Portal

Revisiting the Sea of Stone

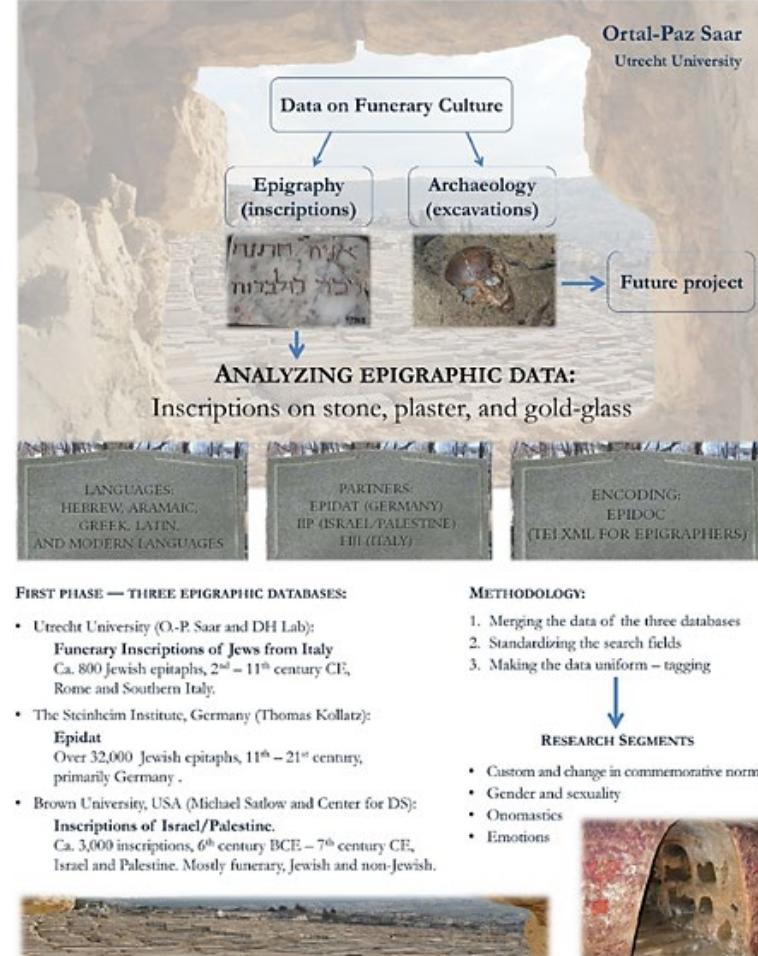
Ortal-Paz Saar

Utrecht University, Netherlands

DH Benelux 2017

A SEA OF STONE

Digitally Analyzing Jewish Funerary Inscriptions



DH Benelux 2017

A SEA OF STONE

Digital Analyzing Jewish Funerary Inscriptions

Ortal-Paz Saar
Utrecht University

Data on Funerary Culture

Epigraphy (inscriptions) Archaeology (excavations)

FUTURE PROJECT

ANALYZING EPIGRAPHIC DATA:
Inscriptions on stone, plaster, and gold-glass

LANGUAGES: HEBREW, ARAMAIC, GREEK, LATIN, AND MODERN LANGUAGES

PARTNERS: EPIDAT (GERMANY), IP (ISRAEL/PALESTINE), FIR (ITALY)

ENCODING: EPIDOC (TEIXML FOR EPIGRAPHERS)

FIRST PHASE — THREE EPIGRAPHIC DATABASES:

- Utrecht University (O.-P. Saar and DH Lab):
Funerary Inscriptions of Jews from Italy
Ca. 900 Jewish epitaphs, 2nd – 11th century CE,
Rome and Southern Italy.
- The Steinbeis Institute, Germany (Thomas Kollatz):
Epidat
Over 32,000 Jewish epitaphs, 11th – 21st century
primarily Germany.
- Brown University, USA (Michael Siedow and Center for DS):
Inscriptions of Israel/Palestine
Ca. 3,000 inscriptions, 6th century BCE – 7th century CE,
Israel and Palestine. Mostly funerary, Jewish and non-Jewish.

METHODOLOGY:

1. Merging the data of the three databases
2. Standardizing the search fields
3. Making the data uniform – tagging

RESEARCH SEGMENTS:

- Custom and change in commemorative names
- Gender and sexuality
- Onomastics
- Emotions

DH Benelux 2021

<http://peace.sites.uu.nl>

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PEACE PORTAL PEACE Project Epigraphy Archaeology Conservation Education Contact

PEACE – Portal of Epigraphy, Archaeology, Conservation and Education on Jewish Funerary Culture

Epigraphy Archaeology Conservation Education

PEACE portal developed by
DIGITAL HUMANITIES LAB

PEACE

Portal of Epigraphy, Archaeology, Conservation and Education

on

Jewish Funerary Culture

<http://peace.sites.uu.nl>

Funerary culture

- burial methods
- inscriptions
- rituals
- iconography



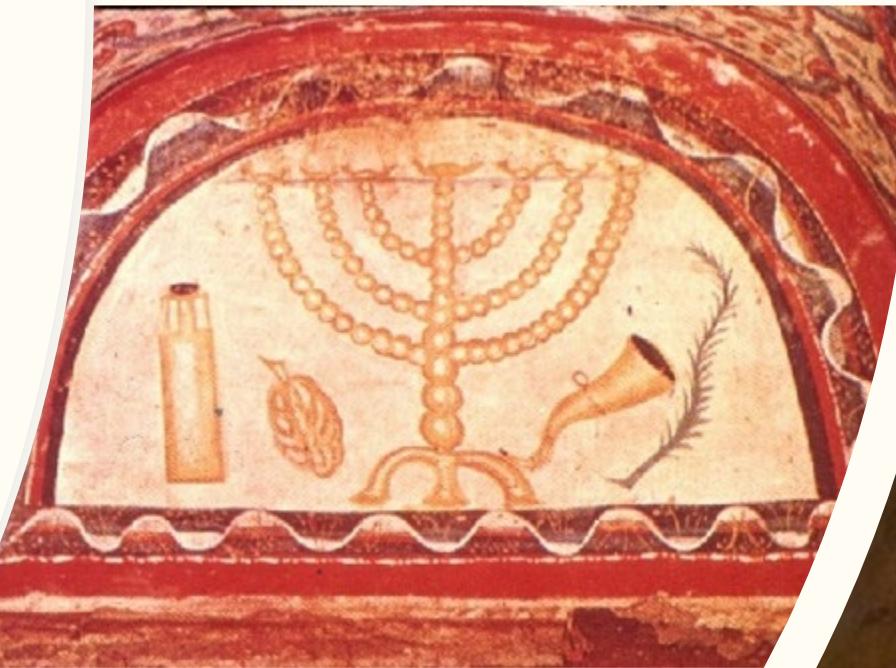
Funerary culture is a part of life,
informative on:

- life expectancy
- causes of mortality
- personal names
- occupations and official functions
- inter-religious contacts
- conceptions of the afterlife
- ideals and values of the living



Funerary culture

- religion
- cultural tradition
- geography
- chronology



← → C ⌂ peace.sites.uu.nl

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PEACE – Portal of Epigraphy, Archaeology, Conservation and Education on Jewish Funerary Culture

The page features four square images side-by-side, each representing one of the portal's main themes:

- Epigraphy:** A close-up photograph of an ancient stone tablet inscribed with Hebrew text.
- Archaeology:** A photograph of a large pile of irregular stones, likely archaeological artifacts.
- Conservation:** A photograph of a single stone tablet lying on the ground in a field, with a small sign nearby.
- Education:** A photograph of two people standing in front of a chalkboard, possibly during a lecture or presentation.

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PEACE Partners

- 1. Utrecht University:** [*Funerary Inscriptions of Jews from Italy*](#). Over 800 Jewish epitaphs, dating to the 2nd – 11th century CE, from Rome and Southern Italy.
- 2. The Steinheim Institute, Germany:** [*Epidat*](#). Over 39,000 Jewish epitaphs, dating to the 11th – 20th century, primarily from Germany.
- 3. Brown University, USA:** [*Inscriptions of Israel/Palestine*](#). About 3,000 inscriptions, dating to the 6th century BCE – 7th century CE, from the area of present-day Israel and Palestine. Most inscriptions are funerary, but they are not restricted to the Jewish community.
- 4. Jewish medieval inscriptions from Toledo.** Salamanca University, Spain. 38 epitaphs.

NEW: Jewish medieval inscriptions from France. CNRS/Sorbonne. Ca. 300 epitaphs

Utrecht University, Netherlands



Leonard Rutgers



Ortal-Paz Saar



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HUMANITIES LAB



Utrecht University

Steinheim Institute, Germany



Michael Brocke

1



Thomas Kollatz

2

Brown University, USA



Michael Satlow



Elli Mylonas



University of Salamanca, Spain

Elíshabá Mata Lopez

3

PEACE Portal: Epigraphy

- engraved or painted inscriptions
- different support types
(e.g. stone plaque, slab, stele, catacomb wall)
- languages: Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, Latin, other European languages
- iconography
(e.g. menorah, shofar, plants, animals)



PEACE Portal: different databases

Epidat (Steinheim Institute)

The screenshot shows the Steinheim Institute's Epidat interface. At the top, there is a search bar with dropdown menus for 'how?', 'when?', and 'where?'. Below the search bar, a table displays search results for inscriptions from 1050 to 1519. The table has columns for 'file', 'all', and '1050-1519'. The results list various locations like Bonn, Frankfurt am Main, and Worms, along with their counts (e.g., 3875, 128, 1672). At the bottom, there is a footer with the Steinheim-Institut logo and a link to the website.

IIP (Brown University)

The screenshot shows the Brown University's IIP interface. It features a map of the Eastern Mediterranean region with several red circles indicating the locations of inscriptions. A sidebar on the right provides instructions for using the map and lists 'Byzantine Provinces 400CE' and 'IIP Regions'. Below the map, there is a detailed search interface with multiple filter sections for Location, Type of Inscription, Physical Type, Language, Religion, Material, and Date of inscription. There are also buttons for 'RESET', 'SEARCH', and 'TEXT SEARCH'.

FIJI (Utrecht University)

The screenshot shows the Utrecht University's FIJI interface. It has a search bar at the top with options for 'Query', 'Search', 'Select fields', 'Download csv', and 'Customize csv'. Below the search bar, there are several filter panels for 'Year' (530 - 1950), 'Sex' (Choose), 'Age' (0 - 100), 'Country' (Italy), and 'Settlement' (Choose). The main area displays search results for 765 entries, with a preview of the transcription: 'hic requisi[ct] in pace Chirsentia filia Pascasi ebrea virgo qui vivit annus p[ro]lus m[er]itus XVIII. — j[n]c n[on]b[us]'.

Medieval Toledo (University of Salamanca, hosted by Steinheim Institute)

The screenshot shows the Medieval Toledo interface, which is hosted by the Steinheim Institute. It features a search bar with 'Toledo 38 Inschriften (1239/40-12-29)' and links for 'Information', 'Inschriften', 'Karte', 'Indizes', and 'Download'. Below the search bar, there is a 'Suche Z.B. נָהָר (nahar)' search input field. The interface includes a 'Indices' section with a list of categories such as Namensliste, Symbole, Genderdistribution – Symbole, Ornamente, Haizeichen, Schrifttauftrag, Steinmetze/Bildhauer/Künstler, Hebräischer Wortindex, Index hebräischer Abkürzungen, Zitate, Textidentische Inschriften, Datierte Inschriften, Verhältnis Mann/Frau, beschriftete Rückseiten, Akrosticha, Reime, and Chronogramme.

PEACE Portal: different databases

Epidat (Steinheim Institute)



Navigation de en

Worms 1672 Inschriften (1040~1080)

Information Inschriften Karte Indizes Download

suche z.B. נ"א (א"ת ח)

Inv.-Nr.: wrm-9009 Jahr: 1077 | « « [4/1672] » »|

Edition Kommentar Beschreibung Foto

Export: TEI P5 plain text

Name Seitenanfang

Jaakow [1077]

Diplomatische Transkription und Übersetzung

[Text/Zeilenansicht](#) [Textansicht](#) [Seitenanfang](#)

Frontseite
וְמִבְּתַעַם
הַבָּחָר הַגָּמָר
לְעוֹלָם בָּתָלָה
לְפָרָשׁ תָּנוּ נֶפֶשׁ
בְּצִדְקוֹתֵיכֶם

Dies ist die Stele von Jaakow,
dem jungen Mann, der verschied
in seine Ewigkeit im (Jahr) 837
der Zählung. Es ruhe seine Seele
im Bündel des Lebens.

[Seitenanfang](#)

Kommentar

Die Inschrift enthält keinen Namen des Vaters. Möglicherweise handelt es sich, wie bisher zumeist angenommen wird, um einen auswärtigen, noch unverheirateten Jeschiwa-Studenten, da ein Titel wie "Mar" oder "Rabbi" vor dem Namen fehlt. Es ist aber die Frage, ob der Name seines Vaters unbekannt war, was unwahrscheinlich ist, oder ob hier nicht eher das "haBachur" den "Junior" bezeichnet und sich auf einen (uns unbekannten) Jaakow "Senior" bezieht. Dieser Stein ist einer der bekanntesten Wormser Grabsteine, da er seit langem als der älteste datierte Stein galt, was nun aber durch die kürzliche Entdeckung des Jahrestatums des neben ihm stehenden Steins für einen noch unbekannten Mann von 1058/59 (Nr. 9008) überholt ist. (Zu beachten ist wegen der Datierungunsicherheit von Nr. 1265 die große Ähnlichkeit beider Steine).

Datum: 4837 = 1076/77

Das Jahr 4837 umfasst die Zeit vom 31. August 1076 bis 20. September 1077

R&R: 220 u. 1050 / Lewysohn: 51

Beschreibung [Seitenanfang](#)

Material Stein (Material undefiniert) -

Quellen / Sekundärliteratur [Seitenanfang](#)

Lewysohn, Ludwig: *Nafschat Zaddikim. Sechzig Epitaphien von Grabsteinen des israelitischen Friedhofes zu Worms, regressiv bis zum Jahre 905 übl. Zeitr., usw.*, Frankfurt am Main: 1855, Nr. 51

Rosenthal, Julius; Rothschild, Samson; Kaufmann, David: *Die Epitaphien des alten israelitischen Friedhofs zu Worms (unveröff. Msgr., Vorwort von Julius Goldschmidt)*, 220 und 1050

Fotografien [Seitenanfang](#)

Sommer, Bert « »

2004-09-15
recto

Brooke, Michael « »


Zitation der Inschrift [Seitenanfang](#)

Digitale Edition – Jüdischer Friedhof Worms, wrm-9009
URL: <http://www.steinheim-institut.de/cgi-bin/epidat?id=wrm-9009>
(letzte Änderungen - 2015-09-03 00:53)

PEACE Portal: different databases

Inscriptions of Israel/Palestine - IIP (Brown University)

IIP INSCRIPTIONS OF ISRAEL/PALESTINE

ABOUT ▾ SEARCH STORIES RESOURCES ▾ CONTACT

CAES0180 - Caesarea, 100 CE - 650 CE. Plaque. Funerary (Epitaph).

Images:

 IMAGE NOT YET AVAILABLE

Diplomatic:
[no diplomatic]

Transcription:
Αντωνίνου
καὶ Κύρου
τέκνα Σα-
μουήλου.
5 μίλισ

Translation:
(The tomb of) Antoninos and Kyros , children of
Samuelos . Peace!

Languages: Greek , Hebrew

Dimensions: H: 26 cm.; W: 26 cm.; D: 2.5 cm.

Date: 100 CE to 650 CE

Place Found: Caesarea, Coastal Plain.
Maiumas (Shuni).

Current Location: In 1937 it was in the Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem. Present location unknown.

Note: Plaque of gray marble with a Greek inscription and Hebrew acclamation.
Only the front is smooth.

Figures: palm branches (flanking the Hebrew in line 5)

Source of Diplomatic:
Not Available

Source of Transcription:
Lehmann, Clayton Miles, and Kenneth G. Holum. "The Greek and Latin Inscriptions of Caesarea Maritima." In *Joint Expedition to Caesarea Maritima Excavation Reports*, Vol. 5. Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research, 2000.
(inscription. plate CXII, no. 180)

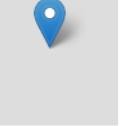
Source of Translation:
Lehmann, Clayton Miles, and Kenneth G. Holum. "The Greek and Latin Inscriptions of Caesarea Maritima." In *Joint Expedition to Caesarea Maritima Excavation Reports*, Vol. 5. Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research, 2000.
(inscription. plate CXII, no. 180)

Bibliography:

Lehmann, Clayton Miles, and Kenneth G. Holum. "The Greek and Latin Inscriptions of Caesarea Maritima." In *Joint Expedition to Caesarea Maritima Excavation Reports*, Vol. 5. Boston: American Schools of Oriental Research, 2000.
(insc. plate CXII, no. 180) (See in Zotero)

Lange, M.E., and R.C. Burkitt. "An Inscription from Maiumas [Notes and Queries]." *Palestinian Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement*, no. 1 (1920): 47null.
(p. 47) (See in Zotero)

Sukenik, E. L. "Some New Inscriptions." *Proceedings of the JPES* 1 (1925): 79null.
(p. 79-80; p. fig. 41) (See in Zotero)



PEACE Portal: different databases

Funerary Inscriptions of Jews from Italy - FIJI (Utrecht University)

Document 6 of 25

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ID | 52 |
| Names | Erpidia bat X (אֶרְפִּידִיא בָת) |
| Sex | F |
| Age | 6 |
| Country | Italy |
| Settlement | Taranto |
| Location details | Taranto, Museo Archeologico Nazionale |
| Language | Hebrew, Latin |
| Iconography | Menorah |
| Material | Limestone, Stone |
| Bibliography | Noy 1993, pp. 166-167 (127), Colafemmina 2005, pp. 36-37 (13) |
| Commentary | <p>The Latin is inscribed on the top of the slab, the Hebrew on the front, and the nine branch menorah on the reverse.</p> <p>One of the letters in the Latin inscription is rendered in a Greek form (Δ for D). Could this point to a Greek connection? The name is also Greek (see Noy).</p> <p>ICONOGRAPHY:</p> <p>Nine branch menorah on reverse.</p> |

פה ינוח אֶרְפִּידִיא
בת [...] מבת
שש שנים. יהי
שלום על מנוחתה
[Hic re]quiescit Erpidia [quae vixit
a]ge VI sit
[pax in requie eius]

PEACE portal: discovering patterns

Search

PEACE PORTAL PEACE Project Epigraphy Archaeology Conservation Education Contact

Search: שלום

Year: 530 - 1950

Source database: Choose

Sex: Choose

Country: Choose

Region: Choose

Settlement: Choose

Language: Choose

360 results. Showing results 41 - 60:

SORT BY: Year Ascending

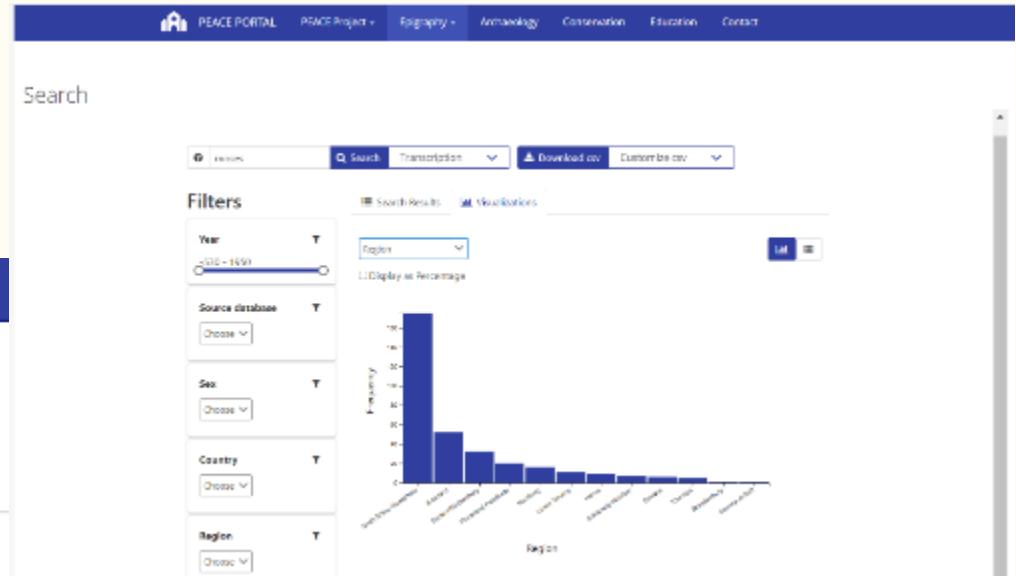
PAGES: 1 2 3 4 ... 19 < >

Year: 1049
Transcription: שלום על משכמי ינוח — נפשך לעלמו ר' יהווחה בר שניא — בכו נון בתתית טרפה
Country: Germany

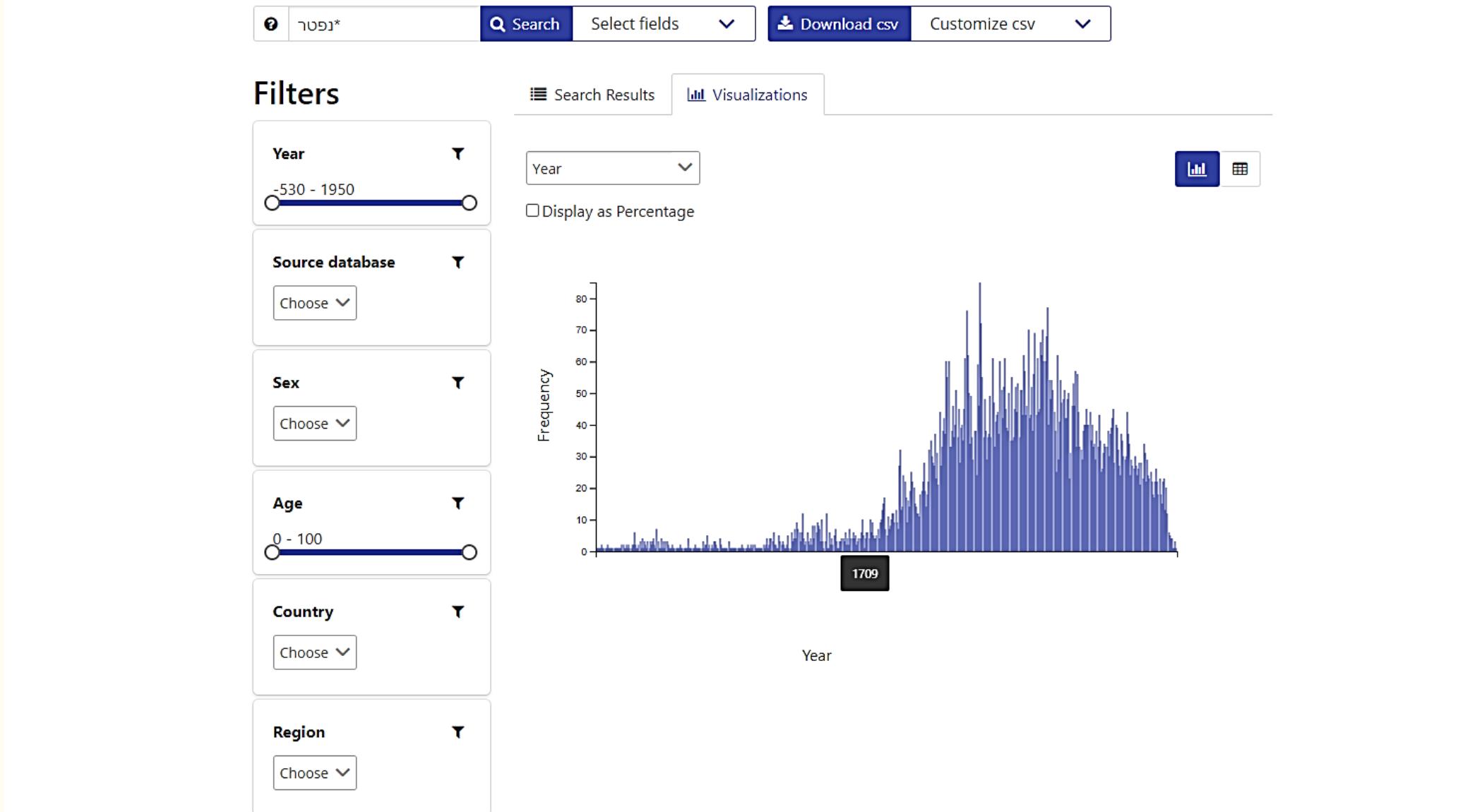
Year: 1176
Transcription: אשר ייחידי גומ נזבנה, — היבתו לפזר שורה תחצצנה...
השליחתת הנשאה לירושה — כת יוסף היל החשוכת...
תוחתקל, — כי בכסלו ליבורואה שמה, — באחכת.


Country: Germany

Year: 1187
Transcription: מונחים בום ה ייד[[— טרף טרף יונק הבדוח ביר...
שנת התהקסון[[לפרט [[?הן[[— לחיש אול...
נדקמתה ויבא שלום — נשמהות[[סלא[[חוקם ונוקמה[[?...

PEACE portal: discovering patterns



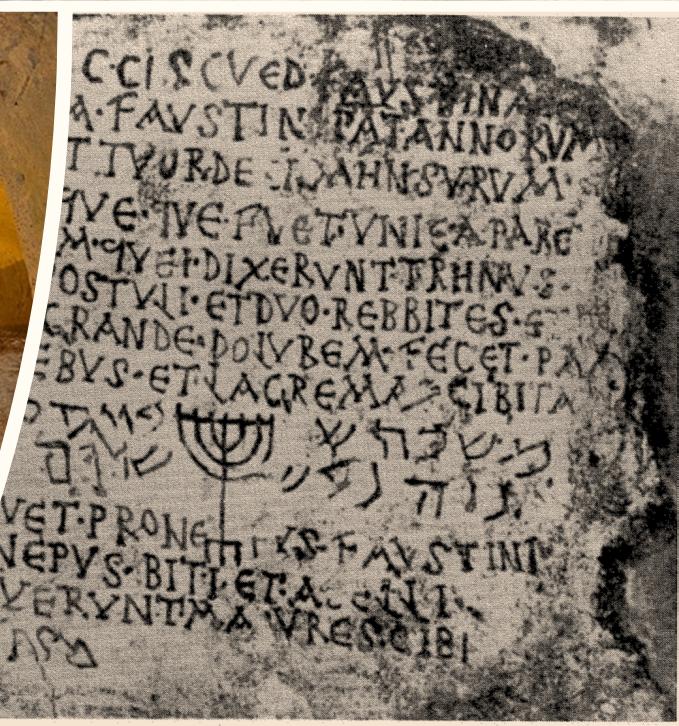
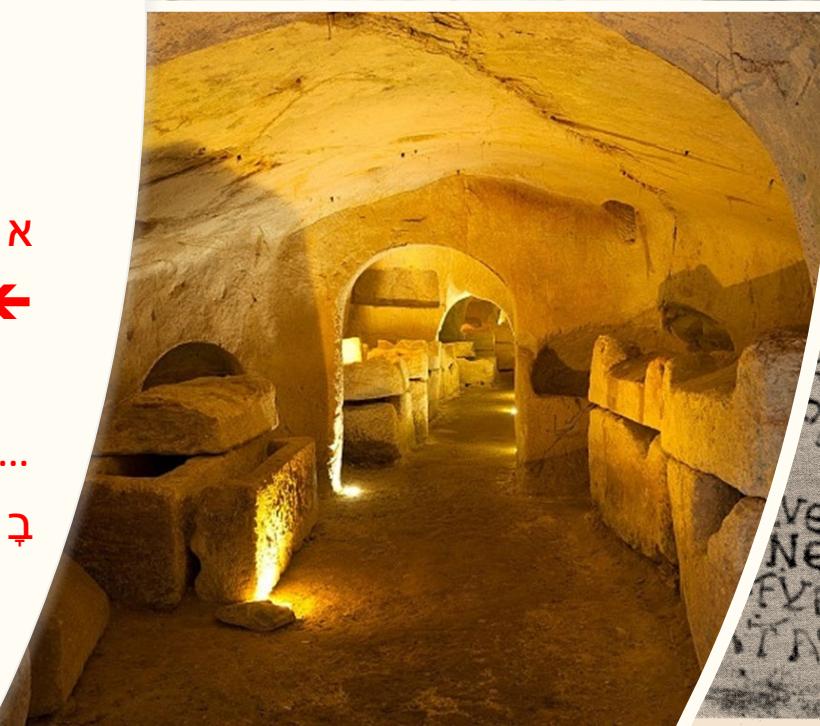
PEACE Portal: Challenges

- pattern accuracy
- search efficiency
- multiple languages
- RTL languages: Hebrew, Aramaic
- vocalization (absence of)
- privacy (for modern data)

ת ג ב
◀◀◀

B = Ba, Be, Bu...

ב ב ב



PEACE Portal: Future goals

- Epigraphy:
 - add new partners
 - improve search efficiency
- Archaeology:
 - develop archaeology section
 - make searchable data from ancient burial excavations
 - discover patterns



Revisiting the Sea of Stone

DH Benelux 2017

A SEA OF STONE
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Ortal-Paz Saar
Utrecht University

Data on Funerary Culture

Epigraphy (inscriptions) Archaeology (excavations)

Future project

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