



## Project Document Cover Sheet

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Project Information			
<b>Project Acronym</b>	Concordia		
<b>Project Title</b>			
<b>Start Date</b>	1 April 2008	<b>End Date</b>	31 March 2009
<b>Lead Institution</b>	King's College London		
<b>Project Director</b>	Charlotte Roueché		
<b>Project Manager &amp; contact details</b>	Charlotte Roueché <b>Position:</b> Professor of Classical and Byzantine Greek <b>Email:</b> charlotte.roueche@kcl.ac.uk <b>Address:</b> Department of Classics, King's College, London WC2R 2LS		
<b>Partner Institutions</b>	Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, NYU		
<b>Project Web URL</b>	<a href="http://concordia.atlantides.org/">http://concordia.atlantides.org/</a>		
<b>Programme Name (and number)</b>	<b>JISC/NEH Transatlantic Digitisation Collaboration Grants</b>		
<b>Programme Manager</b>	Alastair Dunning		

Document Name			
<b>Document Title</b>	Project Plan		
<b>Reporting Period</b>			
<b>Author(s) &amp; project role</b>	Charlotte Roueché, (Manager) with Gabriel Bodard (research assistant) and Tom Elliott (NYU)		
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Document History		
Version	Date	Comments



# Overview of Project

## 1. Background

*Concordia* springs from the work of three separate, but intersecting, undertakings: the Pleiades Project, the EpiDoc Community, and the combined work of the Advanced Papyrological Information System (APIS), the Duke Databank of Documentary Papyri (DDBDP) and the *Heidelberger Gesamtverzeichnis der griechischen Papyrusurkunden Ägyptens (HGV)*. These communities of practice are so intertwined with the scope and methods of this project that they must be introduced here.

The **Pleiades Project** has been working since early 2006 to digitize, update and freely disseminate the unpublished compilation materials of the NEH-supported Classical Atlas Project (1988-2000), thereby providing all interested parties with a comprehensive, scholarly reference dataset for Greek and Roman geography. Live, online distribution of coordinates, toponymy and bibliography are cornerstones of this effort, and the Pleiades team is widely viewed within the classics, geography and open access communities as innovative developers of simple, standards-based mechanisms for cross-project information exchange. Pleiades was started by the Ancient World Mapping Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in partnership with the Stoa Consortium for Electronic Publication in the Humanities. Pleiades is opening the website to collaborative update of content, and technical development is moving progressively from Chapel Hill to the new Institute for the Study of the Ancient World (ISAW) at New York University, which is better positioned to resource and maintain development across grant cycles. AWMC and Stoa will retain their leadership roles in Pleiades, welcoming ISAW as a third institutional partner in this essential project.

The **EpiDoc Community** has spent the past 10 years refining guidance and tools for applying the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) XML tag set to primary source materials, first in the domain of epigraphy and now in papyrology and manuscript studies as well. Its encoding recommendations have emerged as recognized best practice across the epigraphic discipline, having been endorsed as an international standard by both speakers in the "Epigraphy and Information Technology" plenary session at the 13th International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy (Oxford, 2007). On-going consultation with the various teams supporting the epigraphic database confederacy developed by the International Association of Greek and Latin Epigraphy is establishing criteria for metadata and text exchange that will guarantee ready summary and incorporation of EpiDoc publications into the relevant databases, and will provide a common format for cross-database search and archiving. The Concordia participants are responsible for three corpora of inscriptions in EpiDoc:

a. The *Inscriptions of Aphrodisias* (IAph2007) is the definitive scholarly publication of 1500 texts from a single city in south-central Turkey, approximately 40% of which were previously unpublished. Mostly in the Greek language, these texts were collected and refined over 30 years by Joyce Reynolds. With funding from the UK Arts and Humanities Research Council, this corpus was prepared and published online in 2007 by CCH (Joyce Reynolds, Charlotte Roueché,

Gabriel Bodard, *Inscriptions of Aphrodisias* (2007), available < <http://insaph.kcl.ac.uk/iaph2007> >, ISBN 978-1-897747-19-3). The IAph website provides the raw XML for download under the terms of an Open Content license (Creative Commons Attribution), and also employs XSL Transformations to give users a dynamic online interface to the publication, complete with indices, search tools, and supporting materials.

b. The *Inscriptions of Roman Cyrenaica* (IRCyr), also collected by Reynolds, comprises 1500 Greek and Latin texts from a small African province, as many as 50% of which may be as yet unpublished. IRCyr is being prepared for publication at CCH with support from the Leverhulme Trust., and in collaboration with the archaeological authorities in Libya (see <http://ircyr.kcl.ac.uk/>). This project has always planned to collaborate with the Pleiades Project in order to update the *Pleiades Gazetteer* with high-resolution coordinates for Cyrenaican sites (gathered in the field with Global Positioning System equipment). IRCyr also has the potential to provide new records for extra-urban epigraphic places of finding, and references to documentary source texts that provide attestation for placename variants. For the epigraphic editions, IRCyr employs the same formats, software and tooling as IAph2007, and will be released under the same open content license. "Beta" versions of the texts will be available for Concordia in August 2008

c. *Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania* (IRT), a corpus of 950 texts was originally published by Joyce Reynolds and John Ward-Perkins in 1952 (British School at Rome). It was digitized a few years ago by a third party with the intention of distribution on CD ROM, but the project never came to publication. A particular aim was to add full illustration, which had not been possible in the circumstances of the early 1950s and remains prohibitively expensive in print today. Online publication, combined with the dissemination of a research dataset, is now clearly the appropriate form for such a production. It has also become clear in the interval that such a republication - will allow for editorial improvements by Reynolds, and further discoveries (some of which have been included by Reynolds in later articles). Translations into a modern language are now also essential. The digital files have been acquired and somewhat improved by the British School at Rome, but are still only in simple HTML files, currently accessible via a password-protected website. Completing the process of standardizing the digital content is of urgent concern if the whole is to be placed in front of the editor (Reynolds, who is still very active, but will be 90 in 2008) in time to involve her in subsequent updates and refinements.

Scholars at Duke, Columbia and Heidelberg universities have been collaborating with colleagues at a variety of other institutions for decades to produce one of the most important federated collections of digital historical materials in the world: the Advanced Papyrological Information System and its federated components the Duke Databank and the Heidelberg *Gesamtverzeichnis*. Together, these resources provide access to texts, descriptive metadata and (increasingly) high-quality digital photographs of almost all published Greek and Latin documents on papyri. At present, these three institutions are collaborating on two parallel developments of direct importance for *Concordia*: the **Integrating Digital Papyrology (IDP)** project. With funding from the Mellon Foundation, they are converting the combined output of both the Duke text database and the Heidelberg metadata database to EpiDoc XML. Under the terms of the same grant, they are developing web portal software (the Papyrological Navigator) that will exploit this EpiDoc format to provide an unparalleled interface for text viewing and cross-textual search

(including search for oblique lexical forms of words in Greek) in combination with access to full metadata and all available digital images.

## 2. Aims and Objectives

### *1. Creation of tooling for "feed-based interoperability" and its application to existing digital publications*

Web feeds are ubiquitous, having quickly emerged as the most effective way to keep track of changes to web resources. They also exemplify the emergence of "pull-centric," as opposed to "push-centric," web applications design; they provide a simple means of change notification that is invoked when the interested user or system needs it, rather than being transmitted by the originator at arbitrary times, as is the case with email notifications. Pull-centric designs are easy to implement and fault tolerant. Web feeds realized in XML using the Atom Syndication Protocol (see Atom, below) can do more than summarize the content of a website or blog. They can also assert relationships to other content online by providing links to arbitrary URLs. When combined with an agreed vocabulary for relationship types, these links can take on real meaning and provide a community of practice with a simple way to create and maintain semantic linkages between elements of online publications. For scholars, this means chains of reasoning or dependency relationships can be described programmatically so as to facilitate semantic searching of documents. For example, an Atom web feed can be used to assert that a particular URL provides access to the text of a primary source, that that document was discovered at a place further described by information at a second URL, and that the text contains a toponym variant further discussed at a third URL. We will follow the conventions of the newly-promulgated OAI/ORE Resource Map specification in constructing these Atom feeds (<http://www.openarchives.org/ore/>). Add geographic location into the mix of standard web-feed metadata and you have GeoRSS (<http://georss.org/>). GeoRSS has been embraced by the top 3 search engines (in Google Maps, Microsoft Live Local, and Yahoo Maps and Pipes) and is used in traffic, emergency response, geological, and social networking applications. In the near future, GeoRSS will be one of the primary means for telling users about the location and geographic relevance of resources of interest (pages, services, reference information).

*Concordia* will produce and publish a set of XSLT stylesheets for creating Atom web feeds from EpiDoc-conformant XML documents. It will use these tools to retrofit the corpora listed above.

### *2. Establishment of web services for feed-based interoperability*

*Karme*, a Cretan deity associated with the harvest, provides the name for a suite of search-related software tools to be developed during the course of this grant period and released to the public under the terms of the GNU Public License. *Karme* will comprise a limited domain web harvester, a metadata index, a cross-project Citation Vocabulary and a web-based, RESTful application programming interface (API) with associated web forms for performing queries against the content of the index. The web crawler will monitor the metadata and citation feeds produced for collections affiliated with the *Concordia* project, as well as others created by non-grant-funded third parties (the Pleiades web application already provides such feeds, and new ones are expected from the American Numismatic Society and the UK Portable Antiquities

Scheme during early 2008). The crawler will parse these feeds for essential metadata and for links to other web-based resources (especially those internal to this project), which are interpreted as citations. The parsed metadata and associated citations are written to the metadata index, and the referenced URLs added to the list of resources to examine. Growth of this list will be controlled through a numeric cap on the number of links the crawler may transit outside the list of "core" sites as well as through a "blacklist" of domains the crawler is instructed to bypass. The addition of resources to the blacklist and to the list of core sites will be by consensus of the project leads. The crawler will comply with all appropriate protocols for web harvesting and request loading, and will respect directives in robots.txt files.

The cross-project Citation Vocabulary will enable *Concordia* authors to qualify and contextualize the citations in their web feeds in a manner comprehensible to the *Karne* indexing processes. Wherever appropriate, it will employ terms drawn from the following published vocabularies: the Scholarly Ontologies Project's ScholOnto RDF Schema (Open University), the MINDSWAP geoRelations ontology (University of Maryland) and the Pleiades project's existing thesauri for uncertainty, confidence and types of geographic names (cf. <http://pleiades.stoa.org/thesaurus>). The Pleiades chief engineer (Gillies) has recently engaged the GeoRSS development community in positive discussion on the key issue of geolocation by reference, i.e., specifying coordinates in a feed by linking to an external resource, rather than by embedding them in the feed itself. This capability is needed by all third parties wishing to exploit the Pleiades Gazetteer by way of web feeds. The positive reaction of the GeoRSS community ensures that the methods to be developed by *Concordia* will dovetail with widely used web standards.

The query application will be hosted alongside the Pleiades website. This application will provide users the ability to issue simple queries on standard metadata fields like title or description, to interrogate relationships between documents on the basis of citations and their types, and to conduct searches involving proximity and other geographical aspects.

### ***3. Reconfiguration of the Papyrological Navigator for search and display of arbitrary EpiDoc content***

The Papyrological Navigator (PN) is a web portal and search interface for cross-corpus search and access to papyrological texts and metadata, now under development at Columbia University and slated for free public release under the terms of the GNU Public License in July 2008. Designed by the Central Interface Technical Team of APIS in collaboration with DDbDP and HGV, PN will provide substring search, lexical search and onscreen viewing of the IDP content, now in preparation. The goal of this effort has been to demonstrate proof of concept that a system can be designed to provide an integrated display of a variety of scholarly data sources relevant to the study of ancient texts that are hosted at widely disparate locations. The PN has deliberately been built in as open a fashion as possible, so that a more extended use, such as that proposed here, is a natural extension of its character and intention. The tools chosen for this prototype include portlet technology, "web services" protocols and a newer, highly functional image display software platform. The Navigator project builds on and moves beyond the creation of centralized "union databases," to leverage and integrate content created and hosted elsewhere in the scholarly world. Because PN is being designed to work with EpiDoc-conformant XML documents, it constitutes a perfect testbed for demonstrating the value of search and display of

documentary texts, not only across disparate papyrological corpora but also across document subtypes traditionally treated as separate subfields in the study of classics. Accordingly, it is the PN that will be used to demonstrate side-by-side discovery and browsing of *I Aph2007*, *IRCyr*, *IRT* and *IDP*.

#### **4. Digitization, enhancement and dissemination of the Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania (IRT)**

This illustrated edition will be prepared for release by March 2009 under a Creative Commons Attribution license as a downloadable dataset, ready for final approval and release by Reynolds. (It should be noted that because of her age Reynolds cannot be kept to too stringent a timetable).

#### **5. Digitization of five sets of map compilation materials and publication of the resulting data.**

The *Pleiades Gazetteer*, a serial digital publication in multiple formats, will see its first release in the first quarter of 2008. It is slated for refresh thereafter on an annual basis (or more frequently as needed). By way of its website, the Pleiades Project is bringing together scholars, students and enthusiasts worldwide to collaborate in the digitization, diversification and perpetual update of the rich geographic reference dataset compiled by the NEH-supported Classical Atlas Project (1988-2000). This is the dataset that was used to compile the award-winning *Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World* (R. Talbert, ed., Princeton, 2000), which is now the standard reference atlas for Greek and Roman geography. The efforts of the Pleiades team, vetted for accuracy and relevance, will be published in various formats (including a downloadable package of data and documents, as well as live web services). These publication modes together constitute the *Pleiades Gazetteer*, and all will be made freely available for worldwide use under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution-Share-Alike license. This Gazetteer will provide the full array of digital classics projects, as well as library catalogers, with an unrivaled authority list for Greek and Roman toponymy. Moreover, its inclusion of uniform geographic coordinates will enable the creation of "classics-ready" geographical digital repositories and will also serve the widest imaginable array of individual research projects with geographic aspects. At this writing, the Pleiades Community has brought the point features associated with two *Barrington Atlas* maps (including Cyrenaica) into the Pleiades format, and has enhanced the data with primary source references and original-script orthography (the original dataset and the *Barrington Atlas* employed a Roman character transliteration scheme for Greek names). Two additional maps are in work under separate funding.

*Concordia* will facilitate the digitization and incorporation of cultural features and names associated with five additional maps to provide seamless Gazetteer coverage for the project study area. Collation and cross-citation of the varied primary source documents slated for work under the terms of this grant will provide significant new content for the *Pleiades Gazetteer*, including: previously undocumented name variants, Greek orthography, and primary source attestations for name variants. New gazetteer entries for extra-urban places of finding known only by their modern names or locations will also be added.

### **3. Overall Approach**

- Methods for the encoding of EpiDoc-conformant text editions are well established. The staff at King's College London and CCH have great experience in the design and execution of EpiDoc digitization projects. These have involved the full range of tasks, including: hand-coding, ad hoc conversion scripts, and the creation of more coherent crosswalking tools for the mass conversion of large bodies of legacy data. .

Methods for the digitization and regularization of the working materials of the Classical Atlas Project have been the concern of the Ancient World Mapping Center and its staff since its creation in 2000. These materials were inherited by the Center in a combination of formats, some physical (map compilation bases and correspondence files), others digital (principally word processing files and pre-press PDF files containing map components; the Atlas Project did not make use of database or GIS technology in the scholarly compilation of content or the preparation of the Map-by-Map Directories to the *Barrington Atlas*). Using software and procedures developed or customized by Elliott, Gillies and collaborators, the Center and the Pleiades Project have prepared a database of almost all bibliographic works cited in CAP documents, as well as reliable methods for the supervised conversion of geographic information to a format amenable to upload in Pleiades.

Online publication of the bibliography is done via XML files, conformant to the Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS) standard developed by the Library of Congress. The MODS data are transformed to XHTML for viewing in standard web browsers. These pages are enhanced with COinS encoding, permitting the ready harvest of bibliographic citations using the open-source Zotero citation engine. See further: <http://www.unc.edu/awmc/pleiades/bibliography/> .

Geographic data preparation is accomplished through a 3-step process. First, geographic coordinates are "extracted" from digitized pre-press map compilation materials using standard GIS software. These coordinates are then matched up with additional data (modern names, periods of occupation, and bibliographic citations) using custom software developed by Pleiades. Feature extraction for the first two components of the Pleiades gazetteer are now complete (Lycia and Cyrenaica, now online; see: <http://pleiades.stoa.org/batlas> ). Work to bring the remainder of the study area for this project is already underway.

- The Atom-format OAI/ORE resource map documents will be prepared from EpiDoc content using XSLT stylesheets and open-source XSL processing software. These feeds will provide the basis for interoperability processing using custom software developed by the team.

#### **4. Project Outputs**

Online publication, on the website of the British School at Rome, of an electronic IRT; this first edition will not incorporate any changes, but will have full illustration, full EpiDoc functionality, and an integral relationship to the geographic dataset for Tripolitania.

Karame tooling and an instance of the Papyrological Navigator, installed on a server administered by ISAW. These will be configured to allow the general public to experiment with the full range of functionality.

Recommendations for implementing "feed-based interoperability" for other document collections and geographic resources. These recommendations will be shared with the OAI/ORE community and will also be web-published on the project website, which will be maintained by ISAW.

White paper on the successes and difficulties encountered by the team members in effectively implementing a transatlantic collaboration.

## 5. Project Outcomes

Since the first experiments with EpiDoc markup, the intention of the community has been to publish documents in a format that allows the cross searching and analysis of data of varying kinds. This project should produce the tools with which to do this, and should therefore enable us to demonstrate to the wider scholarly community the rich new possibilities created by publications in this format. What we hope is to engage the research and student community more widely than before.

## 6. Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Interest / stake	Importance
AHRC, Leverhulme Trust, Mellon Foundation	Funders of projects which will be enhanced by Concordia	High
Classical research community	Potential users/practitioners	High
Teaching Community - both university and school	Potential users	Medium
Antiquities authorities in Libya, Turkey	Potential users	High

## 7. Risk Analysis

Risk	Probability (1-5)	Severity (1-5)	Score (P x S)	Action to Prevent/Manage Risk
Staffing	2	3	6	We are developing several young people in appropriate

				skills, in case we require supplementary staff.
Organisational	1	1	1	We keep in close contact with the management of our institutions.
Technical	1	3	3	The equipment that we use is all backed up, and the systems that we use are all standard.
External suppliers	2	2	4	Possibility of changing supplier
Legal	n/a			n/a

## 8. Standards

Name of standard or specification	Version	Notes
TEI	P4/P5	
EpiDoc	v6	EpiDoc is in the process of recommending an upgrade from TEI P4 to P5. We hope that by the end of this project all epigraphic texts will be in EpiDoc v6 and TEI P5.
ORE		

## 9. Technical Development

The **Atom** Syndication Format, and its companion Atom Publishing Protocol, are recently specified standards for the XML encoding of web feeds, together with a simple HTTP-based protocol for creating and updating web content (RFC 4287 and RFC 5023). Web feeds are mechanisms (using formats like Atom and RSS) for providing users and web applications with frequently updated or specially summarized content. Most blogs, and an increasing number of websites, provide web feeds to notify readers and third-party content aggregation/search services when website content or other digital media have been updated. Many web service providers, including Google and Yahoo, are taking steps to bring the public application programming interfaces for their web services into compliance with the Atom standards. The Pleiades project has been a leader in the use of Atom for cross-project data interchange, and has employed a compatible standard (GeoRSS) to embed geographic coordinates in its Atom feeds. A recent

focus of this work has been on replicating scholarly citation processes in Atom, and then developing computational processes for fetching cited items and combining them with other data to construct illustrations, facilitate reference, evaluate prior assertions or develop new hypotheses. These techniques are currently being explored with collaborators from the American Numismatic Society, the Heidelberg Epigraphic Databank, the Portable Antiquities Scheme and *Concordia* partner CCH (under the rubric of the IRCyr and IDP projects). Extending and completing these explorations is an important aspect of *Concordia*.

**EpiDoc** is a global collaboration of humanists and information technologists who maintain a set of flexible but rigorous standards and tools for the digital encoding and interchange of documentary texts and other primary sources (inscriptions, papyri, manuscripts and coin legends, for example). The phrase EpiDoc Toolset encompasses the range of guidelines, software and other resources that have been created by the EpiDoc Community to facilitate the creation, dissemination and exploitation of EpiDoc works. The *EpiDoc Guidelines*, which sit at the heart of this toolset, provide complete and specific guidance for the application of the sprawling (and widely used) Text Encoding Initiative XML markup scheme to the preparation of digital editions of documentary texts and other primary sources. Implementation of these *Guidelines* for specific projects is facilitated by a collection of free and open source software tools for converting digital documents in various formats and font encodings to EpiDoc-conformant TEI XML and for transforming same for viewing online in HTML. These tools are presently undergoing significant improvement under the auspices of the IDP project. EpiDoc is currently being used for a wide range of projects beyond those involved in *Concordia*, including: the digital publication of the Archimedes Palimpsest, the upgrade of the Etruscan Texts Project and the expansion of the U.S. Epigraphy Project. These and other projects using EpiDoc are listed on the Community's website: <http://epidoc.sourceforge.net/>.

## 10. Intellectual Property Rights

The data and tools used and created by this project will be owned by their respective creators, and licensed as follows:

- The Duke Databank of Documentary Papyri (cc-by)
- The [Inscriptions of Aphrodisias 2007](#) (cc-by)
- The [Inscriptions of Roman Cyrenaica](#) (cc-by)
- The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania (cc-by)
- The Papyrological Navigator (GPL)
- [Pleiades](#) (code GPL; content cc-by-sa)
- [EpiDoc](#) toolset (GPL)
- Atom web feeds serializing OAI/ORE resource maps (following license of parent resource)

## Project Resources

## 11. Project Partners

## **Funded Partner: Centre for Computing in the Humanities (KCL)**

Staff at CCH, directed by Professor Charlotte Roueche, are responsible for making the IRT and IRCyr materials available, for epigraphic editing, and the provision of geographic data.

## **Funded Partner: Institute for the Study of the Ancient World (NYU)**

Staff at ISAW, directed by Professor Roger Bagnall, are responsible for the delivery of the analytical tools.

## **Observing and Supporting Partners:**

- Advanced Papyrological Information System, Columbia University and affiliates
- American Numismatic Society, New York
- Ancient World Mapping Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Digital Library Research and Development, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Duke Databank of Documentary Papyri, Duke University
- Lexicon of Greek Personal Names, Oxford University
- Portable Antiquities Scheme, British Museum, London

## **12. Project Management**

Project Director (US): Professor Roger Bagnall

Receives reports from

Project Technical Lead (US): Dr. Tom Elliott

Receives reports from

Project Chief Engineer (US): Sean Gillies

Unnamed Programmer (US): Java and web applications development skills, to be hired or assigned from NYU Digital Libraries Services Team in July 2008; coordination in progress

Project Director (UK): Professor Charlotte Roueché

King's College London, [charlotte.roueche@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:charlotte.roueche@kcl.ac.uk)

will spend a day a week on the project. Receives reports from:

Project Technical Lead (UK): Dr. Gabriel Bodard

King's College London, [gabriel.bodard@kcl.ac.uk](mailto:gabriel.bodard@kcl.ac.uk)

### 13. Programme Support

We would welcome support, perhaps later in the project, in reaching the wider classical, ancient historical and epigraphic communities. We would also welcome suggestions as to how to locate work of this kind within the educational world outside the research community.

### 14. Budget

*<Appendix A.>*

## Detailed Project Planning

### 15. Workpackages

*<Appendix B.>*

### 16. Evaluation Plan

We are not sure that this applies to a project that is so short. Internally, we are in constant dialogue, assessing the value and the technical validity of the materials that we exchange

Timing	Factor to Evaluate	Questions to Address	Method(s)	Measure of Success

### 17. Quality Plan

<b>Output</b>	We are extremely keen to ensure that projects of this kind are evaluated in the conventional methods used by the academic community - that is, by journal reviews and responses. The challenge is to persuade our colleagues to undertake such review. But it is only in this way that they will be brought to treat resources of this kind as serious academic undertakings
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<b>Timing</b>	<b>Quality criteria</b>	<b>QA method(s)</b>	<b>Evidence of compliance</b>	<b>Quality responsibilities</b>	<b>Quality tools (if applicable)</b>
End of project		Conventional published review			

## 18. Dissemination Plan

<b>Timing</b>	<b>Dissemination Activity</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Key Message</b>
April/ May 2009	Launch of IRT	Epigraphers and archaeologists	Publicity/ education	Please use this resource, and consider similar publication.

## 19. Exit and Sustainability Plans

<b>Project Outputs</b>	<b>Action for Take-up &amp; Embedding</b>	<b>Action for Exit</b>
IRT Tools	We are actively pursuing the appropriate system, after the demise of the AHDS, for ensuring the long-term viability of all our products	

<b>Project Outputs</b>	<b>Why Sustainable</b>	<b>Scenarios for Taking Forward</b>	<b>Issues to Address</b>
IRT	Being standards-based, this site should be sustainable	We are discussing the possibility of further projects to produce further editions of the corpus, incorporating new material.	Dr Reynolds must feel comfortable with any further initiatives.
Tool suite	These should be sustained through use	Various colleagues have projects which would use and develop such tools.	The education of the scholarly community.

**Appendixes**

**Appendix A. Project Budget**

**Appendix B. Workpackages**

Project Acronym:

Version:

Contact:

Date:



## JISC WORK PACKAGE

WORKPACKAGES	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1:IRT publication			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2:Resource aggregation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3:Management and communication			X					X					X

Project start date: 1 April 2008

Project completion date: 31 March 2009

Duration: 12 months

Project Acronym:

Version:

Contact:

Date:

				Milestone	Responsibility
<b>Workpackage and activity</b>	Earliest start date	Latest completion date	Outputs (deliverables & reports in bold)	Milestone	Responsibility
<b>WORKPACKAGE 1: Online edition of Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania</b>  <b>Objective: An electronic reprint with full EpiDoc functionality and full illustration</b>					
1. Preliminary EpiDoc conversion of HTML	1/April/08	1/July/08	Creation of conversion package	Yes	KCL (XMLteam)
2. Epigraphic work sorting out editions editions	1/April/08	1/June/08	Assembly of bibliography	No	KCL (GB)
3. Epigraphic work, tidying up XML	1 June 2008	1 January 2009	Improvements to the automatically generated XML; EpiDoc tagging	No	KCL (GB)
4. Digitising images*	1 May 2008	1 September 2008	A set of digitized images from the BSR archives	Yes	BSR
5. Integrating images	1 September 2008	1 January 2009	Identifying images uploading them, and inserting links in the XML	Yes	KCL (GB)
6. Integrating findspots with Pleiades and with texts	1 July 2008	1 January 2009	Dtabase providing an interface between geodata, and	No	KCL (HW)

Project Acronym:

Version:

Contact:

Date:

		Ongoing for IRCyr	inscriptions.		
7. Publication platform	1 December 2008	1 March 2009	Providing the framework for a fully functional online publication	Yes	KCL
8. Workspace for IRT	1 April 2008	1 July 2008	Providing a workspace modeled on that for IRCyr, IAph, to support ongoing work.	No	KCL (XMLteam)
<b>WORKPACKAGE 2: Resource aggregation</b>  <b>Objective: To link resources in disparate publications, in order to reflect the results of scholarly analysis and interpretation in a machine actionable format</b>	<b>Earliest start date</b>  	<b>Latest completion date</b>	<b>Outputs (deliverables &amp; reports in bold)</b>	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
9. Machine actionable concordance of editions in ALA2004 and IAph2007	1 April 2008	1 July 2008	An example of how such data can be rendered interoperable.	Yes	KCL (GB)
10. Collation of <i>indices locorum</i> in ALA2004 and IAph2007 against the Barrington/Pleiades gazeteer	1 June 2008	1 September 2008	Preliminary example of interaction with Pleiades.	Yes	KCL (GB)
11. Annotate placenames in ongoing editions (IRT/IRCyr)	1 April 2008	31 March 2009 (and ongoing in IRCyr)	Interaction with Pleiades	Yes	KCL (GB)

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Version:

Contact:

Date:

12. Publish identifiers for geographical features in the Barrington Atlas, with linkage to Pleiades	1 April 2008	31 August 2008	Published XML files with identifiers; rudimentary online lookup service	Yes	ISAW (TE/SG)
13. Atom/ORE feeds for IAPH	1 July 2008	31 December 2008	Atom/ORE feeds at stable URLs under IAPH	Yes	KCL / ISAW
14. Atom/ORE feeds for IRCyr	1 January 2009	31 March 2009	Atom/ORE feeds at stable URLs under IRCyr	Yes	KCL / ISAW
15. Atom/ORE feeds for IRT	15 February 2009	31 March 2009	Draft Atom/ORE feeds at stable URLs under IRT	Yes	KCL / ISAW
16. Atom/ORE feeds for IDP	1 July 2008	31 December 2008	Draft Atom/ORE feeds at stable URLs for the Duke databank	Yes	TE / SG
17. Pleiades tools for aggregating Atom feeds	1 December 2008	31 March 2009	Indexing tools, basic proximity searching and re-aggregation	Yes	TE / SG
<b>WORKPACKAGE 3: Management communication</b>  <b>Objective:</b> Sharing good practice, and communicating that to a wider community	<b>Earliest start date</b>  	<b>Latest completion date</b>	<b>Outputs (deliverables &amp; reports in bold)</b>	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
12. Workshop 1 (New York)	13 May	16 May	Internal discussion, and discussion with external	Yes	All

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Version:

Contact:

Date:

	2008	2008	partners: LGPN (Oxford), ANS (NYC), APIS (Columbia), PAS (London)		
13. Meeting with PhiloGrid (London)	1 April 2008	3 June 2008 (actual meeting)	Discussion of areas of collaboration between our 2 JISC-funded projects		KCL
14. Workshop 2 (London)	15 October 2008	15 November 2008	Internal discussion, and discussion with external partners: LGPN (Oxford), ANS (NYC), APIS (Columbia), PAS (London)	Yes	All
14. Launch event, London*	1 April 2009	30 April 2009	<b>Public presentation</b> of the new resources to the community	Yes	KCL
15. Launch event, Rome*	1 April 2009	30 April 2009	<b>Public presentation of the new edition of IRT</b> , to be published by the BSR	Yes	KCL/BSR

Members of Project Team:

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SG = Sean Gillies

HW = Hafed Walda

BSR = British School at Rome team

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