

the VisColl (<<https://github.com/leoba/VisColl>>), designed for building models of the physical collation of manuscripts, and then visualizing them in various ways (the project is led by Dot Porter at the Schoenberg Institute for Manuscript Studies and was presented at the workshop by Alberto Campagnolo). Saskia Dirkse and Pietro Liuzzo both addressed the issue of digitally representing the complex syntax of manuscripts. Dirkse introduced the work on the tool StruViMan (Structural Visualization of Manuscripts, <<https://www.struviman.gwi.uni-muenchen.de/>>), and Liuzzo showed how TEI schema and RDF ontologies (<<https://github.com/BetaMasaheft/SyntaxeDuCodex>>) can be used to encode and visualize the various ‘layers’ in a manuscript as described in the *Syntaxe du Codex* by P. Andrist, P. Canart, and M. Maniaci (Turnhout: Brepols, 2013).

The discussions after each session as well as the final discussion showed that while full standardization can probably never be achieved, more exchange and discussion of the best practice can eventually lead to more shared approaches in manuscript cataloguing in the future. A publication of conference papers is planned.

For the general description and a full programme visit <https://www.manuscript-cultures.uni-hamburg.de/register_cataloguing2018.html>.

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80 years since Nordenfalk:

The Canon Tables in a comparative perspective

Hamburg, 16–18 May 2018

The cross-referencing system of ten tables devised by Eusebius of Caesarea to emphasize the harmony of the Four Gospels was one of the most widely copied works during late antiquity and the middle ages. The Canon Tables, often prefaced by an explanatory epistle by Eusebius to Carpianus, circulated in manuscripts of the Four Gospels throughout the broader Mediterranean world and have been transmitted in Greek, Latin, Syriac, Armenian, Gə'əz, and other languages. Since it features a unique combination of texts, numbers, and images, the Eusebian apparatus has attracted the interest of scholars working on the text of the Gospels, on exegesis, and on art history. Although this evidence requires a multidisciplinary approach, the lack of team-based approaches, combined with the vastness and complexity of the material, has meant that most research on the Eusebian apparatus has generally focused on a single tradition or on one of the strands of evidence. It is no wonder, then, that the organization of a conference to mark the 80th anniversary of the publication

of Carl Nordenfalk's pioneering *Die spätantiken Kanontafeln*—a pioneering study that does attempt to make sense of the evidence as a whole—was met with enthusiasm by all of the participants.

The conference was organized by Bruno Reudenbach, Alessandro Bausi, and Hanna Wimmer, and it took place at the Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures (CSMC), in Hamburg. The conference started on the afternoon of May 16. After the welcoming remarks by the organizers, the conference opened with a paper by Martin Wallraff (Munich), who presented his ongoing work towards a critical edition of the Greek Canon Tables and highlighted some of the methodological challenges that such an enterprise presents. This engaging talk was followed by Jeremiah Coogan (Notre Dame), who presented evidence to demonstrate that the text of the Eusebian apparatus was not just subject to 'transmission' and 'corruption,' but also to 'correction'. Coogan argued that latter process can introduce new insights into the historical interpretations of the Eusebian apparatus.

The morning session on the following day was kicked off by a paper by Judith McKenzie read by Foteini Spingou (Oxford). The presentation focused on the dating and significance of the two early Ethiopic Abba Garima Gospels and on their relation to other traditions. The paper took into consideration the decorative features of the Eusebian apparatus in these two manuscripts to draw conclusions about the development of manuscript illumination in the Aksumite Empire. Next was Jaś Elsner (Oxford), who raised questions about the early dating of the illuminations in the two earliest Abba Garima Gospels and offered considerations about the Evangelist portraits found in one of the manuscripts. This was followed by a paper by Jacopo Gnisci (Hamburg) focusing on the evolution of the iconography of the Tempietto in Ethiopic Gospels from Late Antiquity to the late fourteenth century. The morning session ended with a paper by Varduhi Kyureghyan (Frankfurt am Main) who focused on the Armenian commentaries in the Canon Tables which, in her view, became a conspicuous stimulus in the development of exegetical literature.

The first presentation in the afternoon was given by Matthew R. Crawford (Melbourne), who argued that the Eusebian apparatus should be viewed as an opening rather than a closure of the reader's engagement with the text of the Four Gospels. Crawford argued that the Canon Tables opened the text of the Gospels to new modes of analysis by focusing on the Codex Fuldensis, which features the Eusebian numbers to allow readers to engage in a source-critical analysis of Tatian's Diatessaron.

Next came an erudite presentation by Elisabeth Mullins (Dublin). The first part of the talk focused on the addition of a range of prefaces, Canon Tables, and Eusebian sections to the Book of Mulling, originally devoid of pa-

ratextual matter, approximately a century after its estimated production. The second part of her lecture examined the reception of the Eusebian Apparatus through the lens of a series of Hiberno-Latin commentary texts and, in particular, on the commentary on Luke in Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek lat. 997. The session ended with a talk by Beatrice Kitzinger (Princeton), who looked at the decorations of the Jumièges Gospels and their relation to the rest of the book's text and illumination program, as well as its history.

On Friday 18, Linley Anne Herbert (Baltimore) delivered an engaging presentation on the Sainte-Croix Gospels of Poitiers and on its complex program of visual and textual dualities. In particular, by looking at the prefatory texts and miniature, she argued that the two sets of Canon Tables present in the manuscript were carefully planned and intentionally included together. Stefan Trinks's (Berlin) paper entitled Multi-FACeTted Canon Tables highlighted the presence of human faces in the architecture of some Carolingian Gospel books and offered some remarks as to the possible literary sources of this motif. The session ended with a paper by Susanne Wittekind (Cologne), entitled 'Transfer of Semantics – Canon Tables as a Visual Model'.

The talks were followed by lively discussions which continued during the breaks. Most of the participants expressed their appreciation for the opportunity to exchange views offered by the conference and their hope that it would be the first of a long series. Those who were unable to attend will be interested that proceedings of the conference will be published in a volume edited by its organizers.

The full programme is available at <<https://arthist.net/archive/18043>>.

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Natural Sciences and Technology in Manuscript Analysis

Hamburg, 13–14 June 2018

The third international conference on Natural Sciences and Technology in Manuscript Analysis organized by and held at the Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures (CSMC) in Hamburg continued the tradition of bringing together scholars and scientists for discussing various aspects of a multi-faceted interdisciplinary approach adopted in the advanced research of manuscripts. This time the pre-conference workshop 'OpenX for Interdisciplinary Computational Manuscript Research', held on June 12 and 13, hosted the fast-growing field of computational techniques in the image and text analysis whereas material analysis and recovery of the lost writing constituted the three sessions of the one-and-a-half-day conference.