

American Society of Greek and Latin Epigraphy

Société américaine d'épigraphie latine et grecque

Newsletter, 1 November, 2004 Volume 8, Numbers 1 & 2

<http://asgle.classics.unc.edu>

Salvete omnes. I hope that all of you had a productive Summer and are now enjoying a term of teaching only the brightest and best students. Since there was no newsletter produced last Spring, this issue carries the number, 8.1 & 2.

The reason there was no newsletter last Spring is that only three submissions were received, and that did not seem adequate to compensate for the expense in time and dollars required for the production of a newsletter. As you will see from the contents of this edition, submissions have picked up. Let me say again, however, that you are always welcome to send in notes for this publication. You don't have to wait for the formal call. Remember, too, that I am happy to publish short articles on epigraphy. Notes which may be too brief for other venues would be welcome here. Prof. Brent Vine's note on CIL I² 607, on pages 10-12 of this edition is a great example of the sort of thing I have in mind.

The treasury continues to grow. We have over \$10,000 in our account now, and we need to consider ways in which some of those funds might be spent. The executive committee welcomes suggestions from all members, and would especially like to see all the members at the business meeting this year at the APA/AIA convention in Boston.

Our panel at this year's meeting, "New Discoveries in Greek Prosopography," will be held on the first day of the conference, **7 January, from 8:30–11:00 AM**. As soon as the room is assigned, I will send out a reminder by e-mail.

Likewise, the time of the business meeting has not been determined yet, so I will post that in an e-mail note as well. Finally, if you haven't thrown away the envelope yet, please be sure to check the date on the mailing label. That is the last year for which I have a record that you have paid dues. If you are behind, I encourage you to send in your dues. If you are ahead, I thank you for your continued support.

I hope that we have a great turnout in Boston this year, and I look forward to seeing you there.

Tim Winters
Secretary/Treasurer

Requiescant in pace Michael Jameson et Michael Grant.

Both of these men were fine scholars who loved the ancient world and epigraphy. The world is a poorer place without them.

ASGLE Panel for 2005 AIA/APA Annual Meeting, Boston, MA. New Discoveries in Greek Prosopography

Patricia A. Butz, Savannah College of
Art and Design
Dedication Patronage, and the Banker
from Naples in the Agora of the Italians
at Delos (15 mins.)

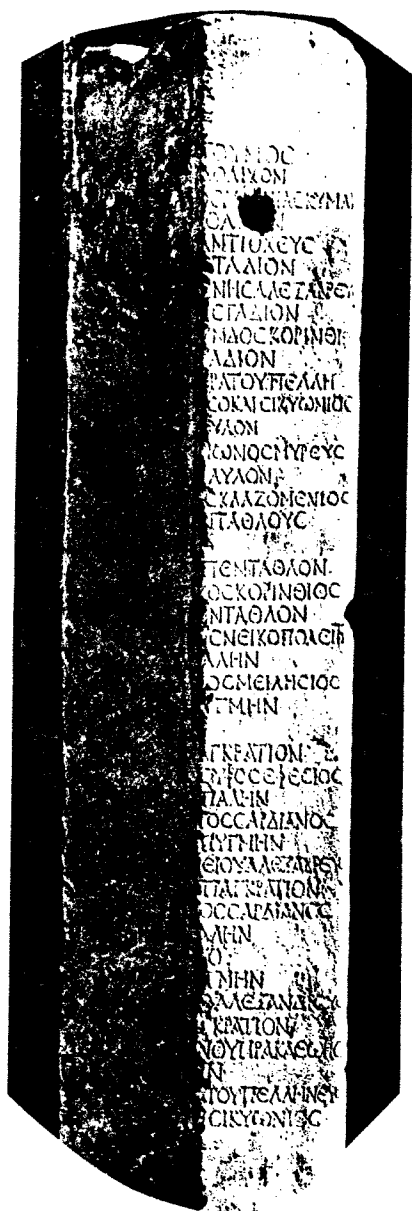
Jason Moralee, Illinois Wesleyan
University
Dedications for Salvation's Sake from
Parthian and Roman Dura Europas (15
mins.)

Julia Lougovaya, University of Toronto
Commemorative Epigrams of the Early
Athenian Democracy (15 mins.)

Catherine M. Keesling, Georgetown
University

"Regifting" in Antiquity: The
Reinscription of Portrait Statues
Dedicated in Greek Sanctuaries
(15 mins.)

Kevin Clinton, Cornell University
A New Dedicatory Inscription on a
Statue Base Found in the Agora
Excavations
(20 mins.)



Announcements

**The Center for Epigraphical and
Palaeographical Studies
at the Ohio State University**

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

The Center for Epigraphical and Palaeographical Studies at The Ohio State University offers short-term fellowships (of one to four months duration) to support visitors pursuing post-doctoral research in Greek and Latin history and epigraphy. The fellowships pay for travel to and from Columbus and a living expense of \$1,500 per month; they must be taken up between September 2005 and April 2006. Recipients are expected to be in residence during the tenure of the award and are encouraged to participate in the activities of the University.

The Center's holdings include, in addition to a comprehensive library to support the study of Greek and Latin inscriptions, Arthur and Joyce Gordon's photographs and squeezes of Latin inscriptions, J.K. Evans's photo archive of Latin inscriptions from north Italy, J.M.R. Cormack's papers, photographs and squeezes of inscriptions from Macedonia, Sterling Dow's, A.G. Woodhead's, and Benjamin D. Meritt's collections of off-prints, and substantial collections of photographs and squeezes of Greek inscriptions. The focus of the Greek collection is Attica, but there are numerous squeezes from other sites.

There is no application form.

Applicants are requested to submit a *curriculum vitae* and a brief research proposal (not to exceed three pages) to the Director of Epigraphy, Center for Epigraphical and Palaeographical Studies, The Ohio State University, 190 Pressey Hall, 1070 Carmack Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1002. The applicant should also arrange to have

two letters of recommendation sent to the Director. All application materials must be received by January 31, 2005. Awards will be announced towards the end of March 2005.

Summer Course in Epigraphy

The Center for Epigraphical and Palaeographical Studies at the Ohio State University announces its 2nd Summer Course in Greek and Roman Epigraphy,
July 25 - August 5, 2005.

The aim of the course is to give an introduction to Greek and Roman epigraphy to graduate students and junior faculty who have little or no previous experience with the discipline. The course will enable them to make profitable and knowledgeable use of inscriptions in their research and their teaching.

The course has limited enrollment. **Deadline for application is March 31, 2005.** Send your application with two letters of recommendation directly to the Center for Epigraphical and Palaeographical Studies, Ohio State University, 190 Pressey Hall, 1070 Carmack Road, Columbus, OH 43210.

For more information, please contact the Center at epig@osu.edu or at (614) 292-3280.

Tom Elliott seeks additional assistant editors for the ASGLE web-site. Assistant editors cannot be compensated monetarily, but their names will be prominently displayed on the portion of the website to which they contribute their effort. Assistant editors need not be members of ASGLE, although membership in AIEGL or a

regional epigraphic society is strongly encouraged! We are particularly interested in recruiting editors outside North America who are "in touch" with epigraphic developments in their region or specialization. If you are interested in assisting in this way, please contact Tom Elliott (tom_Elliott@unc.edu) indicating your interest and briefly stating:

1. your name, title, email address and institutional affiliation (if any);
2. your qualifications, as you see them;
3. your motivation for volunteering; and which portion (page or subsection) of the links pages you would be interested in editing.

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

MARGO TYTUS VISITING SCHOLARS PROGRAM

The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars Program. Tytus Fellows, in the fields of philology, history and archaeology will ordinarily be at least 5 years beyond receipt of the Ph. D. Apart from residence in Cincinnati during term, the only obligation of Tytus Fellows is to pursue their own research. Fellowships are tenable during the regular academic year (October 1 to May 31).

There are two categories of Tytus Fellowships, long-term and short-term. Long Term Fellows will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one academic quarter (two and a half months) and a maximum of three during the regular academic year. They will receive a monthly stipend of \$1000 plus housing and a transportation allowance. Short Term Fellows will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of

one month and a maximum of two during the regular academic year. They will receive housing and a transportation allowance.

Both Long Term and Short Term Fellows will also receive office space and enjoy the use of the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College Libraries. While at Cincinnati Tytus Fellows will be free to pursue their own research.

The University of Cincinnati Burnam Classics Library (<http://www.libraries.uc.edu/libraries/classics/index.html>) is one of the world's premier collections in the field of Classical Studies.

Comprising 210,000 volumes and other research materials, the library covers all aspects of the Classics: the languages and literatures, history, civilization, art, and archaeology. Of special value for scholars is both the richness of the collection and its accessibility – almost any avenue of research in the classics can be pursued deeply and broadly under a single roof. The unusually comprehensive core collection, which is maintained by three professional classicist librarians, is augmented by several special collections such as 15,000 nineteenth century German Programmschriften, extensive holdings in Palaeography, Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies. At neighboring Hebrew Union College, the Klau Library (<http://library.cn.huc.edu/>), with holdings in excess of 445,000 volumes and other research materials, is rich in Judaica and Near Eastern Studies.

Application Deadline: January 1.

For application forms please write:
Director, Margo Tytus Visiting Scholars

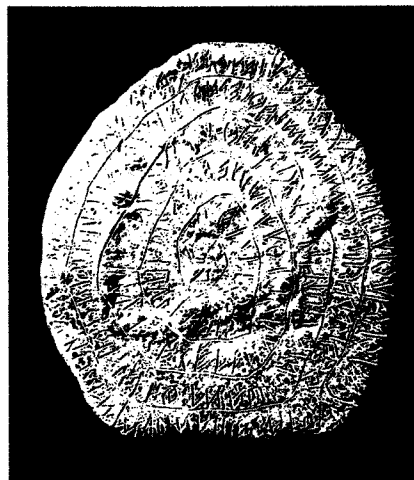
Program
Department of Classics
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0226

e-mail: secretary@classics.uc.edu
<http://classics.uc.edu/tytus>

Also at Cincinnati, is the **SUMMER RESIDENCY PROGRAM**. The University of Cincinnati Classics Department is pleased to announce the Summer Residency Program. Summer Residents, in the fields of philology, history and archaeology will come to Cincinnati for a minimum of one month and a maximum of three during the summer (June 15 - September 15). Apart from residence in Cincinnati during term, the only obligation of Summer Fellows is to pursue their own research. They will receive free university housing. They will also receive office space and enjoy the use of the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College Libraries. **Application Deadline: February 15.** Applicants must have the Ph.D. in hand at the time of application. For application forms please write:

Director, Summer Residency Program
Department of Classics
University of Cincinnati
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0226

e-mail: secretary@classics.uc.edu
<http://classics.uc.edu/tytus>



ATHENIANS

ATHENIANS is pleased to announce that volume 12 of *Persons of Ancient Athens, M- to Moses* (xviii + 521 pp. ISBN 0-9685232-4-2), comprising 6200 files commencing in the letter Mu, has just been published (September 2003). All 12 published volumes are in print and available from ATHENIANS, Victoria College, Toronto, ON M5S 1K7 (FAX: 416 5854584, e-mail: athenian@chass.utoronto.ca). A special discount is granted to members of ASGLE and their affiliated institutions. Information and data are available at our expanding website www.chass.utoronto.ca/attica.

ATHENIANS is also about to publish "Lettered Attica, A Day of Attic Epigraphy" which comprises a series of epigraphical papers given at a symposium at the Canadian Archaeological Institute at Athens in March 2000. The volume also contains as an appendix excerpts from Johannes Kirchner's memoirs (English translation).

This announcement comes from **Angela Donati** at AIEGL. *Ficheiro Epigrafico* is the epigraphic supplement of *CONIMBRIGA*, a journal published by Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal, and devoted to report new epigraphical findings in Hispania. It has published more than 300 new pieces, mostly in Portuguese, but with some papers in Spanish, French and English.

Since past issues of FE are hard to find and few institutions and individuals own a complete set, Prof. Encarnação and myself have translated past issues (1 (1982)-66 (2001)) into PDF and added some improvements. The

resulting CD-ROM contains 291 inscriptions, new and revised indexes and a concordance with CIL II, AE, and *Hispania Epigraphica*.

The effort was made possible by a grant of the European Union (Culture 2000, Project 2002-0462/001-001 CLT CA 22: *Ubi erat Lupa*).

If you wish to have a copy of FE on CD, please write to:
Prof. José d'Encarnação, jde@ci.uc.pt
or, Joaquín L. Gómez-Pantoja
gomez.pantoja@uah.es.

The electronic journal of the Center for Hellenic Studies at Harvard has several articles of interest to epigraphists in vol. 2 for 2004.

Christopher Blackwell and Ross Scaife, served as guest editors. The contents include:

Greg Nagy, "Preface."

Christopher Blackwell and Ross Scaife, "Introduction: CHS Summer Workshop on Technology."

Deborah Anderson, "Preliminary Guidelines to Using Unicode for Greek."

Michael Arnush, "The Epigraphic Database for Athenian Democracy (EDAD)."

Christopher W. Blackwell, "D_mos: Challenges and Lessons."

Sandra Boero-Imwinkelried, "Vicus Unquentarius: Perfume, Epigraphy, and XML."

Hugh A. Cayless, "Directory Services for Classical Informatics."

Susan Guettel Cole, "From GML to XML."

Bruce Robertson, "Improving Ancient History Online with Heml."

The full journal may be found at:
http://www.chs.harvard.edu/classicsat/issue_2/

Moneta 38 contains the epigraphical papers of Stanislaw Mrozek. Devoted to Roman epigraphy, Mrozek (who was professor in Gdansk Uty) studied the Roman Economy.

The main part of his 26 papers are in French (2 are in German) and were published in various periodicals. Three studies are new.

Information, order and complete catalogue on

Moneta: <http://www.cultura-net.com/moneta/content.htm>

The 2004 supplement of the Guide de l'épigraphiste is out.

Edited by Fr. Bérard, D. Feissel, P. Petitmengin, D. Rousset, M. Sève with contributions by D. Briquel, Fr. Briquel-Chatonnet, P. Carlier, L. Coulon, G. Pinault, a link for ordering it can be found at the following address:

<http://www.antiquite.ens.fr/guide-epigraphiste.html>

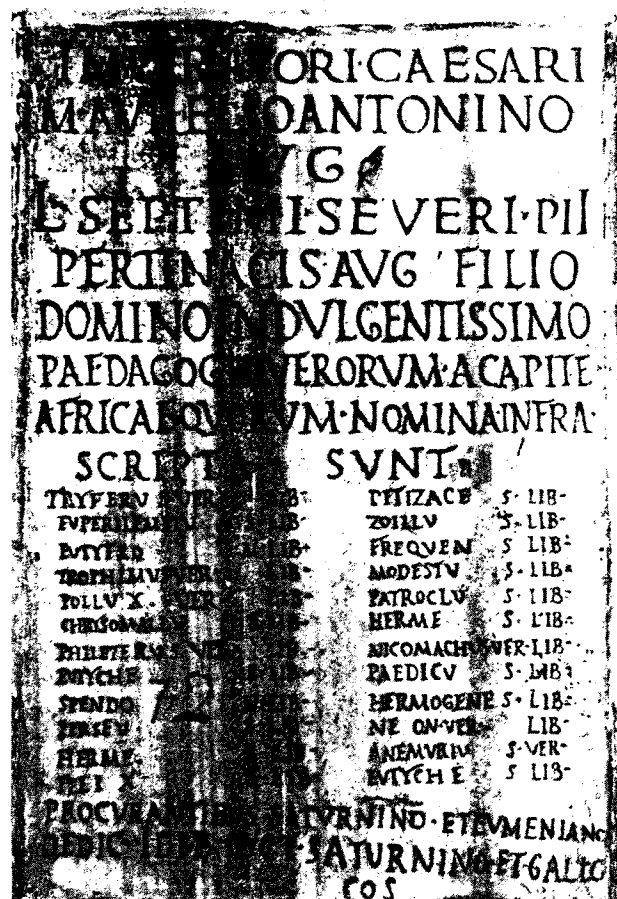
The editors invite comments at suggestions at:
guide.epigraphiste@ens.fr.

The following books have been published in the **Cuadernos Emeritenses** series, published by the Museo Nacional de Arte Romano, de Mérida:

- n° 21, by José Luis Ramírez Sádaba, *Catálogo de las Inscripciones Imperiales de Augusta Emerita* [2003]. 92 inscriptions, with illustrations and indices.

- n° 26 (2 tomos), de Alberto Ceballos Hornero, *Los Espectáculos en la Hispania Romana: La Documentación Epigráfica*

[2004]. This volume contains over 150 inscriptions dealing with all aspects of spectacles in Roman Spain. More information on these may be obtained by contacting the museum at: mnar@mnar.es.



Dissertations in Progress

Deborah Kamen, Dept. of Classics-UC Berkeley, is currently writing a dissertation under the supervision of Leslie Kurke and Ron Stroud on "Conceptualizing Manumission in Classical Athens." Her goal is to examine the legal and social status of freed slaves in Athens, as well as the Greek conceptualization of manumission.

Epigraphical Quiz

What is the significance of the following text in terms of the history of epigraphical publication?

Τοι' ἔροσι *ἡ* εορτῆ

τ] ἐπράδι *ἡ* σπαμὲν [ο

Μονυχιον [ο] σμην [ος

The answer is on p. 10.

Notes From Members

Glenn Bugh reports that he is settling in to the Whitehead professorship at ASCSA. He claims that the students are good, the program is invigorating, and he is getting some work done in spite of the distractions.

Craig B. Champion, Syracuse University, delivered a paper titled "Roman Religion and Roman Statecraft in the Second Century B.C.E." at the Third International Conference on Power and Hierarchy in the History of Civilizations, in Moscow, Russia, June 18, 2004. His book, *Cultural Politics in Polybius's Histories* was published in August by the University of California Press as volume 41 in the series Hellenistic Culture and Society.":

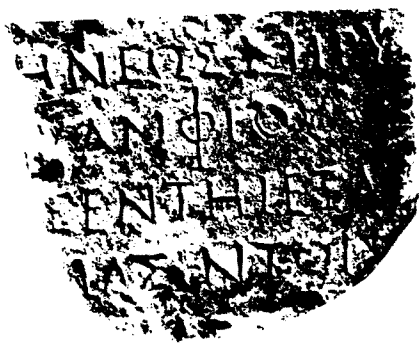
In the last issue of *Chiron* 33 (2003) 379-417, **Kevin Clinton** published two decrees from Maroneia. The article was entitled "Maroneia and Rome: Two Decrees of Maroneia from Samothrace." Synopsis (quoting from article): In Samothrace two decrees of Maroneia have been discovered in Byzantine contexts in the Sanctuary of the Great Gods, in the course of excavations

conducted by the Institute of Fine Arts of New York University. They concern purely local Maroneian affairs and describe procedures to be followed by citizens of Maroneia. The most natural assumption is that they were brought to Samothrace either accidentally, as ballast in a ship, or deliberately, as building material. The decrees were issued in the reign of Claudius. Both concern the dispatch of embassies to the emperor, which had the purpose of persuading him to restore or maintain privileges that had previously been granted to Maroneia by Rome. The first document (Decree A) describes a successful embassy to the emperor, and in so doing refers to events in the past that were hitherto unknown to us, including the complete destruction of the city (with notation of its physical size). It calls for passage of an "eternal decree" (Decree B, not preserved) that will establish a new procedure, hitherto unattested anywhere, for the appointment of ambassadors. The second preserved document (Decree C), whose beginning is not preserved but which clearly calls for a new embassy to the emperor, gives instructions on how the embassy is to behave in the emperor's presence. Two oaths are appended to this document, the first to be sworn by the ambassadors, the second by all citizens of Maroneia.

In the next issue of *Hesperia* will appear Kevin's article, "A Family of Eumolpidai and Kerykes Descended from Pericles." Abstract: "An inscription on a statue base found in the Agora Excavations (I 7483) provides information on intermarriage between families of the Eumolpidai and Kerykes in the late second and early third century A.D, namely the Casiani of Steiria of the *genos* of Eumolpidai and the Claudii of Melite of the *genos* of Kerykes. It allows us also to identify with high probability members of the

Casiani with Eleusinian priests whose names have hitherto been known to us only in their hieronymous form. In addition, it provides important new evidence from the third century A.D. of the display of noble ancestry."

Nora Dimitrova and Kevin published a short inscription in *Hesperia* 72 (2003), "An Archaic Inscription from Samothrace," pp. 235-239, which is probably the earliest documentary text from Samothrace, and provides further evidence that the dialect of the Greek colonists in Samothrace was Ionic.



Nora Dimitrova, in collaboration with Chryssa Karadima, has published an epitaph from the Kavala Museum for Isidoros Nikostratou of Athens, a mime, who was initiated at Samothrace and Eleusis ("Epitaph for an Initiate at Samothrace and Eleusis," *Chiron* 33 (2003) pp. 335-345). The inscription provides important information about the Samothracian Mysteries by mentioning the word *Kabiroi*, by stating that seeing light was central in the initiates' experience, and by suggesting that Samothracian initiates were promised a happy afterlife. In *Hesperia* 72 (2003) Nora published in collaboration with Robert Pounder from Vassar College a new inscription from Samothrace ("Dedication by the

Thessalian League to the Great Gods in Samothrace," pp. 31-39). It allows us to identify the head of the Thessalian delegation, Damothoinos, son of Leontomenes, of Pherai, with the strategos of the League in 161/160 BC, who belonged to one of the most prominent Pheraean families. The inscription adds to our knowledge about sacred ambassadors in Samothrace and about Thessalian history in the middle of the second century BC, when the League flourished after its liberation from Macedonian control.

Nora also has two recent notes in *ZPE*. In *ZPE* 144 (2003), she published a corrected edition of CIL VI 36158 ("A Latin Epitaph from the Johnson Museum, Cornell University," pp. 208-210). The inscription was previously used as evidence for Claudian lettering (and was consequently dated around the Claudian period), but the examination of the stone reveals that this is incorrect. In *ZPE* 143 (2003), Nora published in collaboration with Nicolay Sharankov from Sofia University a grafitto from Thrace, which contains a hapax legomenon ("A New Greek Word in a Mason's Grafitto from Thrace," pp. 201-204).

Susan Cole has published a book, *Landscapes, Gender, and Ritual Space: The Ancient Greek Experience*, University of California Press 2004 in which she uses many inscriptions (but no Greek texts are included, only translations) to support the discussion of the relationship between gender and ritual.

She also published a recent article on gold tablets:

"Landscapes of Dionysos and Elysian Fields" in *Greek Mysteries: The Archaeology and Ritual of Ancient Greek Secret Cults*, ed. M. B. Cosmopoulos. London (Routledge) 2003, pages 193-217

Ed Harris is spending a productive year at ASCSA as an NEH Fellow, working on a project concerning the specialization of labor in classical Athens.

Ed has also recently published a collection of essays edited by Lene Rubinstein and himself entitled *The Law and the Courts in Ancient Greece* (Duckworth 2004). The essays by Robert Parker on sacred laws in Greece, **James Sickinger** on the publication of laws at Athens, by **Michael Gagarin** on the rule of law outside Athens, and by **Angelos Chaniotis** on the development of international law in territorial disputes all draw heavily on epigraphical evidence.

Paul Iverson had a short article appear this past Spring in *ZPE* 145 (2003), 140, "A Thasian Amphora Stamp from Olbia on display at the Cleveland Public Library". Paul is principally involved with the PHI project. For more on that, read on...

PHI Greek Epigraphy Project

Paul Iverson sends in this welcome news from the PHI Greek Epigraphy project, which he has worked on since 1990. For the last 4 years he has been working on a comprehensive corpus of published Boiotian and Megarian inscriptions (the area of IG VII). IG VII was published in 1892, so obviously there have been a lot of new inscriptions, as well as corrections to IG VII and the other texts, published since then. Most of the texts are now in place and they more or less doubles the size of IG VII. Paul is in the proofreading stage and when finished will send the texts on to Philip Forsythe at The Ohio State University Center for Epigraphical and Palaeographical Studies, who will also proofread them and make any final

editorial decisions.

There is more exciting news from PHI as well. The Ohio State and Cornell teams are now using a new word processing program developed by PHI for Macs called "Beta Code", so this past year they finally moved from using the old Ibycus machines to Macs. They are also in the process of moving all the material on the last CD (Release #7, 1996) to a new web-based searchable corpus. This has necessitated going back through all the published material to make it compatible with the new web site. Once the web site is ready for the public, it will also include the new material that has been completed and polished since the last CD appeared in 1996. This new material will include, among many other things, a complete corpus of published inscriptions from Macedonia.

ELIAS KAPETANOPOULOS spent July and August in Orestis, Western Makedonia, Nomos of Kozane, and visited a new site where spear points, ostraka, etc, were found two years ago. the finds are now in the Aiane Archaeological Museum [not yet cleaned for display]. Photographs can be viewed at his web site, under:

<http://www.history.ccsu.edu/elias/Tal-iarosA.htm>

Last but certainly not least, Professor **Rex Wallace**, who chairs the UMass Classics Department, received a grant from the Marion and Jasper Whiting Foundation to travel to Murlo, Italy this past summer to catalogue, analyze and translate Etruscan inscriptions uncovered at Poggio Civitate, the site of a 7th century B.C. Etruscan building complex.

Wallace also received grants from the American Philosophical Society, the

Etruscan Foundation and the Gladys Kriebel Delmas Foundation for his work on Etruscan Texts Project (etp.classics.umass.edu), an online database of inscriptions with historical and linguistic commentary.

Epigraphical quiz! This was the first inscription published in *Hesperia*. The article is by Oscar Broneer, "Eros and Aphrodite on the North Slope of the Acropolis," *Hesperia* 1 (1931) 31-55. The inscription is on p. 44.

Epigraphical Notes

(This is the second article in what I hope will become a regular part of the newsletter. Members are invited to submit brief notes on emendations, interpretation, epigraphical pedagogy, or technical aspects of epigraphy.)

CIL I² 607 L.I.XXVI

The left face of the well-known Roman votive inscription CIL I² 607,¹ traditionally dated to 217 BC² and carved on a tufa statue base,³ contains the enigmatic notation "L.I.XXVI".⁴ The

¹ Degraffi, *ILLRP* 118 and *Imagines* 59 (front face only); Gordon, *Introduction* 6 (with photograph [pl. 5] of front face only); Wachter, *Altlat. Inschr.* §§115, 118a; Warmington, *Remains* p. 76; Ritschl *Suppl. IA = Opusc.* 4 tab. XVA; further references at CIL I² (fasc. 4) p. 918.

² But see CIL p. 918 (with references) for discussion of the dating problem; a late-3rd century date, in any case, is assured.

³ Not, as in CIL and elsewhere, an "altar"; see Gordon.

⁴ According to Gordon's measurements, the letters and numerals on the left face (7.5 cm.) are approximately one cm. shorter than the shortest lettering of the remainder of the

full text of the inscription (the final two letters of which are continued onto the right face) reads as follows:

L.I.XXVI || HERCOLEI
SACROM
M.MINUCI.C.F
DICTATOR[.]VOVϵ || IT⁵

What is the meaning of "L.I.XXVI"? Three types of interpretation have been proposed, none of them entirely satisfactory.

Ritschl's contention that this refers to the first and twenty-sixth legions (L = *legiones*), argued at some length and with full cognizance of various difficulties this poses (*Suppl.* pp. ix-xi), is scarcely credible, and receives no mention even in CIL I² fasc. 1 (p. 499). Among other problems beyond those discussed by Ritschl, L = *legio* in Republican inscriptions is restricted to entirely different contexts, as in several instances in the Lex Repetundarum (CIL I² 583.2, 16, 22), its appearance after a list of veterans (CIL I² 1757), and on *glandes* (e.g. CIL I² 870-872). Nor would it be easy to understand why such a notation was engraved (with smaller lettering) on the left face, and not placed somewhere on the front face, where considerable space was available beneath the main text.

According to Henzen (CIL p. 499, citing his earlier discussion), the numbers indicate the position designated for the "altar" (sic, cf. n. 3), with "L" = *locus* (or another of its case forms). He considered this view to be

text (which varies between ca. 8.5 and 9.5 c.m.).

⁵ On the "in latere" notation of VOVϵ || IT (relatively rare at Rome, but not uncommon elsewhere during this period), see my remarks in *Studies* 308 (more generally 303ff.).

confirmed by the series of "Massae marmoris" catalogued by Dessau (*ILS* 8713-8725), some of which attest similar notations.⁶ Warmington (*Remains*, p. 76 n. 2) concurred with this argument, while parenthetically noting one of its signal weaknesses, namely that the marble texts (all of which date from a much later period, generally 2nd c. AD) never contain notations with "I" following "L" (nor, it can be added, do they contain compound numerical notations, if the "I" here is taken to be the number one, as in Ritschl's conception); hence Warmington's tentative suggestion *l(apis) i(nscriptus)* for L.I., without further discussion of what this might mean together with the numeral.

More recently, Degraasi (*ILLRP* 118, n. 2 ad loc.) suggests, perhaps most plausibly, that the entire sequence is some sort of stonemason's notation, an approach followed by Gordon. Yet the interpretation of this text remains uncertain; what is missing, in particular, are plausible parallels. It seems worthwhile, then, not only to call attention to this problem once again, but also to inject two possible parallels into the discussion, in hopes that this may eventually lead to a satisfactory solution.

In a somewhat similar instance,⁷ I interpreted the equally enigmatic notation "XLVI" as a stonemason's indication of the length of the text, as the inscription in question contained exactly 46 letters. The same interpretation could be applied in this

case, if one is willing to accept that XXVI is an error for XX<X>VI: the text of CIL I² 607 (not including the left-face *explanandum* under discussion) contains 36 letters. If this interpretation is correct, "L.I." might better be conceived as an indication of what was to be engraved (rather than what had already been carved); thus perhaps *lapis inscribendus*, with the entire sequence standing for a notation (or instruction?) along the lines of *l(apis) i(nscribendus)*⁸ XX<X>VI [*litteris*]. Despite, however, the attractiveness of a simple haplographic omission, the assumption of error is somewhat problematic for a text that (apart from the *in latere* notation of VOVE | | IT) is rather carefully engraved, including the indentation in the second line.⁹

There is a further intriguing parallel that deserves to be adduced, from a set of wall inscriptions from Paestum, dating from the early 3rd c. BC.¹⁰ Here, a series of limestone blocks, in a wall built around 400 (but with later repairs), contain the notation LAPIS IMFOSOS (= nom. sg. *lapis infossus*).¹¹ The reference, apparently, is to stone blocks that were inserted ("dug in"), during later repairs, into the existing structure. The rationale for these notations remains obscure.¹² Nor, to be sure, do these texts contain numeration, although the notation in question is repeated on a number of stones. Still, it

⁸ Or rather, for this period, *i(nscribendus)*.

⁹ I have discussed this pattern in *Studies* 106f.

¹⁰ CIL I² 2875a-e; Wachter, *Altlat. Inschr.* §198c; Mello-Voza, *ILP* 135-8 (with photographs, tab. 22).

¹¹ Thus 2875a/b, cf. JIMFOSOS 2875c, JIMFOSO[2875d, JPI S IMFOSOS 2875e.

¹² Cf. Degraasi (CIL I² p. 883, ad loc.): "Sed cur lapides postea immissi inscriptionibus suis designari debuerint, me fugit."

⁶ Generally *loco* followed by number (8713, 8721a/b/c, 8722a/b/c), but also *locus n. II* (8716a), and the abbreviation *loc.* followed by number (e.g. 8720).

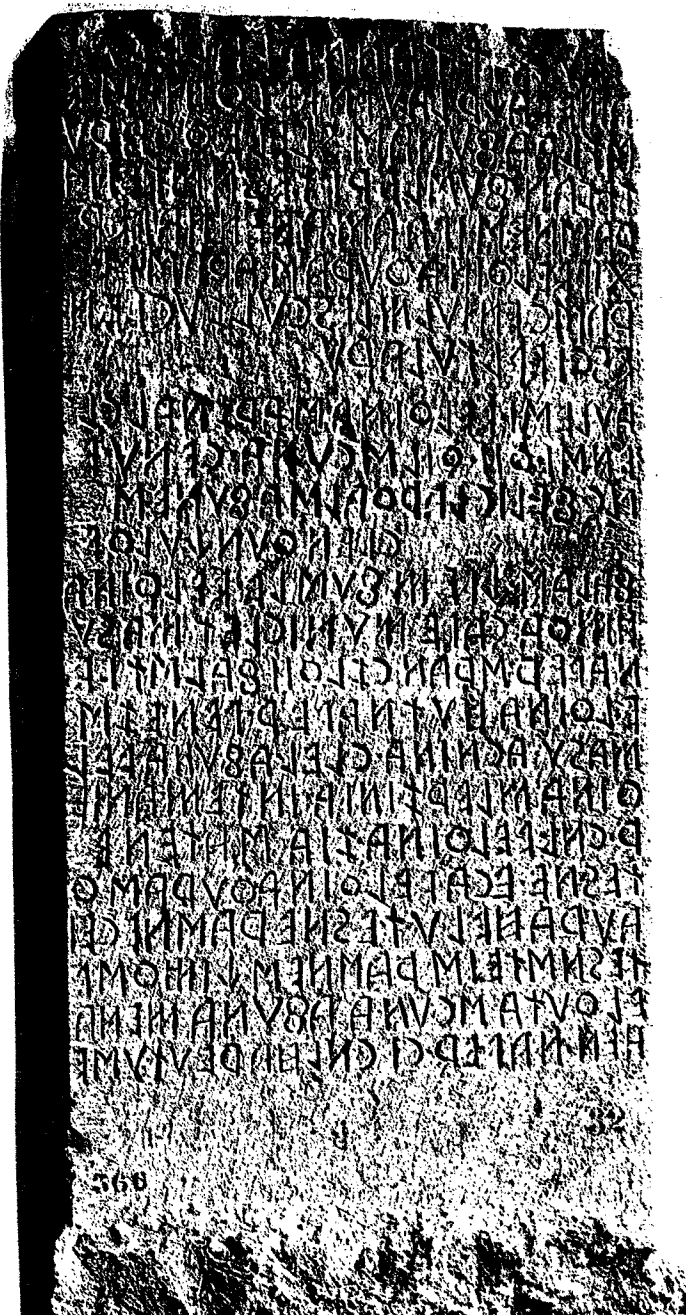
⁷ *AE* (1982) 80 (*Not. scav.* 1920, 220 no. 2), line 7 (the last line of the text); see *Studies* 308 n. 19.

seems worth considering whether the marking "L.I." (followed by a number) on a tufa block from later in the same century may recover the same reference — whatever it may mean exactly — to a "l(apis) i(nfossus)" (perhaps the 26th such block in a series or inventory of a particular *officina*). One could, finally, attempt to combine the above two hypotheses, whereby the indication "l(apis) i(nfossus)" is followed by a stonecutter's marking of the number of letters to be engraved on it.

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