# **American Society of Greek and Latin Epigraphy**

**Société americaine d’épigraphie latine et grecque**

**Newsletter, August 15, 1999: Volume 3, Number 1**

# **1999 PANEL SESSION AND**

# **ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING**

The 1999 Panel Session and Annual Meeting of the American Society of Greek and Latin Epigraphy will be held in Dallas, Texas, in conjunction with the annual meetings of the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America.

Program of the Joint Panel Session,

## Religion and Epigraphy

Introduction: *John Bodel, Rutgers University*

“Genos and Polis: The Praxiergidai on the Akropolis” *Michael Jameson, Stanford University.*

“Theoria Inscribed: Patterns of Pilgrimage and the Epigraphy of the Greek Sanctuary” *Ian Rutherford, University of Reading*.

“Monthly Birthday Celebrations of Hellenistic Kings and of Augustus*” John D. Morgan, University of Delaware.*

“Apollo Hypoakraios Reconsidered” *Peter E. Nulton, American School of Classical Studies at Athens.*

“Keeping it in the Pantheon: Divine Referrals Recorded in *ex iussu* Dedications” *Gil Renberg, Duke University.*

“Dionysos and Kadmilos on a Curse Tablet from Antioch” *Alex Hollmann, Harvard University.*

The Annual Business Meeting of the Society will be scheduled separately and will be

announced in the fall Newsletter and in the APA Program.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS, AND OFFICERS FOR 1999-2000

Fifty-four members returned ballots in the elections for new officers. There were some abstentions for each position. The members elected were: for Vice-President (until December 2000), Kevin Clinton; for Secretary-Treasurer (until December 2001), Timothy Winters; for At-Large Member of the Executive Committee (until December 2001), Diane Harris-Cline.

Officers for the rest of 1999 are therefore:

President: John Bodel, Department of Classics, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903-0270.

Vice-President: Kevin Clinton, Department of Classics, Goldwin Smith Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850.

Secretary-Treasurer: Timothy Winters, Dept. of Languages and Literature, P.O. Box 4487, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, TN 37044.

For email addresses, please consult the Members List, enclosed with this newsletter.

In sending in his ballot, one member suggested that in the future we ask the various candidates to provide brief autobiographies, as the APA does. This seems a reasonable idea, and one that the members can discuss and perhaps approve at the Business Meeting in Dallas.

Respectfully submitted,

George W. Houston, Secretary-Treasurer

REPORT ON THE REFERENDUM CONCERNING POSSIBLE ASGLE INITIATIVES

The response to the referendum mailed out to ASGLE members in May regarding two proposed initiatives of the society was good. Fifty-one responses were received, and a number of members proposed thoughtful ideas or constructive use of our funds beyond the two proposals under consideration. A range of views was represented, but several clear preferences emerged. The following report summarizes the main results of he survey and at the end announces a decision by ASGLE’s Executive Committee to proceed with one of the proposals and to invite further consideration of several others.

The proposal to sponsor a small monograph series devoted to the publication of North American collections of Greek and Latin inscriptions met with nearly unanimous approval. Forty-nine members support the idea; none opposes it. Two members expressed a clear preference for the alternative proposal (the dissertation prize) but did not oppose the monograph series; one supported the idea only on condition that any previously published inscriptions be equipped with extensive new commentary; one survey form was returned unmarked. Three members would support the initiative only if they were to receive free copies of any resulting publications. Most, however, would be willing to pay a modest amount for individual volumes in the series. A range of "reasonable" prices was suggested: the average was around $25, with approximately equal numbers of members mentioning prices above and below that figure. Regarding the production of photographs to accompany any such editions, six expressed a preference for the distribution of images on CD-ROM, seven for the Internet, twenty for both; nine favored the production of traditional printed plates, even at increased cost. Two members suggested an extension of the plan to cover collections outside North America as well.

The proposal to offer a dissertation prize met with a mixed response. Thirty-five members favor the idea; eleven actively oppose it. Of those who support both initiatives, four prefer the monograph series to the prize. Among those who support the prize, a range of possible amounts of the award was suggested, from a minimum of $250 to a maximum of $2,000; the two figures most frequently specified were $1,000 (eleven times) and $500 (five times). Among those who oppose the idea, the objection most frequently raised was that the proposal as currently framed would not actually encourage research in epigraphy, since it would be awarded only after the fact, to a completed dissertation, and no Ph.D. candidate would--or should--choose an epigraphic topic simply or even partly in the hope of ultimately winning such a prize. To meet this objection several members suggested revising the terms of the prize to encourage research in progress, either by students actively writing dissertations on epigraphical topics or by younger scholars within a few years of having received the Ph.D. Two other objections mentioned frequently were that ASGLE’s funds are not currently sufficient to endow a prize in any respectable amount and that the number of eligible dissertations produced annually is insufficient to ensure any genuine competitiveness to the award. The first objection could be met in time, if funds were allowed to accumulate and further external support for endowing a prize were to be obtained. The second could perhaps be obviated by awarding the prize only every other year or by broadening the terms of eligibility to include dissertations produced within the preceding three years or so. One member suggested awarding separate prizes to Canadian and American dissertations; another urged that the prize be given a name and nominated Sterling Dow as a suitable honorand.

Several members offered new suggestions for the productive use of ASGLE funds. The most frequently mentioned was the provision of travel grants for the study of epigraphic collections. Others suggested adjustments to the terms of a prize award: to a younger scholar invited to read a paper at ASGLE’s annual paper session, to defray the cost of attending the APA/AIA meeting; to an undergraduate student working on an epigraphic project, to encourage the study of inscriptions at the undergraduate level; to the author of the best article or monograph on an epigraphic subject published within a two- or three-year period. Other suggestions included the sponsoring of epigraphic conferences in North America; the provision of travel grants to North American scholars to attend epigraphic conferences abroad; support for the electronic publication (on CD ROM or the Internet) of digitized images of unpublished inscriptions in North American collections; the joint-sponsorship of a biennial bulletin covering current research in Greek and Latin magical texts, to be published in an American or European journal; and support of a Summer Seminar in Greek Epigraphy in Athens, similar to the summer seminars in numismatics at the American Numismatic Society in New York.

In view of the absence of opposition to the proposal to sponsor a small monograph series for the publication of North American collections of Greek and Latin inscriptions, the Executive Committee of ASGLE has approved the plan as outlined and invites editors or potential editors to approach the Executive Committee (through a letter addressed to the President) with specific proposals for publication plans of individual collections.

Since opinion about the merits of a dissertation prize was divided, the Executive Committee has decided not to move forward with the proposal as currently outlined but instead to invite further discussion of the feasibility and nature of an ASGLE prize (however defined) and at the same time to encourage potential donors interested in endowing a prize (perhaps with matching funds) to contact the President.

The Committee further encourages members to make known to the Committee their opinions about any of the other proposals mentioned above and plans to conduct an open discussion of any of them considered worth pursuing at the 1999 Annual Business Meeting of ASGLE in December.

Respectfully submitted,

John Bodel, President

TWO NEW EPIGRAPHICAL EXHIBITS IN ROME

by John Bodel

A recent trip to Rome provided an opportunity to visit two new epigraphical exhibits, at the newly opened branch of the Museo Nazionale Romano, Palazzo Massimo alle Terme (near the train station, across from the Baths of Diocletian), and at a temporary home for much of the classical sculpture from the Capitoline Museums, Centrale Montemartini (a building owned by Rome’s electric power utility, Acea, on the Via Ostiense, near the pyramid of Cestius). In both the stones and other inscribed pieces are for the most part integrated into the displays of ancient art, so that the inscriptions emerge as monumental documents of ancient culture worthy to be considered alongside, rather than apart from, statuary and paintings and other works of art.

This welcome perspective complements the alternative approach—equally useful, in different ways--adopted recently by the national museums at Naples and Rome of creating separate epigraphic wings arranged to exemplify various classes of monuments or to illustrate chronologically or geographically developments in the epigraphy of a particular region. The epigraphic gallery of the national archaeological museum in Naples, first opened in 1995, manages to achieve both successfully, drawing on its extensive collection of antiquities from the large territory once comprised by the Bourbon kingdom of Naples to illustrate the development of epigraphy in the cultural areas represented by Magna Graecia, Sicily and Neapolis (Greek inscriptions), central and southern Italy (texts in Italic dialects) and Campania and the Roman territories of the south (Latin inscriptions, including laws) (see the useful webpage at http://eurialo.cib.na.cnr.it:80/mann/epigrafi/stepi.html. The epigraphic wing of the Museo Nazionale delle Terme in Rome, focussed on the inscriptional patrimony of Rome and Latium, was specially opened for the Eleventh International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy in Rome in September 1997 but was closed shortly thereafter (along with the rest of the Terme Museum) and remains inaccessible to this day.

Fortunately, across the street the beautiful nineteenth-century Palazzo Massimo now houses, in three floors of galleries and rooms disposed around a central courtyard, an outstanding collection of ancient Roman art and artifacts, including several famous pieces not seen in public for some time (such as the frescoes from the villa Farnesina and the triclinium of Livia’s villa at Prima Porta). A basement gallery devoted to money and coinage illustrates the history of Roman coinage from *aes rude* to the modern Italian lire with first-quality examples from every period.

In stark contrast to the elegant Palazzo Massimo, where imperial portrait busts rest comfortably in architectural spaces designed to suggest the continuity of Roman aristocratic splendor from antiquity to the present, some four hundred Roman antiquities from the collections of the Capitoline Museums unearthed around the end of the nineteenth century and during the 1930s now reside in the redesigned interior of Rome’s first modern power plant, where massive grey steel machinery provides a striking backdrop for the gleaming white marble and travertine of antiquity. A special attraction is the "open workshop" restoration of the two life size marble Amazons (one from Hadrian’s villa at Tivoli, the other from the collection of the Villa Albani) that grace the Capitoline collections.

Considerations of space preclude anything more than a bare listing of the inscriptions on display in these two fine new museums, each of which is worth a visit by any tourist passing through the city for more than a couple of days. Readers of this Newsletter will not, perhaps, need further encouragement to make excursions to both sites a high priority on their next trips to Rome.

### Palazzo Massimo alle Terme

*Ground floor (piano terreno)*

#### Sala I

Fasti Antiates maiores:

the consular list, *Inscr. It*. XIII,1 no. 3

the calendar, *Inscr. It.* XIII,2 no. 1

##### *Sala II*

Fasti Praenestini, *Inscr. It*. XIII,2 no. 17

funerary relief of C. Rabirius Post.l. Hermodorus, Rabiria Demaris, and Usia Prima, from via Appia, *CIL* VI 2246

limestone funerary relief of L. Septumius L.f. Arn., eques, Hirtulaeia L.f., et al., from via Praenestina, *CIL* I2 2992

#### Sala IV

Bronze plaque with dedication by M. Vibrius Marcellus (centurio) to L. Cornelius L.f. Gal. Pusio (leg. Augusti), *CIL* VI 35056 = 31706

#### Sala V

Esquiline tomb painting showing scenes from the foundation legends of Rome with captions from Origo Gentis Romanae and graffito of "Nebris Quintia;" cf. *CIL* VI 6179

#### Galleria II

Dedication to Mercury by L. Lucretius L.l. Zethus (AD 1), *CIL* VI 30975

altar dedicated to the lares Augusti by the first college of ministri (AD 6/7), *CIL* VI 447

*Second floor (piano primo)*

#### Sala II

Funerary relief of the Decii, *CIL* VI 35090

bronze tablet recording the alimentary scheme at Ligures Baebiani, *CIL* IX 1455

#### Sala XIII

Dedication to the emperor Caracalla (AD 217), *CIL* VI 31349

#### Sala XIV

Altar with two dedications, of AD 284 (left side), and by praefectus annonae Symmachus (father of the orator) to emperor Constans (AD 337-350) (front), *ILS* 726 = *CIL* VI 36954

sarcophagus of M. Claudianus with scenes of the Old and New Testament (AD 330-335)

*Basement (piano interrato)*

Votive silver cups from Vicarello with itinerary from Gades to Rome, *CIL* XI 3281-3284

votive silver vase from Vicarello with dedication by Q. Licinius Nepos to

Apollo, Silvanus, and the nymphs, *CIL* XI 3289

lead strip from Vicarello with punched text naming C. Murdius, *CIL* XI 3293

bronze brickstamp die of lunate stamp of C. Petilius Priscus

bronze brickstamp die of circular stamp of P. Iuventius Asprenas

circular brickstamp from the age of Diocletian of the off(icina)

Dom(itiana), *CIL* XV 1569a ?

*CENTRALE MONTEMARTINI (ACEA)*

*Ground floor (piano terreno)*

#### Sala I

Travertine cippus recording an edict of L. Sentius C.f. pr(aetor) from the Esquiline burial ground, *CIL* I2 839 = VI 31615

fragmentary architrave bearing inscription of the flute-players association ([con]legium tibicinu[m]), *CIL* I2 989 = VI 32448

peperino tufa altar recording a consular restoration ex senatus consulto

in 9 BC, *CIL* VI 37063

peperino tufa altar dedicated to Verminus by A. Postumius A.f. A.n. Albi(nus) (cos. 180 BC), *CIL* I2 804 = VI 31057

peperino tufa base recording the capture of Ambracia by the consul M. Folvius M.f. Ser.n. Nobilior (189 BC), *CIL* I2 615 = VI 1307

Luna marble funerary relief of Apemantus, Thalerus, et al., *CIL* VI 12098

funerary relief of the Bennii, *CIL* VI 13552

funerary relief of P. Iunius Philotimus & Fufeicia ((Gaiae)) l. Philamatiu, *CIL* VI 20824 = 34133

altar with dedication to the lares Augusti by the ministri of year six (2 BC), *CIL* VI 36809

#### Sala II

Travertine monument dedicated by the kings of Asia to Capitoline Jupiter

#### Sala III

Funerary urn of C. Iulius Euhemerus, *CIL* VI 19972

funerary altar of P. Allius Felix and Allia Scepe, *CIL* VI 7673

funerary urn of C. Allius Priscus

funerary urn of Iunia Maior

funerary altar of Ciartia Hygia, *AE* 1991, 244

funerary urn of P. Ciartius Actius, *AE* 1991, 245

funerary altar of L. Octavius Melissus, S. Panciera, ed*., La collezione epigrafica dei Musei Capitolini* (Rome 1987) no. 117

votive aedicula dedicated to Terra Mater by A. Hortensius Cerdo, *CIL* VI 3731 = 31052

gravestone of C. Iulius Helius, *CIL* VI 6047

funerary altar of Q. Sulpicius Q.f. Cla. Maximus, with the Greek verses that won him acclaim at the Capitoline competition of AD 94, *IG* XIV 2012 = *CIL* VI 33976

**ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION ON**

**EPIGRAPHY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, ROME, MAY 1999**

by Kevin Clinton

On May 28 and 29, 1999, a Round Table meeting was held in Rome on the subject of "Epigraphy and Information Technology." The meeting was organised on behalf of the Commission for Epigraphy and Information Technology of the AIEGL by its President (Silvio Panciera) with the support of the University of Rome La Sapienza and the French School at Rome. The Round Table was preceded by a census of the principal IT projects concerned with epigraphy, by contacts with those responsible for the projects, and by a collective discussion carried on over a period of several months by means of e-mail on the principal problems involved in the systematic application to epigraphy of Information Technology. Those present at the Round Table, following an invitation extended to all the participants in the preliminary discussion, were the members of the Commission itself (Géza Alföldy, Alain Bresson, Kevin Clinton, Charles Crowther, Manfred Hainzmann, Silvio Panciera) and, in addition, the following scholars: Carlo Carletti, Ivan Di Stefano Manzella, Marcus Dohnicht, Antonio Enrico Felle, John Jory, Jurgen Malitz, Claudio Zaccaria. The President of the AIEGL, Werner Eck, was also included in the discussions. A number of other scholars, including John Bodel, Astrid Capoferro, Silvia Evangelisti, Luca Galli, Gian Luca Gregori, Claudia Lega, David Nonnis, and Emanuela Zappata, were present as auditors.

The aim of the meeting was to examine whether (and in what form) it would be possible to create a new coordinated project for the digitisation of all surviving Greek and Latin epigraphical texts produced down to the end of Antiquity. At the end of two days of intensive work and fruitful discussion participants in the Round Table agreed on the following recommendations.

1. A database is to be created in which all Greek and Latin inscriptions are to be entered according to the best available editions, with the option of verification and correction. The title TITULI ANTIQUI COLLECTI has provisionally been assigned to the database.

2. The new database will in principle comprise Greek and Latin inscriptions as a unity; the possibility was left open, however, that the project could be divided into two sections, respectively for Greek and Latin inscriptions.

3. Three levels for the entry of data are envisaged. The first level of data consists of the core information required to be entered for each inscription, organised in appropriate fields (findspot identified by ancient and modern place name, ancient region and modern state; the publication on which the text is based, and concordance references to the other main editions of the text; the text of the inscription; dating; meta data entries for the author; state of drafting of the text; identification number; and date of the entry). The two other subsidiary levels of data, the precise definition of which will be settled at a later date, comprise other information relating directly to the inscribed monument (second level data), and information relating to the content of the inscription (third level data).

4. It is important that the programmes used for the database allow the export of data into a structured format definable by a Document Type Definition (DTD).

5. For the choice of fonts it was felt necessary to wait for the full implementation of Unicode before making binding recommendations. It was decided that the special requirements of Greek and Latin Epigraphy--exemplified by the system of editorial and diacritical signs defined by Krummrey and Panciera--should be presented by the AIEGL to the Unicode Consortium. Alain Bresson and Charles Crowther will act as representatives for the problems of Greek texts, Marcus Dohnicht for Latin. For Latin epigraphy the use of special signs compatible with LaTeX was recommended; for Greek epigraphy the use of Betacode for encoding texts was endorsed. Before any final decisions are made, the necessity was stressed of testing for the compatibility of Greek and Latin texts within the database and of ensuring their correct presentation on the computer screen. A manual with the instructions required for the composition of data entries

will be drawn up.

6. Alongside the text data base of inscriptions a virtual databank of digitised images will be created which can be accessed through hyperlinks to the authorised sources of the images. For the virtual database images should be acquired at the highest available and appropriate resolution and should be archived in the TIFF file format. Their publication on the Internet will for the moment use the JPEG file format.

7. Access to the epigraphical data base and to the linked image databases will be through the Internet and should be completely free and unrestricted. The data made available on the World Wide Web should be accessible by users independently of their computing platform of choice through an Internet browser. The possibility of producing a CD-ROM, which would include a search engine and browser interface to allow access to the data for local use, was not excluded.

8. The database, which will be created under the patronage of the AIEGL, will be a new project distinct from all existing projects, and will have its own Centre.

9. All the participants in the Round Table, in their own names and on behalf of the institutions which they represented, declared their readiness in principle to make available to the new database all data already acquired or envisaged to be acquired in the future by the projects for which they are responsible. The database, in its turn, is required to acknowledge explicitly the provenience of all material placed at its disposal.

10. For the realisation of this new project, the Commission and the participants in the Round Table request the Bureau of the AIEGL to proceed to the nomination of an Organising Committee to promote the new project which will include, in addition to the members of the Commission itself, Prof. Jory and other scholars from countries involved in the project but not already represented on the Commission. The Commission suggests that such representatives should be chosen from within the Bureau and the Committee of the AIEGL.

11. The Organising Committee will draw up a design for a project, organised according to ancient geographical region, to last no more than 15 years. The Committee will draw up, once adequate information has been obtained on the best methods for presenting such a proposal, an application for funding to submit to national and international Bodies; the Committee will also coordinate and control the development of work on the project. Provision will be made for the attachment of annexes to the project, consisting of bibliographies, catalogues of photographs, squeezes and so on.

12. It was decided that a WWW site should be established for the project, to serve three functions; to facilitate internal dialogue between the members of the Committee, to provide information on the project to the outside world, and to assemble information about computing projects in epigraphy already completed, currently in progress, or planned for the future.

ANTONY ERICH RAUBITSCHEK, 1912-1999

Antony Erich Raubitschek, born in Vienna in 1912, was one of the last of a remarkable breed of European Classical scholars of extraordinary breadth and depth of knowledge. Toni, as he was universally known, was exceptional even in this company for his additional mastery of

archaeology and epigraphy. A fuller account of his career has been prepared for *AJA*. Here the focus will be on his work in epigraphy.

Toni had hoped to study at the University of Vienna with Adolph Wilhelm, the Greek historian and epigraphist. But Wilhelm was elusive and actually Toni wrote his dissertation on Lucretius. He won prizes in the seminar of Emil Reisch though the professor never spoke to him. He learned the importance of drawing whatever archaeological object one studied, a practice that served him well for his major work.

After a first visit to Athens on a student trip in 1933, he began to develop his interest in the dedications on the Akropolis. His first publication was "Zusammensetzungen archaischer Inschriftsteine von der Akropolis in Athens," *AnzAkWien* 1936, 29-30. Toni returned to Athens in 1937. He assisted Johannes Kirchner in revising the corpus of Athenian inscriptions for the Berlin Academy. In doing so he met Benjamin Meritt who, with an eye to the clouds gathering over Europe, invited Toni to come to the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton where Meritt was editing the inscriptions being excavated in the Athenian Agora. In London on his way he met Lillian Jeffery, and proposed that she collaborate with him in the project that resulted in *Dedications from the Athenian Akropolis*, Cambridge, MA, 1949), his most important publication.

At the Institute between 1938 and 1942 Toni assisted Meritt through study of the Agora notebooks and prepared for publication mostly inscriptions of lesser interest to Meritt and his collaborators, such as the early Christian epitaphs he published in1947 with Father J. S. Creaghan. Early Christianity and Athens in the Roman centuries were abiding interests. He prepared the epigraphic index for the first ten years of *Hesperia* and was largely responsible for the Attic inscriptions in *SEG* X . Between 1942 and 1947 Toni taught in the Classics Department at Yale, and from 1947 at Princeton University.

Raubitschek moved to Stanford in 1963. He retired formally in 1978 but never stopped teaching. At Princeton he had had a particular impact on the graduate students, of whom one of the most congenial to him was the late David Lewis. At Stanford Toni directed his energies more towards the undergraduates, teaching large, popular classes in ancient politics and athletics. He maintained a vast correspondence and was a visiting professor at many institutions in England, Europe, and the U.S.

After the publication of *Dedications*, Toni's preferred medium was the short article and the review (bibliography in *The School of Hellas*, selected papers edited by two of his former students, Dirk Obbink and Paul Vander Waerdt, New York, 1991). His lasting achievement will surely be his study of the Akropolis dedications, a milestone in the largely American development of "archaeological epigraphy," which gives full consideration to the object on which an inscription is cut as well as to the text itself. By contrast, "Hiller [von Gaertringen] never worked from the stones." "With other words" (to use the sole idiosyncrasy in his eloquent English) he was as much a craftsman as the masons and other artisans who created and dedicated the monuments on his beloved Akropolis.

--Michael H. Jameson

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JOYCE STIEFBOLD GORDON

Joyce Stiefbold Gordon died in Oakland, California on March 19, 1999 at the age of 86. She was, by general consensus, one of the leading epigraphical palaeographers and was a longtime collaborator and co-author with her late husband Arthur E. Gordon, who died in 1989.

An Illinois native, she graduated in 1931 from North Central College in Naperville and entered the University of California at Berkeley, receiving an MA in Latin in 1932 and being advanced to candidacy for the doctoral degree two years later. After two years as teacher at Marlborough School for Girls in Los Angeles, she married Arthur in June of 1937. After her move to Berkeley she was a supervisor for the State Relief Administration, a teacher at the Anna Head School for Girls, and a staff member for the Dean of Students at the University of California, managing the office during the war years and serving as secretary for the Undergraduate Scholarship Committee.

She accompanied her husband during his fellowship at the American Academy in Rome in 1948-49 and from that year on her principal activities were epigraphical, first as Arthur’s assistant and soon as his almost full-time collaborator, as he generously acknowledged in almost all of his publications. That collaboration produced two remarkable works which have become classics in the field: “Contributions to the Palaeography of Latin Inscriptions,” a monograph which appeared in 1957, and the magisterial *Album of Dated Latin Inscriptions*, 4 volumes in 7 parts, from the years 1958-1965. That both names appear on both of these seminal works recognizes Mrs. Gordon’s full maturity as an epigraphical scholar and highlights her preeminence as a student of palaeography.

Giancarlo Susini, in the English version of his *The Roman Stonecutter*, p. 8, offers this evaluation: “If Mallon’s approach had apparently put the role of the stonecutter in the shade, the Gordons’ studies have now exhaustively explored that area, and in this connection all we can do is refer the reader to the rich dossier of case histories which they have assembled.” Joyce was cautious about overassuming the potential of dating through palaeography, sharing her husband’s commitment to offering complete evidence to any reader, and bringing to their work a sharp eye and perceptive placing of data in proper context. She sums up their later work in a letter of January 1996: “After Arthur retired in 1970 I continued to work with him doing whatever he needed me to do from working on squeezes to typing, driving, giving my opinions, sometimes disagreeing.”

Joyce Gordon’s remarkable collaboration with Arthur and her keen eye, professional skills and sound judgment often brought epigraphists to consult her on matters both palaeographical and more general. Her accomplishments will long be recognized and her talents missed by epigraphists throughout the world.

--Charles L. Babcock

The Ohio State University

U.S. EPIGRAPHY PROJECT.

By John Bodel

The U.S. Epigraphy Project is pleased to announce the availability at its homepage (http://usepigraphy.rutgers.edu) of a searchable index of some 2,000 published ancient Greek and Latin inscriptions currently in the USA The index can be searched in two ways: 1) by publication reference, to find where in the USA an inscription published in a known location (e.g., in IG I or CIL VI) is currently housed; or 2) by U.S. Epigraphy number, built from the accession or inventory number of an inscription in an American collection, to find references to the places where an inscription known by its accession or inventory number has been published. For further instructions, follow the link to the "Index of published inscriptions" at the U.S. Epigraphy Project homepage. Reports of errors or omissions will be gratefully received at The U.S. Epigraphy Project, Dept. of Classics, 131 George Street, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08901 or by email to bodel@rci.rutgers.edu.

In September, 1999, the Project will begin to add links to digitized images of some of the inscriptions registered in the index, so that one will be able to see a photograph of the text by clicking on the U.S. Epigraphy number. Eventually, the Project plans to add to these a searchable database of transcriptions and other information (measurements, material, type of object, etc.), so that one will in effect be able to consult an electronic corpus of (some, at least, if not most of the) ancient Greek and Latin inscriptions in the USA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM, BY, AND ABOUT ASGLE MEMBERS

ROME AND OSTIA. The papers delivered by John H. D'Arms, Paul B. Harvey, Jr., Russell T. Scott, E. M. Steinby, and Steven L. Tuck at the joint APA/AIA panel session on "The Latin epigraphy of Rome and Ostia: In honor of Herbert Bloch" sponsored by ASGLE in Washington, D.C. last December will be published together, along with a bibliography of Professor Bloch's writings, in the next issue (volume 12 [1999]) of the *Journal of Roman Archaeology*.

Paul A. Iverson (Ohio State) has published "A Rediscovered Fragment of *GIBM* 343 (Cos)," *ZPE* 125 (1999), pages 182-184. In the article, he establishes that *SEG* 40.868, an inscription in a private collection at Rome, is a lost fragment of *GIBM* 343. Paul also won a fellowship to attend a workshop on the Origins of the Alphabet at Tel Aviv University in July 1999.

Gary Reger reports that he is working on two projects:

“1. I am working up for publication the inscriptions from Mylasa in Karia found by Louis and Jeanne Robert but never published, thanks to the generosity of Mme. Robert who entrusted this material to me. The final result will be a book on Mylasa in its regional context with the inscriptions. 2. I am studying and publishing the inscriptions from Choma (mod. Hacimusalar) in northern Lykia found by the joint Turkish-American archaeological team working there.”

James P. Sickinger published *Public Records and Archives in Classical Athens*. Chapel

Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999. ISBN 0-8078-2469-0. He writes: “The book does not focus on inscriptions *per se*; instead, it argues that uninscribed, "archival" documents, written on wood and papyrus, constituted the primary texts of Athenian democracy. Still, the book does rely heavily on observations drawn from epigraphical texts, and epigraphists may find its arguments of interest; among the book's contributions is to introduce into ongoing debates about literacy and orality a considerable body of epigraphical documents whose significance has been ignored by scholars advocating minimalist and primitivist interpretations of Athenian literacy.”

Elias Kapetanopoulos has published "The Reform of the Athenian Constitution under Hadrian," *HOROS* 10-12 (1992-98) 215-237. It is a study of Athenian ephebic and prytany catalogues of the Hadrianic-peripheral period.

James Russell has published: “Two Military Inscriptions from Southern Turkey” in Edward Dabrowa (ed.), DONUM AMICITIAE (Electrum, Vol. 1), Krakow 1997, 175-91. Also, “The Palaeography of the Madaba Map in the Light of Recent Discoveries—A Preliminary Analysis,” in M. Piccirillo and E. Alliatea (edd.), The Madaba Map Centenary 1897-1997 (Jerusalem 1998). Also, "The Dream that Failed: The Archaeological Institute of America, Department of Canada (1908-1915)," *Echos Du Monde Classique/Classical Views* 42 (1998) 563-578. And finally, with Ismail Karamut, "Nephelis: a recently discovered town of coastal Rough Cilicia," *Journal of Roman Archaeology*, 12 (1999).

Brent Vine (UCLA) published "Remarks on the Archaic Latin 'Garigliano Bowl' Inscription", *ZPE* 121 (1998) 257-262.

Kurt Raaflaub wrote to tell us about: *Democracy, Empire, and the Arts in Fifth-Century Athens*, eds. Deborah Boedeker & Kurt Raaflaub (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1998); *and War and Society in the Ancient and Medieval Worlds*, eds. Kurt Raaflaub & Nathan Rosenstein (Washington DC: The Center for Hellenic Studies, 1999). The latter is available through Harvard University Press.

Yannis Tzifopoulos, writing from Crete, sent several announcements:

A Workshop of Papyrology and Epigraphy has been instituted in the Department of Philology at the University of Crete. Its aims are to promote research and study in Papyrology and Epigraphy and to support the specialization of students in those fields. Members of the Workshop are Yannis Tzifopoulos and the papyrologists Sophia Oikonomou-Kambitsis and Nikos Litinas. The Workshop has recently acquired a small collection of papyri of the Ptolemaic period, and Nikos Litinas is preparing their publication.

The Workshop has also organized an Archive of the Cretan Inscriptions of the Nome of Rethymnon (a squeeze and photo collection of the surviving inscriptions, and a checklist of the published and unpublished ones) in collaboration with the 25th Ephoreia. In the Rethymno Museum there are now on display two new inscribed gold Orphic-Dionysiac lamellae, found in Sfakaki, some 8 kms east of Rethymno, in graves of Roman times. One of them will be published in Irini Gavrilaki and Yannis Tzifopoulos, “An ‘Orphic-Dionysiac’ Gold Epistomion from Sfakaki near Rethymno,” *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique* 122.1 (1998) 343-35. The other will be published later.

Also, Yannis has published, “Hemerodromoi and Cretan dromeis: Athletes or Military

Personnel? The Case of the Cretan Philonides,” *Nikephoros* 11 (1998).

Ronald S. Stroud has published *The Athenian Grain-tax Law of 374/3 B.C.* (Princeton, NJ: The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1998).

A new journal, *Tekmeria. Contributions to the History of the Greek and Roman World*, is published annually in Thessalonike (1995-). The editors are Professors F. Gschnitzer (Heidelberg), J. Touloumakos (Thessalonike), and (from 1999 onwards) A. Chaniotis (Heidelberg). The primary aims of the new journal are the quick publication of inscriptions and the exploitation of the epigraphic and other sources for the discussion of historical problems.

Manuscripts should be addressed to one of the editors (Seminar für Alte Geschichte, Marstallhof 4, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany, and Institute of Classical Philology and Ancient History, University of Thessalonike, 54006 Thessalonike, Greece). Orders should be directed to Dr. R. Habelt, Am Buchenhang 1, 53115 Bonn, Germany.

As an example of the contents, we give a list of the epigraphical articles in volume 3 (1997):

A.Chaniotis, New Inscriptions from Old Books. Inscriptions of Aigion, Delphi and Lesbos Copied by Nicholas Biddle and Stavros Táxis, 7–22.

P. Chrysostomou, Königliche Richter und Tagoi in einer neuen Inschrift (Kaufvertäge über einen Weinberg) aus Zentral– Makedonien, 23–44.

D.A. Hardy and I. Touratsoglou, The Harpalos Degree at Beroia, 46–54.

P.M. Nigdelis and G.A. Souris, Poleis and Politeiai in Upper Macedonia under the Principate: A New Inscription from Lyke in Orestis, 55–63.

P.M. Nigdelis, Eine Neue Grabinschrift vom Heiligen Achilleios am kleinen Prespasee (Orestis–Makedonien), 64–70.

Th. Pazaras – M.Hazopoulos, Une épigramme de Béroia du temps des Antigonides, 71–78.

E. Stavrianopoulou, Die Prosopographie von Telos, 79–150.

Ch. Veligianni, Die Weihung eines Thrakers an Poseidon in Ost–Makedonien, 152–163.

V.I.Anastasiadis, Theophanes and Mytilene´s Freedom Reconsidered: A Postscript, 165–169.

A. Kontogiannis, Postscriptum ad SGDI 1895, 170–179.

J. Touloumakos, Zum Schicksal von Inschriften und anderen Denkmälern in Kleinasien, 181–190.

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