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—Schedule—

August 3rd – Introductions

Morning – introduction to the workshop and to the collection

Afternoon – introduction to epigraphic study, its resources, and goals

August 4th – The Epigraphic Habit

Morning – explaining the epigraphic habit

Afternoon – working with published inscriptions

August 5th – The Business of Stone

Morning – the stonecutter and his trade

Afternoon – working with unpublished inscriptions

August 6th – Epigraphy and Archaeology I

Morning – types of texts: legal, votive, and funerary inscriptions

Afternoon – *tituli picti*, *graffiti*, *dipinti*, and other texts

August 7th – Epigraphy and Archaeology II

Morning – dating and inscriptions: methods and pitfalls

Afternoon – gathering, classifying, and interpreting a collection

August 8th & 9th – Trip to *Emerita Augusta*

August 10th – Trip to Sintra

August 11th – Topics in Epigraphy

Morning – epigraphy in Roman Lusitania

Afternoon – working with the collection

August 12th – Topics in Epigraphy

Morning – religious inscriptions and sacred text

Afternoon – working with the collection

August 13th – Topics in Epigraphy

Morning – death, identity, and memory

Afternoon – working with the collection

August 14th – Topics in Epigraphy

Morning – inscriptions and occupations

Afternoon – working with the collection

August 15th – Presentations

—Exercises—

These ten exercises are meant to familiarize you with the fundamentals of classifying, editing, and interpreting epigraphic texts. You will encounter a variety of different texts presented in several formats. For each example, provide the following whenever possible:

- ❖ Typology – altar, stele, statue base, milestone, wax tablet, bread, etc.
- ❖ Type of epigraphic text – religious dedications, funerary epitaphs, honorific dedications, monumental dedications, public decrees, *instrumentum domesticum*, *dipinti*, *graffiti*, *tituli picti*, etc.
- ❖ Archaeological context
- ❖ Bibliographic data – especially *CIL* or *AE* information
- ❖ Description and dimensions of the artifact
- ❖ Edited version of the text with complete diacritical marks
- ❖ Translation of the text into English
- ❖ Notes about the translation
- ❖ Date of the text, especially if it contains dateable information
- ❖ A brief commentary

You are encouraged to work as a group on these exercises (although you will be best served by working alone on the first exercise!). If you do choose to work together, be sure to write out your own edited versions and translations of the texts.

Exercise I – The Epigraphy You Know

Instructions: below are examples of epigraphic texts you already recognize. Some have been photographed, others have been transcribed. Translate these into your best approximation of Latin inscriptions of the same type. Don't worry just yet about applying the appropriate diacritical marks – we will return to your translations at the end of the week.

Graffiti from the Lockwood Memorial Library, University at Buffalo:



Inscriptions from the St. John's Cemetery, Conway, Arkansas:

(inscription above the entrance to the cemetery)

REMEMBER MAN AND UNTO DUST
THAT THOU THOU SHALL
ART DUST RETURN

(headstone)

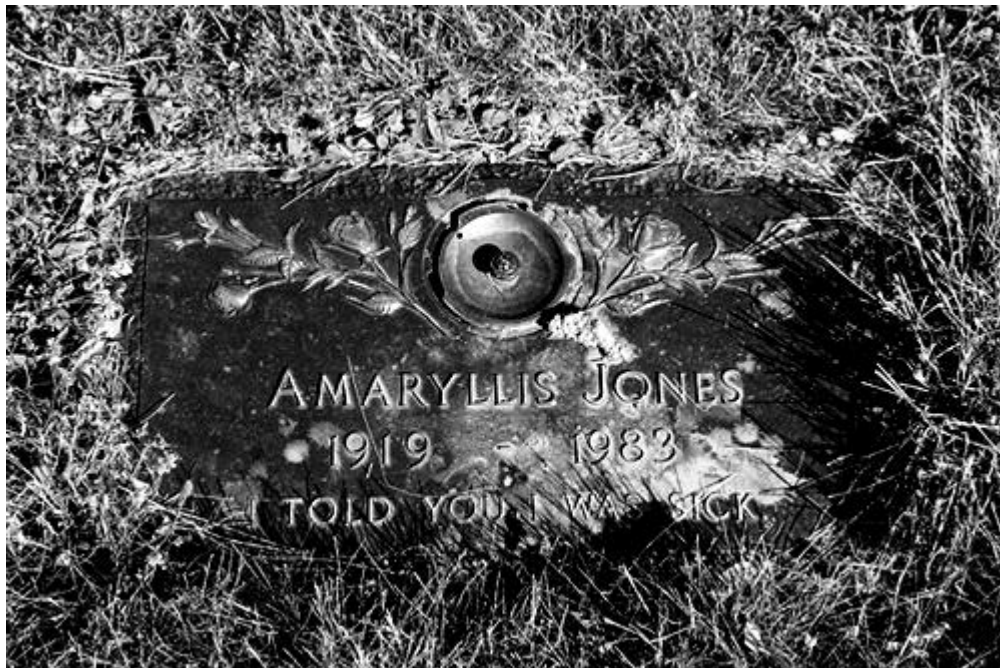
BASCO

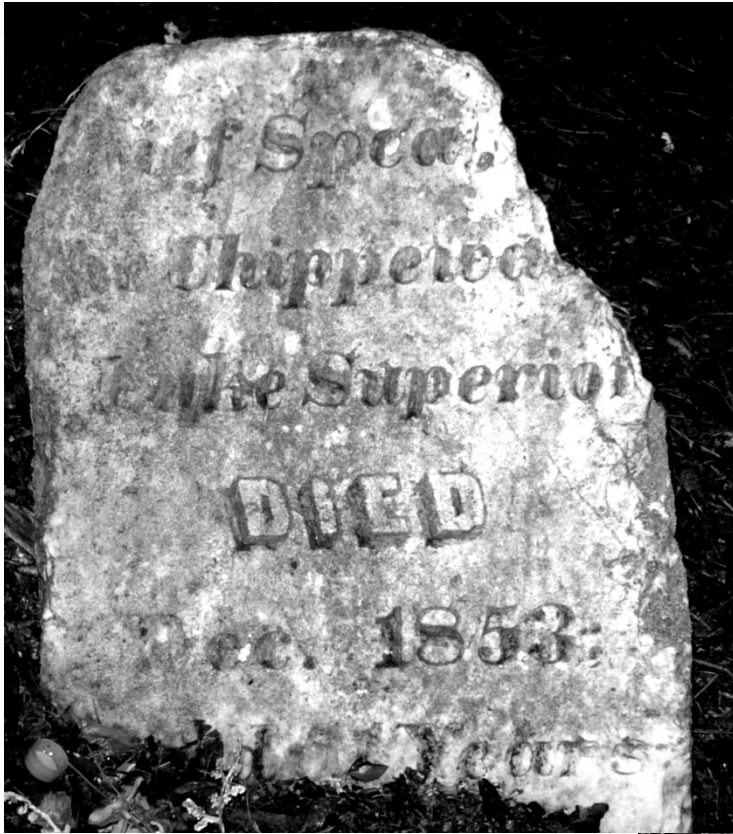
INEX MARIE SETUFF FREDERICK PHD
1925-1979 1922-1994
MOTHER OF CHRIST PRAY FOR US

(footstone)

FREDERICK BASCO
1922-1994
US ARMY
WORLD WAR II
SILVER STAR

Gravemarkers of uncertain provenance:





Exercise II – The Epigraphic Habit

Instructions: below are some examples of Latin inscriptions from a variety of contexts. Classify, edit, and translate these inscriptions into English. Then, attempt to explain why these texts were made in the first place. Who was the audience? What purpose(s) did these texts serve?

From the Pantheon (CIL VI.896):



And an inscription faintly visible below the one above:

IMP CAES L SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS PIUS PERTINAX AUG ARABICUS
 ADIABENICUS PARTHICUS MAXIMUS PONTIF MAX TRIB POTEST
 X IMP XI COS III P P PROCOS ET / IMP CAES M AURELIUS
 ANTONINIUS PIUS FELIX AUG TRIB POTESTAT V COS PROCOS
 PANTHEUM VETUSTATE CORRUPTUM CUM OMNI CULTU
 RESTITUERUNT

And some from other parts of the building:

(CIL XV.362.1-8):

C AQUILI APRILIS EX PAED
 CAES BIPEDALE DOLIA

(CIL XV.811.1-63):

DOL ANTEROTIS SEVERI
 CAESARIS N

(CIL XV.1106.1-21):

APRILIS CN DOMITI
AGATHOBULI
DOL

From Pompeii:

From the *Mensa Ponderaria* (CIL X.793):



*A. Clodius A. f. Flaccus N. Arcaeus N. f. Arellian(us) Caledus / d(uo)v(iri)
i(ure) d(icundo) mensuras exaequandas ex dec(urionum) decr(eto) fecit)*

From the *Theatrum Maius* (CIL X.841):

M ARTORIUS M L PRIMUS
ARCHITECTUS

Unknown, possibly the Temple of Venus or the basilica (CIL X.807):

M ARTORIUS M L PRIM[

From the Temple of Isis (CIL X.846):



N·P·O·P·I·D·I·V·S·N·F·C·E·L·S·I·N·V·S
 A·E·D·E·M·I·S·I·D·I·S·T·E·R·R·A·E·M·O·T·V·C·O·N·L·A·P·S·A·M
 A·F·V·N·D·A·M·E·N·T·O·P·S·R·E·S·T·I·T·V·I·T·H·V·N·C·D·E·C·V·R·I·O·N·E·S·O·B·L·I·B·E·R·A·L·I·T·A·T·E·M
 C·V·M·E·S·S·E·T·A·N·N·O·R·V·M·S·E·X·S·O·R·D·I·N·I·S·V·O·G·R·A·T·I·S·A·D·L·E·G·E·R·V·N·T

From Baetica (CIL II.1180):

*Sex(to) Iulio Sex(ti) filio Quir(ina) Possessori / praef(ecto) coh(ortis) III
Gallor(um) praeposito nume / ri Syror(um) sagittarior(um) item alae primae
Hispan / {n}orum curatori civitatis Romulensium m(unicipii) Ar /⁵vensium
tribuno m[il(itum) leg(ionis)] XII Fulminat[ae] / curatori coloniae
Arcensium adlecto / in decurias ab optimis maximisque / Imp(eratoribus)
Antonino et Vero Augg(ustis) adiu / tori Ulp(ii) Saturnini praef(ecti)
annon(ae) /¹⁰ ad oleum Afrum et Hispanum recen / sendum item solamina
transfe / renda item vecturas navicula / riis exsolvendas proc(uratori)
Augg(ustorum) ad / ripam Baetis scapharii Hispalen /¹⁵ses ob innocentiam
iustitiam / que eius singularem (donum dederunt)*

From Rome (IPOstie-A.31; ISIS 196):

D M
HIC IACET EXANIMIS PUER
NOMINE ATENIO QUI VIXIT
ANIS XVIII MESIS VIII DIEBUS VIII
AUREL CRESCES 7 COH III VIG
IULIA MANTEIANE PRATRONI
CARISIMO ALUMNO
FEC

Exercise III – Published Inscriptions

Instructions: below are examples of epigraphic texts published in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, the *Epigraphik-Datenbank Claus-Slaby*, Portuguese archaeological journals, and other sources. First, classify, edit, and translate these inscriptions into English. Then, compare your results with those of the original editors. Try to find where you and the epigrapher differ. Why did you choose to edit these inscriptions in this manner? Would other approaches be equally valid? How do editors' choices influence the interpretation of these inscriptions?

From Mediolanum (CIL XIII.1092):

1092 Saintes rep. a. 1609 VEYR.

D M
 MEMORIAE PONP
 ONIAE CARANTILAE
 ANNO · R · V · M · VIII
 5 LIBERIS TRIBVS
 RELICTIS POM ·
 DRVTE · DO MARITVS
 P·ROMAE POSVI·C·C·P·T·


Veyrel p. 10. Inde pendent posteriores: Sauvagère p. 124; Bourignon epist. a. 1779 ad Séguierum cod. Nemaus. 13816, *recherches* p. 58; Audiat *épigr.* n. 39; Espérandieu *Poitou* n. 137; Allmer *rev. épigr.* 2 p. 466 n. 795 (inde *Revue de Saintonge* 10, 1890 p. 108).

Videtur fuisse in hunc modum: *D. M. memoriae Po[m]poniae Carantil[l]ae annorum [L]VIII liberis tribus relictis, Pom[p(oni)us] Drutedo maritus (p[at]ro[n]ae Allmer l. c. proposuit) posui[t]*; litterae ultimae *c(oniugi) c(arissimae) p(iissimae)* vix recte Allmer interpretatur.

From a page from the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* detailing a few inscriptions from Lisbon, ancient *Olisipo*, (CIL II.231-242) – most of these are fairly simple, so choose two or three to edit and translate. How does your emendation of the texts compare with that of CIL II's editor, Emile Hübner?:

29	OLISIPO
<p>231 'Na pia da agoa benta junto a porta travessa da freguezia de S. Paulo' Bem.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D · M M · LICINIO MATERNO a N · VII 5 H · S · E</p> <p>Bem ms. f. 127 v., carta p. 165 (ex Emanuelis Caietani de Souza 'memorias ms. de este bispado'). Levy 276, 651 male confudit cum n. 242. Fortasse eadem cum praecedente.</p>	<p>237 'Sirve de degrao das escadas que vão para os paços da Alcaçova no castello' Gasco, da Cunha, Azevedo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S · M · P · MYRTILVS H · S</p> <p>Gasco p. 324; da Cunha f. 14 v. citat tantum ('inscripção de Severo Marco e Publico Mertilo'); Azevedo 3, 24 (inde Levy 279, 661). 1 S · MYRTIVS Gasco.</p>
<p>232 'No arco da Consolação' Bem.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G · LVCCEIVS PHILOGENES AN · XL · H · S · E</p> <p>Bem ms. f. 157.</p>	<p>238 'No convento de N^a S^a de Jesus' Salg., 'En el museo del confesor de S. M.' Bayér.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D · I · M NIGELLIONI M · MVNNA FILIO · P · P · XVII</p> <p>Salgado ms. 3 p. 14, 42 (inde Levy 259, 604); Bayér f. 275. 1 lege d(is) i(n)feris) M(anibus) [quae formula infra reperietur intitulis Legionensibus] Nigellioni m(ater) Munna filio p(ientissimo) p(osuit) [a(nno-rum)] XVII. D · M Salg., D · M Levy.</p>
<p>233 'No convento de N^a S^a de Jesus' Salg., Bayér.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- · LVCIVS C · L · CELER H · S · E</p> <p>Salgado ms. 3 p. 15, 44 (inde Levy 237, 559); Bayér f. 276.</p>	<p>239 'No castello' Azevedo.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SEX · NVMSIVS · SEX · F PHILOCALVS · H · S · E SEX · NVMSIVS · NICEPHORVS ANN · XVIII · H · S · E</p> <p>Ex schedis Resendii apud Georgium Cardoso Azevedo 3, 22 (inde Levy 283, 670).</p>
<p>234 'No convento de N^a S^a de Jesus' Salg., 'En el museo del confesor de S. M.' Bayér.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D M macROBIVS ANNO PISSIMO · POSVIT RVM · XXXV</p> <p>Salgado ms. 3 p. 15, 47 (inde Levy 278, 657); Bayér f. 275. 2 ANLO, 3 ISSIMO Salg.</p>	<p>240 'No arco da Consolação' Bem. 'No convento de N^a S^a de Jesus' Salg., Bayér.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PETICIAE · P · F TVSCAE</p> <p>Bem ms. f. 119 (inde Cornide ms. Matrit. 18, 40; Levy 263, 617 non, ut ait, ex Salgadi ms.); Bayér f. 276 v. 1 PE (pro P · F) Bem. Cf. n. 192.</p>

From Ostia (CIL 14.5175; AE 1981, 166) – presented in the format of the Clauss-Slaby database. Edit this to better fit the standard conventions, then translate it into English:

Publication: CIL 14, 05175 = IPOstie-A, 00252 = ISIS 00240 = AE 1981, 00166 
Province: Latium et Campania / Regio I **Place:** Ostia Antica
 Dis Manibus / M(arcus) Ulpus Agathangelus / Aug(usti) libertus / et Consilia Tyche fecerunt /
 sibi et suis liberis libertis libertab(us)/que posterisque eorum itu(m) ambitu(m) / hoc
 mon<u=I>m(entum) herede(m) non sequetur / in fr(onte) ped(es) XVIII in agr(o) ped(es) XL

From Ostia (IPOstie A.164; ISIS 303) – perform the same operations on this inscription from the Clauss-Slaby database as on the previous one. Try to translate this as fully as possible:

Publication: IPOstie-A, 00164 = ISIS 00303
Province: Latium et Campania / Regio I **Place:** Ostia Antica
 D(is) [M(anibus)] / L(ucius) Larg[3] / Spedia[e 3] / uxori [bene] / meren[ti vixit] / annis X[3]
 mens(ibus) 3] / diebus X[

From Rome (CIL XV.3647-3649) – a series of *tituli picti* on amphorae. Each amphorae has at least three lines of text, and each line is in a different script (and very likely each is written by a different hand). These are presented in the format of the Clauss Slaby database. Edit and translate these *tituli picti*. What information is lost when they are presented in this manner? How could it be better preserved?

Publication: CIL 15, 03647
Province: Roma **Place:** Roma
 L s(emis) // C(ai) C[assid]a[ri] Convivae // CLIII s(emis) // Calpurni a(rca) [3]

Publication: CIL 15, 03648
Province: Roma **Place:** Roma
 LII s(emis) // C(ai) Cassidari Convivae // CXX s(emis) // Flavi Galli a(rca)

Publication: CIL 15, 03649
Province: Roma **Place:** Roma
 C(ai) Cassidari Convivae // CXXV s(emis) // LVIII / C(ai) Cassidari Convivae // CXXXX s(emis)

From Guerra, A. 2006. "Os mais recentes achados epigráficos do Castelo de S. Jorge, Lisboa." *Revista Portuguesa de Arqueologia* 9.2: 271-297 – review how this text is presented. How does it seek to preserve the information on the stone differently than the standard editing conventions?:

10. (Fig. 14)

Fragmento de lintel de mármore rosado, de uma forma geral bem conservado, apresentando apenas uma ligeira fractura, no canto inferior esquerdo, que não afecta o texto. A inscrição é enquadrada por uma linha simples e contínua, de pequena profundidade, que serve de moldura.

Este traço é acompanhado, do lado exterior, por um motivo decorativo encadeado, em traço fino que descreve um círculo em torno de uma perfuração produzida por trépano e depois se prolonga, em linha quase recta e oblíqua até ao círculo seguinte.

Proveniência: Porta Nova, quadrado S8, reutilizada num muro medieval (Fig. 2, n.º 10).

Número de inventário: 4442.

Dimensões: 41 x 28 x 16,5.

Moldura = campo epigráfico: 37 x 10,6.

Altura das letras: 8,2 - 8,6.

(alfa; crísmo; omega) Adiubante Chr(ist)o (monograma?; omega; alfa) [---]

Com a ajuda de Cristo...



Fig. 14 Inscrição n.º 10.

From d'Encarnaç o, J. 2004/2005. "Reflexos, no cotidiano da pr stina epigrafia romana." *Arqueologia & Hist ria* 56/57: 95-110 – review, edit, and translate this inscription using the standard conventions. How does your presentation differ from the below? Why do you think the inscription was presented as it is below?:



*SACRUM
 ESCVLAPIO
 MAFRANIVS EVPORIO
 ET
 LFABIVSDAPHNV
 AVG
 MVNLCIPIO DD*

Consagrado a Escul pio. Marcos Afr nio Eupori o e L cio F bio Dafno, augustais, ofereceram ao munic pio.

Exercise IV – Errors and Idiosyncrasies of the Stonecutter

Instructions: below are a number of texts that show errors, corrections, and the linguistic variation present in epigraphy. Classify, edit, and translate these inscriptions into English. Pay close attention to your use of diacritical marks. What do these texts suggest about literacy, audience, and the purpose of inscriptions?

From Rome (AE 1990, 87):



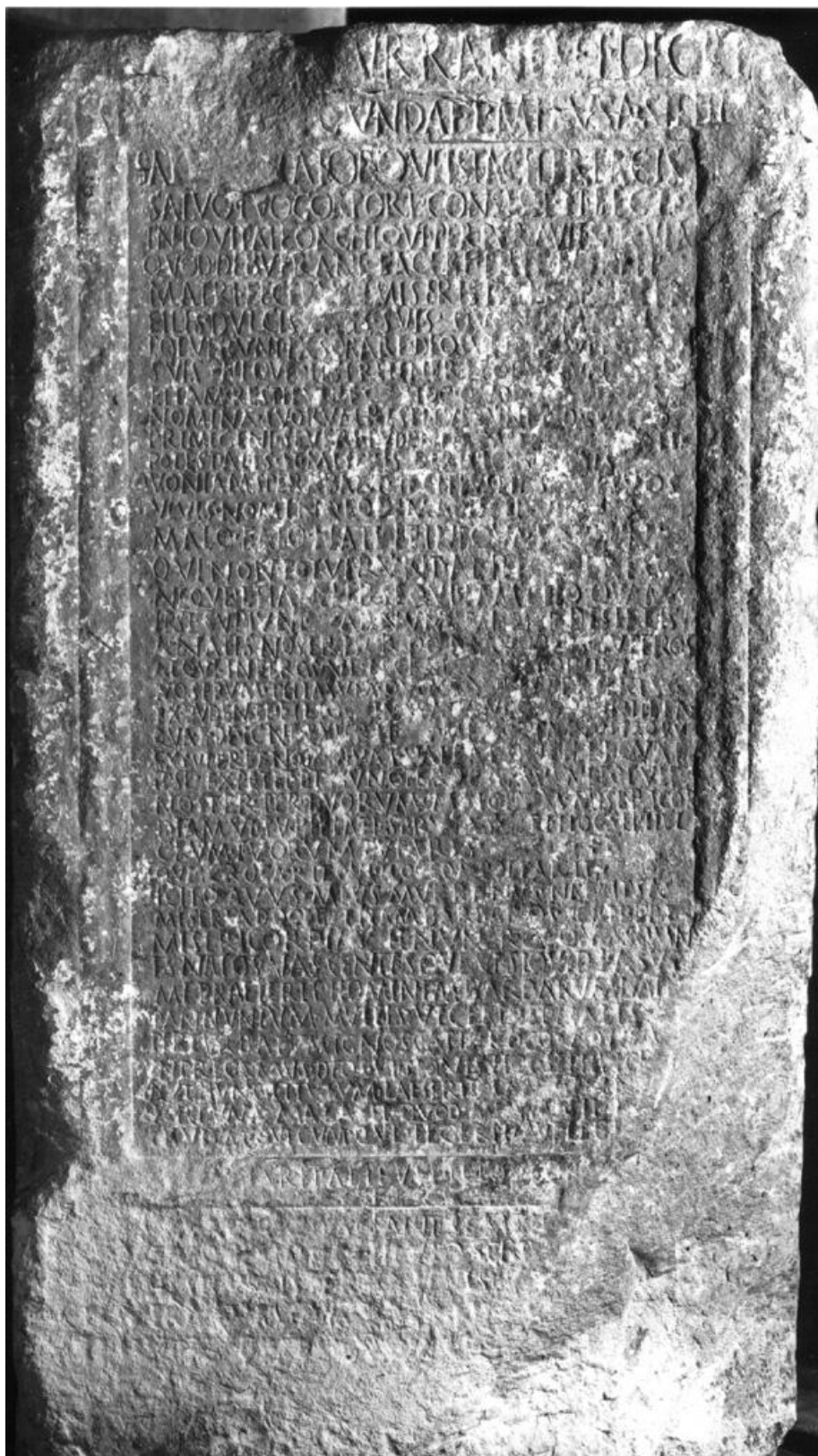
From Tarragona:



From Torre de Palma, Portugal (AE 1997, 770):



From Sulmona, Samnium (Supp.Ital. 4.58; AE 1989.247) – this rather lengthy Latin verse inscription is especially interesting for lines 30-38. Try to translate lines 1-4, 30-38, and any others you would like. There is a transcription on the next page, but try working with this image first.



- C[-^c-^s] Murranus et Decri[a]
 Se[-^c-^s] Secundae l[iberta] Melusa, sibi et [suis].
 Sal[ve] v[is]ator qui istac iter facis
 salvo tuo corpore, consiste et lege;
 5 iniquitate Orchi, qui perperavit saecula,
 quod debuerant facere filii patri et
 matri, fecerunt miseri[s] pater et mater
 filis dulcissimis suis, quoniam non
 potuerunt exsorare deos ut [-^c-^s]
 10 suis, neque ipsi retinere potuerunt, neque
 etiam restituere. Hoc quod [p]o[t]u[erunt]:
 nomina suorum restituerunt ad superos
 Primigeni, Severi, Pudentis, Casti, Lucillae et
 Potestatis, et miseris derelictis [a fi]lis,
 15 quoniam sperabant se citius [-^c-^s] suos,
 vivis nomina eodem adiecerunt, dum
 malo fato nati et iniqua fortuna
 qui non potuerunt antecedere suos
 neque etiam persequi tam cito quam
 20 ipsi cupiunt. At nunc, miseri[s] deserti[s]
 a natis nostris, rogamus deos superos
 atque inferos, ut liceat nepotulum
 nostrum Thiasum, qui est nobis derelictus
 ex Pudente filio imma[ur]us, qua[li]s scintilla
 25 quae de igne exierit, memoria nostrorum,
 exsuperet nos, vivat, valeat, sint illi quae
 ipse expetet. Et nunc te rogamus, nepotule
 noster per tuorum maiorum misericor=
 30 crum tuorum tutaris. ^{vac} Et ^{vac}
 si qui(s) te roga(ve)rit qui hoc comporta(ve)rit ^{vac}
 dicito: «Avus meus Murranus; nam ipsa
 miseria docet etiam barbaros scribere
 misericordias». Et nunc rogo vos omn=
 35 es natos nascentesque, ut si quid la(p)sus
 me praeterit hominem barbarum natu
 Pannunium, multis ulceri(bu)s et malis
 perturbatum, ignoscatis rogo. At nu[nc]
 inprecamus deos ut si quis hoc sephulcr[um]
 40 aut hunc titulum laeserit, in[tulerit, (sit) illi vel illis]
 fortuna mala, et quod mer[itu]m sit, [hunc]
 titulumque quicumque legerit, aut lege[ntem]
 auscul(ve)rit, allevet illos for[tuna]
 superior, et valeant semper [in aeterno vel aeternum]
 45 quicumque in hoc titulo scrip[ta legerit (scil. verba)]
 quietis: «sit vobis terra levis»; et [-^c-¹⁰]
 desperatum qui superant [-^c-¹⁰]
 tempore obito, sit + +[-^c-¹⁰].

From Falerii, Etruria (CIL XI.3078) – this one may prove very difficult to translate, so focus on editing it appropriately:

(side one)

IOVEI IUNONEI MINERVAI / FALESCE QUEI IN SARDINIA SUNT /
DONUM DEDERUNT MAGISTREIS / L LATRIUS K F C SALV[E]NA
VOLTAI F / COIRAVERTONT

(side two)

GONLEGIUM QUOD ACIPTUM AETATEI AGED[AI] OPIPARUM A[D]
VEITAM QUOLUNDAM FESTOSQUE DIES / QUEI SOVEIS
AASTUTIEIS OPIDQUE VOLGANI / GONDECORANT SAI[PI]SUME
COMVIVIA LOIDOSQUE / QUQUEI HUC DEDERU[NT]
I]NPERATORIBUS QUOLUNDAM FESTOSQUE DIES / QUEI SOVEIS
AASTUTIEIS

“The spelling of this inscription is as faulty as the metre (Saturnian?); witness *g* for *c* in *gonlegium*, *gondecorant*, *Volgani*; also *aciptum* (for *-cept-*) *ququei* (for *coq-*), etc. Notice the double consonant in *summeis*, a doubling not found in *aciptum*, etc.

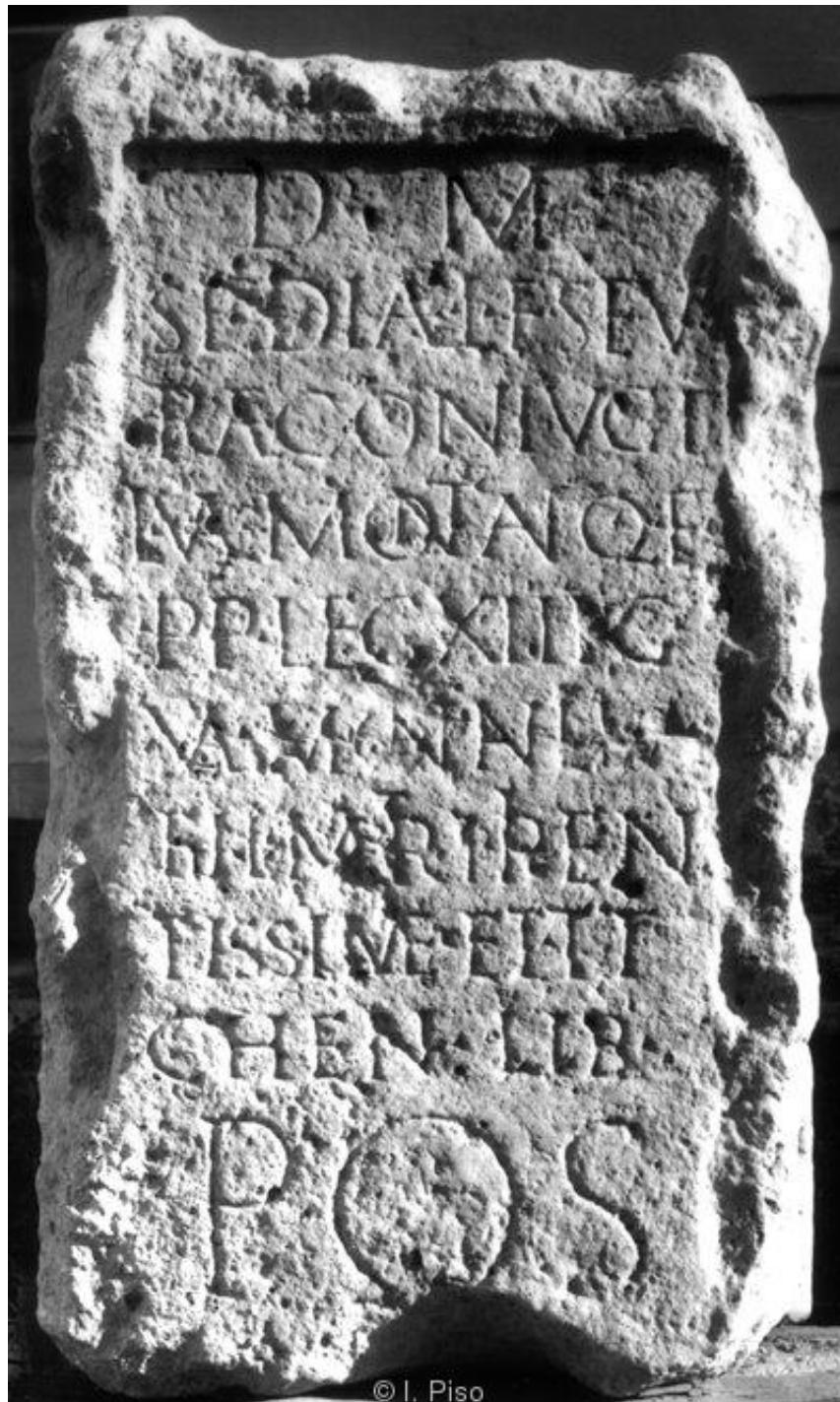
quolundam. The *q*-guttural of *colo* (for *quolo*) is seen in *inquilinus*, besides *incola*.”

And so forth from Lindsay, *Latin Inscriptions* (1898), pp. 67-69.

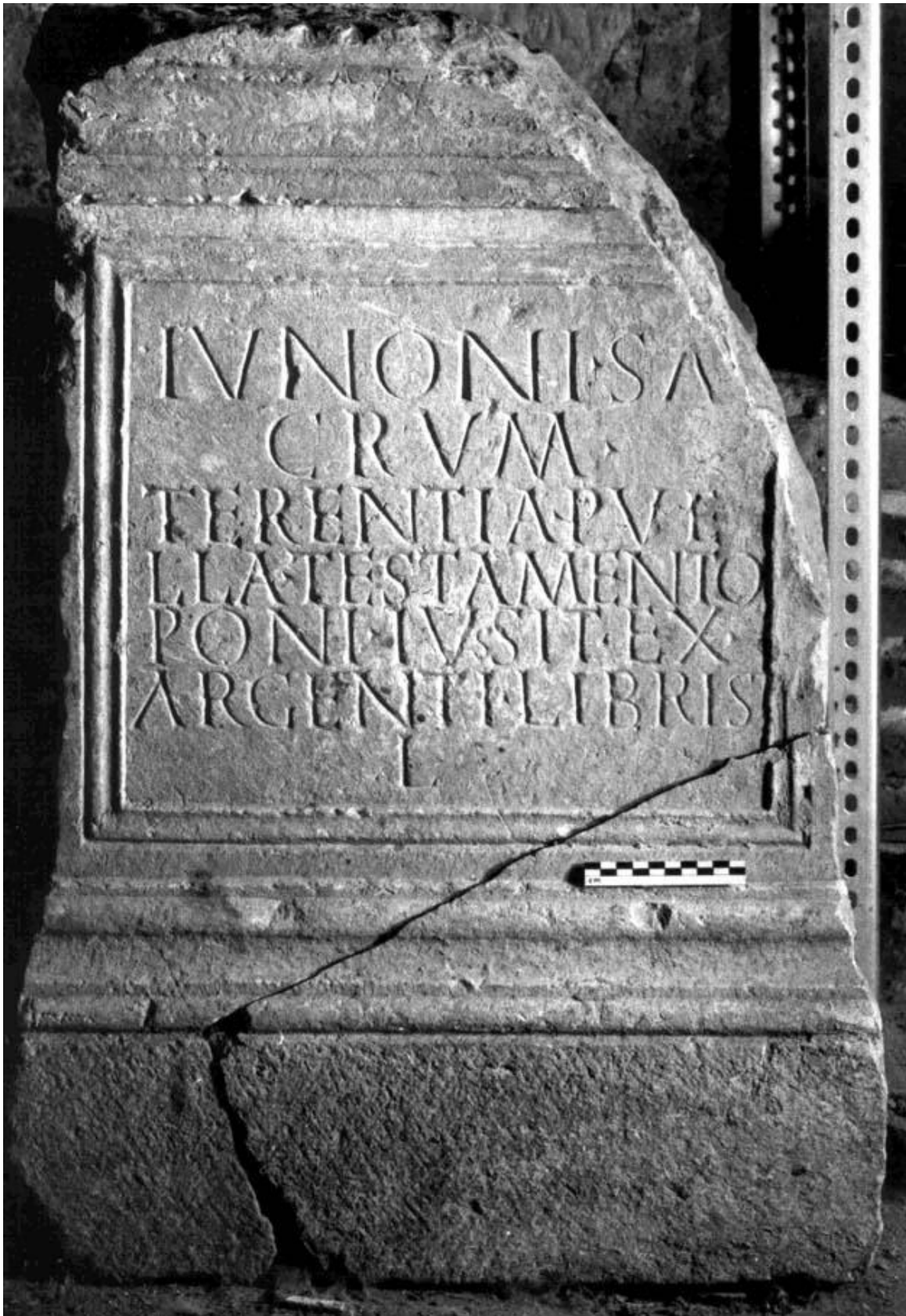
Exercise V – Unedited Inscriptions

Instructions: a number of epigraphic texts are presented here in photographs. Classify, edit, and translate these texts into English. Are you more or less certain about your work with these texts than with the published material?

From Alba Julia, Romania (AE 1983, 817):



From Badajoz, Spain (CIL II.1036):



From Velabro, Italy (CIL VI.14131) – the greatest difficulty with this text is in determining the missing text (image taken from the Lacus Curtius website):



From Toledo, Spain (CIL II.900):



From Badajoz, Spain (CIL II.656):



From Cadiz, Spain (CIL II.1737):



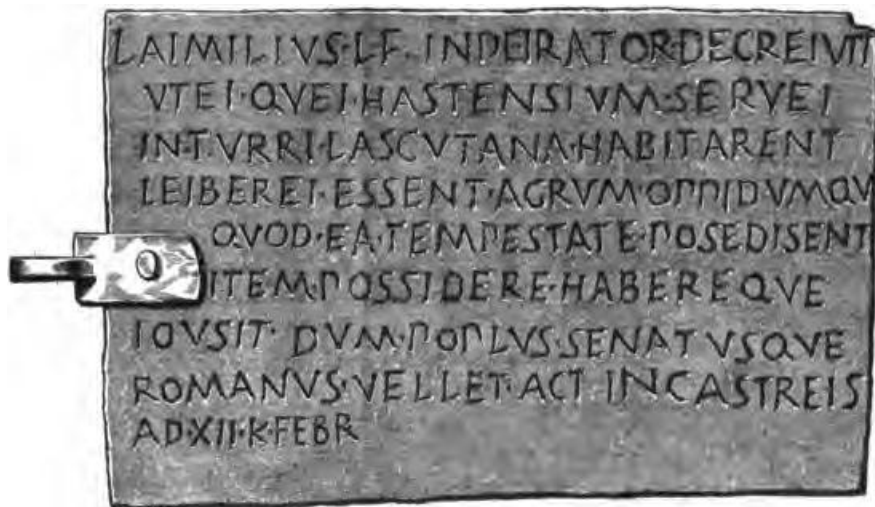
Exercise VI – Legal, Votive, and Funerary Epigraphy

Instructions: below are texts illustrative of the varieties of public inscriptions in the Roman world. Classify, edit, and translate these texts. How would their context effect their interpretation? What conclusions can we draw about the individuals and institutions mentioned in these inscriptions? What elements of ancient life are illuminated by these texts?

A selection from the *Lex Metallii Vipascensis* from Aljustrel, Portugal (Ephem. Ep. III.165; CIL II.5181; AE 2001.1128, etc.) – generations of epigraphers have struggled with this inscription. Try your hand at translating these lines, but focus on identifying and correcting the mistakes of the editor.

Centesimae argentariae stipulationis conductor ear[um venditionum quae per auctio]/nem intra fines metalli Vipascensis fient exceptis iis quas procu(rator) metallorum iu[ssu Imp faciet centesimam a vendito]/re accipito conductor ex pretio puteorum quos proc metallorum vendet cen[tesimam ab emptore accipito] / si instituta auctione universaliter omnia addicta fuerint nihilo minus venditor ce[ntesimam conductori socio acto]/rive eius praestare debeto conductori socio actorive eius si volet stipulari au[t pignus capere liceto conductor] / socius actorve eius quoque summae quae excepta in auctione erit centesimam exigito [qui res sub praecone] / habuerit si eas non addixerit et intra dies decem quam sub praecone fuerint de condici[one vendiderit nihilo minus con]/ductori socio actorive eius centesimam d(are) d(ebet) quod ex hoc capite legis conduct[ori socio actorive eius debebitur] / nisi in triduo proximo quam debere coeptum erit datum solutum satisve factum ert du[plum d(are) d(ebet)] ...

Decretum of Lucius Aemilius Paulus:



Altar from Castilla-La Mancha, Spain (HEp 3 1993.189):



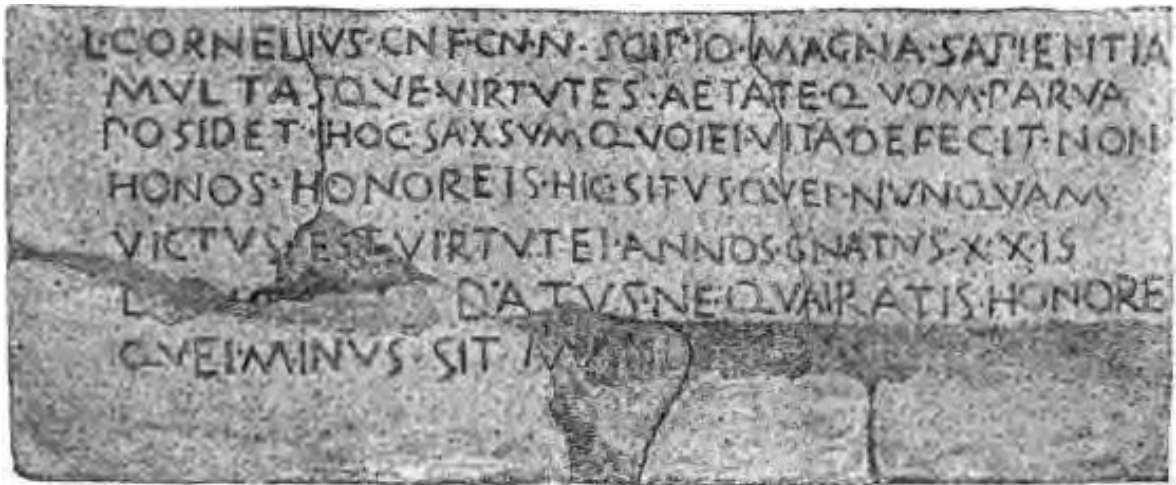
The *Lapis Niger* inscription from Rome (CIL VI.36840; AE 2005.195) – try to edit and translate this inscription as best you can, noting its idiosyncrasies:



QUOI HOI [
] SAKROS ES
 ED SORD [
 [- - -]
] OKAFHAS
 RECEI IO [
] EVAM
 QUOS RE [

] M KALATO
 REM HAB [
] TOD IOVXMEN
 TA KAPIA DOTAV [
 [- - -]
] M I TERPE [
] M QUOI HAVELOD NEQU [
] IOD IOVESTOD
 [- - -]
 LOIVQVIOD QO

From the epitaph of L. Cornelius Scipio (CIL VI.1289):



From Córdoba, Spain (CIL II.1578):

D M S
 ATICIUS
 MASCELLIO
 AN VI MENS VII D V
 P I S H S E S T T L

From Braga, Portugal (AE 1973.299):

SEVERUS
 REBURRI
 F TIOPHILUS
 ELANEOBR
 IGENSIS AN
 XXXX SOD
 ALES FLAVI
 D S F C

From Rome (ICUR 1.178):

H I C P O S I T V S E S T V I C T O R
 Q V I V I X I T A N V S L X V I I I M X I D X V I I I
 D E P O S I T V S X I I I K A L I A N H O N O R I O
 A V G Q I E T T H E O D O S I O I I B E N E M E R I T O I N
 5 P A C E

Exercise VII – *Tituli Picti, Graffiti, and Dipinti*

Instructions: below are examples of the wide variety of epigraphic texts that are not inscriptions. Classify, edit, and translate these into English. How does your approach to these texts differ from your approach to inscriptions? What are some different aspects of ancient life that we can approach using this type of text?

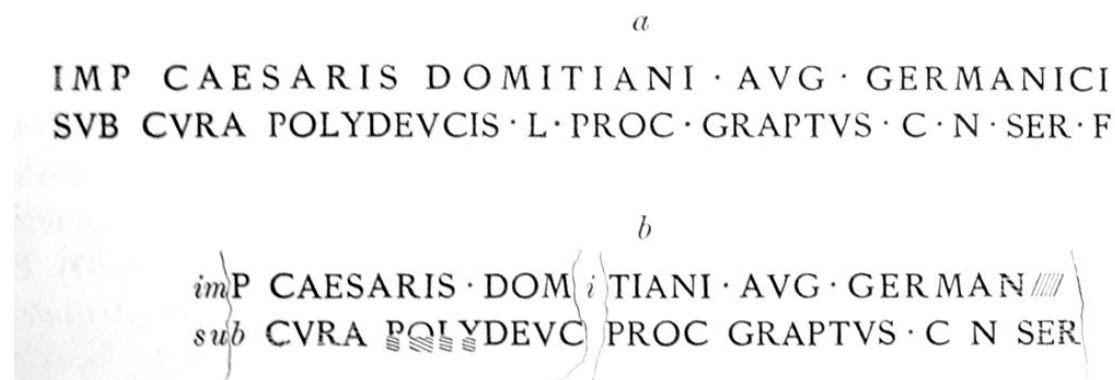
From a *terra sigillata* bowl (CIL XV.5295):

NOLI ME
TOLLERE
HELVEITI SUM

From a brick stamp (CIL XV.1221a):



From two lead pipes (CIL XV.7286):



A clay tablet from Astorga, Spain (AE 1921, 6):



] L VII GEMINA AD PORTUM
 BLEDIUM
 RHAMA VII MILIAS
 AMAI[.] XVIII
 VILLEGIA V
 LEGIO [.] V
 OCTAVIOLCA V
 IULIOBRIGA X
 ARACILLUM V
 P[.]TUS BLEN[...]
 C LEP M [

From a *titulus pictus* found in Spain (HEp 7, 1997, 952):

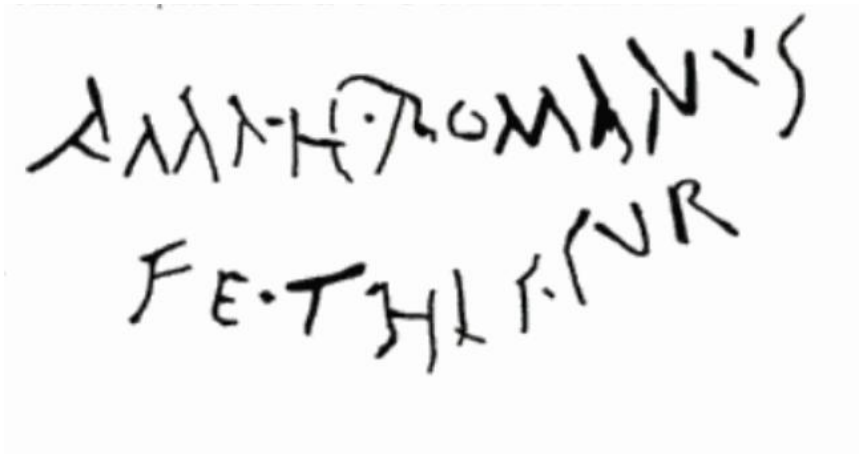
EX PRAECEPTO
 AVITI ET [.]STINAE NN
 CISTERNA [.]CTA LATA P
 XII[...]N[- - -]I[.] ALTA P X C[.]PTI M [.]∞CXXV

From a stamp on a ceramic vessel (AE 1969, 210):

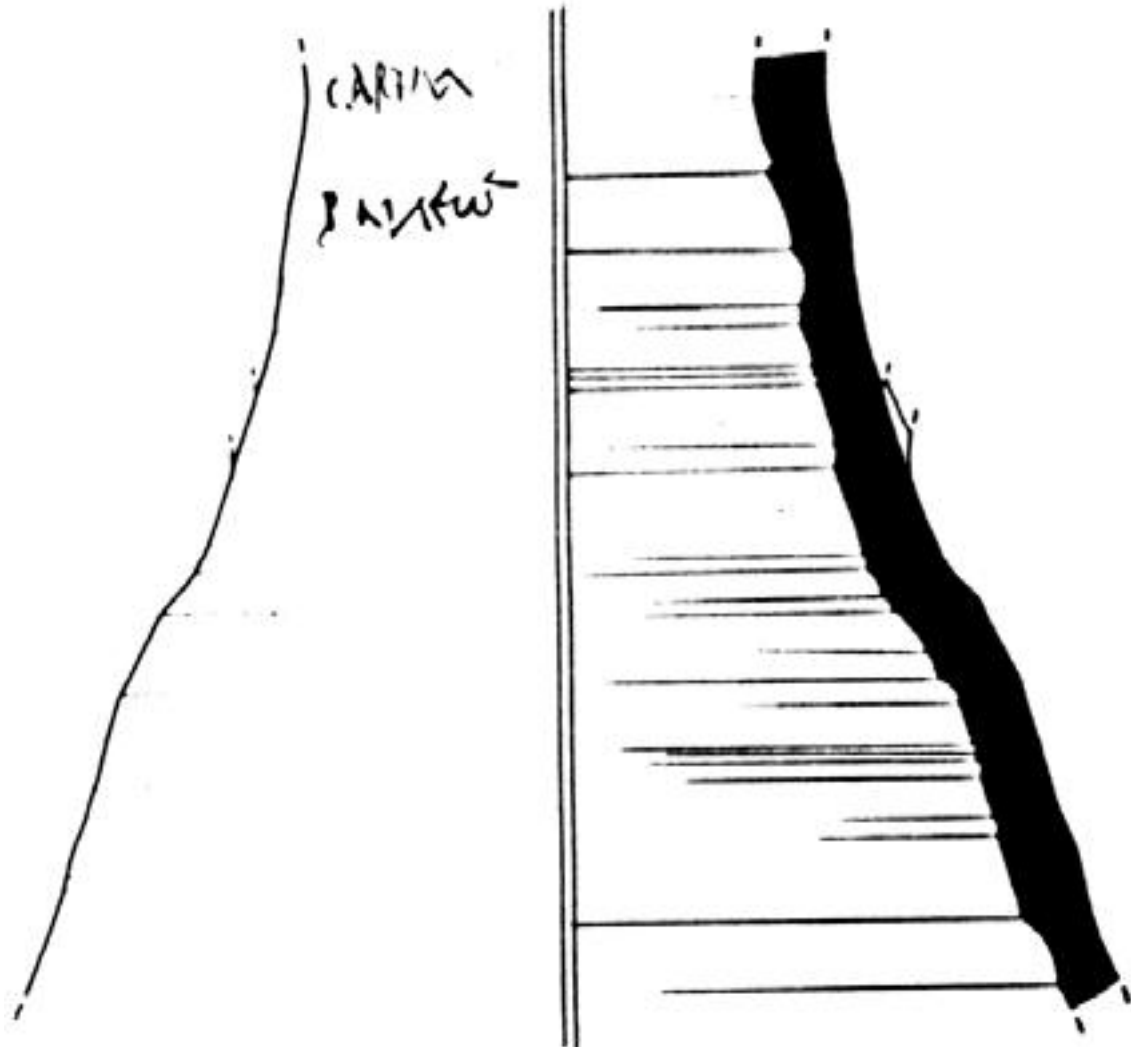


HISPANIA
EPIGRAPHICA

From a small amphora found in Pompeii (IPP 10392):



From a Dressel 38 amphora found at Masada, Israel (Cotton et al. 1996, 228) – in this instance, you will need some basic familiarity with Greek vocabulary as well as some practice with cursive Latin:



From a painted sign found in the amphitheater at Merida (AE 1961, 48) –
the sign is painted red with white letters:



Exercise VIII – Epigraphy and Chronology

Instructions: below are a number of texts which are, to varying degrees, dateable based on their content, style, or context. Classify, edit, and translate these texts into English. Attempt to ascertain which parts of these epigraphic texts can provide us with a chronological anchor. Where possible, date the text to a specific year or range of years. How certain are you of this chronology? What other dateable materials do you base it on?

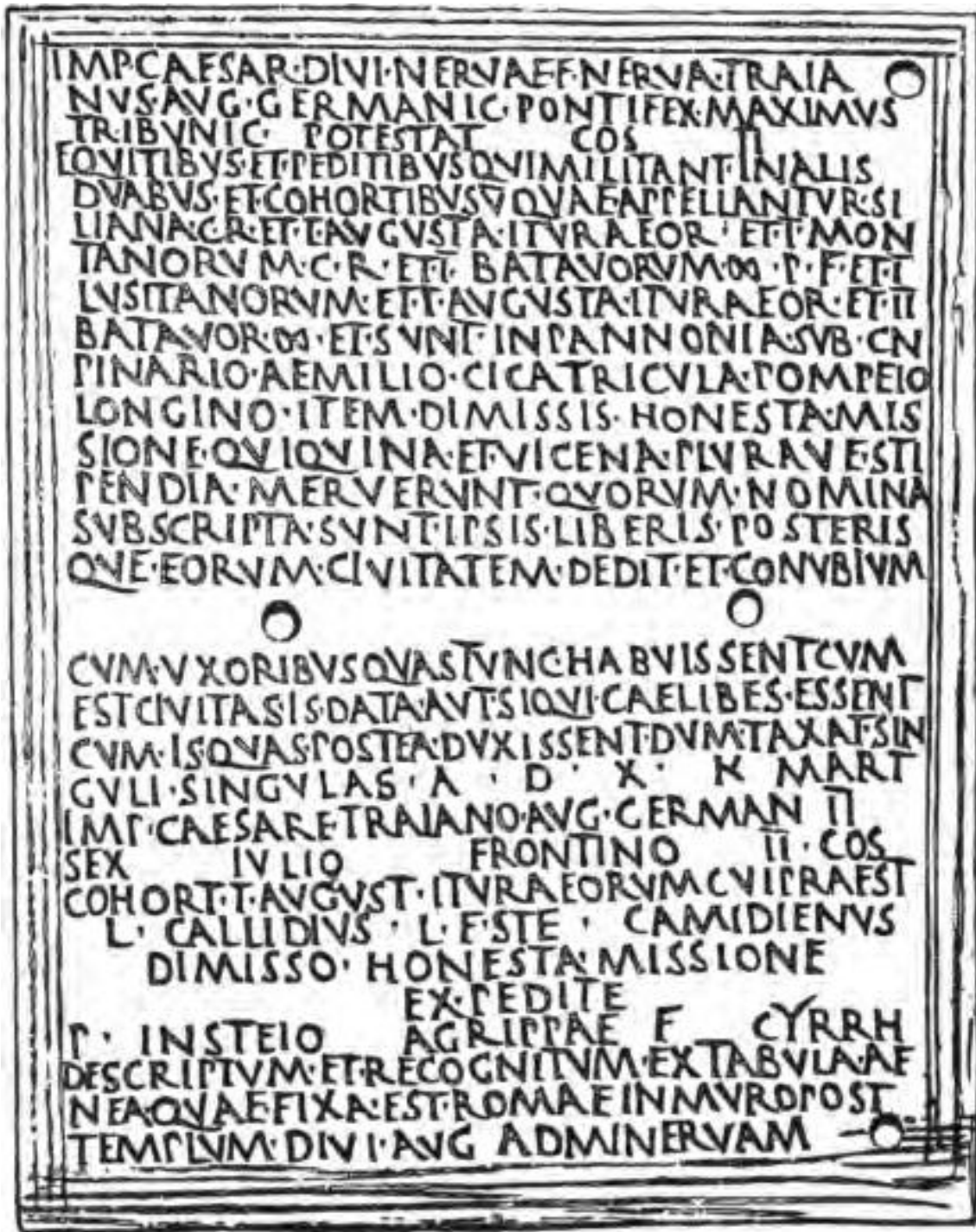
From Merida:



From a dedication to L. Mummius (CIL 1(2).626):

L MUMMI L F COS DUCT
 AUSPICIO IMPERIOQUE
 EIUS ACHAIA CAPT
 CORINTO
 DELETO ROMAN REDIEIT
 TRIUMPHANS
 OB HASCE
 RES BENE GESTAS QUOD
 IN BELLO VOVERAT
 HANC AEDEM ET SIGNU
 HERCULIS VICTORIS
 IMPERATOR DEDICAT

From a military diploma (CIL XVI.42):



From Lyon, France (CIL XIII.1766):

PRO SALVTE DOMⁱⁿⁱ
 N̄ IMP L SEPT SEVE^r
 AVG TOTIVSQ DOM^{VS}
 EIVS AVFANIS MA
 5 (RONIS ET MATRIBV)S
 PANNONIORVM ET
 DELMATARVM
 TICI, POMPEIANV^S
 TRIB · MIL · LEG · I MIN
 10 LOCO EXCVLTO GVM
 DISCVBIONE ET TABVLA
 V · S

From three different amphorae all originating from Baetica – what important events related to Roman politics are reflected in their epigraphy?:

- A). Auggg(ustorum) nnn(ostrum)
- B). Augg[[g]](ustorum) nn[[n]](ostrum)
- C). Aug[[gg]](ustorum) n[[nn]](ostrum)

From a monument of L. Aemilius Paulus (CIL 1(2).622):

L AIMILIUS L F INPERATOR DE REGE PERSE
 MACEDONIBUSQUE CEPET

Exercise IX – Interpreting Epigraphic Evidence

Instructions: below is a selection of inscriptions dealing with a particular subject, metalworkers. Classify, edit, and translate these inscriptions into English. Interpret them individually – what does each of these texts have to say about the individuals mentioned therein? Also attempt to interpret them as a group – do these texts allow us any insight into the metalworking profession? Or more generally, can we draw any conclusions about the organization of households and professions?

From Rome:



From Rome (CIL VI.9210):



From Rome (CIL VI.9958) – the inscription appears to have been restored in antiquity, and now a large part of the left side is missing and must be reconstructed:

D M
]LAUDIUS PHAEDER
]NTARIUS VASCULARIUS
]SIBI ET LIBERTIS LIBERTABUS
]LUMNIS SUIS POSTE
]UM HOC MONUMENTUM
]TERUM NON SEQUATUR

From Puteoli (AE 1996.416):

D M
 M CLAUDIO TRYPHO
 NI AUGUSTALI DUPLI
 CIARIO NEGOTIATO
 RI VASCULARIO AR
 GENTARIO ET MARIE QUARTAE UXORI EIUS
 M MUMMEIUS EUA
 THLUS AMICUS ET
 HERES CLAUDI
 TRYPHONIS

From Fossdyke Canal, Britain (RIB 274):

(front)

DEO MAR ET
 NUB AUG COL
 ASUNI BRUCCI
 US ET CARATIUS DE
 SUO DONARUNT

(side)

AD SESTER N CE
 CELATUS AERAR
 IUS FECIT ET AERA
 MENTI LIB DONAV
 IT FACTAM III

From Mutina (AE 1981.387):

C PETRONIUS
MANTEX AURIFEX
DECURIO MUT
AURIFICIBUS ET CONIUGIBUS
EORUM ET QUI INTER NOS SUNT LOCUM
LONG P XXVI LAT P XVI
CUM TITULO ET SOLEA DE SUO DEDIT

From the *columbarium* of Livia, Rome (CIL VI.3945):

M IULIO
DIVAE AUG L
AGATOPODI
AURIFICI
IULIAE
IUCUNDAE
AGATOPODIS
M JULIUS PROCLUS FIL V A III M II D X

From the *columbarium* of Livia, Rome (CIL VI.3946):

M IULIUS AUGUST
AGATHOPOS
AURIFEX DAT
IULIAE RESTITUTAE
IULIAE VITALI
IULIO FELIC

From the columbarium of Livia, Rome (CIL VI.3950):

LUCIFER V A I ET D XLV
HESPER V A II
CALLISTUS
V A XII
PROTOGENES CAESAR AURIF FILIS SUIS
DONAT TI IULIUS IRENO DEC

From Rome (CIL VI.9149):

D M
HILARO AURIFICI[
COLLEGIUM QUOD EST
IN DOMO SERGIAE L[
PAULLINAE ITEM CO[
EX DOMO EADEM I[
VIXIT ANN XXX P[
CURANTIBUS[
DORCAD[

From Narbo, Gallia Narbonensis (CIL XII.4465):

V
COR CASTOR C L
S [---] ET
Θ M FONTEIO
ACANTHO
AURIFICI ET
GLUCONI
CONTUBERNALI
ET CLOE VALERIAE

Exercise X – The Epigraphy You Know, Again

Instructions: return to your Latin translations of modern epigraphic texts. Classify, edit, and, using your edited versions, translate them back into English. Apply diacritical marks to these texts and, whenever possible, try to make some interpretations about the individuals mentioned or about the selection of texts as a whole. What, if anything, do these texts reveal about the cultures in which they exist? Compare your editorial choices with your peers' choices. Why did you choose to edit the texts in this way?

—Common Abbreviations—

A	<i>annus</i>
A A A F F	<i>aere argento auro flando feriundo</i>
ABN	<i>abnepos</i>
A C	<i>aere collato</i>
A D A	<i>agris dandis adsignandis</i>
AED	<i>aedilis</i>
AER MIL	<i>aerarii militaris</i>
A L F	<i>animo libens fecit</i>
ANN	<i>annos/annis or annona</i>
A S F	<i>a solo fecerunt</i>
AUG	<i>Augustus or augustalis or augur</i>
AUGG	<i>Augusti</i>
AUG N	<i>Augustus noster</i>
B M	<i>bene merenti</i>
B R P N	<i>bono rei publicae natus</i>
B VIX	<i>bene vixit</i>
C	<i>Caesar or centuria or cohors etc.</i>
C A	<i>curam agens</i>
CAP	<i>capitalis</i>
C I	<i>clarissimus iuvenis</i>
C M V	<i>clarissimae memoriae vir</i>
COH	<i>cohors</i>
COL	<i>colonia</i>
COS	<i>consul</i>
C R	<i>cives Romani</i>
C R P	<i>curator rei publicae</i>
CVR	<i>curavit</i>
C V	<i>clarissimus vir</i>
D	<i>dat or denarius or dominus or domo</i>
D D	<i>decreto decurionum</i>
D D D	<i>datum decreto decurionum</i>
D D N N	<i>domini nostri duo</i>
DEC	<i>decurio or decreto</i>
DED	<i>dedit</i>

DES	<i>designatus</i>
DE S P	<i>de sua pecunia</i>
D F	<i>de figlinis</i>
DIC N M Q	<i>dicatus numini maiestatique</i>
D I M	<i>deo invicto Mithrae</i>
D M S	<i>dis manibus sacrum</i>
D N	<i>dominus noster</i>
D P P	<i>de pecunia publica</i>
D P S P	<i>de pecunia sua posuit</i>
D S	<i>de suo</i>
EQ	<i>eques or equitata</i>
EQ P	<i>equo publico</i>
EX S C	<i>ex senatus consulto</i>
EX TEST	<i>ex testamento</i>
F	<i>fecit or faciundum or filius/-a</i>
F C I Q P	<i>faciendum curavit idemque probavit</i>
FAC COER	<i>faciundum coeravit</i>
FEC	<i>fecit or fecerunt</i>
FID	<i>fidelis</i>
FLAM AUG	<i>flamen Augustalis</i>
FR	<i>frater</i>
F S ET S	<i>fecit sibi et suis</i>
GEN	<i>genius</i>
GER	<i>Germania</i>
H	<i>heres or hic</i>
H A I R	<i>honore accepto impensam remisit</i>
H F	<i>heres fecit</i>
H L D M A	<i>huic loco dolus malus abesto</i>
H M	<i>hoc monumentum</i>
H M H N S	<i>hoc monumentum heredem non sequitur</i>
H M M	<i>honestam missione missus</i>
H S E	<i>hic situs est</i>
H S O T B Q	<i>hic situs ossa tua bene quiescunt</i>
I D	<i>iure dicundo</i>
IMP	<i>imperator</i>
IMP P Q R	<i>imperium populusque Romanus</i>

IN AG	<i>in agro</i>
IN H D D	<i>in honorem domus divinae</i>
IN FR	<i>in fronte</i>
I O M	<i>Iupiter Optimus Maximus</i>
IUS	<i>iussu</i>
L	<i>libertus/-a or libens</i>
L A	<i>libens animo</i>
LEG	<i>legio or legatus</i>
LEG AUG PR PR	<i>legatus Augusti pro praetor</i>
L D D D	<i>loco dato decreto decurionum</i>
LIB	<i>libertus/-a</i>
L M	<i>locus monumenti or libens merito</i>
LOC	<i>locus</i>
M	<i>menses or millia or municipium</i>
MAT	<i>mater</i>
M D	<i>mater deum</i>
MEN or MES	<i>menses</i>
M LIB	<i>mulieris libertus</i>
MIL	<i>miles or militavit</i>
M P	<i>millia passuum</i>
MON	<i>monumentum</i>
MUN	<i>municipium</i>
N	<i>noster or nepos</i>
NAT	<i>natus</i>
NEP	<i>nepos</i>
NN	<i>nostri</i>
NOB CAES	<i>nobilissimus Caesar</i>
OB H	<i>ob honorem</i>
OF	<i>officina</i>
O H S S	<i>ossa hic sita sunt</i>
OPT	<i>optimus or optio</i>
P	<i>passus or pedes</i>
P C	<i>ponendum curavit</i>
P I S	<i>pius in suos</i>
P P	<i>pater patriae</i>
PAR	<i>parentes</i>
P F	<i>pia fidelis</i>

P M	<i>pontifex maximus</i>
POS	<i>posuit</i>
P P	<i>primus pilus</i>
P P L	<i>praeses provinciae Lusitaniae</i>
PRAEF	<i>praefectus</i>
PRAET	<i>praetor</i>
PROC	<i>procurator or proconsul</i>
PROCOS	<i>proconsul</i>
PRON	<i>pronepos</i>
PROV	<i>provincia</i>
PR PR	<i>pro praetore</i>
P S	<i>pro salute</i>
Q	<i>quaestor or quinquennalis</i>
QQ	<i>quinquennales</i>
Q S S S	<i>qui subscripti sunt</i>
R	<i>Romanus</i>
REST	<i>restituit</i>
R P	<i>res publica</i>
S	<i>sacrum or servus</i>
SAC	<i>sacerdos or sacrum</i>
SAL	<i>salus</i>
S C	<i>senatus consultum</i>
S P	<i>sua pecunia</i>
S P Q R	<i>Senatus Populusque Romanus</i>
S T T L	<i>sit tibi terra levis</i>
STIP	<i>stipendia</i>
TEST	<i>testamentum</i>
T F I H F C	<i>testament fieri iussit heres faciendum curavit</i>
T P I	<i>testamento poni iussit</i>
TRIB POT	<i>tribunicia potestate</i>
TR M	<i>tribunus militum</i>
TR PL	<i>tribunus plebis</i>
TRIB	<i>tribunus</i>
T R P D	<i>te rogo praeteriens dicas</i>
V	<i>vir or vivus or vixit or vovit</i>
V C	<i>vir clarissimus</i>

VE	<i>vir egregius</i> or <i>vir eminentissimus</i>
VET	<i>veteranus</i>
VEX	<i>vexillatio</i>
VF	<i>vivus fecit</i>
VIAT	<i>viator</i>
VIG	<i>vigiles</i>
VIS	<i>visu</i>
VIX	<i>vixit</i>
VOT	<i>votum</i>
VP	<i>vivus posuit</i>
VRB	<i>urbana</i>
V S L L M	<i>votum solvit laetus libens merito</i>

The Roman Voting Tribes

AEM - <i>Aemilia</i>	PAP - <i>Papiria</i>
ANI - <i>Aniensis</i>	POB - <i>Poblilia</i>
ARN - <i>Arnensis</i>	POL - <i>Pollia</i>
CAM - <i>Camilia</i>	POM - <i>Pomptina</i>
CLA - <i>Claudia</i>	PVP - <i>Pupinia</i>
CLV - <i>Clustumina</i>	QVI - <i>Quirina</i>
COL - <i>Collina</i>	ROM - <i>Romilia</i>
COR - <i>Cornelia</i>	SAB - <i>Sabatina</i>
ESQ - <i>Esquilina</i>	SCA - <i>Scaptia</i>
FAB - <i>Fabia</i>	SER - <i>Sergia</i>
FAL - <i>Falerna</i>	STE - <i>Stellatina</i>
GAL - <i>Galeria</i>	SVC - <i>Suburana</i>
HOR - <i>Horatia</i>	TER - <i>Teretina</i>
LEM - <i>Lemonia</i>	TRO - <i>Tromentina</i>
MAE - <i>Maecia</i>	VEL - <i>Velina</i>
MEN - <i>Menenia</i>	VOL - <i>Veltinia</i>
OVF - <i>Oufentina</i>	VOT - <i>Voturia</i>

Praenomina

A – <i>Aulus</i>	AP – <i>Appius</i>	C – <i>Gaius</i>
CN – <i>Gnaeus</i>	D – <i>Decimus</i>	K – <i>Kaeso</i>
L – <i>Lucius</i>	M – <i>Marcus</i>	MA – <i>Manius</i>
N – <i>Numerius</i>	P – <i>Publius</i>	Q – <i>Quintus</i>
SER – <i>Servius</i>	SEX – <i>Sextus</i>	SP – <i>Spurius</i>
TI – <i>Tiberius</i>	T – <i>Titus</i>	V – <i>Vibius</i>

Imperial Titulature

Augustus (27 BCE-14 CE): IMP CAESAR AUG
 Tiberius (14-37 CE): TI CAES AUG
 Caligula (37-41 CE): C CAESAR AUG GERMANICUS
 Claudius (41-54 CE): TI CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUG
 GERMANICUS
 Nero (54-68 CE): NERO CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUG
 GERMANICUS
 Galba (68-69 CE): SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AUG
 Otho (69 CE): IMP M OTHO CAESAR AUG
 Vitellius (69 CE): A VITELLIUS GERM IMP AUG
 Vespasian (69-79 CE): IMP CAES VESPASIANUS AUG
 Titus (71-81 CE): IMP TITUS CAESAR VESPASIANUS AUG
 Domitian (81-96 CE): IMP CAESAR DOMITIANUS AUG
 Nerva (96-98 CE): IMP CAES NERVA AUG
 Trajan (97-117 CE): IMP CAESAR NERVA TRAIANUS AUG
 Hadrian (117-138 CE): IMP CAES TRAIANUS HADRIANUS AUG
 Antonius Pius (138-161 CE): IMP CAESAR T AELIUS
 HADRIANUS ANTONINUS AUG PIUS
 Marcus Aurelius (161-180 CE): IMP CAESAR M AURELIUS
 ANTONINUS AUG
 Lucius Verus (161-169 CE): IMP CAESAR L AURELIUS VERUS
 Commodus (176-192 CE): L AELIUS AURELIUS COMMODUS
 (after 180 CE): L AURELIUS COMMODUS AUG
 (after 190 CE): M AURELIUS COMMODUS ANTONINUS
 AUG
 (after 191 CE): L AELIUS AURELIUS COMMODUS AUG

- Pertinax (193 CE): IMP CAESAR P HELVIUS PERTINAX AUG
 Didius Julianus (193 CE): IMP CAESAR M DIDIUS SEVERUS
 IULIANUS AUG
 Septimius Severus (193-211 CE): IMP CAESAR L SEPTIMIUS
 SEVERUS PERTINAX AUG
 Caracalla (198-217 CE): IMP CAESAR M AURELIUS
 ANTONINUS AUG or IMP CAESAR SEVERUS
 ANTONINUS AUG
 Geta (209-211 CE): IMP CAESAR P SEPTIMIUS GETA AUG
 Macrinus (217-218 CE): IMP M OPELLIUS SEVERUS MACRINUS
 AUG
 Elagabalus (218-222 CE): IMP CAESAR M AURELIUS
 ANTONINUS AUG
 Alexander Severus (222-235 CE): IMP CAESAR M AURELIUS
 SEVERUS ALEXANDER AUG
 Maximinus Thrax (235-238 CE): IMP CAESAR C IULIUS VERUS
 MAXIMINUS AUG
 Gordian III (238-244 CE): IMP CAESAR M ANTONINUS
 GORDIANUS AUG
 Philip the Arab (244-249 CE): IMP CAESAR M IULIUS PHILIPPUS
 AUG
 Valerian (253-259 CE): IMP CAESAR P LICINIUS VALERIANUS
 AUG
 Gallienus (253-268 CE): IMP CAESAR P LICINIUS VALERIANUS
 EGNATIUS GALLIENUS AUG
 Claudius Gothicus (268-270 CE): IMP CAESAR M AURELIUS
 VALERIUS CLAUDIUS AUG
 Aurelian (270-275 CE): IMP CAESAR DOMITIUS AURELIANUS
 AUG
 Probus (276-282 CE): IMP CAESAR M AURELIUS PROBUS AUG
 Carus (282-283 CE): IMP CAESAR M AURELIUS CARUS AUG
 Diocletian (284-305 CE): IMP CAESAR C AURELIUS VALERIUS
 DIOCLETIANUS AUG
 Maximian (286-305 CE): IMP CAESAR M AURELIUS VALERIUS
 MAXIMIANUS AUG
 Constantius Chlorus (292-306 CE): IMP CAESAR M (or C)
 FLAVIUS VALERIUS CONSTANTIUS AUG

Galerius (293-311 CE): IMP CAESAR C GALERIUS VALERIUS
MAXIMIANUS AUG

Maximinus Daia (305-313 CE): IMP CAESAR GALERIUS
VALERIUS MAXIMINUS AUG

Maxentius (306-312 CE): IMP CAESAR M AURELIUS VALERIUS
MAXENTIUS AUG

Licinius (308-324 CE): IMP CAESAR VALERIUS LICINIANUS
LICINIUS AUG

Constantine (306-337 CE): IMP CAESAR C (or L or M) FLAVIUS
VALERIUS CONSTANTIUS AUG

Constantius II (324-361 CE): IMP CAES FLAVIUS IULIUS
CONSTANTIUS AUG

Julian (355-363 CE): IMP CAES FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS IULIANUS
AUG

Valentinian (364-375 CE): IMP CAESAR FLAVIUS
VALENTINIANUS AUG

Valens (364-378 CE): IMP CAESAR FLAVIUS VALENS AUG

Gratian (367-383 CE): IMP CAESAR FLAVIUS GRATIANUS AUG

Theodosius (379-395 CE): IMP CAESAR FLAVIUS THEODOSIUS
AUG

A larger index of abbreviations may be found online at the American Society
of Greek and Latin Epigraphy:

<http://www.case.edu/artsci/clsc/asgle/abbrev/latin/>

—Standard Editing Conventions—

<u>Sigla</u>	<u>Explanations</u>
Ɑ	Fragmentary letter, uncertain reading suggested by the epigrapher
+	Badly damaged letter, impossible to identify
ABC	Letters are legible but impossible to interpret
<u>abc</u>	Letters identified previously but no longer visible
âb	Ligature, circumflex indicates one letter is joined to the next, such as the diphthong “Æ”
[abc]	Letters missing because of damage, but supplied by the epigrapher
(abc)	Expansion of an abbreviation supplied by epigrapher
((abc))	Letters or symbols represented differently on the stone
⌈abc⌋	Text corrected by the epigrapher
{abc}	Letters included on the stone but removed by the epigrapher
<abc>	Letters omitted on the stone but added by the epigrapher
[[abc]]	Text erased in antiquity
«abc»	Text inscribed over an erasure
[. . .]	Missing letters, usually from damage, with each dot representing one letter
[- - -]	Missing letters of an uncertain number
(vac.)	Surface of the stone is blank – (vac. c. 5) indicates a space of approximately five letters
/	Text inscribed on a different line
//	Text inscribed on a different face of the stone

—Basic Latin Cursive Alphabet—

λ λ c d e f g
a b c d e f g

h i l m n o p
h i l m n o p

q r s t u
q r s t u

—Select Bibliography—

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Collections

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum (CIL), 16 volumes.

CIL, I - Inscriptions made prior to the death of Julius Caesar (primarily Rome)

CIL, II - Spain and Portugal

CIL, III - Latin epigraphy from the east, including Egypt and Cyrenaica

CIL, IV - Pompeii and Herculaneum

CIL, V - Cisalpine Gaul

CIL, XII = *Gallia Narbonensis*

CIL, VI - Rome

CIL, XIII = France and Germany

CIL, VII - Britain

CIL, XIV = *Latium*

CIL, VIII - North Africa

CIL, XV = *Instrumentum domesticum*

CIL, IX & X - Southern Italy

CIL, XVI = Military diplomas

CIL, XI - Central Italy

CIL, XVII = Milestones

Ephemeris Epigraphica (EphEp; EphemEpig), 9 volumes, 1872-1913.

L'Année Épigraphique (AE), previously a part of *Revue Archeologique* from 1888-1961, but an independent publication from 1962 to the present.

Inscriptiones Italiae (II), 14 volumes, 1931 to the present.

Supplementa Italica (SupItal), 23 volumes from 1981-2007.

Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae (ILS; Dessau), 3 volumes in 5 parts.

Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes (IGRRP).

Hispania Epigraphica (HEp), 1989 to the present, possibly replaced by a website of the same name.

A far more expansive list of collections and their abbreviations can be found at <http://www.manfredclaus.de/abkuerz.html>

Internet resources

Epigraphik-Datenbank Claus-Schlaby – over 350,000 Latin epigraphic texts
<http://www.manfredclauss.de/>

HispaniaEpigraphica – Latin epigraphy from Iberia (Spanish and English)
<http://www.eda-bea.es/>

Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum Online (German and English)
<http://cil.bbaw.de/>

Electronic Archive of Greek and Latin Epigraphy (Italian)
<http://www.eagle-eagle.it/>

Epigraphic Database Bari – late antique and Christian epigraphy (Italian)
<http://www.edb.uniba.it/>

American Society for Greek and Latin Epigraphy – resources for epigraphers
<http://www.case.edu/artsci/clsc/asgle/>

U.S. Epigraphy Project – epigraphic collections located in the United States
<http://usepigraphy.brown.edu/>

Prosopographia Imperii Romani (German)
<http://www.bbaw.de/bbaw/Forschung/Forschungsprojekte/pir/>

Ubi Erat Lupa – several different databases (primarily German)
<http://www.ubi-erat-lupa.org/>

AEICL – Societas Internationalis Epigraphiae Graecae et Latinae (French)
<http://www.aiegl.com>

Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents
<http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk/>

Current Epigraphy – a blog focusing on epigraphic study
<http://www.currentepigraphy.org>

Lacus Curtius – an personal site with a useful section on epigraphy
<http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/home.html>