

EDB 2.0 How EAGLE improved the Epigraphic Database Bari

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Abstract

This paper is dedicated to the evolution of the Epigraphic Database Bari (EDB) from the minimalistic design of its origins to its current status. Although EDB, the database of inscriptions by Christians from Rome, dates back to the late 1980s , involvement in the EAGLE – Europeana project has had a significantly positive impact on its development. In fact, maintaining its peculiar character, dictated by its own history and, mostly, by the characteristics of its documentary base, it has taken advantage of the solutions adopted to integrate different archives and purpose-built best practices.

Keywords: Epigraphic database, EDB, EAGLE Europeana, Christian inscriptions, Late antique inscriptions

1. Introduction

The Epigraphic Database Bari (EDB) is an ‘old’ database, it dates back to the late 1980s , when Carlo Carletti¹, inspired by Jory’s experience indexing CIL VI², started a project of digitization of the inscriptions commissioned by Christians from Rome between the third and eighth

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¹ He was professor of *Epigrafia e antichità cristiane* in the former *Department of Classical and Christian Studies* of Bari University.

² [JORY AND MOORE \(1974-1975\)](#). The six volumes of the computerized KeyWord-In-Context index to all the approximately 40,000 texts collected in the sixth volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (CIL) are the outcome of a trailblazing work of arrangement and organization of the inscriptions in a *database*, even if limited to their textual part.

centuries, collected and edited in the 27,688 lemmas of the ICVR³. The data were stored in a data processing program, called ICVR, running under MS-DOS, later converted to a database for Microsoft Access. It was originally intended for internal use only.

Since its very beginnings the database has been designed on the basis of a conceptual model, which conveys the complexity of epigraphs even in the frame of a very simple and basic IT structure.



Fig. 1. The record of a bilingual inscription (ICVR V. 15147) as it appeared in data processing program ICVR in MS-DOS in 1988.

In addition to the text, the data processing program recorded for each inscription⁴: bibliographic data (Progressivo = ICVR Number), origin (Provenienza), type of support and technique of execution (Supp. e tecn.), function (Funzione), the presence or absence of Christograms (*Signa Christi*), and dating (Datazione). All this information was expressed by alphanumeric codes of few characters, according to a limitation imposed by the program (Fig. 1).

Adding metadata to the text, even if in the minimalistic form of alphanumeric codes, accomplished the goal of describing the epigraphic

³ The *Corpus of Inscriptiones christianaे urbis Romae* started in 1922 by A. Silvagni, was published, mostly, by A. Ferrua, later supported by D. Mazzoleni and C. Carletti, between 1956 and 1992. Pursuing the work of G.B. de Rossi of the mid-1800s (IC), ICVR registers the inscriptions by Christians found in the suburban area of Rome, sorted in topographic order by consular road, then by catacomb. Inscriptions found inside the urban walls or the recently discovered suburban ones aren't yet included in the ICVR volumes.

⁴ The program didn't allow the use of Greek fonts; in order to add texts in the Greek alphabet it was necessary to type Latin equivalent letters in the MS Word *Symbol* font, as you can see in Fig. 1

object in its widest sense as an inscribed artifact. This feature, in particular relating to geographical information, was even more meaningful according to the characteristics of a large part of the inscriptions recorded in EDB. In fact, the original pertinence to a monument/container (cat-acomb) or to a particular area of it, allows, with reasonable certainty, to determine the patronage by a member of the Christian community and moreover to determine the chronology, even without specific references inside the text⁵. Likewise reporting the presence of Christological monograms allows us to identify them as explicit symbols of Christian faith and as chronological indicators⁶.

In the early 2000s, the ICVR database, containing more than 20,000 records, became part of the EAGLE federation of databases (Electronic Archive of Greek and Latin Epigraphy), under the patronage of the Association Internationale d'Épigraphie Grecque et Latine (AIEGL), as EDB (Epigraphic Database Bari) and extended its competencies to the epigraphic documentation of Christian patronage of the city of Rome, published after the volumes of ICVR. (Fig. 2)



Fig. 2. The EDB homepage in 2004 and 2009.

As a member of the federation, the database became available online through its own website and finally, thanks to the EAGLE Europeana project, through a common portal.

Obviously this step has resulted in a series of changes and adjustments that led from the original basic structure of the database to the

⁵ CARLETTI (1994); CARLETTI (1997, viii-ix).

⁶ The monogram consisting of the first two letters of the name Χριστός can be considered the archetype of these signs. They first appear in inscriptions at the beginning of the fourth century.

present one.

2. The EDB structure

The current structure of EDB consists of a relational database, based on the open-source program My-SQL, with a complex scheme drafted according to the most recent advances in epigraphic methodology: reestablishing historical and material value of the object, identifying each epigraph as a complex and polysemic product consisting partially but not only of text. (Fig. 3)

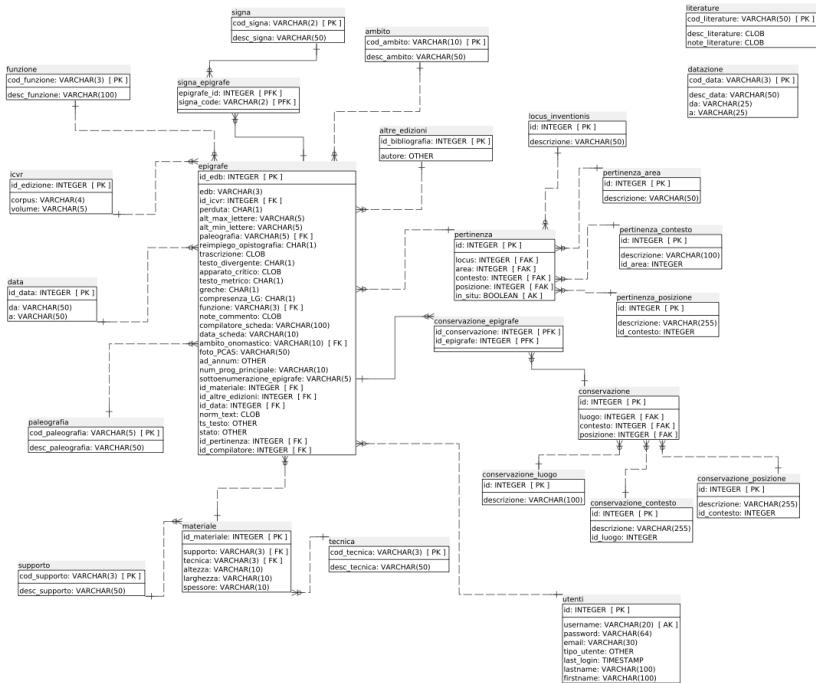


Fig. 3. The EDB database schema.

2.1. Bibliographic data

As in the past version, the first pieces of information recorded for each epigraphic document are bibliographic data.

Besides data related to the ICVR publication - volume and edition number of the inscription - now EDB is able to record other bibliographic references as well as concordances with other Corpora (CIL, IG, IGUR, IGC). (Fig. 4)



The whole bibliography is structured in metadata and is available both on the EDB website, and on the EAGLE BPN group of Zotero⁷, a tool for managing bibliographic data that makes it easy to export entries and to cite them. An additional field allows the user to record references and links to other online databases.

It's even possible to define the relationship between the epigraph and the cited bibliography (printed or digital): *identity*, when it is an edition; *integration*, if it's the edition of another fragment of the same inscription; *opistographic*, if it's the edition of the inscription on the back side; *reuse*, if it's the edition of another inscription on the same support; *comment*, if it's a study on a related topic.

22. Geographic data

One key element of differentiation of EDB from other similar projects is the structuring of the topographic data.

This is due to the fact that the inscriptions of interest of EDB pertain only to the city of Rome, an area far more limited than the large geographic ones managed by other epigraphic databases, but also and above all considering that, as has been said previously, a large number of inscriptions of the Christians of Rome are still preserved in the place for which they were created, sealing a tomb of an underground cemetery. Moreover, even if a given inscription isn't still in its place on the grave, it is often still attributable to a specific area of the funerary complex.

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www.zotero.org/groups/eagleepigraphicbibliography/items

The screenshot shows the Zotero interface for managing bibliographic references. At the top left, there's a 'Bibliography' section with fields for 'IOVR Volume' (V), 'Number' (15414), and 'Sub Number'. To the right, there's a 'Bibliographic References' panel containing a list of items: 'IOVR 2049', 'CIL VI, 30160', 'Lega 2000, 146', and 'CIL VI, 30129'. Below this are buttons for 'Add', 'Remove', and 'New'. A red arrow points from the text above to this 'New' button. To the right of the references, there's a form for adding a new reference, including fields for 'Type' (set to 'Journal'), 'Author's Name', 'Author's Surname', and a 'Name' dropdown. Further down, there are fields for 'Contribute Title*', 'Journal Title*', 'Number', 'Year of Edition*', 'Pages - From*', 'Pages - To*', 'First', 'URL', and 'DOI'. At the bottom right of the form is a 'Submit' button. The entire screenshot is enclosed in a red rectangular border.

Fig. 4. Bibliographic data

Consequently in EDB, geographic indications require a more detailed articulation than in other databases, in which the maximum level of definition is just the city of provenance, often lacking detailed information about the inscription's discovery.

Data on the *original context* are therefore organized hierarchically in three related fields containing controlled lists.^V After selecting the area of the suburb identified by the name of the consular road - or by the number of the Augustan *regio* for urban inscriptions - it's possible to select the monument from a list: a catacomb or part of it, if it is a large and multi-layered one; a church; a public building or an urban area. The third field allows access to a further associated list where the position of the epigraph inside the monument can be selected. For the catacombs in particular, it's possible to use these fields to annotate the gallery or the cubicule, named with the alphanumeric code used in the maps published in ICVR.

(Fig. 5)

Original context

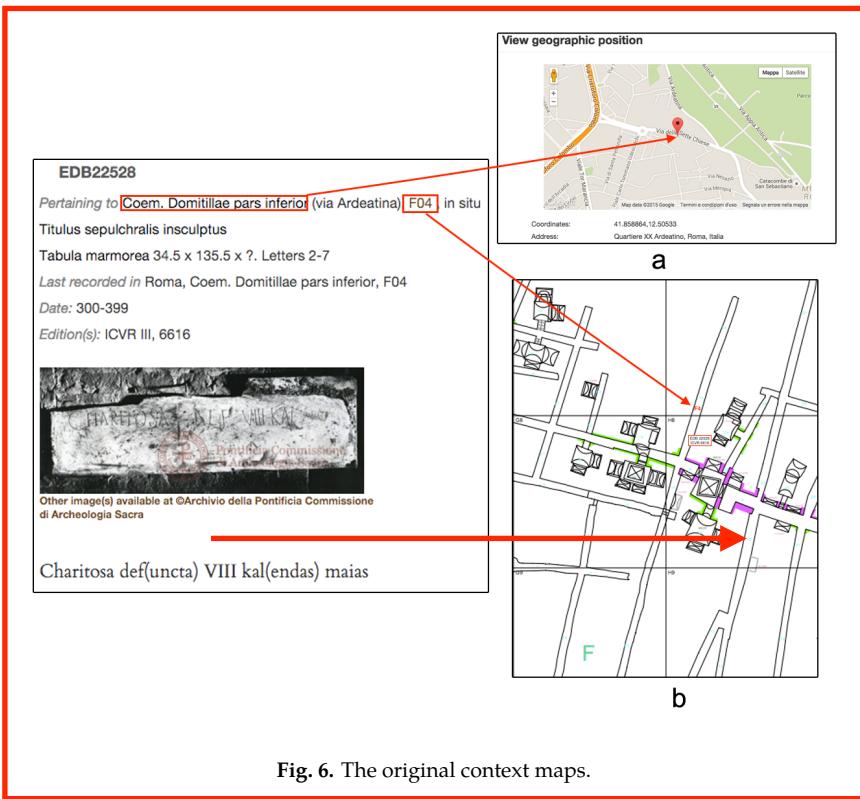
Area	Location	Position	In Situ	Add
via Ardeatina	Domitillae pars inferior	F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Add
n.d.	Area subdiale della catacomba di Domitilla			
regio V	Basilica ss. Nerei et Achillei in coem. Domitillae			
regio VI	Coem. anonymum ad viam Ardeatinam			
via Appia	Coem. Domitillae pars inferior			
via Ardeatina	Coem. Domitillae pars superior			
via Aurelia	Incertum locum in coem. Domitillae			
via Cornelia	Inter vias Appiam et Ardeatinam			
via Flaminia	Tituli qui in coem. Callisti reperti traduntur			
via Labicana				
via Latina				
via Nomentana				
via Ostiense				
via Portuense				
via Prenestina				
via Salaria Nova				
via Salaria Vetus				
via Tiburtina				
Add New				

Fig. 5. Original context input fields

It is worth noting that this set of associated fields refers to the original position of the inscriptions and not to the place where they have been found, unless the two data coincide, that is in the case of inscriptions *in situ* or *suo loco ad�icitae*, in accordance with the definitions of the ICVR.

To complete information on spatial data, all cemeterial contexts have been georeferenced, so that clicking on their name opens a new window in *Google Map* that shows the modern entrance to the cemetery, with the address and its coordinates.

As a case of study, for the inscriptions *in situ* pertaining to the Domi-



tilla catacomb (Via Ardeatina) - the only cemeterial complex with a georeferenced plan of almost its entire extension⁸ - clicking on the alphanumeric code⁹ associated to the precise position of the inscriptions, gallery or *cubiculum* (F04, in Fig. 6), opens the plan of the specific area (*regio*) in which the inscription is found. In every plan, the inscriptions preserved *in situ* are placed and marked by ICVR and EDB number (Fig. 6)¹⁰. 

Even the geographic data relating to the place of conservation of the inscriptions are managed with a similar structure. Since not a few inscriptions, produced in Rome have been taken away and carried to other places in Italy or abroad, the information have been organized in three related fields reporting respectively the list of the cities, the list of associated structures, such as museums, churches or catacombs; and the specific positions in the context where the object is actually preserved. (Fig. 7)

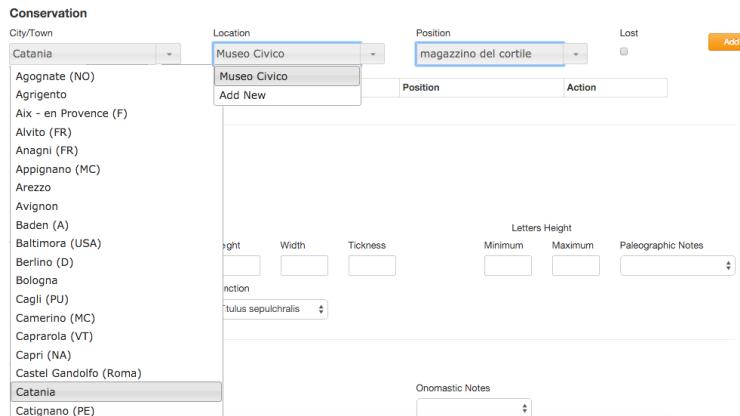


Fig. 7. Conservation input fields.

Adopting the best practice suggested by the EAGLE consortium, georeferencing is guaranteed even for the Conservation data, linking

⁸ START-Projekt: *Die Domitilla-Katakomben in Rom* (Institut für Kulturgeschichte der Antike - Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften). FELLE AND ZIMMERMANN (2014).

⁹ The codes are made up of a majuscule letter relating to a region of the catacomb and by another element, digit or minuscule letter, relating to a precise internal position, respectively a gallery or a *cubiculum*.

¹⁰ The plans are available on START-Projektwebsite: www.oew.ac.at/antike/index.php?id=431, clicking on EDB number opens a window with the EDB record.

every City/Town to GeoNames site¹¹, which allows the user to pinpoint the location and to avoid ambiguity between homonyms. A link to the Trismegistos Collection¹², a database of papyrological and epigraphic collections, if available, also helps to identify uniquely the place of conservation, as well as to obtain additional information, included the geographic positioning.¹³ (Fig. 8)

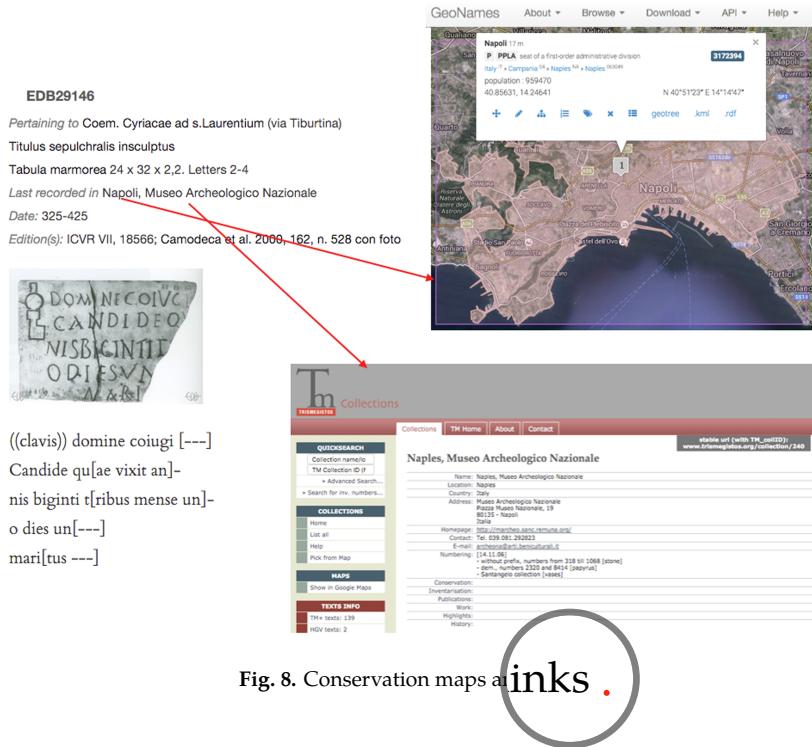


Fig. 8. Conservation maps and links.

2.3. The description of the epigraphic object

The nature of the inscription as material objects carrying textual information is represented by a series of attributes, responding to the questions “What?” and “How?”: type of support and measures, technique of execution, height of letters and paleographical features, and cases of reuse.

¹¹ www.geonames.org

¹² www.trismegistos.org

¹³ http://www.eagle-network.eu/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/EAGLE_D2.2.2_Content-harmonisation-guidelines-including-GIS-and-terminologies-Second-Release.pdf

A survey of terminologies intended for description of epigraphic objects in the ICVR volumes has been carried out and has generated lists of controlled terms for some of the fields (Fig. 9). *Type of support*, *Executing technique* and *Function* vocabularies are aimed at classifying the specific and peculiar materials, methods and functions of the inscriptions encoded in EDB, as the traditional epigraphic taxonomies do not totally adhere to their features.

Type of support	Executing Technique	Function
Ara	carbone scriptus	Terminus
Architectonica pars	crustis scriptus	Titulus
Arenatum	ex forma	Titulus a viatore scriptus devotionis causa
Cinerarium	exaratus	Titulus acclamatorius
Cippus	insculptus	Titulus apparatus
Instrumentum	non liquet	Titulus dedicarius
Musivum	pictus	Titulus didascalicus
non liquet	pictus et carbone scriptus	Titulus honorarius
Opus latericum	pictus et insculptus	Titulus sepulchralis
ossum	pictus et scariphatus	Titulus votivus
Sarcophagus	punctim	Add New
Stela	reversus impressione scriptus	
Tabula marmorea	scariphatus	
Tectorium	scariphatus, dein carbone scriptus	
Tectorium indiens sepulchrum	signaculo scriptus	
Tofus	tessellis scriptus	
Urna	typo scriptus	
Add New	Add New	

Fig. 9. Controlled vocabularies for Type of support, Executing technique and Function fields.

The controlled lists have been integrated in the vocabularies of the EAGLE community¹⁴, which align, harmonize, create relations and translate into various languages the terms used by the various partners, and returns them in a format that allows the user to get a stable and unique identifier for each term, accessible and reusable by other users. (Fig. 10)



2.4. The text

The nature of the inscription as a sequence of characters carried by a physical object is represented by a series of fields related to various features of texts: language and alphabet (Latin, Greek and the multiform combination of coexistence between them), and metrical structure.

The proper text of the inscription is stored in an apposite field, following the Krummrey - Panciera conventions¹⁵, with some adjustments

¹⁴ <http://www.eagle-network.eu/resources/vocabularies/>.

¹⁵ KRUMMREY AND PANCIERA (1980); PANCIERA (1991).

SEPUCLRALS

Initial Vocabulary - Type of inscription

preferred label	relation	terms	language
Sepculars			
Translated term	Epitaph	en	
Translated term	Funerary	en	
Translated term	Funerary verse	en	
Translated term	memorial	en	
Translated term	fundare	it	
Translated term	probablement	fr	
Translated term	sepulture	de	
Translated term	sepulchrum	en	
Translated term	sepulchrum	hu	

Definition

Die Grabsäule, auf der Grabinschriften des Grabes verzeichnet sind (Grabsäule). (Glossar) VI, S. 2 und XI, S. 10.

XII Jahrhundert (Cronaca) VI, S. 2 und XI, S. 10.

Also siehe: Epitaph, Epitaphien, Grabstein, Grabstein (Mittelalter) in C.

Related terms

- Epitaph
- Funerary
- Funerary verse
- Memorial
- sepulture
- sepulchrum

EDB486 (Edit)

Pertaining to Coem. Trebil lusti (via Latina)

Tholus Sepulchrals inscriptus

Tabula marmorea 35 x 86,5 x 1,8. Letters 3,2-4

Last recorded in Roma: Pontifica Commissione Archeologica Sacra, Magazzini Date: 351-399

Edition(s): ICVR VI, 15798; Felle 2008, 165, n. 10 con foto



Marialis Candido co[n]iugi]

SCALPRO

Initial Vocabulary - Writing

preferred label	relation	term	language
Scalpro			
Translated term	circnsept	en	
Translated term	circnseptum	es	
Translated term	circnseptum	it	
Translated term	inca	en	
Translated term	incribed	en	
Translated term	incription	en	
Translated term	dukuptio	el	
Definition	carved with chisel	en	
	inca a circnsepto, scribere a circnsepto	es	
	Si l'incisa è scolpita con un scalpello	it	
	incaere a circnseptum	de	
Examples			
Same as	Cisei	en	
Same as	carved with chisel	es	
Same as	inscriptio	it	

TAFEL

Initial Vocabulary - Oxford type

preferred label	relation	term	language
Tafel			
Translated term	latta	it	
Translated term	stab	en	
Translated term	tabelle	de	
Translated term	tableau	fr	
Translated term	tablouc	ro	
Translated term	tablouc	de	
Translated term	tablouc	fr	
Translated term	tablouc	en	
Translated term	Inscribed plaque	en	
Related term	Tablet	en	
Same as	Tablet	de	
Same as	Plaque	de	
Same as	Tablet	fr	
Same as	Tablet	it	

Text

Transcription

Onomastic Notes

Signa Christi

Transcription different from ICVR

Critical Apparatus

Reuse/Opistograph

Metrical Text

Greek language/alphabet

Coexistence of latin/greek

Fig. 11. Text fields in the submission mask

to make it possible to describe specific and peculiar issues of the inscriptions encoded in EDB. In particular the so-called “aberrant” forms are not “normalized” to the “standard” model, if they are recognized as grapho-phonetic outcomes of linguistic modifications of Latin and Greek.

While the fidelity to what is written on the stone - or other type of support - respects and takes into account the evolution of Greek and Latin languages, it compromises the comprehension of the text and greatly complicates the text-based search of terms. A standard query system, in fact, is not able to match a query with all the inscriptions containing different spellings of a word. To resolve this issue each inscription is stored in its original form and in a “lemmatized” form, where each term is actually replaced with its corresponding lemma, possibly by taking into account its inflected forms¹⁶.

In EDB, as in every epigraphic database, the transcription of the text provides a real pre-edition, with systematic expansion of abbreviations, hypothesis of integration, and, if possible, an update version of the text, according to recent publications. It includes, moreover, the description of non-alphabetic signs - in double round brackets - such as figurative elements (fishes, birds, anchors, etc.) and Christological monograms. Other fields record onomastic notes, *critical apparatus* and textual comments. V

(Fig. 11)

A series of fields responding to the questions “When?” allows to insert a specific date, if recorded in the text, a specific time span (such as the duration of the reign of a Bishop of Rome or of an emperor), or a generic interval.



2.5. The images

Another meaningful improvement of EDB 2.0 is represented by the inclusion of visual representation of inscriptions. It's evident how images dramatically enhance analysis of epigraphic materials, showing them in their manifold aspects: reference with the context, form and quality of the support, graphic forms, peculiarities of technique, layout and relationship between the text and any figurative or decorative

¹⁶ On the contrary, if the compiler recognizes aberrant forms as outcomes of misstatements and material mistakes of the stonemasons, he transcribes them with the appropriate corrections, following the Krummrey - Panciera conventions. [FELLE \(2014\)](#) e [CECI ET AL. \(2014\)](#).

elements¹⁷.

In the frame of the collaborations with Europeana, the largest online collection of digitized items, EDB has been encouraged to enlarge the image repository, based on a cooperation agreement established between the EAGLE consortium and the Ministry of Culture (MIBACT) and the Pontifical Commission for Sacred Archaeology (PCAS). A new uploading process allowed tripling photos, squeezes and casts to be published online in low resolution and with a visible digital watermark, respecting the restrictive Italian rules. A large portion of the digital images stored in the EDB repository have been taken by collaborators during past years, and others have been scanned from publications, while a large number come from the Photographic Archive of PCAS¹⁸.

3. Users, interface, search engine

The system manages three kinds of users: editors, compilers and generic, anonymous ones.

The latter of these can navigate in the descriptive section of the website (About EDB, People) and in the list of cited Publications. They also have access to the entire database using two research masks: a *Quick search* allows the user to search in only one of the following fields: identifier EDB, bibliographic data and text; an *Advanced Search* provides the opportunity to explore the database through multiple search criteria variously combined. V  (Fig. 12)

Like today's web search engines, EDB provides an advanced text search in Latin and Greek - an integrated tool facilitates writing in the Greek alphabet¹⁹ - allowing users to obtain different results according to a default syntax, in the case of a search either for a single word or for a set of terms, in sequence or not. Additionally, it's possible to choose whether or not to consider epigraphic diacritical marks, Greek accents and spirits, and capitals. The textual search can be combined with other metadata related to bibliographic, geographic and material data, or to function, reuse, language and date, expressed in a single year or in defined intervals.

¹⁷ V PANCIERA (2006).

et al.

¹⁸ www.archeologiasacra.net

¹⁹ Greek Inputter 2, developed by J. Naughton, allows the user to write in Greek using his/her usual keyboard and to easily type various Greek diacritical marks (<http://babel.mml.ox.ac.uk/naughton/polytonic-greek-inputter.html>).

This wide range of possibilities has been designed to reach users with different needs: the occasional user looking for a particular inscription could just type one or more words that he is able to read and decipher, and the specialist user, who can access detailed information about a single epigraph or use the advanced search to query the database about groups of documents with common characteristics.

The search results are listed in a table showing the EDB identifier, bibliographic data, place of origin and place of conservation, text of the inscription and a link to the full record.

4. Conclusions

This paper briefly describes the growth of Epigraphic Database Bari in nearly the last thirty years, from the first experimental and minimalist version, intended just for the use of a small group of researchers of Bari University, to the present one, open to a large public of curious individuals, students and, of course, specialists.

The involvement in the EAGLE – Europeana project, network of Ancient Greek and Latin Epigraphy, has had a significantly positive impact on the development of the database of inscriptions by Christians from Rome.

The figure displays the search interface for the Epigraphic Database Bari. It consists of two main sections: a 'Quick Search' box on the left and an 'Advanced Search' form on the right, both enclosed within a red border.

Quick Search: This section contains three radio button options: 'ID EDB' (selected), 'ICVR Number', and 'Free Text'. Below each option are input fields. The 'ID EDB' field has a 'Switch Latin/Greek' button. The 'ICVR Number' field has a 'Subnumber' dropdown and a 'Bibliography' button. The 'Free Text' field has a 'Switch Latin/Greek' button. At the bottom are 'Reset' and 'Search' buttons.

Advanced Search: This section is titled 'Advanced Search' and includes a 'Switch to Quick Search' button. It is divided into several sections:

- What and How:** Contains fields for 'Text' (with 'Case Sensitive', 'Consider Common Diacritical Marks', and 'Consider Greek Diacritical Marks' checkboxes) and 'Reuse/Ostographico' (with dropdowns for 'All', 'Not', 'Type of Support', and 'Not').
- Images:** A checkbox for 'Only with Images'.
- Bibliography:** Fields for 'ICVR Volume' (dropdown: 'All'), 'ICVR Number' (text input), and 'Reference' (text input).
- Where:** Fields for 'Not at' (dropdown: 'Original Context' and 'In Situ') and 'Conservation' (dropdown: 'Lost' and 'All').
- When:** Fields for 'Dating Interval' (dropdown: 'All'), 'Specific span' (checkboxes for 'From' and 'To'), and 'Exact match' (checkbox). Below is a 'Date in the text' dropdown ('All').
- Other:** Fields for 'Religion' (dropdown: 'All'), 'Compiler' (dropdown: 'All'), and 'Signa Christi' (text input). Buttons for 'Add' and 'Remove' are also present.

At the bottom right of the Advanced Search form are 'Reset' and 'Search' buttons.

Fig. 12. Quick and Advanced Search masks.

In fact, although EDB, like other partner databases, has maintained its character, dictated by its own history and, mostly, by the characteristics of its documentary base, it has taken advantage of the solutions adopted to integrate different archives and purpose-built best practices.

Among the improvements, it's worth mentioning

1. The inclusion of EDB bibliography, structured in metadata, in the Zotero Group, where it ~~have~~ has been merged with those of other content providers and has been made directly and publicly available in the most reusable way, giving more exposition of the bibliographic database; allowing the integration and enrichment with other databases; allowing easy export of data in multiple formats (bibtex, bookmarks, mods, rdf, xml, etc).
2. Following EAGLE best practice suggestions, data about modern places have been enriched with links to reference resources, such as GeoNames and the Trismegistos Collection²⁰, extending the use of stable and unique identifier accessible and reusable by other users (URI).
3. With the same aim, the controlled lists of *Type of support*, *Executing technique* and *Function* have been integrated in the corresponding vocabularies of the EAGLE community. Among other benefits, such as alignment and relations between databases, clicking on specific terms opens an EAGLE vocabulary window with a translation into various languages. This feature is particularly useful in the case of EDB which, following ICVR, uses Latin for definitions, without modern language translations.
4. Encouraged by the collaborations with Europeana, EDB has tripled the number of images stored in its repository, including inedited images taken by collaborators over the years.

On the other hand, EDB, being inside Eagle since its origin, has been a bridgehead for the non standard epigraphies, proposing issues to the Eagle community and pushing to make the data model more flexible. For example, EDB asked to add more than one technique of execution for a

²⁰ http://www.eagle-network.eu/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/EAGLE_D2.2.2_Content-harmonisation-guidelines-including-GIS-and-terminologies-Second-Release.pdf

single support and to add more than one language and / or alphabet for the same inscription, change that is indispensable to describe bilingual and/or bigraphic texts.

Other solutions adopted in EDB could be, in the future, suitable for other projects, such as the hierarchic and multi-step organization of topographic data, which could be applied to closed contexts of any age (houses, columbaria, and so on) as well as the treatment of aberrant forms and the lemmatization process, which could be applied to any non standard language.

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Corpora

CIL = *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berolini 1863 ss.

CIG = *Corpus Inscriptionum Grecarum*, I-IV, Berolini 1828-1877

IC = *Inscriptiones christiane urbis Romae septimo saeculo antiquiores*, I-II, G.B. de Rossi (a c.), Romae 1857-1861; *Supplementum*, G. Gatti (a c.), Romae 1915.

IG = *Inscriptiones Graecae*, Berolini 1873 ss.

ICVR = *Inscriptiones christiana urbis Romae septimo saeculo antiquiores. Nova series*, I-X, A. Silvagni, A. Ferrua, D. Mazzoleni, C. Carletti (a c.), Romae - In Civitate Vaticana 1922 ss.

IGVR = *Inscriptiones grecae urbis Romae*, I-IV, L. Moretti (a c.), Roma 1968-1990.

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