

GRÉPIABBR

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OF EDITIONS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE FOR ALPHABETIC GREEK
EPIGRAPHY

PREAMBLE

1° THIS LIST WAS PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE* WORKING FROM LATE 2017 TO SPRING 2020 AND EMBODIES A COMPROMISE BETWEEN FOUR PRINCIPLES :

- to change accepted conventions as little as possible;
- to create a system as coherent as possible ;
- to prefer abbreviations to acronyms (*IGF*, for instance, means little to a non-specialist ; so we propose *IG France*). Wherever it is possible and not too much in violation of long-accepted conventions we have tried to generalise the abbreviation « I. xxx » (on the model of « P. xxx » for papyri).
- to be, on the model of the papyrologists' checklist, as clear as possible, and not just for epigraphists but rather for everybody interested in antiquity in the broadest sense: Latinists, Roman historians, philologists, papyrologists, legal scholars, archaeologists, etc.

These four principles, however, are mutually incompatible, after almost 200 years of learned publications which have followed very different traditions and models. We have accordingly attempted a compromise, proposing certain rules and aiming for the most general consensus possible.

This compromise between existing practices and rules for the future has meant that the commission cannot always adopt unchanged some of the abbreviations proposed by editors of epigraphic collections themselves. We hope that they will put up with these proposals for change in their particular areas, geographical or thematic, if they bear in mind the changes which they will find acceptable or natural in other fields. In a list containing more than five hundred abbreviations, all users will inevitably encounter a few not completely to their liking.

2° TOPOGRAPHIC CORPORA, COLLECTIONS THAT ARE BOTH THEMATIC AND GEOGRAPHIC, MUSEUM CATALOGUES :

The rule for topographic corpora is *I. locus* (+ *auctor* si necessarium).

To distinguish successive or complementary collections of inscriptions from the same city, we propose, after the fashion of papyrologists, to add the author's name after the site name: *I.Cos Paton*. We have chosen to avoid as far as possible using a date as part of the abbreviation, since that can create confusion with the number of the inscription that is then cited.

Our aim is that, in a list of occurrences of a word for example, the reader should understand as soon as possible and unambiguously what are the sources and what their geographical origins. E.g. ἀπροφασίστως : Thuc. I 49, VI 72 ; Plb. I 55, 4 ; Plut. Mor. 64d ; Dion Cassius XXXVIII 39, 5 ; *IG II²* 558, 12 ; *F. Delphes* III 4, 362, 16 ; *I. Thrake Aeg.* 8, 6 ; *I. Délos* 1519, 7 ; *I. Magnesia* 38, 21 ; *I. Sestos* 1, 19 ; *I. Rhamnous* 49, 20 ; *I. Cret.* IV 186, 14 ; *P. Ryl.* 66, 8 ; *P. Oxy.* 3071, 6 ; *P. Apoll.* 72, 3.

We have avoided abbreviating toponyms to the point where the abbreviation becomes cryptic : so *I.Délos* (and not *ID*). We respect the form of the toponym used in the language of the edition concerned : so *I.Callatis* and *I.Kibyra* ; and *I.Cos Paton* and *I.Kos Bosnakis*. But for the convenience of users of keyboards not geared to writing French, we have omitted the accents on capital letters (which are not obligatory in French): so *I.Epidamne* (not *I.Épidamne*). For book titles not written in Latin characters, we have transliterated the toponym into Latin characters or adopted the place's Latin name, putting it in the nominative: so *I.Chersonesos*, *I.Oropos*, *I.Rhamnous*.

When a book contains in its title the names of two cities, we juxtapose the two names with a space between them : *I.Hadrianoi Hadrianeia* (not *I.Hadrianoi-Hadrianeia*, nor *I.Hadrianoi/Hadrianeia*).

It seemed better for the geographic name to follow straight after the prefix *I.*, for example *I.Egypte prose* (not *I.prose Egypte*). The nouns in abbreviated titles begin with a capital letter, in whatever language, except when they are in a subordinate position: *I.Syringes* ; but *I.Portes du désert*. So too with adjectives preceding the noun, *I.Dor. Inseln*.

Apart from the conventional *I.Chr. et I.Jud.*, we have avoided latinisation of a non-Latin title.

In regions or cities where Latin inscriptions are as numerous as Greek, or more numerous, and with a view to the extension of this list to Latin epigraphy, the abbreviation of a corpus which contains predominantly or exclusively Greek inscriptions begins with *IG* : so *IG España Portugal*, *IG France*, *IG Napoli*.

Museum collections: we have normalised to *I. Mus. Burdur*, *I. Mus. Konya*, **except for** *I. British Mus.*

3° PUBLICATIONS CONTAINING BOTH A COLLECTION OF INSCRIPTIONS AND A STUDY; OTHER WORKS

We judged that **publications containing BOTH a historical study AND a geographical corpus of inscriptions** COULD NOT be abbreviated in the simple form ‘ I. ... ’. So we propose to abbreviate Helly, *Gonnoi* and NOT *I. Gonnoi*.

Thus we distinguish the corpus, even when containing a substantial or very substantial commentary, e.g. *I. Claros mémoriaux*, from a historical monograph including a corpus, e.g. Nachtergaeel, *Galates*. Similarly, we distinguish Dubois, *Dialecte arcadien* (grammar and collection of texts, so with author’s name) from *I. dial. Sicile*, which is just a collection of texts, so without author’s name. .

Same principle for *Kleine Schriften* (Holleaux, *Études*) and classic monographs (Robert, *Noms indigènes*).

If the abbreviation includes two authors, we join the two names not by ‘/’ but by a non-breaking hyphen (= Unicode 211) between two non-breaking spaces : Heberdey - Kalinka. Consequence : DO NOT confuse Heberdey - Kalinka [= two authors] and Carrez-Maratray [a single author; just a hyphen].

4° MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

This list does not seek to legislate between the typographic norms of each language or country: so users are free to write, following their own editorial or national traditions, *I. Stratonikeia* or *I. Stratonikeia* or *I. Stratonikeia* or *I. Stratonikeia*. On the other hand, the commission does not favour the form *I. Stratonikeia* (without point).

No more does this list seek to legislate on abbreviations for periodicals. Free choice between those of *DAI*, or *L’Année philologique*, or *AJA*.

This list does not claim to be exhaustive, and so is not a bibliographic guide to alphabetic Greek epigraphy. In particular, certain articles in periodicals are not included which constitute corpuscula for certain cities and can continue to be cited by reference to the periodical.

For place of publication, we have mentioned just one location, the one listed first in the book, in the language used in the book.

Future development of this list: this list will be regularly extended, to include new collections and works of reference, according to the principles here outlined. Future authors of such collections and works can follow here too the example of papyrologists and suggest an abbreviation in their publications ; if necessary, they can consult in advance present or future members of the commission on the choice of an agreed abbreviation.

* This commission, designed to represent as fully and effectively as possible the principle working tools and series of publications concerned with the discipline, consisted of A. Chanotis, T. Corsten, D. Feissel, P.-L. Gatier, K. Hallof, M. Hatzopoulos, S. Orlandi, R. Parker, D. Rousset and C. Schuler.