

**ISic0470**

Bilingual sign advertising engraving of inscriptions

**Language**

Latin and Ancient Greek bilingual

**Type**

advertisement

**Material**

marble

**Object**

tabula

**Editor**

Jonathan Prag

**Principal Contributor**

Jonathan Prag

**Contributors**

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**Autopsy**

2017-07-21

**Last Change**

2020-11-26 - Simona Stoyanova restructured bibliography

**Place of origin (ancient)**

Panhormus

**Place of origin (modern)**

Palermo

**Provenance**

Provenance unknown, first recorded c.1730 in the Museo Salnitriano

**Coordinates**

### **Current Location**

Italy, Sicily, Palermo, Museo Archeologico Regionale Antonino Salinas, inventory 3574

### **Physical Description**

#### **Dimensions**

Height 15.5 cm

Width 24.5 cm

Depth 3 cm

#### **Layout**

#### **Execution**

Engraved

#### **Letter Forms**

Greek text includes lunate sigma and epsilon; extended apex to delta and alpha. Latin text is regular with serifs, open P, closed R.

#### **Letter heights:**

Line 1: 22 mm

Line 2: 20 mm

Line 3: 8 mm

Lines 4-7: 10 mm

#### **Interlineation**

Interlineation line 1 to 2: not measured mm

#### **Text**

#### **Apparatus**

#### **Translation (en)**

Stelai are set out and engraved here for sacred temples together with public works / inscriptions are set out and engraved here for sacred temples together with public works

#### **Commentary**

Although attribution to Palermo remains uncertain, the fact of a bilingual notice, as well as the infelicities in both the Greek and the Latin text have encouraged scholars to accept a Sicilian origin (noting, for example, the

scholiast to Cicero who observed that inhabitants of the island used neither language well!). The nature of the errors, such as cum with the genitive have led some to suggest the text was created by an individual whose primary language was in fact Punic, but the suggestion has not been accepted by all.

### Digital identifiers:

TM 491798

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### Bibliography

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