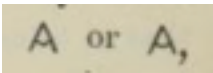
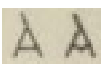
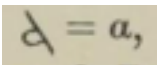








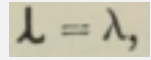


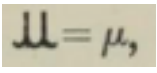





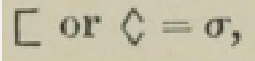

Julia Borczyńska



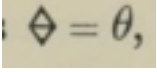


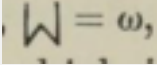

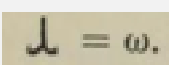

Palaeographical phrasing in exemplary handbooks of Greek and Latin epigraphy

Letters	I. S. Manzella, <i>Mestiere di epigrafista. Guida alla schedatura del materiale epigrafico lapideo</i> , Roma, 1987. (Main features of the hatching of each individual letter of the Latin alphabet)	B.H McLean, <i>An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy of the Hellenistic and Roman Periods from Alexander the Great down to the Reign of Constantine (323 B.C.-A.D. 337)</i> , University of Michigan Press, 2002.	E. S. Roberts, <i>An introduction to Greek epigraphy</i> , CUP, 1887.	A. Buonpane, <i>Manuale di epigrafia latina</i> , Roma, 2009.	S. Reinach, <i>Traité d'épigraphie grecque</i> , Paris, 1885.
Alpha - Α α	<p>Due <i>aste montanti</i> convergenti in un <i>vertice</i>, unite da una <i>traversa</i> (il cui solco è spesso meno pro- fondo). Le varianti di forma corsiva interessano sia il punto di unione delle aste, sia la traversa, che può essere <i>obliqua, verticale, spezzata</i>.</p>	<p>(Α)</p> <p>1) In the third to first centuries B .C., the broken-bar alpha begins to be used alongside</p> <p>A, Α, and Α'</p> <p>2) Elongated form alpha (1st-2nd century)</p>	<p>1) Alpha with the cross-bar bent or curved</p>  <p>(comes in about the same time as the apex writing (2nd BC)</p> <p>2) Alpha with a prolongation upwards of the right-hand stroke</p>  <p>3) Cursive form</p> 	<p>I letteri sono definiti con vocaboli appositi, per lo più desunti dal lessico tipografico (according to S. Manzella)</p>	<p>1) l'A à barre inclinée, s. 208</p> <p>2) l'A avec le jambage de droite dépassant seul la barre, s. 208</p> <p>2. l'A avec la barre brisée</p>

<p>Delta - Δ δ</p>		<p>1) Square form </p> <p>2) Elongated form delta (1st-2nd century)</p>	<p>Delta with a prolongation upwards of the right-hand stroke </p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. forme arrondie 2. formes triangulaire 3. Forme troisième (Δ), s. 190.
<p>Epsilo n - E ε</p>	<p>Un'asta verticale con due <i>bracci</i> (superiore e inferiore) e un tratto intermedio detto <i>cravatta</i></p>	<p>1) Lunate epsilon </p> <p>2) square epsilon </p>	<p>Epsilon with a middle stroke separated from the stem (especially in apex writing) </p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. L'epsilon lunaire  2) l'epsilon ronde  3) La forme polygonale 4) La forme carrée
<p>Lambda - Λ λ</p>		<p>1) Elongated form lambda (1st-2nd century)</p>	<p>1) Lambda with a prolongation upwards of the right-hand stroke </p> <p>2) Cursive form </p>		

<p>Mu - M μ</p>	<p>Quattro aste montanti unite in due vertici superiori (sinistro e destro) e uno inferiore.</p>	<p>1. Cursive form</p> <p>a. Rectangular, with upright hastae (M) splaying out toward the bottom</p>  <p>(1st and 2nd centuries A.D)</p> <p>2) Square form</p>  <p>(1st and 2nd centuries A.D)</p>	<p>1. Cursive form</p> 		
<p>Nu - N v</p>	<p>Due aste verticali unite in due vertici (superiore e inferiore) da un'asta obliqua discendente verso destra.</p>				

<p>Pi - Π π</p>		<p>1) Pi with short right hasta (Terminus antequem: 1st A.D)</p> 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pi avec les deux branches inégale Pi avec les branches égales avec la barre supérieure en saillie
<p>Sigma - Σ σ ς</p>		<p>1) Attic three bar sigma</p>  <p>2) Ionic "four-bar" sigma (ca. 446 B.C)</p>  <p>3) Lunate sigma (uppercase C, lowercase c)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> square or diamond shaped sigma such as 	<p>1) Sigma lunaire (ou ronde)(capitale : C, minuscule : c)</p> <p>2) Sigma à 4 branche, s. 190</p> <p>3) Sigma carré</p>  <p>4. La forme polygonale , s. 210</p> <p>5) Sigma à branches divergentes, s. 208</p>

<p>Theta - Θ θ</p>		<p>1) Round form </p> <p>2) Square form </p>	<p>Diamond shaped theta </p>	<p>1) La forme carrée</p> <p>2) La forme angulaire, s. 185</p> <p>3) La forme ronde</p> <p>4) La forme polygonale</p> <p>5) Theta avec le point du milieu en barre, s. 205</p>
<p>Omega a - Ω ω</p>		<p>Cursive forms (1st and 2nd centuries A.D) </p> <p></p>	<p>1) Square form </p> <p>2) fanciful variations such as </p> <p>3) Cursive form </p>	<p>1. La forme angulaire, s. 207</p> <p>2. L'Ω à branches courbes, s. 208 (ou la forme ronde) </p> <p>3) L'Ω cursif</p> <p>4) La forme lunaire, s. 208</p>



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