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**Shortened bio**: Sandra Muñoz Martínez graduated in Classical Philology at the Universitat de València (2013-2017), with honours in her Final Degree Project. She obtained her master's degree in *Cultures i Llengües de l'Antiguitat* at the Universtat de Barcelona (2017-2018). She is currently a PhD student at the Universitat de Barcelona under the supervision of Javier Velaza Frias (UB) and María Paz de Hoz García-Bellido (UCM). Her doctoral thesis consists of the edition and commentary of the bilingual Greek-Latin *carmina epigraphica* of the Roman West. Muñoz has a pre-doctoral contract (FPI) with the Universitat de Barcelona since 2021.

Currently Vice-President of the Ganimedes Association, Muñoz has participated in countless conferences, both as a speaker (XV Congreso Nacional de la Sociedad Española de Estudios Clásicos) and as an organiser (XVIII Simposi d'Estudis Clàssics de la Secció Catalana de la Sociedad Española de Estudios Clásicos or IX Congreso Nacional Ganimedes). Her publications and contributions cover a wide range of topics, including Greek and Latin epigraphy and Greek tragedy [e.g., Muñoz, S. (2020). Anàlisi i nova proposta d'edició de l'epitafi del nen Èutiques (SEG 31, 846). Sylloge Epigraphica Barcinonensis, 18, 47-66]. She has also participated in various doctoral workshops, such as the Doctoral Workshop on Roman Epigraphy (Casa de Velázquez, Madrid, 20-22/2/2019), Training School of Digitalization of Epigraphical Objects and Computer Tools for the Study of Ancient Languages (Verona, 2-5/9/2019) or, as a speaker, the MAPPOLA Workshop 'Latin Poetry in the Greek East & Greek Poetry in the Latin West' organised by Professor Peter Kruschwitz (25/2/2021). She has recently been accepted as speaker in the carmina epigraphica panel at the prestigious International Congress of Greek and Latin Epigraphy, to be held in Bordeaux in 2022.

**Title:** Being a foreigner and dying in Rome. A study of bilingual metrical epitaphs in Greek and Latin discovered in the *Urbs*.

**Abstract**: Like most capital cities, both modern and ancient, Rome was a heterogeneous city in terms of its population, and epigraphical sources bear witness to this phaenomenon. In this paper, I will focus on a specific kind of inscriptional material: the Greek-Latin bilingual metrical inscriptions (*Carmina Epigraphica Graeca Latinaque*).

Within the *corpus* of this sort of inscriptions discovered in Rome (on which edition the author of this proposal is working on), only six of the fifty-six epigraphs are clearly addressed to foreigners who died in the capital city. These six inscriptions, dated between the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD, provide a very special testimony to the particular way in which the individuals decided to honour a foreign person who died in Rome.

Therefore, my intention is to present these six inscriptions for comparative study. This implies the analysis not only of the common funerary themes in Greek and Latin epigraphy but also the preference of one language over the other in each epigraph (considering the content, the distribution of the texts on the surface, and the size of the

graphs), the function of the language in these epitaphs (metrical and prose parts), and the sort of bilingualism they show (taking into account the origin and social status of the individuals mentioned in the inscriptions). Only through this process will it be possible to conclude why it was decided to honour these foreigners with a bilingual metrical inscription (unusual in the surviving epigraphy), which the compositional trends were in this particular case, and how their foreign status is reflected in these epigraphs which were ordered so as to be placed in Rome.