

C O R I N T H

RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS

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THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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THE INSCRIPTIONS

1926—1950

BY

JOHN HARVEY KENT



THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

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PREFACE

The Greek inscriptions that were found at Corinth prior to the year 1926 have been published by B. D. Meritt (*Corinth*, VIII, i), the Latin texts by A. B. West (*Corinth*, VIII, ii); the present volume continues their work, and contains all the inscriptions that came to light in the Corinth excavations between 1926 and 1950. In these twenty-five years Corinth was the scene of several minor and five major excavations: the Theater (Shear), the Potters' Quarter (Newhall), the Odeion (Broneer), the Asklepieion (De Waele), and largest of all, the Roman Agora (Morgan, Broneer, Davidson, Scranton, Weinberg). Consequently, the number of inscriptions found in the second quarter century of exploration at Corinth is considerably greater than the number found in the first.

My primary aim in editing the texts has been the accurate presentation of primary source material rather than an exhaustive analysis of that material.¹ A full commentary on more than seven hundred texts would clearly be impossible within the covers of a single book of manageable size; therefore I have tried to indicate in my commentary only the principal points of interest and to suggest in some instances lines along which further study of these texts might be continued with profit.

I have, however, taken special pains to present as accurately as I could those facts that could be discovered only by examination of the stones themselves or from the field records of the excavators. This task entailed a complete search through the excavators' note books to discover the precise provenience of each stone. In the comparatively few instances in the commentary where I have indicated a date for the inscription without reference to the contents or the letter forms, that date has been deduced from the context in which the stone was found. But the great majority of the stones were found in disturbed fill, and therefore their provenience means little or nothing. Furthermore, it becomes clear that in the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, and again in the sackings of the city by the Herulians (A. D. 267) and by Alaric (A. D. 395), not only were inscriptions smashed to fragments but the fragments themselves were strewn throughout the city. This is shown by the widely separated provenience of fragments that join together to form a single text; for three of many examples, see Nos. **225**, **247**, and **277**. Nevertheless, for the sake of completeness I have recorded the provenience of every fragment; the nomenclature is that of the sixth edition of *Ancient Corinth: A Guide to the Excavations*.

Not the least part of my work has consisted in a search for joins between more than fifteen hundred fragments. In this task I was greatly helped by Professor Oscar Broneer, who devoted more than a month to the work, and to Mr. George Kachros, for many years chief guard of the

¹ Cf. L. Robert (*Hellenica*, X, 1955, pp. 229f.): "The scholar who prepares a *Corpus* assumes certain obligations. One cannot ask him in every instance to furnish a detailed and pertinent commentary, or to resolve the uncertainties and difficulties of interpretation, or to find correct restorations, or even to avoid always the reproduction of false ones. But he is asked to preserve the texts as completely as possible, and list for each of them the editions that have already been

published. We well know that some slips are possible, even after unremitting work, and that it is difficult not to have *lacunae* in the documentation. But this at least can be asked seriously of him: that he offer his readers a solid foundation, that he treat the materials at his disposal faithfully and critically, and that he present these materials with exactitude. The reader should have the assurance that [the editor's work] can be used without double checking."

Corinth Museum. Part of our reward has been the recovery of such inscriptions as Nos. **54, 102, 127, 131, 146, 152, 170, 177,** and **221** from a number of small isolated pieces, and in several instances we found additional fragments of texts that have already been published. I believe it is safe to say that very few joins indeed have gone undetected.

I have also done my utmost to insure that the dimensions of the stones and the heights of letters have been correctly measured and recorded. I give the maximum dimensions of the stones as measured parallel or at right angles to the lines of the text; in the few cases where my measurements differ slightly from measurements published elsewhere, it may be assumed that the discrepancies have arisen from different methods of measuring. The letter heights are also maximum measurements: for example, I have measured the height of the letter E not from the centers of the top and bottom strokes but from the top edge of the top stroke to the bottom edge of the bottom stroke (apices not included). In the matter of dotted letters my attitude has been conservative; I have dotted every partially preserved letter whenever it is epigraphically possible to read more than one letter. If, for example, a text had read K[^]PIN^o I should have placed a dot below the first omicron, not because there is any doubt about the correct reading, but because theta and omega are both epigraphically possible.

In regard to illustrations, no attempt has been made to reproduce photographs on the same scale; on the contrary, I thought it desirable to show each text on as large a scale as my camera and the printers' plates would permit. It did not seem necessary to include measuring sticks, since the dimensions of each stone are given in the text.

I have tried not to bother too many people in my research, but I nevertheless have contracted a very deep indebtedness to Professor Oscar Broneer, who introduced me to the inscriptions of Corinth, was of the greatest assistance in the search for joins, and who turned over to me preliminary transcripts he had made of nearly five hundred fragments. A meticulous reading of my manuscript by Professor James H. Oliver has saved it from many blemishes. I have been greatly helped also by Mary Folse (Mrs. G. L. Hutchison), the late Mrs. Verna Anderson Broneer, and many others who have contributed to the maintenance of the Corinth inventory of inscriptions. I gratefully acknowledge the financial assistance of a grant-in-aid allocated by the Committee on Research and Creative Activity of Southwestern at Memphis, from funds made available jointly by the Carnegie Foundation and Southwestern. I am most grateful also to the United States Department of State for an appointment in 1949-50 as a Research Fellow under the Fulbright Act, and to the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont for the award of Faculty Summer Research Fellowships.

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ABBREVIATIONS

- A.J.A.* = *American Journal of Archaeology*
A.J.P. = *American Journal of Philology*
B.C.H. = *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique*
Bees = *Corpus der griechisch-christlichen Inschriften von Hellas, I: Die griechisch-christlichen Inschriften des Peloponnes, Lieferung 1: Isthmos-Korinthos*, ed. Nikos A. Bees, Athens, 1941.
B.M.C.Cor. = Barclay V. Head, *British Museum Catalogue of the Coins of Corinth*, London, 1889.
Broughton = T. Robert S. Broughton, *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, New York, 1951–1952.
C.I.L. = *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*
C.P. = *Classical Philology*
Dessau = Hermann Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, 1892–1916.
Ditt. *Syll.*³ = Wilhelm Dittenberger, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*, third edition, Leipzig, 1915–1921.
Edwards = Katherine N. Edwards, *Corinth, Volume VI, The Coins, 1896–1929*, Cambridge, 1933.
Groag = Edmund Groag, *Die Römischen Reichsbeamten von Achaia bis auf Diokletian* (Schriften der Balkankommission, Antiq. Abteilung IX), Vienna, 1939.
Groag² = Edmund Groag, *Die Reichsbeamten von Achaia in spätrömischer Zeit*, Budapest, 1946.
Hesperia = *Hesperia*, Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens.
Hellenica = Louis Robert, *Hellenica: Recueil d'epigraphie de numismatique et d'antiquité grecques*, Paris, 1940–.
H.S.C.P. = *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*
I.G. = *Inscriptiones Graecae consilio et auctoritate Academiae Litterarum Borussiae editae*, Berlin, 1875–.
I.G.R.R. = *Inscriptiones Graecae ad res romanas pertinentes*, ed. René Cagnat: Paris, 1907–1927.
Jeffery = L. H. Jeffery, *The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece*, Oxford, 1961.
J.H.S. = *Journal of Hellenic Studies*
J.R.S. = *Journal of Roman Studies*
Meritt = Benjamin Dean Meritt, *Corinth, Volume VIII, Part I, Greek Inscriptions, 1896–1927*, Cambridge, 1931.
O.G.I.S. = Wilhelm Dittenberger, *Orientis Graeci Inscriptiones Selectae*, Leipzig, 1903–1905.
Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.* = Pauly's *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, neue Bearbeitung, ed. Georg Wissowa et al., Stuttgart, 1894–.
P.I.R. = *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*, ed. E. Klebs, H. Dessau, and P. von Rohden: Berlin, 1897–1898.
*P.I.R.*² = *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*, editio altera, ed. E. Groag and A. Stein, Berlin, 1933–.
Πρακτικά = Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθῆναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας
R.E.G. = *Revue des études grecques*
Roebuck = Carl Roebuck, *Corinth, Volume XIV, The Asklepieion and Lerna*, Princeton, 1951.
S.E.G. = *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*
Speculum = *Speculum: A Journal of Mediaeval Studies*
West = Allan Brown West, *Corinth, Volume VIII, Part II, Latin Inscriptions, 1896–1926*, Cambridge, 1931.

I

INSCRIPTIONS PRIOR TO 44 B.C.

(1-49)

The inscriptions of the Greek period found in the Corinth excavations between 1926 and 1950 are a great disappointment. It was not unexpected that some of them would have been damaged by the many earthquakes Corinth has experienced, as well as by the sack of the city in 146 B.C. But it was scarcely anticipated that only two texts (Nos. **10** and **17**), both of them too brief to yield any information, would survive complete, or that we could count ourselves fortunate if a fragment contains more than one intelligible word. As it is, the inscriptions are tantalizing rather than enlightening, and their original contents are little better than conjecture. Even more disappointing than the condition of the texts is their small number. Corinth herself has yielded only forty-five fragmentary Greek texts during twenty-five years of extensive excavation in the heart of the ancient city, and only an even hundred since the excavations began more than half a century ago. The reason for this small number from the wealthiest city of Greece calls for brief comment.

Many students of Corinth used to hold that inscriptions existed in considerable numbers in the Greek city, and still exist; they had simply not been found. It was pointed out that excavations have been carried down to the Greek level in only a few places, and that much of the city still remains completely unexcavated. As time has passed and excavations have continued, this optimistic hope has gradually faded; as S. Dow¹ points out, the inscriptions are few and fragmentary in those parts of the excavation where the Greek level has been dug up, such as the fountain of Peirene and the Theater, and there is little reason to suppose that our luck will be very much better elsewhere.

A second school of thought believes that there were many inscriptions in the Greek city, but that most of them perished in ancient times. While this view is hard to prove or disprove, it does not seem probable that there was widespread destruction of inscriptions by Mummius and his army, for in that case the fragments and chips ought to have been recovered. Nor does the limekiln seem to be the answer, "since otherwise the comparatively large numbers of Roman inscriptions would not have survived."² There are, however, other ways for inscriptions to disappear. In the century that Corinth lay deserted and much of her territory as well as the supervision of the Isthmian games was taken over by Sikyon, it would be very surprising if the Sikyonians did not use the city as a convenient and ready source of building material. Because of their convenient size and shape, both stelai and stelai bases would be especially liable to any such plundering. Whether or not such was the case can be answered, of course, only by extensive excavations at Sikyon. There also is the possibility that large numbers of Greek inscriptions were re-used by the Roman colonists who in most cases effaced the Greek texts. No. **23** is an example of a text that has survived, and No. **26** is an example

¹ *H.S.C.P.*, LIII, 1942, p. 116.

² *Ibid.*, p. 115.

of a re-used block on which a complete erasure was unsuccessfully attempted; how many attempts were a total success seems impossible to decide.

The third view, ably stated by Dow³, is that until late in the history of the Greek city the Corinthians set up very few public inscriptions. In support of this view it is worth noting in the new texts that, apart from a small piece of uncertain date (No. 13), the earliest inscribed marble fragment found between the years 1926 and 1950 (No. 24) belongs to the second half of the fourth century B.C.; furthermore, the great majority of texts prior to the middle of the fourth century are found on poros architectural blocks. The fifth century, so prolific in inscriptions at Athens, offers only one fragmentary statue base (No. 15), one poros altar (No. 14), one boundary stone (No. 8), five theater seats, and six wall blocks. Since a similar dearth occurs in the inscriptions found prior to 1926, the conclusion seems now almost unavoidable that prior to the Hellenistic period the Corinthians did not set up many public inscriptions in stone. But there were other media available, and even if we rule out bronze on the ground that it would have been too expensive and painted terracotta plaques on the ground that their fragments would still survive, there still remains the possibility of wood. The use of inscribed wooden notice boards is well attested in the Hellenistic period at Delos,⁴ a site where marble inscriptions are numbered by the thousand; therefore it is fully possible that the Corinthians, possibly in order to save expense, made extensive use of inscribed or painted wood, even though their lack of marble could have been overcome by the substitution of some of their excellent local limestones.

The Corinthian inscriptions that antedate the fourth century B.C. have been studied by L. H. Jeffery⁵ who demonstrates convincingly that old-fashioned letter forms continued to be used at Corinth for a longer time than had previously been supposed. Her conclusions are supported by the earliest texts of the present volume, especially by the inscribed seat blocks (Nos. 11, 16, 19, 20) of the Corinthian theater, which dates from the closing years of the fifth century.⁶ It must be admitted, however, that the new texts are too brief and too few to tell us very much, either about their dates or about anything else; furthermore, most of them were found in re-used condition, or in disturbed archaeological contexts, so that their provenience does not help to indicate their approximate age.

1. Pl. 1. Inv. 1394. A large poros block, broken into two pieces, found in the courtyard of a modern house at Hagioi Theodoroi (ancient Krommyon) late in the year 1933, and brought to the Corinth Museum in August, 1934. The block seems to have been used as the top slab of a grave; all original surfaces are preserved and are smooth except the bottom surface, which has been hollowed out to form a shallow rectangular trough. It is not certain whether this trough was cut originally to lighten the weight of the block or whether it dates from a period of re-use.

Height (original), 0.288 m.; width (original), 1.51 m.; thickness (original), 0.737 m. Height of letters, 0.045 m. (O = 0.08 m.).

W. Peek, *Ath.Mitt.*, LIX, 1934, pp. 44-45; *S.E.G.*, XI, 49; Jeffery, p. 131, no. 23, pl. 20.

Πατροκλέος ἰμί

"I belong to Patrokles." The letters, which are carefully cut on one of the long sides of the block, date from the last quarter of the sixth century B.C.

2. Pl. 1. Inv. 1533. A fragment of a Doric column of poros stone, found in the Northwest Stoa in

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 113-119.

⁴ Cf. *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 243, note 3.

⁵ *The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece*, Oxford, 1961, pp. 114-132.

⁶ *Corinth*, II, p. 131.

November, 1934. Broken on all sides and back. The inscription is carved in one of the channels.

Height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.11 m. Height of letters, 0.072 m.

[---]ιπρ[---]

The outer face of the column was covered with a thin layer of the very fine stucco that is characteristic of late sixth century buildings at Corinth. The text was arranged so as to be read lengthwise in the fluting, and was thus at right angles to the eye of the observer when the column was *in situ*. For a similar arrangement in other early inscriptions, cf. E. S. Roberts, *An Introduction to Greek Epigraphy*, Nos. 7, 15, 113b, etc.

3. Pl. 1. Inv. 987, also listed as Corinth KM (Kerameikos) 1. A fragment of a small bronze bowl, found in the Potters' Quarter in April, 1929.

Bowl originally 0.104 m. in diameter and *ca.* 0.04 m. in height; the inscribed piece: height, 0.038 m.; width, 0.093 m. The text is incised on the outer surface of the bowl just below the rim. Height of letters, 0.0015-0.0035 m.

A. E. Newhall, *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, pp. 1-2; A. N. Stillwell, *Corinth*, XV, i, pp. 23, 115; pl. 47, no. 1; *S.E.G.*, XI, 200; Jeffery, p. 132, no. 35, pl. 21.

τᾶς Ἀφροδίτας ἐμί

"I belong to Aphrodite." The context in which the bowl was found shows that the inscription dates either from the last quarter of the sixth century or from the earliest years of the fifth century B.C. Miss Jeffery (*loc. cit.*) dates *ca.* 500-475(?).

4. Pl. 1. Inv. 1978. A fragment of a block of poros stone, found in the west end of the Agora in May, 1938. The original top and bottom edges are partially preserved, but the ends and back are broken off.

Height (original), 0.29 m.; width, 0.50 m.; thickness, 0.36 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

[---]ρτινο[---]

The letters date from the early fifth century B.C.

5. Pl. 1. Inv. 2174, 2175. Fragments of two blocks of poros, found at the village of Hagioi Theodoroi (ancient Krommyon) in May, 1936, and

brought to the museum at Old Corinth. The two fragments have come from the same structure, but there is no join.

a. Inv. 2174. The left end of the block is missing, but portions of the top, bottom, and right sides are preserved, as well as part of the back. The bottom edge has traces of a raised moulding.

Height (original), 0.285 m.; width, 0.723 m.; thickness (original), 0.686 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

[---]ρελμαρο[---]

b. Inv. 2175. The top and bottom edges are preserved; both ends and the back are broken off. The bottom edge has traces of a raised moulding.

Height (original), 0.285 m.; width, 0.46 m.; thickness, 0.54 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

[---]νχινδ[---]

The letters probably date from the early fifth century B.C. The significance of the inscriptions is not clear.

6. Pl. 1. Inv. 2176. A fragment of a block of poros, found at the village of Hagioi Theodoroi (ancient Krommyon) in May, 1936, and brought to the museum at Old Corinth. The original top edge is partially preserved, but all other edges are broken. The block seems to have been re-used, for the back contains a roughly picked concave channel.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.675 m.; thickness, 0.325 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

[---]τφοδιφ

The lettering does not correspond with that of No. 5, and seems to be somewhat later in date.

7. Pl. 2. Inv. 1647. Fragment of a block of poros, place and date of finding not recorded, now in the Museum at Corinth. Part of the original top edge is preserved, and the top side is smooth; other edges and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is badly discolored from burning.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.325 m. Height of letters, 0.057 m.

[---]μαχο[---]

The inscription is engraved on the same kind of material, and in the same alphabet, as No. 6 and therefore probably comes, like Nos. 5 and 6, from Krommyon. Krommyon seems to have

been in Corinthian territory on the border of Megarian territory; cf. Strabo, VIII, 6, 22; Scylax, *Periplus*, 55; Thucydides IV, 42 and 44; Xenophon, *Hellenica*, IV, 4, 13.

8. Pl. 2. Inv. 2184. A small block of brownish gray sandstone, found on the east slope of Acrocorinth near a settlement called Pigadhakia in November, 1934, and now in the Corinth Museum. The bottom of the block is broken off, but all other original edges and sides are preserved; all sides and the back are smooth. The inscribed surface contains a round, shallow hole which antedates the lettering.

Height, 0.353 m.; width, 0.318 m. (original); thickness (original), 0.167 m. (left) – 0.176 m. (right). Height of letters: line 1, 0.071 m.; line 2, 0.05 m. – 0.08 m. (irregular).

ΙΥϜ
δύο

The first line is written retrograde; the second is probably retrograde also. The block appears to have been used as a boundary stone, but the meaning of the text is not apparent, even though it is complete.

9. Pl. 1. Inv. 2242. A poros block, built into the stairway above a Roman drain south of Temple F, found in November, 1946. Parts of the original top, bottom, and rear surfaces are preserved, but both ends are broken off, and the original surfaces have suffered considerable damage.

Height (original), 0.515 m.; width, 1.18 m.; thickness (original), 0.30 m. Height of letters, 0.052 m. (first O and Θ, 0.044 m.; second O, 0.039 m.).

[---]αξη ξστ[ε Ϛ]όριϛθος τ[---]

“--- as long as (?) Corinth ---.” For ξστε = “as long as,” “until,” in the Doric dialect, cf. Buck, *Greek Dialects*³, p. 104, sec. 32, 12.

Although the inscription gives the general impression of an early date, the shapes of epsilon and theta show that the text can scarcely be earlier than the middle of the fifth century B.C. Its first two extant letters contain engraver's errors. They read very clearly Αξ, and it would be possible to consider them as unfinished Μξ or Αξ, were it not for the fact that the second letter, ξ, is an early form of epsilon that is entirely out of place in the same text that contains Η and Ε. A more plausible explanation is that the engraver erroneously cut a lower diag-

onal in the second letter instead of the first letter, and that he intended to carve Ακ.

When this correction is made, the alphabet becomes consistent throughout the text, but unfortunately not enough is preserved to indicate the general sense of the original inscription.

10. Pl. 2. Inv. 952. A rectangular poros block, found in a Byzantine wall north of the Peribolos of Apollo in April, 1929. All original surfaces are preserved, but are somewhat weathered.

Height (original), 0.285 m.; width (original), 0.40 m.; thickness (original), 0.45 m. Height of letters, 0.036–0.041 m.

Καλλι[---]

The text was evidently cut on two or more adjoining blocks. The lettering suggests a date near the middle of the fifth century B.C.

11. Pl. 2. Inv. 2441. A poros block, found on the east side of the cavea of the Theater; recorded in June, 1948. The block is preserved on all sides; the left end has anathyrosis.

Height (original), 0.275 m.; width (original), 0.74 m.; thickness (original), 0.42 m. Height of letters, 0.105 m. R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, p. 110, No. 49.

[Με]γαρεῖς

The block was used as a seat block in the Greek Theater; it was re-used in Roman times as part of the foundation of the Roman Theater cavea, and is still in its re-used position. The lettering is somewhat worn, but clear, and is of interest for its letter forms. The gamma, three-bar sigma, and the rho retain shapes that originated in the sixth century B.C., but the epsilon and iota show that the text can scarcely date before the middle of the fifth century.

12. Pl. 2. Inv. 2434. A block of poros, found in the foundations of the south wall of the west parodos of the Theater; recorded in July, 1948. The stone has been re-used in Roman foundations; its first use is uncertain, but some of the original stucco from its first period of use is still preserved. The right side of the block is original, and probably the bottom side also, but as the stone is still *in situ* it is not possible to examine all the surfaces. Part of the top surface has been re-cut.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.56 m.; thickness not obtainable. Height of letters: Μ = ca. 0.045 m.; Ο = 0.03 m.

[- - -] αμοι [- - -]

The lettering belongs to the third quarter of the fifth century B.C.

13. Pl. 2. Inv. 2239. A fragment of white marble, found in the Southeast Building (Tabularium ?) in March, 1947. Parts of the original smooth left and bottom sides are preserved. The back contains a horizontal cutting and small portions of low relief sculpture, possibly originally part of a moulding.

Height, 0.064 m.; width, 0.091 m.; thickness, 0.064 m. Height of letters: ϕ = 0.026 m.; ο = 0.016 m.

Ϝο[ρινθ - - - -]

The letters are somewhat worn, and not enough is preserved to hazard a date on the basis of the letter forms alone.

14. Pl. 2. Inv. 2443. A poros altar, found in the Central Shops west of the Bema in December, 1946. The altar is badly battered, and in nearly all places the original stucco is destroyed, but apart from surface damage the stone was found intact. The altar has a square dowel hole in the top, and top and bottom mouldings. Its thickness increases slightly from top to bottom.

Height, 0.59 m. Diameters: of top moulding, 0.445 m.; of bottom moulding 0.46 m. Circumference of central shaft: at top, 1.222 m.; at bottom, 1.32 m. Height of letters, 0.041 m.

Ἄντιγέ[ν]ης
Ποτειδᾶνι

“Antigenes (dedicated this) to Poseidon.” During the winter of 1948–49 the altar was thrown down a well in the South Stoa by vandals, and many of the letters of the text were partly or wholly obliterated. The reading given above is taken from a transcript that was made in 1947; the photograph was made in 1950.

15. Pl. 2. Inv. 2127, 2238. Two adjoining fragments of a base of very hard black limestone which resembles basalt. Inv. 2127 was found north of the Bema in October, 1937; Inv. 2238 was found at a depth of *ca.* 10 meters in Well XX of the South Stoa in March, 1947. Parts of the original top side of the base are preserved, and are smoothed and polished; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.052 m.; width, 0.337 m.; thickness, 0.182 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m.

[ὁ δεῖνα Λα]κεδαιμόνιος : ἐπ[όησεν]

The inscription is unusual in several respects. The highly polished black stone is paralleled at Corinth only by No. 39. The letters were first scratched on the inscribed surface, and the scratches served as guide lines for the chisel; in a few places, however, notably with the delta and alpha, the chisel has cut inside the scratches, with the result that the chiselled strokes are paralleled by guide-scratches. The letters appear to belong either to the late fifth or the early fourth century B.C. The punctuation mark of three dots (only two preserved) in vertical alignment suggests that a fifth century date is more probable, but any closer dating than this is hazardous because of the lack of comparative Peloponnesian material from the period.

Not only is the sculptor not identified, but, so far as I have been able to discover, this is the first evidence to come to light for the existence of any Spartan sculptor in the Classical Greek period.

16. Pl. 2. Inv. 2440. A poros seat block of the Greek Theater, found *in situ* west of the eighth aisle of the cavea, in the thirty-fifth row from the orchestra, in March, 1929. The block is complete. On the top surface are notches 0.36 m. apart to mark the seating spaces available to individual spectators.

Height (original), 0.295 m.; width (original), 1.47 m.; thickness (original), 0.36 m. Height of letters, 0.09–0.122 m.

T. L. Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 518; F. J. DeWaele, *Gnomon*, VI, 1930, p. 54; R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, pp. 30–31, fig. 23; *S.E.G.*, XIII, 230.

νίκᾱ νίκᾱ

or

νικῶ νικῶ

The letters are rudely cut on the front surface of the seat block. However, their position and the depth of the strokes show that the cutting of the letters involved not a little physical effort, so that the words can scarcely be the scratchings of some excited spectator. None the less, there can be little doubt that the words refer in some way to theatrical contests; whether they are to be construed as nouns or as verbs is not clear. The letter forms suggest a date close to the end of the fifth century B.C.

17. Pl. 2. Inv. 2438. A re-used poros block, found upside down in the Roman foundations of the

lower western section of the Theater cavea; recorded in May, 1948. All original sides are partially preserved, with the possible exception of the right end, which can not be examined completely because the block remains *in situ*.

Height (original), 0.265 m.; width (probably original), 0.82 m.; thickness (original), 0.41 m. Height of letters: Γ = 0.125 m.; Ο = 0.103 m.; Ν = 0.15 m. Height of the top margin, 0.06 m.

R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, p. 110, No. 46.

[- - - -] κ γ ο ν [- - - -]

The left half of the first letter, which may have been either kappa or chi, was carved on an adjacent block which is now lost. Possibly we should restore [ἐ]κ γ ο ν [ος], *vel sim*.

18. Pl. 2. Inv. 2439. A fragment of a re-used poros block, found upside down in the Roman foundations of the lower west area of the Theater cavea; recorded in May, 1948. The left end has anathyrosis and is slightly convex; all other original sides are partially preserved except the right of the block, which has been broken off.

Height (original) 0.27 m.; width, more than 0.70 m. (exact distance not ascertainable, as the stone remains *in situ*); thickness (original), 0.42 m. Height of letters, 0.102 m. (Λ = 0.083 m.). Height of top margin, 0.025 m.

R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, p. 110, No. 47.

[- - - -] ε λ ε [- - - -]

The text seems to be contemporary with No. 17, in which the shape of gamma is Γ. Hence in this inscription Λ is to be read as lambda, thus showing that the text is to be dated near the beginning of the fourth century B.C.

19. Pl. 2. Inv. 2435, 2437. Two inscribed poros seat blocks from the Greek Theater, both of them re-used in the Roman reconstruction of the Theater.

a. Inv. 2435, found upside down in the Roman foundations of the lower cavea at the western side; recorded in May, 1948. The left corner of the block is broken off, but otherwise the stone seems intact except for minor damage to the surfaces.

Height (original), 0.265 m.; width (probably original), 0.75 m.; thickness (original), 0.37 m. Height of letters, 0.098 m. Height of top margin, 0.032 m.

b. Inv. 2437, found in the foundations of the south wall of the west parodos of the Roman Theater in April, 1929. Apart from minor

damage to the surfaces, the block appears to be intact, except that the original rear surface may be partly cut away.

Height (original), 0.295 m.; width (original), 1.15 m.; thickness (probably original), 0.42 m. Height of letters, 0.098 m. (P = 0.11 m.). Height of top margin, 0.032 m.

T. L. Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, pp. 521-522; F. J. DeWaele, *Gnomon*, VI, 1930, p. 53; R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, p. 110, Nos. 44, 45, fig. 86; *S.E.G.*, XIII, 230; Jeffery, p. 132, no. 39, pl. 21.

a [- - - -] ο υ κ α ι [- - - -]

b [- - - -] ι κ ο ρ ρ α ν [- - - -]

There can be little doubt that the two texts belong to the same original inscription; the letters of both blocks are identical in size and style, the top margins correspond exactly, and the material and original function of both blocks are the same. Thus the interpretation of the text of block *b* once proposed by Shear now seems improbable; but until it can be decided whether we should read the genitive plural κορρᾶν or the accusative singular κόρραν the significance of the text will remain obscure. The letter forms, being similar to those of Nos. 17 and 18, suggest a date in the early years of the fourth century.

20. Inv. 2447. A poros seat block, re-used upside down in the foundations of the north wall of the west parodos of the Theater. Found in May, 1948. All original sides are partly preserved, but it is not possible at present to examine all of the end, back, and bottom surfaces.

Height (original), 0.295 m.; width (original), 1.425 m.; thickness (original), 0.40 m. Height of letters, 0.09-0.094 m. Height of top margin, 0.045 m.

R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, pp. 109, 110, No. 43.

[- - - -] ι σ τ ι α ι ω τ ο υ [- - - -]

The final letter is very uncertain, as the inscribed surface is deeply pitted in this letter space. The lettering is very similar in style to that of No. 19, but the heights of the letters and of the top margin show that the two inscriptions do not belong together. A possible reading is [- - -] 'ιστιαίω τὸν [- - -], "of Histiaios" or "to Histiaios." The position of the block makes a good photograph impossible; Stillwell (*Corinth*, II, p. 56, fig. 49, a) shows the best that can be done.

21. Pls. 3, 61. Inv. 2205. A large rectangular block of poros, found in the Northwest Shops in April, 1904. All original surfaces of the block are partially preserved, but all are very badly weathered, and the stone is cracked into two large pieces and many small fragments on the top front edge.

Height (original), 0.61 m.; width (original), 1.50 m.; thickness (original), 0.61 m. Height of letters, 0.05 m.

[-----]κϛ[. .]![.]χημην
[---]κϛ[. . .]!!!

The block was re-used in Roman times in the south wall of Shop IX of the Northwest Shops, where it was unearthed in the excavations of 1904 and was left *in situ*. The original inscribed surface had a heavy coat of fine stucco which has now largely disappeared. So badly is the inscribed surface weathered that the inscription was exposed to the full view of archaeologists and visitors for thirty-five years before it was first observed, in December, 1939. The lettering suggests a date near the middle of the fourth century B.C.

22. Pl. 3. Inv. 2236. Four adjoining fragments of a white limestone base found in Well XV of the South Stoa in November, 1946. Parts of the original smooth top surface are preserved; the other sides and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is lightly picked.

Height, 0.078 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.17 m. Height of letters, 0.027 m. (O = 0.021 m.).

[-----]σιοκϛ[-----]
[---]ϛστ[-----]

The letters are cut in the stoichedon style. In line 1, the stone is preserved in such a way as to show that the letter that preceded sigma was either gamma, iota, rho, tau, or upsilon. The letter following sigma was probably iota, though it may have been gamma; the un-inscribed surface to the left of the top of the hasta shows that the letter cannot have been tau.

The text dates from the first half of the fourth century B.C., and is the third example of true stoichedon to be found at Corinth (for the first two, cf. Meritt, Nos. 57 and 221; S. Dow, *H.S.C.P.*, LIII, 1942, p. 107).

23. Pls. 3, 61. Inv. 431, 1896, 2150. Two adjoining blocks of dark gray limestone, found in the west

end of the Agora during the campaigns of 1907 and 1937-1938. The blocks originally formed part of the top course of a pedestal which contained a bronze statue; at the present time they are located in the Corinth excavations on top of the Triglyph Wall. Both blocks were re-used at least twice in Roman times, as is shown by double sets of clamp and dowel cuttings. Parts of all the original surfaces are preserved except the back surfaces; these rear surfaces, which are finely picked, contain the Roman numerals VIII and VIII, and thus may not be the original Greek backs.

Height (original), 0.31 m.; width (original), 1.86 m.; thickness, 0.905 m. Height of letters, 0.025 m.

K. K. Smith, *A.J.A.*, XXIII, 1919, pp. 362-372 (Inv. 431 only); B. D. Meritt, *Corinth*, VIII, i, no. 23 (Inv. 431 only); J. H. Kent, *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 9-18, pl. 2; L. Robert, *R.E.G.*, LXVI, 1953, p. 136, No. 69; *S.E.G.*, XI, p. 217, No. 126a.

[Κορίνθιοι Συρακούσιοι Σικελ]ιώται Κο[ρκυ]-
ραϊο[ι 'Α]πο[λ]λω[νι]ᾶται Λευκάδιοι
[.....²¹..... τῶν] πολεμίων
ἄ[ν]έθηκαν.

[Ταῖδε πόλεις νομίζουσαι τὸν] κτιστῆρα
Κόρινθον

[.....²⁴.....] χρησάμεναι

5. [.....¹⁹..... ἔλευ]θερίας ἐπέβησαν
[τῶν Καρχηδονίων⁹.....] τάδε.

“[Corinthians, Syracusans, Sicilian Greeks,] Coreyreans, Apollonians, [Leukadians] set up [to Poseidon(?) these trophies (?)] of their enemies.

[These cities, who revered] Korinthos as their founder and who experienced [-----] trod the path of freedom [and dedicated(?)] this booty (?) [of the Carthaginians].”

The inscription comes from a monument set up in Corinth to celebrate the victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians at the Krimesos river in Sicily in the year 341 B.C. (cf. Plutarch, *Timoleon*, XXIX, 2-3; Diodoros, XVI, 80, 6). The first line contained the ethnics of the victorious contingents who took part in the battle, and lines 3-6 now prove to have been, as was long suspected, two elegiac couplets. Their general theme seems to have been the common victory shared by Corinth and her former colonies. The original monument consisted of four adjacent limestone blocks which supported a standing bronze figure greater than life size. In spite of a mild protest by Robert

(*loc. cit.*), I still believe it very probable that the figure was a statue of Poseidon, possibly by the sculptor Lysippos.

However, my restorations suggested originally *exempli gratia* in *Hesperia* (*loc. cit.*) have proved to be overly optimistic. Line 3 contained a grammatical *lapsus*, and Robert has pointed out that the form Ἀπολλώνιοι in line 1 is unsatisfactory. This in turn makes it much less certain that the name of Timoleon appeared in the second line; as opposed to [τοὶ μετὰ Τιμολέοντος ἀπὸ τῶν], *vel sim.*, it would at least be equally possible epigraphically to restore [Ποτειδᾶνι τροπαιῖα τῶν] πολεμίων. With so much of the text missing and with many different restorations possible, the original contents of the first line only seem reasonably certain, for we have literary evidence for all those who partook in the battle at the Krimesos (except for the Apollonians), and the length of the line corresponds satisfactorily to the probable original width of the pedestal. For further details concerning the monument, see *Hesperia*, XXI, 1952, pp. 9–18.

24. Pl. 3. Inv. 2203 (= Sculpture Inv. 2325). A fragment of a white marble votive relief, found in a wall of St. John's church in April, 1937. Parts of the top, bottom, and left edges are preserved; the back is roughly picked. A sunken center panel depicts in low relief a man, woman and two children facing towards the right and standing in an attitude of mourning. The left border consists of an anta, on top of which is carved a horizontal architrave.

Height (original), 0.25 m.; width, 0.167 m.; thickness (original), 0.158 m. Height of letters, 0.004 m.

[Κ]ηφιόδω[ρος - - - -]

The text is carved on the horizontal architrave. The lettering belongs to the fourth century B.C.

25. Pl. 3. Inv. 2235. A fragment of blue marble streaked with white, found in Well XV of the South Stoa in November, 1946. Broken on all sides and back. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.046 m.; width, 0.087 m.; thickness, 0.112 m. Height of letters, 0.013 m.

[- - -]νεστρ[- - -]

The lettering belongs to the fourth century B.C. Possibly [Με]νέστρ[ατος] or some similar proper name should be restored.

26. Pl. 3. Inv. 1729. Two adjoining fragments of a gray marble block re-used as a statue base in the Roman period, but retaining traces of an original Greek inscription. For the physical description of the block, see No. 237.

[- - - -]λιθηνιη[- - - -]

The text, seen just above line 5 of No. 237 (i.e. line 2 of the photograph, Pl. 3), is all that remains legible after an erasure made in the second century after Christ. The lettering suggests that the Greek text dates from the second half of the fourth century B.C.

27. Pl. 3. Inv. 958. A fragment of a coarse-grained white marble slab, found south of the North Shops in July, 1929. The original top edge is partially preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.008 m.

[- - - εὐερ]γέτας ἐνε[δείξατο (?) - - -]
[- - - - σ]θαί μάρτυ[ρας - - - - -]
[- - - ἐπιμ]ελητᾶ θε[- - - - -]
[- - - - -]σας τὸν [- - - - -]

The fragment, probably from the late fourth century B.C., appears to have come from an honorary decree, but no further deductions seem possible on the basis of the preserved text.

28. Pl. 3. Inv. 1243. A statue base of blue marble, found in Well VII of the South Stoa in June, 1933. The base is complete except for the right end, which is broken off. In the top of the block are cuttings for the feet of a bronze statue; along the edges of the top surface is a raised band, 0.055 m. wide. Two horizontal guide lines, 0.013 m. apart, have been scratched on the inscribed surface for each line of text.

Height (original), 0.15 m.; width, 0.38 m.; thickness (original), 0.36 m. Height of letters, 0.013 m. Interlinear space, 0.012 m.

O. Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 562.

Δαμαίνετον [τοῦ δαίνοιο]
 Δαμῶ ἀ μᾶτ[ηρ ἀνέθηκεν]

“Damainetos [the son of ---]. Damo his mother [erected (this monument)].” The lettering appears to be from the late fourth century B.C. A certain Damainetos son of Damonidas is mentioned in a fourth century Corinthian military list (Meritt, No. 11, line 8; cf. S. Dow, *H.S.C.P.*, LIII, 1942, pp. 90–106; W. Wallace, *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 119, note 14; *S.E.G.*, XI, 60), but whether he was the same man as the Damainetos mentioned here is uncertain.

29. Pl. 3. Inv. 1956. A fragment of white marble, found in a late wall in the Central Shops in May, 1938. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.128 m.; width, 0.255 m.; thickness, 0.145 m. Height of letters, 0.026 m.

 [- - -]χῆδα[- - -]

The letters are shallow and rather poorly cut, but their shapes and spacing show that they have come from a monument of the late fourth or early third century B.C. The most probable restoration seems to be a proper name; e.g., [Ἄρ]χῆδα[μος].

30. Pl. 3. Inv. 1995. A fragment of white marble, found in a wall of the south wing of St. John's Church in Old Corinth in June, 1938. The fragment is irregular in shape, having come from an original column drum recut for use as an anta base. The inscription was engraved in one of the vertical channels. Both ends of the text are broken and most of the top line has been cut off.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.305 m.; thickness, 0.152 m. Height of letters, 0.017 m.

[- - -]ἄσιππ[- - - - -]
 [- - -]γυμνασιᾶ[ρχης - - -]

The letter forms date the fragment in the early third century B.C. Only the bottom strokes of the letters of the first line are preserved, and none of the letters is certain. They seem to have been part of a name such as [Ἄγ]ἄσιππ[ος], [Δαμ]ἄσιππ[ος], etc.

31. Pl. 3. Inv. 2247. A fragment of a base of white limestone, found in Well XIII in the South Stoa in January, 1947. Part of the original smooth

top is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface, and show that the original text consisted of two lines only.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.204 m.; thickness, 0.113 m. Height of letters, 0.012 m.

[- - - -]αγησι[- - -]
 [- - - -]ηρ ἀνέ[θηκεν].

The text was apparently similar in content to that of No. 28, but the lettering seems to be slightly later.

32. Pl. 4. Inv. 2025. The bottom portion of a white marble pedestal, found in the Central Shops in March, 1938. Parts of both original sides and the bottom of the base are preserved; the top and back surfaces and the lower left front corner are missing. There are horizontal mouldings above the top line of the preserved text.

Height, 0.195 m.; width (original), 0.296 m.; thickness, 0.162 m. Height of letters; 0.015 m.

[. . α]ς Λυκολέοντος
 [σουστ]ρατεύσας

“[- - -] the son of Lykoleon, who served in the expedition with (him), (erected this monument).” The pedestal was apparently dedicated to a comrade whose name was engraved on a moulding which crowned the shaft; the extant bottom portion of the shaft records the dedicator. His name seems to have contained only four letters (at most, five), and the stone is preserved in such a way as to show that an alpha, delta, or lambda preceded the final sigma. The lettering appears to belong to the early third century B.C.

33. Pl. 4. Inv. 2288. Eleven fragments of a slab of white marble, found in the Theater in 1926 and 1927. The slab had a smooth back, and tapered in thickness from top to bottom, the maximum preserved thickness being 0.046 m. and the minimum 0.039 m. The text consisted of a list of names arranged in two columns.

The height of the letters is 0.013 m. throughout (O, Ω = 0.01 m.). The fragments join to form seven groups.

a. Two adjoining fragments. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.173 m.; thickness, 0.046 m. (top left) – 0.042 m. (bottom right).

b. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.083 m.; thickness, 0.043 m.

c. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.067 m.; width, 0.116 m.; thickness, 0.044 m. (top) – 0.042 m. (bottom).

d. Two adjoining fragments. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.163 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.043 m. (top) – 0.041 m. (bottom).

e. Two adjoining fragments. Part of the original right side is preserved.

Height, 0.197 m.; width, 0.173 m.; thickness, 0.041.

f. Two adjoining fragments. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.142 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.041 m.

g. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.083 m.; width, 0.083 m.; thickness, 0.041 m. (top) – 0.039 m. (bottom).

COLUMN I

lines missing

a Ἐχ[-----]
 Ἄρισ[-----]
 Φιλίπ[-----]
 Ἀγάθω[ν-----]
 5 Ἀγαθοκλ[ῆς-----]
 Αὐτόβιος Επ[-----]
 Δεινιππίδας [-----]
 [...]εκράτης [-----]
 [...]ος Ἄρισ[τοξ]εῖνο[υ] b
 10 [Διον]υσόδωρ[ος Ἀ]μύντ[εως]
 [...]οκράτη[ς Σω]σθέν[ου]
 [.....]π[.....]χερ[-----]
 [-----]δε[-----]

lines missing

[-----]ξος] f
 [-----]ς

COLUMN II

lines missing

c [---]σειμο[-----]
 [---]νης Διον[υσ-----]
 [---]ῆς Τιμ[-----]

lines missing

d [---]ξεν[-----]
 [---]ιος Σο[-----]
 [...]στρατος [-----]
 [...]λης Τιμαν[-----]
 5 [...]υσιος Ζωπύ[ρου]
 [...]στρατος Λα[-----]
 [...]ονας Ανδ[-----]
 [.....]πιάδας [-----]
 [---]ῆς [-----]

lines missing

[-----]νο[.] e
 [-----]ος
 [-----]ρου
 [-----]ου
 5 Μι[-----]ου
 f Ἀντιφάνη[ς Κλε]ανδρίδα
 Κηφισόδωρο[ς Κη]φισοδώρου
 Παντάρκη[ς Παν]τάρκεος e
 Σωσίας [-----]
 10 Βοῖσκ[ος-----]
 Δαμ[-----]

COLUMN I

lines missing

g [---] φ [-----]
 [---]ς Πολ[-----]
 [---]νικος [-----]
 [---]ατης [-----]

lines missing

COLUMN II

lines missing

The fragments can be assigned to their relative vertical positions by reason of the varying thickness of the original slab. However, except in the case of fragments *e* + *f* there is no positive assurance in which column each fragment belongs. Fragment *g* may be put in either column; if fragments *a* + *b* be put in the right hand column, fragments *c* and *d* must be assigned to the left.

The extant text preserves the complete or partial names and patronymics of thirty-eight men, but there is nothing to show whether the names are part of an ephebic list, a casualty list, or some other kind of record. Restorations in the text given above are confined to those that are reasonably certain. In fragment *a*, line 8, it is possible to restore [Ἄρχ]εκράτης, [Μεν]εκράτης, or [Φερ]εκράτης. In fragment *d*, lines 3–6 four letters seem to be missing from the beginning of each name. None of the individuals named is recognizable from outside sources.

The shapes of the letters suggest a date not far from the middle of the third century B.C.

34. Pl. 4. Inv. 1024. A fragment of a relief of white marble found on the site of the Corinth Museum in April, 1931. Parts of the original top and right sides and the original back are preserved. Of the relief, which is too poorly preserved to yield much information by way of stylistic analysis, there remain the upper part of a bearded figure, possibly reclining on a couch, and a second figure, apparently a female, approaching from the left with some votive object in her hand.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness (original), 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.014 m.

S.E.G., XI, 126.

[Ζ]ευσίππωι

“To Zeuxippos.” The dedication, which is engraved on the epistyle above the relief, may possibly refer to the legendary king of Sikyon mentioned by Pausanias (II, 6, 7); cf. O. Broneer, *Hesperia*, XI, 1942, pp. 136–138. The lettering suggests a date late in the third century B.C.

35. Pl. 3. Inv. 1975. A fragment of blue marble, found in the west end of the Agora in April, 1938. Part of the original top surface is preserved and is smooth; all other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.052 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.148 m. Height of letters, 0.022 m.

[---]σθεφαν[---]

The fragment probably comes from the top front edge of a statue base.

36. Pl. 4. Inv. 2160. A fragment of a white marble grave stele whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Parts of the original left and top sides are preserved. The stele had a sunken panel in the center which probably contained a low relief. To the left, part of an anta is preserved, above which is the representation of an epistyle and cornice. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness (original): maximum, 0.063 m.; of sunken panel, 0.05 m.

Δαμο[---]

The lettering is cut along the epistyle panel above the relief, and belongs to the third century B.C.

37. Pl. 4. Inv. 1315. A fragment of Naxian marble, found in a modern wall above the east end of the

The wording in line 1 is similar to that of *I.G.*, II², 1132, line 80; lines 2–3 are partially restored from *I.G.*, II², 1134, line 69; line 5 resembles closely *I.G.*, II², 1132, line 43.

The whole tone of the fragmentary text is strongly reminiscent of the famous controversy between the Athenian and the Isthmian guilds of Dionysiac artists, which began in 134 B.C. and was finally carried to the Senate at Rome before being settled in 112 B.C. This controversy has been fully discussed by G. Daux (*Delphes au II^e et I^{er} siècle*, pp. 356–372); for the texts, see Ditt. *Syll.*³, 690, 692, 704, 705. The references to the Romans in line 3 and the Senate in line 4 suggest strongly that our fragment preserves part of the Isthmian version of this controversy (the text is not a duplicate of any found at Athens or Delphi); furthermore the τὰ τίμια of line 6 could possibly refer to the fine imposed by C. Cornelius Sisenna (Ditt. *Syll.*³, 705, lines 12, 39). On the other hand, there remains the objection that the whole litigation of 134–112 B.C. postdates the destruction of Corinth by Mummius.

Since it does not seem plausible either that the inscription was originally set up elsewhere (e.g. Isthmia, Sikyon) and was transferred to Corinth in Roman times, or that the Isthmians set up the inscription in a deserted city, the best conclusion seems to be that the fragment refers, not to the controversy of 134–112 B.C., but to a similar dispute that occurred prior to 146 B.C. and probably not long after the “Freedom of Greece” was proclaimed by Flamininus at the Isthmian games of 196 B.C. This conclusion receives some support from the style of lettering; the neat spacing of the lines along with the clumsy strokes, varying heights of individual letters, the small omicron and extended feet of omega are characteristic of a style in vogue near the beginning of the second century B.C.

41. Pl. 5. Inv. 2294. A fragment of a slab of white marble, found in the cavea of the Theater in May, 1926. Parts of the original left and bottom sides are preserved; the bottom side contains a circular hole for a metal pin. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.198 m.; width, 0.194 m.; thickness (original), 0.049 m. Height of letters, 0.018 m.

Θεόδοτος [-----]

The fragment seems to be part of a grave plaque. The lettering suggests a date in the second century B.C.

42. Pl. 6. Inv. 1206. Part of a white marble table re-used for a gaming board, found in the well of Shop V of the South Stoa in May, 1933. The bottom side of the slab is partially preserved, and is smooth and polished. The other sides are broken. The back is lightly picked except for a narrow smooth band along the bottom edge, and a broad vertical band at the right (behind the left of the inscribed face).

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.41 m.; thickness (original), 0.077 m. Height of letters, 0.006 m.

O. Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, pp. 563, 564; *S.E.G.*, XI, 188; Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, *The South Stoa*, p. 64, pl. 15, 1.

Lower left: Διὸς Βουλῆος
Lower right: Δαμ[άτρος -----]
 ην [-----]

The board has five parallel lines incised at the upper edge of the slab, and various single letters at various places (Δ, Τ, Χ, Η, Λ) to assist players in the game of πέντε γραμμαί (cf. Lamer in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s.v. *Lusoria Tabula*, cols. 1970 ff.). At the lower left and lower right corners are two inscriptions that appear to belong to the second century B.C. However, the broad vertical band on the rear surface of the slab shows that the name of Zeus Bouleus was carved at the lower left and the name of Demeter was in the lower center of the original slab. It is therefore probable that the name of a third divinity was engraved on the lost portion of the slab at the lower right.

This third divinity was almost certainly Kore. The only other known instance of a Zeus Bouleus comes from Mykonos (ca. 200 B.C.), where he, Demeter, and Kore were worshipped jointly in a festival held on the tenth day of Lenaion (= January); cf. Ditt. *Syll.*³, 1024, lines 15–23. At near-by Delos sacrifices were offered to Demeter and Zeus Eubouleus (*I.G.*, XI, 2, 287, A, line 69; *Inscr. de Délos*, 290, lines 88, 90–91), while at Naxos there has been found a dedication to Demeter, Kore, Zeus Eubouleus, and Baubo (*J.H.S.*, LXXI, 1951, p. 250). It is therefore probable that the present inscription was associated with religious observances. The text antedates by several centuries the use of the slab as a gaming board, whose lines and isolated

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letters are crudely scratched in the inscribed surface.

43. Pl. 5. Inv. 1073. A fragment of white marble, brought to the Corinth Museum by a villager from outside the excavations in January, 1931. Broken on all sides. The back, though very rough, may be original.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (possibly original), 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.011 m.

[- - -]ς ἱερεὺς γε[- - -]

The letters belong to the second century B.C.

44. Pl. 5. Inv. 1225. Part of a statue base of white marble, found in the west end of the South Stoa in May, 1931. The original top, bottom, and left sides are partially preserved, but the right and back are broken off. The inscribed face is divided into four fasciae, the lower two of which carry the text.

Height, 0.20 m. (original); width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.03 m.; line 2, 0.036 m.

Πρῖμος ἐ[ποίησε]
Πηρεύ[ς]

For the word order, cf. E. Löwy, *Inschriften d. griech. Bildhauer*, p. 388, No. 135d. Apart from this text, the sculptor Primos is completely unknown. The letters belong to the second century B.C.

45. Pl. 5. Inv. 1625. A fragment of a gray marble pedestal with a surmounting pediment, found near Temple J in May, 1935. A small portion of the original top surface above the raking cornice is preserved, and is lightly picked. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.198 m.; thickness: including the pediment moulding, 0.125 m.; measuring from the inscribed surface, 0.102 m. Height of letters, 0.006 m.

[Ἐπειδὴ ὁ δεῖνα τοῦ δεῖνος] Θεσπιε[ύς - - - -]
[- - - - -] ἰχο[- - - -]

The small letters with their characteristic apices belong near the middle of the second century B.C. By calculating from the pediment angles the approximate position of the left edge of the stone, it appears that the number of letters that have been lost from the left end of line 1 is between seventeen and twenty-three.

The text seems to have consisted of a proxeny decree; if so, it is the third example of such a decree to be found at Corinth, the second being No. 37 (for the first, cf. Meritt, No. 3).

46. Pl. 6. Inv. 764, 943. Two fragments of blue marble, not adjoining.

a. Inv. 764 (= Meritt, No. 6), found west of the Lechaion Road in July, 1925. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.087 m.; thickness, 0.072 m. Height of letters, 0.007 m.

b. Inv. 943, found north of the Temple of Apollo in July, 1929. Part of the original left edge is preserved.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.095 m. Height of letters, 0.007 m.

a [- - - οἵτινες τήν τε ἐπιδημίαν καὶ ἀνα-
στροφὴν ἐποι[ή]σαντο ἄ[ξιως αὐτῶν τε κα]
τῆς ἔξαποστειλάσης πόλεως - - - - -]

[- - - - - τῶν δὲ δι-
κῶν τὰς μὲν] διέκριναν ἀκολ[ούθως τοῖς
νόμοις (?) τὰς δὲ συνέλυσαν - - - - -]

[- - - - - ὅπως οὖν ὁ δῆμος
τῶν (?) Ἄργ[ε]ίων φαίνεται [χάριτας κα-
ταξίας ἀπονέμων - - - - -]

[- - - - -]
ἢ πρὸς Ἄ[ργος] (?) - - - - -]

b [- - - πρόσδοτον πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν
δῆμον πρῶτοις] μετὰ τὰ ἱε[ρά] - - - - -]

καὶ αἱ δεδομ[έ]να[ι] [τιμαὶ (?) - - - - -]
- - - - - ὑπάρχειν δὲ τοῖς τε δικασ-]

ταῖς καὶ γραμματε[ῖ] αὐτῶν καὶ τοῖς ἐκγόνοις
(?) - - - - - τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐπὶ τῇ ἄ-]

ναγραφῇ εἶναι το[ῦ]το τὸ ψήφισμα ἀνα-
γράψαι εἰς στήλην λιθίνην - - - καὶ στή-]

5 [λη] ν ἀναθεῖν[αι] - - - - -]
- - - - -]

“[- - - who] conducted [both their arrival and
their departure in a manner] worthy [of them-
selves and of the city that had sent them - - - -
- - - some of their cases] they judged in accord-
ance with [the laws (?), others they reconciled
by arbitration - - - - -]. In order that the
free citizens of Argos (?)] may appear [to render

fitting thanks --- (for their services) ---] to Argos(?) [---, be it resolved --- (to grant them various honors) --- and the right to enter first into the council and the assembly] after the sacred business has been finished [-----] and the [honors(?)] that have been given [----- and to grant] to the judges and their secretary [and their descendants(?) --- (various privileges) ---. Be it further resolved that ---] are assigned to draw up this decree, [and that this decree is to be inscribed on a stone slab ---] and the slab is to be set up [--- (in a designated spot) -----]."

The opinion of A. M. Woodward (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 143) that fragment *a* is "dicastic" is now confirmed by the discovery of the second fragment, which contains part of the closing formulae of a decree honoring members of an arbitration board. The restorations in fragment *a* were suggested by Woodward *exempli gratia*; the restorations in fragment *b* consist of equally familiar phrases. Cf. *I.G.*, VII, 4130; XI, 4, 716; Ditt. *Syll.*³, 278, line 10; 426, line 29 (αἱ τιμαὶ αἱ διδόμεναι); etc.

47. Pl. 5. Inv. 1228, 1564. Fragments of two blocks of gray limestone, originally part of a statue pedestal. The upper block, on which the statue was placed, was found in 1935 in the east end of the South Stoa; the lower block was discovered in May, 1933, in Roman Room D of the South Stoa.

a. Inv. 1564. Part of the upper block. The original left edge and the height are preserved; the right side and back are broken off.

Height, 0.25 m. (original); width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.29 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m.

b. Inv. 1228. Part of the lower block. At the top and bottom of the block, whose original left edge and height are preserved, are horizontal mouldings. Part of the original right side is also preserved, but the right front corner is broken off.

Height, 0.60 m. (original); width, 0.60 m. (original); thickness, 0.56 m. Height of letters, 0.025 m.

O. Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 569; *S.E.G.*, XI, 131.

a Ἐπιτιμίδας [-----]
 τα Ἐρμοκράτε[-----]
 τη καὶ Φιλήτιον[-----]
b Ξενοφίλος [καὶ Στράτων]
 ἐποίησα[ν]

The upper fragment contains part of the dedicatory inscription. Epitimidias seems to have been the donor of the monument; Hermokrates may have been his father, or may have been the person to whom the monument was dedicated. The name Φιλήτιος or Φιλητίων in line 3 is otherwise unknown.

The lower block contained the names of the sculptors; the restoration of the text is virtually certain. Xenophilos and Straton were two Argive sculptors who usually worked together, and the plural ἐποίησα[ν] as well as the spacing of the text shows that the names of both men were given in line 1. Pausanias (II, 23, 4) mentions statues of Asklepios and Hygieia made by Xenophilos and Straton at Argos, and their names have been found on statue bases at Epidauros (*I.G.*, IV², 231), Merbaka (*I.G.*, IV, 657), Kleonai (*I.G.*, IV, 489), Sikyon (Ἑλληνικά, X, 1937-38, p. 16; *I.G.*, IV, 430-431), and Delphi (*Klio*, XV, 1918, p. 55, No. 77). The Delphic text, dated by Pomtow between 130 and 80 B.C., reads Ξενοφίλος Στράτωνος καὶ Στράτων Ξενοφίλου Ἀργεῖοι ἐποίησαν.

The present inscription, which constitutes our only evidence for the activity of Xenophilos and Straton at Corinth, is important in that it enables us to date their careers more accurately than hitherto. Their work has previously been dated, on the basis of letter forms, as early as the third century B.C. (Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner, *Numismatic Commentary on Pausanias*, p. 41) and as late as the first century after Christ (Fraenkel, commentary on *I.G.*, IV, 489; Orlandos, Ἑλληνικά, *loc. cit.*). Pomtow's date, 130-80 B.C., has received the approval of Hiller (commentary on *I.G.*, IV², 231) and of J. Marcadé (*B.C.H.*, LXXIII, 1949, pp. 141-142), who argues that Xenophilos was the son, and Straton the grandson, of a certain Straton son of Straton who died in the siege of Corinth by Mummius (*I.G.*, IV², 28, line 116). He regards the old view of J. Schmidt (*Ath. Mitt.*, VI, 1881, p. 356), which dated the artists' work in the middle years of the second century B.C., as too early and not in accord with prosopography.

In spite of the pointed bar of the alphas, the letters of the Corinthian text have a distinctly pre-Roman appearance; hence the date proposed by Fraenkel and Orlandos is too late. On the other hand, Corinth lay in ruins between 146 B.C. and 44 B.C., which must mean that

Xenophilos and Straton worked at Corinth prior to 146 B.C. This seems to be an insurmountable objection to a date of 130–80 B.C. for the career of Xenophilos and Straton, as well as to Marcadé's assumption that Xenophilos' father died in 146 B.C. It appears that Schmidt's date is the most nearly correct after all.

48. Pl. 7. Inv. 884. A fragment of a block of dark blue limestone, found on the east side of the Lechaion Road northeast of the Propylaea in June, 1926. Part of the original right side of the block is preserved and has anathyrosis. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.365 m.; width, 0.67 m.; thickness, 0.27 m.
Height of letters, 0.011–0.015 m.

[-----στ]ρ[α]τ[η]γός ὑπατος [Ῥωμαίων ----]
[-----]ρ[.]οσλι[.]υ[.]π[.]λπ[-----]
[-----]ασπιγ[.]ι[.]υφτ[.]νλυ[-----]
vac.

The inscribed surface is so badly worn that many letters are completely obliterated, and only those strokes that were unusually deep have survived. The letter forms belong to the second century B.C.

49. Pl. 5. Inv. 2331. A fragment of a gray limestone slab, found in the Theater in April, 1927. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.138 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness (original), 0.051 m. Height of letters, 0.005–0.011 m.

[-----]ω[!] [-----]
[-----]ι Ερμ[-----]
[-----] ἐπὶ γυμνα[-----]
[-----]ου τοῦ Ε[-----]
5 [-----]τυχου[-----]
[-----]ου *vac.*

Line 3 indicates that the fragment is associated in some way with the Corinth gymnasium, which lay about 200 m. north of the spot where the stone was found (cf. Pausanias, II, 4, 5).

II

THE ROMAN IMPERIAL PERIOD

44 B.C. — A.D. 267

(50–500)

Corinth was destroyed at the order of Mummius in 146 B.C. and was resettled as a Roman colony at the order of Julius Caesar in 44 B.C. The American excavations have recovered approximately one hundred inscriptions that date within the four centuries prior to the destruction; from the three centuries that followed the resettlement, the yield has been more than fifteen times as numerous.¹ The recovery of more than fifteen hundred texts from the Roman Imperial Period, of which more than twelve hundred come from the first two centuries after Christ, would be highly gratifying, if quantity alone were desired. But unfortunately the quality is as disappointing as the quantity is satisfactory, for it is difficult to think of any other ancient site where the inscriptions are so cruelly mutilated and broken. Of the fifteen hundred texts only fourteen² have survived intact, less than a hundred can be fully restored with complete confidence, and more than half are tantalizing fragments that contain less than four letters.

The many powerful earthquakes with which Corinth has been visited may be blamed for much of the damage, especially to inscribed entablatures. Yet there can be little doubt that most of the destruction is attributable to human agency. It is not surprising to find that Roman inscriptions have been re-cut for architectural use in Byzantine times, or that many large entablature blocks have completely disappeared, presumably victims of the lime-kiln; similar losses are attested for nearly all Greek sites. What is surprising is that in the great majority of cases statue bases have not only been overturned but have been shattered into dozens of small pieces, and that revetment slabs have not only fallen from their walls but have been reduced to jigsaw puzzles. Sometimes the fragments were left as they fell, and have been recovered within a radius of a few yards; in other instances, the broken pieces were widely scattered, sometimes for a distance as great as a quarter of a mile.³ Such thoroughgoing destruction must have been wrought by human hands, and most of the breakage and marks of

¹ Meritt publishes 53 Corinthian texts, large and small, from the Classical and Hellenistic periods; the present volume contains 46 (Nos. **1**, **6**, and **8** are from Krommyon). Of inscriptions that appear to date between 44 B.C. and A.D. 267 the number found between the years 1926 and 1950 is 1097. When the pieces published by Meritt (46) and West (410) are added to this figure, the total yield from the Corinth excavations becomes 1553. Even after generous allowance is made for the possibility that some fragments may have been dated too late or too early, the total number of pieces

from the Roman Imperial Period must surely be greater than 1500.

² The number is reduced to seven if we exclude graffiti, gravestones, and texts with fewer than four words. These seven are West, Nos. 67, 79, 105, and 110, and of the present volume Nos. **116**, **154** (a duplicate of West, No. 81) and **272**.

³ For concentrated fragments, cf. Nos. **152**, **177**, **264**, **265**, (statue bases); **100**, **106**, **131** (revetments); for widely scattered fragments Nos. **125**, **146**, **274** (statue bases); **170**, **221** (revetments).

burning are probably mute testimony to the violence with which Corinth was sacked by the Herulians (A.D. 267) and the Goths (A.D. 395).⁴

The picture is not, however, one of unrelieved gloom. The fact that in many cases inscribed fragments have been widely scattered ought to mean that additional pieces of texts that are at present only partially known will be recovered when excavations at Corinth are once again resumed at Roman levels. It will be noted that since 1925 a considerable number of fragments have been found which join the discoveries of the first quarter of the century published by Meritt and West. There seems no reason why the third quarter century of exploration should not have similar results, especially in view of the fact that the Theater and the buildings that surround the Forum are not yet completely excavated, and the residential and industrial areas of the Roman colony have been barely touched.

Nearly all the inscriptions in the present section are what might be termed official documents. They consist of dedications to divinities and to Emperors, texts that record gifts of buildings or parts of buildings, copies of official rescripts, gravestones, and statues erected or honors bestowed by vote of the city council. Since all texts of this nature would be presumably worded in a formal and official manner (except possibly for the gravestones), it is of unusual interest to note whether the Latin or the Greek language has been used. It might be assumed *a priori* that in the early days of the colony the language would be Latin, not only because the earliest settlers seem to have been for the most part of Italian stock, but also because after 27 B.C. Corinth was the official residence of the Roman governor and was therefore the “capital” of the province of Achaëa. It might also be assumed that as time went on and more and more Greeks settled in the city, Corinth would first become bilingual and eventually almost entirely Greek speaking. In official documents, however, we might expect the Latin language would be used exclusively for some time after the language spoken in the city was largely Greek,⁵ and that Latin would never be completely supplanted by Greek as long as the Roman provincial government lasted, or at any rate until the second half of the second century, when the Emperor himself chose Greek rather than Latin as the medium for his Meditations.

The Corinthian inscriptions show that this general picture is essentially correct, but enable us to sketch in some of the details with more clarity and precision. The following table, which includes only those texts published in *Corinth*, VIII, is arranged with three columns of figures for each language: the first column enumerates those texts whose date is absolutely certain (name of emperor, etc.); the second, those whose date can be established with a very high degree of probability because of prosopographical and other considerations; the third gives the total number of inscriptions to be assigned to each imperial period.

EMPEROR(S)	GREEK			LATIN		
	DATE	DATE ALL	TOTAL	DATE	DATE ALL	TOTAL
	CERTAIN	BUT CERTAIN		CERTAIN	BUT CERTAIN	
Augustus	1	0	1	7	7	14
Tiberius	0	1	1	8	11	21
Caligula-Claudius	0	0	0	19	8	27

⁴ Less likely culprits are the Bulgars, who in *ca.* 650 “took the city without a struggle” (cf. *Speculum*, XXV, 1950, pp. 502ff.). The comparatively good condition of the early Byzantine gravestones (cf. Nos. 522ff.) also suggests that the Bulgars did comparatively little damage. There is no

evidence that later conquerors (*e.g.*, Normans, Venetians, Turks) were responsible for extensive epigraphic destruction.

⁵ The coins of the *duoviri* show that Latin was the official language as late as A.D. 69.

EMPEROR(S)	DATE	DATE ALL		DATE	DATE ALL	
	CERTAIN	BUT CERTAIN	TOTAL	CERTAIN	BUT CERTAIN	TOTAL
Nero	0	1	1	9	2	11
Vespasian	0	0	0	3	2	5
Titus-Domitian	0	0	0	1	7	8
Nerva-Trajan	1	0	1	9	6	15
Hadrian	12	3	15	6	4	10
Antoninus Pius	4	3	7	3	0	3
Marcus Aurelius	2	4	6	0	1	1
Commodus-Gordian	2	1	3	2	0	2
Philip-Gallienus	2	2	4	1	0	1

It will be noted that of the 104 texts that are prior to the reign of Hadrian 101 are in Latin and only three are Greek,⁶ a virtual monopoly for the Latin language. In Hadrian's reign, however, the pendulum swings in the other direction; of the 25 Hadrianic texts, 15 are Greek as opposed to 10 Latin. Post-Hadrianic totals are 24 Greek and 7 Latin. The conclusion must surely be that at Corinth the practice of erecting official dedications in the Greek language first became common in Hadrian's reign.⁷ Whether this change is peculiar to Corinth, and whether it came about through some official action on the part of the Emperor or was merely a natural and unofficial development stimulated by his well-known philhellenism, are questions that would seem to call for an inquiry beyond the scope of the present volume.⁸

The value of inscriptions as primary sources for historical information is both priceless and limited. "The illumination afforded by a literary record is often dim and diffused. A situation, a policy, a character, an age may be summed up in a phrase. We see the outlines only, the salient facts, but little or no detail. Inscriptions rarely diffuse their light: they illuminate vividly, intensely, one small spot, leaving all around in darkness" (M. N. Tod, *Sidelights on Greek History*, p. 24).

⁶ Each of these three seems to be a special case. The only one whose date is certain is Meritt, No. 14, a list of officials and victors at the Isthmian games of A.D. 3. The others are (1) Meritt, No. 19, another victor's list which probably dates from the reign of Tiberius, and (2) Meritt, No. 70, a statue base honoring C. Julius Spartiaticus, which probably dates from Nero's reign (Meritt suggests Claudius, but cf. West, No. 86 and K. M. T. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, p. 183, note 6). Thus of the three Greek texts two are official lists from the Isthmus and one is a dedication to a Spartan who received at least one other dedication in Latin. In all three cases, there is a strong possibility that special circumstances called for Greek rather than Latin.

Meritt, No. 77, which was assigned to the reign of Trajan, seems to be incorrectly restored: the fragment contains no trace either of a nu at the beginning of the first line or of a delta in the second line, and in any case we should expect [Δακ]ικῶν rather than [Δ]ακῶν. (The text of *I.G.*, IV, 795 contains an obvious misspelling, which is accepted not only by Meritt but also by West: cf. his restoration of West, No. 72, which ought to read [Daci]ceon.) It is therefore preferable to restore [Ἄρμενι]ακῶν, and to assign the fragment to the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

⁷ I have rigidly excluded from my table all inscriptions that must be dated solely on the basis of their letter forms. In some cases the letter forms seem to be reasonably reliable,

especially when they are virtually identical with the forms of a second text whose date is assured. In many other cases, however, the criterion is so unavoidably subjective that any assigned date is little better than an educated guess.

Nevertheless, I thought it might be worthwhile to examine the letters of 273 larger fragments, 200 of them Latin, and assign each piece to the reign of an individual Emperor, fully realizing that many individual decisions were necessarily arbitrary, and that whatever might be the results, they would carry no weight except the weight of an impressionistic opinion. When the results of this non-scientific experiment were totalled, it was found that of the 73 Greek texts, one had been assigned to Domitian's reign, two to Trajan's, six to Hadrian's, and 64 to post-Hadrianic emperors; of the 200 Latin texts 102 were ascribed to the Julio-Claudians, 45 to the Flavians, 20 to Trajan, 14 to Hadrian, and 19 to Hadrian's successors.

⁸ Such a study would presumably take into account Corinthian Latin texts of the early second century of which duplicates and near duplicates in the Greek language have been found elsewhere. These include No. 134, dating from the reign of Trajan (Greek duplicate at Argos) and No. 125, from the reign of Hadrian (near duplicates at Ancyra [Greek] and Pisidian Antioch [Latin]). There are also several instances at Corinth where the same individual was honored twice, once in a Greek inscription and once in Latin.

It would be difficult to find a better summary than this of the historical virtues and historical shortcomings of the inscriptions of Roman Corinth. The texts published in this volume call for no alteration in our general picture of the Roman Empire; there is no new information concerning her Emperors and almost none about her general policies, her armies, or her commerce. We have recovered the text of no imperial law or edict, and the one official rescript that is preserved to any helpful extent (No. **306**) is concerned with a purely local affair. In the more restricted area of provincial affairs, we are somewhat better off. It is now known that an *advocatus fisci* functioned in Achaëa as early as the reign of Hadrian (No. **146**), and two new names can be added to Groag's list of imperial procurators (Nos. **130, 131, 147**). The date of the proconsulship of Calpurnius Proclus can be determined more accurately (No. **125**) and the identity of the governor's Rostra in the Corinthian forum is now completely assured (No. **322**). But nothing has been found which makes a major contribution to the history of the province; if there still exists a list of provincial administrators or of casualties suffered in the Herulian invasion, or if there has still survived the text of a *lex provincia*, or the constitution of a provincial assembly, or a law regulating taxation or commerce, it continues to await discovery.

On the other hand, the inscriptions contain a great amount of miscellaneous information, both explicit and implicit, concerning local affairs of the Roman colony. Indeed, when the texts are supplemented by other archaeological evidence, they furnish a sufficient number of facts to enable us, despite the almost unbroken silence of the literary sources,⁹ to reconstruct several aspects of the city's history during the first two centuries after Christ. The first settlers of *Colonia Laus Julia Corinthiensis* were for the most part Italian freedmen who were doubtless attracted mainly by the prospect of capitalizing on the commercial advantages of their new location. They came to an old Greek city which had suffered from a century of neglect, but was certainly far from being obliterated.¹⁰ Their earliest buildings were of poros stone, which was comparatively cheap and easy to work as well as readily available, and they did not hesitate to re-use Greek blocks that were still serviceable (cf. Nos. **21, 23**). Mark Antony's requisitions and his defeat at Actium were doubtless severe setbacks to the city's increasing prosperity, but by the beginning of the Christian era many inhabitants had obtained Roman citizenship and some had acquired considerable wealth. They had acquired also a taste for displaying their civic pride in the form of architectural gifts to the city. The return of the management of the Isthmian games to Corinthian control some time between 7 B.C. and A.D. 3 (cf. No. **153**) doubtless stimulated greatly this form of ostentatious public generosity (φιλοτιμία) and helped set a pattern for donating new buildings of marble or adorning old ones with marble revetments, a pattern which continued to be followed by wealthy benefactors throughout the next two centuries. The list of donors that follows below is striking in that they are nearly all unknown

⁹ The only episode in the colony's history known in some detail from the literary sources is the visit of St. Paul in A.D. 51 (*Acts*, 18, 1–18).

¹⁰ I am convinced that a careful study of the evidence, in more detail than would be appropriate for inclusion in the present volume, would show that the destruction of the city by Mummius was not nearly as complete as has generally been supposed. The Temple of Apollo was obviously spared, and even so conspicuous a secular building as the South Stoa was not seriously damaged (cf. *Corinth*, I, iv, p. 100). Furthermore, while the city enjoyed no corporate existence or official recognition for more than a century, the site can scarcely have been completely desolate. Not every house

could have been rendered utterly unattractive to shepherds and homeless squatters, and presumably the servants and priests of Apollo's Temple would continue to live near their sanctuary. Moreover, the record of the coins strongly indicates that the city was inhabited on a small scale (cf. *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 158). The continuity of several cults from the Greek period into Roman times also points in the same direction (cf. R. Lisle, *The Cults of Corinth* [diss. Johns Hopkins U., 1955, unpublished], pp. 2ff.). Finally the evidence from amphora handles gives further confirmation (V. R. Grace, *Hesperia*, Suppl. X, *Small Objects from the Pnyx*, II, 1956, p. 146, note 19).

to us apart from their inscriptions, and evidently were local commercial tycoons whose political ambitions did not extend beyond the borders of their own city.¹¹

BENEFACTOR	GIFT	DATE	REFERENCE (INSCR. NO.)
M. Antonius Milesius and others	rebuilding of the Asklepieion	ca. 25 B.C.	121
-- --ius Regulus	stoa at the Isthmian sanctuary	ca. 1 B.C.	153
Eurycles Herculanus	Baths of Eurycles (?)	Augustus	314
-----	unidentified Ionic building	Augustus	313
freedmen	unidentified Ionic building	Augustus	West, No. 121
Hesychus	unidentified Ionic building	Augustus	316
-----	unidentified Ionic building	Augustus	318
Q. Cornelius Secundus	meat market and other buildings	Augustus	321
Q. Granius Bassus	unidentified building	Augustus	131
-----	<i>scholae</i> of the Bema	Augustus(?)	157
L. Hermidius Celsus	} Temple and statue of Apollo } ten shops	Augustus(?)	West, No. 120
L. Rutilius -----			
L. Hermidius Maximus			
L. Hermidius -----			
Cn. Babbius Philinus	Babbius Monument	Tiberius	155
Cn. Babbius Philinus	Southeast building	Tiberius	323
-----	revetments of the Julian Basilica	Caligula(?)	West, No. 130
-----	revetments of the Bema	Claudius	322
Cn. Publilius ---	} Central Shops	Claudius	324
-- Publilius Tyrannus			
Erastus the aedile	pavement east of the Theater	Nero	232
Cn. Babbius Italicus	revetments of the Southeast building	Nero(?)	327
-----	Peribolos of Apollo	Vespasian(?)	329
--- and his children	Temple E	Domitian	333
-----	<i>Scaena frons</i> of the Odeion	Domitian	334
Antonius Sospis and family	revetments of Peirene	Hadrian	170
---- mius	remodelling Peirene	Marcus Aurelius(?)	337
Licinius Priscus	various buildings at the Isthmia	Marcus Aurelius(?)	306
Cornelia Baebia	two temples	Commodus	111, 112
-----	revetments	2 cent.	340
-----	unidentified Ionic building	early 3 cent.(?)	342

The list contains twenty-seven structures, many of them major undertakings, that are attested epigraphically as gifts by individuals to the city. But a complete list of private donations would also have to include the reconstruction of the Odeion in marble, which is known to have been the gift of Herodes Atticus (*Corinth*, X, p. 1), as well as many other constructions, especially in and near the Forum, of which we have no epigraphic record.¹² It would also

¹¹ Cn. Babbius Philinus was probably typical of the average donor; for his career, cf. R. L. Scranton, *Emory University Quarterly*, V, 1949, pp. 73ff.

¹² Leading possibilities are the Propylaea, the Captives Façade, and South Basilica, the rehabilitation and reconstructions in the South Stoa and the Theater, and the pavements in the Forum and the Lechaion Road.

include several scores of statue bases and other private monuments which deserve more detailed study than can be attempted here. Many of these bases are explicitly stated to have been erected “by decree of the city council,” Ψ(ηφίσματι) Β(ουλῆς) or *D(ecreto) D(ecurionum)*, which indicates that, in these instances at least, official approval of the city council was obtained before a new monument was erected; whether this was true also of those bases from which the formula is omitted is not clear. The city’s approval, whenever granted, was in effect an official authorization and took the form of a decree that specified the nature and the location of the monument; some decrees may also have stated the exact text to be inscribed.¹³ In all probability these monuments, once they had been approved and accepted, became the property of the city, which would have been obligated to see that they were adequately protected and maintained.

Two considerations suggest that this obligation was conscientiously observed throughout the Roman Imperial period. After the reign of Augustus, it is not until the fourth century after Christ that we find examples of the re-use of Roman statue bases from which the original dedicatory text has been effaced,¹⁴ and we have at least five instances of statue bases from the late third century which were inscribed as replacements for earlier bases that had apparently been destroyed (presumably by the Herulians in A.D. 267).¹⁵ These replacements are of poor quality, and probably reflect the city’s straitened circumstances that must have followed the sacking of A.D. 267. But whether this came as the climax of a general decline of the city’s wealth during the third century is difficult to decide. On the one hand, no private dedications of buildings are yet attested epigraphically for the third century, and the number of third century statue bases that have been discovered is exceedingly small when compared to the number from the second century. These facts suggest that the reign of Commodus may have marked the zenith of Corinth’s prosperity. On the other hand, the reconstruction of the theater into an arena and the erection of a large amphitheater in the eastern part of the city

¹³ While certainty is impossible until a decree of the Corinthian city council is recovered, the probability remains very high. It was customary in proxeny and other honorary decrees of Hellenistic Greece to specify the nature of the monument (stone stele, etc.) and the place it was to be set up. The text was usually the decree itself. In similar fashion, Roman colonial decrees of the Imperial period referred specifically to the type and the location of an honorary monument (cf. Dessau, Nos. 140, 2666a, 5503, 6334; J. M. Reynolds and J. B. Ward Perkins, *The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania*, Nos. 565, 601), and in some instances contained explicit instructions concerning the honorary inscription as well (cf. Dessau, Nos. 272, 1–5; 1374, 12–13; 6680, 21–25).

¹⁴ At least one re-use was authorized by the city council itself (Meritt, No. 87; traces of Latin letters are still visible on the inscribed surface). Two other examples are Meritt, Nos. 102 and 106 (= West, Nos. 117 and 80). There was apparently no objection to re-using blocks that had been inscribed prior to 146 B.C. (cf. Nos. 26 and 237). The sole example of the re-use of a Roman block prior to the fourth century is found in No. 130.

¹⁵ Two of these texts are for statues of P. Caninius Agrippa, procurator and duovir of the first century after Christ. West has already noted (Nos. 65, 66) the incompetence of the letter cutter, who was evidently quite unfamiliar with the Latin language. In addition, one of the bases (No. 65) has

a stone protuberance that is utterly foreign to statuary of the Roman period but which is found not infrequently in early Byzantine; this protuberance suggests that the original statue as well as the original base had to be replaced. A third base is a dedication to Herodes Atticus (No. 129), and the fourth and fifth contain inscriptions in honor of his wife Regilla (Meritt, No. 86 and the present volume, No. 128). There can be no doubt that the two Regilla bases are not the originals; both of them are re-used pedestals (as is shown by the inverted reliefs on their sides), and in both the lettering is of late third or fourth century date, with phonetic errors in spelling that are characteristic of early Byzantine gravestones. It is unfortunate that these two bases have been so heavily relied upon for topographical evidence, the one (No. 128) claimed as evidence for the identification of Temple F as the Temple of Tyche (*Corinth*, I, iii, pp. 68–69), the other (Meritt, No. 86) cited as one support for the attribution of the rebuilding of Peirene in the mid to second half of the second century to Herodes Atticus (cf. *Corinth*, I, pp. 6, 185; I, vi, p. 103). Even if the bases were the originals, the fact that neither was found *in situ* would have meant that their value as evidence in such matters was very small; the fact that both are replacements and were made more than a century later than the originals makes their value still less. See No. 337 for an inscription very probably to be associated with the Sixth Roman Period of Peirene (*Corinth*, I, vi, pp. 93–103).

are sufficient to show that if there was an economic decline in the first half of the third century, it was probably slow and not very pronounced. Possibly the comparative dearth of third century texts means only that by the end of the second century building activities were no longer centered in and about the Corinthian Forum, but took place in parts of the city that still await excavation.

While the inscriptions of Roman Corinth yield only a partial and somewhat clouded outline of the economic growth and development of the city, they reveal a reasonably clear and detailed picture of her local political institutions. From its beginning the colony was organized on a tri-partite basis of an assembly of citizen voters, a city council, and annual magistrates; her civic government, which continued to function without any major changes until early Byzantine times,¹⁶ thus conformed to a pattern typical of the great majority of Roman *coloniae*, and was in effect a miniature replica of the civic government of Republican Rome.¹⁷ The assembly of citizens was divided for voting purposes into tribes, and thus resembled the Roman *comitia tributa*; tribes might also act individually to approve honors. Their total number is not known, but the names of ten Corinthian tribes have now been recovered: these are *Atia*, *Agrippia*, *Aurelia*, *Calpurnia*, *Domitia*, *Hostilia*, *Livia*, *Maneia*, *Vatinia*, and *Vinicia*.¹⁸ The city council functioned locally in much the same manner as the Senate at Rome; there is no evidence that suggests the *decuriones* (councilors) of Corinth had any broad prerogatives that were not be found in other *coloniae*. The chief magistrates consisted of two annually elected *duoviri* who were associated as colleagues in the same manner as the consuls at Rome. They served both as presiding and as executive officers of the city council, and, like the Roman consuls, they had broad but not unlimited authority during their term of office. Every fifth year their duties also included taking the census and revising the membership in the city council; *duoviri* who thus served in a censorial capacity were styled *duoviri quinquennales*. Duovirate duties also included those of a chief justice (Roman colonies had no praetors), and their full title, *duoviri iure dicundo*, is sufficient to indicate that the judicial aspects of their office were considered the most important.¹⁹ Indeed, in order that court decisions should not be unduly delayed, the law required that whenever a *duovir* was unable to serve on the

¹⁶ At least no major change is attested at Corinth prior to the fourth century. However, in the second century, beginning with the reign of Trajan, citizens of certain other Roman *coloniae* seem to have lost the right of electing magistrates, who henceforth were nominated by their predecessors in office and were ratified by the city council (cf. G. H. Stevenson, *Roman Provincial Administration*, p. 170). Whether this change ever took place in Corinth is not yet known, but the election promises of Licinius Priscus (cf. No. 306 and commentary) in the late second century suggest that if this change was actually made at Corinth, it did not come before the beginning of the third century. A few towns in Africa continued to select their magistrates by popular vote as late as the fourth century (*Cod. Theod.*, XII, 5, 1).

¹⁷ Cf. Aulus Gellius, XVI, 13, 9: *Coloniae quasi effigies parvae simulacraque [populi Romani]*. For a detailed analysis of the local governments of Roman *coloniae*, the article of E. Kornemann (Pauly-Wissowa, *R. E.*, s.v. *colonia*) is still unsurpassed. The most important primary sources, especially in regard to the functioning of colonial city councils and magistrates, are the *Lex Julia Municipalis*, the *Lex Municipii Salpensani*, and the *Lex Coloniae Genitivae Juliae*; the

latter, dating within a year of the founding of Corinth, is particularly valuable for Corinthian institutions. The texts of these three laws have been printed and discussed many times over; they can be consulted conveniently in S. Riccobono, *Fontes Iuris Romani Antejustiniani*, I, pp. 140ff., 202ff., 177ff., and in A. d'Ors, *Epigrafía jurídica de la España Romana*, Madrid, 1953, Nos. 7-9 (with full bibliography).

¹⁸ Cf. West, Nos. 16, 56, 68, 86, 97, 109, 110 and the present volume, Nos. 222, 249, 258. The tribes Aurelia and Calpurnia were doubtless named for the mother and the wife of Julius Caesar; the tribes Atia and Livia for the mother and wife of Augustus. The tribe Vatinia probably honors P. Vatinius (cos. 47 B.C.), legate and friend of Caesar. The other five seem to have been named for close friends and associates of Augustus (cf. No. 249 and commentary; West, p. 91). The preponderance of Augustan names suggests that some of the tribes may have been renamed after the battle of Actium.

¹⁹ For a detailed discussion of the various functions of colonial *duoviri*, cf. Liebenam in Pauly-Wissowa, *R. E.*, V, s.v. *duoviri*.

bench in person, a substitute be named to take his place. This substitute, who was entitled *praefectus iure dicundo*, was appointed by the duovir himself whenever he anticipated an extended absence from his duties or by the Emperor whenever the Emperor himself was named duovir.²⁰ It now appears probable that, at Corinth at any rate, *praefecti i.d.* were occasionally elected by the citizen body and appointed by decree of the city council (cf. No. 150); possibly this procedure was followed whenever prominent non-Corinthians (excluding Emperors) were named duoviri, or whenever a duly elected Corinthian died in office.

Colonial duoviri are known to have been eponymous magistrates (cf. Liebenam, Pauly-Wissowa, *B. E.*, V, col. 1816), and at Corinth it was the custom up to the year A.D. 69 to place their names on the local bronze coinage of the colony. New coins were not issued each year, but at irregular intervals, presumably only when need arose for more small change to be in circulation.²¹ Had new coins been issued annually, we should presumably have a complete list of the names of the more than two hundred duoviri who served between the years 44 B.C. and A.D. 69. As it is, the coins supply us with forty-seven names, some of them abbreviated and most of them of uncertain date. Curiously enough, up until the year 1925 none of these forty-seven had been found on any Corinthian inscription, and we thus had two entirely separate sets of names, one numismatic and the other epigraphic. However, the two lists are now brought together by the presence of the names M. Insteius Tectus and C. Heius Pamphilus on both lists (cf. Nos. 149, 150). The following is the list of names of Corinthian duoviri presently known; since their chronological arrangement requires a detailed discussion that would be out of place here, I hope to publish it in a separate study.²²

DUOVIRI

		YEAR	REFERENCE
1. L. Aeficius Certus		43/42 B.C.(?)	Edwards, No. 16 (p. 16)
C. Julius [----]			
2. P. Tadius Chilo			Edwards, No. 17
C. Julius Nicephorus			
3. M. Insteius C. f. Tectus			Nos. 149, 345;
L. Cas[sius](?) ---]			Edwards, Nos. 18-19
4. P. Aebutius [----]		37/36 B.C.(?)	Edwards, Nos. 20-31
C. Pinnius [----]			
5. M. Insteius C. f. Tectus	QVIN	34/33 B.C.	Nos. 149, 345
6. M. Antonius Theophilus	QVIN	29/28 B.C.(?)	Edwards, Nos. 22-24
P. Aebutius [----]	QVIN		
7. C. Servilius C. f. Primus			Edwards, Nos. 28-29;
M. Antonius Hipparchus			Plutarch, <i>Ant.</i> , 67

²⁰ *Lex Salpen.*, 24-25. West (p. 66) was of the opinion that only a quinquennial duovirate was appropriate for an Emperor; no evidence has yet been found at Corinth that either supports or refutes this hypothesis.

²¹ For these "duoviri" coins, cf. Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, pp. 4-7, 16-24. It is unlikely that the duoviri had complete charge of the local mint, though they may have served as executive officers who carried out instructions from the city council. Corinthian tesserae bearing the legend *d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)* suggest that new issues of Corinthian bronze

coinage were authorized by special decrees of the *decuriones*, as does the fact that Roman bronze coinage bore the legend *S(enatus) C(onsulto)*. Thus, the names of duoviri appear on Corinthian coins, not in order to indicate the mint officials (as on silver coins of the Roman Republic), but simply to indicate the date of issue.

²² The lists that follow are based on the pioneer work of Miss Anita Bagdikian (now Mrs. Charles E. Metcalf) in her unpublished Master's thesis, *The Civic Officials of Roman Corinth*, University of Vermont, 1953.

	YEAR	REFERENCE
8. M. Novius Bassus M. Antonius Hipparchus		Edwards, Nos. 30–31
9. Cn. Publicius [---] M. Antonius Orestes	QVIN QVIN	19/18 B.C. Edwards, No. 27
10. C. Heius Aristo		No. 151
11. C. Heius Pamphilus, <i>praef. i.d.</i>		cf. No. 150
12. C. Heius Aristo	QVIN	9/8 B.C.(?) No. 151
13. L. Castricius Regulus, <i>praef. i.d.</i> (?)		No. 153
14. C. Heius Pamphilus Q. Caecilius Niger		No. 150; Edwards, Nos. 25–26
15. L. Castricius Regulus		3/2 B.C.(?) cf. No. 153
16. C. Heius Pamphilus (<i>iterum</i>) C. Heius Pollio		No. 150; Edwards, No. 34
17. P. Aebutius Sp. f. [---] C. Heius Pamphilus, <i>praef. i.d. (iterum)</i>		No. 150; Edwards, No. 33
18. C. Mussius Priscus C. Heius Pollio (<i>iterum</i>)		A.D. 4/5 Edwards, Nos. 36–39
19. P. Aebutius Sp. f. [---] C. Julius Hera[clanus]	QVIN QVIN	7/8(?) cf. Edwards, No. 32
20. Cn. Babbius Philinus		No. 155; West, No. 132
21. P. Aebutius Sp. f. [---] (<i>iterum</i>) C. Julius Hera[clanus] (<i>iterum</i>)	QVIN QVIN	12/13(?) Edwards, No. 32
22. A. Arrius Proclus		No. 156
23. C. Julius C. f. Laco M. Barbatius M. f. Celer, <i>praef. i.d.</i>	QVIN	17/18(?) West, Nos. 67, 80
24. Q. Barbatius Celer, <i>praef. i.d.</i> (?)		West, p. 63.
25. M. Barbatius M. f. Celer Manius Acilius		West, No. 80 and commentary
26. P. Caninius Agrippa L. Castricius Regulus	QVIN QVIN	22/23 No. 153; <i>B.M.C. Cor.</i> , No. 523
27. L. Arrius Peregrinus L. Furius Labeo		ca. 29 Edwards, Nos. 39–43
28. T. Manlius T. f. Juvenecus, <i>praef. i.d.</i>		32/33(?) No. 154; West, No. 81
29. T. Manlius T. f. Juvenecus		No. 154; West, No. 81
30. P. Vipsanius Agrippa M. Bellius Proculus		38/39 Edwards, Nos. 47–49
31. A. Vatronius Labeo L. Rutilius Planicus		39/40(?) Edwards, Nos. 43–46
32. Octavius [---]		cf. Edwards, No. 50
33. Octavius [---] (<i>iterum</i>) [---] Licinus		Edwards, No. 50
34. C. Julius Laconis f. Spartiaticus	QVIN	47/48(?) West, No. 68
35. Cn. Publicius Regulus L. Paconius Flam[ininus?]		50/51 Edwards, Nos. 51–53
36. C. Julius Laconis f. Spartiaticus (<i>iterum</i>)	QVIN	52/53(?) West, No. 68

		YEAR	REFERENCE
37. Ti. Claudius Anaxilaus P. Ventidius Fronto		55/56(?)	Edwards, Nos. 54–55
38. Ti. Claudius Anaxilaus Ti. Claudius Dinippus	QVIN QVIN	57/58	Nos. 158–163 ; West, Nos. 54, 86–90
39. M. Accius Candidus C. Fulvius Flaccus			Edwards, Nos. 57–60
40. Ti. Claudius Optatus C. Julius Polyaeus			Edwards, Nos. 61–64
41. L. Rutilius Piso P. Memmius Cleander	QVIN QVIN	67/68	<i>B.M.C. Cor.</i> , Nos. 569–571
42. L. Caninius Agrippa		68/69	Edwards, Nos. 65–73
43. M. Antonius Achaicus, <i>praef. i.d.</i>		Vespasian(?)	No. 164
44. M. Antonius Achaicus		Vespasian(?)	No. 164
45. [---]gha[---]		Domitian(?)	No. 172
46. M. Antonius Achaicus	QVIN	Domitian(?)	No. 164
47. [---] Sosthenes Ti. [---] Polyaeus		Trajan(?)	No. 165
48. Cn. Cornelius Ti. f. Pulcher, <i>praef. i.d.</i>		Trajan	No. 138 and commentary
49. Antonius Sospes		Trajan	No. 170
50. C. Cutius C. f. Lesbicus		Hadrian(?)	No. 198
51. Cn. Cornelius Ti. f. Pulcher	QVIN	Hadrian	No. 138 ; Meritt, Nos. 80–83
52. Ti. Claudius [Her]moxenus, <i>praef. i.d.</i>		Hadrian(?)	No. 184
53. [---]alenus Pulcher, <i>praef. i.d.</i>		Hadrian(?)	No. 187
54. [---]alenus Pulcher		Ant. Pius(?)	No. 187
55. [S]pur[ius] Ce[---]		Ant. Pius(?)	No. 188
56. L. Antonius Julianus T. Flavius Pompeianus		Ant. Pius	No. 107
57. [---] Fuscus		Ant. Pius(?)	No. 189
58. [---] [Ma]ximus		M. Aurelius(?)	No. 191

The following Corinthians were granted the *ornamenta* of duovir. Five were also voted the *ornamenta* of duovir quinquennalis, and one, L. Antonius Priscus, was also granted the *ornamenta* of praefect. These men did not actually serve in office, but were voted their honorary titles by the *decuriones* in return for generous gifts or services to the colony; one may presume that the greater the services, the greater were the *ornamenta*.

1. Sextus Olius Secundus	QVIN	Augustus	No. 152
2. L. Papius L. f. Lupercus	QVIN	Tiberius(?)	West, No. 105
3. [Cor]nelius(?) [---]	QVIN(?)	Claudius(?)	No. 173
4. [---] [---]thus		Trajan(?)	No. 167
5. P. Puticius M. f. Jullus Paternus		Trajan(?)	West, No. 106
6. [M.] Pacuvius [---]		Hadrian(?)	No. 175
7. Cn. Publicius M. f. Rusticus	QVIN	Hadrian(?)	No. 176
8. L. Antonius L. f. Priscus	QVIN	Hadrian(?)	No. 177

9. [---] Felix	QVIN	Ant. Pius(?)	No. 182
10. Ti. Claudius [Her]moxenus		Ant. Pius(?)	No. 184
11. M. Babbius [----]		Ant. Pius(?)	No. 185

In addition to duoviri, the only regularly elected officials in a Roman colony were the aediles. These were also chosen annually and in pairs, and in many colonies (though not at Corinth) the four annual magistrates were known collectively as the *quattuorviri*. The triple functions of a colonial aedile are discussed in detail by Kubitschek (Pauly-Wissowa, *R. E.*, 1, cols. 458–463). Aediles were primarily city business managers, being responsible for the upkeep and welfare of city property such as streets, public buildings, and especially the market places (hence their Greek title ἀγοράνομοι), as well as the public revenue therefrom. They also served as judges, and it is probable that most of a colony's commercial and financial litigation was decided by them rather than by the duoviri. The third responsibility of colonial aediles was for public games, but in this respect the Corinthian aediles were singularly fortunate. Corinth was a unique colony in that she controlled the management of games which were internationally famous. She therefore administered the Isthmian festivals by means of a completely separate set of officials, and the Corinthian aediles, thus relieved of all responsibility for public entertainment, were in effect confined in their activities to local economic matters. It is possibly for this reason that St. Paul does not use the customary word ἀγοράνομος to describe a Corinthian aedile, but calls him οἰκονόμος (*Romans*, XVI, 23).

We know that either the aedileship or the duovirate was prerequisite for membership in the city council (*decuriones*), but our evidence is not sufficiently complete to determine whether or not the aedileship, in the manner of the Roman quaestorship, was itself prerequisite to the duovirate. On the one hand, it can be argued that because the number of annual aediles and duoviri was the same, the passage of a few years would lead to a shortage of eligible ex-aediles. On the other hand, if in any given year there happened not to be a sufficient number of eligible candidates, the difficulty could easily be met either by the election of a former duovir to a second term of office (and duoviri who served twice are attested, but never an aedile who served twice) or by electing an honorary duovir with a prefect to serve in his place.

The list of known Corinthian aediles is short when compared to the list of duoviri, but in the case of the aediles we do not have the evidence of the coins. The following names are attested:

AEDILES

	DATE	REFERENCE
1. C. Heius Aristo	Augustus	No. 151
2. Cn. Babbius Philinus	Augustus	No. 155 ; West, No. 132
3. T. Manlius T. f. Juvenus	Augustus(?)	No. 154 ; West, No. 81
4. [----] Hicesius	Augustus(?)	No. 231
5. M. Barbatius M. f. Celer	Tiberius(?)	West, No. 80
6. A. Arrius Proclus	Tiberius	No. 156
7. [----] Erastus	Nero	No. 232
8. M. Antonius Achaicus	Nero(?)	No. 164
9. C. Cutius C. f. Lesbicus	Trajan(?)	No. 198
10. L. Antonius Priscus	Hadrian	No. 177
11. P. Licinius P. f. Priscus Juventianus	M. Aurelius(?)	Nos. 199-201, 306 ; <i>I.G.</i> , IV, 203

Five men are known who received honorary aedileships by decree of the *decuriones* (three also received additional and higher honors); these were:

1. Sextus Olius Secundus	Augustus	No. 152
2. Q. Cispuleius Q. f. Theophilus	Tiberius	West, No. 107
3. L. Papius L. f. Lupercus	Tiberius(?)	West, No. 105
4. P. Puticius M. f. Jullus Paternus	Trajan(?)	West, No. 106
5. P. Aeficius P. f. Firmus Statianus	Hadrian	No. 237

In addition to new source material for the local economy and political institutions of Roman Corinth, the inscriptions that have been discovered since 1926 furnish a considerable amount of new information concerning the Isthmian games. The history of these games in Roman times has been the subject of much careful and rewarding research on the part of A. B. West, but as his conclusions are published in the form of commentaries to individual texts in *Corinth*, VIII, ii (pp. 30–90, *passim*) and are therefore somewhat scattered, a brief summary of the principal features of the games, based upon his findings, may be found convenient.

The Isthmian games formed a major part of a biennial spring festival held at the sanctuary of Poseidon on the isthmus of Corinth. They originated early in the sixth century B.C.²³ and were under the control of Corinth until 146 B.C., when their management transferred to Sikyon. Shortly after the battle of Actium and probably in the year 30 B.C., a second series of competitions known as the Caesarea were added to the old Isthmian program on a quadrennial basis. Thus, throughout the Roman Imperial period, the festivals on the isthmus alternated in size, the Isthmia and the Caesarea together, which may for convenience be designated the “Greater Isthmia” (though the use of this term in antiquity is not attested)²⁴ being held in the years 30 B.C., 26 B.C., 22 B.C., etc., with a “Lesser Isthmia” consisting of the Isthmian games alone taking place in 28 B.C., 24 B.C., and so on.

Corinth recovered the management of the Isthmian festivals some time between 7 B.C. and A.D. 3, probably in the year 2 B.C. (cf. commentary on No. 152), and within the following half-century a third series of competitions was added to the “Greater Isthmia” and named in honor of the reigning emperor. On the basis of the evidence available in 1926, West concluded that this third series, which for convenience may be termed the “Imperial Contests,” was instituted during the reign of Claudius, but it is now clear that these contests originated under Tiberius. How long they continued to be held is not known; the latest certain reference dates from the reign of Trajan, but a mutilated text may refer to “Imperial Contests” under Marcus Aurelius.²⁵

²³ The traditional date of their founding is 581 B.C., but this can scarcely be correct for a biennial event which took place in 412 B.C. (Thucydides, VIII, 10), 390 B.C. (Xenophon, *Hell.*, IV, 5, 1–2) and 196 B.C. (Polybios, XVIII, 46 = Livy, XXXIII, 32). The date of their termination is equally uncertain. We now have epigraphical evidence that they were held as late as the second quarter of the third century after Christ (cf. No. 230). If the letter of the Emperor Julian concerning the Argives (Julian, *Ep.* 35 = 407B ff.) is genuine (and the general consensus of opinion now favors its authenticity: cf. *Philologus*, LXXII, 1913, pp. 115 ff.), the games were taking place as late as the middle of the fourth century.

²⁴ West suggests (p. 56) that the expression Καίσαρῶν Ἰσθμίων found in Meritt, Nos. 80 and 81 is a compressed expression indicating the “Greater Isthmia”; while this seems

very likely, it is probable that the term was used for the sake of convenience and brevity, and was not an official title for the double series of competitions.

²⁵ During the reign of Tiberius the “Imperial Contests” were known as the *Tiberea Caesarea Sebastea* (Nos. 153, 156). They may have been temporarily discontinued under Caligula, for in the year 39, when we should expect to find the *Gaea Caesarea Sebastea*, only the two parts of the “Greater Isthmia,” the *Isthmia* and the *Caesarea*, are mentioned (West, No. 67 and commentary). During the reign of Claudius we encounter the *Isthmia et Caesarea Sebastea* (No. 213; West, No. 68), a title that is not found under any other Emperor and which may either signify a slightly expanded “Greater Isthmia” or may be a compressed expression for the “Greater Isthmia” plus the re-instituted “Imperial Contests,” whose full title of *Isthmia et Caesarea et Tiberea*

The program of events of the Isthmia is comparatively well known, and need not be repeated here.²⁶ Scattered information concerning the Caesarea is assembled by West (pp. 64–65). Its first three contests were an encomium of Augustus, an encomium of Tiberius, and a poem in honor of Livia; it is now known that the poetry competition was first held when L. Castricius Regulus was agonothete, in A.D. 23. (No. 153). The program of the Caesarea evidently continued to expand as time went on, for in the third century it included both a contest for boy singers and an open competition called διὰ πάντων in which the winners of individual events competed for the grand prize (No. 272). The program of the “Imperial Contests” is completely unknown; it was probably, like that of the Caesarea, primarily thymelic, and undoubtedly changed in details with each change of Emperor.

A striking innovation in the Isthmian festival under the Empire was the introduction of athletic contests for women. The first contest, most likely the στάδιον, was introduced by Castricius Regulus (No. 153), probably at the time when he added Livia’s poem to the Caesarea. A chariot race for girls was instituted not long afterwards, and there may have been other competitions of which we have no record. Presumably the girls’ contests were added to the athletic program of the Isthmia, and paralleled the contests for the boys (παῖδας) and the youths (ἀγνεύσιος). However, no women are mentioned among the victors of A.D. 3 or of A.D. 137,²⁷ and it therefore seems probable that the girls’ contests were not of long duration.²⁸

Both the “Greater Isthmian” and the “Lesser Isthmian” festivals were under the manage-

Claudiea Sebastea is found prior to Claudius’ death (West, No. 82).

The tripartite festival during Nero’s reign was entitled *Neronea Caesarea et Isthmia et Caesarea* (No. 209; West, Nos. 86–90); under Vespasian it was known as the *Caesarea Vespasiana Sebastea et Isthmia et Caesarea* (No. 210). In Trajan’s reign prior to A.D. 103 we find the *Caesarea Nervana Traiana Sebastea et Isthmia et Caesarea* (Nos. 218, 224); later the festival was known by the still more grotesque title of *Caesarea Nervana Traiana Sebastea Germanicea Dacicea et Isthmia et Caesarea* (Meritt, Nos. 75–77, West, No. 72). It is probable that the “Imperial Contests” under Marcus Aurelius also were known by the Emperor’s full title (cf. above, p. 19, note 6: [*Armeni*]acea).

²⁶ Cf. Meritt, Nos. 14–16 and commentary; to the references cited there should be added the work of T. Klee, *Zur Geschichte der Gymnischen Agone an Griechischen Festen*, Leipzig, 1918 and A. M. Woodward’s commentary on a Spartan festival in *B.S.A.*, XXVI, 1923–1925, pp. 213–219. The δόλιχον is now known to have been included in the eight athletic events (*S.E.G.*, XI, 61, line 30). It has been pointed out (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 144) that the Lucius Caesar mentioned in Meritt, No. 15, b, 32, refers to Lucius Aelius Caesar, the adopted son of Hadrian. Since he was adopted in A.D. 136 and died in A.D. 138, the victors listed in Meritt, No. 15, must have been the winners in the “Lesser Isthmia” of the year 137.

²⁷ Meritt, Nos. 14 and 15; for revised and enlarged texts, cf. *S.E.G.*, XI, Nos. 61, 62. While both texts are poorly preserved, enough remains to show that it is highly improbable that contests for girls were recorded.

²⁸ Hitherto our only reference to women’s participation in the Isthmian games was contained in an inscription from Delphi (Ditt., *Syll.*³, 802) which records the exploits of three athletic sisters; two of their nine victories were won at the

Isthmia, one in the 200 meter sprint (στάδιον) when Juventius Proclus was agonothetes, the other in a race for war chariots (ἐνόπλιον ἄρματι) in games under the presidency of Cornelius Pulcher.

In the nineteenth century, the idea of competitive athletics for women seemed to some scholars utterly preposterous, and much of the commentary of the original editor of the Delphic text, H. Pomtow (cf. *Klio*, XV, 1918, pp. 71 ff.) now makes delightful reading to anyone who is familiar with the history of women’s athletics during the past forty years in the modern Olympic Games. Especially amusing is his solemn conclusion that, if it is indeed possible for frail females to be athletes at all, it can be taken as axiomatic that their careers will be extremely brief. The absurdity of this hypothesis has been demonstrated repeatedly by the modern Olympic competitions for women, but one example must suffice here. Miss Stella Walsh won the Olympic 200 meter race (the equivalent of the ancient στάδιον) in the year 1932 and again in 1936; in 1940 she broke the world’s record time for the event, and lowered it again in 1948; in 1956, at the age of 47, she failed by only one-tenth of a second to qualify once again to represent her country in Olympic competition.

Curiously enough, Pomtow’s opinion on this point is taken almost as a proven fact by A.B. West (*C.P.*, XXIII, 1928, pp. 258–269), who writes (p. 261) “Pomtaw has pointed out that an athlete’s prime is brief, and we shall assume with him that the victories [of the three sisters] were closely crowded together.” There follows a complicated chronological argument that places Proclus as the agonothetes of A.D. 41 and Pulcher the agonothetes of A.D. 43. In my opinion, this skillful article is based on a false premise, even though, as I hope to show in another place, new evidence suggests that the date of A.D. 43 for Pulcher is probably correct.

ment of a president (agonothetes) and a board of hellenodikai. How the latter were selected is not yet known, but it seems clear that the agonothetes was elected by the Corinthian city council.²⁹ No doubt the man chosen was expected to contribute personally to the festival's expenses, so that the agonothetic list probably contains the names of some of the wealthiest citizens of the colony. It is interesting to observe that, like the donors of Corinthian public buildings, their political ambitions apparently went no further than their native city, and most of them are completely unknown apart from the epigraphic record. The office of agonothetes seems to have been considered the highest honor within the power of the colony to bestow, exceeding even the prestige of the *duovir quinquennalis*.³⁰ The hellenodikai seem to have numbered ten, as at Olympia. Presumably their duties also corresponded; they were primarily judges of the various contests, were allotted special seats at the festivals, and presented the awards to the victors.³¹

The "Greater Isthmia" naturally called for more responsibility than the "Lesser Isthmia" on the part of the agonothetes, particularly after the "Imperial Contests" had been added. It is therefore not surprising to find that he frequently (perhaps always) had an assistant known as an *isagogeus*, a young man who seems to have received the "Imperial Contests" as his assignment.³² We also hear in one text (No. 212 = West, No. 95) of an Isthmian *pyrophorus*; he was probably, like his counterpart at Epidauros, the bearer of the sacrificial fire.

The lists of officials that follow below are compiled from the evidence that was available in 1950; it is to be hoped that the important excavations of Professor Broneer at the Isthmian sanctuary, which are in progress as these words are being written, will add a considerable number of names that at present are unknown.

AGONOTHETAI

	DATE	REFERENCE
1. L. Castricius Regulus	2 B.C. (?)	No. 153
2. [C.] Secundius Dinippus	A.D. 3	<i>S.E.G.</i> , XI, 61, 6-7
3. C. Heius Pamphilus	7?	No. 150
4. T. Manlius T. f. Juvencus	15 (?)	No. 154; West, No. 86
5. C. Julius C. f. Laco	19 (?)	West, No. 67
6. L. Castricius Regulus	23	No. 153
7. A. Arrius Proclus	39	No. 156
8. [-] Juventius Proclus	41 (?)	<i>Syll.</i> ³ , 802; <i>C.P.</i> , 1928, 258ff.

²⁹ This seems clear from the inscriptions in which agonothetic *ornamenta*, along with the *ornamenta* of aedile and duovir, are bestowed by vote of the *decuriones* (No. 152; West, No. 105).

³⁰ This conclusion is based on three considerations: (1) in the great majority of the texts that preserve a complete ascending *cursus*, the office of duovir quinquennalis is listed prior to that of the agonothetes; (2) out of four cases where honors in ascending order were voted, three (Nos. 152, 176, 182) list agonothetic honors last (the exception is West, No. 105); (3) quinquennial duovirate honors without agonothetic honors were voted to at least one Corinthian (No. 177) and probably to two (No. 173), whereas no one is recorded to have received agonothetic honors who did not also receive the quinquennial (four men received both).

³¹ Cf. No. 224; Meritt, Nos. 14-16. For hellenodikai at other festivals in the Graeco-Roman world, cf. L. Robert, *Hellenica*, V, 1948, pp. 59-63 and references cited.

³² The conclusions reached by West (pp. 67-68) concerning the office of *isagogeus* are confirmed and strengthened by the new texts (Nos. 155, 208-210). Four of the five *isagogeis* of whom we now know were associated directly with the "Imperial Contests." We do not know how they were selected, but it seems likely that they were chosen by the agonothetes (cf. West, No. 82 where C. Rutilius Fuscus is called "the *isagogeus* of the agonothetes L. Rutilius, his father," and L. Papius Venereus, who is called "the *isagogeus* of the agonothetes Ti. Claudius Anaxilaus" (No. 212 = West, No. 95).

	DATE	REFERENCE
9. Cornelius Pulcher	43	No. 173 ; <i>Syll.</i> ³ , 802
10. C. Julius Laconis f. Spartiaticus	47	West, No. 68
11. L. Rutilius L. f. [-----]	51	West, No. 82
12. M. Pu[---]	59 (?)	No. 208
13. [-----] Bassus	61	Philostratos, <i>Vita Apoll.</i> IV, 26
14. Ti. Claudius Dinippus	67	Nos. 158-163 ; West, Nos. 54, 86-90
15. Ti. Claudius Anaxilaus	Vespasian(?)	No. 212
16. C. [-----] [-----]	Vespasian	No. 210
17. L. Papius Venereus L. Vibullius Pius co-agonothetai	Domitian (?)	No. 212
18. M. Antonius Achaicus	Domitian (?)	No. 224
19. [-] Antonius Sospes	Trajan	Nos. 170, 226
20. Cn. Cornelius Ti. f. Pulcher	Trajan	Nos. 138-143 ; Meritt, Nos. 76, 80, 81
21. [-] Antonius Sospes	Trajan (?)	Nos. 170, 226
22. Q. C[---] [-----]	Hadrian (?)	No. 222
23. [-] Antonius Sospes	Hadrian	Nos. 170, 226
24. L. Gellius L. f. Justus	Hadrian	West, No. 94
25. C. Cutius C. f. Lesbicus	Hadrian (?)	No. 198
26. [-] [-----] Paccianus	137	Meritt, No. 15
27. L. Gellius Mysticus	Ant. Pius (?)	No. 223
28. Ti. Claudius [-----]	181	Meritt, No. 16
29. [-] [-----] Cornelius	Gordian (?)	No. 230

The following were voted agonothetic *ornamenta*;

1. Sextus Olius Secundus	Augustus	No. 152
2. L. Papius L. f. Lupercus	Trajan (?)	West. No. 105
3. Cn. Publicius M. f. Rusticus	Hadrian (?)	No. 176
4. [-] [-----] Felix	Ant. Pius (?)	No. 182

DEDICATIONS TO DIVINITIES

(50-68)

50. Pl. 8. Inv. 2178. A fragment of a gray marble block, found in the Theater in March, 1926. The original top and both sides are preserved, but the edges are chipped off; the bottom and back are broken.

Height, 0.285 m.; width (original), 0.51 m.; thickness, 0.275 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.061 m.; line 2, 0.043 m.

DIVO IVLIO
CAESARI
sacrum

“[Sacred] to the deified Julius Caesar.”

Corinth was re-founded on the site in 44 B.C. by the order of Julius Caesar (Strabo, VIII, 6, 23; XVII, 3, 15; Appian, *Punica* 136; Plutarch, *Caesar* LVII; Pausanias, II, 1, 2; Dio Cassius, XLIII, 50, 3-5), and named in his honor *Colonia Laus Julia Corinthiensis* (see No. **130**). Up to the present time, this is the only epigraphic monument to his memory in the Corinth Museum.

51. Pl. 8. Inv. 1679. Four fragments of white marble, adjoining so as to form two groups, found in the South Stoa in March, 1936 and May, 1938. The inscription was cut on a narrow slab, of which the original top and bottom edges are partially preserved in both groups. The back is smooth.

Fragments a–b: height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness (original), 0.043 m. Fragments c–d: height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness (original), 0.043 m. Height of letters, 0.047 m.

DIIVO auGVSTO sacrum

“[Sacred to] the deified Augustus.”

52. Pl. 8. Inv. 1154a, 1281, 1401, 1713. Four fragments of a white marble slab, three of which are adjoining. The three contiguous pieces were found in the southeast area of the Agora, in April and November, 1933, and in May, 1934; the fourth piece (Inv. 1713) was found in the South Basilica in April, 1936.

Enough remains of the slab to calculate its original dimensions, which were: Height, greater than 0.608 m.; width, ca. 0.90 m.; thickness, 0.086 m. The back was roughly picked, except for a border margin of 0.01 m. along each vertical edge. These vertical margins, plus a pin-hole preserved in the top side, ca. 0.18 m. from the original upper right corner, suggest that the original slab was held in place by being thrust into vertical slots.

Height of letters: line 1, 0.08 m.; line 2, 0.072 m.; line 3, 0.044 m. (C, T = 0.058 m.); line 4, 0.04 m. Interlinear spaces: top margin, 0.06 m.; lines 1–2, 0.048 m.; lines 2–3, 0.06 m.; lines 3–4, 0.042 m.; bottom margin, greater than 0.162 m.

divo aVGVSto
sacRVM

CN · corneliuS · SPERATVS · AVG ·
OB · IustitiaM

[*Divo Augusto sacrum. Cn. Cornelius Speratus Augustalis, ob iustitia[m].* “Sacred to [the deified] Augustus. Gnaeus [Cornelius] (?) Speratus, Augustalis, (dedicated this monument) because of [his justice].”

The length of the missing *nomen* is indicated by the symmetrical position of [*sacrum*] in line 2; [*Cornelius*] is one of several names that meet the space requirement. Apart from this dedication, nothing is known of the dedicator. The name Speratus appears in another Corinthian inscription which dates from the reign of Trajan (No. 136).

53. Pls. 5, 61. Inv. 1750, 2140. Three fragments of a cylindrical statue base of white marble. The base was originally one large block, but it has been badly broken: there survive two large pieces (one inscribed, Inv. 2140) and twelve smaller fragments (two adjoining fragments are inscribed, Inv. 1750). The base, with diameter ca. 1.75 m., rested upon steps of blue marble 2.98 m. square, and stood in the Agora northeast of the Bema (for detailed description, see *Corinth*, I, iii, pp. 142–143). Its inscription consisted of three lines, below which two horizontal roundels surrounded the cylinder.

R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, pp. 142–143, fig. 69, pl. 65.

a. Inv. 2140. A large fragment from the upper portion of the inscribed surface, found in the northeast area of the Agora in May, 1937.

Height, 0.62 m.; width, 1.35 m.; thickness 1.10 m. Height of letters, 0.08 m.

b. Inv. 1750. Two contiguous fragments from the lower portion of the inscribed face, found in the northeast area of the Agora in May, 1936.

Height, 0.16 m.; width (length of arc), 0.31 m.; thickness (preserved radius), 0.36 m. Height of letters, 0.055 m.

divo aVGVSto
sacrum
auGVSTALES

“[Sacred to the deified] Augustus. The *Augustales* (dedicated this monument).”

54. Pl. 8. Inv. 1154b, 1332, 1736, 2091. Six adjoining fragments of white marble, found in widely scattered areas of the Corinthian Agora. Reading from left to right, they are: Inv. 1332, found in the South Stoa, March, 1934; Inv. 2091 c, found in the northeast section of the Agora, May, 1937; Inv. 1154b, found in the southeast section of the Agora, April, 1933; Inv. 2091a and 2091b, found in the northeast section of the Agora, April, 1937; Inv. 1736, found in the center of the Agora, May, 1936. The original bottom edge is partly preserved; the other edges and the back surface are lost.

Height, 0.123 m.; width, 0.417 m.; thickness, 0.075 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.048 m.; line 2, 0.042 m.

SACRum
A · CAESIVS · MALCHio

[*deo*] *sacr[um]*. *A(ulus) Caesius Malch[io]---*.
“Sacred to ----. Aulus Caesius Malch[io] (?)
--- (dedicated this monument).”

The cognomen of Aulus Caesius was either Malchio or Malchus. Nothing is known of him. The well-cut letters show that he probably lived during the reign of Augustus or Tiberius.

55. Pl. 8. Inv. 1282. Six fragments of a coarse-grained white marble slab, found in a Roman building south of Oakley House in October, 1933. The back is smooth, and the original slab decreases in thickness from top to bottom.

a. Four adjoining fragments. Part of the original top edge is preserved.

Height, 0.253 m.; width, 0.315 m.; thickness (original), 0.032–0.022 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.; line 2, 0.052 m.

b. One fragment preserving the upper right corner.

Height, 0.118 m.; width, 0.156 m.; thickness (original), 0.032–0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.06 m.

c. One fragment preserving part of the right edge and the bottom margin (not illustrated).

Height, 0.167 m.; width, 0.108 m.; thickness (original), 0.024–0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.052 m.

divÆ · AVGVstae · avÆ
ti · cLAVDI · CAËsarīs
avgVsti · germaniCI

“(This building?) is dedicated to the deified Augusta, the grandmother of [Tiberius] Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus.”

The inscribed surface is roughly tooled with a tooth chisel, with a smooth narrow band along the edges. The text appears to refer to the official deification of Livia by her grandson, the emperor Claudius, in A.D. 42 (Suetonius, *Claud.*, 11, 2).

56. Pl. 8. Inv. 2144. A white marble tympanum block from Temple F, found in the west end of the Agora in May, 1938. The block is damaged at the apex and the upper left edge; most of the right portion is broken off. The center of the block contained a raised circular area which was

left unfinished and was originally covered by a shield which was dowelled to the face of the block; five dowel holes of the original six are preserved.

Height, 0.745 m.; width, 1.45 m.; thickness (original), 0.485 m. Height of letters, 0.107 m. (I = 0.13 m.).

R. L. Scranton, *Corinth* I, iii, pp. 57–62, 67ff., fig. 44, pl. 24, 7.

veNERI [---]

“To Venus [---].” Scranton (*loc. cit.*) identifies Temple F with the temple of Tyche mentioned by Pausanias, and suggests that it was dedicated to Venus Victrix in such a form as to resemble Fortuna, or Tyche. While it is epigraphically possible to restore [*victrici*] in the missing portion of the block, it should be noted that the cult of Venus Victrix was of minor importance under Augustus and his immediate successors. The letter forms indicate a date in the first half of the first century, and architectural evidence shows that the temple was completed prior to A.D. 50.

57. Pl. 8. Inv. 2414. A fragment of a column of green marble streaked with white, found in the Theater in March, 1929. Broken on all sides and back; however, the top, left, and right margins of the text are preserved.

Height, 0.267 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.09 m. Original diameter of the column, *ca.* 0.20 m. Height of letters, 0.038 m. (T = 0.045 m.).

A.J.A., XXXIII, 1929, p. 519.

ISI · ET · SERAPI ·
V ·
C · IVLIVS · sYRvs

Isi et Serapi v(ovit) G(aius) Julius [S]yr[us]. “Gaius Julius Syrus dedicated (this column) to Isis and Serapis.”

There were two temples of Isis and two of Serapis in Roman Corinth, all of them situated on the lower north slope of Acrocorinth (Pausanias II, 4, 6), but the above text is the first epigraphical confirmation of the existence of the cults in Corinth. In line 2 the single letter V probably represents the word *v(ovit)*, though *v(ivens)* is also possible. The dedicator, C. Julius Syrus, is unknown. The lettering suggests a date near the middle of the first century after Christ.

58. Pl. 8. Inv. no. 1655. Thirty fragments, most of them adjoining, of a gray marble block, all found

in the south cryptoporticus of the South Basilica, just in front of the eastern exedra, in May, 1934 and March, 1935. The block has been reconstructed and placed in the colonnade of the Museum. Fragments survive from the back and from all sides except the bottom. There are traces of horizontal guide lines on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.76 m.; width (original), 0.52 m.; thickness (original), 0.175 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.092 m.; line 2, 0.068 m.; line 3, 0.058 m.; line 4, 0.055 m.; line 5, 0.047 m. Interlinear spaces, 0.035 m.; top margin 0.078 m.; bottom margin, greater than 0.222 m.

S. S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, I, v, p. 75.

DIYO
NERVAE
CAESARI
AVGVSTO
5 GERMANICO

“[Dedicated] to the deified Nerva Caesar Augustus Germanicus.”

The date of the inscription must come not long after the death and deification of the emperor Nerva and probably is very close to A.D. 100. The fact that all the numerous fragments were found in the same part of the same building suggests that the base was broken *in situ*.

59. Pl. 8. Inv. 1766. A small fragment of white marble, brought to the Corinth Museum by a villager in 1936. Broken on all sides, The back is roughly picked. The letters are unusually deep.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness (original), 0.048 m. Height of letters, 0.043 m.

----- AM -----
---- augVSTALes ----
----- E -----

The letter forms show that the fragment dates from the second century, probably from the reign of Hadrian. For a discussion of the reorganization of the Augustales under Trajan, see L. R. Taylor, *T.A.P.A.*, XLV, 1914, pp. 231–253.

60. Pl. 8. Inv. 880. A fragment of a poros altar, found in the central area of the Odeion in May, 1927. Parts of the original top and left sides are preserved; the other sides and the back are broken. Above the inscribed surface was a

projecting top moulding which has been partly removed with a coarse chisel or pick.

Height, 0.75 m.; width, 0.44 m.; thickness, 0.545 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.; line 2, 0.043 m.

O. Broneer, *Corinth*, X, page 134.

I · O · m ·
L · VIB · L --
P -----
ÇO -----

I(ovi) O(ptimo) [M(aximo)]. L(ucius) Vib(ius) ?
L(uci) [f(ilius) -----].

“To Jupiter Optimus [Maximus]. Lucius Vibius (?), [son of] Lucius, [-----].”

61. Pl. 8. Inv. 567. Two adjoining fragments of a gray marble slab one of which was found in the Julian Basilica in October, 1914.

The inscription is cut on the edge of a marble plaque which had a raised border moulding and a roughly picked back, the height of the inscribed surface being the thickness of the original slab. All edges except the inscribed edge are broken.

Height (original), 0.046 m.; width, 0.345 m.; thickness 0.067 m. Height of letters, 0.028 m.

----- SACRVM vac.

“Sacred [to -----].”

62. Pl. 7. Inv. 2446. The bottom of a rectangular base of gray limestone, found in the southwestern corner of the Agora in January, 1950. All original surfaces are preserved except the top, which is broken off. The four vertical sides, including the inscribed surface, are lightly picked; the bottom surface has anathyrosis. The right side of the inscribed surface has been badly damaged by fire, and has flaked off at the right edge.

Height, 0.35 m.; width (original), 0.445 m.; thickness (original), 0.352 m. Height of letters: lines 1–2, 0.029 m. (I = 0.041 m.); line 3, 0.031 m. (C = 0.041 m.); lines 4–5, 0.029 m. (T = 0.041 m.).

decernente · ÇOÏLEGIO · LARVM · DOMVVS
· DIVINAE ·

CVRAM · AGENTIBVS · COLLEGIANIS
PRIMI<s> · T · FLAVIO · AVG · LIB ·

ANTIÇho

5 ET · TI · CLAVDIO · PRIMIGENIO ·

[— — *decernente*] *Collegio Larum Domus Divinae, curam agentibus Collegiani(s) primi(s) T(ito) Flavio Aug(usti) lib(erto) Antio[cho] et Ti(berio) Claudio Primigenio.*

“[— — — — This monument was erected] by the decision of the Association of the Lares of the Imperial House. Those who had charge of its erection were the two most outstanding members of the Association, Titus Flavius Antio[chus] a freedman of the Emperor, and Tiberius Claudius Primigenius.”

At the beginning of the first line of the text approximately ten letters have been lost. It is at first tempting to restore *compitalicio collegio*, and to see in this monument a dedication by an official imperial cult. However, the word order in such cases is almost invariably *collegio compitalicio* and not the reverse. Besides, one would expect to find the *vicomagistri* at the head of an official cult. Moreover, instances have been found in Roman colonies in the eastern parts of the Empire of *collegia Larum Augustorum* which had, apparently, no connection with the *compita* (G. Wissowa, *Religion und Kultus der Römer*, 2 ed., p. 173, note 3). Consequently, I have preferred the restoration [*decernente*] *collegio* for the first line, as in this way the ablative case of *collegio* is readily accounted for.

The *collegium* in the present text was probably somewhat in the nature of a patriotic private club. It is significant that of the two men in charge of the erection of the monument, Titus Flavius Antio[chus] was a freedman, and his colleague, Tiberius Claudius Primigenius, was probably the son of a freedman; thus it appears that the membership of the club consisted largely of men of servile origin. It is also significant that the two dignitaries had no special title, but are named simply *collegiani[s] primi<s>* (*primi* in line 4 is surely the result of an engraver's error), “the most outstanding members of the club.” (“The oldest members” or “charter members” seems a less probable interpretation.) The word *collegianus* is not listed in the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, and the present text seems to be its first appearance in the Latin language; however, its formation and its context point clearly to its meaning, “member of a *collegium*.”

On the basis of letter forms the text should be dated not far from the year A.D. 120. The shape of the letter G is unusual, for it consists of the letter C with a detached curving stroke

at the lower right; this letter shape is found elsewhere in Corinth only in No. 125, which can be dated on internal evidence to the reign of Hadrian. This date is corroborated to some extent by the name of T. Flavius Antio[chus], who apparently owed his freedom to one of the Flavian emperors, probably Titus, and who therefore would have been one of the senior members of the club during Hadrian's reign.

63. Pl. 8. Inv. 1040. A fragment of a Parian marble slab, found on the east side of the Asklepieion in May, 1931. Part of the original bottom side is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.029 m.; line 2, 0.02–0.024 m.; line 3, 0.013 m.

F. J. DeWaele, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 437; *S.E.G.*, XI, 129; C. Roebuck, *Corinth*, XIV, p. 156, pl. 65, 4.

— — — — — ος
[κατ' ἐπιτ]αγήν
[τῶι Ἀσκλ]ηπιῶ[ι]

“[— — — — according to divine command] (dedicated this monument) to Asklepios.”

In line 1 the second letter may have been a second omicron or a final lunate sigma. In line 2 DeWaele restores [κατὰ διατ]αγήν, but Roebuck points out that [κατ' ἐπιτ]αγήν is preferable, being frequently found in dedications to divinities (cf. Ditt. *Syll.*³, 1153 and commentary). If the article is restored in line 3, the probable original width of the text also favors Roebuck strongly.

64. Pl. 7. Inv. 877 (= Meritt, No. 118). A mutilated statue base of white marble, with the lower part of the drapery of the statue itself carved from the same block, found in a trial trench west of the Odeion in May, 1927.

Height, 0.25 m.; width (original), 0.40 m.; thickness, 0.35 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.027 m.; lines 2–4, 0.017 m.

Hiller von Gaertringen, *Phil. Woch.* LII, 1932, col. 362; *S.E.G.*, XI, 88.

[τήν]δ' Ὑγιήν, ἀπελεύθερος[ς]
[ῶ]ν θεῖωμ βασιλῆων,
[ἄνθετ]ο Παιηωνιῆω Σωτή[ρι]
Σεκοῦνδος

“Secundus, a freedman of deified kings [*i.e.*, an imperial freedman], had this Hygeia erected in honor of the Healing Savior.”

A re-reading of the badly mutilated text shows that Hiller was right when he suggested that the base contained a dedicatory epigram; the four lines prove to be two dactylic hexameter verses of poor literary quality. In line 1, the form Ὑγιῆν for Ὑγείαν is not uncommon in metrical inscriptions (cf. Kaibel, *Epigr. Gr.*, Nos. 792, 835, 885, 1071). At the beginning of line 2, [τῶ]ν, which is what would normally be expected, is incompatible with the meter. The preserved width of the base and the symmetrical spacing of the word Σεκοῦνδος in line 4 favor the restoration of [ἄνθετ]ο (cf. Kaibel, No. 786) in line 3 rather than the longer [στήσατ]ο (cf. Kaibel, No. 808). The central word of line 3 is especially difficult to decipher, and if the reading Παιτωνιεῶ (= Παιτωνίωι = Παιωνίωι, "healing") is correct, it is an anomalous form with the vowel of the third syllable lengthened for the sake of the meter (cf. Homer's Κρονίωνος [*Iliad*, XXI, 184 and 230] and Κρονίονος [*Iliad*, XIV, 247; *Odyssey*, XI, 620; XIV, 330; XIX, 299]) and with the iota adscript omitted. In Meritt's drawing there is an iota indicated after the pi, but this is a scratch on the stone. Following the alpha of line 3 there is a flaw in the texture of the marble which extends vertically through lines 2–4. This flaw is best observed in the last two lines, where the letter-cutter made no attempt to cut letters in the imperfect surface.

It seems probable that the "Healing Savior" refers to Asklepios rather than Apollo, since we know of a statue of Hygeia that once stood in the sanctuary of Asklepios at the north edge of the city (Pausanias, II, 4, 5). The lunate shapes of epsilon, sigma, and omega show that the monument is not earlier than the middle of the second century.

65. Pl. 6. Inv. 83, 838. Three adjoining fragments of a heavy marble slab. Inv. 83 and 838a are published separately by Meritt as Nos. 155 and 319; Inv. 838b was found in front of the West Shops in June, 1935. The inscribed surface of the slab had two separate vertical planes similar to two large fasciae. Some time after the text was engraved, the slab was used as a paving block; possibly at this time its left side was cut away. Parts of the right and bottom margins of the text are preserved. The back is roughly picked. At the ends of lines 3, 4, 5, and 6 the surface preserves marks of punctuation, shaped like the numeral 3, to denote the ends of the lines.

Height, 0.69 m.; width, 0.65 m.; thickness 0.16 m. (upper vertical plane) and 0.14 m. (lower piece). Height of letters, 0.015–0.025 m.

W. Peek, *Gnomon*, IX, 1933, p. 416; *S.E.G.*, XI, 99.

 [- - - - -]ιφ[- - - - -]
 [- - - - -] ἄστ]ήρ πυρρέ[ις]
 [- - - - -]ν ἄκοιμήτ]οισιν
 [- - - - -] ὑπε]ρβασίης
 5 [- - - - -]ον ἐν κακότητι
 [- - - - -]μο[.] ὄροι Σικυῶν
 [- - - - -]ξοσιγ ὄρεσκό[ι]οισιν
 [- - - - -]αι γένος νιφετῶν
 [- - - - -]ν οἴνων εἰλη[λο]υθῆεις
 10 [- - - - -] κύκλος καὶ στε[φ]ά[ν]ων
 vac.
 [- - - - -]λον υἷα θεοῦ μεγά[λοιο]
 [- - - - -] ὄδατι δευσ<α>μέναις
 [- - - - -]ρῦ[.]μαλεφῆ[.]ατε[-]
 [- - - - -]αλλ[.]ιρ[- - - - -]
 15 [- - - - -]α[- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]ον[- - - - -]

Line 12: δατιδευσεμειαις.

The inscribed surfaces are so badly worn that, despite the new fragment, the text is still far from certain; some letters are perfectly legible, others show only traces of vertical strokes, while still others have been completely obliterated. I have paid special attention to those places where my readings differ from those of Peek, and feel reasonably certain that the text given above is correct.

The suggestion of A. M. Woodward (*J.H.S.*, LII, 1932, p. 144) that the inscription contained a series of elegiac couplets now receives ample confirmation. Now that the two pieces published separately by Meritt have been found to join, with a line left blank following line 10 along the horizontal join of the two inscribed surfaces, there seems less likelihood that lines 11–17 belong to a separate Christian poem. The poem (if it is a single poem, and not two) seems to have concerned some hero (lines 10 and 11) who had remarkable adventures (line 5) as he travelled (line 3) in the mountains (lines 4 and 7) and in the vicinity of Sikyon (line 6). It appears possible that the hero in question was Herakles; his adventure with the Stymphalian birds took place not far from Sikyon, and the reference to snowstorms in line 8 corresponds with the story of the Erymanthian boar.

The poem contained at least two spondaic hexameter lines (3 and 7) and possibly a third (line 9). In line 2 only pi and epsilon are certain; the restoration is suggested by Apollonius Rhodius, III, 1377. In line 8 only the epsilon and the final nu of the word that follows γένος are clear on the stone; the epsilon is preceded by four vertical strokes.

66. Pl. 54. Inv. 1523a, 2195. Two fragments of a thick slab of white marble, found in the Christian Basilica in November, 1928. The fragments are associated by reason of identity of stone, lettering, and provenience; there are no joins. The inscriptions show that originally there were two adjoining slabs; both extant fragments appear to have come from the right slab. The backs of the slabs consisted of smooth panels with raised borders.

a. Inv. 2195. Part of the original top edge is preserved.

Height, 0.61 m.; width, 0.425 m.; thickness (original), 0.157 m. (central panel, 0.151 m.). Height of letters: Latin, 0.066 m.; Greek, 0.033 m.

b. Inv. 1523a. Broken on all sides, but part of the bottom margin is preserved.

Height, 0.31 m.; width, 0.147 m.; thickness (original), 0.151 m.

[[genio · sanc̄TISSIMO · avg(usti).]]
 [[----- S. .SI -----]]

The lettering seems to belong to the second century after Christ. Some time in the fifth century the Latin text was erased, and the right-hand slab was re-used as a tombstone. For the text of the epitaph, see No. 629.

67. Pl. 8. Inv. 1835. Forty-three adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found on the floor of the Bouleuterion, south of Shop XIX, in the South Stoa in April, 1936. The fragments were all found in a burned layer caused by a fire shortly after the middle of the third century, and many of them bear marks of burning. Portions of the original top, left, and right edges of the slab are preserved.

Height, 0.47 m.; width (original), 0.63 m.; thickness (original), 0.017 m. (top) – 0.027 m. (bottom). Height of letters: lines 1–2, 0.063–0.065 m.; lines 3–5, 0.052–0.057 m.

[ge]NIO · SANCTISSIMO · AVG ·
 --- ΑΤ · XX · HER ·
 prOV · ACHA ·
 PHIL̄ER̄OŞ AVG · LIB · TABVL · EIVSDEM
 PAT · ET PROVINCIAE · D · D ·

The text presents no difficulties except for the beginning of line 2. The common word preceding *vicesimae hereditatis* is *Proc(urator)*, but the traces of letters do not permit such a restoration. Of the two letters that precede .XX., the first was almost certainly A, and the second either I, F, P or T. Before these two letters, at the beginning of the line, the stone had four other letters, of which a tiny portion of the fourth is extant. A possible restoration, though far from satisfactory, is p.p. st̄AT̄, for *p(rae)p(ositus) stat(ionis)*; this combination is found twice elsewhere in inscriptions of the third century (Dessau, Nos. 1561, 3981), and we also know of a *p(rae)p(ositus) vicesimae lib(ertatis) Bithyniae Ponti* (Dessau, No. 1396). However, as far as I have been able to discover, the words *prae-positus stationis* and *vicesimae hereditatis* are not directly coupled in any other inscription. It seems preferable to think that the first syllable of the word *procurator* was either abbreviated or, less probably, engraved as a ligature. If so, the text may be read: [Ge]nio Sanctissimo Aug(usti) · [P(ro)cur]at̄(or) vicesimae her(editatis) prov(inciae) Acha(eae) Phil̄er̄oş Aug(usti) lib(er)tus tabul(arius) eiusdem pat(roni) et provinciae, d(creto) d(ecurionum): "To the most sacred genius of the Emperor. Phileros, freedman of the Emperor, procurator of the *vicesima hereditas* for the province of Achaea, and treasurer of this same patron [i.e., the Emperor] and province, (set up this monument) with the official sanction of the *decuriones*."

The inscription probably dates from the middle of the third century. The letter forms are not unlike those on two documents from the time of Diocletian (cf. West, Nos. 23, 24), but the fire in which the slab was destroyed was probably set by the invading Herulians in A.D. 267 (cf. A. Alföldi, *C.A.H.*, XII, p. 149; J.A.O. Larsen, "Roman Greece," in *Econ. Survey Anc. Rome*, IV, p. 495 and note 10; and especially O. Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, pp. 130, 134).

68. Pls. 7, 61. Inv. 1904. An altar of poros stone, found in St. John's Church in May, 1937. The altar is complete except for some chipped edges, but

the inscribed surface is badly marred by numerous holes, cuts, and other injuries.

The inscribed surface is divided by incised horizontal lines into five areas. In the center of the top panel (over the crowning moulding) is a rough representation of a beehive; the crowning moulding contains the first line of the text and the die of the altar the remainder of the text, while the base moulding and plinth are blank. The letters are crudely cut and irregular in size.

Height (original), 0.47 m.; width (original), 0.23 m. (top) – 0.25 m. (bottom); thickness, 0.205 m. (top) – 0.225 m. (bottom). Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.015 m.; lines 2–4, *ca.* 0.022 m.; line 5, *ca.* 0.008 m.

Ἄγαθὴ τύχη.
 Κάρπυς τοῖς
 ἐν τῇ σ[μ]ήνῃ
 θεοῖς,
 5 ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων.

EMPERORS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

(69–118)

See also 50–53, 55, 58

69. Pl. 7. Inv. 653, 689. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble base, found in the Julian Basilica in May and June, 1915. The two pieces are published separately by West as Nos. 14 and 214.

Height, 0.76 m.; width, 0.42 m.; thickness, 0.23 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.058 m. (T = 0.066 m.); line 2, 0.042 m.; line 3, 0.034 m.; lines 4–5, 0.031 m.

AVGVSTo sacrvm (?)
 CN · CN · CN · *nomen*
 PIVS · ROMvlvs
 MOSChvs
 d · S · P · f · c ·

August[us] sacrum [?]. Gn(aeus) Gn(aeus) Gn(aeus) [Pompeii??] Pius Rom[ulus] Mosc[hus] d(e) [s(uis) p(ecuniis)] [f(aciendum) c(uraverunt)].

“(This monument is sacred?) to Augustus. Gnaeus [Pompeius?] Pius, Gnaeus [Pompeius?] Romulus, and Gnaeus [Pompeius?] Moschus [had it made] at their own expense.”

The newly discovered join shows that the lines were engraved symmetrically on the base, and West’s restorations of lines 1 and 5 show the central vertical axis of the text. It now

“Good luck. Karpys at his own expense (dedicated this altar) to the gods ie the beehive.”

The representation of the beehive in the top panel confirms the restoration of line 3, and *vice versa*. As grammar was clearly not the strong point of the dedicator, Karpys, who seems to have misspelled even his own name (Karpis? Karpos?), I assume that the neuter plural form σμήνη is here used as if it were a feminine singular, a practice not unfrequently found in late Latin.

On the basis of letter forms and orthography, the altar would seem to date from the late third or early fourth century, but as it appears to be a rustic homemade product, the date may be earlier. It offers an interesting commentary on the popular religion of the times.

appears that the dedication was made by three men who had the same praenomen *Gnaeus* but different cognomina. The cognomen *Pius* is certain; the second name began with the letters ROM, and the name *Romulus* meets the space requirements. The third cognomen was almost certainly *Moschus*.

The right end of line 2 seems to have contained a *nomen*; probably it was given in the plural and was common to all three dedicators. *Pompeii* would have been precisely the length required; and while it may seem overbold to suggest a *nomen* when not a single letter has survived, and when the three men involved are completely unknown apart from this inscription, nevertheless, if the three men had indeed all been named *Gnaeus Pompeius*, it is then possible to imagine that loyal subjects of Augustus would not care to have that name inscribed three times on their dedication to the son of Julius Caesar, and the reason for the highly irregular arrangement of the donors’ names becomes clear.

70. Pl. 8. Inv. 866. A fragment of a revetment slab of green schist whose date and place of discovery

74. Pl. 7. Inv. 2287. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a pit in the east end of the peribolos of the Theater in April, 1928. Parts of the original right side and bottom margin are preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.445 m.; width, 0.394 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m. Height of letters: line 3, 0.05 m.; lines 4–5, 0.045 m.; line 6, 0.04 m. (l = 0.047 m.).

T. L. Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXII, 1928, pp. 476–477.

ti · claudio ·
caesari · augusto ·
germanico · PONTIFICI
maximo · TRIB · POTEST · II
imp · iii · COS · II
----- P · F · AEM · PRIMVS · F ·

“[— — —] Primus, son of Publius, of the tribe Aemelia, made (this monument) in honor of [Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus], Pontifex Maximus, holder of the tribunician power for the second time, commander-in-chief for the third time, consul the second time.”

The slab seems to have been re-used, for all lines except the last are cut *in rasura*. The lettering shows that the inscription belongs to the first century after Christ. The only individuals during that century for whom the combination *pontifex maximus*, *tribunicia potestate ii* and *consul ii* is possible are the emperor Claudius (A.D. 42) and the emperor Vespasian (A.D. 70). Space requirements show that Claudius is the correct choice.

In line 4 (the second line of the preserved text), the restoration must be *maximo*, as the abbreviation *max.* would not allow enough space at the beginning of line 5 for the number of times the honoree had been hailed Imperator. When *maximo* is restored, it becomes clear that [*imp. V*], necessary if the text is attributed to Vespasian, is too short to fill out the space in line 5; furthermore, in line 3 *Augusto* is too short and *Vespasiano* is too long. On the other hand, the restorations necessary for Claudius, which are given above, meet the space requirements exactly. The text may then with confidence be dated in the year A.D. 42.

The *praenomen* and *nomen* of the dedicator Primus are lost; the *nomen* contained at least five letters and at most seven.

75. Pl. 8. Inv. 2329. A fragment of a white marble revetment slab, found in the Theater in 1929. Part of the original smooth top side is preserved;

the other sides are broken. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.111 m.; width, 0.124 m.; thickness (original), 0.037 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

TI · Çlaudio · drusi · f · caesari · aug
GERManico · pontifici · max · trib ·
pOTest · -----

For the suggested restoration, see Dessau, Nos. 200, 201, 203–205, 207–209, 213, 215, 216.

76. Pl. 9. Inv. 1444. A fragment of a white marble base, found in the southeastern section of the Agora in April, 1934. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.13 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.05 m.; line 2, 0.045 m.

----- germanICO · N -----
----- britANNico -----

The fragment may refer either to the emperor Claudius, whose full name was Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus Germanicus and who assumed the title Britannicus in A.D. 43, or to his son Britannicus (Tacitus, *Ann.*, XIII, 15–17; cf. No. 77).

77. Pl. 9. Inv. 1217, 1218, 1229. Twenty fragments of a white marble slab, all found in the southeastern area of the Agora in 1933 and 1934. Part of the original left edge is preserved on two of the fragments, and part of the original top edge on four.

The dimensions of the whole slab were: height, greater than 0.63 m.; width, greater than 1.40 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. (at top) – 0.02 m. (at bottom). Height of letters: line 1, 0.09 m.; line 2, 0.06 m.; line 3, 0.052 m.; lines 4–5, 0.04 m.

ti · CLAVDIO	TI · CLAVDIO · Çesari
AVG · F · CAEŞari	aVG · GERManico · pont·
BRITANNICO	MAX · p · P · Trib · pot ·
	--- cos · -- imp · ---
<i>vacat</i>	CENSÇri ·

d · d · coloNI · CVRANTIBus ----- et -----
li. viris

“To Tiberius Claudius Caesar Britannicus, son of Augustus, (and) to Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, *pontifex maximus*, father of his country, holder of the tribunician

power for the [--- time, consul for the --- time, *Imperator* for the --- time,] censor. The citizens of the colony [by decree of the city council] and under the supervision of the duoviri [----- and ----- (erected this monument)].”

The text is a dedication of the colony of Corinth in honor of the Emperor Claudius and his son Britannicus. The upper part of the text was arranged in two columns, with three lines in the left column and four in the right, with two lines of smaller letters at the bottom extending across both columns. The date of the inscription probably lies between the year A.D. 47, when Claudius first assumed the censorship, and A.D. 50, the year in which Nero was adopted and given preference over Britannicus (Tacitus, *Ann.*, XII, 25).

78. Pl. 9. Inv. 1034. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the eastern part of the village of old Corinth in May, 1931. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness (original), 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.057 m.

 ----- clauDlo -----
 ----- augVST · GERmanico -----

In line 2, the reading *augVST* is highly unusual, but [*Au*]*gust(o)* seems certain. The final O seems to have been omitted by error of the engraver; it is improbable that AVGVST was intended as a substitute for the common abbreviation AVG.

79. Pl. 9. Inv. 977. A fragment of a white marble slab, found north of the Peribolos of Apollo in July, 1929. Broken on all sides; the original smooth back is partially preserved.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 ----- tl · CLAudio -----
 ----- GERmanico -----

80. Pl. 9. Inv. 2153. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Agora near the South Basilica in October, 1938. Part of the original right side is preserved, but the right edge is chipped off.

The back is smooth, with a shallow margin picked along the edge.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.044 m.

 ----- trib · po TEST · lli ·
 ----- DESIG · li ·

In line two, part of the horizontal stroke above the numerals is preserved. The partially extant right side of the slab shows that only one numeral is missing from the right end of each line; hence the original numbers were III and II. The only emperor of either first or second century for whom this combination is possible is Nero, who in the latter part of A.D. 56 was *consul designatus* for the second time and held the tribunician power for the third time (cf. H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the Br. Museum*, I, page clxii; Dessau, No. 227, note 1).

Accordingly, the fragment may be dated to the year 56, and the text may be restored [*Neroni Claudio divi Claudii f(ilio) ----- pont(ifici) max(imo), trib(unicia) po]test(ate) ii[i, imp(eratori) ii, co(n)s(uli), co(n)s(uli)] desig(nato) i[i, -----].*

81. Pl. 9. Inv. 694, 1747, 1855. Three fragments, not adjoining, of a white marble slab, all preserving parts of an original smooth back. The original slab has been sawn into strips.

a. Inv. 1747. Found in the northeast area of the Agora in May, 1936. Part of the original top edge of the slab is preserved.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m.

b. Inv. 1855. Found in the northeast area of the Agora in February, 1937. The left and right sawn (not original) sides are preserved, but the right edge is broken, as are also the top and bottom edges.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.194 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.055 m.; line 2, 0.047 m.; line 3, 0.035 m.

c. Inv. 694 (= West, No. 169). Found in the Julian Basilica in June, 1915. Part of the original right edge is preserved.

Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m. Height of letters: lines 1-2, 0.029 m.; line 3, 0.034 m.

a
 neroni · cLAudio
 divi · claudii · f · germanici ·
b caes · N · T̄I · CAEs · aug · pro · nepoti ·
 divi · AVG · AB · Nepoti · caesari · aug ·
 5 germ. poNT · MAX · TRIB · pot · - - - ·
 imp · - - - · cos · - - - ·
 curam · agentibus · ii · viris · p · memmio ·
c cLEANDR ·
 - - - - - VALER · P · P ·
 - - - - - P ·

"To [the son of the deified Claudius and] grandson [of Germanicus Caesar and great-grandson] of Tiberius Caesar [Augustus] and great-great-grandson of [the deified] Augustus, [Nero] Claudius [Caesar Augustus Germanicus,] pontifex maximus, holder of the tribunician [power for the --- time, Imperator for the --- time, consul for the --- time. (This monument) was erected under the supervision of the duoviri Publius Memmius] Cleander [and ---].]"

The above restoration is suggested by Dessau, No. 227, whose text corresponds exactly with the extant fragments. In line 3 (the first line of fragment *b*) the N is certain, though not completely preserved, but only the bottoms of T and I appear on the stone. P. Memmius Cleander (line 6) was *duovir quinquennalis* in Corinth at the time of Nero's visit in A.D. 67/8 (cf. West, p. 31; Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, p. 23, No. 64). Lines 7–8 probably recorded other local officials who held office on that occasion.

The inscription helps us to decide the length of time its peculiar type of lettering was in vogue at Corinth. The distinctive style it illustrates seems to have begun at Corinth during Nero's reign and to have continued until the reign of Trajan (cf. Nos. 121, Vespasian; 122, *ca.* A.D. 100; 101, Trajan, etc.). In the Latin texts from the reign of Hadrian either the curved strokes tend to straighten out and the curved tails of the letters A and R are cut off (cf. No. 125), or the style reverts to an imitation of the broader lettering of the Augustan period (cf. No. 174).

82. Pl. 9. Inv. 1300, 1306. Two fragments, not adjoining, of a thin slab of white marble, found in a trial trench south of Oakley House in Old Corinth in November, 1933. Fragment *a* preserves part of the original bottom edge of the

slab, and each fragment retains part of the original smooth back.

a. Inv. 1306.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness, 0.018 m. Height of letters, 0.09 m.

b. Inv. 1300.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.245 m.; thickness, 0.016 m. Height of letters, 0.05 m.

a imp · ÇAËsari
 vespaSIANO · aug ·

b - - - - -
 - - - - - SQ - - - - -
 col · iul · FLAV · AVG · corinthiensis

[Imp(eratori)] Cae[sari Vesp]asiano [Aug(usto) - - - - -]so[- - - - - col(onia) Iul(ia)] Flav(ia) Aug(usta) [Corinthiensis].

Since the name Flavius never occurs in the official title of any of the Flavian emperors, the last line of the text must preserve part of the name of Corinth. From the coins of Corinth we know that under the Flavians the official name of the colony was changed to *Colonia Iulia Flavia Augusta Corinthensis* (*B.M.C. Cor.*, pp. 72ff.; Edwards, Nos. 91ff.; West, p. 19; cf. No. 130), but hitherto epigraphical evidence for the change was lacking.

83. Pl. 8. Inv. 1334. A small fragment of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in March, 1934. Broken on all sides and the back.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.065 m.

- - - - -
 - - vespaSIANO - -
 - - - - - aVÇ - - - - -
 - - - - -

84. Pl. 9. Inv. 1555. A large fragment of a thin slab of white marble, found in the Theater in April, 1926. The top is original, and contains a dowel hole; the left edge is also original, but the inscription was cut on more than one slab. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.475 m.; width, 0.475 m.; thickness (original), 0.03 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.12 m. and 0.10 m.; line 2, 0.085 m.

t · caesaRI · IMp ·
 divi · vespASIANI · f ·
 vespasiano · aug ·

“To the Emperor [Titus] Caesar [Vespasian Augustus, son of the deified] Vespasian.”

The name of Vespasian in the genitive case shows that the dedication is to one of his sons. The customary designation of Titus on inscriptions is *Imp. Titus Caesar divi Vespasiani f. Vespasianus Aug.*, whereas that of Domitian is *Imp. Caes. divi Vespasiani f. Domitianus Aug. Germanicus*. The preserved letters IM in line 1 show that for either son the usual order in which *Imp(erator)* is given is not observed.

If [*divi*] is an acceptable restoration in line 2, the spacing of the letters of the first two lines calls for one letter to precede [Caesa]ri in line 1. If the first two titles of Domitian are reversed so as to read *Caesari Imp.*, the initial letter space is not filled. On the other hand, it was not uncommon for the praenomen of Titus to be abbreviated in inscriptions (cf. Dessau, Nos. 258–261). I have therefore preferred to change the usual order of *Imp. T. Caesari*, and ascribe the inscription to Titus (A.D. 79–81).

85. Pl. 9. Inv. 2416, 2417. Three fragments, two of them adjoining, of a gray marble epistyle, found in the Theater in April, 1926 and 1929.

a. Inv. 2417. The original top side is partly preserved and is roughly picked; the other sides and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is also picked.

Height, 0.083 m.; width, 0.237 m.; thickness, 0.125 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.11 m.

b. Inv. 2416. Two adjoining fragments. The original top side is partly preserved and is roughly picked; the other sides and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is also picked.

Height, 0.123 m.; width, 0.52 m.; thickness, 0.172 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.11 m.

-- caesaR · DIVI · VESpasiANI · f · --

Like No. 84, this text probably dates from the rebuilding of the Corinthian Theater after the great earthquake of A.D. 77 (cf. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, pp. 135–136). Unlike No. 84, however, there seems no way of telling which of the two sons of Vespasian was named in this inscription.

86. Pl. 9. Inv. 53, 1003. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble revetment slab, found in the

Propylaea in April, 1898 and May, 1930. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.365 m.; thickness (original), 0.055 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.12 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.09 m.

imperator · caesar ·
divi · vespasiani · f ·
domitianus · AVGVstus
germanicus · pont · maX · TRIB · pot --

The provenience of the fragments suggests that they were part of the revetment slabs of the “marble” Propylaea that was built shortly after the earthquake of A.D. 77 (cf. *Corinth* I, i, pp. 184–185), and was therefore probably completed in the reign of Domitian. The emperor’s name is restored here in the nominative, on the analogy of Dessau, No. 269.

87. Pl. 9. Inv. 2196. A fragment of a gray marble block, found in a modern wall in Old Corinth and brought to the Museum in November, 1939. The stone has been re-cut, and part of the re-cut left side is preserved. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.104 m.; thickness, 0.19 m. Height of letters, 0.042 m.

[- - - - !! - - - -]
[- triB · POT - - -]

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to erase the original inscription; whether this was done at the time of the re-cutting, or done earlier (*damnationis memoriae causa*) cannot be determined.

88. Pl. 10. Inv. 1732. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Central Shops (No. XV), in April, 1936. Parts of the original top, left edge, and back are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.173 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness (original), 0.065 m. Height of letters, 0.07 m.

IMP · Caesar - - - -

89. Pl. 10. Inv. 1682. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Stoa in March, 1936. Parts of the original top and back are preserved; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness (original), 0.062 m. Height of letters, 0.061 m.

--- CAESAr ---

90. Pl. 10. Inv. 1738. A fragment of white marble, found in the central area of the Agora in May, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.064 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.08 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.07 m.

--- · caESArī · ---

91. Pl. 10. Inv. 2259. A fragment of white marble, found in the Julian Basilica in June, 1948. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.292 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness (original), 0.071 m. Height of letters, 0.061 m.

--- · auguSTQ · ---
----- · imPERAtori · ---

92. Pl. 10. Inv. 1386. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a field near Old Corinth in July, 1934. Part of the original right edge is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness (original), 0.047 m. Height of letters, 0.066 m.

----- poNTIF ·
max · ----- p · P ·

The letters TIF are engraved in ligature.

93. Pl. 10. Inv. 1189. A fragment of white marble, found in the southeastern section of the Agora in May, 1933. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness 0.13 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.05 m.

imp · NERva · caesar · aug ·
poNTIF · max · -----

The restoration is suggested by Dessau, Nos. 276–280. Not only do the letter forms seem later than the reign of Nero, but the restoration of Nero's name and customary titles would make the first line of the text unusually long.

94. Pl. 10. Inv. 1711. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Basilica in March, 1936. Broken on all sides and back. The stone contains traces of mortar.

Height, 0.054 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.063 m. Height of letters, 0.044 m. ($T = ca.$ 0.054 m.).

--- trib · potEST · IIII ---

There is no mark of punctuation between the last two hastae, so it is certain that the numeral is IIII. The lettering does not appear to be earlier than Domitian's reign or later than Hadrian's; consequently, the choice of date lies between A.D. 84–85 (Domitian), A.D. 99–100 (Trajan) and A.D. 120–121 (Hadrian). A monument to the deified Nerva (No. 58) was set up in the South Basilica close to the spot where the fragment was discovered.

95. Pl. 10. Inv. 1473, 1572, 1636. Four fragments of a white marble slab, two adjoining, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in 1934 and 1935. Part of the original top of the slab is preserved; the back is smooth.

a. Inv. 1572b.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. – 0.025 m.

b. Inv. 1572a, 1473.

Height, 0.41 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. – 0.025 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.11 m.; line 2, 0.07 m.

c. Inv. 1636.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 – 0.025 m.

--- DIVi · nERVAe · caesaRis(?) ---
----- N · L · L · FL · -----

The dedication may have been made to the deified Nerva, but it may equally well have been in honor of Trajan or Hadrian.

96. Pl. 7. Inv. 2448. A cornice block of gray marble, found at the western end of the stage buildings of the Theater in April, 1929. The original top and bottom surfaces are preserved and are lightly picked. The original left end of the block is also preserved, and has anathyrosis. The right end and the back have been roughly cut away

at a time of re-use. The top surface contains two cuttings for hook clamps at the left end, and one clamp cutting, from the period of re-use, at the right end.

The inscribed surface is the vertical outer face of the horizontal cornice (corona); the letters have been erased almost completely, but here and there traces of the strokes remain.

Height (original), 0.025 m. (inscribed surface of projecting cornice, 0.07 m.); width 1.965 m.; thickness, 0.75 m. Height of letters, 0.052 m.

F. J. De Waele, *A.J.A.*, XXXIV, 1930, p. 453, note 6; Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, pp. 114, 136, figs. 88, 89.

[[-- TRAJANO · aug · GERMANICO · ET ·
COLOÑIAE · LAVD · IVL · cor --]]

Despite the thoroughness of the erasure, the reading as a whole seems assured. It is known that the official name of the colony was at first *Colonia Laus Julia Corinthiensis* (cf. No. 130), but that under Vespasian this was altered to *Colonia Laus Flavia Augusta Corinthiensis* (cf. No. 82). After the death of Domitian the title reverted once more to *Laus Julia*, as is shown clearly by the local Corinthian bronze coinage of the second century (*B.M.C. Cor.*, p. 73, No. 588; Edwards, pp. 28–29, Nos. 109, 114, 115, etc.).

97. Pl. 10. Inv. 1323. A small fragment of white marble, found in the southeastern part of the Agora in February, 1934. Broken on all sides and the back.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

--- aVG · GERManic ---

Traces of a second line of letters appear at the bottom edge.

98. Pl. 10. Inv. 1238, 1258. Three fragments of a white marble slab, two of them adjoining, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1933. The right side of the larger piece is a finished edge, but the letters seem to have continued across the edge to an adjoining slab. The original back is not preserved. Much red coloring remains in the letters.

a. Inv. 1238a, 1258.

Height, 0.222 m.; width, 0.235 m.; thickness, 0.034 m. Height of letters, 0.056 m.

b. Inv. 1238b.

Height, 0.028 m.; width, 0.058 m.; thickness, 0.018 m. (not illustrated).

a b

--- aVG · GERManicI ---
--- !Q̄R̄ ET A ---

99. Pl. 7. Inv. 1902. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in St. John's Church, Old Corinth, in April, 1937. The piece is broken at top and bottom, and the sides were rounded and border margins were cut for re-use in Byzantine times. The back has been similarly treated, but the smooth raised central area seems to be original. In thickness the slab tapered vertically, the bottom being noticeably thicker than the top.

Height, 0.435 m.; width, 0.302 m.; thickness (original), 0.068 m. (top) – 0.087 m. (bottom). Height of letters: line 2, 0.04 m.; line 3, 0.034 m.; lines 4–5, 0.032 m.; line 6, 0.029 m.; lines 7–9, 0.026 m.

[Αὐτοκράτορα]
[Νέρο]υαν Τρ[ιαιανόν]
[Καίσα]ρα Σεβ[αστόν]
[Γερμ]ανικόν Δ[ακικόν],
5 [ἀρχι]ερέα μέγ[ιστον],
[δημαρ]χικῆς ἐξ[ουσίας]
[τὸ ἰλ̄, α]ὐτοκράτ[ορα τὸ ζ,]
[ὑπατον] τὸ ζ, πατέ[ρα πατριδος].
[τὸ κοινὸ]ν τῶν [Ἀχαιῶν].

“[The Achaean League] (set up this monument in honor of) [Emperor] Nerva Trajan Caesar Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, pontifex maximus, holder of the tribunician power for the [seventeenth] time, *imperator* for the [sixth] time, consul for the sixth time, father of his country.”

The order in which the titles of Trajan are listed is irregular; normally Καίσαρα follows immediately after Αὐτοκράτορα. In line 5 the cross stroke of alpha has been omitted. While not many letters remain in line 9, the restoration as given above seems reasonably certain, as it leaves the line equidistant from each original margin, and thus preserves the symmetry of the text; τῶν [Κορινθίων] would continue too far to the right, and a name such as [Ἄ]ντῶν[ιος] would leave too much space vacant at the left.

Trajan became consul for the sixth and last time in A.D. 112, and was awarded the title

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
 ΝΕΡΩΝΙΑΝΟΝ
 ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ
 ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΔΑΚΚΟΝ
 ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΛΜΕΠΙΣΤΟΝ
 ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚΗΣ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ
 ΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑΤΟ
 ΥΠΙΑΤΟΝ ΤΟΣ ΠΑΤΕΡΑΤΑΤΡΙΑΣ
 ΤΟΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΑΧΑΙΟΝ

Optimus (Ἄριστος) by the senate in the autumn of A.D. 114 (F. Lepper, *Trajan's Parthian War*, pp. 34–45, 95). The absence of the title Ἄριστον in our inscription accordingly shows that the date of the text lies between the beginning of A.D. 112 and the end of A.D. 114.

Trajan set out from Rome for his Parthian campaign in the autumn of A.D. 113 (Suidas gives the date October 27), and while journeying eastward he met a Parthian embassy at Athens (R.P. Longden, *J.R.S.*, XXI, 1931, p. 1). It seems very probable that our inscription was erected by the Achaeans at Corinth in honor of Trajan as he passed through the city *en route* from Rome to Athens, very late in the year A.D. 113 (for another honorary inscription by the Achaeans that probably was occasioned by an imperial visit, see No. 103). Unfortunately, the important digits of both *tribunicia potestas* and *imperator* are missing from line 7. The restoration offered in the text above is for the period prior to December 9, A.D. 113. If Trajan's arrival at Corinth fell between December 10 and 31 of that year, read in line 7 [τὸ ἡ, α]ὔτοκράτ[ορα τὸ 5]; if the date was after January 1, A.D. 114 (impossible if we accept Malalas' January 7, A.D. 114 as the day of Trajan's arrival at Antioch), read [τὸ —, α]ὔτοκράτ[ορα τὸ 7].

100. Pl. 12. Inv. 1451. A slab of white marble reconstructed from ten fragments which were found in the southeastern section of the Agora in 1934, 1935, and 1936. Parts of the original top, right, left, and rear surfaces are preserved; all are smooth. The inscribed face has a moulded frame along the edges.

Height, 0.76 m.; width (original), 0.363 m.; thickness (original), 0.28 m. Height of letters: lines 1–2, 0.045 m.; lines 3–5, 0.04 m.; lines 6–8, 0.036 m.

IMP · ÇAESARI
NERVAE · TRAIANO
OPTVMO · AVG ·
GERMANICO · DACICO
P · CORNELIVS · CRESCENS
PROMAG · PVB · XX · LIB
PROVINC · ACHAIÆ · ET
SYRIAË

Imp(eratori) Caesari Nervae Traiano Optumo Aug(usto) Germanico Dacico. P(ublius) Cornelius Crescens promag(ister) pub(lici) (vicesimae) li(bertatis)] provinc(iarum) Achaiæ et Syriæ.

"Publius Cornelius Crescens, deputy chief collector of the imperial manumissions tax for the province of Achaea and the province of Syria, (erected this monument) in honor of the Emperor Nerva Trajan Optimus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus."

The inscription is to be dated between the autumn of A.D. 114, when Trajan was awarded the title Optimus, and the spring of A.D. 116, when the title Parthicus was officially bestowed by the Senate (Lepper, *Trajan's Parthian War*, pp. 39–40).

P. Cornelius Crescens, who set up the statue to Trajan, is unknown apart from this inscription. His title, *promagister publici vicesimae libertatis*, shows he was a deputy chief in charge of collecting the Roman imperial five per cent tax on manumissions. In republican times the *promagister* (or *pro magistro*) had been a local chief agent for a tax-collecting company (cf. Stevenson, *Roman Provincial Administration*, p. 143), but under the Empire the *publicani* were gradually absorbed into the Imperial system until by the time of Hadrian they were nearly all in Imperial service (cf. M. Rostovtzeff, *Geschichte der Staatspacht*, pp. 380, 389 [52, 61]; *Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*, pp. 340, 593–594). Whether P. Cornelius Crescens, *promagister* near the end of Trajan's reign, was a member of the Imperial civil service there is no definitive evidence to show, but the probability would seem to be that he was.

It is unlikely that Crescens was *promagister* of both Achaea and Syria at the same time, for the two provinces were too widely separated to form an administrative unit. It would seem more probable that he was first *promagister* of Achaea, was later transferred by Trajan to the same post in the more important province of Syria, and that before his departure from Corinth he erected this monument in gratitude for his promotion. As far as I have been able to discover, the present text contains the first reference to a *promagister publici vicesimae libertatis* in Greece, and is the second piece of epigraphical evidence to be found for the existence of the Roman manumission tax in the province of Achaea (for the first, Dessau, No. 1867). Greek manumission decrees in the Imperial period contain no mention of such a tax, and it seems very probable that tax-free commu-

nities in Greece, of which Delphi would be the best example, were exempted (cf. J.A.O. Larsen, *Roman Greece* [*Economic Survey of Ancient Rome*, IV], pp. 456–457).

101. Pl. 10. Inv. 2376. Four adjoining fragments of white marble streaked with green, found in the orchestra of the Theater in March, 1928. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.147 m.; width, 0.278 m.; thickness (original), 0.064 m. Height of letters, line 1, 0.061 m.

 ----- neRVAE · Traiano(?) -----
 ----- TE -----

Not enough of the letter that followed E in line 1 is preserved to assure its identity.

102. Pl. 10. Inv. 429, 440, 1928. Four fragments of a white marble slab, two of which are adjoining. Two of the fragments, Inv. 429 and 440, have already been published (K. K. Smith, *A.J.A.*, XXIII, 1919, pp. 383 ff; Meritt, No. 84); of the two additional fragments (Inv. 1928), one was

found in the Central Shops in December, 1937, the other in a drain north of the South Stoa in March, 1938.

a. Inv. 429 (= Meritt No. 84a).

Height, 0.265 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness (original), 0.058 m. Part of the top edge is preserved.

b. Inv. 1928B.

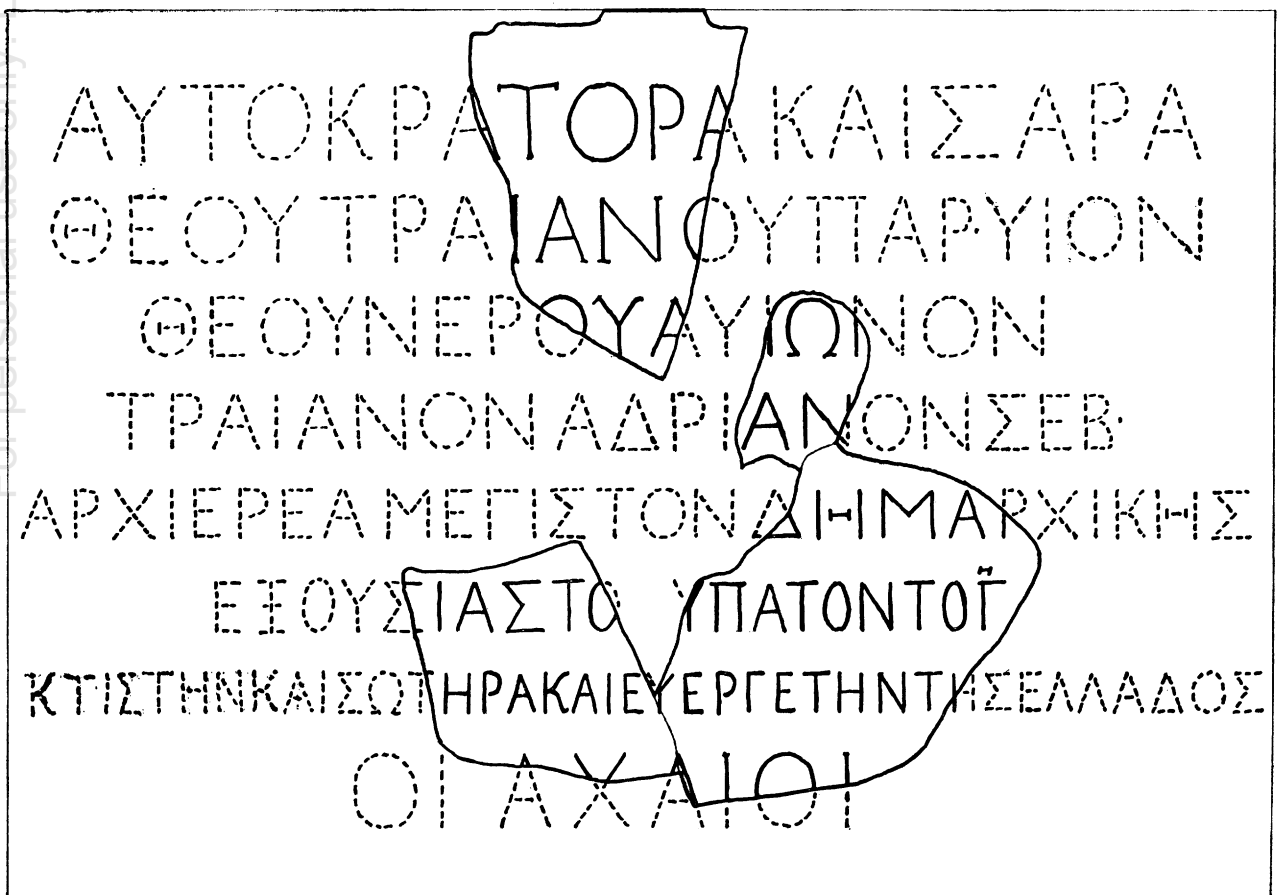
Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness (original), 0.065 m. Broken on all sides and back.

c. Inv. 440 (= Meritt No. 84b), 1928A.

Height, 0.395 m.; width, 0.448 m.; thickness (original), 0.075 m. Broken on all sides.

Enough has now been found to make a rough estimate of the original dimensions of the slab. Its height was greater than 0.65 m. and its width greater than 1.0 m. Its back was roughly picked, and it increased in thickness from top to bottom.

Height of letters: line 1, 0.051 m.; line 2, 0.045 m.; lines 3–4, 0.039 m.; lines 5–6, 0.034 m.; line 7, 0.028 m.; line 8, ca. 0.05 m. Interlinear spaces; lines 1–5, each 0.023 m.; lines 5–8, each 0.026 m. Top margin, 0.068 m. Bottom margin not preserved.



[Αὐτοκρ]άτορα [Καίσαρα]
 [θεοῦ Τρα]ϊαν[οῦ] υἱὸν
 [θεοῦ Νέρ]ουα [υ]ίω[ν]
 [Τραιανὸν Ἀδρι]αν[ὸν Σεβ(αστόν)],
 5 [ἀρχιερέα μέγιστον], δημαρχ[ικῆς]
 [ἔξου]σίας τὸ [ἦ], ὑπατον τὸ γ,
 [κτίστην καὶ σω]τῆρα καὶ εὐεργέτην τῆ[ς
 Ἑλλάδος]
 [οἱ] Ἀχαιοί

"The Achaeans (erected this monument in honor of the) Emperor [Caesar Trajan] Hadrian [Augustus], [son of the deified] Trajan [Parthicus], grandson of the [deified] Nerva, [*pontifex maximus*], holder of the tribunician power for the [eighth] time, consul for the third time, [restorer and] savior and benefactor of [Greece]."

The letter heights, the incised guide-lines, and the remains of line 3 show the relative positions of the two groups of fragments, and the unscrubbed surface at the end of line 6 shows that all lines of the text did not extend to the margins of the slab; hence it becomes virtually certain that each line was spaced symmetrically on the slab, extending an equal distance left and right from a central vertical axis.

Lines 1-6 are restored on the basis of a common Hadrianic formula (cf. *I.G.R.R.*, I, Nos. 1000-1002; and especially *I.G.*, IV², No. 606), with two minor exceptions. The spacing of the lines shows that there was no room on the slab at the beginning of line 3 for [υἱὸν], so that it is necessary to restore [υἱὸν] in line 2; this can only be done by abbreviating the word [Παρθικοῦ]. Similarly, it is necessary in line 4 to abbreviate [Σεβαστόν] to [Σεβ.]. An inscription in honor of Hadrian with the abbreviations Παρ. and Σεβ. on the stone has been found in Asia Minor (*I.G.R.R.*, III, No. 145).

The recovery of three more letters in line 8 shows that the dedicators are the Achaeans (presumably the Achaean League), and not the Corinthians only, as was formerly supposed; this in turn makes it clear that the missing word at the end of line 7 cannot be [πρόλεως], and the choice seems limited to [Ἑλλάδος] and [Ἀχαιίς]. As the latter is rather redundant in view of line 8, the former seems preferable. The beginning of line 7 is restored on the analogy of a dedication to Hadrian at Ephesos, in which he is termed τὸν ἴδιον κτίστην καὶ σωτῆρα of the city (Ditt. *Syll.*³, 839).

The emperor Hadrian became consul for the third and last time in A.D. 119, so that it is un-

fortunate that the numeral attached to his *tribunicia potestas* in line 6 is still missing. It will be noted, however, that there was space for only one digit, and therefore, apart from the year 136 (κ) the inscription must date from one of the years between A.D. 119 (γ) and 126 (ι). The most fitting time for its erection within this period was the occasion of Hadrian's first visit to Greece, when he probably passed through Corinth *en route* from Epidauros to Athens (cf. *I.G.*, IV², 606; W. Kolbe, *Ath. Mitt.*, XLVI, 1921, pp. 110ff.; P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien*, pp. 2-4). Since this visit is now dated in the autumn of A.D. 124, the suggestion of Klaffenbach (*Deutsche Literaturzeitung*, Sept. 4, 1932, col. 1694) that the missing digit was η is probably correct.

103. Pl. 10. Inv. 2300. A small fragment of a gray marble slab, found in a trial trench east of the Odeion in April, 1925. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.187 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters: line 4, 0.04 m.; line 5, 0.037 m.

[Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα]
 [θεοῦ Τραιανοῦ Παρθικοῦ υἱὸν]
 [θεοῦ Νέρβα] υἱὸν [Τραιαν-]
 [ὸν Ἀδριανὸν] Σε[βαστόν, ἀρχι-]
 [ερέα μέγιστ]ον, [δημαρχικῆς]
 [ἔξουσίας τὸ η, ὑπατον] τ[ὸ γ, πατέρα
 πατρίδος]

The numerals restored in the last line naturally remain uncertain.

104. Pl. 10. Inv. 1644. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a modern courtyard wall in Old Corinth in February, 1935. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.223 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness (original), 0.052 m. Height of letters, 0.048 m.

 -- · tr · p · XIII · P · p ·
 vac.
 --- traces of letters ---

The open loop of the letter P is characteristic at Corinth of Latin inscriptions of Hadrianic and Antonine date. As the numeral XIII from this period can refer only to the tribunician power, the date of the text is either A.D. 129/130

(Hadrian), 149/150 (Antoninus Pius), or 172/173 (Marcus Aurelius). While there is no decisive evidence to show which of these three dates is correct, I believe the fragment will eventually prove to be Hadrianic.

105. Pl. 10. Inv. 2372, 2373. Two fragments of a white marble revetment slab, found in the east section of the Theater in March, 1929. The fragments do not join, but are associated by the identity of lettering and by the peculiar treatment of the back of the slab, which is split off smooth but left unfinished.

a. Inv. 2373. Part of the original smooth top side is preserved, and contains a rectangular cutting for a metal pin or bracket.

Height, 0.338 m.; width, 0.384 m.; thickness (original), 0.069 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.117 m.

b. Inv. 2372. Part of the original right side is preserved: it has anathyrosis and a rectangular hole for a metal pin.

Height, 0.177 m.; width, 0.275 m.; thickness (original), 0.068 m.

imp · CAESARI · Hadriano · aug · ----
m · ANTONIVS · ANtoni(?) -----

The right edge of Fragment *b* shows that the original text continued to the right over one or more adjacent slabs which are now lost.

106. Pl. 10. Inv. 1906. Seven fragments of a white marble slab, all adjoining save one, found in the north aisle of St. John's Church in May, 1937.

The dimensions of the isolated fragment (*b*), which came from the upper left edge of the slab, are: height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.283 m.; thickness (original), 0.035 m. The dimensions of the other six fragments, which preserve no original edge, are: height, 0.825 m.; width, 0.877 m.; thickness (original), 0.035 m. Both fragments preserve part of the original smooth back.

Height of letters: line 1, 0.136 m.; line 2, 0.118 m.; line 3, 0.095 m.; line 4, 0.118 m.; line 5, 0.104 m. Inter-linear spaces, 0.034 m.

imp · CAesARI · Hadriano ----
...I^{ca} · E · CO -----
--E! PORTICVS · C -----
---M · ANTONIVS -----
5 ---ARISTOCRAtes -----
---POMPEianO -----

It is clear that the inscription was cut on more than one slab, since the preserved right edge seems to be original, whereas the text obviously continued to the right. The letters in lines 2–3 show that these lines did not contain one of the better-known formulae; however, not enough is preserved to establish their general significance. The name in line 6 may be that of the *duovir* T. Flavius Pompeianus (see No. 107).

107. In his commentary on Inv. 618 (= West, No. 22), A. B. West suggested that this inscription was possibly the one mentioned by Spon and Wheler, *Voyage d'Italie, de Dalmatie, de Grèce, et du Levant*, 1678, II, page 296. This suggestion has since been proved correct by B. D. Meritt (*C.P.*, XLII, 1947, pp. 181–182), who discovered a copy of this very inscription in Wheler's notebook, including the lines that have since been lost from the bottom of the stone. The text should now read:

FAVSTINAE
IMP · T · AELI · HADRIANI ·
ANTONINI · CAESARIS
avG · PII · D · D · PEC · PVB ·
5 cvrantibus
I · antonio · ivliano ·
t · flavio · pompeiano ·
ii · vir ·

“(The city of Corinth?) by decree of the city council (erected this monument) at public expense to Faustina, wife of Titus Aelius Hadrian Caesar Augustus Pius. [Those in charge of its erection were the *duoviri* L. Antonius Julianus and T. Flavius Pompeianus].”

Lucius Antonius Julianus and Titus Flavius Pompeianus thus become the latest pair of Corinthian *duoviri* of whom we have any knowledge, and prove that the Corinthian *duovirate* continued to function as late as the reign of Antoninus Pius.

108. Pl. 10. Inv. 2266. A fragment of a block of coarse-grained gray marble, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in June, 1949. Part of the original left side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.14 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.022 m.

σπρ[-----]
Καίσαρος θεοῦ Ἀδρι[ανοῦ] -----

The letter-forms date from the fourth century, but the text would seem to have been considerably earlier. It seems probable that the fragment is another example of a second century text that was re-copied in the fourth century (cf. Nos. **128** and **129**).

- 109.** Pl. 11. Inv. 1301. A fragment of a white marble revetment slab, found in a Roman building south of Oakley House in November, 1933. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.236 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness (original), 0.034 m. (left) – 0.032 m. (right). Height of letters: line 1, 0.07 m. (= 0.143 m.); line 2, *ca.* 0.057 m. Interlinear space, 0.04 m.

[Ἄννια] Φα[υστεῖναν Σεβαστήν,
[Αὐτοκ]ράτ[ορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου]
[Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνεῖνου γυναῖκα]

“[(This monument was erected in honor of) Annia] Faustina [Augusta, wife of the] Emperor [Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus].”

The lettering is identical with that of No. **110**, but the thicknesses of the two pieces are different. In addition, the extant letters make it unlikely that the two fragments belonged to the same text; it seems more probable that separate texts on separate but adjacent slabs were engraved in honor of the Empress and Emperor.

- 110.** Pl. 11. Inv. 1302. A fragment of a white marble revetment slab, found in a Roman building south of Oakley House in November, 1933. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.357 m.; width, 0.397 m.; thickness (original), 0.031 m. (left) – 0.029 m. (right). Height of letters: line 2, 0.07 m.; lines 3–4, 0.057 m. Interlinear spaces, 0.04 m.

[Αὐτο]κρά[τορα]
[Καίσαρα Μάρ]κον Αὐρ[ήλι-]
[ον Ἀντωνεῖν]ον Σεβασ[τὸν]
[Γερμανικὸν Σ]αρματικό[ν]

“[(This monument was erected in honor of) the Emperor Caesar] Marcus Aurelius Antoninus [Germanicus] Sarmaticus.” This and its companion text (No. **109**) would appear to date between A.D. 175 and 180.

- 111.** Pl. 12. Inv. 2146. The right end-block of the white marble epistyle of Temple J (The Temple

of Poseidon?) found at the west end of the Agora in April, 1938.

Height, 0.685 m.; width, 2.25 m. (at top) – 2.16 m. (at bottom). Height of letters: line 1, 0.08–0.085 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.06 (?) m.

C. H. Morgan, *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 263; R. L. Scranton, *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, pp. 340–341, 346; *Corinth* I, iii, pp. 48–51, pl. 20, No. 3.

POS · DIVI · TRAIANI · PARTHICI · AB · NEPOS
[----- rasura ----- P ·]]

The architectural features of the block are fully discussed and illustrated by Scranton. The text originally extended across the face of all three architrave blocks of Temple J, and may be restored to some extent from the remains of a similar text from Temple H (No. **112**); it consists of a long *cursus* of the emperor Commodus, much of which was erased *damnationis memoriae causa* after his death. The text probably read originally as follows: [*Imp(erator) Caesar divi M(arc) Antonini Pii Germ(anici) f(ilius), divi Pii n(epos), divi Hadriani prone]pos, divi Traiani Parthici abnepos, [divi Nervae adnepos, M(arcus) Aurel(ius) Commodus Ant(oninus) Aug(ustus) Pius Sar(maticus) Germ(anicus) Max(imus) Brit(annicus) Felix, P(ontifex) M(aximus), Trib(unicia) Pot(estate) —, Imp(erator) —, Co(n)s(ul) —, P(ater)] P(atriciae).*

In A.D. 184 Commodus assumed the title *Britannicus*, and in the following year the title *Felix*; hence if the inscription dates after A.D. 185, both titles should be restored. Scranton states that the *rasura* in line 2 can be read [*pontif. max. trib. p. X. imp. VII. cos. IIII. p . p .*], thus indicating a date some time between Dec. 10, A.D. 184 and Dec. 9, A.D. 185. While this reading remains quite possible, the erasure in the second line has been so thoroughgoing that I have been able to make out only the final letter P; in particular, the vital numerals seem to me to be hopelessly obliterated.

The bottom fascia of the epistyle may have been inscribed in the manner of No. **112**, but if so, the text did not extend to the right block, whose bottom fascia is blank.

- 112.** Pl. 12. Inv. 2145. A white marble epistyle block from the left end of the epistyle of Temple H (the Temple of Herakles?), found at the west end of the Agora in April, 1938.

Height, 0.695 m.; width, 2.28 m. (at bottom) – 2.37 m. (at top); thickness, 0.465 m. (at bottom) –

0.642 m. (at top). Height of letters: line 1, 0.105 m.; line 2, 0.088 m.; line 3, 0.056 m.

C. H. Morgan, *A.J.A.*, XLIII, 1939, p. 263; R. L. Scranton, *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, pp. 325 ff., 345 ff.; *Corinth* I, iii, pp. 42, 50–51, pl. 18, No. 1.

IMP · CAESAR · DIVI · M · ANTONINI ·
 PII · GER —————
 DIVI · NERVAE · ADNEPOS · [[M · AVREL ·
 COMM —————]]
 EX · TESTAMENTO · CORNEL · BAEBIAE ·
 FECIT · CVR —————

This block is also fully discussed and illustrated by Scranton (*loc. cit.*). The text was virtually a duplicate of No. 111 with the exception that we have here preserved part of the third line, showing that the temple was erected according to the terms of the will of Cornelia Baebia. The text may be restored as follows: *Imp(erator) Caesar divi M(arc) Antonini Pii Ger[m(an)ici f(ilius), divi Pii n(epos), divi Hadriani pronepos, divi Traiani Parthici abnepos,] divi Nervae adnepos, [[M(arc)us Aurel(ius) Comm[odus] Ant(oni)us Aug(ustus) Pius Sarm(aticus) Germ(anicus) Max(imus) Brit(annicus) Felix, P(ontifex) M(aximus), Trib(un)icia Pot(estate) —, Imp(erator) —, Co(n)s(ul) —, P(ater) P(atriciae)]]*. *Ex testamento Cornel(iae) Baebiae fecit cur[avit] que quidam*].

Unlike No. 111, the erasure has not gone deep enough to remove the letters completely, and the letters M · AVREL · COMM ·, while badly scarred, are still legible. Unfortunately, that part of the text is lost which would enable us to recover the year in which the temple was dedicated. In *Hesperia*, XIII, 1944, p. 346, Scranton remarks that because there is "enough freedom in dealing with abbreviations and title to permit numerous variations of text within the limits approximately known, none of these variations could be proven, nor could any be significant." Nevertheless, in *Corinth* I, iii, p. 50, he has restored numerals on space consideration alone. I feel convinced that Scranton's first statement is correct and that here restored numerals have little or no value.

All we can say is that No. 112 is later than No. 111, since architectural evidence shows that Temple J antedates Temple H. If both temples were erected according to the terms of the will of Cornelia Baebia, as might be inferred from the similarity both of the buildings and their inscriptions, their dates are probably very close together.

113. Pl. 11. Inv. 2342. A fragment of a thin slab of gray marble, found in the west parodos of the Theater in May, 1929. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the other edges are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.156 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness (original), 0.026 m. Height of letters, 0.093 m. (l = 0.11 m.).

----- P · P · IMP · -----

The strokes of the letters are unusually broad and shallow.

114. Pl. 11. Inv. 1011. A fragment of grayish marble, found in the excavation of the site of the Corinth Museum in March, 1931. Part of the original right edge is preserved; the other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.105 m. Height of letters, 0.033 m.

[-----]κου
 [--- Σε]βαστου

The lettering suggests a date in the first quarter of the third century.

115. Pl. 11. Inv. 1583. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble revetment slab, found in the South Stoa in May, 1935 and April, 1938. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.154 m.; width, 0.233 m.; thickness (original), 0.023 m. Height of letters, 0.065 m.

 ----- οντολ -----
 [--- M. 'Αντωνίου Γορδiana[ου] ---]
 ----- ορινον αν -----

The presence in line 2 of the name Gordian (it is uncertain which of the emperors of that name is intended) enables us to date the peculiar style of lettering to the second quarter of the third century. Since the text is difficult to read even when the letters are completely preserved, the letters that partially survive in the first and third lines are all very uncertain.

116. Pl. 11. Inv. 1751. The central block of a statue base of white marble, found in the Central Shops east of the Bema in May, 1936. All original sides and edges of the block are preserved except for the lower right front corner, which is broken off.

Height (original), 0.95 m.; width (original), 0.405 m.; thickness (original), 0.375 m.

The base block and the top block of the statue base have also been found, and the pedestal now stands in the excavations at the spot where the inscribed shaft was found. The top piece contains two cuttings for the feet of a bronze statue. The total height of the three-piece pedestal is 1.435 m. The letters are clumsily cut, and vary in height from 0.036 m. to 0.042 m. The left hasta of eta (line 5) is 0.062 m. high and the initial tau (line 1) 0.054 m.

C. H. Morgan, *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, pp. 469, 470, fig. 6.

Τὸν κύριον ἡμῶν τὸν
μέγιστον καὶ θειότατον
Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Γάιον
〈Οὐ〉ίβιον Τρεβωνιανὸν Γάλλον
5 Εὐσεβῆ Εὐτυχῆ Σεβαστὸν ἢ πόλις.

“The city (erected this monument) to our master the greatest and most god-like Emperor Caesar Gaius Vibius Trebonianus Gallus Pius Felix Augustus.”

The inscription honors the emperor C. Vibius Afinius Trebonianus Gallus (A.D. 251–253.) During his brief and troubled reign much of the empire was out of his control; before the beginning of the year A.D. 253 Aemelianus, who supplanted Gallus, was already in control of Alexandria (H. Mattingly, *J.R.S.*, XXV, 1935, pp. 55–58), so that A.D. 252 seems the most probable year in which to date our inscription. Dedications to Gallus are rare, and the misspelling of one of his names (line 4, with a Latin L, making the word Livius instead of Vibius) and the omission of another name (Afinius) shows how troubled were the times, when the emperor's name could be so imperfectly known even at one of his provincial capital cities. Evidently his name was not well known in the province of Asia either; of the three dedications to him listed in *I.G.R.R.* (IV, Nos. 534, 626, and 1487), two misspell the name Vibius, while in the third (No. 626) the name has been erased.

117. Pl. 11. Inv. 994. A fragment of a statue base of white marble, found west of the Temple of Apollo in June, 1930. Parts of the original top and left edges are preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.43 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.145 m. Height of letters, 0.063 m.

F. J. De Waele, *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, p. 412, note 3.

Τὸν μέγιστον Αὐτοκράτορα]
[[Κ[αίσα]ρα Πόπλιον Λικίννιον]]

[[Γ.αλ[λιηνὸν]ν [-----]]

Εὐσεβῆ Εὐτυχῆ Σεβαστὸν. ἢ λαμ-]

5 προτάτη [πόλις τῶν Κορινθίων (?)].

“The greatest [Emperor Caesar Publius Licinius] Gal[lienus ---] Pius Felix [Augustus. The] most distinguished [city of the Corinthians (?)] (erected this monument).”

The inscribed surface is badly worn, and lines 2 and 3 have been deliberately erased. Traces in the third line suggest that the monument was erected in honor of the emperor Gallienus (A.D. 258–268), but the stone is so mutilated that the identification is far from certain.

118. Pl. 12. Inv. 1354. The left half of a tall statue base of gray marble, found in a late wall at the east end of the Central Shops in March, 1934. The left half of the block has been twice re-used. It was sawn vertically and used as a door sill in a late rebuilding of the Central Shops; later in Byzantine times the door sill was used as a wall block. Originally the statue base was monolithic, with top, shaft, and base all of one piece. The crowning mouldings and base mouldings were roughly hacked away at the time of the first re-use, but portions of the base moulding survive. The original back, left top and bottom surfaces as well as the inscribed surface are partially preserved; all are lightly picked.

Height (original), 1.445 m. (top moulding, 0.29 m.; central shaft, 0.98 m.; base mouldings, 0.265 m.); width, 0.285 m.; thickness (original), 0.485 m. Height of letters, 0.072 m. ($\Phi = 0.107$ m.).

τὸν σοφὸν [-----]

πολιή[οχον -----]

ἔξοχον αι[-----]

ἰδρύσατ[ο -----]

5 Ἰλλύριον Γα[-----]

ἰδος ηγ[-----]

ἀντενεργε[τική -----]

χαρίζ[εται βουλή].

The text consisted of four hexameter verses with two lines to each verse, and was engraved in the latter half of the third century. While the monument may have been erected in honor of a prominent Corinthian citizen (cf. line 2), it would seem more likely that it refers to one of the emperors who waged a campaign in Illyria, probably Claudius Gothicus or Aurelianus.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS AND OTHERS OF SENATORIAL RANK

(119–129)

119. Pl. 11. Inv. 1953. A fragment of a thin plaque of white marble, found in the south central area of the Agora in May, 1938. Part of the original left margin is preserved, but all edges are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.055 m.; width, 0.129 m.; thickness (original), 0.014 m. Height of letters, 0.015 m.

QVAEŞtor -----
ET COCCEI -----

The letters are not only clumsily cut, but are unusually small for inscriptions of the Roman period at Corinth. No lettering of similar size, shape, and appearance is found on any other Corinthian text, but the long tail of the letter Q and the shapes of the letters E and C suggest a date very early in the history of the colony. Possibly the Cocceius mentioned in line 2 is to be identified with C. Cocceius Balbus, consul suffectus in 39 B.C. (Broughton, II, p. 386) who was honored as *imperator* at Athens (*I.G.*, II², 4110), or with Lucius Cocceius Nerva, special envoy in 37 B.C. (Broughton, II, p. 398; cf. Horace *Sat.*, I, 5, 27; Appian, *B.C.*, V, 60).

120. Pl. 11. Inv. 678, 1150, 1868. Three fragments of a block of bluish marble, two of them adjoining.

a. Inv. 678, 1868. Two adjoining fragments. Inv. 678 (cf. West, p. 140) was found in the Julian Basilica in June, 1915; Inv. 1868 was found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1937. The original right edge is partially preserved, but other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.452 m.; thickness, 0.30 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.058 m.; line 2, 0.034 m.

b. Inv. 1150. Found in the southeastern area of the Agora in March, 1933. The original right edge is partially preserved, but other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness, 0.055 m. Height of letters, 0.034 m.; ligature NT, 0.05 m.

a Q · FVLVIO · Q · F ·
[.] N · OVF · NOBiliQR ·
b ----- ornaMENT ·
honorato · -----

Q(uinto) Fulvio Q(uinti) f(ilio) [Q(uinti)?]
n(epoti) Ouf(entina tribu) Nobilior(i) [-----
orna]ment(is) [honorato ---].

“To Quintus Fulvius Nobilior, son of Quintus, grandson of [Quintus (?)] of the tribe Oufentina, ---- [who was honored with ----] ornaments [----].”

The lettering and the peculiar bluish marble of the fragments show that they belong to the same inscription, but the number of missing lines between the two fragments cannot be determined.

Marcus Fulvius Nobilior, conqueror of Aetolia in 189 B.C., had a son Quintus who was consul in 153 B.C. (Broughton, I, p. 452); the latter's son Quintus was honored by an inscription at Caiata (Dessau, No. 5742). It is probable that the Q. Fulvius Nobilior of our inscription was descended from this once influential family.

121. Pl. 13. Inv. 1979. Three fragments of a gray marble block found in the western area of the Agora in May, 1938. The inscribed face of the block was badly burned before it was broken.

a. Two adjoining fragments, preserving parts of the original top and left edges. The lower part of the inscribed surface is badly flaked, and the back is broken.

Height, 0.515 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness, 0.125 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.058 m.; line 2, 0.047 m.; line 3, 0.038 m.; lines 4–5, 0.036 m.

b. A fragment preserving parts of the original top and right edges, with back broken and inscribed surface very badly flaked.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.096 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.058 m.; line 2, 0.047 m.; line 3, 0.038 m.

L · A...LIO
L · F · ---- AN ·
COMiti · ---- LIT ·
imPERATOR|s · -----
5 diVI · VESPASiani · f · ----

“To Lucius A[–]lius [– – –], son of Lucius, companion [– – –] of the emperor [– – – Domitian(?) – – – the son of] the deified Vespasian [– – –].”

Since no name in *P.I.R.*² corresponds with the name of the person honored in lines 1–2, a satisfactory restoration of the text seems impossible without the recovery of additional fragments. The surfaces of the extant pieces are preserved in such a way as to show that at least two letters of the *nomen* in line 1 are missing. It seems likely that the number missing is three, with the choice mainly between *A[emi]lio* and *A[ure]lio*; however, there are several other possibilities.

122. Pl. 11. Inv. 1570. Two adjoining fragments of a pedestal of white marble, found in the South Basilica in April, 1935 and April, 1936. Part of the original left side is preserved and is lightly picked. The other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.325 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness, 0.165 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.05 m.; line 2, 0.041 m.; lines 3–4, 0.037 m. (l = 0.058 m.).

l · munatio · m · f · ter ·
 GALlo -----
 COMiti · -----
 IMPeRATOris -----
 ET · Divi · -----
 5 pRQqaestori(?) -----

In the last line the traces of the first letter preserved are of either B, P, or R, of the second, O or Q, of the third, O or Q. The first extant line preserves part of the cognomen of the man honored, but as the lettering belongs to the late first or early second century, the names P. Sulpicius Galba, proconsul *ca.* A.D. 14 (*S.E.G.*, III, 244; Tacitus *Ann.*, VI, 40; Suetonius, *Galba*, III, 4), L. Junius Gallio Annaenus, proconsul in A.D. 51/52 (Groag, cols. 33–35; *Acts* 18, 12–17; Seneca, *Epist.* 104), and L. Aquillius Florus Turcianus Gallus, proconsul in either 3 B.C. or A.D. 52/53 (West, No. 54), seem to be eliminated. M. Caesius Gallus, quaestor and propraetor some time in the first century after Christ (cf. *I.G.*, V, 1, 1462 [Messene]) also seems improbable.

This leaves, of the imperial officials of Achaëa who are already known, only L. Munatius Gallus, who was proconsul of Achaëa *ca.* A.D. 98/99, and who was consul in A.D. 103 or 104 (cf. Groag, col. 49). An inscription set up by him at Vindonissa (*C.I.L.*, XIII, No. 11500) reads APOLLINI · L · MVNATIVS · M · F · TER · GALLVS, and one inscription in his honor has already been discovered at Corinth (West, No. 63). A small

fragment found since West's publication shows that the first two lines of West No. 63 should now read:

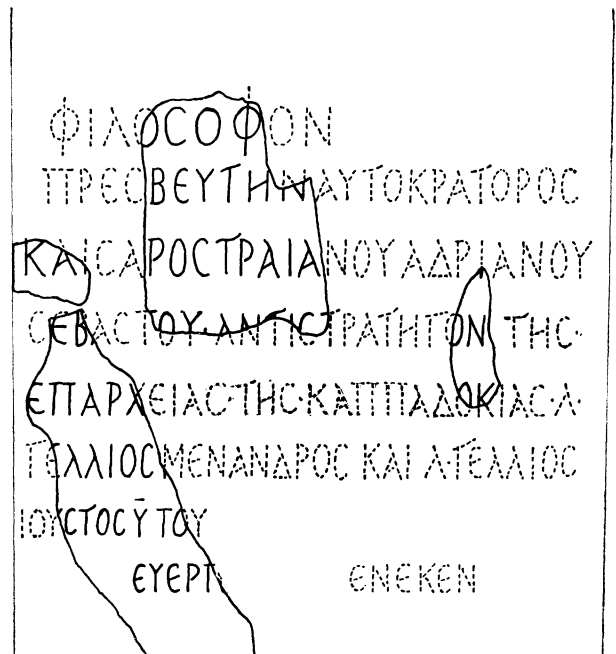
L · Munatio ·
 M · F · TER · GALLO ·

123. Pl. 11. Inv. 1075. A fragment of white marble, brought to the Corinth Museum by a villager in December, 1931. Broken on all sides and back. The inscribed surface has been dressed with a toothed chisel.

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.032 m.

 ----- trib.
 MIL · Leg · -----
 ET · XX · vir -----

124. Pl. 11. Inv. 1375, 1484, 1714. Four fragments of a white marble block. The inscribed surfaces of all fragments are finely picked except for the top part of fragment *a*; the original back of the block is nowhere preserved.



- a.* Inv. 1714*c.* Found in the South Basilica in April, 1936. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.322 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.037 m.; line 2, 0.031 m.; line 3, 0.034 m.; interlinear spaces: lines 1–2, 0.022 m.; lines 2–3 and 3–4, 0.034 m.

b. Inv. 1484, 1714a. Found in the South Basilica in May, 1934 and April, 1936. Parts of the original left side and bottom edge are preserved.

Height, 0.42 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness, 0.296 m. Height of letters: line 1, ca. 0.034 m.; lines 2-4, 0.031 m.; lines 5-6, 0.027 m.; interlinear spaces; lines 1-2 and 2-3, 0.034 m.; lines 3-4, 4-5, and 5-6, 0.024 m.

c. Inv. 1375. Found in the southwest area of the Agora in May, 1934. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness, 0.152 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.031 m.; interlinear spaces, lines 1-2 and 2-3, 0.034 m.

[-----]
 [-----]
 [φιλ]όσοφ[ον(?).]
 [πρεσ]βευτήν [Αὐτοκράτορος]
 Καί[σα]ρος Τραια[νοῦ Ἄδρ]ι[ανου]
 [Σ]εβ[σ]τοῦ, ἀντιστ[ράτηγ]ον [τῆς]
 5 ἑπαρχ[είας τῆς Καππαδ]οκ[ίας. Λ.]
 [Γ]έλλιος Μ[ένανδρος καὶ Λ. Γέλλιος]
 [Ἰο]ῦστος υ(ἰός) τοῦ Γελλίου Μενάνδρου]
 εὐεργ[εσίας ἔνεκεν].

["To ---], *legatus* of the [Emperor] Caesar Trajan Hadrian Augustus, *propraetor* of the province of Cappadocia. [L(ucius)] Gellius M[enander and L(ucius) Gellius] Justus the son of [L(ucius) Gellius Menander] (erected this monument to him) because of his generosity."

The relative vertical positions of the fragments are assured by a comparison of the extant heights of letters in the various lines and by the interlinear spaces. While not much is preserved of line 7, considerations of space make the restoration virtually assured.

It is probable that the name of the person who was honored occupied at least two lines of text that have been lost from the top of the block. In spite of the fact that he was a governor of Cappadocia and *legatus* of the emperor Hadrian, and may have been given the soubriquet "philosopher," it is not possible to identify him. The donors of the monument, L. Gellius Menander and his son L. Gellius Justus, are well known at Corinth from other monuments that they erected to important personages. Cf. the commentary on No. 125.

125. Pl. 11. Inv. 184, 1201, 1436, 1452, 1568, 1569, 1596, 1629, 1698, 1882. Ten inscribed fragments and five uninscribed pieces of a white marble base. Parts of the original smooth sides and the

back are preserved, but none of the original dimensions of the block are completely extant.

a. Inv. 1201. Found in the southeast area of the Agora in May, 1933. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.174 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.073 m. Height of letter, 0.073 m.

b. Inv. 1629. Found in the southeast area of the Agora in May, 1935. Broken on all sides.

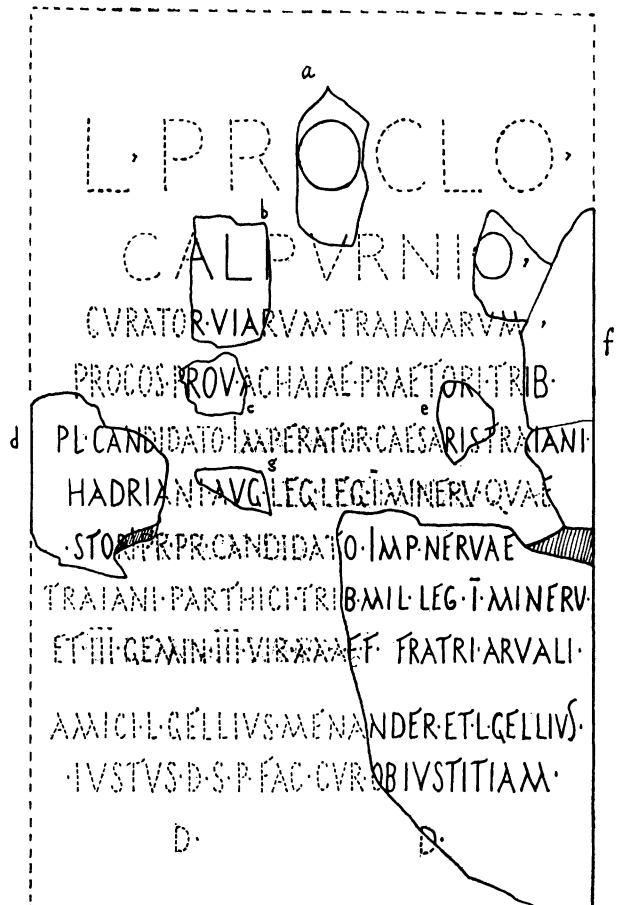
Height, 0.136 m.; width, 0.077 m.; thickness, 0.20 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.046 m.; line 2, 0.036 m.

c. Inv. 184 (= West, No. 191). Found in the Northwest Stoa in April, 1902. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.055 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

d. Inv. 1452. Found in the southeast area of the Agora in June, 1934. Part of the original left edge is preserved.

Height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.134 m.; thickness, 0.205 m. Height of letters: lines 1-2, 0.028 m.; line 3, 0.026 m.



The remains of the bottom margin on fragments *b* and *c* show that their letters belong to the last line of the text, but the horizontal relationship of the fragments is uncertain. The lettering is very distinctive, and is found elsewhere in Corinth only in No. 261. Unfortunately, not enough remains of either text to date the letter style accurately. Probably the third quarter of the second century would not be far wrong.

128. Pl. 12. Inv. 1658. A statue base of cream-colored marble, found in the western area of the Agora near the foundations of Temple F (the Temple of Tyche?) in March, 1935. The base is badly battered, but parts of all original surfaces are preserved except for the left side and back, which are broken off. The top surface preserves remains of a marble statue, which has almost completely disappeared.

Height (original), 0.435 m.; width, 0.81 m.; thickness, 0.56 m. Height of letters, 0.019 m.

R. L. Scranton, *Corinth* I, iii, p. 69, pl. 26, No. 2; *S.E.G.*, XIII, 226.

[Ῥηγίλλας τ]ὸδ' ἄγαλμα. φυτὴν δ' ἐχάραξε
 τεχνείτης
 [πᾶσαν σ]ωφροσύνην ἐς λίθον ἀραμένην.
 [Ῥαττικ]ὸς Ἡρώδης μέγας ὠπάσεν, ἕξοχος
 ἄλλων,
 [παντ]οίης ἀρετῆς εἰς ἄκρον εἰκόμενος,
 5 [ὄν π]όσιν Ἑλλήνων ἔλαχεν περίβωτον
 ἀπάντων
 [κρέσ]σονα δ' αὐτε π<ά>ϊν ἄνθος Ἀχαιΐδος.
 [Ῥηγίλ]λα, ἡ βουλή σε Τύχην ὡς εἰλάσ-
 κουσα,
 [εἰκόνα π]ρ<ὸς> τεμένι στήσατο λαϊνῆν.

“This is a statue of Regilla. An artist carved the figure which has translated all her prudent moderation into stone. It was given by great Herodes Atticus, pre-eminent above others, who had attained the peak of every kind of excellence, whom she took as her husband, Herodes famous among Hellenes and furthermore a son (of Greece) greater than them all, the flower of Achaia. O Regilla, the City Council, as if hailing you Tyche, has set up the marble statue before Tyche’s sanctuary.”

The number of letters lost from the beginning of each line is indicated by the certain restoration [Ῥαττικ]ὸς in line 3. In line 2, [πᾶσαν] is the suggestion of I.M. Linforth; B.D. Meritt had tentatively suggested [κλεινήν] and I had thought

of [γλύπτων], but the spacing strongly favors the shorter word. For similar reasons, in line 4 [παντ]οίης is preferable to [θεσπε]οίης, “god-given,” and in line 7 [Ῥηγίλ]λα is better than [Ῥηγί]λλ’.

Four letters are missing at the beginning of line 6. The restoration [κρέσ]σονα (= [κρείσ]σονα), seems clearly superior to [γλύσ]σονα “sweeter” or [βράσ]σονα “shorter,” as well as to other comparatives whose restoration would call for only three letters (e.g., βᾶσσων, θᾶσσων, μάσσων, ῥάσσων). Later in the line the engraver has by error engraved πλίν for πᾶϊν (= παῖδα = υἰόν; cf. Ditt. *Syll.*,³ 854; J. Bousquet, *per epis.*).

At the beginning of line 8 the stone reads ρωπεμενι; B.D. Meritt (*per epis.*), followed by Scranton (*loc. cit.*), advocated [π]ρῶ τεμένι, “in front of the sanctuary,” with πρῶ = Lat. *pro*, assuming that the poet was writing in Greek but thinking in Latin. However, in view of the fact that the poet is making an earnest, though clumsy, effort to produce Homeric diction, it seems more probable that the error lies, not with the poet, but with the engraver, who has carved omega in place of omicron sigma (when the sigma is lunate, ος is not dissimilar in appearance to ω).

In line 6 the stone has a clear horizontal stroke engraved over the theta, thus changing ἄνθος (“flower”) to ἀνθ(ύπατ)ος (“proconsul”). The latter word, however, will not scan and therefore the line must be read with ἄνθος. Hence the horizontal stroke must be explained as still another engraver’s error. The expression “flower of Achaia” would appear to refer to Regilla’s husband. Yet the general meaning of the rather indifferent elegiacs is clear enough. Herodes has set up a statue at Corinth to his wife Regilla, and the Corinthian boule, by way of rather farfetched flattery, compares Regilla to Tyche by setting up the statue in the vicinity of Tyche’s sanctuary.

The elegiacs imply that the statue was erected in Regilla’s lifetime, and the text may therefore be dated between A.D. 143 and A.D. 160 (cf. Graindor, *Herode Atticus*, pp. 83, 92). But it is impossible to assign such decadent lettering to so early a time. The lunate sigma, uncial omega, and the clumsy shapes of rho and other letters indicate that the text was engraved at least a century after Regilla’s death. Nor is it easy to imagine that Herodes would have tolerated such a slipshod memorial to his beloved

wife. The conclusion seems inescapable that we have here an instance of an original text that was (presumably) destroyed and later recopied by an unskilled and almost illiterate workman. Only in this way can the letter forms, the engraver's misspellings, and his confusion between *ἄνθος* (a rare word in inscriptions) and the common abbreviation of a provincial governor's official title be explained. For other re-copied texts, see above, p. 22 note 15.

129. Pls. 13, 62. Inv. 1752, 2264. Two pieces of a blue marble block. The larger piece, Inv. 1752, was found in the central area of the South Stoa in May, 1936, and consists of the complete original block except for a broken upper corner. Inv. 2264 is a fragment from the broken corner, and was found in the South Stoa in July, 1948. The back is roughly picked, and the top is finely picked and has anathyrosis; all other sides are smooth.

Height (original), 0.696 m.; width (original), 0.47 m.; thickness (original), 0.443 m. Height of letters: lines 1 and 3, 0.024 m.; line 2, 0.018 m.

PROCURATORS

(130–148)

130. Pl. 15. Inv. 1817. A statue base of gray limestone, found in the rear room of Shop XX of the South Stoa in October, 1936, and set up on the spot where it was found. The base has been damaged by fire, and the top has crumbled off as a result of the heat; numerous small fragments from the upper part have been replaced.

Height, 0.76 m.; width (original), 0.47 m.; thickness (original), 0.322 m. Height of letters: lines 1–2, 0.065 m.; line 3, 0.057 m. (T = 0.072 m.); lines 4–5, 0.053 m.; line 6, 0.044 m.

O. Broneer, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 388–390; *Corinth*, I, iv, p. 134.

COΛONIAE · L ·
IVLIAE
CORINTHIENSΙ ·
Q · GRANIVS · Q · F ·
5 BASSVS · S · P · D · D ·
PROC · AVG ·

“Quintus Granius Bassus, son of Quintus, procurator of Augustus, (dedicated this monu-

ἀνθυπάτου ψήφω καὶ [---]σιουν
Μυσαῶν θεράποντος ἐν Ὑμ[ηττῶ] μελιηδεῖ]
εἰκόνα λαϊνέην στήσατο π[ρὸς] τεμένει].

“[The Council(?) ---] with the consent of the governor and [---] set up in front of [the sanctuary] a marble statue of the servant of the Muses on [honeyed] Hym[ettus].”

The text consisted of the last three lines of a series of elegaic couplets that apparently began on a block above our extant base. The similarity here to No. 128 both in lettering and in the last line of the text is striking. There seems little doubt that, as No. 128 was a dedication to Regilla, this base contained a dedication to Herodes Atticus himself. In this case also the lettering is later than the base; the stone shows clearly that the original surface has been removed with a broad-bladed chisel, and the letters have been cut in the erasure.

ment) at his own expense, and with the authorization of the City Council, to (the city) *Colonia Laus Julia Corinthiensis*.”

There are traces of an earlier inscription which has been almost completely erased: at the right edge of the stone, just above line 3 the letter B is preserved, and at the end of line 4 there are traces of six letters which appear to be AVN|Ç|, while directly below line 5 at the left edge is |VL|. The height of all these letters is 0.03 m.

In line 1 there is one letter space lost between the remains of the letters I and L; hence, it is probable that the final AE of *coloni[ae]* was engraved in ligature. The fact that all lines of the text are carefully centered makes it probable that in line 3 we have the complete word preserved, and favors *Corinthiensis*, rather than *Corinthiensi(um)*, as part of the official name of the colony. The forms of the letters show that the text dates early in the first century. For the dedicator, Q. Granius Bassus, see No. 131.

131. Pl. 13. Inv. 676, 1188. Twenty-two adjoining fragments of a white marble revetment slab. All the pieces save one were found in the South Stoa in May, 1933; one piece (Inv. 676 = West, No. 212) was found in the Julian Basilica in June, 1915. Part of the original top edge and side is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.416 m.; width, 1.235 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. (left) - 0.022 m. (right). Height of letters: line 1, 0.095 m.; line 2, 0.075 m.; line 3, 0.072 m. Interlinear spaces, 0.03 m.

q · grANIVS · Q · F · BASSVS · Proc · aug ·
 eiVSDEM · COMES · PRAEF · FABrum ·
 --- -VM · DE · BALINEO · IM · ---
 -----NE · M -----

“[Quintus] Granius Bassus, son of Quintus, [procurator of Augustus] and his companion (*comes*), praefect of constructions [---] concerning the bath [---].”

In line 3 the word *balineo* seems certain, despite the fact that only the tops of the last five letters are preserved.

Quintus Granius Bassus, son of Quintus, who was also the dedicator of No. 130, is probably identical with the Quintus Granius (Lipsius' convincing emendation) who was the accuser of L. Calpurnius Piso at Rome in A.D. 24 (Tacitus, *Annals*, IV, 21; *P.I.R.*², G 207, 208). The letter forms of both the above text and No. 130 belong to the first quarter of the first century after Christ (the elongated tail of Q is characteristic of Augustan inscriptions at Corinth), and it is probable that Bassus was related to the Grania Quinta who erected a monument at Corinth during the reign of Augustus (cf. West, No. 65). Precisely how Bassus was associated with the bath that is mentioned in line 3 is not clear, but it would seem probable that he contributed to the construction of some part of it (his office of *praefectus fabrum* shows that he was not unfamiliar with engineering problems). Presumably the revetment slab would have been set up somewhere within the bath, but up to the present time no trace of a bath of early Roman date has been discovered near the eastern end of the Agora.

132. Pl. 12. Inv. 2244. A large piece of a white marble statue base, until recently used as a doorsill in the Panaghia Church in Old Corinth. The stone

was first observed and copied by M. Blondel about the middle of the nineteenth century; it was later studied by Milchhöfer and J. Schmidt in 1880; in April, 1947, the block was removed from the church and is now in the Museum at Old Corinth.

The block has been twice re-used. In the first re-use the left side was cut horizontally at the top and the bottom, and four circular holes for metal bars, 0.16 m. apart, were drilled into the left side; the stone was evidently used as a sill, jamb, or lintel of a barred window. In the second re-use, as a doorsill of the Panaghia Church, the inscribed surface was placed face upward; a hole for a metal pin in line 2 of the text dates from this period. The right side of the block has been broken off, probably in the first period of re-use. Of the original sides, parts of the top, left, bottom, and back are preserved; all are lightly picked.

Height (original), 0.93 m.; width, 0.293 m.; thickness (original), 0.137 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.; line 2, 0.56 m.; line 3, 0.046 m.; line 4, 0.042 m.; line 5, 0.04 m.; line 6, 0.038 m.; line 7, 0.032 m.; lines 8-10, not preserved.

C.I.L., III, No. 6098; J. Schmidt, *Ath.Mitt.*, VI, 1881, p. 354; *C.I.L.*, III, No. 7271.

Q · FABio
 Q · F · (tribu)
 CARPETano
 PROC · AVG · PROVinc ·
 5 ACHIAIAE · PRAef · eq ·
 TRIB · MILIT · LEG · X · gem ·
 CVRATORI · VIAE · Noment ·

 CH -----
 10 -----

“To Quintus Fabius Carpetanus, son of Quintus, of the tribe [---], procurator of Augustus for the province of Achaea, praefect [of the cavalry], military tribune of Legion X [Gemina], curator of the road of Nomentanum, [---].”

Line 1: the last letter preserved was B, R, or P; parts of the horizontal strokes at the top and middle are preserved (a break in the stone makes a shadow which suggests N). Line 3: *C.I.L.*, III, No. 6098 reads CA[.]PE; Schmidt, *C.I.L.*, III, 7271, CA[.]PEI. The third letter is definitely R; all of the diagonal tail stroke is preserved, and part of the loop above. Of the sixth letter only the bottom half of the

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hasta is preserved, but the spacing shows that Υ is much preferable to \downarrow .

Lines 5–10 are all much more worn than they were when copied seventy years ago; I have underlined those letters which have now completely disappeared. At present line 8 is entirely obliterated: Blondel read *.o. ssua*; Schmidt *uscaisvievij*; Mommsen (*C.I.L.*, III, No. 7271) *usioaisiievij*. In line 9, I agree with Blondel that the first letters are CH (Schmidt and Mommsen read CELIAIII). Traces show that line 10 was shorter than the other lines; it probably contained the name of the dedicator of the statue.

The chief contribution of the new reading is the recovery of the cognomen of Q. Fabius, for the restoration *Carpet[ano]* seems certain. It is likely that he was of Spanish origin, for “Carpetani” was the name of a well-known Spanish people. The letter forms show that the text dates from the reign of Augustus.

133. Pl. 13. Inv. 2069. A fragment of a slab of coarse-grained white marble, found in the northeast area of the Agora in March, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is finely picked.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness (original), 0.058 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.062 m.; line 2, 0.044 m.

----- proc · caesarIS -----
 ----- praef · AEGYpti -----
 ----- prAEF -----

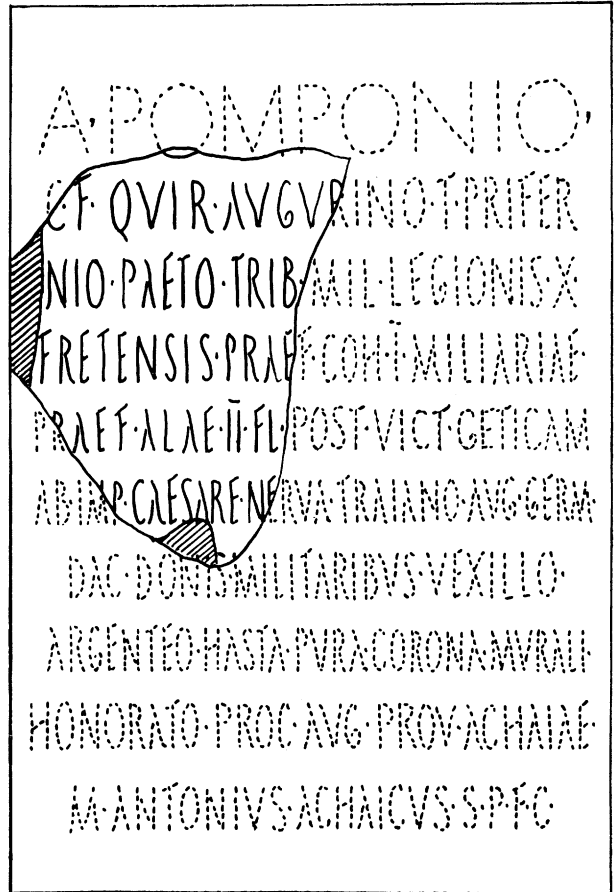
The fragment contains part of an equestrian *cursus* in descending order. The letter forms date from the late first or early second century.

134. Pl. 13. Inv. 1891. A fragment of a block of grayish marble, found in Shop XXVIII of the South Stoa in October, 1937. Part of the original left edge is preserved, but other edges and the back are broken. The inscribed surface has been burned, and is badly flaked. The cross-bar of the letter A is consistently omitted, and the lettering is almost identical with that of Nos. 164 and 218.

Height, 0.365 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.015 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.04 m.; lines 3–4, 0.036 m.; line 5, 0.034 m.; line 6, 0.032 m.

a · pOMPonio ·
 Ç · F · QVIR · AVGV Υ ino · t · prifer
 NIO · PAETO · TRIB · mil · legionis · x

FRETENSIS · PRAEF · coh · i · miliariae ·
 5 pRAEF · ALAE · II · FL · post · victori · geticam ·
 ab · IMP · CAESARE · N Υ erva · traiano · aug ·
 germ ·
 dac · doni \S · Militaribus · vexillo
 argenteo · hasta · pura · corona · murali
 honorato · proc · aug · prov · achaiae ·
 10 m · antonius · achaicus · s · p · f · c ·



[“Marcus Antonius Achaicus set up this monument at his own expense (?) in honor of Titus Priferenius Paetus (who was later adopted(?) and took the name of) Aulus Pomponius Augurinus, son of Gaius, of the tribe Quirinus; (and was) military tribune of Legion X Fretensis, praefect of cohort I Miliaria, praefect of squadron II Flavia; (and was) honored after the campaign against the Getae by the Emperor Trajan with military gifts, [silver standard, cleansed spear, and mural crown; Imperial procurator for the province of Achaea.”]

The restoration of the fragment is assured by a duplicate Greek text in honor of Paetus that was inscribed in his honor at Argos (W. Vollgraff, *B.C.H.*, XXVIII, 1904, p. 425; cf. Groag, cols. 143–144). The only uncertainty in the restora-

tion of the Corinthian text is in the last line, since Argos was a *polis* but Corinth was a *colonia*. I have suggested [*s(ua) p(ecunia) f(aciendum) c(uravit)*], but other variations are possible, such as [*d(e) s(uo) p(ro) col(onia)*], or simply [*M. Antonius Achaicus amico*].

The active military service of Paetus is to be assigned to Trajan's first campaign against the Dacians (101–102) because there is no mention of the second campaign; and since the title *Optimus*, which Trajan assumed in A.D. 114, is also missing, the inscription dates between A.D. 102 and 114. Paetus' name could indicate that he was born the son of T. Priferrius Paetus and was later adopted by a certain Pomponius Augurinus. We know of at least three other T. Priferrii Paeti who were prominent contemporaries of his, T. Priferrius Paetus Memmius Apollinaris, possibly the father of our Paetus, who was decorated in the Dacian Wars and later served as procurator in Sicily, Lusitania, Thrace, and Noricum (Dessau, No. 1350); T. Priferrius Paetus Rosianus Geminus, consul in the year A.D. 100 and friend and correspondent of Pliny; and his son of the same name, who was proconsul of Achaea during the reign of Hadrian (*C.I.L.*, VIII, No. 7059; cf. Groag, *loc. cit.*).

135. Pl. 13. Inv. 1155. A statue base of grayish marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in April, 1933. The bottom and parts of the lower sides are broken off; otherwise, the base is intact.

Height, 1.00 m.; width (original), 0.43 m.; thickness (original), 0.372 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.058 m.; lines 2–4, 0.04 m.; line 5, 0.036 m.; lines 6–9, 0.033 m.; lines 10–12, 0.03 m.

O. Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, pp. 567–568; *P.I.R.*², C 136.

C · CAELIO · C ·
 FIL · OV · MARTIALI · PRAEF ·
 COH · I · RAETORVM · QUAE · TENDIT ·
 IN · RAETIA · TRIB · LEG · XIII · GEM · QVAE
 5 TENDIT · IN · DACIA · IN · QVO · TRIBVNATV
 DONIS · MILITARIBVS · DONATVS · EST
 AB · IMP · CAESARI · NERVA · TRAIANO
 AV · GERMANICO · DACICO · ET · COPIARVM
 CVRAM · ADIVVIT · SECVNDA · EXPEDITIONE
 10 QVA · VNIVERSA · DACIA · DEVICTA · EST
 PROC · PROVINC · ACHAI · PROC ·
 FERRARIarum
 I · GELLIVS · MENANDER · AMICVS

“His friend L. Gellius Menander (set up this monument) to Gaius Caelius Martialis, son of Gaius, of the tribe Oufentina, (who was) prefect of cohort I *Raetorum* which served in Raetia, (and who subsequently was) military tribune of Legion XIII *Gemina* which served in Dacia; (while he held the latter rank he was) awarded the *dona militaria* by the emperor Trajan. He assisted in looking after the supplies in the second expedition in which all of Dacia was conquered, (and he was later) procurator of the province of Achaea and procurator of the iron mines.”

Gaius Caelius Martialis, of the tribe Oufentina, served as prefect of cohort I *Raetorum* in Raetia, as military tribune in Legion XIII *Gemina* during Trajan's first Dacian campaign (A.D. 100–102), and as a supply officer during the second campaign (A.D. 105–107). From the historian's point of view, the most interesting piece of information is the first, for evidence concerning the activities in Raetia of Domitian, under whom Martialis probably served, is very scanty (cf. *C.A.H.*, XI, pp. 160, 166 ff.). This is the first knowledge we have of any cohort I *Raetorum*, which, to judge by its name, was first organized by Domitian for service in the Raetian sector.

The dates of Martialis' procuratorships seem to lie between the end of the second Dacian campaign (A.D. 107) and the assumption by Trajan of the title *Optimus* (A.D. 114). For L. Gellius Menander, see Nos. 124, 125 and commentary, 137.

136. Inv. 643, 675, 815. A fragment published by Meritt (No. 307; Inv. 815) has been identified as part of Meritt, No. 75 (Inv. 643, 675) joining No. 643 on the right side. Since the added piece fits in between the two larger pieces, it does not increase the over-all dimensions of the extant part of the original inscription; these remain as recorded in Meritt No. 85. The figures given for the heights of letters should, however, be corrected to 0.037 m. (Φ = 0.07 m.). The text should now read:

 [χι]λίαρχον [λεγεῶν]ος ἱβ̄
 Κεραυνοφόρ[ου, ἐπί]τροπον
 [Α]ὐτοκράτορος Νέρβ[α Τ]ραιανοῦ
 [Κα]ίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμα[νικοῦ] Δακικοῦ
 5 [το]ῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρεία(ι) φ[ίσκου] καί

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[ἔπαρ]χείας Ἀχαιίας, καὶ δικα[ιο]δότην
Αἰγύπτου.
[Τιβ. Κλα]ύδιος Σπηραῖτος τὸν ἑαυ[τοῦ]
φίλον, ψ. β.

“[Tiberius] Claudius Speratus, by decree of the city council, (erected this monument to honor) his friend [— — — —], who was military tribune of Legion XII Fulminata, procurator of the Emperor Trajan in charge of the *fiscus* in Alexandria, procurator of the province of Achaea and chief justice of Egypt.”

The new addition confirms part of Meritt's restoration. Space considerations show that the praenomen of the dedicator, Claudius Speratus, was probably Tiberius; he is not listed in *P.I.R.*², and is unknown apart from this text.

137. Pl. 12. Inv. 1215, 1237. One large and two small fragments, all adjoining, of the shaft of a gray marble statue base, found in the anteroom north of the Bouleuterion in May and June, 1933. The shaft has been set up on the spot where it was found. All original surfaces are partly preserved.

Height (original), 1.05 m.; width (original), 0.44 m.; thickness (original), 0.376 m.. Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.; line 2, 0.052 m.; line 3, 0.042 m.; lines 4 and 5, 0.037 m.; lines 6 and 7, 0.035 m.; line 8, 0.032 m.; line 9, 0.032 m. (left) and 0.028 m. (right).

O. Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 568; *Corinth*, I, iv, p. 113, pl. 33, 3.

C · CER|ali
PROC · I|MP
CAESARIS
TRAIANI · HADRIANI
AVG ·
PROVINCIAE · ACHAIAE
L · GELLIVS · MENANDER
AMICVS
DEC · DEC ·

“To Gaius Cerialis, procurator of the Emperor Hadrian for the province of Achaea. Lucius Gellius Menander his friend (erected this monument) by decree of the city council.”

Two additional fragments of the shaft were found in the excavations of 1933; they contained the letters RI in line 1 and the letter M in line 2, and adjoined the rest of the text at the upper right. These two pieces were removed by vandals during the military occupation of Old Corinth in 1941–44 and have not been recovered.

Because of his unusual name, C. Cerialis was identified by Broneer with Gaius Cerialis the

procurator who is mentioned in an inscription found at Rome (Dessau, No. 8717; cf. Groag, col. 148; *P.I.R.*², C 670, 675). This identification has been confirmed by J. A. O. Larsen who shows (*Ec. Survey Anc. Rome*, IV, pp. 463f.) that the Roman Cerialis served as procurator of Hadrian in the province of Achaea, where he was officer in charge of the new Imperial marble quarries at Karystos.

138. Pl. 13. Inv. 681, 1939. Two adjoining fragments of white marble. Inv. 681 (= Meritt, No. 76) was found in the Julian Basilica in June, 1915; Inv. 1939 was found in the central area of the Agora south of the Bema in November, 1937. The original right side is partially preserved, but the right edge is broken, as are the other sides and the back.

Height, 0.212 m.; width, 0.267 m.; thickness, 0.083 m. Height of letters, 0.012 m.

[----- ἐπι-]
[μελη]τήν [εὐθησίας, ἀγωνοθέτην Καισαρέων
Νερούνητων]
[Τραία]νήων [Ἐρ]μανικῶν Δα[κρικῶν,
στρατηγῶν]
[πεντ]αετηρικό[ν], χειλίαρχ[ον] λε[γεῶνος
δ̄ Σκυθι-]
5 [κῆς, Ἑ]λλαδάρχη[ν] κ[αὶ] ἀρχιερέα [Αὐτοκρά-
τορος Καίσα-]
[ρος Τ]ραϊανοῦ Ἀδ[ριαν]οῦ Σεβ[αστοῦ ἀπό
τοῦ κοι-]
[νοῦ τ]ῶν Ἀχαιοῶ[ν] συνεδρίου διὰ βιοῦ,
ἐπίτροπον Ἠπει-]
[ρου, δικ]αιο[δότην Αἰγύπτου καὶ Ἀλεξαν-
δρείας, ---

In line 4 the stone reads χειλιαρχωλε; the restoration that follows is taken from *I.G.*, IV, 795, lines 2–3. The new fragment confirms Meritt's inference that the inscription is part of a cursus of Cn. Cornelius Pulcher; for other texts concerning him, see Nos. 139–143; Meritt, Nos. 80–83; West, Nos. 71 and 72; *I.G.*, IV, 795.

From ten of these thirteen texts (No. 143 and Meritt, Nos. 82, 83 merely give his name) it is possible to trace his career in some detail. Son of Tiberius Cornelius Pulcher of the tribe Fabia and perhaps a native of Epidauros where he served as agonothes of the Asklepieia, Gnaeus Cornelius Pulcher possibly made Corinth his home and certainly was a patron of the city. In

The fragments seem to contain part of yet another inscription in honor of Cn. Cornelius Pulcher, but it is possible that they and No. 141 come from the same base.

143. Pl. 15. Inv. 1731. A fragment of a gray marble block found in the Agora in the Church on the Bema, in April, 1936. Part of the original left side is preserved, but the left edge is chipped; other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.096 m. Height of letters, 0.024 m.

 [Αὐτο]κράτο[ρος Καίσαρος Τραϊανοῦ 'Α-]
 δριανοῦ Σεβ[αστοῦ -----]
 ἐπιμελητῆ[ν εὐθηρίας, -----]

The fragment can be restored as part of the *cursus* of Cn. Cornelius Pulcher, but may also refer to some other official who served under Hadrian.

144. Pl. 18. Inv. 1847. A fragment of a gray limestone block whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.17 m. Height of letters, 0.026 m.

 ----- tRIB · Mil · leg · -----
 ----- VO · CLV -----
 ----- !! - N -----

In line 2, the first letter may have been a badly cut N. Below this letter is part of a horizontal stroke which was cut above numerals in line 3, of which the top of two uprights are preserved.

145. Pl. 15. Inv. 1957. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the central area of the Agora near the Bema in May, 1938. The original smooth back is partially preserved, but all the sides are broken.

Height, 0.107 m.; width, 0.128 m.; thickness (original), 0.026 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 ----- |X| -----
 ----- proc · XX · AVg · -----
 ----- TV -----

The letters are shallow and poorly cut, and the lines are spaced very close together (interlinear space, 0.003 m.).

146. Pl. 14. Inv. 1408c, 1409, 1412, 1558, 1717, 1722. Eighteen fragments, seventeen of them adjoining, of a cream-colored marble statue base. The fragments were found at various times during the campaigns of 1934, 1935, 1936 in the South Basilica, the South Stoa, and the southeastern area of the Agora. The inscribed surface of the base lightly picked.

a. Seventeen adjoining fragments. Parts of both original sides are preserved, and also a small portion of the original back surface.

Height, 0.615 m.; width (original), 0.534 m.; thickness (original), 0.451 m. Height of letters, 0.044 m. ($\Phi = ca.$ 0.084 m.). Interlinear space, 0.047 m.

b. One fragment, Inv. 1558, q, preserving most of the letter B (not illustrated). Broken on all sides and back, but part of the bottom margin is preserved.

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.275 m.; thickness, 0.412 m. Height of letter *ca.* 0.05 m.

 [ἐπίτ]ροπ[ο]ν τῆ[ς]
 Ἑλλάδος Πτο-
 λ[ε]μ[α]ῖος ὁ συν-
 ἡγ[ο]ρος τοῦ τα-
 5 μείου τὸν ἑα[ν]-
 τοῦ φίλο[ν]
 ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλής)

“Ptolemaios the lawyer for the Imperial Treasury (set up this monument) by decree of the city council to his friend [-----], (who was) procurator of Greece.”

According to the *Historia Augusta* (*Hadrian*, 20, 6), the office of *advocatus fisci* (cf. Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.* I, cols. 438–440) was created by the Emperor Hadrian. As far as I have been able to discover, the present text marks the first appearance of this official in Greece, for the elaborated and distinctive lettering shows that its date is not far from the middle of the second century. This text is also the first to describe officially the provincial procurator as “procurator of Hellas”; all inscriptions previously discovered use the term “procurator of Achaëa.” However, “Hellas” is used in literary sources (cf. Groag, cols. 141, 146) which clearly refer to the procurator of the province.

147. Pl. 15. Inv. 1423. Three adjoining fragments of a statue base of white marble, found in the south-eastern area of the Agora in March, 1934 and April and May, 1935. The original left and top edges are partially preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.075 m.; line 2, 0.06 m.;
line 3, 0.05 m.

P · CALPVrnio · — · f ·
CROTONensi · proc ·
· AVG · PRov · achaiæ

The original front surface of the base has been rather clumsily chiselled off, and the present text engraved on the unsmoothed face. Publius

Calpurnius Crotonensis is unknown apart from this inscription. The cognomen *Crotonensis* is known from a dedicatory inscription set up at Rome by a freedman (Dessau, No. 8063).

148. Pl. 15. Inv. 920. A fragment of a block of blue-gray marble, found in a house in Old Corinth in August, 1928. Part of the left side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.137 m.
Height of letters, 0.026 m. (P = 0.032 m.).

PROÇ -----
-E -----

Proc[uratori provinc|ia]e [Achaëae]?

DUOVIRI

(149–191)

149. Pl. 14. Inv. 635, 2071. Two fragments, not adjoining, of a block of gray marble streaked with white. Both fragments preserve part of the original top edge, and the backs of both are broken.

a. Inv. 635 (= West, No. 186). Found near the Julian Basilica in April, 1915.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.204 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.
Height of letters, 0.048 m. (I, T = 0.054 m.).

b. Inv. 2071. Found in the northeast area of the Agora in March, 1937. Part of the right edge is preserved.

Height, 0.325 m.; width, 0.352 m.; thickness, 0.186 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.048 m.; line 2, 0.042 m. (I, T = 0.054 m.).

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
m · INST eQ · C · F · TECTO	ii · vir · et · ii · vir · qVINQ

“To [Marcus] Insteius Tectus, son of Gaius, [duovir and duovir] quinquennalis.”

In line 1 the nomen seems to have been misspelled. Marcus Insteius (cognomen not given) was co-commander of the center of Mark Antony's battle line at Actium (Plutarch, *Ant.*, 65, 1), and his name M · INSTE|uM, appears on another inscription from Corinth (see No. 345). However, on fragment *a* of the present text the

letter following T can only have been I or L, and clearly was not an E. As there is no join between fragments *a* and *b*, as there would have been if the E had simply been omitted, I have assumed that the letters EI were erroneously transposed.

The present text marks the first instance in which a name from the duoviri coins of Corinth has appeared in an epigraphic text also. The coin legend of Insteius is INST. (*B.M.C. Cor.*, Nos. 526–529; Edwards, p. 16, Nos. 18–19), and his coins have been dated between the years 44 and 30 B.C. Since he was a strong supporter of Antony, there is little doubt that these coins, as well as inscriptions erected in his honor and his terms of office as duovir at Corinth, antedate the Battle of Actium. The years in which Insteius can have held the quinquennial duovirate are thus confined to 39/8 and 34/3 B.C.; the latter seems the most probable date in that it makes it easier to explain how it was that Insteius came to have such an important command in Antony's forces. It also seems to fit better the sequence of duovirate coins as worked out by Fox and Edwards (cf. Edwards, p. 6). Hence our inscription probably belongs either to 33 B.C. or 32 B.C.

150. Pl. 14. Inv. 627, 802, 1203, 1246. Four adjoining fragments of a white marble base. Inv. 627 (=

West, No. 103) was found near the Julian Basilica in April, 1915; Inv. 802 was found west of the Lechaion Road north of the Basilica in June, 1929; Inv. 1203 and 1246 were found in the southeastern area of the Agora in April and May, 1933. Portions of the original top and right side of the base are preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.52 m.; width, 0.44 m.; thickness, 0.23 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.055 m.; lines 2–5, 0.04 m.;
lines 6–7, 0.035 m.

c · heiO · paM̄PHILO
agONoth · iSTHMION
et · caESAREon · II · VIR · ITER
praEF · PR̄Q · ii · viR · DECV ·
5 decr · colon · suffraGIO · ITER
umq · caes · aug · imp · iuBENDo ·
----- M
----- I§

“To Gaius Heius Pamphilus; president of the Isthmian and Caesarean games; duovir twice; prefect serving in place of duovir (once) [by decree of] the city council and by vote [of the colony], a second time by order of [the Emperor Augustus]; -----.”

The amount of text lost to the left is indicated by lines 2 and 3, where the restorations appear certain. It is thus apparent that from the beginning of line 1 only $3\frac{1}{2}$ letter spaces are missing, and since the first letter must have been the initial of the *praenomen*, the *nomen* can have consisted of not more than four letters. The cognomen Pamphilus was largely confined to slaves and freedmen, and the absence in our text of the name of the father and the tribe also suggests that C. Heius Pamphilus was a freedman. Lines 5–6 are restored on the basis of a section in the *Lex coloniae Genetivae Iuliae Ursonensis* (Dessau, No. 6087, sec. 125) and a municipal inscription from Sicily (Dessau, No. 6771).

The extant part of the text shows that C. Heius Pamphilus was duovir at least twice (line 3) and praefect in place of duovir at least once (line 4). The restoration of lines 5–6 seems reasonably certain, even though it results in a very unusual cursus (cf. West, p. 108), for there seems no other way of accounting satisfactorily for the letters ITE at the end of line 5. If accepted, we have Pamphilus ordinary duovir twice, and twice praefect in place of the duovir, once

by decree of the Corinthian *boule* and by popular vote of the colony, and once by appointment from Augustus.

Fortunately, we are not completely dependent on this inscription for our knowledge of C. Heius Pamphilus; his name appears on three different issues of Corinthian duovirate coins, each time with a different associate. The first issue, with the legend C · HEIO · PAM · II, and naming as his colleague Q. Caecilius Niger, probably dates shortly before 19/8 B.C. (Edwards, pp. 6, 17), the second, with the legend C · HEIO · PAM · ITER, and with C. Heius Pollio as colleague, is assigned to about 2 B.C. (Edwards, pp. 7, 18). This date, however, may be too late; the portrait on the reverse is that of Julius Caesar, but if the portrait on the obverse is indeed that of Augustus, as is stated, it is a very bad one (cf. Edwards, plate II, No. 23). Moreover, Fox (*J.N.A.I.*, II, 1899, pp. 89 ff.) whose conclusions Edwards very largely accepted, did not in every case explain the reason for placing one group of coins earlier than another, and admitted that his chronological arrangement is “very uncertain as regards the earlier series.”

The third coin type, and the one most important for the restoration of our inscription, carries the names of P. Aebutius Sp. f. and C. Heius Pamphilus on the reverse, while on the obverse the legend is PRFITER; this can only be *pr(ae)f(ectus) iter(um)* (for PRF the equivalent of *praefectus* on duovirate coins, Edwards, pp. 4–5), and must mean that one or both of the colleagues was in that year *praefectus* for a second time. Thus both the numismatic and the epigraphic evidence points to the conclusion that Pamphilus, during the reign of Augustus, was twice duovir and twice *praefectus* chosen to act as duovir. His career probably falls within the years 25 B.C. and A.D. 10 (cf. above, p. 25).

151. Pl. 14. Inv. 2141. A base of gray marble, found in the Agora north of the Bema in December, 1937. The base is complete except for the upper right front corner, which is broken off.

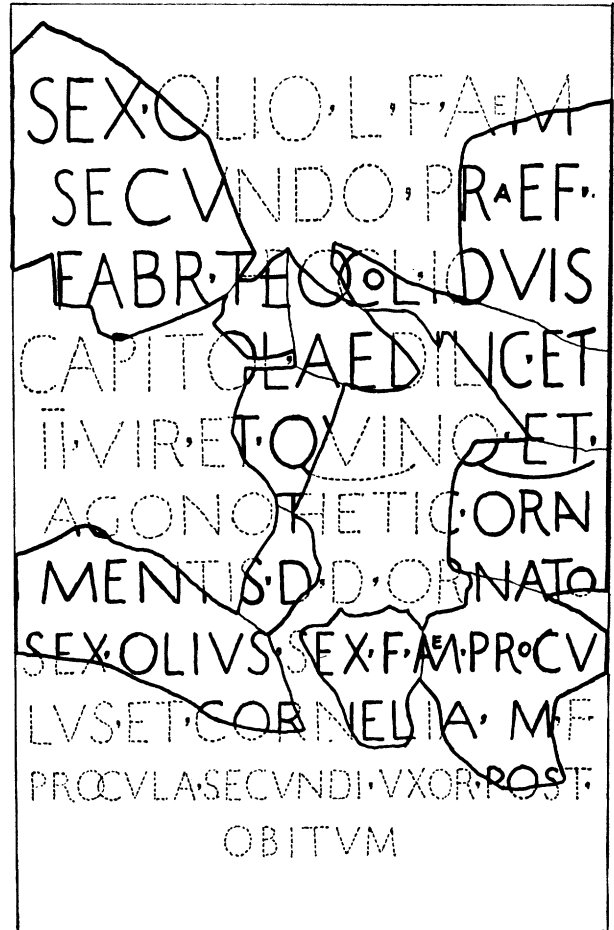
Height (original), 0.845 m.; width (original), 0.502 m.;
thickness (original), 0.428 m. Height of letters: line 1,
0.05 m.; line 2, 0.041 m.; line 3, 0.047 m.; line 4, 0.045 m.

C · HEIO · ARIST̄oni
AED · II · VIR · Q ·
D · D ·
COLONI

“The colonists (of Corinth) by decree of the city council (dedicated this monument) to Gaius Heius Aristo, aedile, duovir, duovir quinquennalis.”

In line 1, the space available favors strongly *Arist[oni]* as against *Arist[o]*. The lettering is Augustan, and it is known that C. Heius Aristo was a contemporary of C. Heius Pamphilus (No. 150). C. Heius Pollio, whose name is found on duovirate coins (Edwards, pp. 7, 18) was probably a third freedman of the same C. Heius. As all three men served as Corinthian duoviri during the reign of Augustus, there is a possibility that all three were related; Aristo and Pamphilus may have been brothers. While Pamphilus served four times in the capacity of duovir (cf. No. 150), Aristo is the only one of the three known to have been duovir quinquennalis. He seems to have filled this office near the middle of Augustus' reign, probably in either 14/3 or 9/8 B.C.

“To Sextus Olius Secundus, son of Lucius, of the tribe Aemilia, who was chief engineer, priest of Jupiter Capitolinus, and who was honored by decree of the city council with the perquisites of aedile, duovir, duovir quinquenn-



152. Pl. 14. Inv. 1267, 1454, 1457. Ten adjoining fragments of a statue base of gray marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora at various times during the campaigns of 1934, 1935 and 1936. Parts of the original top and both sides are preserved; the bottom and rear surfaces are completely lost.

Height, 0.58 m.; width (original), 0.445 m.; thickness, 0.17 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.045 m.; line 2, 0.040 m.; line 3, 0.038 m.; line 4, 0.036 m.; line 5, 0.034 m.; line 6, 0.030 m.; lines 7–8, 0.032 m.; line 9, 0.028 m.

- SEX · Olio · l · f · Aem ·
 SECVndo · pRAEF ·
 FABR · THEOCOL · IOVIS
 caPitOL · AEDILIC · ET
 5 ii · vir · eT · QVINQ · ET
 AGoNo ThetiC · ORNA
 MENTiS · D · d · oRNATO
 SEX · OLIVS · SEX · F · AEM · PROCV
 lus · et · CORNELIA · M · f ·
 10 procula(?) · secundi · vxor · PōSt ·
 obitum

Sex(to) O[lio, L(uci) F(ilio), Aem(ilia tribu)], Secu[ndo, p]raef(ecto) fabr(orum), theocol(o) Iovis [Ca]p[it]ol[ini], aedilic(ibus) et [duovir(alibus) e]t qu[in]q[ue]nnalibus et ag[ono]t[het]ic(is) ornament[is] d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) ornato. Sex(tus) Olius, Sex(ti) filius, Aem(ilia tribu), Procu[lus et] Cornell[i]a, M(arci) [f(ilia), Procula(?) Secundi uxor], pos[t] obitum].

alis, and president of the games. Sextus Olius Proculus, son of Sextus, of the tribe Aemilia, and Cornelia [Procula?], the daughter of Marcus [and wife of Secundus], (erected this monument to their father and husband) after his death.”

The small vowels and the numerous ligatures, as well as the excellent engraving, indicate that the inscription dates from the reign of Augustus. The restoration *L(uci) f(ilio)* in line 1 is suggested by the lack of space for Q, M, or A, but the space is large enough for P or T. The name Cornelia in line 9 suggests that the widow shared in the dedication with her son; her second name [Procula] in line 10 is uncertain, being suggested solely from the name of her son and from considerations of space.

Although the cursus shows that Sextus Olius Secundus was an outstanding citizen of the colony, and although the names of his wife and

son are given, nothing is known of the family apart from this single inscription. The Cornelian gens, to which Secundus' wife belonged, was very prominent in Corinth during the reign of Augustus (cf. West, Nos. 124, 125; below, Nos. 173, 189), but no Marcus Cornelius is recorded.

The text is of some interest in regard to the date of the return of the Isthmian games to the supervision of Corinth. It is well known that after the destruction of Corinth in 146 B.C., the supervision of the games was assigned to Sikyon (cf. Pausanias, II, 2, 2), but the precise date of their return to Corinth is not yet certain. Strabo's statement that "the Corinthians used to celebrate the Isthmian games" (VIII, 6, 22) clearly antedates the return, but the time his geography was written has been disputed, Niese arguing for the years A.D. 18–19 and Pais for a date *ca.* 7 B.C. (cf. H. L. Jones, *The Geography of Strabo*, [Loeb], I, pp. xxiv–xxvi and bibliography).

The present text, which gives every indication of Augustan date and which records posthumous agonothetic honors to Secundus (who, because of his name, cannot have been a citizen of Sikyon), indicates that the return of the games to Corinthian control took place prior to the accession of Tiberius. Indeed, it is probable that the transference was already accomplished by the year A.D. 3. The victor's list from that year (Meritt, No. 14; cf. *S.E.G.*, XI, 61), it is true, does not anywhere state that the management of the games of A.D. 3 was Corinthian, but the agonothete seems to have had a Roman name (Secundus Dinippus) and would therefore have been a Corinthian (cf. *C.P.*, XXIII, 1928, p. 259). Moreover, the list was found in the Gymnasium of Corinth. If, then, it is conceded that Meritt No. 14 is a Corinthian and not a Sikyonian inscription, the date of the transfer of the management of the Isthmian festivals from Sikyon to Corinth probably took place between the years 7 B.C. and A.D. 3. This conclusion corresponds well with what can be deduced of the career of Sextus Olius Secundus.

153. Pls. 14, 62. Inv. 1952. Part of a white marble block, found in a mediaeval wall in the central area of the Agora south of Bema in May, 1938. The block has been recut for the base of a Byzantine half-column; the preserved sides are smoothed and slant inward from the back to the inscribed surface at

an angle of forty-five degrees. The back is picked and contains a pry hole and a round pin hole. The Byzantine base comes from the right side of the original block, the left part having been cut away. Apart from the top three lines, the text is virtually intact at the right, though much of the original right margin has been cut away, and the inscribed surface is chipped and flaked. Throughout the text, the letter A was cut without a crossbar.

Height, 0.875 m.; width, 0.296 m.; thickness, 0.19 m. Height of letters: lines 4–10, 0.027 m.; lines 11–13, 0.025 m.; line 14, 0.036 m.; line 15, 0.027 m.; line 16, 0.030 m.

I · castricio
 [.] f · (tribu) · regulo
 aedili · praef · i · d · ii · VIR · ET · ii · vir
 quinquennial · aGONOTHETÉ · TIB
 5 ereon · caesarEON · SEBASTEON · ET
 agonothete · ISTHMION · ET · CAESAR
 eon · qui · isthmIA · AD · ISTHMVM · EGIT
 primus · sub · curaM · COL · LAVD · IVL ·
 COR ·
 carmina · ad · iuliaM · DIVAm · auG · VIRGI
 10 numque · certameN · INSTITVT · eT ·
 OMNIB
 us · aedificiis · caeSAREON · NOVATIS · CO
 ----- TO · PEREGIT · EPVLVMQ ·
 omnibus · coLONIS · DEDIT ·
 fil · I · castricIVS · REQVLVS
 15 patRI
 d · D

"[To Lucius Castricius Regulus, son of ---, of the tribe ---, aedile, prefect *iure dicundo*], duovir, quinquennial duovir, agonothete of the Tiberea Caesarea Sebastea, agonothete of the Isthmian and the Caesarean games, who was [the first] to preside over the Isthmian games at the Isthmus under the sponsorship of Colonia Laus Julia Corinthiensis. He introduced [poetry contests in honor of] the divine Julia Augusta, and [a contest for] girls, and after all the buildings of the Caesarea were renovated, he [quickly (?) completed [the construction of (?) ---], and gave a banquet for all the inhabitants of the colony. His son, [Lucius] Castricius Regulus (erected this monument) to his father in accordance with a decree of the city council."

The last four lines of the text, which do not extend to the right margin, show that all lines were placed symmetrically on the original inscribed surface, and extended an equal distance

L·CASTRICIO

F· REGVLO·

AEDIL·PRAEF·ID·TIMR·ET·VIR·

QVIVQVENNAL·AGONOTHETE·TB

EREON·CAESAR·EON·SEBASTEON·ET

AGONOTHETE·ISTHMION·ET·CAESAR

EON·QVI·ISTHMA·AD·ISTHMUM·EGIT·

PRIMVS·SVB·CVRAM·COL·LVD·IVL·COR·

CARMINA·AD·IVLIAM·DIVIAM·AVG·VIRGI

NVAQVE·CERTAMEN·INSTITVIT·ET·OMNIB

VS·AEDIFICIIS·CAESAR·EON·NOVATIS·CO

TO·PEREGIT·EPVLVM·Q·

·OMNIBVS·COLONIS·DEDIT·

FIL·L·CASTRICIVS·REGVLVS·

PATRI

D·

D·

to the left and to the right of a central vertical axis. The position of this axis is first obtained from line 5, where the restoration is assured and is corroborated by the restorations of lines 6 and 15, which are also reasonably certain.

Since the name of the great governor of Achaëa, P. Memmius Regulus, does not correspond either to the required length or to the traces of the first preserved letters of line 14, the choice of the man to whom the inscription was dedicated lies between L. Castricius Regulus, *duovir quinquennalis* during the reign of Tiberius (*B.M.C.*, Corinth, No. 523) and Cn. Publicius Regulus, a name belonging to a Corinthian *duovir* of A.D. 50–51 (Edwards, pp. 6, 17, who supplied from him the cognomen Regulus for the Cn. Publicius who was *duovir quinquennalis* in the year 19–18 B.C.). While it seems reasonable to assume that the dedicator son (line 14) had the same name as his father, the names L. Castricius and Cn. Publicius happen to be exactly the same length, so that space considerations in line 14 cannot decide which name should be restored. However, the evidence strongly favors [*L. Castricius*], not only because lines 4–5 indicate that the man who was honored was prominent at Corinth during the reign of Tiberius, but also because the existence of a Cn. Publicius Regulus during Augustus' reign is based wholly on conjecture.

Lines 7–10 show, even without the assistance of any restorations, that something out of the ordinary was connected with Regulus' presidency of the Isthmian games. In line 7 it is necessary to restore a subject for *egit*, and the relative pronoun *qui* seems assured; not only is it exactly the required length but it is paralleled in other Corinthian texts (West, No. 81 and below, No. 154: *qui primus Caesarea egit*). In line 8 [*primus*] is suggested by these same texts, and when it is accepted, [*sub cura*]m seems virtually inevitable, as it is impossible to find seven other letters that make equally good sense. In line 9 the restoration is suggested by Meritt, No. 19, lines 8–10, and the contest for girls (line 10) by Ditt. *Syll.*³, No. 802 (cf. West, *C.P.*, XXIII, 1928, pp. 258ff.).

Lines 10–12 make it clear that Regulus was closely associated personally with a new building program at the Isthmian sanctuary that doubtless began with the Corinthian recovery of the management of the games. In line 11 the

participle *novatis* calls for a substantive of eight letter spaces which it can modify, and both it and the word *peregit* suggest that buildings were renovated or built anew. The word *aedificiis* is the length that is required, the letter *l* taking only half a letter space. Next, the final *CO* of line 11 and all of line 12 before *peregit* ought to follow out the thought of the ablative absolute and list something that Regulus himself built. The letters *TO* in line 12 cut down the number of possibilities to a very great extent, since they can scarcely belong to a word in the accusative case.

Professor Warren E. Blake has suggested (*per ep.*) that the final *CO* should be restored as some form of *coeptum* (cf. Tacitus, *Ann.*, II, 49, *aedes coeptas dedicavit*; *Mon. Ancyr.*, IV, 13, *coepa profiligataque opera*; *C.I.L.*, XIII, 5708, 18–19 *coeptum erit in aedificium*), and that the *TO* of line 12 be restored [*ci*]to. If these suggestions are followed, the most plausible restorations that fit into the missing letter spaces at the beginning of line 12 are *co[eptam stoam ci]to* and *co[eptas aedes ci]to*; *co[eptam cellam ci]to* seems to be slightly too long and *co[epata opera ci]to* slightly too short.

Castricius Regulus was one of the most prominent as well as one of the richest Corinthians of his time. His public career probably extended from about 10 B.C. to A.D. 23, and the present text is to be dated approximately A.D. 25. It is clear, however, that the text does not list the offices he held in strict chronological order. It can be assumed that his aedileship came first, followed by the offices of *praefectus iure dicundo* and *duovir*; one of the latter offices, perhaps his *duovirate*, may have been held concurrently with his presidency of the Isthmia and Caesarea. The date of this presidency falls somewhere between the years 7 B.C. and A.D. 3 (cf. No. 152 and commentary), and so the choice narrows to either 6 B.C., or 2 B.C., the years in which the "Greater Isthmia" were held.

The first Corinthian agonothete in Roman times not only saw to it that buildings in the sanctuary were extensively repaired, but when the job was finished, he put on a gigantic feast to celebrate both the completion of the building program and the return of the games to Corinthian management. It is not improbable that he also made a large personal contribution to the cost of renovating the Isthmian sanctuary. L.

Robert has already suggested that he may have paid for the erection of a new stoa (*Hellenica*, I, 1940, pp. 52–53; cf. No. 306 below); if the restoration of *co[eptam stoam ci]to peregit* in lines 11–12 could be confirmed, his conjecture would receive spectacular corroboration.

The Tiberea Caesarea Sebastea were additional games instituted shortly after the accession of Tiberius. When Regulus became president of these games, probably in the year A.D. 23 (the coins show that he was duovir quinquennalis in 22–23, for their obverse bears a portrait of Drusus who died early in A.D. 23, Tacitus, *Ann.*, IV, 7–9), he expanded the program to include an athletic contest for girls and a poetry contest in honor of the dowager Empress Livia. Both this text and Meritt, No. 19 show that the Corinthians did not wait for either her death (A.D. 29) or her official deification (A.D. 42) to hail her as Diva Julia Augusta.

154. Pl. 15. Inv. 1216. A slab of blue marble, found in Roman Room C of the South Stoa in May, 1933. The slab is complete except that some slight damage and later cutting has been done at the bottom.

Height, 0.585 m.; width (original), 0.39 m.; thickness (original), 0.08 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.062 m.; lines 2–3, 0.046 m.; lines 4–7, 0.041 m.; line 8, 0.036 m.; line 9, 0.046 m.; line 10, 0.041 m.

O. Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 568, pl. LXIII, 2.

T · MANLIO
T · F · COL · IVVENCQ
AED · PRAEF · I · D ·
II · VIR · PONTIF ·
5 AGONOTHET · ISTHMION
ET · CAESAREON ·
QVI · PRIMVS · CAESA
REA · EGIT · ANTE · ISTHMIA
TRIBVS · AGRIPPIA ·
10 TRIBVLEŢ

“The members of the tribe Agrippia (dedicated this monument) to Titus Manlius Juvencus, son of Titus, of the tribe Collina, aedile, praefect *iure dicundo*, duovir, pontifex, and agonothete of the Isthmian and Caesarean games, who was the first man to schedule the Caesarean games ahead of the Isthmian games.”

The slab is very similar to West, No. 81. In line 5 of our text the word *Isthmion* is given in full by engraving TH in ligature and by crowding

the last three letters. At the end of line 8 the letters TE, TH, and MIA are given in ligatures. Otherwise the two texts are identical except for the dedicators. In West, No. 81 the dedicators are the Hieromnemes; in our inscription the members of the tribe Agrippia.

For commentary on Manlius Juvencus and his relationship to the Isthmian games, see West, pp. 64–66, and for the tribe Agrippia, West, p. 91. Juvencus' ordinary duovirate was probably served some time during the reign of Tiberius, and he also assumed duovirate duties in another year, when he was *praefectus iure dicundo*.

155. Pl. 14. Inv. 2147. A slab of blue marble used as an orthostate revetment slab, found beside the Babbius Monument in May, 1938. The top and left sides are preserved, and the left side has anathyrosis; the right side and bottom are broken off, and the back is rough.

Height, 1.24 m.; width, 0.83 m.; thickness (original), 0.25 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.088 m. ($\Gamma = 0.11$ m.); line 2, 0.08 m.

R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, pp. 21–22, pl. 10, 1.

cn · babbius · philinuS · AED · PONTIFex
d · s · p · f · c · idemque · II · VIR · P ·

“[Gnaeus Babbius Philinus], aedile and pontifex, [had this monument erected at his own expense], and he approved it in his official capacity as duovir.”

Architectural considerations as well as the inscription itself show that the slab belonged to the podium of the Babbius Monument. The text is the same as that on the epistyle (West, No. 132).

156. Pl. 15. Inv. 2142. Part of a block of a white marble, found in the central area of the Agora north of the Bema in November, 1937. The right side of the block is broken away, but all other original faces of the block are wholly or partially preserved, and all were smooth except the top, which is roughly picked.

Height (original), 0.76 m.; width, 0.42 m. (originally ca. 0.50 m.); thickness (original), 0.385 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.072 m.; line 2, 0.054 m.; line 3, 0.045 m.; lines 4–5, 0.038 m.; lines 6–10, 0.033 m.

A · ARR!o · [.] · f ·
AEM · PROÇlo ·
AVGVRI · PRAEF · fabr ·
AED · II · VIR · SACERdoti

- 5 NEPTVNI · AVG · isagog ·
 TIBEREON · AVGVsteon ·
 CAESAREON · ET · AÇonoth ·
 ISTHMION · ET · CAESareon
 HIEROMNEMones
 10 CAESAREON

“The Hieromnemones of the Caesarea (erected this monument) to Aulus Arrius Proclus, son of ---, of the tribe Aemilia, (who was) augur, chief engineer, aedile, duovir, imperial priest of Neptune, *isagogeus* of the Tiberea Augustea Caesarea and agonothete of the Isthmian and Caesarean games.”

The symmetrical spacing of the text in lines 9 and 10 shows the amount of text missing at the right ends of these and other lines. In line 1, there was space for 3½ letters, which makes the name *Arrio* a certainty; the father's initial was a broad letter, probably A, M, or Q. In line 2, there were only two letters after C, giving us *Proc[lo]* rather than *Proc[ulo]*; in line 3, there were five letters, thus eliminating *Praef[. i . d]* as well as *prae[tori]*, and in line 5, there were 5½ letter spaces. For the *praefectus fabrum* in a Corinthian municipal cursus, compare No. 152. AVG . is an abbreviation of either *Augusti* or *Augustalis*; in either case, it is placed out of its normal order, presumably by error of the letter-cutter, who also omitted the cross stroke of A.

In lines 4–5, the title *sacerdos Neptuni* appears in Corinthian inscriptions for the first time. It is not clear whether this means he was priest of Poseidon in the city of Corinth or served as priest at the Isthmian sanctuary; however, since the dedication was made by the Hieromnemones, who seem to have been a board of Corinthian officials with priestly functions whose duty was to supervise the Isthmian sanctuary (cf. West, p. 66), and were therefore in effect priests of Poseidon, it seems probable that Arrius Proclus was priest of Neptune at the Isthmia, and was also a member (possibly the chairman) of the Hieromnemones.

Since Arrius was *isagogeus* of the *Tiberea Augustea Caesarea* but agonothete of simply the *Caesarea*, it is clear that his presidency was held after the death of Tiberius. The year was almost certainly A.D. 39, for the presidencies of all three “Greater Isthmia” of Claudius' reign are otherwise accounted for (cf. above, pp. 30–31).

157. Pls. 14, 62. Inv. 1755. An epistyle block of white marble, belonging to the eastern *schola* of the Bema, found in the *schola* in May, 1936. The right end of the block is broken off, and the top is bevelled in such a way as to show that there was no frieze or cornice above the epistyle. The letters are cut in the upper of three fasciae, and above them is a wide moulding.

Height (original), 0.36 m.; width, 1.53 m.; thickness (original), 0.31 m. (top) – 0.26 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.072 m.

Seranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, p. 96, pl. 43, 2.

--- ii · vir · et · ii · VIR · Q · S · P · F · C ·

[*duovir et duovir*] *q(uinquennalis) s(ua) p(ecunia) f(aciendum) c(uravit)*. The letters are remarkably well cut, and the elongated tail of the letter Q suggests that they date from the reign of Augustus.

158. Pl. 14. Inv. 1183. Part of a pedestal of white marble, found in the South Stoa in a Byzantine well in the colonnade in May, 1933. The top and left side are original, but the right side and bottom are broken and the back has been cut away.

Height, 0.56 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.17 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.057 m.; line 2, 0.038 m.; lines 3–6, 0.045 m.

ti · CLAVD[o] · p · f · fab ·
 DINIPPO · II · Vir · ii · vir · quinq ·
 AVGVRI · SAÇerdoti · victoriae
 BRITANNIC · trib · mil · leg · vi
 5 HISPANENSis · praef · fabr ·
 III · ANNONae · curat · agonothete ·
 NERONEon · caesareon · et · isthmion
 et · caesareon · tribules · tribus

“[Members of the tribe -----] (erected this monument) to Tiberius Claudius Dinippus, [son of Publius, of the tribe Fabia], who was duovir, [duovir quinquennalis], augur, priest of Britannic Victory, [military tribune of Legion VI] Hispanensis, chief engineer, curator of the grain supply three times, [agonothetes] of the Neronea [Caesarea and of the Isthmian and Caesarean games].”

There have now been found in the Corinthian excavations at least ten inscriptions in honor of Tiberius Claudius Dinippus (Nos. 158–163, West, Nos. 86–90). Apart from West, No. 86, all seem

to have contained exactly the same cursus, arranged in exactly the same order, the only variations being in abbreviations. The quinquennial duovirate of Dinippus has been placed tentatively in the year A.D. 52/3 (see commentary on West, No. 86, where a full discussion of the Dinippus cursus is given). In none of the more recently discovered inscriptions are the names of the dedicators preserved, but they were probably different Corinthian tribes (cf. West, Nos. 87, 90).

159. Pl. 15. Inv. 1233, 1234. Three adjoining fragments of a pedestal of grayish marble found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1933. The original left and top edges are partly preserved; all other sides are broken.

Height, 0.55 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.045 m.; lines 2-3, 0.04 m.;
lines 4-7, 0.035 m.

TI · Claudio · p · f · fab · dinippo ·
II · Vir · ii · vir · quinq · auguri ·
SACERdoti · victoriae · britannicae ·
TRIBVno · militum · leg · vi · hispanensis
5 PRAEFecto · fabr · iii · annonae · curatori ·
AGONoth · neroneon · et · isthmion · et · cae
SAR̄Eon · tribules · tribus · -----

160. Pl. 14. Inv. 1232. A statue base of white marble, found in the South Stoa in June, 1933. The bottom and the right side of the inscribed surface have been broken off; otherwise the block is intact.

Height, 0.67 m.; width (original), 0.49 m.; thickness
(original), 0.433 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.;
line 2, 0.05 m.; lines 3-8, 0.044 m.

TI · CLAVDIO · P · F · fab ·
DINIPPO · II · VIR · II · vir ·
QVINQ · AVGVRI · SACerd ·
VICTOR · BRITANNIC · Trib ·
5 m̄L̄ · LEG · VI · HISPANENSIS ·
praef · faBR · III · ANNONae
curatori · agONOTHEte
neroneon · et · ISTHm
ion · et · caesareon

161. Pl. 15. Inv. 491, 1643. Two adjoining fragments of white marble. Inv. 491 (cf. West, No. 90) was found in one of the early campaigns, the exact place and date not recorded; Inv. 1643 was

found in the South Stoa in May, 1935. The original top edge is partly preserved; all other original surfaces have been broken off.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.33 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.054 m.; line 2, 0.048 m.

ti · claudiO · P · F · fab ·
dinippo · ii · VIR · li · vir · q ·
aug · sacerdoT̄I · Victoriae ·
britannic · trib · mil · leg · vi

West believed that Inv. 491 belonged with Inv. 289 and 674 (= West, No. 90), but the recovery of part of the third line on the new piece shows that Inv. 491 and 1643 do not belong with the rest of West, No. 90, but come from yet another cursus of Dinippus.

162. Pl. 14. Inv. 679, 1151, 1265. Three adjoining fragments of a block of bluish marble. Inv. 679, found in the Julian Basilica in June, 1915, has already been published by West (No. 88); the two additional pieces are small fragments, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in March, 1933, and in the South Stoa in June, 1933, add nothing to the dimensions of the block as given in West, No. 88, and necessitate only the slightest changes in his restoration. Inv. 1265 preserves part of original left edge. The text should now read

ti · CLAVDIO · P · F · fab · dinippo ·
il · VIR · II · VIR · QVIN̄q · auguri ·
saCERDOT̄I · VICTOR̄iae · brit ·
TRIBuNO · MIL · LEG · VI · hisp ·
5 PRAEF · FABrVM · III · ANNONae ·
curATORI · AgONOTHETE · NERo
neon · caesareon · et · isthmion · et ·
caesareon · tribules · tribus

163. Pl. 15. Inv. 1743. A fragment of gray marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1936. Broken on all sides and back. The stone contains traces of mortar.

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.168 m.; thickness, 0.128 m.
Height of letters, 0.051 m.

ti · claudio · p · f ·
fab · dinippo · ii · vir
ii · vir · QVIN̄q · aug · sacerd ·
victor · BRITANn · trib · mil ·
leg · vi · HISPANen · praef ·
fabr · iii · annon · curatori ·

164. Pl. 15. Inv. 2068. A fragment of gray marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1937. The fragment is broken on all sides and the back, and the inscribed surface has been damaged by fire.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.
Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.05 m.; line 2, 0.037 m.

----- CHA -----
aeD · PRAEF · I · D · CVR · ann ·
ii · vir · et · II · VIR · quinq ·

In line 1 the name [*A*]cha[ico] is a good possibility, and if our restorations in lines 2–3 are correct, it must have belonged to an unusually prominent Corinthian who was elected to every municipal office and who was wealthy enough to have served as *curator annonae*. It therefore seems highly probable that he is to be identified with M. Antonius Achaicus, who set up monuments both at Corinth and at Argos to honor his friend the imperial procurator Priferius Paetus (cf. No. 134), who served as agonothete of the Isthmian games, and who was specially honored by a decree of the *decuriones* (cf. No. 224). Since the present text seems by its lettering to date from the reign of Domitian and No. 224, a posthumous dedication, appears to have been inscribed late in Trajan's reign or very early in Hadrian's, Achaicus' public career probably extended from *ca.* A.D. 70 to *ca.* A.D. 100, after which he lived for nearly two decades in semi-retirement.

165. Pl. 14. Inv. 2452. A gray marble block, found north of the Theater in April, 1950. All original surfaces of the block are partly preserved, but are badly damaged, apparently by fire, and all the upper portion of the inscribed surface has been broken off. All original surfaces were lightly picked except for the top and bottom, which have anathyrosis. In the rear surface the left corner has been cut away by a deep vertical groove which was roughly chiselled in a period of re-use.

Height (original), 0.895 m.; width (original), 0.468 m.; thickness (original), 0.468 m. Height of letters, 0.032 m. Interlinear spaces, 0.025 m.

----- AÇRİŞ EX -----
----- Ş EX · PEC · PVB · D · D -----

bene · mERITO vac. CVRANTIBVS
--- O · SOSTHENE · TIB · POLYAENO {I} ·
II VIR ·

[---]açriş ex[---]s. *Ex pec(unis) pub(licis) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)*, [*bene m*]erito. *Curantibus* [---]o *Sosthe[ne]*, *Tib(erio) Poly-aeno duovir(is)*.

The name and titles of the person honored have not been preserved, but he must have been a man of unusual importance, for honorary monuments at Corinth erected by the city as a whole and at public expense are decidedly rare. Unfortunately, his career cannot be accurately dated on the basis of the style of lettering, which is found at Corinth from Nero's reign to Hadrian's.

The names of the two duoviri who were in charge of the monument's erection are both uncertain, for many letters in the bottom line are badly damaged, and there is at least one engraver's error. The cognomen of the first duovir was definitely Sosthenes, who is otherwise unknown, while the traces definitely favor Polyaeus for the second. It is impossible, however, to restore the name of C. Julius Polyaeus, who served as duovir during the reign of Nero (Edwards, Nos. 61, 62).

166. Pl. 15. Inv. 2261. A fragment of white marble, found in the Julian Basilica in June, 1948. Broken on all sides and back. The inscribed surface has been exposed to fire.

Height, 0.127 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.
Height of letters, not preserved, but originally *ca.* 0.03 m. Interlinear space, 0.032 m.

aedil · ii · VIRAL · AGonothetic ·
et · quiNQVENNAL · ornamentis ·
honorato d · d ·

“[To -----, who was honored by decree of the city council with the *ornamenta* of aedile,] duovir, agonothete, and duovir quinquennalis.”

167. Pl. 14. Inv. 1844. Two adjoining fragments of grayish marble, found in the South Stoa in November, 1936, and September, 1937. Part of the original top side is preserved, but the edge is chipped off; the other sides and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is finely picked.

Height, 0.52 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.045 m.; line 2, 0.042 m.;
lines 3–5, 0.037 m.

 ----- T̄HO
 ----- et · II · Vir
 ----- · honoRATO · D · D ·
 ----- · eT · IVLIA · BILLA
 5 ----- POST OBITVM

In line 1 the first preserved letter can only have been H, I, M, or T; since no known name either in Greek or Latin ends in the letters HHVS, IHVS, or MHVS, the letter must have been a T, even though the horizontal stroke would have been somewhat short. Possibly the name should be restored [*Epaga*]tho, for at least three Corinthians of that name are known (cf. West, No. 76); however, there are many other possibilities, including [*Corin*]tho. Julia Billa (line 4) is unknown apart from this inscription, but her name suggests she may have been a native of Cilicia (cf. L. Robert, *Études épigr. et philologiques*, pp. 166f.).

168. Pl. 14. Inv. 1600, 1851. Four adjoining fragments of a white marble block, found in the central section of the South Stoa in May, 1935, and in March and November, 1936. Part of the original right edge is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.555 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.
 Height of letters: lines 2–5, 0.033 m.; line 6, 0.037 m.

 ----- ! --
 ----- impeRATŌRIS · QVAEST ·
 ----- aeD̄ · ET · II · VIR · ET
 ii · vir · quinQ̄ · ET · AGONOTHET ·
 5 ornamentiS · HONORAT · D · D ·
 --- iuS · L · F · Aem ·

If lines 4 and 5 are correctly restored, the lost *nomen* of line 6 contained not more than six letters.

169. Pl. 15. Inv. 855. A fragment of gray marble, found in the shops west of the Lechaion Road in August, 1925. Broken on all sides and the back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
 Height of letters, 0.04 m.

 ----- N̄ -----
 -- (?) cur · annonAE · II Vir -----

170. Pl. 16. Inv. 40, 90, 93, 94, 95, 104, 317, 323, 334 = 744, 484, 967, 1280, 2079. Fifteen fragments from a slab of white marble. The back of the slab was roughly picked and its thickness varied from 0.032 m. to 0.041 m.; fragments survive from the top, left, and right edges.

a. Inv. 317 (= West, p. 132). Found at the entrance of Peirene in 1900. Part of the original top edge is preserved.

Height, 0.237 m.; width, 0.157 m.; thickness, 0.032 m.
 Height of letters, 0.078 m.

b. Inv. 40 (= West, No. 136*d*). Found in the Peribolos of Apollo in March, 1898. Part of the original left edge is preserved.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.122 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.
 Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.053 m.

c. Inv. 90, 323 (= West, No. 136*f*). Found beside Temple A in 1898 and 1899. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.041 m.
 Height of letters, 0.053 m.

d. Inv. 93, 484, 1280. Inv. 93 and 484 (= West, No. 64) were found in the Peribolos of Apollo in 1898 and at the entrance to Peirene in May, 1908; Inv. 1280 consists of two pieces, one found in the southeastern area of the Agora in November, 1933, the other in the northeastern area of the Agora in April, 1937. Part of the original right edge is preserved.

Height, 0.435 m.; width, 0.383 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
 Height of letters: line 2, 0.053 m.; line 3, 0.05 m.; lines 4–5, 0.046 m.

e. Inv. 95 (= West, No. 136*e*). Found north of the entrance of Peirene in 1898. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.177 m.; thickness, 0.038 m.
 Height of letters: line 1, 0.05 m.; lines 2–3, 0.046 m.

f. Inv. 104 (= West, No. 136*c*). Found in the shops east of the Lechaion Road in 1898. Part of the original left edge is preserved.

Height, 0.244 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness, 0.036 m.
 Height of letters: lines 1–2, 0.046 m.; line 3, 0.043 m.

g. Inv. 2079*c*, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in April, 1937. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.073 m.; width, 0.043 m.; thickness, 0.038 m.
 Height of letter, *ca.* 0.046 m.

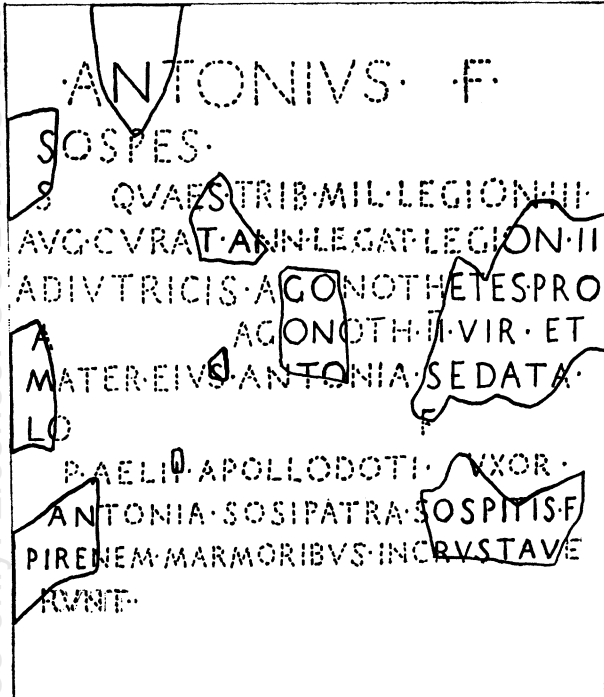
h. Inv. 94, 2079*a*, 2079*b*. Inv. No. 94 (= West, No. 136*b*) was found in the northeastern

area of the Agora in 1896; the other two fragments were found in the same area in April, 1937. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.212 m.; width, 0.253 m.; thickness, 0.038 m. Height of letters: lines 2–3, 0.037 m.

i. Inv. 334 (= West, No. 136*a*), also inventoried as 744, found in Peirene in June, 1898. Part of the original left edge is preserved.

Height, 0.265 m.; width, 0.164 m.; thickness, 0.037 m. Height of letters: lines 2–3, 0.037 m.



j. Inv. 967, found on the north side of the Peribolos of Apollo in May, 1929. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.036 m.; thickness, 0.032 m.

The vertical positions of the fragments can be determined by the varying letter heights of the lines of the original slab; these letter heights were: line 1, 0.078 m.; line 2, 0.06 m.; lines 3–4, 0.053 m.; line 5, 0.050 m.; lines 6–7, 0.046 m.; line 8, 0.043 m.; lines 10–11, 0.037 m. The original location of fragment *j* is uncertain.

[.] · aNTonius · [.] · f · (*tribu*)

SosPes -----

§ --- quaES · trib · mil · legioN · Ii ·

5 aug · curaT · ANn · legat · legiON · II

adiutricis · aGOnothETES · PRO

A ---- agONoth · il · VIR · ET

Mater · eiuS · aNTonia · SEDATA

LQ -----

p · Aeli · apollodoti · Vxor ·

10 ANtonia · sosipatra · §OSPITIS · F ·
PIREnem · marmoribus · incRVSTAVE
Runt · -----

“Antonius Sospes, [----, sodalis ?], quaestor, military tribune of Legion III Augusta, curator of the grain supply, commander of Legion II Adiutrix, agonothete in place of [----], agonothete, duovir; also his mother Antonia Sedata [---- and] Antonia Sosipatra, the wife of Publius Aelius Apollodotus and daughter of Sospes, revetted Pirene with marble [----].”

The approximate width of the inscription is ascertained from the restoration of lines 9 and 10. No. 226 tells of an Antonius Sospes, three times agonothete, whose daughter Antonia Sosipatra married P. Aelius Apollodotus. When line 10 is restored to read *An[tonia Sosipatra] Sospitis F[ilia]*, the amount of space available for restoration in line 9 is exactly filled by the name of her husband. Again, in line 11 the restoration *Pire[nem marmoribus incru]stav[it]*, advocated many years ago by R. Richardson (*A.J.A.*, IV, 1900, pp. 215–216; cf. West, p. 110) is surely correct in its general sense and corresponds exactly in length to the restoration of line 10, but does not take into account the fact (not known to Richardson) that there was more than one dedicator. A close examination of the initial letter in line 12 reveals a faint curved stroke to the left of the upright, preserved in the same manner and to the same extent as the top curve of the letter R in group *h* (Inv. 94–2079*ab*). Hence *[inc]rustav[e]r[unt]* in place of Richardson's *[incru]stav[it]* seems assured. Since the restorations of lines 9–11 are mutually corroborative both in sense and in length, the readings may be regarded as virtually certain.

The restoration of the upper lines, however, is by no means assured, apart from *[A]nt[onius]* in line 1 and *S[os]p[es]* in line 2. The word *[A]go[noth]etes* in line 5 shows that the name Antonius Sospes appeared in lines 1–2 in the nominative case, and the end of line 4 shows that he had served in the Roman army. At the beginning of line 3, there is space to restore only two letters after the initial §; *S[od]alis* seems most probable. Since we know that Antonius Sospes was agonothete three times, there is no objection to reading the word in both line 5 and line 6. The absence of the title for the third time suggests that Antonius Sospes, in conjunction with his mother and daughter, made his gift

between his second and third presidencies. The restoration of lines 8 and 12 seems impossible without additional fragments of the text; line 8 possibly contained the name of Sospes' father-in-law.

The chief contribution of the inscription to the history of Corinth lies in lines 9–11, where fortunately the restorations are most reliable; these lines enable us to assign to one period of the marble revetments of the fountain of Peirene a date early in the reign of Hadrian. P. Aelius Apollodotus, whose name is given without a patronymic, clearly obtained his citizenship during Hadrian's reign, possibly through the influence of his wife's family, and Antonius Sospes is known to have entertained Plutarch (*obit ca.* 120) in his home at Corinth (Plutarch, *Quaes. Conv.*, VIII, 4, 1–4; IX, 5, 1–2). This means that Sospes was well established at Corinth several years before Plutarch's death, and since he apparently had served only two of his three presidencies of the games at the time this inscription was erected, it seems probable that the inscription dates not far from the year A.D. 125.

On the basis of the general architectural style of the Second Marble Period (the Sixth Roman Period, *Corinth*, I, vi, pp. 93–103) of Peirene together with the finding in the court of a statue base honoring Regilla, the wife of Herodes Atticus, it has been assumed that the splendid marble facing of the fountain house and of the newly arranged forecourt with its apsidal exedrae should be attributed to the munificence of Herodes Atticus. The present inscription (No. 170) should be interpreted as referring, not to the revetment of this Sixth Period construction, but to the earlier First Marble Period (Fifth Roman Period, *Corinth*, I, vi, p. 92) for which there is evidence of marble revetment applied to the poros façade of the first century after Christ. Another inscription, dated later in the second century, records the revetment of a colonnade as well as the building of exedrae (No. 337).

171. Pl. 15. Inv. 1594, 1598. Two small fragments of a gray marble base, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1935. The fragments do not join, but can be associated because of the quality of the marble and style of the lettering.

a. Inv. 1594. Part of the original right edge is preserved. The back is broken.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.043 m.
Height of letters, 0.047 m.

b. Inv. 1598. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.
Height of letters, 0.042 m.

a -----
----- agonOTH ·
----- · aED · II ·
vir -----
b -----
----- ΛΙΑΝΟ -----

172. Pl. 15. Inv. 2030. A fragment of grayish marble, found in the central area of the Agora north of the Bema in March, 1938. Broken on all sides and the back.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.077 m.
Height of letters, 0.036 m.

----- GHA -----
----- ii · VIR · |i · vir · q · -----
----- Q · PV -----

173. Pl. 17. Inv. 1383, 1425. Five adjoining fragments of a pedestal of grayish marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora at various times during the excavations of 1934 and 1936. Parts of the original right side and the bottom are preserved.

Height, 0.50 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.225 m.
Height of letters: line 2, 0.04 m.; lines 3–8, 0.037 m.

isagogi · -- · corNELI
pulchri · agonothET IS
thm · caesareon · SEBASTEON
aedilicib · et · ii · vIRALIB · ET ·
5 quinquennialib · ORNAMENT
is · honoratO
----- INA
uxor · eius · post · ob|TVM

“[To -----, who was the *isagogeus* of] Cornelius [Pulcher] the agonothete of the Isthmia and the [Caesarea] Sebastea, (and who was) [honored] with the perquisites of [aedile], duovir, and [duovir quinquennalis]. [-----]

pina [his wife] (erected this monument to him) [after] his death.”

The approximate original width of the stone can be ascertained from the convincing restorations in line 6 and 8; from them it follows that

AGONOTHETIS
 THM·CAESAREON·SEBASTEON
 AEDILICIB·ET·MIRALIB·ET
 QUINQVENNALIB·ORNAMENT
 IS·HONORATO
 INA
 VXOR·EIVS·POST·OBITVM

lines 3–5 each originally contained space for approximately twenty letters, with line 2 two to three letters shorter and line 1 *ca.* 14 letters. Since line 4 shows that abbreviations were used in the text, I have assumed that in line 2 the letters IS follow an abbreviation, despite the fact that there is no punctuation mark before them, and belong to the word *Is[thm(ion)]*; the only alternative is to assume a misspelling of some form of the word *agonothetes*.

In line 1 part of the name [*Cor*]neli appears, and its genitive case is significant, for it shows that Cornelius was not the person the inscription honors. I have therefore assumed that the honoree (whose name would have appeared in the dative case in the missing top portion of the pedestal) was the *isagogeus* of a certain Cornelius, in the same way that L. Papius Venerus was the *isagogeus* of Ti. Claudius Anaxilaus (cf. No. 212 = West, no. 95). This Cornelius was probably the Cornelius Pulcher who was agonothete

in A.D. 43 (Ditt. *Syll.*³, 802). As the *isagogeus* was usually a comparatively young man, the posthumous monument was probably dedicated during the reign of Domitian.

174. Pl. 15. Inv. 1890. A fragment of a block of grayish marble, found in Shop XXVII of the South Stoa in October, 1937. The original right edge is partially preserved and the right side is picked; the other sides and the back are broken. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.127 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
 Height of letters, 0.04 m.

 ----- ii · VIR ·
 et · ----- · ornament
 is · honorato

175. Pl. 16. Inv. 1363, 1808. Three adjoining fragments of grayish marble. Inv. 1363 was found in the southwestern area of the Agora in April, 1934; Inv. 1808 (two fragments) in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Part of the original left edge is preserved; other sides and back are broken. Traces of scratched horizontal guide lines remain in lines 4, 5, and 6.

Height, 0.388 m.; width, 0.218 m.; thickness, 0.123 m.
 Height of letters: line 2, 0.042 m.; line 3, 0.039 m.; line 4, 0.036 m.; line 5, 0.034 m.; line 6, 0.032 m.; line 7, 0.028 m.

m · pacuio · [.] · f ·
 AEM · [*cognomini*] · aed ·
 ET · II · VIR · et · quinquen · ornamentis
 ORNATO · vac. d · d ·
 5 M · PACVIVS · M · f · (?) ----- et
 MANLIA · D --- uxor · eius · et · ---
 M · PACVVI · f · -----

“M(arcus) Pacuvius [---, son of] M(arcus) [and] Manlia D[--- his wife and --- the daughter (?) of] M(arcus) Pacuvius [--- (erected this monument) --- to M(arcus) Pacuvius ---, son of ---], of the tribe Aemilia, who was decorated [with the perquisites of aedile,] *duovir*, [and *duovir quinquennalis*].”

In line 5 the *nomen* Pacuvius, which here occurs in Corinthian inscriptions for the first time, has been misspelled. In line 6, the letter following the name *Manlia* was almost certainly D; the curve is too wide for B, P, or R, and the apice was cut with a separate stroke, and is not, as in the case of P and R, merely a continuation of the curve.

176. Pl. 17. Inv. 1816. Four adjoining fragments of a base of grayish marble, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. The fragments fit together along the left side, and preserve the whole original left edge and parts of the original top and bottom edges. The right side and the back are wholly lost.

Height (original), 0.75 m.; width, 0.40 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.; Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.; line 2, 0.047 m.; lines 3-5, 0.04 m.; lines 6-10, 0.035 m.

CN · PVBLIçio
 M · F · M · N · M · Pꝛon ·
 AEM · RVSTico ·
 II · VIRALIBVS · et · quinquen ·
 5 ET · AGONOThet · ornamentis ·
 HONorato · et · ——— uxori ·
 Pꝛost · obitum (?) · ———
 M · PVblicius · cn · f · et · —
 BABBIA · Vxor · eius ·
 10 PARENTibus ·
 D · d ·

“To Gnaeus Publicius Rusticus, son of Marcus, grandson of Marcus, great-grandson of Marcus, of the tribe Aemilia, who was honored with the perquisites of duovir, duovir quinquennalis, and agonothete; and to [----- his wife]. Marcus Publicius [son of Gnaeus and] Babbia his wife (erected this monument) to their parents [after their death?] with the consent of the city council.”

It is very unusual in Corinthian inscriptions for the text to indicate the names of the grandfather and great-grandfather, and it is probable that the reason for it here is that the Publicii had been a prominent family in Corinth for four generations (cf. No. 153 and commentary). The cognomen *Rusticus* is not known from other Corinthian texts. The inscription seems to have been set up by the son and daughter-in-law Babbia, in honor of their father and mother. The name Babbia is of interest because it shows that in the second century the Publicii were

related by marriage to another family of prominence in the city, that of Cn. Babbius Philinus (cf. No. 155; West, Nos. 2, 3, 98-101, 131, 132).

177. Pl. 17. Inv. 1780. Fourteen fragments of a block of white marble streaked with green, all found in the central part of the South Stoa in October and November, 1936. Parts of the original top, left, and right edges and of the bottom side are preserved, but the bottom edge and original back are lost. The fragments fit together to form three groups.

a. Four adjoining fragments. Part of the original top edge is preserved, and the top side picked.

Height, 0.365 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness, 0.168 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.066 m.; line 2, 0.05 m.

b. Six adjoining fragments. The original left side is partly preserved, and has a slightly raised edge; the left side finely picked.

Height, 0.577 m.; width, 0.262 m.; thickness, 0.153 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.042 m.; lines 3-5, 0.038 m.; line 6, 0.035 m.; lines 7-8, 0.033 m.

c. Four adjoining fragments. Parts of the original right edge and bottom side are preserved, but the bottom edge is broken off. The right side is finely picked; the bottom surface is smooth.

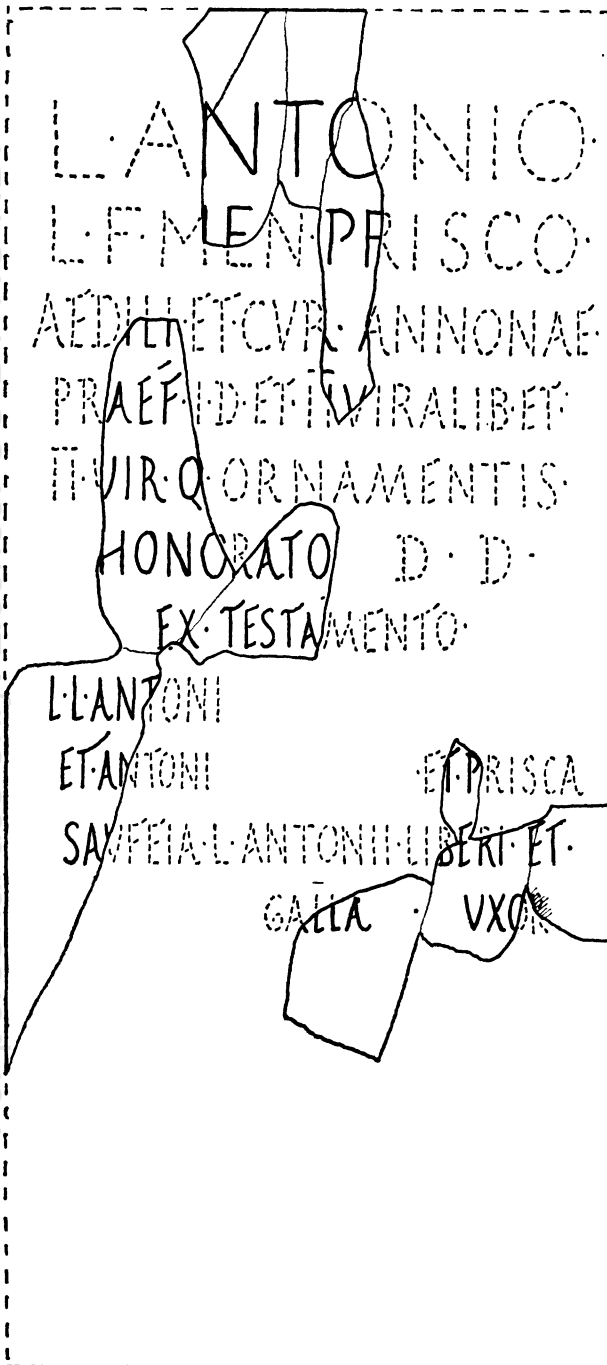
Height, 0.53 m.; width, 0.305 m.; thickness, 0.187 m. Height of letters, 0.033 m.

Assuming that parts of all the lines of the original text have survived — an assumption which the restoration makes highly probable — the original height of the block was 1.151 m. (0.452 m. [letters] + 0.282 m. [interlinear spaces] + 0.417 m. [top and bottom margins]).

I · aNTOnio ·
 I · f · MĒn · PRisco
 aed!L! · et · cuR · Annonae ·
 prAEF · i · d · et · i! · Viralib · et ·
 5 ii · VIR · Q · ornamentis ·
 HONORATO · d · d ·
 EX · TESTamento ·
 L · L · ANṬoni · ———
 ET · ANtonia · — eṬ · Prisca
 10 SAYfeia · I · antonii · liḀERI · ET
 ——— · gALLA · VXOR

“To [Lucius] Antonius Priscus, [son of Lucius], of the tribe Meninia, who was aedile and curator of the grain supply, and who was

honored by decree of the city council with the perquisites of praefect in place of duovir, duovir, and quinquennial duovir. Lucius [---, the son of] Lucius Antonius, Antonia [---], and Prisca Saufeia, the children of Antonius, [and Saufeia (?)] Galla his wife (erected this monument to him) from money received from his will.”



The preserved original edges and letter heights enable us to establish the relative positions of the groups with certainty. In line 1, the praenomen is restored from line 8. In line 2,

the stone contains a hasta at the left edge, followed by either E or F. There is, however, no punctuation mark, as would be required by *M[arci] f[ilii]*; consequently, the restoration *ME*n seems probable, even though no other Corinthian member of the tribe Meninia is known. Of the cognomina that begin PR, *Prisco* seems to fit into the space better than *Primo*, *Probo*, or *Proclo*; *Proculo* is definitely too long.

Among the dedicators of the inscription were Lucius, a son (?) of Lucius Antonius (line 8; it seems improbable that L = *libertus*) and a daughter Antonia (line 9; the absence of a praenomen makes it improbable that we have a son's name here). At the end of the line there was no room for *P. [Antonius]*, so I have assumed that Antonius had a second daughter, Prisca. In line 10 the first letters are SA followed by a stroke that could have belonged only to V or X; the only familiar name possible is *Saufeus* or *Saufeia*. In line 11, the left edge of group *c* contains the lower right stroke of an A (R is also possible epigraphically, but RLLA is an impossible combination). The only common female name ending in this way is *Galla*.

The whole family seems unknown apart from this inscription. An Antonia Prisca is mentioned as the mother of a legion commander in Africa in A.D. 164 (Dessau No. 1091); the date would be suitable for the daughter of Antonius Priscus of our inscription, but the similarity of names is probably mere coincidence.

178. Pl. 16. Inv. 1779. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.132 m.
Height of letters, 0.05 m.

----- · il · Vir · -----
-- agonothe · iSTHmion ---

179. Pl. 16. Inv. 1450. A fragment of a block of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1934. Part of the original left side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.053 m.
Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 ll · vir · et · ii · vir
 QVinq · -----

- 180.** Pl. 16. Inv. 1858. A fragment of white marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in February, 1937. The original right edge is partly preserved; other sides and back are broken. The inscribed surface has been discolored by burning.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.086 m.
 Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 ----- agONOTHETIC·
 et · ii · viralibus · ORNAMENT ·
 honorato · d · d ·

- 181.** Pl. 16. Inv. 1480. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Basilica in June, 1934. No original edge is preserved. Both front and back sides are inscribed.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness (original), 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.05 m.

Face *a* -----
 ----- !VS · ET · BA -----
 ----- aVG · ! -----

 Face *b* -----
 ----- praEF · ! · d -----

The two inscribed faces cannot have been on display simultaneously, as Face *b* is upside down when Face *a* is held right side up. For a similar arrangement, see No. **193**. Face *b* probably is to be interpreted as [*pra*]e*f*(ectus) *i*(ure) *d*(icundo), but because no letter is assured, many other readings are epigraphically possible.

- 182.** Pl. 16. Inv. 2098. A fragment of grayish marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in May, 1937. Part of the right edge is preserved; other sides and back are broken. The inscribed surface is slightly concave.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.173 m.; thickness, 0.082 m.
 Height of letters: lines 1–2, 0.035 m.; lines 3–4, 0.03 m.

 ----- (?) · feLICI
 aedilic · et · ii · viralib · et · quinQ · ET ·
 AGONOTHETI ·

ornamentis · ornato · ----- (?) aB ORDINE ·
 ----- HAGNE

In line 1, the first preserved letter may have been F, L, M, P, or T; at the end of line 2 a complicated ligature contains the letters THETI. The first letter in line 3, of which only the top is preserved, may have been B, R, or P; the letters IN are in ligature.

- 183.** Pl. 16. Inv. 2063. A fragment of grayish marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1937. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.037 m.
 Height of letters, 0.017 m.

 ----- V -----
 ----- ON IMP -----
 ----- sod · aVG · II · VIR -----

- 184.** Pl. 16. Inv. 1402, 1811. Five fragments, four of them adjoining, of a block of gray marble streaked with white.

a. Inv. 1402. Four adjoining fragments, found in the South Stoa in April, 1934, November, 1936, and October, 1937. Parts of the original top, left, and right sides are preserved; all are finely picked. The bottom and the back are broken.

Height, 0.34 m.; width (original), 0.485 m.; thickness, 0.12 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.078 m.; line 2, 0.053 m.; line 3, 0.042 m.

b. Inv. 1811. Found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Part of the original left side is preserved and is finely picked; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.174 m.; width, 0.164 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.
 Height of letters: line 1, 0.042 m.; line 2, 0.037 m.

a TI · ÇLAVDIO
 herMOXeNO
 PRAEF ·

b -----
 II · Viralibus · orna
 MENtis · honorato

The identical style of lettering and marble, and the lightly picked surface of the left side

assure the association of the two pieces. In line 2 the spacing shows that there were three letter spaces preceding MOX; the only name that fits the space is *Hermoxenus* (*Damoxenus* and *Timoxenus* are too short). In line 3 the position of the letters RAEF shows that [P]RAEF · was exactly centered from each edge. Possibly more than one line is missing between this line and fragment *b*.

185. Pl. 16. Inv. 1794, 1827, 1843. Four fragments of a block of grayish marble.

a. Inv. 1827. Two adjoining fragments, found in the central area of the South Stoa in November, 1936. Parts of the original top and left edges are preserved; the left side and inscribed face are finely picked; the top side has anathyrosis. The back is broken.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.162 m.; thickness, 0.156 m. Height of letters, 0.052 m.

b. Inv. 1794, 1843. Two adjoining fragments both found in the central area of the South Stoa, in October and November, 1936. The original left side is partially preserved; all other sides and back are broken. The left side and inscribed face are finely picked.

Height, 0.373 m.; width, 0.222 m.; thickness, 0.23 m. Height of letters, 0.034 m.; interlinear spaces, 0.029 m.

a M · Babbio (?) —————
 —————
b —————
 SOD · Aug · aed · et ·
 II · VIR · ET · ii · vir · q ·
 ET · Agonothetic ·
 ornamentis
 5 honorato
 BAbbia (?) —————

The measurements of letter heights and interlinear spaces of fragment *b* show that there were six lines of text in the vertical distance the fragment preserves, each of them 0.034 m. in height, with each interlinear space 0.029 m. How much is lost between fragment *a* and fragment *b* cannot be determined, but it is probably two lines at most. The first letter in line 6 of fragment *b* may have been either B or R; this initial letter, probably from the name of the dedicator of the inscription, was probably identical with the second letter of fragment *a*, which epigraphically may have been B, P, or R.

Hitherto the only *Sodalis Augustalis* known at Corinth was P. Memmius Regulus, governor of Achaëa, A.D. 35–44 (West, No. 53). Originally the *Sodales Augustales* consisted of a small and very select group of Romans whose function was to superintend and promote the cult of Augustus (cf. L. R. Taylor, *The Divinity of the Roman Emperor*, p. 230). Claudius instituted the *Sodales Augustales Claudiales* and later emperors organized similar *Sodales*; members of all these associations were entitled to be called simply *Sodales Augustales* (cf. G. Wissowa, *Religion und Kultus der Römer*,² pp. 488–490). Since membership in these later (and lesser) associations was not confined to the Roman aristocracy, leading citizens of Roman *coloniae* were eligible for inclusion. In the present case not enough is preserved of the text to determine whether *Marcus B* [— — — —] was a Roman or a Corinthian, but his duovirates, whether honorary or not, would seem to favor the latter alternative. No imperial official of Achaëa is known at present whose *nomen* began with the letters B, P, or R and whose *praenomen* was Marcus.

186. Pl. 18. Inv. 1828. A fragment of a white marble base, found in the area of Shop XXIII of the South Stoa in November, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.263 m.; thickness, 0.09 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.035 m.

—————
 — — — ii · vir AL· BVs · ornamentis ·
 ————— V! —————
 —————

187. Pl. 17. Inv. 1699, 1798. Two adjoining fragments of gray marble, found in the South Basilica and in South Stoa Storeroom XXII in March and November, 1936. Parts of the original top and right edges are preserved and are lightly picked. The back is broken.

Height, 0.52 m.; width, 0.41 m.; thickness, 0.197 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.065 m.; line 2, 0.05 m.; line 3, 0.042 m.; line 4, 0.045 m.; lines 5, 0.048 m.

m . . . ALENO
 m · f · M · N · AEM
 pVLCHRO
 prAEF · I · D · II · VIR ·
 5 . . E . . RIONI
 —————

Even though the third line indicates the approximate original width of the inscription, the restorations of the first and last lines are baffling. If line 1 contained the *nomen* of the man honored, the name is unique, as no other *nomen*

quality of the marble, shows that the three fragments belong together.

a. Inv. 1739. Two adjoining fragments found north of the South Stoa in May and November, 1936.

Height, 0.29 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.052 m.
Height of letters, 0.042 m.

b. Inv. 1803. Found in the South Stoa in October, 1936.

Height, 0.093 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.033 m.
Height of letters, 0.042 m.

a -----
[.] · sPVRi -----
aeM · CE̅ -----
anN · CVr · -----
aed · ET · II · VIR -

b -----
----- NIA -----

The open P, the ineptly cut C, and the slanted hastae of M point to a date not earlier than the middle of the second century. By inverting fragment *b* it is possible to read -- VIN --, but how either reading fitted into the original text is not clear.

189. Pl. 18. Inv. 2124. A fragment of a slab of white marble streaked with gray, found in the central area of the Agora south of the Bema in June, 1937. Part of the original left edge is preserved, and the left side and the back are smooth.

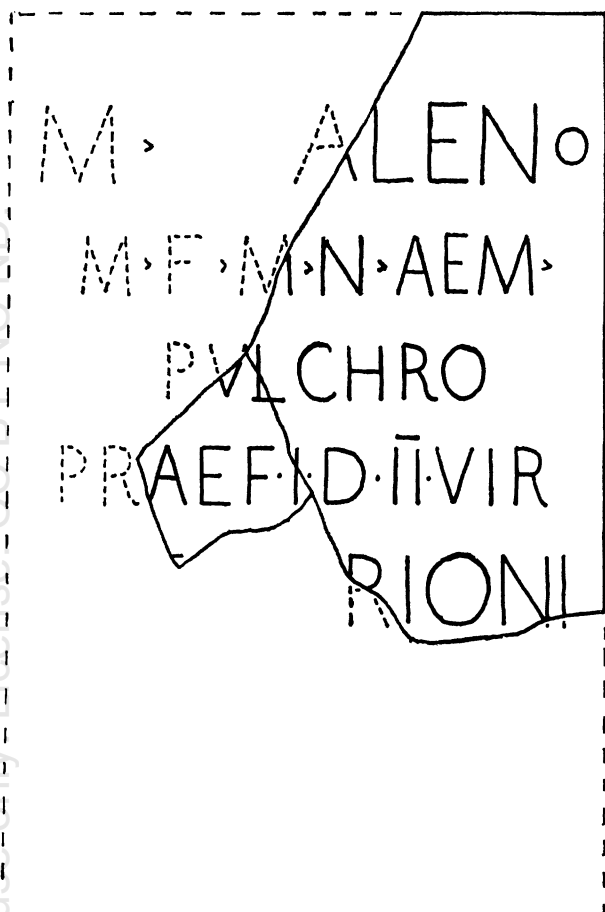
Height, 0.113 m.; width, 0.242 m.; thickness (original), 0.05 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.07 m.; line 2, 0.05 m.

FVSC̅o -----
II · VIR · -----

190. Pl. 18. Inv. 2039. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the south central area of the Agora in April, 1938. Broken on all sides; back smooth.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.044 m.; thickness, 0.021 m. (original). Height of letters, 0.024 m.

----- ii · VIR -----
----- FOC -----



ending in *-alenus* or *-alen<i>i>us* is known. If we restore [C]alenus or [G]alenus, not only does the man have two *cognomina*, but only three letter spaces, or four at most, are available for his *praenomen* and *nomen*. Even [Ti · Cl · G]aleno, which happens to be the name of the celebrated physician, is too long.

In line 5 the first partially preserved letter may have been C, E, F, S, or T. [C]e[ntu]rioni is an implausible restoration, for it calls for a very broad initial letter, and no Corinthian praefect serving as duovir has a military record of an enlisted man in the Roman army.

188. Pl. 18. Inv. 1739, 1803. Three fragments of a white marble slab, two of them adjoining. No original edge is preserved. The inscribed surface has been picked with a toothed chisel; this characteristic, as well as the lettering and the

191. Pl. 18. Inv. 1656. A fragment of white marble, found in the southwestern area of the Agora in November, 1934. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.173 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.
Height of letters, 0.085 m.

----- O -----
----- maXIMo(?) -----

----- · II · Vir -----

The punctuation mark, which is shaped like an arrowhead pointing downwards, shows that the date is probably near the close of the second century.

PRIESTS

(192–207)

192. Pl. 18. Inv. 151, 2022. Two fragments, not adjoining, of a block of blue marble streaked with white.

a. Inv. 151. (= West, No. 168.). Found in a trial trench in the site of the present Corinth Museum in April, 1901. The original top edge is partially preserved, but other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.195 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.; line 2, 0.053 m.

b. Inv. 2022. Found in the Central Shops in March, 1938. The original left edge is partially preserved and the left side smooth; other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.29 m.; width, 0.44 m.; thickness, 0.195 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.046 m.; line 2, 0.042 m.

Though the two fragments do not join, the letter forms and the unusual nature of the marble show that they have come from the same stone.

a I · VAΛerio?
L · F · AEM · ----

b -----
SACERDOTal ·
ORNAMENTis ·
Honorato ·

West reported that the letters · AEM · had been broken off fragment *a*, line 2, soon after the fragment was first found; these letters still have not been recovered.

193. Pl. 17. Inv. 946. Part of a statue base of white marble, found in the Roman shops north of the Temple of Apollo in July, 1929. The original

right side is partially preserved, but other edges are broken away. The rough tooling on the back of the base shows that it was re-used for some other purpose at a later date.

Height, 0.52 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.21 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.042 m.; lines 2–3, 0.038 m.; lines 4–5, 0.032 m.; line 6, 0.028 m.

sacERDOTI
et · tutELAE · AVG
vst · saCERDOTI
col · I · i · CORINTH
ien · aVREAM
corONAM · VN
am · – ATREM

“To [-----], priest of [-----] and priest of the *Tutela Augusta*. The colony awarded a golden crown [-----].”

In the last line, we can restore [*p*]atrem, [*m*]atrem, or possibly [*fr*]atrem, but in any case the relation of the word to the rest of the text is not clear.

This is the first inscription from Corinth which shows that a cult to the *tutela Augusta* existed in that city; most of the inscriptions which have to do with this and similar cults have been found either in Rome or in Spain. A fragment published by West (No. 170) may have been a duplicate text (cf. West, p. 144).

194. Pl. 18. Inv. 1435, 1448. Two adjoining fragments of a block of gray marble, found in the vicinity of the South Basilica in April, 1934. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, 0.042 m.

 Q · F · AϜm · ----- tutelae ·
 AVG · SAcerdoti · theocolo ·
 IOVIS · Çapitolini -----

195. Pl. 17. Inv. 1171. A fragment of a block of dark gray marble, found in a Byzantine grave on top of the podium of Temple E, in December, 1932. Both original sides and the back are preserved; the top and bottom are broken off.

Height, 0.29 m.; width (original), 0.45 m.; thickness (original), 0.23 m. Height of letters, 0.048 m.

S. E. Freeman, *Corinth*, I, ii, pp. 231-232, fig. 189.

 PRAEϜ · Aed · ----- th
 E<O>COLO · IOVIS · CAPITO
 LI · IRENARCHE · IANI ·
 OB IVSTITIAM · D · D ·

“Because of his justice, (this monument was erected) by decree of the city council to [----, (who was) ----], praefect, [aedile, ----], *theocolus* of Jupiter Capitolinus, *Irenarches* of Janus.”

The title *theocolus* appears in this and five other Corinthian inscriptions (Nos. 152, 196, 198, 203, and 207); in four texts of the six and possibly in another where the title is restored (No. 194), the priest is associated with the service of Jupiter Capitolinus, in one text (No. 207) with Cronus. For *theocoli* in other parts of Greece, see L. Ziehen, *R.E.*, s.v. θεόκολος.

In line 3 *Irenarche* is evidently in the dative case, the equivalent of εἰρηνάρχει, with the initial εἰ represented by the Roman I, the final εἰ by E. The title εἰρηνάρχης is found not infrequently in Asia Minor from the second century onward, where it indicates a municipal officer not dissimilar to a police magistrate (cf. *I.G.R.R.*, III, Nos. 208, 1458; IV, Nos. 1438, 1543; *J.H.S.*, XIII, 1898, p. 123). However, it is quite clear that in our inscription the *Irenarches Iani*, a title met for the first time in this text, can scarcely be a police magistrate or a justice of the peace; “the ruler of the peace of Janus” must surely have been some sort of priest connected with the worship of Janus, and a Janus who was worshipped with some peaceful connotation in mind.

The most obvious connection of Janus with

peace was the Roman practice of closing the doors of Janus’ temple in Rome in time of peace; there were two such closings after the reign of Augustus, one by Nero in A.D. 66 (cf. Suetonius, *Nero*, XIII, 3), the other by Vespasian in A.D. 70 (*C.A.H.*, XI, p. 5; Orosius, VII, 3, 7 ‘quoting Tacitus’). Orosius was unable to discover any other such closing between Vespasian and Gordian (VII, 19, 4).

It is possible that the office of *Irenarches Iani* was a title especially created as part of the imperial propaganda to advertise the closing of the doors. The year A.D. 70 was marked at Rome not only by the closing of Janus’ doors but also by the beginning of the rebuilding of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (Tacitus, *Hist.*, IV, 53; Suetonius, *Vesp.*, VIII, 5; Dio Cassius, LXV, 10), and it therefore seems probable that Janus and Jupiter Capitolinus were for a time associated in the public mind as symbols of the new regime of the Flavians. Hence the present inscription probably dates from the last quarter of the first century.

196. Pl. 18. Inv. 1443. Four adjoining fragments of a pedestal of bluish marble, all found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May and June, 1934, and April, 1935. The original left and right edges are partially preserved; the top, bottom, and back are broken away.

Height, 0.50 m.; width (original), 0.445 m.; thickness, 0.23 m. Height of letters: line 1, ca. 0.06 m.; lines 2-3, 0.048 m.; line 4, 0.041 m.; line 5, 0.038 m.

O. Broneer, *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 189, note 7.

C · Orfidio
 C · FIL · (tribu)
 BENIGNO
 IUVVENTIANO · THEOCOLO ·
 5 iovIS · CAPITOLINI · SACER
 doti · -----

“To Gaius O[rfidius] Benignus Juventianus, son of Gaius, [of the tribe ----], *theocolus* of Jupiter Capitolinus, priest of [----].”

The name C. Orfidius Benignus occurs in an inscription from Capistrano (*Notizie d. Scavi*, 1894, p. 407), and a military leader of the same name took part in the civil war between Otho and Vitellius; he was *legatus* of the first legion *Adiutrix* under Otho, and was slain in the battle at Bedriacum in A.D. 69 (Tacitus, *Hist.*, II, 43; Plutarch, *Otho*, XII, 4).

199. Pl. 17. Inv. 68, 293. Two adjoining fragments of an inscribed white marble block that was later cut down and used as a Byzantine capital. Inv. 293 (= West, No. 111) was found in trial trench VIII in April, 1896; Inv. No. 68 (= West, No. 70) was found earlier than 1898, but the exact date and place of discovery are not recorded. Portions of the original top, right, and bottom edges are preserved.

Height (original), 0.77 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.03 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.066 m.; line 2, 0.057 m.; lines 3-4, 0.052 m.; lines 5-7, 0.045 m.

M · F ·
polyAENAE ·
sacerdotl · VICTORIAE
viv · p · liCINIVS · PRISCYs
5 · ivventianVS · ARCHIEREVS
oPTVMAE
D · D ·

“To Polyaena, daughter of Marcus, priestess of Victory. The high priest [Publius] Licinius Priscus Juventianus, [while still living, (set up this monument)] with the official sanction of the city council to (this) excellent woman.”

The two texts are published separately by West (Nos. 70, 111); the join between them was discovered by O. Broneer, who published the combined text in *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, pp. 188-189. Broneer's restorations imply that Polyaena was the wife of the high priest Licinius Priscus Iuventianus, but further study suggests that the two were probably not related.

Lines 2 and 7 show that the central vertical axis of the symmetrical text is preserved on the stone; it passes through the central A of [*Poly*]-*aenae* in line 2, the V of [*o*]*ptumae* in line 6, and midway between the two letters of line 7. This in turn means that [*uxori*] should not be restored in line 6, and that line 1 consisted of only the two letters, M and F. On the other hand, the name [*Iuventian*]*us* meets space requirements admirably in line 5.

West favored a date for Licinius Priscus not long after A.D. 77, but the lettering of this text favors a date near the middle of the second century.

200. Pl. 18. Inv. 935. A fragment of a white marble block found on the site of Oakley House in January, 1928. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.185 m.; thickness, 0.15 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.063 m.; line 2, 0.038 m.

O. Broneer, *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 189.

Π. Λικί[νίω]
[Π. υ. Α]ῖμ. Πρέισκ[ω]

For P. Licinius Priscus Juventianus, see Nos. 199, 201, and 306. The lettering of this text suggests a date not far from A.D. 165.

201. Pl. 17. Inv. 1626. A statue base of gray marble, found in a modern house in New Corinth and brought to the Corinth Museum in May, 1935. The base probably came originally from the Isthmian Sanctuary and not from Old Corinth. The top contains a cutting for a marble statue; all original sides are preserved.

Height (original), 0.32 m.; width (original), 0.83 m.; thickness (original), 0.64 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.08 m.; line 2, 0.046 m.

O. Broneer, *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 189; *S.E.G.*, XVII, 131.

Ἰουβεντιανὸς
ἱερεὺς

The lettering of the text, while much more carefully cut, is so similar in style to that of No. 200 that there seems little doubt that Broneer's identification of this Juventianus with P. Licinius Priscus Juventianus is correct.

202. Pl. 18. Inv. 1830. A small fragment of white marble, found in South Stoa Shop XXIII in November, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.103 m.; width, 0.011 m.; thickness, 0.044 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

----- SACEdoti -----
----- ΤΙΘ -----

203. Pl. 18. Inv. 1263, 1559. Four small adjoining fragments of a statue base of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1933, and April, 1935. Broken on all sides and back. The inscribed surface is finely picked with a toothed chisel.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.115 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.048 m.; line 2, 0.035 m.; line 3, 0.028 m.

----- ΟC -----
----- ΔΙΘ · THEocolo -----
----- PRAEF · -----
----- agonoTHet -----

204. Pl. 18. Inv. 849, 1741. Five adjoining fragments, two of them inscribed, of a thin slab of white marble.

Inv. 849 was found in the east apse of the court of Peirene in April, 1927; Inv. 1741 and the three uninscribed pieces were found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1936. Part of the original smooth back is preserved, but all sides are broken. The large uninscribed area below the text appears to be the bottom margin. The slab tapered in thickness from right to left.

Height, 0.235 m.; width, 0.285 m.; thickness (original), 0.015 m. (left) – 0.02 m. (right). Height of letters, 0.041 m.

 --- AVGVR ---
 vac.

The letter G consists of two strokes, the first a somewhat compressed C, the second resembling a small horizontal reversed S. The shape seems to be unique; at any rate, I have not been able to find an exact duplicate of it. Those specimens that approach it most closely all come from texts of the early third century.

205. Pl. 18. Inv. 1529. A fragment of a statue base of blue marble, brought to the Corinth museum by a villager in December, 1934. Part of the original left edge is preserved; other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.13 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 SACERDoti --

206. Pl. 18. Inv. 1035, 1134. Two adjoining fragments of a grayish marble slab, found on the west side of the Asklepieion in May, 1931, and March, 1933. The top and right sides are completely preserved, and the bottom side is partially preserved. The back is smooth.

Height (original), 0.192 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m. Height of letters, 0.016–0.022 m. Roebuck, pp. 156–157, pl. 65, 4.

Γάιον Ούίβι[ον]
 ιατρὸν Εὐέλπις[τον]
 Μέγητος [᾿Α]σκλ[ηπιουῶ]
 ἱερέα [– – – – –]
 5 ἡ Κορινθ[ίω]ν πόλις]

“The [city] of the Corinthians (hereby honors) Gaius Vibius Euelpistus the physician, son of Meges (and) priest of Asklepios [for life?].”

For full commentary on the text, see Roebuck *loc. cit.* In the last line it seems preferable to restore [πόλις], rather than [βουλή] on the analogy of Nos. 116 and 510. At the end of line 4, approximately seven letters can be restored; Roebuck suggests [τέλειον] whereas I am inclined to favor [διὰ βίου]; but where there are many other possibilities, including the chance that the space may have been left blank, any restoration here seems little better than guesswork. Both provenience and lettering of the slab suggest a date in the last quarter of the second century or in the first quarter of the third.

207. Pl. 18. Inv. 1985. A fragment of white marble, found in the western end of the Agora in May, 1938. Parts of both left and right original edges and part of a base moulding are preserved. On the left side of the stone is an amphora (partly lost) in relief, and part of a circular relief is preserved on the right side. The letters are clumsy and irregular.

Height, 0.24 m.; width (original), 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.127 m. Height of letters, 0.023–0.033 m.

 [. . .]αγγε-
 νος θε-
 ηκόλος
 Κρόνω

The text belongs to the early third century.

OFFICIALS OF GAMES

(208–230)

208. Pl. 18. Inv. 1438. Ten adjoining fragments of a base of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora at various times during the

campaigns of 1934, 1935, and 1936. Parts of the original top, left, and right edges are preserved; the back is broken off.

Height, 0.478 m.; width (original), 0.416 m.; thickness, 0.068 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.067 m.; line 2, 0.048 m.; lines 3-4, 0.045 m.

P · PVṬICIO
 P · F · AEM · R̄ufo ·
 ISAGOḠI · CAESAṘreon
 NERONeON · AḠonoth ·
 5 M · PV -----

“[----- (erected this monument)] to Publius Puticius Rufus, son of Publius, of the tribe Aemilia, (who was) *isagogeus* of the Caesarea Neronea (being the assistant) of the agonothete M. Pu[-----].”

The width of the base shows that in line 4 the word Agonothete was abbreviated; the space fits best *Agonoth(ete)*, possibly with the TH in ligature.

The cognomen in line 2 was almost certainly *Rufus*: in a companion inscription (No. 209) the letters RV are preserved, and in each instance the name seems to have consisted of four letters only. For other Puticii at Corinth, see West, Nos. 106 (P. Puticius Jullus, duovir under Tiberius), 206; Meritt, No. 18, line 7; *C.I.L.*, III, 542 (P. Puticius Secu[ndus], P. Puticius Ac[-----]).

209. Pl. 18. Inv. 1209, 1441. Two adjoining fragments of a base of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1933, and June, 1934. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.37 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.038 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.065 m.; line 2, 0.045 m.; lines 3-4, 0.04 m.

----- P -
 ----- · AEM · RVfo
 ----- ISAGOḠi ·
 · neroneon · caESAREON ·
 5 ----- PVD - -

The lettering of this inscription resembles that of No. 208 so strongly that the two pieces are almost certainly contemporary. The texts also seem similar in nature, though it is clear that they were not identical. The third letter partially preserved in line 5 may have been B, D, P, or R.

210. Pl. 18. Inv. 1326, 1566, 1567. Three fragments of a coarse-grained white marble slab, found in the South Basilica and South Stoa. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

- a.* Inv. 1566 (not illustrated). Found in April, 1935. Parts of the original top and left sides are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.05 m. Height of letter, *ca.* 0.08 m.

- b.* Inv. 1326, 1567. Two adjoining fragments, found in March, 1934 and April, 1935. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness (original), 0.05 m. Height of letters: lines 1-2, 0.033 m.; line 3, 0.036 m.

a Ç -----

b ----- · agonothete ·
 caesareON · VESPAṘsianeon · se
 basteon · ET · ISTHM|on · et · caesar
 eon · triBVḤes
 triBVs

Fragment *a* contains the initial letter of *C(aius)* or *Cn(aeus)*, the praenomen of the man honored. Fragment *b* contains the end of his cursus; the last two lines show that the dedication was made by one of the Corinthian tribes. The chief interest of the inscription is in the first two lines of fragment *b*, which show that there were games called *Vespasianeae* celebrated in conjunction with the Isthmia. There can be little doubt that the *Vespasianeae* were of the same nature as the *Claudicae*, *Neroneae*, and *Traianeae*, for which evidence has already been found (cf. West, pp. 52-53, 58, 72-73), and were named in honor of the reigning Emperor in the same manner as the others.

211. Pl. 19. Inv. 1649. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the southwestern area of the Agora in November, 1934. The fragment is broken on all sides, but part of the original smooth back is preserved. The slab decreased in thickness from top to bottom.

Height, 0.092 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness (original), 0.021-0.017 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.05 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.03 m.

 - (?) caesarIS · agonothete ·
 ----- EON · Çaesareon

212. Pl. 17. Inv. 239, 1144. Five adjoining fragments of a gray marble block. Four of the fragments

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(Inv. 239) were found in the Hellenistic Stoa south of Temple Hill in April, 1902, and are published by West (No. 95). The fifth fragment (Inv. 1144) was found in the southeastern area of the Agora in March, 1933.

Parts of the top, left, and right sides are preserved, and the top has anathyrosis. The bottom and back are broken off. The inscribed surface is lightly tooled.

Height, 0.51 m.; width (original), 0.325 m.; thickness, 0.096 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.046 m.; line 2, 0.043–0.037 m.; line 3, 0.037 m.; lines 5–7, 0.03 m.; line 8, 0.04 m.

L · PAPIO · L · F ·
 AEM · VENEREO · ISAGOG
 AGONOTH · TI · CLAVDI
 ANAXILAI · PYROPHOR
 5 ISTMIONI · CONAGONOTH
 L · VIBULLII · PII · ISTMION
 NEMEO · NICE · SACERDOTI
 MARTIS AVG · · · · ·
 · · · · ·

“To Lucius Papius Venereus, son of Lucius, of the tribe Aemelia, (who served as) Isagogeus to the Agonothete Tiberius Claudius Anaxilaus, (was) *pyrophorus* of the Isthmian [sanctuary?], co-agonothete with Lucius Vibullius Pius of the Isthmian games, victor at the Nemean games, priest of Mars Augustus (?) — — —.”

Lucius Papius Venereus, son of Lucius, may have been related to Lucius Papius Lupercus (West, No. 105), even though the former's tribe was Aemelia and the latter's Falerna. It was quite possible for even such close relatives as father and son to belong to different Roman tribes (cf. Dessau, No. 6297).

The inscription offers a good example of how a Corinthian rose throughout various local religious offices, for the text is a sort of priestly *cursus honorum* given in the ascending order. Papius' first office, probably held while he was still a boy, was that of assistant (cf. West, p. 67) to the agonothete Tiberius Claudius Anaxilaus, who was a Corinthian duovir during the reign of Nero (Edwards, pp. 7, 22; West, No. 54). His next office, *pyrophorus* at the Isthmian sanctuary, is recorded at Corinth for the first time in this inscription; the title *pyrophorus* occurs, however, in other parts of the Peloponnese, notably at Epidauros (cf. *I.G.*, IV, Nos. 382, 393, 400, 401), where doubtless illumination at night played an important role in the worship

of Asklepios (cf. E. J. and L. Edelstein, *Asclepius*, II, page 194). Papius' next office seems to have been that of co-agonothete with Lucius Vibullius Pius (lines 5–7); while the restoration of the end of line 6 is not certain, it seems probable that the two men were in charge of the “Lesser Isthmian” games. His fourth office was priest of Mars, possibly in the cult of Mars Augustus.

If it is assumed that Papius was a youth during Nero's reign, his career falls in the last half of the first century, and it would seem probable that the date of the inscription is probably not far from the year A.D. 90. This in turn would mean that the career of his co-agonothete, L. Vibullius Pius, also is to be placed in the last half of the first century, thus making it impossible to identify this colleague with C. Julius Eurycles Herculanus L. Vibullius Pius, b. ca. 65 (cf. West, p. 80; K.M.T. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, pp. 180ff.), whose career falls in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian.

213. Pls. 17, 63. Inv. 1239, 1690. Six adjoining fragments of a white marble base, found in the South Stoa and South Basilica in June, 1933, April, 1936, and February, 1938. A small portion of the original right edge is preserved, as well as the original width and thickness of the base.

Height, 0.665 m.; width of inscribed shaft, 0.315 m., of the base, 0.38 m.; thickness (original), 0.23 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.042 m.; line 2, 0.040 m.; line 3, 0.038 m.; line 4, 0.036 m.; line 5, not preserved; lines 6–8, 0.030 m.

· · · · ·
 · · · · LI · F
 aeM PA · · · · MAMAE
 soDALI · AVGVSTAL · ISA · gog ·
 caESAREON · sEBASTEON
 5 · et · agonotheT · CAESAREON ·
 · · · · TAE · M · · · · ·
 · · · · E · AV · · · · ·
 · · · · S · LIV · · ·
 · · · · ·

The top line of the original text is completely missing. In the first line preserved, there is a trace of a letter before LI that may have been E or L; possibly we should restore [*Corn*]eli · f · or something similar.

Line 2 seems to have contained the abbreviation of the Roman tribe Aemelia and an eleven-letter cognomen which began with the letters

PA and ended with the letters MAMA or MAMAS.

The *Caesarea Sebastea* (line 4) is a title that occurs only during the reign of Claudius (cf. West, No. 68; above, p. 28 note 25) but the letter

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness, 0.12 m. Height of letters, 0.033 m.

b. Inv. 1445. Found in the South Stoa in June, 1934. Part of the right side is preserved, and on it is part of a victor's wreath carved in low relief. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.185 m. To judge from the wreath, the original thickness was ca. 0.60 m. Height of letters, 0.033 m.

a	b

pyROPHor · caesaREON · ET	
isTHMION · AGO ----- S	
· aRRVNTI · MOSCHI · isagog ·	
----- iBVS · Ornamentis	

215. Pl. 19. Inv. 1718. A fragment of grayish marble, found in the South Basilica in April, 1936. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.138 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.039 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

AGONoth --
L COR -----

Line 2: Possibly *L. Cor[nelius]* or *L. Cor[dius]*, but also possible is [*Col(onia) L(aus) I(ulia) Cor[inthiensis]*].

216. Pl. 19. Inv. 1025. A fragment of a slab of coarse-grained white marble, found on the site of the Corinth Museum in April, 1931. Parts of the original left side and the back are preserved, the latter being finished with a toothed chisel.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness (original), 0.075 m. Height of letters, 0.047 m.

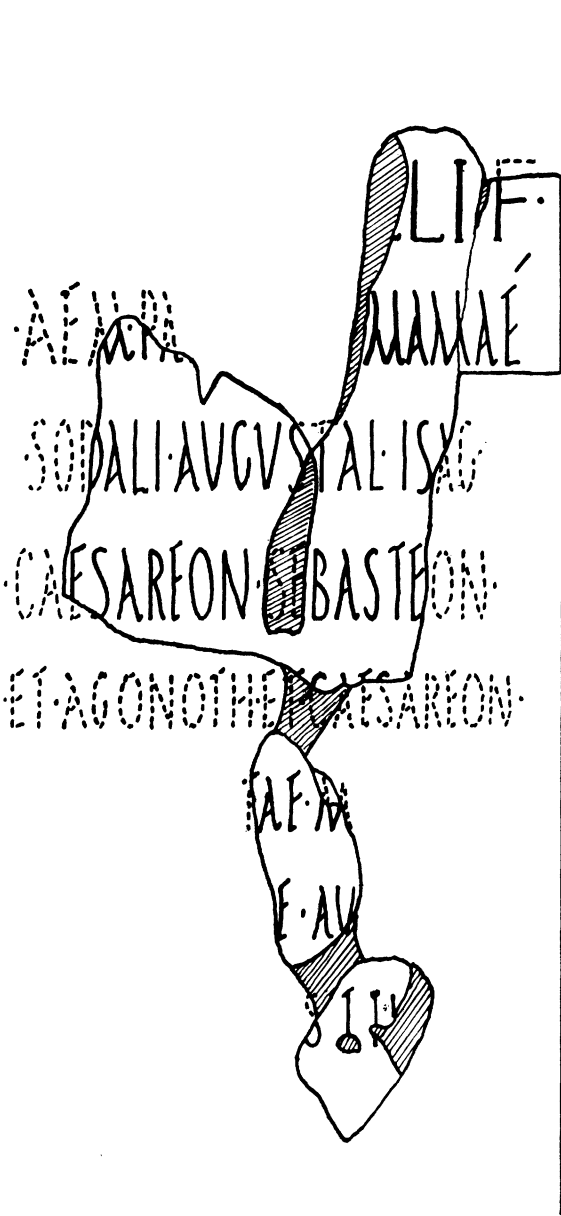
agonothete · ----- · cae
SAREon · sebasteon · et · is
THMion · et · caesareon
MEI -----

217. Pl. 19. Inv. 1416. A fragment of a statue base of white marble, found in the South Basilica in May, 1934. Part of the original left side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

forms show that the text dates from the late first or early second century.

214. Pl. 19. Inv. 1445, 1678. Three fragments of white marble, two of them adjoining.

a. Inv. 1678. Two adjoining pieces, found in the South Stoa and the South Basilica in March, 1936. Broken on all sides and the back.



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The names *Antonius* and *Aristocrates* appear in No. 106, which was another inscription engraved in large letters on two or more adjacent revetment slabs of white marble. The letter heights show that No. 106 and No. 221 do not come from the same inscription, but there can be little doubt that the two are contemporary and date from the reign of Hadrian.

Our present text is one of several good examples of how little the provenience of finds at Corinth may signify in regard to the age or original location of any particular object. Two of the five fragments of the present text were found in the Corinthian theater, two in the South Stoa, and one near its west end. Since no earthquake, however violent, could spread the fragments so widely, their dispersal must be due to human agency.

222. Pl. 17. Inv. 1431, 1456, 1672. Seven adjoining fragments of a block of grayish marble. Inv. 1431 was found in the South Basilica in May, 1934; Inv. 1456 was found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1934; Inv. 1672 (five fragments) was found in the South Stoa in March and October, 1936. Portions of the original left and top edges are preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.698 m.; width, 0.332 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.048 m.; line 2, 0.04 m.; lines 3-4, 0.035 m.; lines 5-7, 0.033 m.; line 8, 0.029 m.

Q · Ç -----
 ---- VL| -----
 ---- M[·]PA -----
 AgONOTHEῤes --
 5 ISTMION · ET · CAesare
 ON · TRIBules · tribus ·
 VAῤ
 beNE · MERito

The text follows a well-known pattern in Corinthian tribal dedications (cf. West, Nos. 87-97), but the name of the person honored seems beyond recovery until more fragments of the text are found. Line 2 may contain part of the name *Vibullius*. In line 7 there appears the abbreviation of the name of a Corinthian tribe that is otherwise not known. J. H. Oliver suggests that the name was probably *Vatinia* (cf. above, p. 23, note 18).

223. Pl. 20. Inv. 1393. Part of a prism-shaped three-sided shaft of white marble, formerly built into the wall of a modern house at the site of the Isthmian games, and brought to the Corinth Museum in August, 1934. The base is inscribed on two of the three vertical faces; the original top and bottom are broken off.

Height, 0.36 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.
Height of letters, 0.023-0.02 m.

Face a

 ριαν[ωι -----]
 ὑπάτοις. vac. [ἐπι ἀγωναθέτου]
 Λ. Γελλίου Μυστικοῦ τοῦ Γελλίου
 Μενάνδρου Ἑλλη[νοδικῶν δὲ]
 5 Μ. Ἀντωνίου Κλημ[εντείνου, Τιβ.]
 Κλαυδίου Μαξιμό[υ, Γν. Κορνηλίου]
 Πούλχρου, Τιβ. Ἀππ[αληνοῦ Ἀνα-]
 ξιλίου, Γ. Ἀβιδίου Π[ι, Τιβ.]
 Κλαυδίου Μαξιμό[υ νεωτέρου, --]
 10 [.] Ἰκεσίου, Π. Μ[ι, --]
 [.] Στ[α]τίου Ο[μ, -----]

Face b

 [Διὰ]λους
 [ὁ δεῖνα Κ]ορίνθιος
 [Πεντ]άθλους
 [ὁ δεῖνα --]ειος
 5 [Πά]λη<ν>
 [ὁ δεῖνα --] vac.
 [Πυ]γμήν
 [ὁ δεῖνα Ἀλ]εξανδρεῦ[ς]
 [Πανκρά]τιον
 10 [ὁ δεῖνα Στ]υμ[φάλιος (?)]

The stone, dating from the middle of the second century, originally contained a list of officials and victors of one of the Isthmian games. The preserved part of face a belongs to the beginning of the inscription which records the names of officials. The emperor's name has been lost from the top, but part of the name of one of the Roman consuls is preserved in line 1. The line begins with two upright strokes, which might belong to a pi except that they are set farther apart than other pi's of the same inscription. Hence the name [*Licinius*] Pan[sa], consul in A.D. 134, seems eliminated. If the first stroke belonged to gamma, the only possibility seems to be [*C. Trebius Ser*]gian[us], consul in

A.D. 132. It seems most probable, however, that the letters should be read ϱΙΩΝ or ΤΙΩΝ, a combination which unfortunately fits the names of several consuls of the mid-second century. As the Isthmian Games were held in odd-numbered years, the consuls of even-numbered years (including the Pansa and Sergianus mentioned above) are eliminated: this still leaves a choice, however, between Sergius Octavius Laenas Pontianus (A. D. 131), T. Tullius Lupercus Pontianus (A.D. 135), Imp. Caesar T. Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius (139 and 145), Sex. Cocceius Severianus (147), and M. Sedatius Severianus (153); L. Tullius Pontianus (183) is too late to be considered.

The father of the agonothetes L. Gellius Mysticus, L. Gellius Menander, is well known from Corinthian inscriptions of the Hadrianic period (cf. commentary on No. 125), as is his brother, L. Gellius Justus (West, No. 93). The only other Corinthian Gellii of whom we are certain are L. Gellius Zosimus (No. 296), Gellius Aristomenes, who won a victory at Ambrysos in the third century (Ditt. *Syll.*³, 1063; the name is wrongly restored in West, No. 111; cf. No. 199), and L. Gellius Epagathus (*Fouilles de Delphes*, III, 1, 221). Other Gellii who lived in Greece in the first and second centuries are discussed in West, pp. 78–79 and J. H. Oliver (*The Athenian Expounders of the Sacred Law*, pp. 161, 164), but none of them can be identified as Corinthian.

Following the name of the president of the games comes a list of the Hellenodikai (for the order, cf. Meritt, Nos. 15 and 16; the formula varies slightly). These were ten in number, and of the ten the names of nine are partly preserved: they were M. Antonius Clem[entinus], [Ti.] Claudius Maximus, [Cn. Cornelius] Pulcher, Ti. App[allenus] [Ana]xilaus, C. Avidius P[---], [Ti.] Claudius Maximus [Junior(?)], [---] Hicesius, P. M[---], and [-. S]tatius O[---].

Of these men, only Cn. Cornelius Pulcher is well known (cf. Nos. 138–143; Meritt, Nos. 80–83). The list of Hellenodikai in Meritt, No. 15, lines 4–14, contains a Claudius Maximus, who is probably one of the two men of that name in our list. The name Anaxilaus is also found in both lists; in Meritt, No. 15, line 6, the name should be restored [Ἀπ]πῶλαυοῦ. This somewhat unusual *nomen* is found also in an

inscription from Barium (*C.I.L.*, IX, 288 ff.). Hicesius is found in No. 231, which is, however, at least a century earlier than the present text.

On face *b* the names of the victors of the athletic events were recorded, but none of their names can be restored. The order of events is the same as in Meritt, No. 15, but in our text only one class of athletes is recorded for each event. Since the footraces, pentathlon, wrestling, boxing, and pancration are usually named in this order in victors' lists, I have assumed that in line 5 the engraver omitted the final *nu* of πόλην and that the blank space in line 6 indicates that the wrestling victor had an unusually short name. The headings διαύλους and πεντάθλους are given in the plural, and probably should be so restored in Meritt, No. 15.

224. Pl. 20. Inv. 1349, 1432. Five fragments of a white marble base, all found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May and June, 1934, and April, 1938.

a. Inv. 1432. Three fragments. Parts of the original top, left, and right edges are preserved; the back is broken. The inscribed surface is finely picked.

Height, 0.21 m.; width (original) 0.325 m.; thickness, 0.31 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.04 m.; line 2, 0.026 m.; line 3, 0.022 m.

b. Inv. 1349. Two fragments. Part of the original right edge is preserved. Inscribed surface is finely picked.

Height, 0.345 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.085 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.024 m.; lines 3–7, 0.018 m.

M · ANTONIO ·
 M · F · aEM · aCHAICO ·
 agonothete · caESAREON
 nervaneon · traianeon · et ·
 5 agonothete · isthmioN · ET
 caesareon --- aNTONI · TAVRI ·
 ----- deCVRIONALIB ·
 --- ornamentis ·
 ornato · d · d · post · OBITVM ·
 10 ----- aMICVS · ET ·
 ----- TES

“[---] his friend and [---] (set up this monument) to Marcus Antonius Achaicus, son of Marcus, of the tribe Aemilia, who was agonothetes of the [Nervanea Trajana], of the Isthmian games and [of the Caesarea ---] of

Antonius Taurus [— he was honored after] his death [by decree of the city council with — —] decurional [and — —] honors.”

At the end of the second line, there is an unfinished hasta; the engraver evidently began to engrave a letter by error, but realized his mistake before the letter was finished.

M. Antonius Achaicus is already known as the dedicator of two monuments to the procurator Paetus, one set up at Argos, the other at Corinth (cf. No. 134). Since Paetus held office during the reign of Trajan, I have restored in lines 3–4 [*Agonothete Ca*]esareon [*Nervaneon Traianeon*] (cf. West, No. 68). The context in which the name *Antonius Taurus* occurs in line 6 is not clear.

225. Pl. 19. Inv. 1922. A fragment of gray marble, found in the Agora north of the Bema in November, 1937. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.034 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.038 m.

 --- agoNOTHĒte ---
 --- caesaREon ---

226. Pl. 21. Inv. 1413, 1414, 1415, 1556. A pedestal of white marble with dark gray veins which has been reassembled from many fragments (twenty of them inscribed) that were found scattered over a wide area in the South Basilica and the east end of the South Stoa during the excavations of 1934 and 1935. Parts of all six original surfaces of the pedestal have been found, and enough fragments join together to show the original height and width; the thickness, however, is uncertain. Below the inscribed shaft is a base with a design of leaves pointing downward, and above the shaft is a crowning moulding consisting of an egg and dart beneath a design of palmettes and tendrils.

Height (original), 1.40 m.; width (original), 0.525 m.; thickness (original), greater than 0.39 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m. (line 12, ψ = 0.078 m., B = 0.053 m.). In several lines the last letters are smaller and crowded together, and in some cases they are written as ligatures.

[Ἡ β]ουλή κ[αὶ ὁ δ]ῆμος
 [Π.] Αἴλιον Σώσπιν[ον]
 ῥήτορα, ἔκγονον
 Ἀν[τ]ωνίου Σώσπιδος

- 5 το[ῦ] τρις ἀγωνοθέτου,
 υἷον Π. Αἰλίου Ἀπολλο-
 δοδό[τ]ου καὶ Ἀντω-
 ν[ί]ας Σωσιπάτρας,
 ἀνδραγαθίας εἵνεκεν
 10 καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ἀρετῆς
 [ἀ]πάσης ἀνέστ[η]σεν,
 Ψ(ηφίσματι) Β(ουλήσ).

“Because of his upright character and general excellence (*i.e.*, not only his excellence in speaking), the council and the citizens set up [this monument to honor] Publius Aelius Sospinus the orator, (who is) the grandson of Antonius Sospis who was agonothete three times, (and who is the) son of Publius Aelius Apollodotus and Antonia Sosipatra, by vote of the city council.”

We have already met this family in No. 170, where Antonius Sospis, his mother (?) Antonia Sedata, and his daughter and son-in-law are associated with the marble revetments of the fountain of Peirene. In No. 170, which dates from the first half of Hadrian’s reign, Antonius Sospis is named agonothetes only twice, so that it may be assumed that his third office was held after No. 170 was set up. The present text is evidently about a generation later than No. 170 and therefore is to be dated in the reign of Antoninus Pius, for Sospis’ grandson has now attained distinction as a *rhetor*; his name Sospinus is clearly derived from his grandfather’s (in the same manner as πύξινος from πύξις: cf. P. Chantraine, *La formation des noms en Grec ancien*, pp. 200 ff.). The awkward spacing of the letters and the somewhat clumsy attempt to engrave unusual letter shapes also point to the third quarter of the second century. A similar type of lettering, but much superior in technique, is found in No. 127, and also in an Athenian inscription from the year A.D. 131/2 (Graindor, *Album d’inscriptions*, No. 51, pl. XLI).

227. Pl. 19. Inv. 1116. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the northwest corner of the Agora in June, 1932. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness (original), 0.019 m. Height of letters, 0.05 m

 ----- · aeM · HA| - ·
 ----- · anNON · CVr -

-- agoNOTHETE ----

The lettering indicates that the text dates from the third quarter of the second century.

228. Pl. 20. Inv. 1170. A fragment of a three-sided prism-shaped post of white marble, found in the southwest cavern of the fountain of Lerna in May, 1933.

In section, the post formed an equilateral triangle with each side measuring *ca.* 0.45 m.; all three surfaces were inscribed. In width, face *a* is preserved 0.35 m. from the left edge, and face *b* 0.18 m. from the right edge. The third inscribed surface is preserved in width 0.14 m., but does not extend to any corner. The preserved height of the fragment is 0.155 m. Height of letters, 0.016 m.

Face *a*

παίδας [ήλι]κίας
Θαυμαστός Ἐπικτήτου Τεν<ε>άτη[ς]
πα[νκράτιο]ν
Τ. Φλάβ[ιος] -----]

Face *b*

[-----]ς Κορίνθ[ι]ος
[-----]χον ἔξαθλον ἐγέν-
[ετο -----] *vac.*
[----- Κορ]ίνθιος

Face *c*

[-----]ν[---]
[Π. Αἴ]λιος Φορτο[υνᾶτος]
[Λικ(?)]ινιαός
5 [· Ἄ]ππουλή[φο]ς]
[...]ανος

The stone contains part of a victors' list of the Isthmian games, but is too fragmentary to yield much information. The restoration of face *a* is suggested by the victors' lists of the Thesean games at Athens (*I.G.*, II², 956–965), in which boy athletes are separated into three categories, τῆς πρώτης ἡλικίας, τῆς δευτέρας ἡλικίας, and τῆς τρίτης ἡλικίας. The sport in which Thaumastos triumphed was probably named higher up on the stone. Face *b* contains a reference to one or more athletes who were disqualified. Face *c* may contain a partial list of the Hellenodikai.

229. Pl. 19. Inv. 2332. A fragment of white marble whose place and date of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.078 m. Height of letters, 0.024 m.

[-----]τιν[-----]
[--- ἄγων]οθέτη[ν ---]
[-----]της ελ[-----]

230. Pl. 20. Inv. 1426. A fragment of a statue base of gray marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in March, 1934. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.39 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.11 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.067 m.; lines 3–5, 0.06 m.

[Τὸν ἀξιολογώτατον καὶ]
[κ]ράτιστον [-----]
Κορνήλει[ον τῶν Καισα-]
ρήων καὶ τῶν Σ[εβαστή-]
ων, τῶν μεγάλω[ν Ἀσκλη-]
5 π[ί]ων, τῶ[ν Ἰσθμ]ί[ων καὶ τῶν]
[Καισαρ]ήων ἀγωνοθέτην

“[The most worthy(?) and] most excellent [*praenomen, nomen*] Cornelius, [president] of the Caesarean and Augustan games, the Great Asklepieia, the Isthmia [and Caesarea(?) – – –].”

The adjective κράτιστον indicates that Cornelius (the name is here used as a cognomen) was of equestrian rank; his abbreviated praenomen and his nomen have been lost from the right end of the first extant line. Since lines 3–5 evidently contained the names of several sets of games in the genitive case, Cornelius appears to have been an official, presumably the agonothete, of more than one festival. The “Caesarean and Augustan games” are probably to be identified with the “Imperial Contests” (cf. above, p. 28); the last extant line contains part of the official name for the “Greater Isthmia” (cf. above, p. 28).

The distinctive style of lettering indicates that the stone dates from the second quarter of the third century.

MINOR CIVIC OFFICIALS

MINOR CIVIC OFFICIALS

(231–238)

231. Pl. 20. Inv. 2224. A block of cream-colored marble, found in the Theater in May, 1927. The right side is broken, and all other sides have been sawn off in irregular planes, evidently at a time of re-use.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.445 m.; thickness, 0.35 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.046 m.; line 2, 0.041 m.

F. J. M. De Waele, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 434, note 3.

GR -----
HICESIVS
AED·D·S·P·F·D·D·

“[---] Hicesius the aedile built [this] at his own expense, with the official permission of the city council” (*de sua pecunia fecit decreto decurionum*).

The name Hicesius occurs again at Corinth approximately a century later (cf. No. 223). In line 1 the first letter was C or G, the second is most uncertain. The lettering shows that this text dates from the first half of the first century after Christ.

232. Pl. 21. Inv. 2436. Portions of two inscribed paving slabs of gray Acrocorinthian limestone. The letters were of metal and were fastened into cuttings in the pavement blocks. Except for two punctuation marks, where the original metal is still in place, only the cuttings for the letters are preserved.

a. Found *in situ* in the square east of the stage building of the Theater in April, 1929. A slab complete except for the lower right corner. All original sides are preserved; the back is roughly picked.

Height (original), 0.66 m.; width (original), 2.27 m.; thickness (original), 0.15 m. Height of letters, 0.18 m.

b. Found in the East Parodos of the Theater in March, 1928. The left portion of an adjoining slab, preserving parts of the original left and top edges. A shallow gutter runs above the lettering from side to side parallel to the top edge. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.64 m.; width, 0.53 m.; thickness (original), 0.15 m. Height of letters, 0.18 m.

c. Found in the basement of a late vaulted building southwest of the Theater in August, 1947. The right portion of the same adjoining slab, preserving parts of the original top and right edges as well as the shallow gutter above the lettering. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.64 m.; width, 1.00 m.; thickness (original), 0.15 m. Height of letters, 0.18 m.

Fragment *a* preserves the central slab of three adjoining inscribed slabs; fragments *b* and *c* are from the slab at the right (original width, *ca.* 1.65 m.). The slab at the left has not been found.

T. L. Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, pp. 525–526, fig. 9; F. J. M. De Waele, *Medeelingen, v. h. Nederland. histor. Institut te Rom*, IX, 1929, pp. 40–48; *Gnomon*, VI, 1930, p. 54; X, 1934, p. 226; A. G. Roos, *Mnemosyne*, LVIII, 1930, pp. 160–165; H. Van de Weerd, *Revue Belge*, X, 1931, pp. 87–95; H. J. Cadbury, *Journal of Biblical Literature*, L, 1931, pp. 42–58; R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, II, p. 4.

praenomen nomen ERASTVS · PRO · AEDILITatE
vac S · P · STRAVIT *vac*

[*praenomen nomen*] *Erastus pro aedilit[at]e s(ua) p(ecunia) stravit.*

“[-----] Erastus in return for his aedileship laid (the pavement) at his own expense.”

When the text of the central slab was first published, the reading PRO · AED was interpreted to mean *pro(curator)*, *aed(ilis)*, but Roos and Van de Weerd, apparently working independently, were not slow to point out that a more satisfactory restoration was either *pro aed[ilitatis honore]* or *pro aed[ilitate]*. The latter has now proved to be correct by the recovery of most of the right slab. However, the original suggestion that Erastus is to be identified with the Corinthian Erastus of the New Testament (*Romans*, XVI, 23) still seems sound; Roos' objections seem to have been anticipated as well as rebutted by Cadbury. The three chief points in favor of the identification are (1) the pavement was laid some time near the middle of the first century after Christ; (2) apart from this inscription the name Erastus is not found at Corinth, and is not a common cognomen; (3) Saint Paul's word οἰκονόμος (King James

version: "chamberlain") describes with reasonable accuracy the function of a Corinthian aedile (cf. above, p. 27).

The cognomen and nomen of Erastus were inscribed on a lost slab to the left. On the assumption that line 2 was placed symmetrically below line 1 (the spacing at the left edge shows that none of line 2 is lost) seven letters are missing before the cognomen. The nomen therefore consisted of five or six letters. This must mean that the original text contained no patronymic or tribal abbreviation. Like his contemporary, Cn. Babbius Philinus, Erastus was probably a Corinthian freedman who had acquired considerable wealth in commercial activities.

----- L -----
 ----- O · ANNONae ·
 cur · -----

- 233.** Pl. 19. Inv. 2246. A fragment of a revetment slab of Pentelic marble, found in a field of a district called Κρητικὰ near the Isthmian Gate, in February, 1948. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.164 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 (top) – 0.028 m. (bottom), Height of letters, 0.037 m.

 DECVRional ·
 et · AED · Ornamen
 tis · Ornato

The lettering shows that the fragment dates from the first century after Christ.

- 234.** Pl. 19. Inv. 2297. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the eastern area of the Theater in March, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.162 m.; thickness (original), 0.024 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.033 m. Inter-linear space, 0.036 m.

----- traces -----
 -- · praef · faBRVM · ANNONae · cur · --

- 235.** Pl. 19. Inv. 1676. A fragment of bluish marble, found in the South Stoa in March, 1936. Part of the original right edge is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

- 236.** Pl. 19. Inv. 1622. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in front of the West Shops in May, 1935. Parts of the original right edge and the smooth back are preserved.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness (original), 0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 ---- annonAE · CVRATOR ·

There are illegible traces of a second line at the bottom of the fragment.

- 237.** Pls. 3 (No. 26), 21. Inv. 1729. Two adjoining fragments of a gray marble block. The upper fragment was found south of the Bema in March, 1936, the lower north of the Bema in March, 1938. The block originally contained an inscription from the late fourth century B.C. (cf. No. 26). In the second century after Christ it was re-used as a statue base. In late Roman or Byzantine times it was re-used a second time, apparently as a building block.

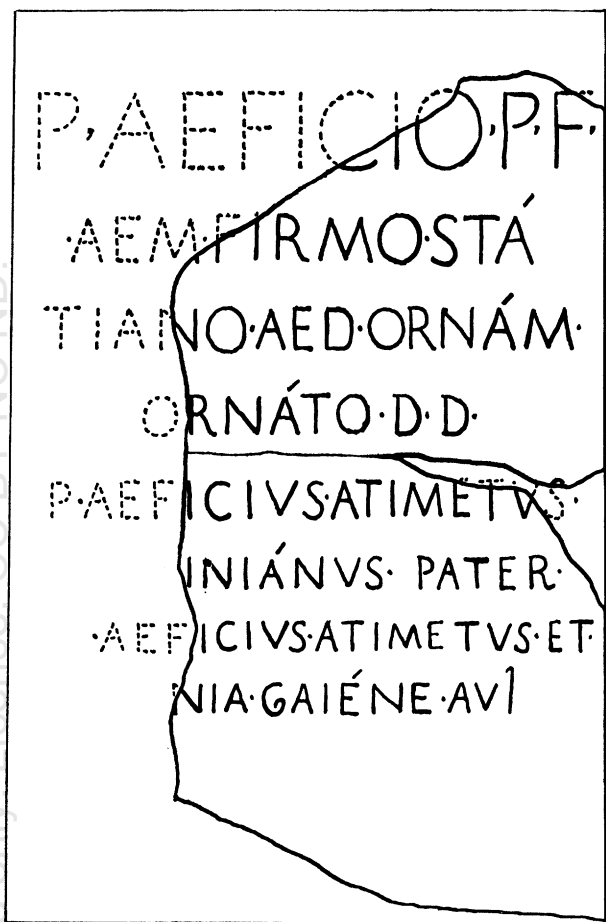
The original dimensions are unknown. The sides and the back from the Roman period are all partially preserved, but a portion of the left side has been gouged out at the time of its second re-use, probably in the Byzantine period. The right side contains a crude and illegible graffito. The roughly picked top surface, which contains a square dowel hole, also seems Byzantine; the smooth vertical surfaces seem to date from the fourth century B.C.

Height, 0.85 m.; width, 0.39 m.; thickness, 0.328 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.048 m., line 2; 0.031 m.; line 3, 0.027 m.; lines 4–5, 0.025 m.; lines 6–8, 0.022 m.

p · aefICIO · P · F ·
 aeM · FIRMO · STA
 tiaNO · AED · ORNAM(entis)
 oRNATO · D · D ·
 5 p · aefICIVS · ATIMETVS
 licINIANVS · PATER ·
 p(?) · aefICIVS · ATIMETVS · ET ·
 [...]NIA · GAIENE · AVI

"[Publius] Aeficius Atimetus [Lic]inianus his father, and [Publius] Aeficius Atimetus and [–]nia Gaiene his grandparents (erected this

statue) to [Publius] Aeficius Firmus Statianus, son of Publius, of the tribe Aemilia, who was honored by decree of the city council with the perquisites of aedile."



The fact that his grandparents shared in the dedication suggests either that Firmus was a young man at the time the inscription was set up, or else that he had died while a young man. Both he and his father had a second cognomen. Firmus' was almost certainly Statianus, and the spacing in line 6 favors the restoration of only three letters ([*Lic*]inianus, etc.) rather than four ([*Just*]inianus, etc.) in the father's second cog-

nomen. The father's first cognomen, *Atimetus*, was a common one of slaves and freedmen: of twelve examples listed in Dessau, one was a slave (No. 1615), five were freedmen (Nos. 1708, 2662, 6073, 7387, 8016), one married a freedwoman (No. 1876), and one helped to build a temple for freedmen (No. 5919). Hence, it is probable that Aeficius Atimetus the grandfather (line 7) was a freedman.

The lettering of this text is identical in style with that of West, No. 12, and there seems little doubt that both refer to the same man (in line 3 of West's text the name [*Statio*]o would fit symmetrically); both texts seem to date from the second quarter of the second century.

238. Pl. 19. Inv. 1284. 1296. Two fragments of white marble, found in a Roman building south of Oakley House in November, 1933. The two fragments do not join, but the similarity of lettering and the lightly picked inscribed surfaces show they have come from the same original text.

a. Inv. 1296. Part of the original left side is preserved, but all edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness, 0.054 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.03 m. (C = ca. 0.035 m.).

b. Inv. 1284. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.058 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.047 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.025 m.

a -----
 O B -----
 C V R -----

b -----
----- cuRA T · AN N onae -----
----- R -----

DEDICATIONS TO PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

(239-277)

239. Pl. 19. Inv. 1965. A fragment of white marble, found in the Central Shops in May, 1938. Broken on all sides and back. The top is roughly picked but does not appear to be original.

Height, 0.048 m.; width, 0.163 m.; thickness, 0.128 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m.

L · CO R nelio? -----

240. Pl. 20. Inv. 2004. A fragment of a gray marble block, found in the Roman drain in front of the Propylaea in June, 1938. Parts of the original left edge and bottom margin are preserved. The letters, though clear and deeply cut, are clumsily shaped and spaced.

Height, 0.345 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.236 m.
Height of letters, 0.025–0.035 m.

 LIBERO · PAMphili (?) ---
 SACRVM · CON -----
 PHILOCAESAr -----
 P · L · THYRsus (?) -----
 vac.

The lettering is small and crudely cut, apparently by an amateur. However, the shapes of P and R are those found at Corinth in the first half of the first century after Christ. Possibly the first line may contain a reference to C. Heius Pamphilus, a Corinthian duovir during the reign of Augustus (cf. No. 150).

241. Pl. 19. Inv. 984. A fragment of a circular base of white marble, found in the cavea of the Odeion in November, 1929. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.35 m.
Height of letters, 0.055 m.

 CN · babbio
 PHILINo

The name may have been given in the nominative case. For other inscriptions of Babbius, see Nos. 155, 259; West, Nos. 2, 3, 98–101, 131, 132.

242. Pl. 22. Inv. 1845. A fragment of a white marble slab, whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. The right side has been sawn vertically; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.342 m. width, 0.256 m.; thickness (original), 0.068 m. Height of letters, 0.081 m.

 ----- ÇLV · N -----
 ----- CN · F · Ç -----
 vac.

Line 1: *Clu(stumina tribu)?*

243. Pl. 22. Inv. 89, 1051. Two fragments of a white marble slab. The back of the slab was smooth, and its original thickness was 0.063 m.

a. Inv. 1051. Found on the site of the Corinth Museum in June, 1931. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.235 m. Height of letters, 0.038 m.

b. Inv. 89 (= West, No. 216). Found in a trial trench in 1898. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.16 m. Height of letters, 0.038 m.

a ----- IO · M · f ·
 tribu -- ILIANo
 --- traces ---

b -----
 --- PRAE ---
 vac.

244. Pl. 20. Inv. 233, 1881. Two adjoining fragments of a gray marble block. Inv. 233 (= West, No. 159) was found in front of the Northwest Shops in April, 1902; Inv. 1881 was found in the Agora south of the Bema in September, 1937. Part of the original top side is preserved and has anathyrosis. The original left and right sides are also partly preserved, and are finely picked, but the edges have been chipped off. The back is broken. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.505 m.; width (original), 0.46 m.; thickness, 0.14 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.055 m.; line 2, 0.04 m.; line 3, 0.036 m.

[.] CLAVD|o
 ti · f · QV̄ir · VALER̄ia
 no ----- ORNAM̄
 entis · ornato ·

The inscribed surface is preserved in such a way as to show that the praenomen was not Tiberius, however; in line 2 the restoration [*Ti(beri) f(ilio)*] meets space requirements exactly. I have preferred *Valer[ianus]*, a common cognomen, to *Valer[ius]*, which is usually a nomen. The presence of the word *ornam[entis]* so early in the text is unusual, suggesting the restoration similar to the brief *aed(ilicibus) ornam(entis) ornato* of No. 237.

245. Pl. 22. Inv. 1991. A fragment of white marble, found in the wall of the south wing of St. John's

Church in June, 1938. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 -- (?) proCLO · A -----
 ----- VAED -----

246. Pl. 22. Inv. 1796. Two adjoining fragments of the upper right corner of a white marble base, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936, and September, 1937. Parts of the original top and right sides are partially preserved; both they and the inscribed surface are lightly picked. The back is broken.

Height, 0.156 m.; width, 0.143 m.; thickness, 0.058 m. Height of letters, 0.047 m. (C = 0.05 m.).

----- CIO

The letters are the end of the *nomen* of the man to whom the base was dedicated.

247. Pl. 22. Inv. 1527. A fragment of a white marble slab, brought to the Corinth Museum by a villager in December, 1934. Broken on all sides, but the original back is preserved, and is inscribed (Face b).

Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness (original), 0.027 m. Height of letters: face a, 0.045 m.; face b, 0.035 m.

Face a -----
 -- viPSANIO ----
 -- viPŞANio ----

 Face b -----
 -- v!PSANio ----
 -- v!PSAN!o ----

The words are so arranged that the letters on the back are upside down when the letters on the front are right side up. For another example of this peculiar arrangement, see No. 181.

248. Pl. 20. Inv. 2257, 2330. Two adjoining fragments of a block of cream-colored marble streaked with black. The larger piece (Inv. 2257) was found in the Julian Basilica in May, 1948, the smaller (Inv. 2330) in the Theater in April, 1929. Parts of the original smooth top

and left sides are preserved, but the left edge is chipped off. The bottom, right, and rear surfaces are broken.

Height, 0.41 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.32 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.058 m.; line 2, 0.053 m.; lines 3-4, 0.045 m.; line 5, 0.042 m.

ΛΥΤΤΙ[ων]
 ἡ πόλι[ις]
 [.] Κορνῆ[λιον]
 Μαικι[ανόν]
 5 [τ]όν κ[---]

“The city of the Lyttians (set up this monument) to honor [---] Cornelius Maecianus the [-----].”

For the word order of lines 1-2, cf. M. Guarducci, *Inscriptiones Creticae*, I, pp. 194ff. (Nos. 19, 20, 23, 25, etc.). The lettering suggests a date near the beginning of the second century after Christ; it is therefore probable that the text dates from the time of prosperity that Lyttos, along with other Cretan cities, seems to have enjoyed under the Flavians and their immediate successors (cf. E. Kirsten, Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, Suppl. VII, col. 435).

The reason why the Lyttians set up this base in Corinth is not clear. Cornelius Maecianus is not likely to have been an Imperial provincial official who had shown some special consideration to Lyttos, for the city of Lyttos was not within the boundaries of the province of Achaëa. It is scarcely possible that he is to be identified with D. Cornelius Maecianus, commander of the seventh legion (Gemina) in A.D. 79 (Dessau, No. 254), for that legion was permanently stationed in the Spanish peninsula after the year A.D. 74 (cf. W. Kubitschek, Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s.v. *legio*, cols. 1632ff.). Most likely he was a native of Corinth, where members of the Cornelian family had been prominent in public affairs from the early days of the colony. Possibly we should restore in lines 5-6 [τ]όν κ[ρῶτιστον], and assume that Cornelius Maecianus was a member of the equestrian order.

249. Pl. 22. Inv. 658. Fragment of a gray marble slab, found in the Julian Basilica in May, 1915. Part of the original right edge is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.162 m.; thickness (original), 0.031 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.042 m. (T = ca. 0.055 m.).

 pro · tribu · dOMITIA
 d · D ·

In line 1 the tops of the three letters following M are lost, but the spacing of the strokes shows that the only reading possible is ITI, with the central T rising higher than its neighbors. The above restoration is suggested by West, No. 56, lines 12–13.

The Corinthian tribe Agrippia was so named in honor of Marcus Agrippa (cf. West, No. 110 and commentary) and the name of a second tribe, Vinicia, probably honored M. Vinicius, consul in 19 B.C. (*Res Gestae*, II), who was a warm personal friend of Augustus (Suet., *Aug.*, LXXI, 2). It is therefore not entirely unexpected that the name of another Corinthian tribe should honor another of Augustus' early associates. The tribe Domitia would clearly have been named for Domitius Ahenobarbus, though it is not easy to decide whether he should be identified with Gnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul in 32 B.C., whom Suetonius praises as the ablest of the Domitii and who came over from Antony to Augustus shortly before the battle of Actium (Suet., *Nero*, III, 2), or whether he was Gnaeus' son Lucius, consul in 16 B.C. and Augustus' nephew by marriage (*P.I.R.*², D 128). It is likely that Vinicius and Domitius were associated in some early benefactions to the colony, for the two families were on intimate terms as late as A.D. 39 (Schol. *Juvenal*, I, 155).

250. Pl. 22. Inv. 1792, 1802, 1884. Three fragments, two of them adjoining, of a block of white marble.

a. Inv. 1802, 1884. Inv. 1802 was found in the central area of the South Stoa in October, 1936; Inv. 1884 was found in the west end of the South Stoa in September, 1937. The original top and left sides are partially preserved; the top surface of the block had anathyrosis. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.50 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.235 m.
 Height of letters: line 1, 0.058 m.; lines 2–3, 0.048 m.; line 4, 0.042 m.

b. Inv. 1792. Found south of the center of the South Stoa in October, 1936. Part of the original right side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.082 m.
 Height of letters: lines 2–3, 0.048 m.

A · VaTRONiO
 · meN · A · F · Q · N
 [.] · p r o N · vac
 --- VN ---

Lines 1–3: *A(ulo) V[atro]n[i]o*, [*Me?*]*n(inia tribu)*, *A(uli) f(ilio)*, *Q(uinti) n(epoti)*, [– – *pro*]*n(epoti)*: “To Aulus Vatronius, of the tribe Meninia (?), son of Aulus, grandson of Quintus, great-grandson of [– –].”

The initial N of line 2 seems to be the end of a tribal abbreviation, such as [*Ar*]*n(iensi)* or [*Me*]*n(inia)*. Since the text seems to date from the last half of the first century, it is possible that Aulus Vatronius the father is to be identified with A. Vatronius Labeo, Corinthian duovir during the reign of Caligula (cf. Edwards, p. 20, Nos. 45–46).

251. Pl. 22. Inv. 1767. A fragment of a white marble slab, brought to the Corinth Museum by a villager in August, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.
 Height of letters, 0.063 m.

c · rutiLIO · L · F
 aem · fVSCo ·

The name is restored with the help of West, No. 82, where a discussion of the Rutilii of Corinth is given.

252. Pl. 22. Inv. 1517. A fragment of a gray marble block, found in the southwestern area of the Agora in October, 1934. Part of the original right side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.172 m.
 Height of letters, 0.028 m.

 ---- ANO
 --- · OB
 iustitiAM
 d · D ·

253. Pl. 22. Inv. 1549. A fragment of gray limestone, brought to the Corinth Museum by a villager in February, 1935. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.16 m.
 Height of letters: line 2, 0.023 m. (T = 0.028 m.), line 3, 0.038 m.

258. Pl. 22. Inv. 1442. Two adjoining fragments of gray marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1934. No original edge is preserved, but the last line of the preserved text was probably the last line of the complete inscription.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.195 m.; thickness, 0.085 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

---- CONSENſV ----
tribuLES · TRIBVS LIVIAe

Inasmuch as many Corinthian tribes were named for relatives and friends of Augustus (cf. West, Nos. 16, 56, 86, 110), it is not surprising to find one named for his wife. This brings the total number of fully attested Corinthian tribal names to eight: Atia, Agrippia, Aurelia, Calpurnia, Hostilia, Livia, Maneia, and Vicinia. The name of a ninth began with the letters VAT (No. 222). The tenth seems to have been named Domitia (No. 249). Cf. above, pp. 23, 104.

259. Pl. 22. Inv. 1277. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a garden east of the village of Old Corinth in August, 1933. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.058 m.; width, 0.113 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.035 m.

---- ΒΑΒΒΙΟ ----

The lettering is not earlier than the middle of the second century; consequently, the reference is probably to a descendant of Cn. Babbius Philinus.

260. Pl. 22. Inv. 1561. A fragment of a white marble base, found in the Bouleuterion in April, 1935. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.
Height of letters, 0.032 m.

MAL ----
PARENTibus · suis (?)

261. Pl. 22. Inv. 1671. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Stoa in March, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.134 m.; thickness, 0.053 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

---- D · D · ----
-- ΑΥΟΣ · ET · AVTRONi --
ποſT · OBITVM

This is the first appearance at Corinth of the nomen *Autronius*.

262. Pl. 23. Inv. 1627. A fragment of a grayish marble slab, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1935. The top, bottom, and right edges are preserved; the back is smooth.

Height (original), 0.08 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness (original), 0.185 m. Height of letters, 0.022 m.

[---] καὶ ποιητήν.

The letters are well cut, but the slanted cross-bar of A and the curving top stroke of T show that the date cannot be earlier than the second century. The original text consisted of one line only.

263. Pl. 23. Inv. 1720. A fragment of a white marble revetment slab, found on the north slope of Acrocorinth near the spring of Hadji Moustapha in April, 1936. Broken on all sides, but a bottom moulding is partially preserved. The back is smooth, and contains particles of mortar.

Height, 0.193 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.045 m. Height of letters, 0.025 m. (Ψ = 0.058 m.; Β = 0.044 m.).

[----- Λ. Γέλλιος]
[Μένανδρος], Λ. Γέλλιο[ς] Ἰοῦ[στος]
ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλῆς)

For Menander and Justus, cf. commentary on No. 223. The lettering belongs to the second quarter of the second century.

264. Pl. 21. Inv. 1408, 1631. Twenty-three adjoining fragments of a cream-colored marble statue base, found in the southeastern area of the Agora, the South Stoa, and the South Basilica, at various times during the excavations of 1934, 1935, and 1936. Parts of the original top, left, and right sides are preserved; the top has a crowning moulding and is lightly picked. The sides and inscribed surface are also finely picked. No fragments have been found that preserve part of the original back or bottom surfaces.

Height, 1.075 m.; width (original), 0.54 m. (top moulding); 0.485 m. (central shaft); thickness, 0.39 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.057 m.; line 2, 0.051 m.; lines 3-8, 0.049 m.; line 9, 0.088 m. Interlinear spaces, 0.033 m.

[Λ.] Μαίκιϕ[ν]
 [Φ]αυστεινο[ν],
 σ[τ]ρατηγός[ν],
 παυ[έ]λλ[ηνα],
 5 ῥή[τορα] ἀγαθ[όν].
 ἦ πα[τρ]ίς ἐπι
 καλο[κ]αγα[θ-]
 ία
 ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλής)

“By vote of the city council, his native city (set up this statue to) [Lucius?] Maecius Faustinus, *strategos*, member of the Panhellenion (and) a good orator, in honor of his upright character.”

In line 1 the stone is preserved in such a way as to show that the *praenomen* was either Aulus or Lucius. In line 2 TE is written in ligature, and the spacing of the text shows that a ligature was also employed at the end of line 4.

Nothing is known of Maecius Faustinus except that which can be learned from the present text. His career is to be dated in the reign of Antoninus Pius, for the letter forms point to a date for the inscription shortly after the middle of the second century. His name should now be added to the list of known members of the Panhellenion (M. N. Tod, *J.H.S.*, XLII, 1922, p. 177; J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia*, XX, 1951, pp. 31f.; cf. J. A. O. Larsen, *C.P.*, XLVII, 1952, pp. 7-13).

265. Pl. 23. Inv. 63, 1410, 1581, 1601, 1771, 1818. Thirteen adjoining fragments of a white marble base. One fragment (Inv. 63 = Meritt, No. 101) was found in the excavation dump at the close of the campaign of 1900; the other pieces were all found in the center of the Agora, in the vicinity of the Bema, in May, 1934, April and May, 1935, and May and October, 1936. Parts of the original left and right sides of the block are preserved and are smooth; the back is broken. The inscribed surface is finely picked.

Height, 0.63 m.: width (original), 0.545 m.; thickness, 0.38 m. Height of letters, 0.055 m. (Φ = ca. 0.08 m.). Interlinear spaces, 0.025 m.

 Μϕ[-----]

Μ. Ἀντ[ώνιο]ς
 Πρόμα[χος]
 τὸν φίλο[ν] καὶ
 5 π[ρο]στάτην
 ἀ[ρετ]ῆς ἐνεκ[α]
 κ[αί] πίστεως.

“Marcus Antonius Promachus (set up this monument to honor) his friend and patron [-----] because of his fine character and trustworthiness.”

The distinctive lettering shows that the base dates not far from the middle of the second century, but space considerations exclude the possibility of restoring Ἀντ[ωνεῖνο]ς or Ἀντ[ωνίνο]ς in line 2. Nothing is known of Marcus Antonius Promachus apart from the present text. For the formula τὸν φίλον καὶ προστάτην, the equivalent of *amicum et patronum*, cf. *I.G.R.R.*, III, Nos. 1043, 1044 (Palmyra).

266. Pl. 24. Inv. 1497. A fragment of a white marble block, found in the South Basilica in May, 1934. Part of the original top side is preserved, and contains a square dowel hole and adjoining pour channel. The other sides and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is finely picked.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.305 m. Height of letters, 0.056 m. Interlinear space, 0.045 m.

--- ΚΑΣ ---
 --- ΟΥΝ ---

The fragment consists of part of the top two lines of an inscribed base; the letters seem to belong to the name of the man who was honored.

267. Pl. 23. Inv. 183, 189, 733, 773, 780, 781, 1968, 2028. Eleven fragments of a gray marble block. The fragments join together to form three separate groups.

a. Inv. 183, 189, 733, 1968. Inv. 183 = West, No. 182; Inv. 189 = Meritt, No. 239; Inv. 733 = Meritt, No. 295; Inv. 1968 was found in the Agora between the Central Shops and the South Stoa in May, 1938. Part of the original left side is preserved, but the left edge is chipped off; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.285 m.; width, 0.315 m.; thickness, 0.063 m. Height of letters, lines 2-5, 0.037 m. Interlinear spaces: lines 1-2, 0.026 m.; others, 0.02 m.

b. Inv. 780, 781 (= Meritt, No. 24). Parts of the original top and right sides are preserved.

1934, May, 1935, and March, 1936. The fragments join so as to comprise three groups.

a. Four fragments, Inv. 1157, 1440. Parts of the top and left sides are preserved and the top has anathyrosis; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.385 m.; width, 0.275 m.; thickness, 0.29 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.053 m. (M = 0.065 m.);
lines 2-3, 0.05 m. (Φ = 0.107 m.).

b. One fragment, Inv. 1424*a*. Part of the top side is preserved, but the top edge and the other sides are broken.

Height, 0.242 m.; width, 0.158 m.; thickness, 0.21 m.
Height of letters: line 2, 0.05 m. (Φ = *ca.* 0.107 m.).

c. Five fragments, Inv. 1351, 1424*b*, 1632. Part of the left and bottom sides are preserved; the bottom has anathyrosis.

Height, 0.535 m.; width, 0.345 m.; thickness, 0.24 m.
Height of letters: line 2, 0.042 m.; line 3, B = 0.075 m.

a M. Βαλ[----]
ταυρε[-----]
[...].φο[----]
[...].ρ[----]

b ---- μι ----
---- ν φ ----

c -----
η[-----]
 ἔνεκ[εν]
ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλήης)
 vac.

Group *a*. In line 1 the fourth letter was alpha, lambda, or mu. In line 2 the second letter was alpha or lambda, the third was upsilon or chi; in the fifth letter space the top left corner and part of the slightly curved bottom stroke of epsilon is preserved. In the fourth line there is a tiny portion of a letter that was either beta or rho. Group *b*: traces of a slightly slanted stroke which can only belong to mu (the slant is not great enough for alpha or lambda) and the bottom of a vertical hasta are preserved at the top edge. In group *c*, the first letter in the top line was either eta, iota, or pi.

The vertical distance of the inscribed surface of group *b* from the top of the block shows that its letters belong to the top two lines of the

original text. Furthermore, the stone of the fragments of groups *a* and *b* is preserved in such a way as to show that at least one lost letter of the text intervened between the letters that are extant on the two groups. From group *c* it is possible to ascertain the central vertical axis of the original text: this proves to be *ca.* 0.25 m. from the left edge of the inscribed surface, which accordingly was originally *ca.* 0.50 m. in width. In this way, it is possible to ascertain that the top two lines originally contained approximately thirteen letters each.

Taking these facts into consideration, the following restoration is suggested of the original text:

M. Βαλ[έριον] Μ. υ[ἰὸν]
Ταυρε[ἴνο]ν, φ[ιλ-]
[όσο]φο[ν - - -]
[ρήτο]ρ[α ἀγαθόν].
5 ἡ [πόλις ἀρετῆς]
 ἔνεκ[εν]
 ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλήης)

“[The city] by vote of the city council (erected this monument to) Marcus Valerius Taurinus, son of Marcus, [a - - - philosopher (and) a good orator], because of [his fine character].”

For the restoration of line 4, cf. No. 264. M. Valerius Taurinus is unknown apart from this text, which dates from the third quarter of the second century.

269. Pl. 23. Inv. 1205. A statue base of white marble, found at the east end of the Agora in May, 1933. All original sides are partly preserved, but the marble is so brittle that the base broke into many fragments as it was being taken out of the earth. The fragments are now joined together and a concrete back has been added. The inscribed face is very worn, but most of the letters are still wholly legible.

Height (original), 0.915 m.; width (original), 0.67 m.;
thickness (original), 0.37 m. Height of letters, 0.034 m.
O. Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 562; *S.E.G.*,
XI, 125.

Πεδουκαῖον
Κεστιανόν
[’Α]πολλωνιάτην
 ρήτορα.
5 Κόρινθος
 ἡ μητρόπολις
 ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλήης)

“By decree of the city council, Corinth the mother city (set up this monument in honor of) Peducaeus Cestianus the Apollonian orator.”

Apart from this text, nothing is known of the orator of Apollonia. *Peducaeus* is the name of a plebeian family that came into prominence in the first century B.C. (cf. Cicero, *Pro Flacco*, 46), and in the second century after Christ there were at least two consuls of that name, both of whom later served as proconsuls of Asia (Dessau, Nos. 2004, 2666, 6138; *C.I.G.*, II, No. 2966; *C.I.L.*, VI, No. 635). There is, however, nothing that connects them with Apollonia. It is interesting that as late as the reign of Marcus Aurelius — our text can scarcely be earlier — Corinth felt pride in the achievements of an Apollonian on the ground that Apollonia was originally a Corinthian colony.

270. Pl. 24. Inv. 1494. A fragment of a blue marble statue base, found near the South Basilica in May, 1934. Parts of the original top, right and back sides are preserved; in the top is a dowel hole. The inscription was framed within a raised border 0.05 m. wide around the edge of the inscribed face.

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness (original), 0.37 m. Height of letters, 0.07 m.

[----- Σε]μπρό-
[νιον -----] Κορίν-
[θιον -----]

The letter forms indicate a date in the first half of the third century.

271. Pl. 23. Inv. 903. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the vaulted passage of the Odeion in May, 1928. Broken on all sides; the back is rough.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.043 m. Height of letters, 0.012 m.

----- ΟΡΑΙ|-----
-- παΤΡΟΝΥΜ · Ρ|-----
-- - - - - - - - - -

272. Pl. 21. Inv. 2433. A statue base of gray marble, found above the Greek drain of the orchestra of the Theater in March, 1928. The base is complete except for the upper left corners (front and rear),

lower left rear corner, and part of the top moulding at the back. The top is roughly picked, and contains a circular hole 0.06 m. in diameter, two other circular holes, each 0.05 m. in diameter, and two rough cuttings. The inscribed surface, sides, and back are all lightly tooled. Traces of red coloring remain in some of the letters.

Height over-all, 1.027 m.; central shaft, 0.75 m.; width and thickness: top and bottom mouldings, 0.515 m.; central shaft only, 0.394 m. Height of letters, 0.016–0.034 m. (irregular); line 16, Ψ = 0.078 m.; Β = 0.044 m.

T. L. Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXII, 1928, p. 477; F. J. De Waele, *Gnomon*, VI, 1930, p. 54.

Λ. Βείβιον Φλῶρον
παῖδα κωμῳδόν,
Πατρία καὶ Κορίνθιον, νει-
κήσαντα ἐν Ἄργει τὸν ἀγῶ-
5 να τῶν Ἡραίων καὶ τὸν δι-
ὰ πάντων<ν>, καὶ ἐν Κορίνθῳ
Καيسάρεια δις κατὰ τὸ ἐ-
ξῆς καὶ τὸν διὰ πάντων,
ἐν Σικυῶνι Καيسάρεια
10 καὶ τὸν διὰ πάντων,
ἐν Ἐπιδαύρῳ Ἀσκλη-
πεῖα καὶ τὸν διὰ πάν-
των. Λ. Βείβιος Οὐρ-
συλος ὁ πατήρ ἀν-
15 ἔστησεν.
ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλῆς)

Line 6: ΑΠΑΝΤΩΚΑΙ.

“Lucius Vibius Florus, boy singer, of Patras and Corinth. He won victories in Argos in the contest of the Heraia and also the open competition; in Corinth he won the contest of the Caesarea twice in succession and also the open competition; in Sikyon he won the contest of the Caesarea and also the open competition; in Epidauros he won the contest of the Asklepeia and also the open competition. Lucius Vibius Ursulus his father set up (this statue) with the assenting vote of the city council.”

According to F. Mie (*Ath. Mitt.*, XXXIV, 1909, pp. 1–22) the contest διὰ πάντων was a final competition in which all competitors in the various musical events of a festival took part; we may therefore infer that L. Vibius Florus was primarily a boy singer (a κωμῳδός in the original sense of the word) rather than a boy actor, though of course he may have been both. Taken all together, the uncial omega, the lunate sigma, the small letters that are placed inside

circular letters at the ends of lines, the irregular size and alignment of letters, and the absence of iota adscript, show that the inscription dates from the third century.

273. Pls. 23, 63. Inv. 1471, 1472. Four fragments, three of them adjoining, of a white marble slab, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1934, and April, 1935.

a. Inv. 1472. Parts of the bottom margin and the smooth back are preserved.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

b. Inv. 1471. Three adjoining fragments. Parts of the original right edge, bottom margin, and smooth back are preserved.

Height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.345 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.038 m.; lines 2-3, 0.035 m. (B = 0.068 m.).

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>

[-----]λλινον	
[---]μων διθυραμ[β---κ]οριθ[---κ]ληρούντων	
[---(?) 'Αντ]ωνίου Στακτ[η---Σε]ρβιλίου Ομ[. . .]υ	
[ψ(ηφίσματι)]	<i>vac.</i> β(ουλης)

While not enough is preserved to deduce the general significance of the text, it seems to honor certain individuals whose names occupied line 1, where λλινον probably represents either *Markellinos* or *Messallinos*, though some less common *cognomina* with a similar ending exist. In line 3, the last name seems to be 'Ομ[ίλο]υ, but with some crowding either 'Ομ[ήρο]υ or 'Ομ[αρίο]υ might be possible. The name Homilos is found in an inscription from Italy (*C.I.G.*, III, 6296), but seems otherwise unknown. The letter forms suggest a date in the second quarter of the third century.

274. Pls. 23, 63. Inv. 1381, 1420, 1580, 2080. Nine fragments of a gray marble block. The fragments were found at various times in the excavations of 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937, and were widely scattered: three pieces were found in the South Basilica, two in the Central Shops, one each in the east end, center, and west end of the South Stoa, and one in a late wall between Peirene and the Julian Basilica. The original height of the block was greater than 1.00 m., and its width was *ca.* 0.55 m. It originally contained a Latin inscription which has been almost com-

pletely effaced with broad chisel strokes; a few traces of the original survive below the bottom line of the present text. The fragments join to form four groups.

a. Inv. 1420, *a*, *b*, *c*; 1580. Four adjoining fragments. Parts of the original left and top sides are preserved.

Height, 0.398 m.; width, 0.183 m.; thickness, 0.114 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.07 m.; lines 2-3, 0.056 m.; line 4, 0.051 m.

b. Inv. 1381, *a*. One fragment. Parts of the original top and right sides are preserved.

Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.102 m.; thickness, 0.09 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.07 m.; line 2, 0.056 m.

c. Inv. No. 2080. One fragment. Part of the original left side is preserved.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.097 m. Height of letters, 0.051 m.

d. Inv. 1381, *b*; 1420, *d*, *e*. Three adjoining fragments. Parts of the original right and bottom sides are preserved.

Height, 0.563 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.198 m. Height of letters: lines 1-3, 0.051 m.; line 4, 0.06 m.

All sides of the block are lightly picked except the inscribed surface, which has been cut with a broad-bladed chisel. The stone of Groups *a* and *c* is preserved in such a way as to show that there is at least one complete line of text missing between the lowest line of *a* and the top line of *c*.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
Λ. Βετ[ούριο]ν	
Ποπ[λιλιαν]όν	
ἦρωα [---]	
φεττων[---]	
5	-----
ζήσ[αντα ἔτη] δεκατέσσαρα	
αντ[---]καιπροτουσα	
το[---]τατον παῖδα.	
[ψ(ηφίσματι)] β(ουλης)	
<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>

“(This monument was erected) by vote of the city council (to honor) Lucius Veturius Publilianus, deceased [---], who lived fourteen [years ---], [---] boy.”

The text's original width can be ascertained approximately by the restorations of lines 1, 2, and 6, which seem appropriate to their immediate contexts and also correspond with one an-

other in length. The lettering suggests a date in the second quarter of the third century.

275. Pl. 24. Inv. 1465. Eight fragments forming six parts of a thin white marble slab, found in the south and east aisles of the South Basilica in April and May, 1934. No original edge is preserved. The backs of all fragments are smooth and show that the slab was 0.012 m. in thickness throughout. Traces of red coloring remain in many of the letters.

a. Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.17 m. Height of letters, not preserved, but a portion of the left margin is extant.

b. Height, 0.072 m.; width, 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.045 m.

c. Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.10 m. Height of letters, line 1, 0.05 m.; line 2, 0.045 m.

d. Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.078 m. Height of letters, not preserved, but a portion of the left margin is extant.

e. Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.068 m. Height of letters, not preserved.

f. Height, 0.051 m.; width, 0.058 m. Height of letters, 0.045 m.

a -----
 NQ̄R · O -----
 TIONI vac.

b -----
 ----- p̄ROY -----

c -----
 ----- DIVI · A -----
 ----- THEOPRĒpes (?) -----

d -----
 ----- Ç̄LO -----

e -----
 ----- Ç̄O -----
 ----- IM̄p (?) -----

f -----
 ----- LIB · IN -----

The lettering is mid-third century.

276. Pl. 25. Inv. 1999. A fragment of a gray marble slab containing a bilingual inscription, found at the village of Solomo in June, 1938, and

brought to the Corinth Museum. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved; the other sides are broken, and the back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.454 m.; width, 0.402 m.; thickness, 0.057 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.066 m.; line 3, 0.047 m.; line 4, 0.04 m.; line 5, 0.03 m.; lines 6–7, 0.025 m.; line 8, 0.02 m.; line 9, 0.013 m.

 ----- | · | · Δ̄ELM̄ -----
 decuriONI · PRAEfecto -----
 liberta · t̄HEODORA · VXOR · Delm -----
 ----- OM · HS · MM · EX · TESTAment · f ·
 5 [-----]ωι Λευκίου ἀπελ[ευθέρωι
 Δηλμ -----]
 [----- δ]εκο<υ>ρίωνι, ἐπάρχωι [-----]
 [-----] ἀπελευθέρᾳ Θε[οδώρα,
 γυνή τοῦ Δηλμ -----]
 [κατὰ διαθήκην] ἐποίησε συν[-----]
 [----- ἀπελευ]θέρᾳ Θεοδώρα [-----]
 vac.

The text records a dedication made at a cost of two thousand sesterces (line 4) willed by a freedwoman Theodora, the wife of D[-----] (lines 3, 7, 9). The person honored was decurion and praefect (lines 2, 6), and part of his name is preserved in the first line of the text. In line 1 the first letter extant was either D or O, the second E or L, and the third certainly L. Following this is a slanted stroke that seems to belong to M, for the angle is such that an A would be extremely narrow. The best reading is Δ̄ELM̄, and it is probable that we have here part of the husband's name whose initial D appears in line 3. The full name may have been *Delmatius* (cf. Dessau, 3361) or *Delmaticus*. In line 5 the restoration assumes that it was he, rather than his wife, who was freed by Lucius.

The unusual shape of the omega, which consists of a circle above a horizontal stroke, as well as the style of the Latin lettering, suggest a date in the second half of the third century.

By coincidence, the village of Solomo, where the above text was found, has yielded recently a lengthy inscription honoring a lady named Junia Theodora, a "Roman residing in Corinth" and a benefactress of the Lycian League (Cor. Inv. 2476: cf. D. I. Pallas, S. Charitonides, J. Venencie, *B.C.H.*, LXXXIII, 1959, pp. 496–508; L. Robert, *Rev. Ét. Anciennes*, LXII, 1960, pp. 324–342). The two Theodoras are, of course, not associated in any way.

277. Pl. 24. Inv. 1460. A fragment of a block of coarse-grained white marble, found in the South Basilica in April, 1934. The right edge and the full height and thickness of the block are preserved, but most of the inscribed surface is broken off. In the top of the block is a small dowel hole.

Height (original), 0.145 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness (original), 0.21 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.055 m.; line 2, 0.035 m.

 ----- uXOR -----
 D · D · COLONI

GRAVESTONES

(278–305)

278. Pl. 23. Inv. 2268. A fragment of a column of gray marble streaked with white, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in July, 1949. Broken on all sides and back. Traces of mortar cling to the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.275 m.; thickness, 0.13 m. Original diameter of the column, *ca.* 0.29 m. Height of letters: lines 1–2, 0.038 m.; line 3, 0.03 m.; lines 4–5, 0.026 m.

 ----- ŞTATI · Q · F
 --- A · SIBI · ET ·
 --- O · P · F · AEM
 - · CORNELIO · Q · f ·
 5 --- FRATRI ·
 --- Q · *vac.*

In the first line the nomen may have been *Staius*, but the only letters that seem assured are A and I. The lettering is clumsy, but the flaring tail of Q as well as other letter forms suggests an Augustan date.

279. Pl. 24. Inv. 1468. A fragment of a mottled red and white marble slab, found in the south-eastern area of the Agora in June, 1934. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.02 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.; line 2, 0.042 m.

 --- M -----
 --- poSTEROS ---

In line 2 the letters TE are given in ligature.

280. Pl. 25. Inv. 1903. A white marble plaque, found in St. John's Church in May, 1937. Parts of the original top, bottom, and right edges are pre-

served; the lower right corner and the left side are broken off. The left half of the inscribed face has been damaged by fire.

Height (original), 0.30 m.; width, 0.54 m.; thickness (original), 0.055 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.067 m.; line 2, 0.049 m.; line 3, 0.038 m.; line 4, 0.034 m.

m · vIBVLEIVS
 viv · M · L · HERACLIVS
 sibi · ET · HELPINI · L · Vibulei
 uxori · ŞVAE · ET · SVEIS · Posteris

“[Marcus[Vibuleius Heraclius, freedman of Marcus, (acquired this burial place) [during his lifetime] for himself and his [wife] Helpinis, a freedwoman of Vibuleius, and his descendants.”

The original stone, to judge from the probable length of line 1, seems to have had three letter spaces in line 2 before M; these were either uninscribed or, more probably, occupied by the abbreviation *viv* (= *vivens* or *vivus*).

281. Pl. 24. Inv. 1142. A fragment of a gray marble plaque, found near the fountain of Lerna in April, 1933. Part of the original top side is preserved and contains two incised parallel grooves which extended to both top corners. Part of the original right side is also preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.163 m.; width, 0.166 m.; thickness (original), 0.069 m. Height of letters, 0.66 m. (B = 0.062 m.).

----- LIB ·

The plaque was probably the gravestone of a freedman.

282. Pl. 24. Inv. 912. A fragment of white marble, found in the wall of a modern house in Old Corinth in July, 1928. The fragment was cut

from the upper right corner of a larger block; a moulding along the top of the inscribed surface and the right side is partially preserved. The original top and rear surfaces are also partially preserved, and are roughly picked.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness (original), 0.09 m. Height of letters, 0.036 m.

 - - - - M · DEMETRIAE
 vac.

283. Pl. 25. Inv. 1668. A fragment of a white marble plaque found in a tomb at Hexamilia in January, 1935. The original bottom margin and edge are partially preserved. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness (original), 0.048 m. Height of letters: lines 2-3, 0.027 m.; line 4, 0.023 m. (initial S = 0.027 m.).

v · Q · ÇORNELI[us · sibi · et
 corNELIAE · SEMNE · filiae · suae · et
 - - AE · SEMNE · VXori · posterisque ·
 SVIS · OMnibus

“Quintus Cornelius [during his lifetime] (acquired this burial place) [for himself[and Cornelia Semne [his daughter and - - - -] Semne his wife and for all their [descendants].”

284. Pl. 25. Inv. 380, 1963. Two fragments of a white marble plaque.

a. Inv. 380 (= West, No. 141), found in the West Shops in June, 1904. Parts of the original top and left sides are preserved; the left side contains a horizontal groove for a pin which fastened the plaque to a wall. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.187 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness (original), 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

b. Inv. 1963, found in the Agora south of the Bema in May, 1938. Part of the original right side is preserved, and contains a horizontal groove for a pin which fastened the plaque to a wall. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.112 m.; width, 0.153 m.; thickness (original), 0.068 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

V · M · CAninius · rufus
 SIBI · ET · donetae · VXOR| ·
 ET · M · caninio · RVFO · F ·
 ET · CAÑiniae · DONetae ·
 f · posterisque · suis ·

“Marcus Caninius [Rufus] during his lifetime (acquired this burial place) for himself, his wife [Doneta], his son Marcus [Caninius] Rufus, his [daughter] Caninia Doneta, and their descendants.”

West's restoration *uxori* in line 2 is now verified, and his suggestion (p. 144) that the missing nomen is *Caninius* is corroborated by considerations of space (the names Caninius and Doneta allow all lines to correspond exactly in length). In Dessau, No. 2304, we are told of a soldier serving with Septimius Severus in Africa in A.D. 194 named [- - -]nius · M · f · Rufus; it is tempting to identify him as a descendant of this family.

285. Pl. 25. Inv. 1941. Three fragments of a cream-colored marble plaque. Two fragments were found in the Agora between the Central Shops and the South Stoa in November, 1937, and April, 1938; the third, which joins the fragment found in 1938, was found in a wall of the south wing of St. John's church in June, 1938. Portions of all original smooth sides are preserved, and from a series of pinholes, 0.12 m. apart, in the sides, it has been possible to recover the original dimensions of the plaque, which is now restored with plaster.

Height (original), 0.27 m.; width (original), 0.425 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.052 m.; lines 2-3, 0.034 m.; line 4, 0.024 m.

ATTIL[a · r]VFA
 SIBI · ET · [.] · scriBONIO
 AGATHoNI · ET · [.] ·
 SCRIBONIO · SYRIaco ·

“Attilia Rufa, for herself and [- - - -] Scribonius Agatho and [- - - -] Scribonius Syriacus (?).”

Attilia Rufa was probably the widow of a certain Scribonius; this stone would have marked the burial ground for herself and her two sons.

286. Pl. 25. Inv. 2284. Four adjoining pieces of a white marble plaque, found in a tomb near Cheliotomylos in March, 1931. Parts of all four original sides are preserved, but no side is complete. The back is roughly picked. Two slots for metal pins are preserved in the top side.

Height (original), 0.23 m.; width (original), 0.36 m.; thickness (original), 0.038 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.035 m.; lines 2-3, 0.025 m.; lines 4-5, 0.02 m.

V · MARCIA · FERVIDA ·
 SIBI · ET · MARCIO · ERMETI · patri ·
 ET · MARCIQ · EVELPISTO · Fratri ·
 et · marciis · prISCO ET POLLIONI
 5 posterisq · omNIBVS vac.

“Marcia Fervida, while still living, (acquired this burial ground) for herself, Marcus Ermetus [her father (?)], Marcus Euelpistus her brother, [Marcus] Priscus, [Marcus] Pollio, and all their [descendants].”

Nothing further is known of this family of Marcii. The lettering suggests that the stone dates from the first half of the second century.

287. Pl. 25. Inv. 2282. Thirteen adjoining fragments of a white marble plaque, found in a Roman chamber tomb near Cheliotomylos in April, 1931. Parts of all the original sides are preserved, the top side being smooth and the other sides roughly cut. The back is smooth.

Height (original), 0.36 m.; width (original), 0.394 m.; thickness (original), 0.023 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.046 m.; line 2, 0.041 m.; line 3, 0.038 m.; line 4, 0.032 m.; line 5, 0.029 m.

T. L. Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXV, 1931, pp. 438-439.

V · M · AENIVS
 ONESIPHORVS · SIBI · ET ·
 VIVIS · CALLIANAE · HILARAE
 VXORI · ET · m · AENIO · M · F · AEM
 5 ONESIPHORQ · F · POSTERISQ · SVIS

“Marcus Aenius Onesiphoros (acquired this tomb) during his lifetime for himself and for his wife Calliana Hilara and his son, [Marcus] Aenius Onesiphoros, son of Marcus, of the Aemelian tribe, while they were both yet living, and for their descendants.”

The only difficulty in the text comes in the last line. The letter partially preserved at the edge of the break before F was either D or O, and the spacing shows that it is the final letter of *Onesiph[or]o*. Shear placed the lower left-hand fragments slightly farther to the left and read *Onesiph[oro] P. f.*; this reading is impossible, for the curved stroke at the edge of the break descends too far to have belonged to P, and the patronymic of the younger Onesiphorus is already given in line 4. The letter F must therefore stand by itself, and seems to represent *f(ilio)*, despite the presence of the patronymic in the preceding line, thus balancing the *uxori* of line 4. It would be possible to interpret the

letter as *f(ecit)* except that in this case we should have expected the letter to come at the end of the text, and to be preceded by *posterisque suis*. It is of interest to note that the son was a member of a tribe but that the father was not. The lettering suggests a date near the middle of the second century.

288. Pl. 24. Inv. 918. A fragment of white marble, found in a garden in Old Corinth in July, 1928. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.178 m.; thickness, 0.038 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.028 m.; line 3, 0.025 m.

 ----- s|B| · et · -----
 --- P · TERENTIO · COR -----
 ----- aE · TYCHE · GERman ---

289. Pl. 24. Inv. 1511. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Christian church beside the Kenchraean Gate in November, 1934. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.025 m.

 --- postERISQVe · suis
 vac.

The original slab was later made into floor tiles; this surviving tile was evidently laid with its inscribed face downward, for the letters are well preserved and contain traces of mortar.

290. Pl. 24. Inv. 983. A fragment of a slab of gray marble, found in the Odeion in November, 1929. Part of the left edge is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth. The inscribed surface contains traces of mortar, and is badly discolored.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness (original), 0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.033 m.

 vac.
 V · SEX -----

V(ivens) Sex(tus) [---]?

291. Pl. 24. Inv. 2026. A fragment of a white marble slab, found re-used as a paving stone north of the Central Shops in March, 1938. Parts of the original left side and the back are preserved,

and are roughly picked. The inscribed surface is badly worn, especially at the left.

Height, 0.186 m.; width, 0.257 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letters: line 1, 0.038 m.; lines 2–3, 0.035 m.

 CLAVDIANO -----
 CNIDIAIO EC -----
 ADIVNCTOS · ET ---

292. Pl. 24. Inv. 2167. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in New Corinth, and brought to the museum in Old Corinth in March, 1939. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.028 m. (O = 0.022 m.).

 ----- LI · SORORI -----
 ----- UXORI · ET -----

293. Pl. 24. Inv. 906. A fragment of a white marble slab, found above ground near the Fountain of Glauke in June, 1928. Part of the right edge is preserved, but the other edges are broken. The back is roughly picked. The inscribed surface contains traces of plastering.

 ----- AE · LIBERIS -----

294. Pl. 25. Inv. 1669. A slab of Pentelic marble, found in a tomb at Hexamilia and brought to the Corinth Museum in January, 1935. The slab is intact except for the lower right corner, which is broken off. The back is roughly picked.

Height (original), 0.51 m.; width (original), 0.77 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.05 m.; lines 2–5, 0.045 m.

M. Mitsos, *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1949, p. 77, pl. 2; *S.E.G.*, XI, 52e.

Γ(άιος) Ἰούλιος Μαρκιανὸς
 ζῶν ἑαυτῶι καὶ Τερεντίαι
 Ἰουλίαι τῆι γυναικι καὶ
 Ἰουλίαι Ῥηκτείνηι τῆι
 5 θυγατρὶ ζώσῃ[ι].

“Gaius Julius Marcianus, while still living (acquired this burial place) for himself, Terentia

Julia his wife, and his daughter, who was still living, Julia Rectina.”

The text is a literal translation of the Latin formula: *C. Julius Marcianus v(ivens) sibi et Terentiae Juliae uxori et Juliae Rectinae f(iliae) v(iventi)*. All three persons have names which are found in old Roman families, but all three seem to be unknown apart from this text. A certain Julius Marcianus was a πρόεδρος in Arabia during the reign of Caracalla (*I.G.R.R.*, III, 1321, line 6), but his career is much too late to be associated with this inscription, which dates in my opinion from the middle of the second century after Christ, in the opinion of M. Mitsos from the first century B.C. or first century after Christ.

295. Pl. 24. Inv. 2055. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1937. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.114 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.028 m.

 --- PŌSTERIŠQUE · suis ·
 vac.

296. Pl. 25. Inv. 2136. A fragment of a white marble plaque, found in the Corinthian plain north of the Kerameikos in December, 1937. Parts of the original top and left edges are preserved, and the left edge has a raised margin. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.265 m.; width, 0.156 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.032 m.; line 2, 0.029 m.; line 3, 0.032 m.; line 4, 0.029 m.

Λ. Γέ[λλιος]
 Ζώσ[ιμος]
 ἐτῶ[ν . . .]
 χα[ί]ρ[ε]

The lettering dates from the third quarter of the second century.

297. Pl. 24. Inv. 1274. A slab of white marble, found in the southwestern area of the Agora in June, 1933. At the top and left side are finished edges, but they seem to date from a period of re-use. The back is worn smooth, as if the slab had been re-used upside down as floor paving.

Height, 0.195 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

vac.

[-----]εινία Σεκο[ῦνδα -----]
 [--- ? θυγ]ατρὸς Ο[-----]
 [-----]οι[-----]

298. Pl. 24. Inv. 2411. A fragment of gray marble, found in a tomb near Cheliotomylos in May, 1931. Parts of the original top and right sides are preserved; the other sides and the back are broken. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.168 m.; thickness, 0.043 m. Height of letters, 0.022 m.

[...]υδας Μα-
 [ξ]ίμου

The spacing of the second line, as well as the provenience, shows that the inscription was a two-line epitaph. The stone probably dates from the late second or early third century.

299. Pl. 21. Inv. 2179. A gravestone of white marble, found in New Corinth in May, 1926. All original surfaces are preserved except the bottom, which is broken off. The right and left sides have anathyrosis. The back is smooth. In the center of the inscribed surface is a rectangular panel containing in relief a seated woman facing left who rests her chin on her right hand, her right elbow on her right thigh.

Height, 0.477 m.; width (original), 0.20 m.; thickness (original), 0.258 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.007–0.01 m.; line 2, 0.014–0.023 m.; line 3, 0.031 m.

Ἄναξικλῆ[ς]
 Ὀνήσιμε
 χαίρε

The gravestone has been twice re-used. The top line, which is engraved above the relief panel, is very poorly preserved, but appears to date from the second century B.C. Below the panel were two additional lines of text, both of which seem to have been erased in the early second century and to have been replaced by [---] χαίρε. In the late second or early third century the second line was again erased, and the name Ὀνήσιμε engraved in deep, clumsy strokes. Thus, of the three lines of text, the first is pre-Christian, the second *ca.* A.D. 220 and the third *ca.* A.D. 120.

300. Pl. 21. Inv. 1554. A rectangular slab of white marble found outside the excavations and brought to the Corinth Museum by a villager in January, 1935. The slab is unbroken, but the inscribed surface is disfigured by deep gouges, apparently made by a pick, and at the top the letters are badly worn. The back is rough.

Height (original), 0.245 m.; width (original), 0.65 m.; thickness (original), 0.13 m. Height of letters, 0.008–0.015 m.

Τιμάρχῳι θύγατρα Καλαινῶ, τῦμβε,
 φιλίσταν
 κεύθεις καὶ θεῖας μεστοτάταν ἀρετᾶ[ς].
 ἀλλὰ κακὰ νοῦσος ζωὴν ἐκάλυψε γυναικὸς
 ἔσθλᾶς πρὶν στυγεροῦ γήρα[ος] ἀντιτυχεῖν.
 5 εἰ δ' ἀγαθαῖς τιμὰ τ[ις] ὑπὸ χ[θο]νός, ἄδε
 τέτευχεν
 πρώτας εὐκόλῳι καὶ παρὰ [Π]ερσεφόνοι.

ἄδε σε ποιητάν τε καὶ ἱητῆρα, Θράσιππε,
 οὐθενὸς Ἑλλάνων δευτερογ αἶα φέρει.

"O tomb, thou hidest Kalaino, beloved daughter of Timarchos, a daughter filled full of divine excellence. Baneful disease blotted out the life of a splendid woman before she encountered repulsive old age. If there is any honor beneath the earth for good women, she has now attained first honor in the presence of fair-bosomed Persephone.

This land supports thee, Thrasippus, who art poet and physician second to none of the Greeks."

In line 1, the dative of the father's name is governed by φιλίσταν. In lines 2 and 3 ἐκάλυψε is used to good effect following κεύθεις; both verbs have the same general meaning, and the parallelism is further brought out by the conjunction ἀλλὰ (the contrast seems grammatical rather than logical). In line 5 some verb like ἐστὶ is understood, and in line 6 τιμὰς, from τιμὰ in the preceding line, is understood with πρώτας. In the same line, καὶ appears to be used with intensive meaning, and εὐκόλῳι (the meaning "well-bosomed" is not listed in Liddell-Scott-Jones) modifies Περσεφόνοι.

The inscription is divided into two parts which are separated by a blank space and a short horizontal line at the left edge of the stone below line 6. The first part consists of three elegiac couplets and is a eulogy of Kalaino, daughter of Timarchos, who died, apparently unmarried, after reaching the age of maturity.

The second part consists of one couplet in honor of Thrasippus, both poet and physician, who seems to be the author of all eight lines. He is unknown apart from this inscription, and it is not clear whether the praise he bestows on himself in the last line applies to his ability with verses or with medicine; perhaps it is intended to refer to both. It appears probable, too, that he was the physician that attended Kalaino during her fatal illness; if so, there seems a subtle suggestion in the last couplet, not without a touch of unconscious humor, that lack of medical skill did not contribute to the death of the patient.

301. Pl. 24. Inv. 1190. A small plaque of gray marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1933. All original surfaces are fully preserved; the left and right sides were broken before the inscription was cut.

Height (original), 0.092 m.; width (original), 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.043 m. Height of letters, 0.022 m.

Ζηνώδῳ-
ΙΟΣ

302. Pl. 25. Inv. 2285. A plaque of blue marble streaked with white, found in a Roman chamber tomb near Cheliotomylos in April, 1931. The plaque is complete except for the lower left corner, which is chipped off. The back is smooth. Traces of red coloring in the letters are well preserved. The left and right sides each contain one circular hole for a metal pin.

Height (original), 0.187 m.; width (original), 0.28 m.; thickness (original), 0.015 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.035 m.; line 2, 0.026–0.032 m. (irregular); line 3, 0.017–0.024 m. (irregular); lines 4–8, 0.008–0.02 m. (irregular).

T. L. Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, pp. 437–438.

V · L · CORANVS
PATROBIVS SIVI
ET VIVIS GRANIA
HOMONOIA VXORI ET CLO
5 DIO EVPHEMO CLODIO GRANIANO
CLODIA HOMONOIA PRI
VIGNOS POSTERISOVE
SVIS

V(ivens) L(ucius) Coranus Patrobius sii et vivis Grania<e> Homonoia<e> uxori et Clodio Euphemo, Clodio Graniano, Clodia<e> Homonoia<e> privign<i>s posteris<q>ue suis.

“Lucius Patrobius Coranus during his lifetime (acquired this tomb) for himself, and for his living (relatives), Grania Homonoia his wife, and Clodius Euphemus, Clodius Granianus, and Clodia Homonoia his step-children, and for their descendants.”

The tomb in which this plaque was found is one of the most handsome yet found in Corinth (cf. *A.J.A.*, XXV, 1931, pp. 428–436), and was in continual use from the late first century until the end of the fourth century. But it is difficult to agree with Shear that L. Patrobius Coranus was its original owner, for the plaque is of very poor workmanship and quite out of harmony with the artistic merits of the tomb’s architecture and wall paintings. The lettering, too, tells strongly against a date in the first century. It is very clumsily done, and while the shape of the letter R is unusual and interesting, the shapes of B and M, as well as the general incompetence, irregularity of letter heights, poor spacing, and miserable spelling (though it is possible that *Grania Homonoia* and *Clodia Homonoia* were intended as Greek datives), all point to a date in the early third century.

We therefore can assume that L. Patrobius Coranus (nomen and cognomen are given in inverted order) bought the tomb some time near the beginning of the third century. His family is unknown apart from this text, but one of the stepsons, Clodius Granianus, has the same name as the pro-consul of Achaëa for the year A.D. 118, and it seems very probable, as Groag suggests (*P.I.R.*², C 1166), that he and his brother and sister descended on their father’s side from a freedman of the governor.

303. Pl. 25. Inv. 2243. A fragment of a slab of white marble, found in a trial trench southeast of the South Basilica in March, 1947. Portions of the original top and left edges are preserved, and also part of the bottom margin. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.46 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness (original), 0.052 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.066 m.; line 2, 0.063 m.; lines 3–5, 0.054 m. (Φ = 0.08 m.).

Ζῶν Π. Ἐγ[νάτιος]
Ἄπολλ[ώνιος]
Ἐφέσιος [ἑαυτῷ κ]
αἰ Μοσχ[ίην (?) γυνα-]
5 [κι] καὶ τοῖς ἐκγόνοις]

“Publius Eg[natius?] Apoll[onius?] of Ephesus, while still living, (acquired this burial place) [for himself, his wife] Mosch[ina?], and [for their descendants].”

If the name Egnatius¹ is correctly restored in line 1, the spacing in line 2 favors restoration of five letters rather than six (Ἀπολλ[όδωρος], etc.).

Height (original), 0.41 m.; width, 0.47 m.; thickness (original), 0.065 m. Height of letters, 0.032 m. (Φ, Ψ = 0.07 m.).

F. J. De Waele, *Classical Studies presented to Edward Capps*, pp. 90–92; *S.E.G.*, XI, 153.

304. Pl. 25. Inv. 2283. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found in the eastern area of the Theater in May, 1929. Parts of the original right and bottom sides are preserved, the bottom side being smooth and the right side roughly cut. The right margin contains sunken triangular panels. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness (original), 0.035 m. Height of letters, 0.028 m. (Φ = 0.04 m.).

 [- - - - -]ϕ ἰδιοχρόνοις (?) τοῦ
 [- - - - - τῶ]ν ἀδελφῶν αὐτοῦ
 [- - - - -]ολίας Σάρας.

In line 1 the correct reading is quite uncertain, as the tops of the letters are missing. The style of lettering suggests a date in the last quarter of the third century, but it is possible that the fragment may come from the age of Constantine, for the sunken panels in the right margin show that the margin may have contained a cross, in the manner of No. 507.

305. Pl. 27. Inv. 905. A slab of white marble, found in the cemetery near the Christian Basilica in June, 1928. (Provenience erroneously ascribed to the Asklepion in *S.E.G.*). The slab was originally used as a gravestone, but later the right end was cut off and the remaining surface used as a sarcophagus lid. The top, left, and bottom sides are original. The back is roughly picked.

Σῆμα τόδ' ἀμφεκάλυψε[ν]
 ἐμὸν δέμας ὃν <προ>λαβοῦσα
 Μοῖρ' ὀλοή κατέπεφεν,
 Ἀλεξάνδρου φίλον υἱά,
 5 οὔνομα Νεικίην Ἐφυρή-
 ἰον εἰκοσέτηρον,
 ὀρθογράφων τὸν ἄρ στον
 ἐνὶ στρατιῆσι φανέντα,
 ἀντ' ἐρατῶν θαλάμων
 10 τύμβον ἀμ(ε)ιψάμενον.

“This mound covered my body which destructive Fate overtook and killed. (I was) the beloved son of Alexandros; my name (was) Neikias; (I was) a Corinthian (and) twenty years old. I showed in the armed forces that I was the best of orthographers, (but) instead of chambers of love (i.e., instead of getting married), I received in exchange a grave.”

The inscription, which probably dates from the late third century, consists of three dactylic hexameters and an elegiac couplet. Each line of verse occupies two lines of text, and the end of each verse is indicated with an incised leaf. In line 2, the stone reads ONPR ΛΑΒ; the relative pronoun, ὃν, is in the wrong gender, but the correct δ would result in a metrical irregularity. Following the ν, the letters πρ have been inadvertently engraved in the Latin alphabet and the omicron has been omitted; for another Corinthian Greek text containing a Latin letter, see No. 116. De Waele interprets ἐνὶ στρατιῆσι in line 8 to mean that Neikias won spelling contests while he was a school boy, but I believe it is fully as probable that he served for a short time as an army clerk while in his late teens.

DECREES AND RESCRIPTS

(306–310)

306. Pl. 26. Inv. 2194. A large fragment of a gray limestone block, found in the colonnade of the

South Stoa in May, 1934. Both original edges and the back are preserved; the top and bottom are broken off, but part of the bottom margin is preserved.

¹ Other possible *nomina* are comparatively rare: e. g., Eggius, Egrilius, Ennius, Epidius, Eppius, Errucius.

the condition reads "if you sell me the ruins of the so-called Stoa Regulana"; the general sense of the missing apodosis would then be "I promise to use them to build new public buildings at my expense." The list of his donations, in the upper portion of the text, beginning with the construction of housing for athletes at the Isthmia, shows that the promise was kept.

Robert's restoration is based on the words ἐρείπια στοᾶς at the end of the first line of the present text, and in order that the two inscriptions might correspond, Robert suggested tentatively and with great reserve that the beginning of line 2 might be restored [τῆ]ς [Ῥ]ηγλ[ιανῆ]ς κα[μ]άρας. But this restoration calls for nineteen letters, whereas the lower lines show that a maximum of seventeen is allowable.

Repeated examination of the damaged stone has resulted in the following notes. The first two letters are completely missing, but the third letter space contains a curved stroke that can have belonged only to an epsilon or a lunate sigma. The fourth letter space is destroyed, but the fifth and sixth contain the bottom portions of three upright strokes, while the seventh contains at the right the bottom of a slanting stroke which belonged to an alpha or lambda (chi seems less probable). The eighth space is not preserved, the ninth contains the bottom of an upright stroke, and spaces 10-12 are missing. The thirteenth contains the lower right portion of the letter mu; the fourteenth to seventeenth contain the letters ΑΡΑΣ.

Broneer read these vestiges ..Ε.ΗΡΙΑ[-] ΜΑΡΑΣ, regarding the third letter as a certain epsilon; however, I have been unable to find any trace of the horizontal stroke, and therefore believe that sigma is still epigraphically possible. There is thus no epigraphical objection to reading the damaged stone ..Σ.ΗΓΛ.Υ...ΜΑΡΑΣ, which I have restored [τῆ]ς [Ῥ]ηγλ[ο]υ [μαρ]μάρας, a reading that retains the sense of Robert's restoration without doing violence to considerations of space. It also has the advantage of eliminating the word [κα]μάρας, which not only made little sense in its immediate context, but seemed somewhat superfluous because the inscription uses two other words, οἴκουσ and ξενίας, to describe the quarters that are to be reserved for athletes. On the other hand, the expression "stoa of marble" might well have been used to contrast it with another stoa which was

made of poros stone or of some other building material.

Broneer has seen that the inscription cannot refer to repairs made at the Isthmian sanctuary immediately following the great earthquake of A.D. 77, and correctly believes that the stone dates from the second century. But it is significant that the cursive forms of mu and omega do not appear in any Corinthian text that can be dated with certainty earlier than the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and that the forms of the Latin letters A, K, and R suggest a date in the second half of the second century. In my opinion, the inscription was engraved within ten years of A.D. 170.

307. Pl. 26. Inv. 1101. A fragment of white marble, found south of the Corinth Museum in April, 1932. Broken on all sides and back. The inscribed surface is convex, and to the left of the letters is a plain raised band.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.09 m. Height of letters, 0.015 m.

```

-----
[- - - - -]μου[- - - - -]
[- - -]ης τὸ σῆμα (?) [- - - - -]
καὶ πᾶς Ἀχαιῶν δ[- - - - -]
ἐπεὶ Ποσειδώνειος [- - - - -]
5  ος Ἑλλαδάρχης [- - - - -]
   πρῶτος τε ῥήτωρ [- - - - -]
   [..]μβωδεμ[.]υ[- - - - -]
   μηδὲ ε[- - - - -]
   ἐπεὶ θάν[ατος (?) - - - - -]
10 τας πεντ[- - - - -]
   εναγω[- - - - -]
   ἱερεῦ[ς - - - - -]
-----

```

The text seems to be part of a decree, honoring a certain Poseidonius (line 4), who was Helladarch (line 5) and rhetor (line 6), and possibly priest (line 12); the only Corinthian Poseidonius hitherto known is an obscure author mentioned by Athenaeus (I, 13, b). The letter forms indicate a date near the end of the second century.

308. Pl. 25. Inv. 1898, a. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the west end of the South Stoa in October, 1937. The original left edge is partly preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.166 m.; width, 0.108 m.; thickness (original), 0.038 m. Height of letters, 0.010 m.

 τ' ἔρχεσθ[αι(?) -----]
 ἡλίου δυο[μένου(?) -----]
 να π[ρα]ξο[-----]
 του ευκο[-----]
 5 τοῦ ἀγορα[νόμου -----]
 τοῦ θιάσου κ[-----]
 τειμήν τῆς [-----]
 οὐκ ἐξέσται δ[ἐ-----]

The last line shows that the text is a fragment of a law, possibly a statute of some religious society (cf. τοῦ θιάσου, line 6; Tod, *B.S.A.*, XIII, 1907, pp. 335ff.). If so, τειμήν in line 7 might be understood either as "worship" or "fine." Line 8 may possibly begin a new section or article of the law, for it extends one letter space into the left margin.

309. Pl. 27. Inv. 344, 461, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 482, 506, 1861. Twenty fragments of a white marble slab. Fourteen fragments are already published by Meritt (No. 109), a fifteenth by West (p. 141); the four new pieces (Inv. 1861) were found in the western end of the Agora in May, 1937, and June, 1938.

The original slab had a roughly picked back and varied in thickness from 0.02 m. to 0.04 m. The height of letters on all the fragments is 0.045 m.

a. Inv. 506 (= West, p. 141). Part of the original top edge is preserved.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.188 m.; thickness, 0.037 m.

b. Inv. 1861, *b.* Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.255 m.; width, 0.188 m.; thickness, 0.036 m. (top) – 0.04 m. (bottom).

c. Inv. 344 (= Meritt, No. 109, *a*). Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.146 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.

d. Inv. 466 (= Meritt, No. 109, *b*). Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.028 m.

e. Inv. 461 *a*, 467, 468, 482, 1861, *a* and *e*. Twelve adjoining fragments. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.495 m.; thickness, 0.02–0.028 m.

f. Inv. 464 (= Meritt, No. 109, *c*). Two adjoining fragments. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.248 m.; width, 0.178 m.; thickness, 0.027 m.

g. Inv. 461 *b*, (= Meritt, No. 109, *c*). Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.084 m.; width, 0.093 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.

h. Inv. 465 (= Meritt, No. 109, *d*), 1861, *d*. Part of the bottom margin is preserved.

Height, 0.195 m.; width, 0.184 m.; thickness, 0.025 (top) – 0.03 m. (bottom),

i. Inv. 469 (= Meritt, No. 109, *e*). Part of the bottom margin is preserved.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness, 0.022 m. (top) – 0.028 m. (bottom).

a (top line) ----- βεν -----

b -----
 ----- εο -----
 ----- ησκο -----
 ----- καιαμε -----
 [----- σ]ύνεδ[ροι(?) -----]

c -----
 ----- ρ -----
 ----- μεν -----
 ----- σασει -----

d -----
 ----- ιο -----
 ----- ειστ -----
 ----- μ -----

e -----
 [-----]εσ[.]οτ[ω] -----
 [-----] διαμονῆς [-----]
 [-----]ωρι[.] τὸ βουλευτή[ριον] -----
 [-----]θεν [ύ]πὸ τοῦ χ[-----]
 5 [-----] ἀ]νθύπατος [-----]

f -----
 ----- οτω -----
 ----- ογου -----
 ----- ουπ -----
 ----- ου -----

g -----
 ----- το -----

h -----
 ----- υκο -----

i -----
 -- μισφ --

In fragment *e* the stone is preserved in such a way as to show that the reading [ἄ]πό in line 4 is not possible; accordingly, I have restored [ύ]πό. In the same fragment, the words βουλευτήριον and ἀνθύπατος suggest that the original text may have consisted of a decree. Unfortunately, not only are the new fragments insufficient to recover the precise nature of the text, but they also abolish the possibility suggested by Meritt (No. 109) that the original slab tapered in thickness from upper left to lower right, for two of the new pieces, *b* and *h*, are thicker at the bottom than at the top. At present, therefore, there seems no way to determine the correct relative positions of the fragments.

310. Pl. 26. Inv. 1117, 1612. Two fragments of gray marble, found at the west end of the Agora in June, 1932, and April, 1935.

a. Inv. 1612. Part of the original left edge and a marginal border moulding are preserved; the other edges are broken. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness (original), 0.055 m. Height of letters, 0.011–0.017 m.

b. Inv. No. 1117. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.138 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.046 m. Height of letters, 0.011–0.017 m.

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
EA -----	
SIT DEL -----	
BVS PETEBA ----- IOVI -----	
CENSVIT. ΦΙDE --- cONSVLEM -----	
5 DIIS CAELESTIBus et pRAESentIBVs --	
QVI CENSVerunt praETEREA VIR ---	
..V SERV ----- ESSVM GE -----	
----- !ME GE -----	

The lettering shows that the two pieces have come from the same original text, but there are no joins. The wording suggests that the document may have contained official minutes of some religious gathering. The engraving is so degenerate and clumsy that the date can scarcely be earlier than the middle of the third century, and may be as late as the fourth. In line 4 the letter phi (apparently in place of the Latin F) is reasonably clear; this is the second instance at Corinth of a Greek letter engraved by error in a Latin document (for the first, cf. West, No. 65).

INSCRIPTIONS ON BUILDINGS

(311–344)

311. (Not illustrated). Inv. 1039. A fragment of a Doric epistyle-frieze block of poros stone found in the sanctuary of Asklepios in May, 1931. The original top, bottom, and back sides are preserved, but both ends have been broken off. The inscription was painted in red letters within lines incised in a smooth surface of stucco below the frieze; by 1940 the paint had completely worn off. The paint had apparently been preserved largely because it had been covered by a second layer of stucco.

Height, 1.03 m.; width, 1.90 m.; thickness, 0.63 m. Height of letters, 0.074 m.

F. J. De Waele, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, pp. 453–454; Roebuck, p. 39, pls. 10, 6; 11, 6.

m · anTONiu · GLAVcl · F · MILESIVS ·
 ANTONi ---

[“Marcus] Antonius Milesius, son of Glaucus; [Marcus] Antonius (?) [-----].”

The names probably belong to Corinthians who received Roman citizenship through Mark Antony, and who later contributed to the rehabilitation of the sanctuary of Asklepios shortly after the battle of Actium. However, the name of the second Antonius was not necessarily in the nominative case. De Waele’s suggestion (p. 454) that the names were deliberately blotted out with a second layer of stucco because of the *damnatio memoriae* of Antony should not be taken too seriously.

312. Pl. 27. Inv. 1368, 2037. Two fragments of an Ionic epistyle with an inscribed fascia. The inscribed surface is lightly tooled.

a. Inv. 1368. Found in the southwestern area of the Agora in May, 1934. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. Height of letters, 0.075 m. ($T = ca.$ 0.093 m.).

b. Inv. No. 2037. Found in the center of the Agora in April, 1938. Broken on all sides and back. Part of a second fascia is preserved below the inscribed fascia.

Height, 0.127 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.09 m. Height of letters, 0.075 m.

 --- auGVSTAM ---

The upright stroke of the letter **G** is characteristic of Roman lettering at Corinth during the first quarter of the first century after Christ; cf. Nos. **51, 52, 55, 69, 70**, etc.

313. Pl. 27. Inv. 1834. A fragment of an Ionic epistyle block, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Part of the smooth bottom side is preserved, and contains a weathering line which shows the position of the abacus that once supported it; the right end is also preserved and contains anathyrosis.

Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.39 m.; thickness, 0.21 m. Height of fasciae: top, greater than 0.095 m.; middle, 0.093 m.; bottom, 0.073 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.075 m.

----- Q · S · P · f · c ·

The inscription presumably ended on the next block to the right. The elongated tail of the letter **Q** is characteristic of Augustan lettering at Corinth.

314. Pl. 27. Inv. 726, 1235. Fifteen fragments, thirteen of them inscribed, of a revetment slab of white marble. Parts of all the original edges have been found, which show that the inscribed surface was enclosed within a moulded frame; there are, however, large gaps in the text, so that the original height and width of the slab cannot be ascertained. The thickness varies from 0.038 m. to 0.043 m., the back being roughly picked.

a. Inv. 1235 *i*, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1933. Part of the original top edge is preserved.

Height 0.123 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness (original), 0.038 m. Height of letters, not preserved.

b. An unnumbered fragment from the excavations of 1933. Part of the top moulding is preserved; the other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.124 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.031 m. Height of letters, not preserved.

c. Inv. 726, 1235 *c, d, e, f*, and *j*. No. 726 (= West, No. 5) was found in front of the Julian Basilica in May, 1915; the other adjoining fragments were found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1933. Part of the original left and bottom edges are preserved.

Height, 0.455 m.; width, 0.675 m.; thickness (original), 0.043 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.05 m.; line 3, 0.043 m.; line 4, 0.038 m.; line 5, 0.033 m.; line 6, 0.042 m.

d. Inv. 1235 *k*, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1934. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness (original), 0.038 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.042 m.; line 2, 0.05 m.

e. Inv. 1235 *a, b, l*, and *m*, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1933, and April, 1934. Parts of the original bottom edge and right margin are preserved.

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.37 m.; thickness (original), 0.041 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.038 m.; line 2, 0.033 m.; line 3, 0.042 m.

----- ÇR ----- !Ş -----
 HİÇ ----- R · A -----
 COLONIAE · LAVDİ · iuliae · cor|NTHİensi ·
 LAM · ET · STAT ----- GŊ -----
 5 eurycLIS · HERçVLANİ ----- · SIGN·
 MQVE · OŊnavit (?) --(?) ii · vir ·
 PROBAVIT
 probANTE PATRE

The traces of letters preserved in fragments *a* and *b* (line 1) are quite uncertain. At the beginning of lines 4–6 (fragment *c*) the missing space will allow a maximum of five letters to be restored in each line; because the letters of line 4 are slightly larger, it seems most likely that four letters are lost from the beginning of line 4, and five letters each from lines 5 and 6.

The lettering is unmistakably Augustan. The letter **C** is unusually broad, the central angle of the letters **V** and **M** is slightly tilted to the right, the flaring tail stroke of the letter **R** meets the upper loop at the lower right, as far away as possible from the left upright (the letter **B** shows a similar style), and the bottom of the loop of the

letter P stops short of the vertical hasta. Above all, the tail of the letter Q sweeps below the following letter, and the letter G consists simply of a C with a short upright stroke added at the lower right; these two characteristics alone are sufficient to assure an Augustan date (cf. Nos. 312, 313).

The matter of the date is unusually significant in this particular inscription, because, while not enough of the text is preserved to assure a convincing restoration (*[tute]lam et stat[uam]* in line 4 is little better than sheer guesswork, and *sign[um]* or *[in]sign[e]* at the end of line 5 are equally plausible), two definite facts emerge from it. The first is that the inscription referred to some kind of building activity (*probavit*, line 6) which may have been a gift to the city (cf. line 3); and, second, that this activity was associated with a certain Eurycles Herculanus, whose name, in spite of poor preservation on the stone, seems certain in line 5.

The latest and most complete studies of the Euryclids are to be found in K. M. T. Chrimes, *Ancient Sparta*, 1949, pp. 169–204 and G. W. Bowerstock, *J.R.S.*, LI, 1961, pp. 112–118; the family was a wealthy Spartan one that first rose to prominence in the last half of the first century B.C. and continued to be influential in many cities of the Peloponnese, particularly at Sparta and Corinth, until the middle of the second century after Christ.

We know from Pausanias' description of Corinth (II, 3, 5) that in his day the most famous of the many baths in the city was built by Eurycles of Sparta, but it is not clear from his account whether this was C. Julius Eurycles, the most famous member of the family, who was active in Corinthian affairs during the reign of Augustus, or one of his close relatives, or his descendant Eurycles Herculanus (or Herclanus), whose activities fall in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. The most recently expressed opinion is that the donor of the baths was the later Eurycles (E. Groag, *Pauly-Wissowa, R.E.*, s.v. Julius 221; cf. *A.J.A.*, XXX, 1926, p. 390, note 4), and the site of the baths has been tentatively assigned to the incompletely explored area north of the Peribolos of Apollo (cf. *Corinth*, I, i, pp. 135, 158; ii, p. 52).

While it is perfectly possible that the present text was associated with the construction or renovations of a Roman bath, there is no

certainty of it on the basis of the extant fragments. The restoration [*balneu]mqe* in line 6 must be ruled out both because it calls for too many letters and because the Latin language prefers *balneaque* or *balneasque*. Therefore, while it is still possible to assign the Baths of Eurycles to the Hadrianic period, it is not possible to identify the Eurycles Herculanus of our text with the Hadrianic Eurycles, for our text is Augustan. We should therefore identify him with the Gaius Julius Eurycles Herculanus whom Miss Chrimes (pp. 196–200, 204) has ingeniously deduced to have been born C. Julius Deximachos and to have been adopted by C. Julius Eurycles some time between 18 B.C. and 12 B.C. The phrase *probante patre* in the last line of the text thus means that the gift of Herculanus to Corinth had the approval (and, doubtless, the financial support) of his famous adoptive father.

315. Pl. 27. Inv. 1404 *p*, 1405. Five fragments, two of them adjoining, of a white marble Ionic frieze, all found in the southeastern area of the Agora in 1934 and 1935.

a. Inv. 1405 *a* and *b*. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.078 m.

b. Inv. 1405 *c*. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.073 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.022 m.

c. Inv. 1405 *d*. (Not illustrated.) Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.043 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.018 m.

d. Inv. 1404 *p*. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters throughout, *ca.* 0.08 m. (T = *ca.* 0.10 m.).

a --- augVSTAE · ET · ----

b ---- SIA -----

c ----- MV -----

d ----- ! -----

The text seems to have been similar to that of No. 316, but the letters are not the same height and are cut more broadly and deeply. Also the inscribed surface is not tooled. Fragment *b* may be read either SIA or, by turning the stone upside down, VTS.

316. Pls. 28, 63. Inv. 1404, 1406. Nineteen fragments, thirteen of them inscribed, of a white marble Ionic frieze, all found in the southeastern area of the Agora in 1934 and 1935.

a. Inv. 1404 *a, b, c,* and *d.* Six adjoining fragments, broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.68 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.

b. Inv. 1404 *e, f, h, j, k, l,* and *m.* Eleven adjoining fragments. Part of the smooth bottom side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.835 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.

c. Inv. 1404 *g.* Broken on all sides and back. Traces of burning.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.085 m.

d. Inv. 1406. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.

The height of the fasciae was as follows: upper, 0.088 m.; middle, 0.060 m.; lower, 0.048 m. All were lightly tooled. The inscription was cut throughout on the upper fascia (height of letters, 0.067 m.) except *b*, which was inscribed also on the middle fascia.

a ----- ARIVS · PYLADIS · ÇA -----

b ---- · Ç · HESYCHVS · AVGVSTA ----
SACR

c ----- ET · Ç -----

d ----- !Ç! -----

In fragment *b* SACR is probably to be taken as an abbreviation of the word *sacrum*, even though there was plenty of room on the stone for the last two letters. Apart from this word, the text seems to have consisted of a single line containing the names of the dedicators and the divinity to whom the dedication was made. The building from which the frieze comes has not been identified.

317. Pl. 28. Inv. 1404 *n.* A fragment of a white marble Ionic frieze, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1935. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.078 m. Height of letters, not preserved.

----- M · TVTELam -----

The fragment seems similar in nature to Nos. **314** and **316**, but a different profile of the crowning moulding shows that the piece belongs with neither of them.

318. Pl. 28. Inv. 1214, 1245, 1248, 1453, 1577, 1593, 1645, 1709, 1710, 2190. Thirteen fragments of a white marble Ionic frieze, all found in the southeastern area of the Agora and the South Stoa at various times during the excavations of 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936. Three fragments preserve part of the original top surface, which is roughly picked; four fragments preserve part of the original rear surface, which is smooth. None of the bottom surface is extant, nor has either end of the frieze been found. Along the upper front edge of the inscribed surface are bead and reel and egg and dart mouldings.

Original thickness of the frieze blocks: from inscribed surface to rear surface, 0.213 m.; including top projecting mouldings, 0.255 m. Height of letters on all fragments, 0.09 m. (T = 0.107 m.).

a. Inv. 1245, 1248. Three adjoining pieces.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.39 m.; thickness (original), 0.255 m.

b. Inv. 1577, 1593. Three adjoining pieces. The top side contains a large hole for a hook clamp.

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.76 m.; thickness (original), 0.255 m.

c. Inv. 1645. Two adjoining pieces.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.47 m.; thickness (original), 0.213 m.

d. Inv. 1214. (Not illustrated.)

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.

e. Inv. 1453.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

f. Inv. 1709.

Height, 0.118 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness (original), 0.255 m.

g. Inv. 1710. Two adjoining pieces.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.195 m.

h. Inv. 2190.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

a ----- ET · ÇÇOLO -----

b ----- ornaMENTAQVE · Ç ----

c ----- VNT · S · P · F · Ç

d ----- Q · F -----
 e ----- OOTQ -----
 f ----- ONIA -----
 g ----- TIQL -----
 h ----- EA -----

a -----
 ---- augVST ----

 b -----
 ---- VCAI ----

The complete text seems to have been a long single line engraved directly below the crowning moulding. The stone of fragments *a* and *f* is preserved in such a way that the pieces cannot be fitted together to read *et colonia*; indeed, no convincing restorations seem possible on the basis of the extant fragments. The text apparently ended on fragment *c*, but there is as yet no way to determine how far to the right the un-inscribed frieze continued, or from what building it has come.

319. Pl. 26. Inv. 1082, 1085. Two adjoining fragments of an Ionic frieze block of gray marble, found in the Asklepieion in March, 1932. Parts of the original top side and top moulding are preserved; the other sides and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is finely picked.

Height, 0.195 m.; width, 0.805 m.; thickness, 0.12 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.10 m.

---- augVST ----

The fragment does not seem to belong to any of the structures in the Asklepieion-Lerna complex.

320. Pl. 28. Inv. 1380, 2148. Three fragments of an Ionic frieze block of white marble. The frieze had a slightly convex and finely picked inscribed surface.

a. Inv. 2148. Found in South Stoa in September, 1937. A small portion of the original top side is preserved, but all edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.40 m.; thickness, 0.43 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.10 m.

b. Inv. 1380. Two adjoining fragments, found in the southwestern area of the Agora in June, 1934. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.386 m.; thickness, 0.055 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.10 m.

321. Pl. 28. Inv. 27, 46, 52, 56, 67, 70, 117, 556, 865, 869, 1841. Thirteen fragments of three slabs of white marble. Ten fragments have already been published by West (No. 124), and the data concerning them need not be repeated here. Two other fragments (Inv. 556a, 556b), published separately by West (p. 139), can be identified with West No. 124 because of the same provenience, same stone, same thickness, and same style of lettering.

The thirteenth fragment, Inv. 1841, was found in the South Basilica in April, 1936. It is broken on all sides and has the same roughly picked back as the other fragments.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.196 m.; thickness (original), 0.074 m. Height of letters, 0.058 m.

The fragments may be located vertically because of the varying letter heights of the different lines of the text.

The new fragments call for several changes in the text of West No. 124 (partly restored from West No. 125). In addition to this, West apparently overlooked the fact that the third line of his No. 125 clearly preserves part of a circular letter immediately preceding L · CLEOGENis; this letter must have been either O or Q (the top of the stroke is not flattened, as would be the case if the letter were D). The same letter is partly preserved also, though much more faintly, in the third line of No. 124, whose text should now be read as follows:

Q · CQrNelius · [.] · F · aEM ·
 SECVNDVS · et
 MAECia · q · F · VXOR · eius · [.] ·
 cornelius · secundus · mAeCIANVS ·
 F · Q · CORNelius
 SECVndVS · F · coRNelia · secunda · f ·
 eius · uxor · q · mAeCl · Q · L ·
 CLEOGENis
 MACELLVm -----
 cum ----- ET · Plscario -----
 5 INEA · LOC -----

“Quintus Cornelius Secundus, son of [---], of the tribe Aemilia, and his wife Maecia,

daughter of [Quintus], his son [--- Cornelius Secundus] Maecianus, his son Quintus Cornelius Secundus, his [daughter] Cornelia [Secunda, who is the wife of Quintus] Maecius Cleogenes the freedman of Quintus (Maecius), [built (?)] the meatmarket [---] along with [---] and a fishmarket [-----]."

The members of the family thus turn out to be Quintus Cornelius Secundus, his wife and two sons, and his daughter who married her maternal grandfather's freedman. The cognomen of the freedman, Cleogenes, shows that he was a Greek, and it is possible that the grandfather, Quintus Maecius, is the author of epigrams preserved in the Greek Anthology (cf. West, *loc. cit.*). The characteristic tail of the letter Q in the text shows that it dates from the reign of Augustus.

322. Pl. 28. Inv. 285, 410, 682, 727, 1929, 2119. Seven fragments of a thick revetment slab of white marble. The back of the slab was roughly picked.

a. Inv. 1929, 2119. Three adjoining fragments. Inv. 1929 was found north of the Bema in December, 1937, Inv. 2119 (two fragments, illustrated separately) was found south of the Bema in March, 1938. Parts of the original top edge and the back are preserved. A top margin of 0.135 m. and a bottom margin, originally greater than 0.145 m., are also preserved; these margins show that the original text contained not more than three complete lines. The inscribed surface is badly weathered.

Height, 0.62 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness (original), 0.15 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.105 m.; lines 2-3, 0.071 m. (T = 0.09 m.).

b. Inv. 285 (= West, No. 47). Found north of the Bema in May, 1901. Parts of the original right margin and right side are preserved, but other sides are broken, including the top side. A portion of the original roughly-picked back is also preserved.

Height, 0.46 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness (original), 0.15 m. Height of letters, 0.071 m. (T = 0.09 m.).

c. Inv. 682 (West, p. 140). Found in front of the Julian Basilica in June, 1915. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.062 m. Height of letters, greater than 0.06 m.

d. Inv. 410 (West, p. 138). Found in the north-west Stoa in May, 1907. Broken on all sides and back, but part of the left margin is preserved.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.236 m.; thickness, 0.072 m. Original height of letter, *ca.* 0.07 m.

e. Inv. 727 (= West, No. 52). Found in the Julian Basilica in July, 1915. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.068 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.071 m.; line 3, *ca.* 0.065 m. (T = *ca.* 0.084 m.).

a --- O[.]LE ---
 --- ROŞT ---
 --- E · OM ---
 vac

b -----
 ----- ŞTA ·
 ----- F · C ·

c -----
 ----- !N -----

d -----
 A -----

e -----
 ----- SA -----
 ----- MAI -----
 ----- TEŞT -----

The fragments show that the text consisted of four lines of letters whose shapes are characteristic of the first half of the first century after Christ; they were 0.105 m. high in line 1, 0.071 m. in lines 2 and 3, and *ca.* 0.065 m. in line 4. The top three lines were full length (a tiny portion of the last letter of line 1 is preserved on fragment *b*, above the letter T), but the fourth line (preserved only on fragment *e*) was shorter, for it did not extend far enough to the right to appear below the E · OM of fragment *a*.

The vertical positions of fragments *a*, *b*, and *e* are thus assured, but fragments *c* and *d*, which each partially preserve letters *ca.* 0.07 m. in height, may have come either from the second or the third line of the original text. Fragment *d* preserves the first letter of either line 2 or line 3, and fragment *b* preserves the right ends of the top three lines, for the right margin is preserved, and the vertical distance from the crossbar of

the letter T to the top edge is identical (0.25 m.) on both fragment *a* and fragment *b*. However, the horizontal relationships of the other three fragments is not certain, nor can the original width of the text be determined.

When all these data are observed, the text may be partially reconstructed as follows:

----- O[·]LE -----
 A[· ·]SA --- RQSTra · INcruSTA ·
 MARmoraquE · Omnia · s · p · F · C ·
 ex · TESTamento

Fragment *e* preserves only the left upright stroke of the letter that followed MA; this letter therefore can have been B, D, E, F, H, I, L, N, P, or R. If the fourth line has been correctly interpreted, there would be only one letter space to the left of MA; therefore it is probable that the letter A of fragment *d* was the initial letter of line 2.

I have also preferred to locate the letters IN of fragment *c* in the second line, but for a somewhat different reason. The podium of the Bema consisted of a central core faced with a marble revetment consisting of steps of blue marble, a base moulding, orthostates of white marble, and a crown moulding. The height of the orthostate slabs is nowhere preserved, but their original thickness is 0.15 m. (Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, p. 99) and their backs are roughly picked. It will have been noted that the thickness of the white marble slab which contained the present text is also 0.15 m., and that the back is roughly picked. In other words, the orthostates of the Bema are of exactly the same material as the stone of our inscription, the treatment of the backs of the slabs is alike in both cases, and the thickness of the slabs is identical. Consequently, little doubt can remain that the slab containing our text originally served as one of the revetting orthostates of the Bema, particularly since most of the fragments were found in the immediate vicinity of the podium.

The significance of the letters RQST in line 2 and the abbreviation F · C · in line 3 now becomes apparent. Clearly, the text referred to the construction of part or all of the Bema. Accordingly, I have assigned fragment *c* to line 2 in order to restore the text, on the analogy of No. 170 and several similar Corinthian building inscriptions, *rost[ra] in[cru]sta(vit) mar[mora]qu[e] o[mnia] s[ua] p[ecunia] f[acienda] c[uravit]*; "he revetted the Bema and paid personally the

expense of making all its marble." The abbreviation STA · at the end of line 2 is unusual, but probably arose from a desire to keep the line approximately the same length as lines 1 and 3.

It might be added also that the general sense of this restoration receives some architectural support. The original core of the podium of the Bema consisted of a mass of concrete and rubble faced on its four sides with large blocks of poros stone. These blocks have been cut with unusual skill and precision, in the greatest possible contrast with the careless and hasty construction of the mass they enclose. If these poros blocks had been concealed from view by a marble revetment, it is difficult to understand why they should have been shaped and fitted so carefully. On the other hand, their excellent workmanship is easily explained if the Bema was originally constructed with a poros façade (poros stone was the most common building material in the earliest years of the Roman colony) and the marble revetments were added later. The later addition of marble revetments would also help explain why some of the poros stone was later trimmed off (cf. *Corinth*, I, iii, p. 92).

Thus the above restoration seems to be supported by all the facts known at the present time, and to run contrary to none. Whether or not it will eventually be proven correct in every detail, I believe it may be stated with some confidence that we now have satisfactory epigraphical evidence to support the following statements: (1) the large rectangular structure in the center of the Roman Forum (Agora) at Corinth was indeed the Bema, (2) this structure was known officially as the Rostra, and (3) its marble revetments date from the first half of the first century after Christ, probably from the second quarter of the century.

323. Pl. 29. Inv. 2245. A fragment of a white marble Ionic epistyle-frieze block, found in the southeast building in December, 1946. Part of the original top surface is preserved and is lightly picked; the right end has anathyrosis. The left end, bottom and back are broken. The lettering is cut on the lightly picked frieze band, below which parts of the top and middle fasciae are preserved.

Height, 0.415 m.; width, 0.84 m.; thickness, 0.395 m. Height of letters, 0.10 m.

O. Broneer in S. Weinberg, *Corinth*, I, v, p. 27, pl. 17, 1.

----- NIA *vac.*

The fragment comes from the right end of the epistyle-frieze of the Southeast Building. Three other parts of the inscription were discovered in earlier campaigns, one in the year 1896, the other two in 1915, and are published by West (No. 122). All parts of the text are illustrated on Plate 29, but the blocks are not set in their proper order.

Following the letters NIA, the new piece has an unscribed surface of 0.31 m., and from the anathyrosis at the right end it may be assumed that there was at least one unscribed epistyle-frieze block to the right, which adjoined the new piece. The combined length of all the inscribed pieces of the epistyle is 3.15 m., which the foundations of the building show to be less than one-fourth of the total length. The recent recovery of an unscribed block 0.82 m. in length from the left end of the original façade confirms the fact that not all of the frieze was inscribed.

In any case, West's text now needs modification, for the new fragment is clearly from the end of the text. Broneer has suggested (*Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 237; *Corinth*, I, v, pp. 27–28) that the Southeast Building was probably the Tabularium; if this is correct, West's restoration should be modified to read [*Cn. Babbius Philinus, ii v]ir, pont[ifex, tabularium] et porticum coloni[ae (?) ----- (?) colonia]. The lettering appears to date from the second quarter of the first century after Christ.*

324. Pl. 30. Inv. 426, 1223, 1376, 1458, 1706, 1707, 1778, 1801, 1982, 2021, 2038, 2165, 2459. Twenty-one fragments of several slabs of blue marble streaked irregularly with white. The tops of the slabs are smooth, or (in a few cases) lightly tooled; the undersides are smooth for a distance of 0.50 m. from the inscribed vertical face, and rough beyond that. In the tops are a series of holes, 0.34 m. apart and 0.23 m. from the front edge, for metal uprights that seem to have been part of a metal railing; in a few holes some of the metal still remains in place. It appears most probable that the slabs were used either as floor slabs for a raised platform, or else as slabs for roofing, for a weathering line on the bottom surface shows that they once projected like eaves 0.50 m. out from the wall by which they were supported. One fragment (unscribed) is preserved with two smoothed adjoining sides, and

evidently comes from a corner; on the top of this slab the railing was 0.23 m. from the front edge and 0.12 m. from the side edge. All the slabs have the same height (vertical thickness), viz., 0.223 m.; the one block whose original thickness (horizontal depth) is preserved measures 1.177 m. No original width is preserved. Of the twenty-one fragments, only eighteen are inscribed, all of them on the vertical front sides. The fragments fit together to form eight groups.

a. Inv. 1223, 1376, 1458, 1706, 1081f. Inv. 1223 was found in the southwest area of the Agora in May, 1933; Inv. 1376 (= 1458) in the southwest area of the Agora in May, 1934; Inv. 1706 south of the Bema in March, 1936; Inv. 1081f north of the Bema in March, 1938. The original top and bottom edges are partly preserved, but the sides and back are broken.

Height (original), 0.223 m.; width, 1.427 m.; thickness (horizontal depth), 0.90 m. Height of letters, 0.097 m.

b. Inv. 1707, 1778, 1801 g, 2165. Inv. 1707 and 1778 were found in the South Stoa in March and October, 1936; Inv. 1801 g was found north of the Bema in March, 1938. Inv. 2165 was found in storeroom XXXI of the South Stoa in November, 1938. Parts of the original top and bottom edges are preserved. Part of the left end is preserved and has anathyrosis. The back is broken. The right end of the inscribed face has a slight outward curve.

Height (original), 0.223 m.; width, 1.90 m.; thickness, 0.59 m. Height of letters, 0.097 m. (*l* = 0.11 m.).

c. Inv. 426 (West, p. 132). Found in the northwestern area of the Agora in June, 1915. The original top and bottom are preserved, and also part of the original left side, which has anathyrosis.

Height (original), 0.223 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.142 m. Height of letters, 0.097 m.

d. Inv. 1982, found in the northwest area of the Agora in May, 1938. The top edge is the only original edge preserved.

Height, 0.169 m.; width, 0.245 m.; thickness, 0.164 m. Height of letters, not preserved.

e. Inv. 1801 b, 2038. Inv. No. 1801 b was found north of the Bema in March, 1938; Inv. No. 2038 in the south central area of the Agora in April, 1938. Part of the original top edge is

preserved, and also part of the right side, which has anathyrosis.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.216 m.; thickness, 0.117 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.10 m.

f. Inv. 1801e, 2459. Inv. 1801e was found north of the Bema in March, 1938; Inv. 2459 was found in the South Stoa in May, 1950. Parts of the original top, bottom, and back surfaces are preserved. In the top is a roughly picked drainage channel that is evidently much later than the other cuttings on the block.

Height (original), 0.223 m.; width, 0.89 m.; thickness (original), 1.77 m. Height of letters, 0.097 m.

g. Inv. 1801c. Found north of the Bema in March, 1938. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.203 m.; thickness, 0.155 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.10 m.

h. Inv. No. 2021. (Not illustrated). Found north of the Bema in March, 1938. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.052 m. Letter height not preserved.

R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, pp. 118–119, pl. 57, 2.

a · CN · PVBLI*lius* ---
b --- puB*L*ILIVS · TYRANNV*ς* ---
c RE ---
d --- !AS ---
e --- cN · F ·
f --- coLONIAE ·
g --- AT ---
h --- P ---

The letters RE of fragment *c* evidently are not the first two letters of the text, but happen to be the first two letters of one of the central blocks. Similarly, fragment *e* comes from the right end of its individual block. In fragment *d* the first letter was H, I, M, or N, as was also the first letter of fragment *e*.

Not enough survives to permit a convincing restoration of the single line of text, nor are remains of the metal uprights of any assistance in determining the relative positions of the fragments. Possibly fragments *a* and *e* should be combined to read *Cn. Publil[ius] C[n. f.]*; if so, this would recover the complete text of one of the blocks, possibly the fourth. It would also invalidate Scranton's tentative suggestion (p. 119) that fragments *a* and *c* be combined to read

Cn. Publil[ius] Re[gulus], for the position of the punctuation mark in fragment *e* is not spaced so as to fall midway between the F · of fragment *e* and the R of fragment *c*.

Both the architectural use of the blocks and the structure to which they belonged remain uncertain (cf. Scranton, *loc. cit.*); the style of lettering suggests a date very close to the middle of the first century after Christ.

325. Pl. 28. Inv. 1686, 1801 *a* and *d*. Three adjoining fragments of blue marble. Inv. 1686 was found in the South Stoa in March, 1936; Inv. 1801 *a* in the South Stoa in October, 1936; Inv. 1801 *d* in September, 1938. The original top, bottom, and left sides are partially preserved; the left side has anathyrosis.

Height (original), 0.223 m.; width, 0.585 m.; thickness, 0.49 m. Height of letters, 0.11 m.

--- AL ---

There seems little doubt that these fragments come from a slab that was used in the same structure as the slabs of No. 324. The vertical thickness and the style of lettering are identical. I have preferred to list No. 325 separately, however, for three reasons. The marble of No. 325 is a much darker blue than that of the slabs of No. 324, and has no white streaks; the letter heights are not the same (0.11 m. as against 0.097 m.); and, while the top of No. 325 contains a railing-hole of the same kind as those of No. 324, it is set slightly farther back from the inscribed surface (0.026 m. as against 0.023 m.). It seems possible, therefore, that while No. 324 and No. 325 both come from the same structure, they come from different inscriptions, perhaps inscribed on different sides of the building.

326. (Not illustrated). Inv. 2177. A fragment of a block of poros, built into one of the side walls of the *frigidarium* in the South Stoa (cf. Broneer, *Corinth* I, iv, p. 151). First noted in September, 1939. The fragment is broken on all sides; its position in the wall makes it impossible to examine the back surface or to photograph it without tearing the wall apart.

Visible height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.55 m.; thickness not obtainable. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.14 m.

 ---- ON! ----
 -- s·p·F·Ç ----

The wall into which the broken block is built does not seem to be earlier than the third century, and it is readily apparent that the fragment has been taken from its original location and has been re-used. The letters are cut broad and deep, and appear to have been intended for metal inserts; they probably date from the first century after Christ.

327. Pl. 30. Inv. 579, 581, 587, 588, 626, 636, 669, 690, 1200, 1202, 2058, 2225. Twenty-one fragments of a thin revetment slab of a micaceous white marble streaked with green. All the fragments were found in the eastern end of the Agora, seven in the Southeast Building. The back of the slab is smooth, and the thickness varies from 0.013 to 0.015 m. The fragments join to form ten groups.

a. Inv. 581, 690, 2225*c.* Found in November, 1914, July, 1915, and January, 1947. Part of the original smooth top side is preserved.

Height, 0.172 m.; width, 0.313 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.081 m. Interlinear space (lines 1–2), 0.035 m. Height of top margin, 0.048 m.

b. Inv. 579, 2225 *a, b.* Found in November, 1914, and January, 1957. Part of the original smooth top side is preserved.

Height, 0.132 m.; width, 0.354 m. Height of letters, 0.081 m. Height of top margin, 0.048 m.

c. Inv. 587, 588, 626 (West, p. 135). Found in November, 1914, and April, 1915. Part of the original smooth top side is preserved.

Height, 0.197 m.; width, 0.136 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.081 m. (T = 0.098 m.). Interlinear space: lines 1–2, 0.035 m.

d. Inv. 2225 *g.* Found in January, 1947. Broken on all sides. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.052 m.; width, 0.093 m. Height of letters not preserved. Interlinear space: lines 1–2, 0.035 m.

e. Inv. 669. Found in June, 1915. Broken on all sides. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.086 m.; width, 0.075 m. Height of letters not preserved. Interlinear space: lines 1–2, 0.035 m.

f. Inv. 2225 *d, e.* Found in January, 1947. Part of the left side is preserved, and contains a small shallow pin-hole.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.161 m. Height of letters, 0.068 m.

g. Inv. 1200, 1202. Four adjoining fragments, found in May, 1933, and March and April, 1937. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.207 m. Interlinear space: lines 1–2, 0.08 m.

h. Inv. 2225*f.* Found in February, 1947. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.127 m.; width, 0.177 m. Height of letters, 0.064 m.

i. Inv. 2058. Found in March, 1937, Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.073 m.; width, 0.107 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.065 m.

j. Inv. 636 (West, p. 135). Part of the original right edge is preserved.

Height, 0.157 m.; width, 0.129 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.063 m. (T = 0.072 m.; A = 0.035 m.).

O. Broneer, *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 237, pl. LIV, 3; *Corinth*, I, iv, pp. 27–28, pl. 17, 2.

a --- BABBIV ---
----- E -----

b --- CN · F · AEM ---

c --- TA| ---
--- VÇ ---

d -----
--- S ---
--- |V ---

e -----
--- |Ç ---
--- VŞ ---

f -----
OB -----

g -----
--- AE ---
--- !! · VIr ---

h -----
--- O · AN ---

i -----
--- O · PR ---

j -----
 --- !PTA

The relative vertical positions of the fragments can be established by the varying heights of letters and interlinear spaces; the top line is partially preserved in fragments *a-e*, fragments *a* and *c-g* contain letters from the second line, and fragments *g-i* preserve letters from the third. The fragments also establish the following data concerning the original slab; height of letters: line 1, 0.081 m.; line 2, 0.068 m.; line 3, 0.064 m. Top margin, 0.048 m. Interlinear spaces lines 1-2, 0.035 m.; lines 2-3, 0.08 m. From the necessary restorations in line 1, the original width of the slab is shown to be *ca.* 1.30 m.

The text of the slab, as far as restoration is possible, is as follows:

cn · BABBIVŞ · CN · F · AEM · İTA!Çus ·
 OB – AE – ENV – – – – – aGVŞt – –
 – – – !I · Vİris – – O · AN – – O · PRAescr!PTA ·

The horizontal relationships of fragments *g*, *h*, and *i*, and therefore all the readings of lines 2-3, are conjectural, but the first line of the text seems assured.

There were three distinct periods in the construction of the Southeast Building. We already know that Cn. Babbus Philinus was associated with the construction of the portico, probably during the reign of Tiberius (cf. No. 323; Broneer, *loc. cit.*); in this text, which dates near the middle of the same century, we recognize that Cn. Babbus Italicus, who was probably the son of Philinus, also contributed to its construction in either the second or the third building period. Whether this building was or was not the Tabularium depends to a large extent upon the interpretation of the letters at the end of line 3. I have suggested *pr[aescr]ipta* for Broneer's [*scr*]ipta, but without the recovery of more fragments of the slab neither reading can bear much weight, although (as Broneer points out) it is difficult to think of any other appropriate restoration.

328. Pl. 28. Inv. 1615. A fragment of an epistyle block of white marble found in front of the West Shops in April, 1935. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.20 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.08 m.

--- X!ID ---

Possibly [*Imp.*] XII, *p(ater)* [*p(atriae)*? or [*Imp.* X]XII? Only five Roman emperors received as many as twelve imperial acclamations: Augustus (20), Claudius (27), Vespasian (20), Domitian (22), and Septimius Severus (13).

329. Pl. 28. Inv. 2207. A fragment of a gray marble Ionic frieze, found in a Byzantine wall north of the Peribolos of Apollo during the excavations of 1929-1930. The original top and left sides are partially preserved, the latter having anathyrosis. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.83 m.; thickness, *ca.* 0.41 m. Height of letters not preserved, but originally *ca.* 0.115 m.

PH -----

The size and the spacing of the letters show that the fragment belongs to the epistyle-frieze of the Peribolos of Apollo. For the other fragments of this structure, see R. Stillwell, *Corinth*, I, ii, pp. 42-47 (cf. West, No. 123). The text still defies restoration.

330. Pl. 28. Inv. 1392. A fragment of a white marble block, possibly part of an epistyle, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in August, 1934. Part of the top side is preserved and is roughly picked; part of the right side is preserved and has anathyrosis. Above the lettering was a top projecting moulding that has almost entirely broken off. The inscribed surface is lightly picked.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.372 m.; thickness, 0.165 m. Height of letters, 0.107 m.

--- AS · XIII ---

The diagonal stroke of A at the left edge of the fragment is certain.

331. Pl. 30. Inv. 1459. A small fragment of a white marble Ionic frieze block, found in the South Basilica in June, 1934. Part of the original top edge is preserved, but all other edges are broken.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. Height of letters, 0.095 m.

--- VS · RO ---

332. Pl. 30. Inv. 1344, 1664. Two fragments of an Ionic epistyle of white marble, found in the

southeastern area of the Agora in March, 1934, and March, 1935. The fragments are associated because of identical mouldings and lettering. The inscribed surface is picked with a toothed chisel.

a. Inv. 1344. Part of the original top side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.37 m.; thickness, 0.30 m. Height of letters not preserved.

b. Inv. 1664. Part of the original top side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.495 m. Height of letters, 0.10 m.

a --- R|S · L ---
b --- S · |L ---

333. Pl. 29. Inv. 1055, 1056. Two adjoining blocks of the white marble epistyle of Temple E, found east of the temple in June, 1931. The inscription was cut in the top fascia; the letters were bronze and are now lost, but the cuttings for the letters and the pin holes remain.

Height (original), 0.60 m.; width, 4.88 m.; thickness (original), 0.975 m. Height of letters, 0.22 m.

S. E. Freeman, *Corinth*, I, ii, pp. 168, 189, 191–192, 230–231; figs. 107, 133–135.

quidam · eT · LIBERI · EIVS · S · P · f · c ·

“[---] and his children [had this structure erected] at their own expense.”

The first block, of which both ends are preserved, reads T · L · IBERI · E; the second, whose left end is original, reads IVS · S · P · . There is little doubt that the two blocks were adjoining, for when they are put together the distance between E of the left block and I of the right is exactly the same as the distances between the other letters of the text.

The cuttings for the bronze letters are very clumsy. In several places, they break into the bead above and below the fascia. In the fifth letter space a cutting, complete with pin holes, was made for the letter V, but after it was completed, it was necessary to make a new cutting for the correct letter, E. When the bronze E was finally set in place, it must have been necessary to fill the pin hole at the upper left of the V cutting with plaster or a marble plug or some

similar device. Consequently, it is very probable that the punctuation mark between L and I was cut by error, as Miss Freeman suggests, and later had to be erased in similar fashion.

The original epistyle consisted of five blocks, and the original inscription contained approximately forty letters, of which about twenty-four are missing to the left. If the father's name was given in full, with patronymic and tribe, as would seem probable, it is unlikely that the text contained the name of the divinity to whom the temple was dedicated. The marble temple, and consequently its inscription also, is dated on the basis of architectural considerations to the reign of Domitian (Freeman, *op. cit.*, pp. 183, 233).

334. Pl. 30. Inv. 1063. A Doric epistyle-frieze block of poros stone, found at the east end of the stage of the Odeion in May, 1927. Much of the frieze as well as the left end of the block was cut away in a period of re-use, and later the block was badly crushed and broken by the fall of a marble epistyle. All surfaces are very badly weathered, and some smaller fragments of the block are now almost completely disintegrated.

Height (original), 0.775 m.; width, 2.26 m.; thickness, 0.505 m. Height of letters, 0.147 m.

O. Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXII, 1928, pp. 459–460; *Corinth*, X, pp. 65, 83.

--- S · I · F

The block apparently belonged to the original *scæna frons* of the Odeion, and therefore its date is not far from the end of the first century after Christ. The text probably is to be understood as *s(uis) i(mpensis) f(ecit)*; “he built (this) at his own expense.”

335. Pls. 30, 64. Inv. 1407, 1591, 1592. Three fragments, two of them adjoining, of a white marble Ionic epistyle.

a. Inv. 1591. Found in the southeastern area of the Agora in April, 1935. Broken on all sides and back. Parts of the mouldings are preserved, which are identical with the mouldings of b.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.115 m. Height of letters not preserved.

b. Inv. 1407, 1592. Found beside the South Basilica in April, 1934, and May, 1935. The top and right end are original, but the back, bottom, and left end are broken. Above the inscription, which is cut in the top fascia, are bead and reel

refer to the Peribolos of Apollo but the mention of exedrae (in the plural) suggests strongly the three exedrae of the court of the Sixth Roman Period of Peirene (*Corinth*, I, vi, pp. 93–103) and it is hard to think of another Roman building of the latter half of the second century in Corinth to which they can refer. It is, therefore, highly likely that this inscription records the monumental rebuilding of the fountain façade and the court of Peirene associated by B. H. Hill with Herodes Atticus. The present text strongly supports Mr. Hill's date for this rebuilding, but not the hypothesis that Herodes was the donor (*Corinth*, I, vi, p. 103). Cf. No. 170 for the record of a revetment of Peirene, dated *ca.* 125 and probably recording the revetment of the Fifth Roman Period.

338. Pl. 31. Inv. 2002. A fragment of a white marble Ionic epistyle block, found in the south wing of St. John's church in June, 1938. Part of the smooth bottom side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.49 m.; thickness, 0.335 m. Heights of fasciae: top, not preserved; middle, 0.097 m.; bottom, 0.067 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.062 m.; line 2, 0.054 m.

--- ΑΜΟ ---
--- F · P! ---

339. Pl. 31. Inv. 2315. A fragment of a gray marble slab whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. The inscribed face of the slab has been cut to represent an Ionic epistyle with three fasciae, with the central fascia containing lettering. Part of the original smooth bottom side is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.143 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness (original), at the middle fascia, 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.052 m.

--- incrVSTAVit (?) ---

340. Pl. 31. Inv. 1000. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Peribolos of Apollo in May, 1930. Part of the original smooth back is preserved, but all sides are broken.

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

----- RIET! -----
----- M · MARMoribus -
-- incrustavIT · vac.

All the letters of the first line are very uncertain; possibly we should read [*pa*]riete[s].

341. Pl. 31. Inv. 1336. A fragment of an Ionic frieze block of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in October, 1934. The top side is partly preserved; the other sides and the back are broken. Above the text are egg and dart and bead and reel mouldings.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.45 m.; thickness, 0.235 m. Height of letters not preserved.

--- VΛAV ---

342. Pl. 31. Inv. 2191. A fragment of an Ionic epistyle block of poros stone, found in the wall of St. Paul's Church in New Corinth in July, 1935. Part of the smooth bottom side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken. The stone once had a row of dentils above the top fascia, but these have all been broken off. Much of the original stucco remains in the fasciae, and also some of the original reddish brown paint.

Height, 0.365 m.; width, 0.46 m.; thickness, 0.195 m. Heights of the fasciae: upper, 0.12 m.; middle, 0.093 m.; lower, 0.07 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.08 m.; line 2, 0.07 m.

--- ÇI · SVAE · ET · ---
[- φα]μιλίαi συν[- -]

343. Pl. 31. Inv. 844, 1001. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble grille. Inv. 844 (= Meritt, No. 124) was found in Peirene in April, 1927; Inv. 1001 was found in the Peribolos of Apollo in June, 1930. Parts of the original top, right, and back sides are preserved.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.033 m.

--- ταγμα.

The fragments come from the upper right hand corner of the marble grille that was associated with the fountain of Peirene (cf. Meritt, Nos. 121–124). A re-examination of two other fragments of the same grille (Inv. 831 and 534: cf. Meritt, No. 121) not only reveals that they do not join, but the grille pattern shows that the pieces were separated by an interval of *ca.* 0.50 m. Thus the preserved text now reads και ἐφ' ὕδα [των(?) -----] Πιρήν[ην(?) ---]ων[-----] του[-----]ταγμα, with the precise location of the three central pieces completely uncertain.

344. Pl. 31. Inv. 1273. A block of poros stone, found in the colonnade west of the South Stoa in June, 1933. It has been re-used as a foundation block, and has been left *in situ*. All original surfaces are partly preserved; both ends have anathyrosis.

Height (original), 0.29 m.; width (original), 0.75 m.; thickness (original), 0.44 m. Height of letters, greater than 0.24 m. (O, C = 0.175 m.).

SIꞒOCV ---

An unused space to the left of the first letter seems to be the left margin; the text continued to the right on one or more adjoining blocks. The shapes of the letters O and C, the irregular

letter heights, and the clumsy technique of engraving suggest that the inscription dates from the late third century.

The fragment has successfully defied all attempts to interpret the text. No word in the Latin language begins with the letters SILOCV, and *Si locu*[- -] is unsatisfactory because of the absence of a punctuation mark. But we are little better off if we ascribe the erasure of the bottom portion of the letter L to the engraver, because the lack of a punctuation mark also militates against *SiꞒ ocu*[- -], *SiꞒo cu*[- -], etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

(345-373)

345. Pl. 29. Inv. 989. A fragment of white marble found beside the Lechaion Road in December, 1929. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.08 m. Height of letters, 0.008 m.

 --- M · INSTEꞒum · tectum (?) -----
 ----- CORINꞒhuM · C · MIꞒNucium (?) ---
 --- M · ET · Q · CORNELIVM · -----
 --- pꞒOꞒARVNT · XX · -----

The inscription preserves parts of the names of five men. Possibly M. Insteius is to be identified with M. Insteius Tectus, one of the earliest duoviri of the colony (cf. No. 149).

346. Pl. 31. Inv. 2337, 2351, 2352, 2356, 2357, 2359, 2396. Eight fragments, four of them adjoining, of two or more adjacent revetment slabs, all found in the Theater during excavations of 1928 and 1929.

The fragments are associated because of their identical marble and lettering.

a. Inv. 2337, 2351. Two adjoining fragments, each from a separate but adjoining slab. Part of the original top edge and margin is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.44 m.; width, 0.435 m.; thickness, 0.081 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.12 m.; line 2, 0.091 m.

b. Inv. 2352. Part of an original right side is preserved, and has anathyrosis. The other sides are broken. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.222 m.; thickness (original), 0.08 m. Height of letters, 0.091 m.

c. Inv. 2356. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.208 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.073 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.091 m.

d. Inv. 2357. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.128 m.; width, 0.185 m.; thickness (original), 0.09 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.09 m.

e. Inv. 2359. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.157 m.; width, 0.193 m.; thickness, 0.061 m. Height of letters, 0.091 m.

f. Inv. 2396. Two adjoining fragments, broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.186 m.; width, 0.348 m.; thickness (original), 0.089 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.12 m.

a --- ꝒIBVS · A ---
 -- NISANA -----
 --- NI -----

b -----
 ----- O -----
 -- S · AꝒ -----

c -----
 --- CI ---
 --- VS ---

d -----
 ---- C| ----
 ---- ! ----

e -----
 ---- GN| ----
 ---- !VŞ ----

f -----
 ---- VŞ · AV ----

The fragments show the top line of the text contained letters 0.12 m. in height, and that the letters in the second and third lines were 0.091 m. in height. Fragment *b* shows that the letters in the bottom line were also 0.091 m. high, but there seems no way of deciding whether the inscription consisted of three lines only, or whether there were four lines or more. Nor can the horizontal relationships of the fragments be ascertained. If it is assumed that the text consisted of three lines only, the extant letters may be placed as follows:

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>
— TIBVS · A —	— O —	-----	-----	-----	VŞ · AV
— NISANA —	— S · AÇ —	— C —	— C —	— GN —	-----
— NI —	-----	— VS —	— ! —	— !VŞ —	-----

The shapes of the letters B, G, and S suggest that the text dates from the first half of the first century after Christ.

- 347.** Pl. 31. Inv. 1829. A fragment of gray marble, found in the South Stoa in November, 1936. Part of the original top edge is preserved, and the top side has anathyrosis. The back is broken. The inscribed surface is finely picked.

Height, 0.124 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.098 m. Height of letters, 0.046 m.

---- VIBVLLıo (?) ----
 ---- RO · N ----

- 348.** Pl. 31. Inv. 1477. A fragment of a slab of coarse-grained white marble, brought to the Museum by a villager in December, 1933. Broken on all sides. The back seems original, but is much worn and is marked by various scratches which show that the piece has been re-used as a gaming board.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness (original), 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.038 m.

 ---- BVS · L · VIBullius (?) ----
 ---- viBVLLıVS · PH| ----

- 349.** Pl. 32. Inv. 805, 1176, 1373. Three adjoining fragments of gray marble, all found in the western end of the Agora. Inv. 805 (= West, No. 109) was found in June, 1925; Inv. 1176 in May, 1933, and Inv. 1373 in October, 1934. Broken on all sides and back. The inscribed surface is picked with a toothed chisel.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.055 m. Height of letters, 0.032 m.

 -- PROSE| ----
 tRIBVL · TRIBVŞ
 HOSTILIAE

The two new pieces confirm West's restoration of lines 2–3; in line 1 *pro sen[atu]* is less certain because of the absence of a punctuation mark.

- 350.** Pl. 32. Inv. 1703, 1800. Two adjoining fragments of a grayish marble block, found in the South Basilica in March and October, 1936. Parts of the original right and bottom edges are preserved; the other edges and the back broken.

Height, 0.275 m.; width, 0.288 m.; thickness, 0.18 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.027 m.

 ---- FLA · OIVMPVs
 ---- T vac.
 vac.

Line 1: *Fla(vius)?*

- 351.** Pl. 31. Inv. 1131, 1294, 1299, 1309. Four fragments of a slab of coarse-grained white marble, all found in trial trenches south of Oakley House in November, 1932, and November, 1933. All fragments preserve part of the original smooth back; the thickness of the slab was 0.03 m.

a. Inv. 1299. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other edges are broken.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.165 m. Height of letters, 0.07 m. Interlinear space, 0.042 m.

b. Inv. 1131, 1294. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.162 m.; width, 0.27 m. Height of letters, 0.06 m. Interlinear space, 0.042 m.

c. Inv. 1309. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.115 m. Height of letters, not preserved.

a DIVI -----
 Ç -----

b -----
 ----- VS · ALEXI^Ades -----
 ----- TR! -----

c -----
 ----- RIP! -----

For the cognomen Alexiades, cf. West, Nos. 65, 66.

352. Pl. 32. Inv. 878, 887, 888, 889, 2462. Parts of four statue bases, found in late Byzantine walls on the east side of the Lechaion Road in May, 1927. The four bases are of gray Acrocorinthian limestone; their roughly picked sides consist of lumpy cobbled surfaces, evidently intended to represent rocky hillsides.

B. D. Meritt, *A.J.A.*, XXXI, 1927, p. 452.

a. Inv. 878. Four adjoining pieces. All sides are partially preserved except the left, which has been cut away. The top has one large and one small rectangular dowel hole, and a roughly oval cutting to receive a marble statue.

Height (original), 0.685 m.; width, 0.81 m.; thickness (original), 1.43 m. Height of letters, 0.032 m.

b. Inv. 887, 889. Four adjoining pieces. All sides are preserved except the back, which is broken off. The top is smooth, and contains a large square dowel hole with pour channel, and also a large rectangular dowel hole. Apparently this base consisted of two blocks, of which only the bottom has survived.

Height (original), 0.46 m.; width (original), 1.25 m.; thickness, 1.12 m. Height of letters, 0.022 m.

c. Inv. 888. Two adjoining pieces. The bottom and back are broken but the top and both sides are partially preserved, the top being smooth and containing a large square dowel hole with pour channel. This base also seems to have consisted of two blocks of which we have only part of the bottom.

Height, 0.43 m.; width (original), 1.135 m.; thickness, 0.89 m. Height of letters, 0.025 m.

d. Inv. 2462. One large fragment. The top is smooth and contains a large square dowel hole; the original bottom and rear surfaces are also partly preserved. The block has been hollowed out from the left side for re-use as a water trough.

Height (original), 0.80 m.; width, 0.86 m.; thickness (original), 1.47 m. Height of letters, 0.023 m.

a. At the lower left front corner:

CAPTIO^LINVS
 M^ON^S

At the upper left corner of the rear surface (the reader's upper right):

CAPITOLINVS
 M^ON^S

b. At the lower left:

ESQVILINVS
 M^ON^S

At the right center:

AVENTINVS
 M^ON^S

c. In the center:

COLLIS
 VIMINALIS

d. At the upper left:

PALATINVS
 M^ON^S

The texts evidently belong to a series of statue bases that were set up to represent the seven hills of Rome, of which five names have been recovered. The lettering seems to belong to the closing years of the first century after Christ, and may be contemporary with the pavement of the Lechaion Road. Two large fragments and one small piece of similar cobbled bases have been found in front of the West Shops; they probably are parts of bases that contained the names of the two remaining hills, but they do not happen to preserve any text.

353. (Not illustrated). Inv. 1536. A wall block from the South Stoa, found in the cryptoporticus of the South Basilica in April, 1936. The block has a cutting for a door jamb, and traces of Greek stucco; over the stucco is a coat of Roman plaster in which is scratched a graffito text.

Height of letters, 0.06–0.035 m.

O. Broneer, *Corinth*, I, iv, p. 101, pl. 25, 2; cf. Ἀρχ. Ἐφ., 1937, pp. 132f.; L. Robert, *R.E.G.*, LIII, 1940, p. 210.

Λούκιος
Κάυ[ι]ος?

The third letter of line 2 may have been either M or N, and either one or two letters are missing before the final *ος*. Since Canius is a well-established *nomen*, the above reading seems most probable; less likely is Καυ[αῖ]ος (for the city of Canae in Aeolis, cf. W. Leaf, *B.S.A.*, XXII, 1916–1918, pp. 37ff.). There is also the possibility that the text is derogatory; e.g., κάυ[αβ]ος (“Lucius is skinny”), κάυ[π]ος (“Lucius is a monster”), etc.

354. Pl. 29. Inv. 1058. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a field in the area of the Asklepieion in April, 1931. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.078 m.; width, 0.064 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.026 m.

----- praeF · ALAe -----
----- OCTONius -----

For the *nomen* Octonius, cf. Dessau, No. 7075.

355. Pl. 31. Inv. 2267. A fragment of a revetment slab of blue marble streaked with white, found in a field near the Isthmian gate in August, 1947. Part of the top side is preserved; it has anathyrosis and a cutting for a hook clamp. The other sides are broken. The back is lightly picked, and contains a short shallow groove resembling a pry-hole.

Height, 0.297 m.; width, 0.282 m.; thickness (original), 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.125 m.

--- col · laud · iVL · CQrinth ---

356. Pl. 31. Inv. 797, 882, 954. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab. Inv. 797 (= 882) was found behind the Roman shops west of the Lechaion Road in June, 1926; Inv. 954 was found north of the Peribolos of Apollo and east of the Lechaion Road in April, 1929. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.55 m.; thickness (original), 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.075 m.

--- ΔΙΟΝΙΣ · F · ΑΕΜ ---

[-----] *Dionis f(ilio) Aem(ilia tribu)* [-----].

West (p. 88) in his list of Corinthians of the tribe Aemilia has added the cognomen Primus, which seems to have been copied erroneously from the preceding name in his list; no cognomen is preserved on the stone.

357. Pl. 32. Inv. 2120. A fragment of a white marble block, found in a late wall in the central area of the Agora between the Central Shops and the South Stoa, in March, 1938. Parts of the original right side and bottom margin are preserved, but all edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.442 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.166 m. Height of letters: lines 1–3, 0.039 m.; line 4, 0.03 m.

----- achAICVs
----- SATVRNus
----- IVS·PVDENs
AMICI vac.
vac.

The fragment appears to come from a statue base dedicated to some unknown person by three friends whose cognomina were Achaicus, Saturnus, and Pudens.

358. Pl. 31. Inv. 2321. A fragment of a white marble slab, whose date and place of finding are not recorded. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.122 m.; width, 0.156 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.041 m.

----- ET · L · NVMERius -----
--- (?) provinciAΕ ACHAIAΕ -----

359. Pl. 31. Inv. 616, 1582. Two adjoining fragments of bluish marble. Inv. 616 (= West, No. 78) was found in a modern wall in the village of Old Corinth in December, 1914; Inv. 1582 was found in a Byzantine wall in the southeastern area of the Agora in April, 1935. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.212 m.; width, 0.117 m.; thickness, 0.052 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.06 m. (T = 0.083 m.).

 ---- colON|a ----
 ---- cor|NTH ----

In line 1 the letter N is cut inside the letter O;
 in line 2 the letters NT are rendered by a ligature.

- 360.** Pl. 31. Inv. 1824. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Part of the original top edge is preserved and has a raised margin. The back is lightly picked.

Height, 0.137 m.; width, 0.168 m.; thickness (original), 0.064 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.06 m. (C = *ca.* 0.07 m.).

---- · D · CO|_ ----

Possibly [--- *d(ecreto)*] *d(ecurionum)*, *Col[o-
ni]*?

- 361.** Pl. 29. Inv. 1753. A slab of blue marble streaked with white, found beside the Bema in May, 1936. The slab is entirely preserved, and seems to have been used either as an orthostate slab or as a backer for one of the benches in the eastern schola of the Bema; on its top side there is a graffito inscription.

Height (original), 0.81 m.; width (original), 0.116 m.; thickness (original), 0.20 m. Height of letters, 0.007-0.016 m.

C. H. Morgan, *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, p. 471; *S.E.G.*, XI, 148; Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, p. 96, pl. 43, 1.

Φίλοι
 Ἀλεξῆς
 Σαραπίας
 εὐφροσύνης

“Alexas and Sarapias are lovers of merri-
 ment.”

In line 2, Morgan read Ἀλιζός and interpreted the text to mean that two men, Alizas and Sarapias, were lovers of Euphrosyne. Σαραπίας, however, is a woman's name (cf. Pape, *Griech. Eigen.*, s.v. Σαραπίας), while Ἀλιζός is unknown. On the other hand, Alexas is attested as a masculine name of Syria (cf. Alexas of Laodicea, Plutarch, *Ant.*, LXXII).

- 362.** Pl. 33. Inv. No. 845. A fragment of a slab of green schist, found in the forecourt of Peirene in April, 1927. Broken on all sides: the back is smooth.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

 ---- · IVL|us · ----
 ---- ZOSIMus · ----

- 363.** Pl. 33. Inv. 1447. A fragment of a block of cream-colored marble, found in the South Stoa in April, 1934. Parts of the original right side and bottom margin are preserved.

Height, 0.167 m.; width, 0.072 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.022 m.

 ---- (?) fuSCVS
 vac.

The stone probably preserves part of the name of the dedicator of a statue.

- 364.** Pl. 33. Inv. 308, 568, 589, 590, 647, 723, 853, 1487, 2067. Ten fragments of two white marble slabs. Both slabs had on their reverse sides a large smooth panel bordered by a raised moulding; on their inscribed surfaces they contained a list of names in the nominative case. The lettering on both slabs is identical, the height of letters throughout varying between 0.034 m. and 0.029 m. However, the slabs did not have the same thickness: the first slab's thickness is 0.057 m. including the border moulding, and 0.033 m. for the panel only; for the second slab the figures are 0.063 m. and 0.04 m.

From the first slab we have the following pieces:

a. Inv. 647 (= West, No. 100), found in the Julian Basilica in May, 1915. Part of the original top edge is preserved.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.057 m.

b. Inv. 2067b, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1937. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved, and the moulding on the back shows that the fragment comes from the bottom left corner.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.057 m.

c. Inv. 308 (= West, No. 174), found on the steps of the Propylaea in 1900. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.057 m.

From the second slab come the following:

d. Inv. 568, 589, 723 (West, No. 173 plus West, p. 139), found in the Julian Basilica in November, 1914, and July, 1915. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.122 m.; thickness, 0.063 m.

e. Inv. 1487, found in the southeast area of the Agora in May, 1934. Part of the bottom moulding is preserved.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.122 m.; thickness, 0.063 m.

f. Inv. 2067a, found in the northeast area of the Agora in March, 1937. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.062 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

g. Inv. 590 (= West, No. 173), found in the Julian Basilica in November, 1914. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.078 m.; width, 0.052 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

h. Inv. 853, found in the Julian Basilica in 1915. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.052 m.; width, 0.065 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

(I) *a* --- ÇŃ · BABBlus ---
 ----- EIVS · vac. -----
 ----- !BO! -----

b -----
 ----- L · POS -----
c -----
 ----- !VS · vac. C · !V -----
 ----- ALENDIO · -----
 (II) *d* -----
 ----- ELIVS · R -----
 ----- ATTALVS -----
 ----- S · ZOSIMŪs -----
e -----
 ----- L · ARE! -----
f -----
 ----- AV -----
 ----- E!V -----

g -----
 ----- VS -----
 ----- P! -----

h -----
 ----- PRQ -----

A number of combinations suggest themselves for the fragments of both slabs (e.g., *L. Postumius Calendio*, frags. *b* and *c*, slab I; *L. Arennius Zosimus*, frags. *d* and *e*, slab II), but no restoration seems convincing until more pieces of the text are discovered.

365. Pl. 33. Inv. 1242. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1933. Parts of the original bottom edge and the smooth back are preserved.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

 --- ZOSIMŪs ---
 vac.

366. Pl. 32. Inv. 2313. A fragment of white marble, found in the eastern area of the Theater in April, 1929. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.235 m.; width, 0.248 m.; thickness, 0.107 m. Height of letters, line 2, 0.03 m. Interlinear spaces, 0.027 m.

 ----- !NÇ -----
 ----- M · PROPRIE · ERGA · Ç -----
 ----- Ş · EŪPHAM! -----

Line 1 can be read !NÇ or !M. Line 3 seems to contain part of a proper name, possibly *Euphami[das]*.

367. Pl. 33. Inv. 1318. A fragment of a white marble slab, found beside Temple E in December, 1933. Part of the original back is preserved, but all sides are broken.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness (original), 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

 ----- pVBL!ci -----
 ----- TVVIBVLL -----
 --- pVBLCIA ET M ---

Line 2 seems to contain part of the name Vibullius, but the significance of the first two preserved letters is not apparent.

368. Pl. 33. Inv. 2272. A fragment of a gray marble block, found in a garden in Old Corinth in October, 1949. Parts of the original top and right sides are preserved and are finely picked; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.305 m.; thickness, 0.083 m.
 Height of letters: line 1, 0.05 m.; line 2, 0.034 m.; line 3,
 0.032 m.

----- VLLI
 ----- ORVM
 -- L| · MATRI
----- AE

369. Pl. 33. Inv. 1898 b. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the south central area of the Agora in April, 1938. Part of the original left edge is preserved, and the back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.088 m.; width, 0.107 m.; thickness (original), 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.013 m.

 [.] Μεγάριστ[ος(?) ---]
 Ζωσιμιχ[νός -----]
 Γ. Ἀντώνιος [-----]
 Γν. Πουβλι[-----]
 5 Ζώσιμος [-----]

The fragment, which contains a list of proper names in the nominative case, is similar in general appearance to No. **308**, and the two pieces may have been cut by the same engraver. Differences in content and in letter heights show that the two fragments probably do not belong to the same original text.

370. Pl. 34. Inv. 1061. A fragment of a white marble block, found in the excavation of the cellar of the old *Tourismos* Hotel in Old Corinth in November, 1931. The site is located approximately 200 m. north of the village square, between the unexcavated north extension of the *Lechaion* Road and the area of the Theater. Part of the finely picked right side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.46 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.
 Height of letters: lines 1–11, 0.021 m. (Φ = 0.033 m.);
 lines 12–14, 0.024 m.

 [-----] υ
 [-----] νδεων
 [-----]]ϛ · Ἐφέσω·
 [-----]]ν · Λαοδικεία·
 5 [-----]] β̄ · Σάρδεσιν·
 [-----]]εια · Σέττα[ι]ς β̄·
 [-----]]ει · Ἀκτια κ̄ ὥστε
 [-----]]ων πρὸς Δάφνην

[-----]]ων · Πατρέων
 10 [-----]]ων ἐν ὄσαις επε-
 [---- (?) ἀκρ]ειβείαν, καὶ τήν
 [-----]]ην δὲ καὶ τει
 [-----]] ἐν Χαλκίδι τει
 [-----]]οῖσι Σικυῶν

The last three lines have been engraved by a second and more clumsy hand, though the letter forms show that the two parts of the text are virtually contemporary; both date from the late second or early third century.

The places mentioned by the first engraver include Ephesos, Laodikeia, Sardis, *Settai* (an obscure settlement in Lydia; cf. Ptolemy, *Geogr.*, V, 2, 21), Antioch (*Daphne*), and *Patras*; by the second engraver Chalkis and Sikyon. As there seems to be no direct historical connection between all these places, it would seem most likely that we have here a partial record of the triumphs of some itinerant athlete or artist who began his career in Asia Minor, and whose record there was two victories at *Settai* and two in a city whose name is lost (line 5), and who later was victorious in Greece. It then is possible to assume that the man's record was cut by the first engraver while the man was still an active competitor, and that after the text was completed (lines 10–11 seem to be from a concluding section of the record), triumphs were won at Chalkis and Sikyon and were added as a postscript by the second engraver.

However, since very little of the text is preserved apart from the names of the cities, this interpretation is largely hypothetical. Speculative, too, is the significance of line 7, even though the letters on the stone are clear. If the second kappa is a numeral (the inscribed surface above the letter is damaged), its meaning is different from that of the numerals in lines 5 and 6, for twenty victories in a series of quadrennial festivals is manifestly impossible. The numeral could, however, refer to the value of a cash prize (cf. Ditt. *Syll.*³, 1063). If the second kappa is not a numeral, the most likely reading seems to be εἰ Ἀκτιακῶς τε; we know of a certain Corinthian named Fabius Actiacus who won a victory in flute-playing at the festival of the Muses held at *Thespiai* in the late second century (*I.G.*, VII, 1773, line 18; cf. *Hellenica*, II, pp. 5–14). Possible also is εἰ Ἀκτιακῶ στέ [φανος ---], *vel sim.*

371. Pl. 33. Inv. 1961. A fragment of gray marble, found in the south central area of the Agora in May, 1938. Broken on all sides and back. The text is cut in the face of a moulding.

Height, 0.133 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.097 m. Height of letters, 0.023 m.

 [---] στρατηγός [---]

372. Pl. 32. Inv. 2193. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in the modern road between the Fountain of Glauke and the Odeion in October, 1939. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.133 m.; width, 0.068 m.; thickness (original), 0.048 m. Height of letters: lines 1–4, 0.007 m.; line 6, 0.004 m.

 [-----]νου ξ[-----]
 [-----]αγομ[-----]
 [-----]ων κα[-----]
 [-----]ς παρὰ τᾶ[-----]
 vac.
 5 [-----]ς ἐπὶ τῶ[ν-----]

The inscribed surface is so badly weathered that many letters are quite uncertain. Possibly we should read in line 2 Ἀπρόλλ[ων].

373. Pl. 34. Inv. 460, 1981. Three fragments, not adjoining, of a thin slab of white marble. Inv. 460 (= Meritt, No. 12) consists of two fragments which were found in the West Shops in April, 1908. Inv. 1981 was found in a marble pile near the West Shops in May, 1938, and probably comes from the excavations of 1908. All three fragments are broken on all sides, all preserve part of the original smooth back, and all are of the identical thickness; namely, 0.013 m.

a. Inv. 460*a.*

Height, 0.084 m.; width, 0.046 m. Height of letters, 0.007–0.009 m.

b. Inv. 460*b.*

Height, 0.084 m.; width, 0.046 m. Height of letters, 0.007–0.011 m. (Φ = 0.015 m.).

c. Inv. 1981.

Height, 0.123 m.; width, 0.081 m. Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Column I

Column II

Fragment *a*

Γϙ	-----	-----
Ῥη	-----	-----
Εια	-----	-----
Σα	-----	-----
5 Πα	-----	-----
Αν	-----	-----
Βρ	-----	-----
Αφ	-----	-----
	-----	-----

Fragment *b*

-----	αϚ	Ε	-----
-----		-----	-----
-----	εϚ	-----	-----
-----		Φο	-----
-----		Αλ	-----
-----		-----	-----

Fragment *c*

-----	ς	-----	-----
-----		-----	-----
-----		-----	-----
-----		-----	-----
5	-----	νοϚ	-----
-----		-----	-----
-----		!	-----
-----		Επ	-----
-----		Αιγ	-----
-----		Μαβ	-----
-----		-----	-----

The text consisted of at least two columns of words that seem to have been proper names. As there is rather a wide unscribed margin preserved at the left of the letters of fragment *a*, this fragment probably comes from the left hand column. There seems no way of determining the relative positions of the fragments; a remeasurement shows that their thicknesses are all exactly 0.013 m. The variation in their letter heights is smaller than was formerly supposed, and is of little help.

FRAGMENTS TOO SMALL TO CLASSIFY

(374-500)

374. Pl. 33. Inv. 885. A fragment of a slab of white marble, found in a shop west of the Lechaion Road in August, 1926. No original edge is preserved, but part of the bottom margin is extant. The back is smooth. The stone has been re-used, and cuttings on the top, right, and bottom from the period of re-use are preserved. The inscribed surface, once smooth, has been picked for plastering, and small pieces of plaster are still stuck to the surface.

Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.265 m.; thickness (original), 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.061 m.

 --- AT · GI -----
 --- Q · CORnelius (?) ---
 vac.

The lettering is Augustan.

375. Pl. 33. Inv. 1292, 1293. Two fragments of a white marble revetment slab, found in a Roman building south of Oakley House in November, 1933.

a. Inv. 1292. Broken on all sides; the back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.103 m.; width, 0.087 m.; thickness (original), 0.039 m. Height of letter, *ca.* 0.044 m.

b. Inv. 1293. Broken on all sides; the back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.136 m.; width, 0.088 m.; thickness (original), 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.044 m.

 --- Q · f · ST ---

The fragments do not join, but are shown to belong together by their similarity of marble and of lettering, and by the fact that the tail of the letter Q of fragment *a* is continued on the surface of fragment *b*.

376. Pl. 33. Inv. 955. A fragment of a slab of green marble streaked with white, found north of the Peribolos of Apollo in April, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness (original), 0.034 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.05 m.; line 3, 0.045 m.

 --- auGVSt -----
 --- RINI -----
 --- auGVSTA -----
 --- OB -----

377. Pl. 33. Inv. 1859. A fragment of a block of white marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in February, 1937. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken. The letters contain traces of red paint.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.106 m.; thickness, 0.126 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m. (T = 0.048 m.).

 P · P -----
 TI · Claudius (?) -----
 FR -----

378. Pl. 33. Inv. 1130. A fragment of a slab of coarse-grained white marble, found west of the Corinth Museum in November, 1932. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the back is rough.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness (original), 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.085 m.

--- CLA ---
 --- RI ---

Line 1: possibly [*Ti.*] *Cla[udio]*?

379. Pl. 33. Inv. 942. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Roman Market north of the Temple of Apollo in July, 1929. Broken on all sides, and considerably damaged by fire. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness (original), 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.05 m.

 --- TICLA ---

Possibly *Ti. Cla[udius - -]*?

380. Pl. 33. Inv. 863. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the excavations prior to 1927; the

exact time and place are not recorded. Part of the top edge is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness (original), 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.07 m.

t| · CLaudio (?) -----

aVÇusto (?) -----

- 381.** Pl. 93. Inv. 663, 1862. Three adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found northwest of the Julian Basilica in May, 1915, and February, 1937. Part of the original top edge is preserved and contains a rectangular hole for a metal pin. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.188 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness (original), 0.031 m. Height of letters, 0.072 m.

t| · CLAVdi -----

The letters are shallow and poorly cut, but the unusually broad letter C suggests a date in the first century.

- 382.** Pl. 93. Inv. 1072. A fragment of a white marble plaque, found in the courtyard of a modern house in Old Corinth in December, 1931. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.122 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness (original), 0.042 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.07 m.

--- VS · A ---

--- T -----

- 383.** Pl. 93. Inv. 2113. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the northwestern area of the Agora in October, 1936. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth at the top but rough at the bottom, indicating that the back had anathyrosis and that the fragment contains part of the top two lines of the inscription.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.243 m.; thickness (original), 0.072 m. Height of letters: line 1 not preserved, but *ca.* 0.13 m.; line 2, 0.107 m.

----- O| -----

--- · cN · F · Ç -----

- 384.** Pl. 95. Inv. 2248. A fragment of a slab of white marble, found in the Central Shops near the

Bema in October, 1936. Part of the original top side is preserved; it is smooth and contains a rectangular cutting for a metal pin. The back is smooth, but is almost completely covered with a thick layer of mortar.

Height, 0.194 m.; width, 0.187 m.; thickness (original), 0.061 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.068 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.06 m.

----- RID -----

--- ŞH!Ç ---

In line 2 the correct reading may be ŞH!Ç or ŞH!Ç. The stone seems too thick, and the letters too large, to have belonged to a grave plaque; probably the fragment is part of a revetment slab. The cutting for the metal pin in the top surface suggests that the slab was attached to its rear wall with pins as well as with mortar.

- 385.** Pl. 95. Inv. 1013. A fragment of a slab of coarse-grained white marble, found in the Peribolos of Apollo in March, 1931. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness (original), 0.065 m. Height of letters, 0.042 m.

--- oMNIBVs ---

The letters, which closely resemble those of No. 170, are unusually shallow, and are partly filled with a hard gray cement which dates from a period of re-use. The original red paint in the letter strokes is still partly preserved.

- 386.** Pl. 95. Inv. 2426. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found above the west side of the Theater cavea in April, 1926. Broken on all sides; the back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.162 m.; thickness (original), 0.034 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.055 m.

--- ELLI ---

vac.

A small portion of a curved letter is preserved on the left edge of the stone: possibly we should read *Gelli[us]*. The lettering is similar in style to that of No. 385.

- 387.** Pl. 95. Inv. 1764. A fragment of coarse-grained gray marble slab, found in the South Stoa in

May, 1936. Broken on all sides; the back is finely picked.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.086 m.; thickness (original), 0.053 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.035 m.; line 2, 0.03 m.

 --- ! · IS ---
 --- ABR ---

Possibly [*agonothe*]. *Is*[*thmion*] ---- *praef.*
f[*abr*][*um*].

- 388.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1535. A fragment of white marble whose place and date of finding are not recorded. Part of the original top side is preserved, and above the inscription is a raised band. The other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.06 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.054 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.03 m.

--- GRA ---
 --- ATVS ---

- 389.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1434. A fragment of gray marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1934. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.055 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 --- ·PRAE̅f̅· (?) ---
 --- D · AD ---

- 390.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1347. A fragment of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in March, 1934. Broken on all sides. The back, which is roughly tooled, appears to be original.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness (original), 0.075 m. Height of letters, 0.043 m.

 --- M · POR ---

- 391.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1382. Two fragments of a white marble revetment slab, found in the South Basilica in May, 1934. and March, 1936. Both fragments preserve parts of the smooth back, bottom margin, and bottom edge, but they do not join one another.

10*

a. Height, 0.137 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness (original), 0.036 m. (bottom moulding, 0.039 m.). Height of letters, 0.057 m.

b. Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness (original), 0.036 m. (bottom moulding, 0.039 m.). Height of letters not preserved.

a *b*

 --- ·baß̅BIVs --- R̅·P̅IVs · (?) ---

In fragment *a* parts of the first and fourth letters are preserved along the edge of the break.

- 392.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1863. Two fragments of a white marble slab, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in February, 1937. The back of the slab was finely picked.

a. Broken on all sides. Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.036 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m. (*l* = 0.047 m.).

b. Broken on all sides. Height, 0.076 m.; width, 0.092 m.; thickness (original), 0.036 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

a -----
 ----- R̅I̅ -----
 ----- SIG -----
 ----- P̅ -----

b -----
 --- F̅ · PA ---

- 393.** Pl. 35. Inv. 2154. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the ruins of a modern house in Old Corinth in October, 1938. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness (original), 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.043 m.

 --- !PP! ---

Possibly [*Ti. Cl. Din*]ippi?

- 394.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1099 (= 1313). A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a field in the Corinthian plain northwest of the Theater in May, 1932. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked. The inscribed surface is badly worn and scoured.

Height, 0.203 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness (original), 0.069 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.088 m.

 --- PPI! ---

Possibly [*Ti. Cl. Din*]ippi?

- 395.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1479. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Stoa in April, 1934. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.147 m.; thickness (original), 0.038 m. Height of letters, 0.048 m.

 --- L · PRO ---

- 396.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1427. A fragment of a white marble base, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1934. Part of the original top side is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness 0.075 m. Height of letters, 0.06 m. (T = 0.067 m.).

--- HOST ---
 --- EMT ---

The fragment comes from the top central portion of the base. Line 1 probably contains part of the name of the person to whom the pedestal was dedicated. Possibly it was *Host[i]lio*, a name not otherwise found in Corinthian inscriptions.

- 397.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1012. A fragment of a white marble slab, found on the site of the Corinth Museum in March, 1931. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.08 m.

 --- R · SE ---
 --- M ---

- 398.** Pls. 35, 64. Inv. 1804. A fragment of a gray marble block, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the back is broken.

Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.173 m.; thickness, 0.365 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.065 m.; line 2, 0.05 m.; line 3, 0.04 m.

 --- OÇ ---
 --- EM ---
 --- STAR ---
 --- VLLI · A ---

The fragment seems to belong to a statue base and to contain a central portion of the top four lines of the dedicatory text. Line 1 preserves two letters of the *nomen* of the person honored; line 2 probably should be restored [— — A]em(*ilia tribu*).

- 399.** Pl. 35. Inv. 995. A fragment of a white marble base, found in the Peribolos of Apollo in May, 1930. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.255 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.05 m.; line 2, 0.042 m.

 --- L · F · P ---
 --- QÇEÇ ---

- 400.** Pl. 35. Inv. 2100. A fragment of white marble, found in the northeast area of the Agora in May, 1937. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. Height of letters, 0.06 m.

--- traces ---
 --- EIVS ---

- 401.** Pl. 35. Inv. 1665. A fragment of a white marble base, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1935. Part of the left edge is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.053 m.

 Ç -----
 L · GL -----

- 402.** Pl. 32. Inv. 1883. A fragment of a block of white marble, found in a Byzantine wall in the South Stoa in September, 1937. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.36 m.; width, 0.165 m.; thickness, 0.22 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 --- O ---
 --- aNTOni ---
 --- AR! ---

403. Pl. 35. Inv. 1111. A fragment of a white marble slab inscribed on both sides, found in the north-west corner of the Agora in May, 1932. No original edge is preserved.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness (original), 0.03 m. Height of letters: face *a*, line 1, 0.075 m., line 2, 0.07 m.; face *b*, line 1, 0.075 m., line 2, 0.07 m.

Face *a* -----
 --- ΑΕ · ΔΙ ---
 ----- ΔΙΤ ---
 ----- ΒΒΙ ---

Face *b* -----
 --- ΔΙΣΙ ---
 --- Μ · ΑΔ ---

404. Pl. 36. Inv. 997. A fragment of white marble, found in the Peribolos of Apollo in May, 1930. Broken on all sides and the back. The inscribed surface is lightly tooled.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.08 m. Height of letters, 0.017 m.

 --- Ι -----
 --- ποτα -----
 --- αγητα -----
 --- καιο -----

405. Pl. 36. Inv. 851. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the excavations previous to 1927. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.036 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.075 m.

 --- Μ · Ν ---

406. Pl. 35. Inv. 1463, 1702. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble block, found in the South Basilica in June, 1934, and March, 1936. Part of the original right side is preserved and is smooth. The other sides and the back are broken. The stone preserves scratched guide lines for the lettering.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.063 m. Height of letters, 0.038 m.

 --- ΙΣΕΣ
 --- VS

The fragments seem to have come from a statue base. The upper piece (Inv. 1702) has been damaged by fire.

407. Pl. 36. Inv. 1552. A fragment of a slab of blue marble, found in the South Basilica in May, 1934. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth. The inscribed surface is deeply pitted and corroded.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness (original), 0.048 m. Height of letters, 0.075 m.

 --- ΑΟΔΙΟ ---

The fifth letter may have been C, O, or Q; possibly the fragment should be read [L]aodice[ea].

408. Pl. 36. Inv. 998. A fragment of white marble, found in the Peribolos of Apollo in May, 1930. Broken on all sides and the back. The inscribed surface has been lightly tooled, and the fragment is flaked and cracked from burning.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.15 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.046 m. Interlinear space, 0.03 m.

 --- VNI ---
 --- ΝΙΑ ---

409. Pl. 36. Inv. 2168. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in New Corinth and brought to the museum in Old Corinth in March, 1939. Parts of the original top and left sides are preserved; the back is rough. Horizontal guide lines and a vertical marginal line are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.158 m.; thickness (original), 0.068 m.

MANI -----
 V · L · VI -----
 V · V -----

The fragment preserves the beginnings of the first three lines of the original text.

410. Pl. 36. Inv. 2173. Four adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found on the surface of the ground at the base of the excavation dump east

of the Theater in September, 1939. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth, and the thickness decreases from left to right.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.352 m.; thickness (original), 0.047 m. (left) – 0.042 m. (right). Height of letters (not preserved): line 1, *ca.* 0.115 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.075 m.

 ---- E| · C| ----
 ----- !NVS ----

- 411.** Pl. 36. Inv. 2374. A fragment of a white marble slab, found east of the Theater in May, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.263 m.; width, 0.288 m.; thickness (original), 0.045 m. (top) – 0.055 m. (bottom). Height of letters: line 2, 0.116 m.

 ---- !! ----
 ---- ER·M ----
 ---- !AÇR ----

This fragment is probably from the same text as No. **410**; the provenience and the marble are the same, and the letters are the same style and seem to have been the same size. However, the thicknesses of the stones do not correspond; possibly the two pieces come from adjoining revetment slabs.

- 412.** Pl. 36. Inv. 2353, 2361. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found in the Theater in June, 1929, and June, 1946. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.146 m.; width, 0.406 m.; thickness (original), 0.052 m. Height of letters, not preserved, but originally *ca.* 0.115 m.

 ---- S · ET · A ----

Possibly part of the same text as Nos. **410** and **411**.

- 413.** Pl. 36. Inv. 960. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Odeion in October, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.06 m.; line 2, 0.053 m.

 ---- CA ----
 ---- ·ET ----

- 414.** Pl. 36. Inv. 1921. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Central Shops in November, 1937. Broken on all sides, but the right margin seems partially preserved. The back is picked.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.132 m.; thickness, 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.029 m.

 ---- anTONIO ----

- 415.** Pl. 36. Inv. 1449. A fragment of a white marble block, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in June, 1934. Part of the original left side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.049 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.048 m.

 M ----
 FRI ----

- 416.** Pl. 36. Inv. 1812. A fragment of gray marble, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.108 m.; width, 0.087 m.; thickness, 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.032 m.

 ---- ON ----
 ---- ORN ----

Line 2: *Orn[amentis ornato]*?

- 417.** Pl. 36. Inv. 1705. Two adjoining fragments of white marble, found in the South Basilica in April, 1936. Part of the right edge is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.235 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.102 m. Height of letters, 0.036 m.

 ---- RCHo ----
 ---- uXOR ----
 ---- vac. ----

The pieces seem to have come from the lower right of an inscribed statue base.

- 418.** Pl. 36. Inv. 1628. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1936. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.154 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.053 m.

 --- LEX ---

419. Pl. 36. Inv. 1832. The upper right corner of a white marble block, found in the South Stoa in November, 1936. Parts of the original top and right sides are preserved; the top side is finely picked and the right side is smooth. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.134 m.; width, 0.158 m.; thickness, 0.12 m. Height of letters, 0.043 m.

----- ḠON
 ----- ḌCVS

420. Pl. 36. Inv. 2310. The upper right corner of a block of gray marble streaked with white, found in the Theater in April, 1928. Parts of the original top and right sides are preserved; the top has anathyrosis, the right side is smooth. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.187 m.; thickness, 0.187 m. Height of letters, 0.047 m.

----- ḐICE

421. Pl. 36. Inv. 2327, 2328. Two fragments, not adjoining, of a white marble slab, found in the Theater in April, 1926. Neither fragment preserves part of an original edge, and both preserve parts of the smooth back.

a. Inv. 2327.

Height, 0.166 m.; width, 0.109 m.; thickness (original), 0.023 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.044 m. Interlinear spaces, 0.031 m.

b. Inv. 2328.

Height, 0.158 m.; width, 0.148 m.; thickness (original), 0.023 m. Height of letters: line 1, ca. 0.044 m.; line 2, 0.038 m. Interlinear space, 0.031 m.

a b

 --- ! ---
 --- PHILADELph ---
 --- V! [. .] NI · ! ---

422. Pl. 37. Inv. 1002. A fragment of white marble, found in the foundations of the Façade of the

Colossal Figures in April, 1930. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.05 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.116 m. Height of letters (not preserved), ca. 0.08 m.

 --- ṢTO ---

Possibly [*Augu*]sto?

423. Pl. 36. Inv. 1199. A fragment of white marble, found in the Southeast Building (Tabularium?) in May, 1933. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.037 m.

 --- Ṣ! · ET · CLQ ---

424. Pl. 36. Inv. 1108. A fragment of a gray marble base, found in a field between Old Corinth and Lechaion in June, 1932. The original bottom edge of the base is preserved, and between the edge and the text is a base moulding. The other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.24 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.028 m.

 --- ḐṢTO · L · MAEC!O ---

425. Pl. 36. Inv. 2347, 2348. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found in the Theater area, but the exact date and place of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides, but part of an incised border is preserved at the right. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.111 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.034 m.

 --- EXE
 --- T

426. Pl. 36. Inv. 1184. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Byzantine filling of the fountain house of Lerna, in May, 1933. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.086 m.; thickness (original), 0.018 m. Height of letters, 0.048 m.

 --- ASTIÇI ---

427. Pl. 36. Inv. 1562. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a late crosswall inside the Bouleuterion in April, 1935. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, not preserved.

--- ŞANT ---

428. Pl. 37. Inv. 2066. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is rough. Part of the bottom margin is preserved.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.023 m.

 --- F· [.]L·AL! ---
 --- ERTOR·LI ---
 vac.

J. H. Oliver (*per ep.*) points out that the fragment probably refers to Vespasian, for line 2 can be restored [*ads]ertor h[bertatis publicae]*, a slogan to be found on the reverse of Vespasian's coinage (cf. C. M. Kraay, *Num. Chron.*, 6th ser., IX, 1949, pp. 138 ff.).

429. Pl. 37. Inv. 2162. A fragment of a white marble slab, found on the surface of the ground beside the Roman Villa in January, 1939. Part of the original top edge is preserved. The back is picked.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

--- pVBLIÇ ---

Probably [*P]ublic[io]*; possibly [*P]ublio*.

430. Pl. 37. Inv. No. 1708, 1763. Four fragments of grayish marble, three of them adjoining, found in the South Stoa near the Bouleuterion in March, 1936.

a. Inv. 1708 b. One fragment (not illustrated) preserving part of the original left edge. The back is broken.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.057 m.; thickness, 0.03 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.04 m.

b. Inv. 1708 a, c, 1763. Three fragments, preserving part of the original right side. The back is broken.

Height, 0.183 m.; width, 0.303 m.; thickness, 0.102 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

a -----
 SA -----

 b -----
 ----- IMAE
 ----- sYRIAE
 ----- VM

431. Pl. 37. Inv. 1641. A fragment of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1935. Broken on all sides, but the bottom margin is preserved and below it is part of a raised moulding. The back is broken.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.134 m.; thickness, 0.086 m. Height of letters, 0.024 m.

 --- M·VSA · MA! ---
 vac.

432. Pl. 37. Inv. 945. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the North Stoa in October, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is rough.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.023 m.; line 2, 0.018 m.

 --- RI · ET · FL -----
 --- NAE · ! -----

433. Pl. 37. Inv. 2302, 2391. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble revetment slab. Inv. 2302 was found above the west side of the Theater *cavea* in April, 1926; Inv. 2391 was found northwest of the stage of the Theater in April, 1948. The original right edge is partly preserved, and the right side has anathyrosis, showing that the text continued on an adjacent slab at the right. The other sides are broken. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.315 m.; thickness (original), 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.077 m. (T = *ca.* 0.093 m.).

 --- ENTA · OM ---

Possibly [*ornam*]enta om[nia]?

- 434.** Pl. 37. Inv. 1618. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble revetment slab, found in St. John's Church (above the foundations of the Babbuius monument) in May, 1935. Part of the original right side is preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.42 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness (original), 0.075 m. Height of letters: lines 1-3, 0.08 m.; line 4, *ca.* 0.12 m.

 ----- SA -----
 ----- P·OM -----
 ----- T·A · OM -----
 ----- T · Ç -----

The text continued to the right on an adjacent slab which has been lost.

- 435.** Pl. 37. Inv. 2387, 2400. Two fragments, not adjoining, of a white marble slab, found in the west parodos of the Theater in May, 1928, and May, 1929. The two pieces are associated by the similarity of their marble and their lettering.

a. Inv. 2400. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.062 m.; width, 0.086 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.034 m.

b. Inv. 2387. Broken on all sides (the right side has been sawn), but preserving part of the bottom margin. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.118 m.; width, 0.172 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. (top) - 0.022 m. (bottom). Height of letters, *ca.* 0.034 m.

a -----
 --- O · CEN ---

b -----
 --- MA -----

vac.

- 436.** Pl. 36. Inv. 2128. A fragment of white marble, found in the north central area of the Agora in November, 1937. Part of the original smooth right side is preserved; the other sides and the

back are broken. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface, which has been badly damaged by fire.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.142 m.; thickness, 0.077 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m. (I = 0.052 m.).

 ----- ornaMENT
 is ----- OTI

- 437.** Pl. 34. Inv. 2045. A fragment of a gray marble block, found in the Central Shops in April, 1938. Parts of the original left and bottom sides are preserved. The back is broken.

Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.40 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.042 m.

 !! -----
 D · d ·
vac.

Line 2: *D(ecreto) [d(ecurionum)]*. The fragment is the lower left corner of a statue base.

- 438.** Pl. 37. Inv. 1501. A fragment of white marble, found in Peirene in May, 1934. Part of the original right side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness 0.054 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.04 m.; line 2, 0.047 m.

 ----- T·O -----
 ----- I·A · L · F · -----

- 439.** Pl. 37. Inv. 2317. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Theater in May, 1928. Part of the original top edge is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.142 m.; width, 0.167 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.05 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.034 m.

----- OPI -----
 ----- I·CVS · -----

- 440.** Pl. 37. Inv. 1194. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1933. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness (original), 0.035 m. Height of letters, 0.055 m.

 ----- I · CN · F -----

- 441.** Pl. 37. Inv. 2085. A fragment of gray marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in April, 1937. Part of the original right edge is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.093 m.; thickness, 0.045 m. Height of letters, 0.037 m.

 ----- R · LEG ·
 ----- V · -----

The fragment may possibly have come from a duplicate text in honor of C. Julius Severus (cf. West, No. 56); if so, we should restore [p]r(aetorem), leg(atum) [pro pr(aetore) prov(inciae) Asiae, leg. leg. IIII Scyth(icae), proco(n)s(ulem) pro]v(inciae) [Achaiae].

- 442.** Pl. 37. Inv. 961. A fragment of a block of white marble, found in the North Market in July, 1929. Part of the left side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.14 m. Height of letters, 0.027 m.

 PE -----
 GE -----
 CV -----
 T -----

- 443.** Pl. 37. Inv. 2399. A fragment of a gray marble slab whose place and date of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.116 m.; thickness (original), 0.037 m. Height of letters, 0.031 m.

 ----- RICI · ET · I -----

- 444.** Pl. 37. Inv. 2277. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a modern oven in Old Corinth in November, 1949. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth. The marble is badly discolored by fire.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness (original), 0.035 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.04 m. Interlinear space, 0.05 m.

 ----- VTE · Ç -----
 ----- VS · AS -----

- 445.** Pl. 37. Inv. 1691. A fragment of a white marble statue base, found in the South Stoa in April, 1930. Broken on all sides, but part of the bottom margin is preserved. The back is broken.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.18 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.038 m.

 tribuLES · vac. tribus

The fragment preserves partially the last two lines of a tribal dedication.

- 446.** Pl. 37. Inv. 1100. A fragment of a white marble slab, found south of the Corinth Museum in the forecourt of Temple E in April, 1932. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.042 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.04 m.; lines 2–3, 0.035 m.

----- · FIL · AEM · -----
 ----- RI · F -----
 ----- O · E -----

- 447.** Pl. 37. Inv. 852. A fragment of a white marble plaque whose place and date of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness (original), 0.026 m. Height of letters, 0.027 m.

 ----- !! vac. -----
 ----- S · PONTI -----
 ----- TE -----

- 448.** Pl. 37. Inv. 2192. A fragment of a gray marble base moulding that has been re-used and inscribed on the bottom surface. The precise date and place of its discovery are not recorded; its letters were first noticed during the re-stacking

of a pile of marble fragments in the Central Shops in October, 1939. The ends of the moulding are broken off, but all other original surfaces are preserved, though they have suffered considerable damage.

Height (original), 0.152 m.; width, 0.41 m.; thickness (original), 0.19 m. Height of letters, 0.066 m.

[-----] ΙΟΚΑΙ

The first letter may be iota or nu. The letter space partly preserved at the right of the fifth letter is roughly picked, apparently marking the end of the text.

449. Pl. 37. Inv. 2345. A fragment of white marble, found above the eastern end of the scaena of the Theater in April, 1928. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.045 m. Height of letters, 0.049 m.

 --- NNIO ---

Less probably, by inverting the stone, ---
 OINN ---.

450. Pl. 34. Inv. 1540. A fragment of a block of blue marble streaked with white, found north of the Peribolos of Apollo in March, 1929. Part of the original right side is preserved; both it and the inscribed face are lightly picked. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.283 m. Height of letters, 0.014–0.02 m.

 [-----]οιρας
 [-----]ς
 [-----]εσσαμα

451. Pl. 37. Inv. 1286. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble revetment slab, found in a Roman building south of Oakley House in November, 1933. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness (original), 0.016 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.076 m.; line 2, 0.053 m. Interlinear space, 0.05 m.

 --- SQ ---
 --CAENA--

Line 2: [s]caena?

452. Pl. 38. Inv. 1960. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Stoa in May, 1938. Broken on all sides and back. The letters contain traces of red paint.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.138 m. Height of letters, 0.032 m.

 --- NSVŞ RQ -----
 --- AE · ET · CALA ---
 --- AT · LEGA -----

Line 1: [*ad ce*]nsus Ro[*manorum accipiendos*]?

Line 2: probably [*Apuli*]ae et Cala[*briae*].

Line 3: [*proc(urator) a r*]at[*ionibus*], leg[*atus*] A[*ug(usti) cens(ibus) acc(ipiendis)*]? Cf. Dessau, no. 1135, but a second punctuation mark is not preserved.

453. Pl. 38. Inv. 1942. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Stoa in November, 1937. Part of the original right edge is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.173 m.; thickness, 0.072 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.031 m.

 [-----]οιει
 [-----]ηαδης

454. Pl. 38. Inv. 1606. A fragment of a white marble slab, found near the Babbius monument in March, 1935. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.147 m.; width, 0.164 m.; thickness (original), 0.063 m. Height of letters: line 1, greater than 0.06 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.045 m.

 --- RVM -----
 --- VSA ---

455. Pl. 38. Inv. 582. A fragment of a gray marble block, found in the Julian Basilica in November, 1914. Parts of the original top and left sides are preserved and are lightly picked; the other sides and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is badly flaked as a result of burning.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.195 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 -- ŞVM -----
 --- A -----
 VM ---

456. Pl. 38. Inv. 1068. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble revetment slab, found in the Julian Basilica in October, 1931. Part of the original top edge is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.122 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness (original), 0.019 m. Height of letters, not preserved, but probably *ca.* 0.11 m.

--- ŞTV ---

Most of the original red paint still remains in the letters, and is unusually well preserved.

457. Pl. 38. Inv. 2109. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Stoa in March, 1938. Broken on all sides, but the bottom margin is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.132 m.; width, 0.093 m.; thickness (original), 0.19 m. Height of letters, 0.045 m.

 --- EPOΛ ---
 vac.

This piece may possibly come from the same text as No. **456**.

458. Pl. 38. Inv. 1298. A fragment of a revetment slab of white marble streaked with purple, found in a Roman building south of Oakley House in November, 1933. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other edges are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.235 m.; width, 0.165 m.; thickness (original), 0.027 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.031 m.; line 3, 0.039 m.

[[-----]]
 -- AVg · (?) -----
 L · CAN -----

The letters in the first line have been almost completely erased and are now illegible.

459. Pl. 38. Inv. 1163. A fragment of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in

May, 1933. Parts of the original left edge and bottom margin are preserved; the back is broken.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.055 m. Height of letters, 0.05 m.

 TRIB -----
 vac. -----

Possibly *Trib[ules tribus]*?

460. Pl. 38. Inv. 1599. A fragment of gray marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1935. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.167 m.; thickness, 0.064 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.04 m.

 --- QNDO · AM ---
 ----- TIMII -----

461. Pl. 38. Inv. 810. A fragment of a block of gray marble streaked with blue, found by the Fountain of Glauke in June, 1907. Part of the bottom side is preserved and is roughly picked; the other sides are broken.

Height, 0.255 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.13 m. Height of letters, 0.041 m.

 --- IAN -----
 D · d.

The fragment evidently comes from the bottom of a statue base.

462. Pl. 38. Inv. 2138. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Church of St. John in May, 1937. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.073 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness (original), 0.023 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.035 m.

 --- IVS! -----
 --- VESTM -----

463. Pl. 38. Inv. 1167. A fragment of a gray limestone slab, found in the South Stoa in May, 1933. Parts of the original top edge and smooth back are preserved.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness (original), 0.11 m. Height of letters, 0.047 m.

--- NTIO · M ---
 ----- traces -----

- 464.** Pl. 38. Inv. 1196. A fragment of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1933. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.094 m.; thickness, 0.032 m.
 Height of letters, 0.048 m.

 --- D · D ---

Possibly *d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)*?

- 465.** Pl. 38. Inv. 1378. A fragment of white marble, found in the southwestern area of the Agora in June, 1934. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.
 Height of letters, 0.035 m.

 AM -----
 TI · CLaudi -----
 vac.

Line 2 extends into the left margin.

- 466.** Pl. 38. Inv. 2187. A fragment of a slab of gray marble streaked with white, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in October, 1939. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth, and the thickness increases from right to left.

Height, 0.104 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness (original), 0.027 m. (left) – 0.024 m. (right). Height of letters: line 2, 0.032 m.; line 3, 0.026 m.

 --- !V -----
 --- Q · F · G -----
 --- Q · F · CO -----

- 467.** Pl. 38. Inv. 812. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a field south of the Museum in December, 1926. Broken on all sides, but the top and bottom margins are partly preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.253 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.035 m.; lines 2–3, 0.031 m.; line 4, 0.035 m.

----- !NIV -----
 ----- VS · M -----
 ----- hiSPAN -----
 ----- NI · V -----

The text was contained in four lines, and may be part of an epitaph.

- 468.** Pl. 38. Inv. 1688. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in Shop XX of the South Stoa in April, 1936. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.118 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.01 m. Height of letters, 0.026 m.; interlinear space, 0.026 m.

 [-----] ϩΤΡΑ[ΤΗΓΩΙ (?) -----]
 [ῆ] Πόλις Κορ[ινθίων]

- 469.** Pl. 38. Inv. 1806. A fragment of a thin slab of white marble, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Part of the original top edge is preserved, and contains a small circular hole for a metal pin. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.111 m.; width, 0.122 m.; thickness (original), 0.014 (top) – 0.016 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.036 m.

[-----] λαιουϩ[-----]

- 470.** Pl. 38. Inv. 1833. A fragment of gray marble, found in the South Stoa in November, 1936. Part of the original right edge is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is badly weathered, and the letters are irregular and clumsy.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.186 m.; thickness, 0.044 m.
 Height of letters, 0.05 m.–0.07 m.

 ----- L · F -----
 ----- VS · ET -----

- 471.** Pl. 38. Inv. 1187, 1192, 1204. Three adjoining fragments of a slab of blue marble streaked with white, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1933. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.37 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.055 m.

 --- IVS · ROMVlus ---

- 472.** Pl. 38. Inv. 2133. A fragment of white marble whose place and date of discovery are not re-

corded. Broken on all sides, but part of the bottom margin is preserved. The back is smooth, but is not parallel to the inscribed face.

Height, 0.088 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness, 0.011–0.016 m. Height of letters, 0.018 m.

 ----- αλ -----
 ----- ρικου.

473. Pl. 39. Inv. 2111. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Stoa in March, 1938. Part of the original right edge is preserved, and also part of the rounded lower right corner. The other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.18 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

 [- - - - (?) ἀνέθ]ηκεν
 [- - - - - ἀν]τολίης
 vac.

The fragment may preserve part of an elegiac couplet.

474. Pl. 39. Inv. 1630. A fragment of a gray marble block, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1935. Parts of the original top and left sides are preserved, but the left edge is chipped off. The back is broken.

Height, 0.256 m.; width, 0.224 m.; thickness, 0.088 m. Height of letters, 0.058 m. ($\Phi = 0.09$ m.).

Λ(ούκιον) Φλ[- - - - -]
 Λ[- - - - -]

475. Pl. 39. Inv. 2442. A fragment of white marble, found in a garden in the village of Old Corinth southeast of the Asklepieion in December, 1949. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.093 m.; thickness, 0.063 m. Height of letters: line 2, *ca.* 0.048 m.

 --- ΑΤ . -----
 --- ΒΒΡ . -----

In line 2 the bottoms of the letters are lost, but the only letters possible are B and R.

476. Pl. 39. Inv. 1132. A fragment of white marble, found in a trial trench south of Oakley House in

November, 1932. Part of the original right edge is preserved; other edges and back are broken.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.055 m. Height of letters, 0.027 m.

 ----- DATO .

477. (Not illustrated). Inv. 1700. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Basilica in March, 1936. Parts of the original top and bottom edges and the smooth back are preserved.

Height (original), 0.07 m.; width, 0.083 m.; thickness (original), 0.018 m.

When first discovered, both surfaces of the slab were uncut, but contained painted inscriptions. Face *a*, in letters 0.035 m. high, in black paint, contained the letters PIUS, with a rounded bottom for the third letter. Face *b* contained a single letter E, 0.043 m. high, in reddish brown paint. The paint is now almost completely worn off.

478. Pl. 39. Inv. 1972. The upper right corner of a statue base of white marble, found in a wall at the west end of the South Stoa in February, 1938. Parts of the original top and right sides are preserved, as well as portions of the crowning moulding. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, inscribed surface, 0.15 m.; including top moulding, 0.19 m.; thickness, inscribed surface, 0.48 m.; including top moulding, 0.52 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.053 m.; line 2, *ca.* 0.05 m.

[- - - - - λ leaf]
 [- - - - -] λθη

The original top line of the text has been erased, and the lambda and leaf have been inscribed by a later and a heavier hand than the one that engraved the following line.

479. Pl. 39. Inv. 2084. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in April, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth. The letters are clumsy and irregular.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness (original), 0.026 m. Height of letters, 0.016–0.022 m.

 --- ΙΥΜ ---
 --- ΡΟΤΙ ---
 --- ΥΡΝΙΝ ---

Line 3: possibly [*Sat*]urnin[us]?

480. Pl. 39. Inv. 1856. Two fragments of a white marble slab, found in the Southeast Building in February, 1937. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the back is smooth. The thickness of the slab increased from top to bottom.

Height, 0.132 m.; width, 0.142 m.; thickness (original), 0.022 m. (top) – 0.024 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.07 m.

--- ΙΟΔΙ ---

The lettering suggests a date in the early third century.

481. Pl. 39. Inv. 921. A fragment of a thin slab of Parian marble, found in a field west of the village of Old Corinth in July, 1928. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness (original), 0.018 m. Height of letters, 0.024 m. ($\Phi = 0.034$ m.).

 [---]αλλε[---]
 [---]ν φιλο[---]

482. Pl. 39. Inv. 1507. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a field on the southwest side of the Amphitheater in November, 1934. Broken on all sides, but part of the left margin is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.055 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.054 m.

 AVI -----

The letters are unusually narrow in proportion to their heights.

483. Pl. 39. Inv. 1674. A fragment of gray limestone, found in the Roman bath west of Oakley House in March, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.09 m. Height of letters, 0.05 m.

 [---]ογμα[---]
 [---]λημ[---]

Line 1: possibly [δ]όγμα [τῆς βουλῆς]?

484. Pl. 39. Inv. 2183. A fragment of a white marble slab whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth, and the thickness increases from top to bottom.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.242 m.; thickness (original), 0.042 m. (top) – 0.049 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.029 m.

 [--- (?)τὰ ὑ]πόλοιπα [---]
 [---]άν]έθηκεν [---]
 [---]!γ[---]

485. Pl. 39. Inv. 1090. A fragment of white marble brought to the Corinth Museum by a villager in April, 1931. The left edge seems to be original. The back has been cut away diagonally during a time of re-use.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.085 m. Height of letters, 0.018 m.

 ὁ στεφ[ανηφόρος(?)] -----

486. Pl. 39. Inv. 2118. A fragment of white marble, found in the north central area of the Agora in April, 1938. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness, 0.066 m. Height of letters, 0.031 m.

 [---]και[---]
 [---]προτατησι[---]

Line 2: possibly [τῆς λαμ]προτάτης π[όλεως]. The lettering is mid-third century.

487. Pl. 39. Inv. 985. A fragment of white marble, found in the east side of the Odeion in November, 1929. Broken on all sides and back. The letters are very poorly cut.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.071 m.; thickness, 0.06 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.045 m. (L = 0.058 m.).

 ----- ΑΙ -----
 ----- ΝΑΛΙ -----

488. Pl. 39. Inv. 976. A fragment of white marble, found north of the Peribolos of Apollo in May, 1929. Broken on all sides and back. The inscribed surface is slightly concave.

Height, 0.087 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.135 m. Height of letters, 0.043 m.

 ----- ΑÇHAIAE -----
 ----- ΝΙΑΗΟΨΤ -----

In line 2 only the tops of the letters are preserved.

489. Pl. 39. Inv. 1165. A fragment of a gray marble base, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1933. The left edge is original; the other edges and the back are broken. The red coloring of the letters is well preserved.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.115 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

 ----- κλαυδ[-----]
 ----- [.]ηνε[-----]

The lettering suggests a date in the second half of the third century, and it is possible that the fragment refers to the Emperor Claudius Gothicus.

490. Pl. 39. Inv. 938. A fragment of a white marble slab, found north of the Temple of Apollo in June, 1929. Part of the original top edge is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.015 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

----- ΤΕΙΝΩ -----

491. Pl. 39. Inv. 1725. Three adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found west of the South Basilica in March, 1936. Part of the original right edge is preserved; the other edges are broken. The back is smooth, and the thickness of the slab decreases from right to left. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.146 m.; width, 0.152 m.; thickness (original), 0.021 m. (left) — 0.025 m. (right). Height of letters, 0.033 m.

 ----- [------]υτου
 ----- [------]β

The beta in line 2 appears to be a numeral, rather than [ψ(ηφίσματι)] β(ουλή).

492. Pl. 39. Inv. 2240. A fragment of white marble, found in the Central Shops in January, 1947. Broken on all sides and back. The inscribed surface is scoured by horizontal grooves and ridges. Traces of red paint remain in some of the letter strokes.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.061 m. Height of letters, 0.058–0.063 m.

 ----- [------]ασι[-----]
 ----- [------] Τιβ. Κλ. Φα[-----]
 ----- [------]σο[-----]

493. Pl. 40. Inv. 1895. A fragment of a bluish marble slab, found in Shop XXVIII at the west end of the South Stoa in October, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth, and the thickness tapers toward the top.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.141 m.; thickness (original), 0.023 m. (top) — 0.026 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.02 m.

 ----- [------] 'Α]ρίστων [------]
 ----- [------] γ[-----]

494. Pl. 39. Inv. 1704. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Basilica in March, 1936. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.017–0.022 m.

 ----- NT -----
 ----- VR -----
 ----- AV -----

The lettering is very poor, and probably dates from the second half of the third century.

495. Pl. 40. Inv. 891. A fragment of a slab of white marble, found in the Odeion in May, 1927. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness (original), 0.026–0.038 m. Height of letters, 0.022 m.

 ----- M -----
 ---- V · SPV ----

496. Pl. 39. Inv. 1809. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Stoa in 1936. Broken on all sides; the back is rough.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.025 m.

---- · L · VIB ----
 ----- NVA ----
 ---- illegible ----

497. Pl. 34. Inv. 1835 *b* and *c*. Five fragments, four of them adjoining, of a white marble slab, found in the South Stoa, in October, 1936. The back of the slab was smooth, and the original thickness was 0.025 m.

a. Inv. 1835 *b*. Four fragments. Part of the original right edge is preserved.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.18 m. Height of letters, 0.043 m.

b. Inv. 1835 *c*. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.063 m.; width, 0.068 m. Height of letters, 0.038 m.

a -----
 ----- ΕΡΤΟΣΑΡΙΑ

b -----
 ----- RTY -----

498. Pl. 39. Inv. 1871. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.087 m.; width, 0.087 m.; thickness (original), 0.019 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

 ----- REG -----
 ----- ETI -----
 ----- ÇFV -----

The strokes of the letters are unusually shallow and thin. A zigzag line of abbreviation is cut between the top corners of V in line 3; for the many interpretations possible, cf. A. E. Gordon, *Supralineate Abbreviations in Latin Inscriptions*, p. 129.

499. Inv. 2474. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in March, 1953. Part of the original right side is preserved, and the inscribed surface preserves parts of the top and right margins. The back is roughly picked and contains traces of mortar.

Height, 0.287 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness (original), 0.045 m. (top) – 0.062 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.048 m. (G = 0.059 m.); interlinear space, 0.023 m.

----- VETRI
 ----- LEG.

In line 1 the letters V, E, and T are engraved in ligature, and more than one reading is possible: e.g., *veteri*, *veter(an)i*, *uteri*, etc.

500. Pl. 40. Inv. 1118. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Roman bath west of the Oakley House annex in May, 1932. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.036 m. (top) – 0.047 m. (bottom). Height of letters: line 1, 0.022 m.; line 2, 0.019 m.; lines 3–4, 0.016 m. (Φ = 0.03 m.).

 [-----] ρει[-----]
 [---] Μάρκο[ς(?) ---]
 [---] σαγιττά[ριος(?)]
 [---] ψηφίσμα[τι βουλῆς]
 vac.

In lines 2 and 3 it is also possible to restore genitive or accusative case endings.

III

LATE ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE

A. D. 267—668 A. D.

(501-720)

The following section contains Corinthian texts whose dates fall between the sack of Corinth by the Herulians (A.D. 267) and the end of the reign of Constans II (641-668). The history of the city during these four centuries is very imperfectly known, for the scanty literary sources are often garbled and unreliable, and the archaeological evidence for the most part has simply confirmed what the literary sources tell us.¹ The epigraphical contributions are especially disappointing, for even though Corinth was sacked more than once during the period, it is known to have been a flourishing metropolis as late as the earthquakes and plagues that visited it during the reigns of Justin (518-527) and Justinian (527-565). A total of only twenty non-sepulchral texts can at best be only a small fraction of the number that were inscribed during four hundred years in the life of so important a city, and is a sad commentary on the destructiveness of both earthquake and barbarian.

The great majority of the texts from the period consist of Christian gravestones, most of which were found in two general areas. The first is a cemetery that contained more than three hundred graves and was located in the vicinity of the Asklepieion and Lerna; it was used for burials from the late fourth century until the middle of the sixth (cf. Roebuck, pp. 162-167). The gravestones number forty-one, plus small fragments. A larger number, sixty-one plus fragments, have been found in the Agora, most of them in the area southeast of the Bema.

¹ A notable exception is the numismatic evidence which shows that Corinth, including Acrocorinth, was virtually uninhabited from the latter part of the reign of Constans II (641-668) until some time after the defeat of the Slavic forces by the Greeks at Patras in 805. This evidence consists of the coins found in Corinthian excavations from 1896 to 1939; the total number of coins dating from the middle of the sixth century to the middle of the tenth may be tabulated by imperial reigns as follows:

Justin II (565-578)	262
Tiberius II (578-582)	36
Maurice (582-602)	51
Phocas (602-610)	63
Heraclius (610-641)	32
Constans II (641-668)	79
Constantine IV (668-685)	4
Justinian II (685-695; 705-711)	2
Leontius (695-698)	did not coin
Tiberius III (698-705)	1
Philip, Anastasius II, Theodosius III (711-717)	0

Leo III (717-741)	0
Constantine V (741-775)	5
Leo IV (775-780)	3
Constantine VI (780-797)	1
Irene (797-802)	0
Nicephorus I (802-811)	3
Michael I (811-813)	3
Leo V (813-820)	10
Michael II (820-829)	5
Theophilus (829-842)	158
Michael III (842-867)	18
Basil I (867-886)	282
Leo VI (886-912)	1007
Constantine VII and family (913-963)	2285

These totals are obtained by adding the figures listed in Edwards, p. 165 and in *Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 255; X, 1941, p. 156. A total number of only nineteen coins from a century and a half appears decisive. For further discussion, cf. *Speculum*, XXV, 1950, pp. 502-543; XXVII, 1952, pp. 343-362.

They seem to be contemporary with the stones found in the Lerna cemetery, and since none was found *in situ*, it is possible that many, if not all, of the Agora finds were originally set up in Lerna and were re-used in later construction in the Agora. In addition to these two groups, a few texts which seem to date from the fifth to seventh centuries were found in and near the Christian Basilica. There is also a considerable number of stray gravestones from other parts of the excavations and from the walls of modern houses.

With one or two notable exceptions, these gravestones were cut by amateurs. The letter strokes are clumsy, and the letters are inconsistent and irregular in size, shape, spacing, and alignment. Errors in orthography and syntax as well as erasures and unfinished letters also betray the semi-literate, "homemade" nature of the product.² Consequently, it seems impossible to assign even an approximate date to any individual text solely on the basis of its lettering.³ The stones have therefore been grouped according to their provenience and, because it is barely possible that the less decadent the lettering the earlier the stone, within each group they have been arranged according to my own subjective impressions of the skill of the letter-cutter. This procedure is, of course, little better than pure guesswork, but in the absence of any impersonal basis for judgment, it will have to serve.

The epitaphs afford us an interesting, if limited, sampling of the Corinthian lower middle class from the late fourth to early seventh century. The usual formula consists of a statement of ownership of the sepulcher, the name of the person buried there (usually a relative of the owner), and the date of death (day, month, year of the indiction). Some stones also include a record of purchase, others the occupation of the owner; a few contain a solemn curse against unauthorized exhumation. Nearly all confine themselves to dignified statements of bare fact; none of them descends to sentimentality.

² Variant spellings of the word κομητήριον (κιμητήριον, κμητήριον, κυμητήριον, etc.), plus the frequent interchange of omicron and omega, indicate that some so-called "modern Greek" pronunciations were in vogue at Corinth before the days of Justinian.

³ N. A. Bees gives a date for each stone published in *C.G.-C.I.*, I, 1, but his reasons and criteria are neither ex-

plained nor self-evident (cf. *Speculum*, XXV, 1950, p. 541, note 155). His dates are therefore arbitrary, and indeed are occasionally at variance with archaeological evidence (cf. Nos. 522 = Bees 31; 530 = Bees 30). In general, his work now appears to deserve a less laudatory appraisal than I once gave it (*C. P.*, XLII, 1947, pp. 63-64).

EMPERORS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

(501-510)

501. Pl. 40. Inv. 2249. A fragment of white marble, found in Well XIX of the South Stoa in February, 1938. Parts of the top side and a top border moulding are preserved, but are badly weathered. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.072 m.; width, 0.113 m.; thickness, 0.033 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.06 m.

[--- τὸν κρ]ἄπιστο[ν ---]

502. Pl. 42. Inv. 1115. A statue base of white marble found in front of the West Shops in June, 1932.

The sides and back are finished with a toothed chisel and the corners at the rear are bevelled. In the top is a circular dowel hole with pour channel, and in the bottom an iron dowel is still preserved. Remains of iron inserts (dowels?) in the inscribed surface date from a period of re-use.

Height (original), 1.02 m.; width (original), 0.565 m.; thickness (original), 0.45 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m. - 0.025 m.

Μέμμιον Πόντιον
Πτολεμῆον τὸν κέ

Παρνάσιον τὸν λαμ(πρότατον)
καὶ πάτρωνα τῆς λαμ(προτάτης)

5 Κορινθίων πόλεως.

Αὐρ(ήλιος) Εὐτυχιανὸς ἀποστρά(τηγος)
ψ(ηφίσματι) β(ουλῆς).

“Memmius Pontius Ptolemaeus, also (named) Parnasius, *vir clarissimus*, and patron of the most famous city of the Corinthians. Aurelius Eutyechianus, *praetorius*, (set up the monument) with the approval of the city council.”

We know of a certain Parnasius, a native of Patras, who in the fourth century rose in the imperial service until he was *praefectus Aegypti* under Constantius in A.D. 357. Two years later he was falsely accused of treason, was convicted, and was sent into exile (Amm. Marcellinus, XIX, 20, 10). We also know of a certain Aristophanes of Corinth who was sent in A.D. 357 to serve with Parnasius in Egypt (Libanius, *Orat.* XIV, 15-20; *Codex Theod.*, VIII, 5, 8). The letter forms and abbreviations in the text suggest a date near the middle of the fourth century; this date, plus the fact that the name Parnasius is quite uncommon, seems sufficient to justify the identification of Memmius Pontius Ptolemaeus Parnasius with Constantius' Egyptian prefect. Consequently, this monument to him was erected a few years prior to A.D. 357. It would be quite natural that an official who was fairly high in the imperial service should act as patron of the capital city of his native province.

Aurelius Eutyechianus the ex-praetor is probably identical with the Eutyechianus who erected a statue to his brother Junior the proconsul of Achaëa (Meritt, No. 89), and who later may himself have served as proconsul after his brother's death. Groag (cols. 98, 111) assigned Eutyechianus to the second or third century, but this dating depended almost entirely upon the letter forms of Meritt, No. 89. It now appears that his career dates from the middle of the fourth century.

503. Pl. 42. Inv. 1391. A three-sided block of gray marble, first found at Lechaion in the year 1825, and now in the courtyard of the Museum in Old Corinth. All original surfaces are partly preserved. The top contains two rectangular cuttings and a deep central posthole, all evidently made to receive a bronze statue. The three sides and the bottom of the block are smooth. On each side is a large letter A engraved above an

equally large N: these letters are all 0.18 m. in height and appear to date from the second century.

Height (original), 0.615 m.; width (original width of each of the three vertical planes), 1.24 m.; thickness (distance from inscribed surface to rear apex), 1.074 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.07-0.073 m.; line 2, 0.05-0.054 m.; lines 3-4, 0.055-0.063 m.; line 5, 0.048-0.05 m. *I.G.*, IV, no. 209.

Φλάβιον Ἐρμ[ο]γένην

τὸν λαμ(πρότατον) ἀνθύπατον

ἢ βουλῆ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Κορινθίων

τὸν εὐεργέτην καὶ κτίστην τοῦ λι[μῆνος]

5 ἀνέθηκαν.

“The city council and citizens of Corinth erected (this monument to honor) Flavius Hermogenes, the most distinguished governor, their benefactor and the builder of their harbor.”

The inscription was first noted in 1825 by the famous French historian Edgar Quinet, who was then a young graduate student (cf. E. Quinet, *La Grèce moderne et de ses rapports avec l'antiquité*, Paris, 1830, p. 288), and has since been published several times (cf. *I.G.*, IV, 209 and references).

After it was first found, the stone lay in the ruins of Lechaion until some time near the end of the nineteenth century, when it was taken to New Corinth. It seems to have come unscathed through the great earthquake of 1928, only to fall a victim to the disastrous fire of 1933, at which time the rear surfaces were severely burned and crumpled into many fragments. These fragments, along with the untouched front half of the block, were taken to the Museum in Old Corinth in 1934, where the block is now reassembled. The only missing portions of the inscribed surface are a narrow strip along the top edge and the lower right corner; these seem to have been lost some time between 1825 and 1854, since Quinet was able to read τοῦ λιμῆνος entire in line 4, but the last five letters were lost by the time of Bursian (cf. *Bulletino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza archeologica*, 1854, p. xxxiv).

The content of the text is well known; it honors Flavius Hermogenes, proconsul of Achaëa between A.D. 353 and 358, for the improvements he made at the Corinthian harbor of Lechaion. For the references and a complete discussion of his career, cf. Groag², pp. 36-38.

504. Pl. 43. Inv. 475, 1224, 1355, 2000, 2003. Fragments of five epistyle-frieze blocks of bluish marble.

a. Inv. 1355. Found in a cistern in front of the West Shops in March, 1934. Both ends and the original back are partly preserved. The block has a top moulding and a central horizontal moulding which divides the front (inscribed) vertical surface into two horizontal bands. The lower of these two bands once contained three fasciae; the inscription is cut on the upper two fasciae, the projecting bottom edge of the top-most fasciae having been roughly cut away. There are traces of red coloring in the letters.

Height, 0.74 m.; width (original), 2.565 m.; thickness (original), 0.66 m. (top) – 0.56 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.16 m.

b. Inv. 475 b (= Meritt, No. 113b), 1224. Two adjoining fragments. Inv. 475b was found in the West Shops in April, 1908; Inv. 1224 was found in a modern wall above the site of Temple F in May, 1933. The original left end and back are partly preserved, but the bottom, right end, and top are broken off.

Height, 0.40 m.; width, 2.12 m.; thickness (original), 0.66 m. (top) – 0.60 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.16 m. ($\Phi = 0.22$ m.).

c. Inv. 475a (= Meritt, No. 113a), 2003a. Two adjoining fragments. Inv. 475a was found in the West Shops in April, 1908; Inv. 2003a was found in a modern wall above the foundations of Temple K in June, 1938. The original bottom surface and back are partly preserved, as is also part of the right end; the latter contains part of the rough joint surface behind the anathyrosis. The left end and the top surface are broken off. There are traces of red coloring in the letters.

Height, 0.38 m.; width, 2.14 m.; thickness (original), 0.60 m. (top) – 0.56 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.16 m.

d. Inv. 2003b. Found in a mediaeval wall between the South Stoa and the Central Shops in November, 1937. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.335 m.; thickness, 0.18 m. Height of letters not preserved.

e. Inv. 2000. Found in the south wing of Saint John's Church, above the foundations of Temple J, in June, 1938. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.52 m.; thickness, 0.35 m. Height of letters not preserved.

- a. [σ]ῶτηρίας κ(αι) νείκης κ(αι) αἰωνίου
διαμο|[νῆς]
- b. [δε]σ]πρωτων ἡμων Φλαβ(ίου) Βαλλεν
[τινια|νου]
- c. [– –] Ἰ[ῆτος] Φλάβ(ιος) Οἰλυῶκλανος ὁ
λαμ(πρότατος) ἀνθ(ύπατος)
- d. [– –]ου κ(αι) Φ[– –]
- e. [– –]π(– –)ω[– –]

The inscription recorded a restoration in the second half of the fourth century of the colonnade in front of the West Shops. This colonnade, which contained nine epistyle-frieze blocks, appears to have fallen as the result of an earthquake, and to have been re-erected prior to the sack of Corinth by Alaric in A.D. 395. Two severe earthquakes shook the Peloponnese in the second half of the fourth century, the first in A.D. 365, the second year of the joint reign of Valentinian I and Valens (Amm. Marcellinus, XXVI, 10, 15–19; cf. Jerome IV, 18; Kedrenos, *Hist. Comp.*, 310), the second in A.D. 375, in the first year of the joint reign of Valens, Gratian, and Valentinian II (Zosimus, IV, 18). The literary sources are corroborated in many parts of the Corinth excavations, which have yielded evidence to show widespread earthquake damage and repair in the second half of the fourth century (cf. *Corinth*, I, i, pp. 147, 211; I, ii, pp. 54, 88; I, iii, p. 131; I, iv, p. 159; X, pp. 97, 147; *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, p. 97).

It is probable that the earthquake that toppled the West Shops colonnade was the earlier of the two. Its extreme severity, so vividly described by Ammianus Marcellinus (who, incidentally, appears to date it A.D. 366), makes it unlikely that the second earthquake ten years later was even more violent; it therefore would seem unlikely that the colonnade would survive the first shock only to succumb to the second. The present text also seems to favor the earlier date.

In inscriptions that refer to the joint reign of Valentinian I and Valens, the name of Valentinian (the "senior" emperor) is invariably found first; in texts that refer to the joint reign of Valens, Gratian, and Valentinian II (who was a young boy at the time), the name of Valens (again the "senior" emperor) is listed first. It

was not until after Gratian's death in A.D. 383 that Valentinian II became "senior" emperor and is listed first among his colleagues. The present text (cf. also No. 505), which gives the name Valentinian first, shows that if Valentinian II is meant, the restoration of the colonnade cannot be earlier than A.D. 383; in other words, it would have lain in ruins for at least eight years after the earthquake of A.D. 375. While this is not impossible, it seems more likely that the colonnade's re-erection took place within two or three years of its downfall, particularly since the West Shops would presumably remain unusable as long as their entrances were blocked with fallen stones. Consequently, I prefer to think that our text refers to Valentinian I, and that the inscription dates either from A.D. 366 or from the first months of A.D. 367.

The texts of blocks *a* and *b* are clear. In block *a* the ligature *ov* in *αἰωνίου* should be noted: in block *b* the nu of [δεσ]ποτῶν is joined by a horizontal stroke to the following mu to form an eta, and the final *ων* of the first two words are given in ligature. Block *c*, however, has defied all attempts at a complete reading because of the loss of the tops of about twelve letters plus ligatures (if any). The initial letter, as is shown by the spacing, was probably a tau or a gamma; this is followed by the letters φλαβ, which are reasonably clear. However, the next seven (?) letters, which were part of the name of the governor, are highly uncertain. The first letter could be θ, ο, ου in ligature or, less probably, σ; the second was α or λ; the third (to judge by the position of the hasta) was either τ or υ (γ, ι, and ρ seem less likely). The fourth (?) appears to have been either ω or οσ; the fifth (?) may have been κ, while the sixth (?) and seventh (?) seem to have been λα. The most accurate reading seems to be |ΦΛΑΒ ΟΛΥΩΚΛΑΝΟC; however, not only does this reading fail to correspond to any known cognomen, but names such as *Olympianus*, *Olympius* (governor, A.D. 364; Groag,² p. 49), *Ulpianus* (cf. Meritt, No. 10) and *Var(r)onianus* (cos. 364) cannot be made to correspond with the extant letter strokes.

Fragment *d* contains, at the left, parts of two strokes so placed that they can scarcely belong to anything except the upper right portion of the ligature *ov*; the next two strokes belong to a kappa, and the spacing suggests a ligature before

the phi. In fragment *e* an abbreviation is found which consists of a curved stroke rising from the right end of the horizontal bar of the letter pi. There is little doubt that this curved stroke is an abbreviation sign (for similar abbreviation marks, but unattached to the letters, cf. Nos. 502, 507, 516), but without more of the context it is impossible to be certain what omitted letters it represents.

The architectural problems of the colonnade will be discussed in the final publication of the West Shops by W. B. Dinsmoor. Professor Dinsmoor, however, has been good enough to inform me (*per ep.*) that architectural as well as epigraphical considerations support the view that the original text probably began on the first epistyle-frieze block and extended across the next seven, terminating on the ninth and last block. He also points out that the letters gradually tend to be more crowded towards the right, so that while the second block contained 26 letters (including five iotas and one ligature), it is probable that the eighth contained 30 letters or more. On the basis of fragments *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d* it would seem possible to restore the text of the first six blocks as follows:

[Υπὲρ σ-]
 ωτηρίας κ(αἰ) νείκης κ(αἰ) αἰωνίου διαμο-
 [νῆς τῶν μεγίστων κ(αἰ) ἀηττήτων δε-]
 [σ]ποτῶν ἡμῶν Φλαβ(ίου) Βαλλεν[τινια-]
 [ν]σϣ κ(αἰ) Φ[λαβ(ίου) Βάλεντος τῶν αἰωνίων
 Σε-]
 [βαστῶν], Τ(ίτος) Φλάβ(ιος) ΟΛΥΩΚλανος ὁ
 λαμ(πρότατος) ἀνθ(ύπατος)

"Titus Flavius [---]clanus the most distinguished governor (erected this structure in the name of) Security and Victory and the unceasing Fidelity [of our greatest and invincible] Emperors, Flavius Valentinian and Flavius [Valens, *Augusti* for life]." Cf. below, No. 505.

The text on the last three blocks may have been something similar to the following:

[τῆς Ἀρχαίας κ(αἰ)-----]
 [----- ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων κατε-]
 [σκεύασεν].

Presumably fragment *e* has come from one of these final three blocks.

505. Pl. 42. Inv. 1499. Fragments of two epistyle-frieze blocks of white marble, found in the South

Stoa in May, 1934. The two blocks belong to the façade that was built about the middle of the second century west of Shops X and XI of the South Stoa, between the Agora and the stairway leading to the South Basilica (cf. *Corinth*, I, iv, pp. 115, 159). The inscription, which is at least two centuries later than the façade, is clumsily cut on the face of the frieze and epistyle.

a. Parts of all the original surfaces are preserved but much of the inscribed surface has been chipped off.

Height (original), 0.90 m.; width (original), 2.92 m.; thickness (original), 0.87 m. Height of letters: line 1, 0.15 m.; line 2, 0.10 m.

b. Part of the original bottom surface is preserved, but the other sides and back are broken.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 1.82 m.; thickness, 0.30 m. Height of letters not preserved, but originally ca. 0.10 m.

O. Broneer, *A.J.A.*, XXXIX, 1935, p. 58.

a. [Υπερ σωτηρίας κ(αι) νείκης κ(αι) αἰω[νίου
διαμονῆς --]
[Φλαβ(ίου)] Βαλλεντινιανοῦ κ(αι) Φ[λαβ(ίου)
Βάλεντος --]

b. [-- τῶν τὰ πάντα νεικῶ[ντων δεσποτῶν
ἡμῶν --]

From block *a*, of which parts of all the original six surfaces are preserved, it is clear that the text consisted of two lines only; the letter heights of fragment *b* indicate that it preserves part of the second line.

The remains *in situ* of two column bases in *antis* (*Corinth*, I, iv, p. 115, pl. 39, 1, plans XVI, XXI) show that the façade consisted of three epistyle-frieze blocks. The distance between the center of the two bases, 2.92 m., is precisely the width of block *a*, thus showing that it was the central of the three. (Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the name of Valentinian was located for Corinthian readers in the most legible and conspicuous place, the center of the lower line.) The two side blocks of the epistyle-frieze may have been somewhat shorter than the central block; the distance from the nearest column center to the farther side of each anta is ca. 2.63 m. The extant letters of the inscription show that, if this was the case, the three blocks contained room for approximately seventy letters and ligatures in line 1 and approximately eighty in line 2. The text may therefore be restored as follows:

1 [Τ(ίτος) Φλάβ(ιος) ΟΛΥΩΚλανος ὁ λαμ-
(πρότατος) ἀνθ(ύπατος)
ὑπερ σωτηρίας κ(αι) νείκης κ(αι) αἰωνί-
[ου διαμονῆς τῶν μεγίστων κ(αι)]

2 [τὰ πάντα νεικῶ[ντων δεσποτῶν ἡ-
μῶν Φλαβ(ίου)] Βαλλεντινιανοῦ κ(αι)
Φ[λαβ(ίου) Βά-
λεντος τῶν αἰωνίων Αὐγούστων].

“[Titus Flavius ---- clanus, the most distinguished governor (erected this structure in the name] of Security and Victory and (the) unceasing [Fidelity of our greatest and] all-conquering [Emperors, Flavius] Valentinian and Flavius [Valens, *Augusti* for life].

For the formulae, cf. No. 504 and Dittenberger, *O.G.I.S.*, No. 722. All of them have their Latin parallels: *pro Salute, pro Victoria, pro aeterna Fide, maximorum dominorum, invictissimorum dominorum, dominorum orbis, Augustorum perpetuorum*, etc. In No. 504 the dedicator's name was given last, but in this text it evidently occurred first. There is every reason to suppose that the same man was responsible for both reconstructions, particularly since his name and title meet so satisfactorily the space requirements of the missing top line of the left-hand block.

506. Pl. 41. Inv. 228, 295, 754. Three adjoining fragments of two adjoining slabs of white marble. The three pieces have been published previously; Inv. 228 and 295 by West (No. 26), Inv. 754 by Meritt (No. 299). A newly discovered join shows that Inv. 754 belongs to the Theodosian inscription and confirms part of the restoration of West, whose text should now be read as follows:

REPARATORI RoMANAE REI Fundatori
AETERNAE pACIS AVCTOri humani
GENERIS D N fl THEODOSio augusto
FELICISSIMO pATRI ET Filiis dd nn ffil
5 ARCADIO ET HonORIO IMperatoribus
----- ΤΙΥΣ ΑÇ -----

West's interpretation, which dates the inscription between January, 393 and January, 395, remains unaffected.

507. Pl. 40. Inv. 817, 1109, 1110, 1275, 1602. Six fragments of a slab of white marble, found at various times in the northwestern area of the Agora, in the vicinity of Temple D. No two frag-

ments join together, but it is evident from their identical thicknesses and marble as well as from their smooth and polished back surfaces that they have all come from one original slab. This slab seems to have been originally a Roman revetment slab; it has been re-used in late Roman times, and a text with an incised border has been cut on the reverse side.

The thickness of the slab increased gradually from 0.038 (top) to 0.045 m. (bottom).

a. Inv. 1602*a*, found in April, 1935. Broken on all sides, but part of the top incised border is preserved.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.116 m.; thickness (original), 0.038-0.039 m. Height of letters, 0.022 m.

b. Inv. 1110, found in June, 1932. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.017 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness (original), 0.039-0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m.

c. Inv. 1109, found in May, 1932. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.137 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness (original), 0.039-0.04 m. Height of letters: column 1, 0.02 m.; column 2, 0.016 m.

d. Inv. 1602*b*, found in May, 1935. Parts of the right edge and right incised border are preserved.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness (original), 0.041-0.043 m. Height of letters, 0.016 m.

e. Inv. 817 (= Meritt, No. 308), found prior to 1900. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness (original), 0.043 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m.

f. Inv. 1275, found in June, 1933. Parts of the right edge and right incised border are preserved.

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness (original), 0.043-0.045 m. Height of letters, 0.016 m.

a. [Ἐπὲρ σωτηρίας καὶ νείκης καὶ αἰῶν] [ἰου
 διαμο[νῆς τῶν]
 [δεσποτῶν τῆς οἰκουμένης Φλ. Ἀρκαδίου κα] [ἰ
 Φλ. Ὀν[ωρίου]
 --- ν ---

b. ---
 --- πιλλιο[ν ---
 --- στρατο ---
 --- ου Καρπ[ου ---
 --- Ε]ϋτυχι[ανου ---

5 --- σκλη ---
 --- ιφο ---

c. ---
 --- ος ---
 --- Σ]ατορνίου ---
 --- ς ---

d. ---
 --- π ---
 --- μ ---
 --- μ ---
 [---] μ ---
 [---] π ---
e. ---
 --- νος ---
 --- ς ---

f. ---
 --- κ ρ ---
 --- λ ---
vac.

The restorations in lines 1-2 are taken from Ditt. *Syll.*³, 908, 1-3; the inscription would therefore appear to date between A.D. 395 and 402. The text seems to have consisted of a few complete lines, below which was a list (possibly arranged in two columns) of names and numerals. The abbreviation π, which occurred between each name (in the genitive case) and its corresponding numeral, is found in a text from Magnesia on the Maeander, where it means τόπος (cf. P. Kern, *Inschriften von Magnesia*, no. 122, e), but it is by no means certain that it has the same meaning here.

Fragment *b* contains a portion of several names, but only the name Eutyichianus can be restored with reasonable assurance. Fragment *c* preserves a variant Greek spelling of Saturninus.

508. Pl. 41. Inv. 1390 (= 2180). Part of a frieze block of white marble that has been re-cut and inscribed. The stone was first noted in modern times by the emperor Manuel II Palaiologos in the year 1415 (cf. W. Miller, *The Latins in the Levant*, pp. 377f.). At that time it was built into a part of Justinian's Isthmian wall, the famous Hexamilion, not far from Kenchreai; it was still *in situ* in 1883,

when it was observed by P. Monceaux. Within the next decade, however, it was removed to the city hall in New Corinth; it disappeared after the earthquake of 1928, but was subsequently found in the ruins of the city hall by R. Stillwell in June, 1934, and was brought to the Museum at Old Corinth.

All sides of the recut block are preserved, and all except the inscribed surface are roughly picked. A row of dentils remains at the back of the top surface.

Height, 0.635 m.; width, 0.958 m.; thickness, 0.265 m. (top) – 0.355 m. (bottom). Height of letters: lines 1–6, 0.045–0.051 m.; line 7, 0.021–0.024 m.

P. Monceaux, *Gazette Archéologique*, IX, 1884, p. 277; A. Skias, Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 1893, p. 123; S. P. Lambros, Νέος Ἑλληνομνημῶν, 1904, pp. 268–269; G. Lampakis, Δελτίον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἐταιρείας, VI, 1906, pp. 46–47; Dittenberger, *Syll.*³, no. 910; Groag², p. 79; Bees, no. 1.

+ Φῶς ἐκ φωτός, Θεὸς
ἀληθινὸς ἐκ Θεοῦ ἀληθινοῦ,
φυλάξῃ τὸν αὐτοκράτορα
Ἰουστινιανὸν καὶ τὸν
5 πιστὸν αὐτοῦ δοῦλον
Βικτωρίνον, ἅμα τοῖς
οἰκοῦσιν ἐν Ἑλλάδι τοὺς κ(α)τ(ὰ) Θεῶν
ζῶντας. +

φυλάξῃ = φυλάξοι; οἰκοῦσιν = οἰκοῦσιν;
Ἑλλάδι = Ἑλλάδι; Θεῶν = Θεόν.

“Light of light, true God of true God, guard the Emperor Justinian and his faithful servant Victorinus, and also those inhabitants of Hellas, who live according to God.”

The inscription dates between the years 551 and 565. For a full discussion of the historical significance of the text, see the commentaries of Lambros, Lampakis, Dittenberger, Groag, and Bees.

509. Pl. 40. Inv. 1044. A fragment of gray marble, found in a field east of the village of Old Corinth and north of the Amphitheater in May, 1931. Broken on all sides and the back. The inscribed surface is slightly convex.

Height, 0.112 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.063 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

[---] Παύλου [---]
[---] λαμπρο[τάτου-]
[---]ιστ[---]

In line 1, the letters ου are engraved in ligature.

510. Pl. 41. Inv. 2143. A cylindrical block of white marble, found in the north central area of the Agora in December, 1937. The stone was originally used as an altar, decorated at the top with egg and dart moulding and at the base with Lesbian leaf. Around the middle a heavy garland with boukrania is carved in high relief, and above it are rosettes; the carving is carefully done, and may date from the first century after Christ or possibly even earlier. In the late Roman period the altar was turned upside down and used as a statue base. In the top (originally the bottom) are cuttings for the feet of a bronze statue; there are also three dowel holes from the first period of use. The dedicatory inscription, which is enclosed within an incised rectangular border, is cut above the boukrania. The text is very badly weathered.

Height (original), 0.84 m.; diameter at top (originally the bottom), ca. 0.40 m.; maximum circumference, 1.55 m. Height of letters, 0.036 m. (Φ = 0.052 m.).

J. H. Kent, *Speculum*, XXV, 1950, pp. 544–546; cf. also K. M. Setton, *Speculum*, XXVII, 1952, pp. 361f.

[N]ικηφόρον Σεβαστὸν
[Φ]λάβιον Κώνσταν
[ῆ] Κορινθίων πόλις.

“The city of the Corinthians [erected this monument to honor the] victorious Augustus Flavius Constan[s].”

The text consists of a dedication to the Emperor Constans II (A.D. 641–668), and the monument of which it is a part was erected by the Corinthians after their deliverance by Constans ca. 642 from the domination of the Bulgars. For the circumstances, see Kent, *loc. cit.* and especially K.M. Setton, *Speculum*, XXV, 1950, pp. 502–543; XXVII, 1952, pp. 361 f.

OTHER SECULAR TEXTS

(511-521)

511. Pl. 42. Inv. 992. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the North Market in April, 1930. Broken on all sides. Part of the original smooth back is preserved.

Height, 0.274 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness (original), 0.045 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.026 m.

 ἐκ τῶν [i-]
 δίων

The fragment is part of a homemade private dedication, presumably to a pagan divinity. Above the surviving text are lively but crude representations of two prancing animals which seem to be intended for goats. The dedication proper was doubtless inscribed on the lost top portion of the slab.

512. Pl. 44. Inv. 2274. A fragment of a slab of coarse-grained white marble, found in a modern wall in the village of Old Corinth in October, 1949. Part of the original right side is preserved, but the right edge of the inscribed face is worn away. The back is smooth. Above the inscribed surface are a horizontal moulding and a raised panel.

Height, 0.55 m.; width, 0.49 m.; thickness (original), 0.085 m., including top panel, 0.13 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

[--- (?) Εὐ]γενιανὸς εἶμ[ι (?)].
 [-----]ηδονες ἐκ [. . .]
 ---- νι ----

The inscribed surface is very badly worn. Above the extant text, directly below the raised moulding, two lines of letters have been erased. The fragment may possibly be part of a heavy Roman revetment slab re-used as a gravestone; if so, line 1 might be read [(?)Εὐ]γενιανο<ῦ> σεῖμ[α] (= σῆμα), except that the inscribed surface preserves no indication of the letters ον in ligature.

513. Pl. 44. Inv. 2319, 2320. Three fragments, two of them adjoining, of a base of white marble, found above the west parodos and scaena of the Theater in April, 1928. The base consisted of a central shaft with crowning mouldings, above

which was a horizontal row of semi-spheroid projections containing incised crisscross decorations and inscribed horizontal bands. All fragments preserve part of the original top side which was roughly picked.

a. Inv. 2319. Two adjoining fragments. The bottom, both sides, and the back are broken.

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.198 m.; thickness, 0.12 m. Height of letters: top bands, 0.014 m.; lower moulding, 0.03 m.

b. Inv. 2320. Part of the original right side of the shaft is preserved, but the right end of the crowning mouldings is lost. The other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.274 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.148 m. Height of letters: top band, 0.014 m.; shaft, 0.03 m.

Top bands: a a
 [ἐν Π]εργάμω ἱερό[ν] ἐν Περγάμω [ἱερόν]

b
 Νεικομήδεια[ν]

Lower moulding: a b
 [Ἄγαθῆ] Τύ[χῆ] vac

a b
 Shaft: - [-----] [-----]ον

If [Ἄγαθῆ] Τύ[χῆ] is correctly restored, the monument was scarcely a Christian one and the references in the inscribed bands on the projections would therefore appear to be to pagan sanctuaries (or festivals?) in Pergamon and Neikomedeia. The fact that the top mouldings of the two fragments do not join indicates that at least one globular projection is missing between the two pieces; the spacing of the letters ΤΥ suggests that originally the monument contained nine inscribed projections, of which the sixth, seventh, and ninth are extant. The text probably dates between the years 285 and 325, possibly within a few years of 300.

514. Pl. 41. Inv. 1211. A fragment of an Ionic cornice block of white marble, found in the South Stoa in May, 1933. The stone has been re-used, and parts of a moulding and a row of dentils are preserved on the rear surface. Of the inscribed

surface only the bottom edge is original, the other edges and sides being broken.

Height, 0.195 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.26 m.
Height of letters, 0.021–0.033 m.

 [----]ν θύρια τε πίσσ[ινα ----]
 [----]λλους τειχοποιία [----]
 [--- κ]ηπαῖα ἔχωντε[ς] λ[----]
 [----]ιρ[.]βετοναενη[----]
 5 [----] σακο[ύ]ς βασίμ[ους] ----
vac.

Line 4: ἔχωντε[ς] = ἔχοντες.

The inscribed surface is badly battered and the letters are poorly cut and irregular in size and shape; hence the text is unusually difficult to read. In several instances the letters are uncertain even when they are almost completely preserved (cf. especially line 4).

The word τειχοποιία (“wall-building”) in line 2 is reasonably clear, however, and suggests that the text contained a record or regulation concerning some sort of real estate. Hence I have suggested σακο[ύ]ς βασίμ[ους] (“permanent enclosures”) in line 5, [κ]ηπαῖα (“belonging to a garden”) in line 3, and θύρια πίσσ[ινα] (“small doors treated with pitch”) in line 1. These restorations are necessarily tentative because they fit no known formula; however, they seem to be appropriate expressions in a building context, and the extant letters do not permit anything more intelligible. They could, for example, all occur in a text dealing with the construction or maintenance of farm compounds (cf. the temple estates of Delos: *I.G.*, XI, 287, A, 145–146, ἐπὶ τοῦ κήπου θύρα; *Hesperia*, XVIII, 1948, pp. 299 ff.).

While line 4 is so difficult to decipher that I have preferred to let the above text indicate the uncertainty, the most probable reading seems to be προβετῶνα (= προβατῶνα, “sheep-pen”) ἐν η[----]; if accepted, this word, which is also found in the Delian estate inventories, would strongly support the restorations suggested for lines 1, 3, and 5.

515. Pl. 40. Inv. 1913. A fragment of a moulding of gray marble, found in the north central area of the the Agora in October, 1937. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the top side is smooth. The back has two horizontal bands, the lower being undercut 0.013 m. The inscribed face consists of

a top margin, a band containing the inscription, an incised band of egg and dart forming the bottom margin of the inscription, and four fasciae beneath the incised band.

Height, 0.192 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness (original) maximum, 0.073 m. Height of letters, 0.042 m. (Φ = 0.057 m.).

---- ικηφο ----

Line 1. [N]ικηφο[ρος]? But possibly the letter to the left of the iota was a lunate sigma.

516. Pl. 40. Inv. 2149. A fragment of a column of gray marble, found in St. John's Church in April, 1937. The original top surface is preserved. The inscribed surface contains a circular hole and a roughly chipped channel that antedate the text.

Height, 0.31 m.; diameter, 0.475 m. (top) – 0.41 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.042 m.

Φλ(άβιος) Γενεθλιδ(ιος)
 Ἰοῦστος
 [----] !λ [----]

Following the delta in line 1 is the S-shaped mark of abbreviation commonly found in Corinthian gravestones in such words as κοιμητήρ (ιον) and ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος); cf. Nos. 522, 525, 549, 586, etc.; *C.P.*, XLII, 1947, p. 64.

The name Genethlidios is new. It seems to be derived from Genethlios and Genethlia, which occur in Corinth in the fourth and fifth centuries (cf. No. 527; Meritt, No. 70; Bees, nos. 58, 58A).

517. Pl. 41. Inv. 1768. Three adjoining fragments of a white marble column, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in February, 1936. Broken on all sides and back. The inscribed surface is very roughly finished, and contains traces of red paint.

Height, 0.37 m.; width (measured along the arc of the circumference), 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.165 m. The original diameter of the column was ca. 0.57 m. Height of letters, 0.027 m. (P, Φ = 0.033 m.).

 [----] Θεόδωρον [----]
 [----]α τῆς σοφῆς στη[---]
 [----]εσοι Θεμίδος κα[---]
 [----]α λαμπρίου λα[---]
vac.

The lettering suggests a date in the late third or early fourth century.

518. Pl. 41. Inv. 2322. A fragment of gray marble, whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides and back, but part of the left margin is preserved.

Height, 0.128 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.046 m.
Height of letters, 0.013-0.015 m.

 σιμου[-----]
 οσπιτη[-----]
 Γ. Ἰουλίου [-----]
 δος ῥαβ[-----]
 5 [·.]ρο[-----]

The very poor lettering probably dates from the late fourth or early fifth century.

519. Pl. 40. Inv. 939. A fragment of a block of white limestone, found north of the Temple of Apollo in June, 1929. Part of the bottom side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken. The inscribed surface is concave and seems to be part of a column flute.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.22 m.
Height of letters, 0.045-0.06 m.

 [-----]ν τῆς λαμπρᾶς Μ[-----]
 [-----]γετας. *vac.*

The last letter in line 1 was either mu or kappa.

520. Pl. 40. Inv. 2086. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the northeastern area of the Agora

in April, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.017 m. Height of letters: line 2, 0.024 m.; line 3, 0.015 m.

 [------]κια[-----]
 [------]οδειτη[-----]
 [------]ωκα[-----]

Line 2: possibly δδείτη[ς] or [Ἄφρ]οδείτη?
Line 3 was cut by a second and much less skillful hand.

521. Pl. 41. Inv. 2431. A fragment of dark gray marble whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides and back. In the upper right corner is a shallow oval hole.

Height, 0.40 m.; width, 0.42 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.
Height of letters, 0.022-0.036 m.

 - παίζων - -
 - πεμπμν -

The letters are irregular, shallow, and very poorly cut, and the inscribed surface is badly worn. Following παίζων in line 1, the stone contains a clumsy attempt at a circle which is not part of the text. The stone seems to be part of a fifth (?) century gaming board.

CHRISTIAN GRAVESTONES

(522-685)

1. FROM THE VICINITY OF LERNA

(522-567)

522. Pl. 45. Inv. 1019. Two adjoining fragments of a slab of blue marble streaked with white, found in a grave near Lerna in April, 1931. The slab is complete except for the lower left corner, which is broken off. The back is smooth.

Height (original), 0.412 m.; width (original), 0.217 m.; thickness (original), 0.024 m. Height of letters, 0.015-0.025 m.

F. J. De Waele, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, p. 436; Bees, no. 31; *S.E.G.*, XI, 168; Roebuck, pp. 165, note 17, 167, note 27.

+ Κυμιτίριον δια-
 φέρων Εὐσεβίω Ἄ-
 νατολικοῦ σο(λ)ίτι
 κ(αι) καμισογοραστῆ

5 ἀγορασθέντα
παρὰ Λεωνιδί-
ου λευκαντῆ.
ἔνθα κατακίτε
ὦ τὴν μακ(αρίαν)
10 μνήμην
Νουμένις μη(νι)
Ἰουνίου ἔινδ(ικτιῶνος) ζ. +

“A sepulcher belonging to Eusebios the Anatolian, a shoe and clothing merchant, purchased from Leonidios the fuller. Here lies Noumenis of blessed memory, [who died] the fifth day of the month of June, in the sixth year of the indiction.”

In line 10 the final nu was partially erased subsequent to the engraving, and a sigma was added at the end of the word by a different hand, thus altering the reading to μνήμης. The second engraver, apparently not satisfied with the appearance of his correction, then partially erased his own sigma and engraved a very deep second sigma in the letter space originally occupied by the nu.

In line 3 the original engraver cut, in place of lambda, a letter that resembles a three-bar sigma, or a zeta reversed. Bees interprets σο(λ)ίτι as “a native of Soloi,” but the presence of κ(αί) suggests that Eusebios had two occupations. It therefore seems preferable to read σο(λ)ίτι; the word σολίτης, though not elsewhere attested, would mean “one who is associated with slippers (σόλια) or shoes (σολίνοι).”

The gravestone was found *in situ* on the north side of the hill beside the Asklepieion, in a rock-cut tomb that contained four skeletons. Two lamps found beside it indicate a date in the second half of the fourth century; the stone is therefore one of the earliest from its particular burial area. It is interesting to note that the ligature χ (lines 3, 7, 12) occurs three times in so early a text, but was not used in two other possible places (lines 11 and 12).

The indiction was a fifteen year period, originally for tax purposes. The first year of the first indiction was September 17, 297 to September 16, 298. Unfortunately, no Corinthian gravestone, including the present text, indicates which indiction is referred to. In the present text, for example, the year of Noumenis' death could have been A.D. 363, 378, or 393 (348 and 408 seem unlikely, though they too are possible).

For a full commentary on other features of the

inscription, cf. Bees, pp. 61–64. The name Noumenis, a hypocoristic form of Noumenios, appears to be of Jewish origin.

523. Pl. 42. Inv. 2185. A fragment of white marble, found near the Asklepieion in September, 1939. Parts of the original bottom edge and right margin are preserved. The back is broken. The stone is discolored by fire.

Height, 0.212 m.; width, 0.216 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.01–0.016 m.

[- - - - -] ρ[.] οποι
[- - - - -] τοῡ μακαρίου
[- - - - -] ατουτοπαια
[- τοῡ -] αρίου. +
vac.

The most plausible restoration of lines 3–4 seems to be

[- -] α τοῡτο Παια[νίου τοῡ -] αρίου, *vel sim.*,
but other readings are epigraphically possible,
e. g.,
[- -] ατου το(ν) παϊ(δ)α [δείνος τοῡ -] αρίου;
[- -] ατου τ(ρ)όπαια; etc.

524. Pl. 47. Inv. 1036. Three adjoining fragments of a slab of green schist, found in a grave near Lerna in May, 1931. Parts of the original right and bottom edges are preserved. The back is rough. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.163 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness (original), 0.017 m. Height of letters, 0.024–0.03 m.

[ἀνεπαύσατο]
[ὁ τ]ήν [μακαρ(ίαν)]
[μν]ήμην [μη]νι
[Μα]ρτίου κ̄α
[ινδ(ικτιῶνος)] ζ. +

“The (man) of blessed memory [died] on the twenty-first day of the month of March, in the seventh year of the indiction.”

525. Pl. 40. Inv. 1143. Two adjoining fragments of a slab of gray schist, found in the western storage reservoir of the fountain of Lerna in May, 1933. All original edges are preserved except the bottom, which is broken off. The back is broken, but follows the smooth fracture of the stone.

Height, 0.228 m.; width (original), 0.215 m.; thickness (original), 0.021 m. Height of letters, 0.022–0.038 m.

+ Κυμητήρ(ιον)
διαφέρον-
τα Κοσμᾶ
καπήλου

5 - - - - -

“A burial place belonging to Kosmas the innkeeper [---].” The stone dates from the late fourth or early fifth century.

526. Pl. 40. Inv. 1395. A fragment of gray schist, found in the Asklepieion excavation dump in August, 1934. Broken on all sides. The back is finely picked.

Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.113 m.; thickness (original), 0.023 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.023 m.

[Κοιμ]ητή[ριον διαφέρ-]
[ον] Ἀλεξάν[δρου - - -]

- - - - -

“[A sepulcher belonging to] Alexander [---].”

527. Pl. 42. Inv. 1271. A fragment of white marble, found in a trial trench west of Lerna in June, 1933. Broken on all sides, but part of an incised border moulding to the left and part of the bottom margin are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.083 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Bees, no. 58 A.

- - - - -
!φ[- - - (?)Γεν-]
εθλί[α - - - - -]

The left margin contains two parallel vertical grooves.

528. Pl. 40. Inv. 1087. A fragment of white marble, found near the Asklepieion in April, 1932. Broken on all sides and back, but the top edge appears to be part of the original.

Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.068 m.; thickness, 0.028 m. Height of letters, 0.019-0.024 m.

ἔνθ[α κατα-]
κεῖτ[αι[- - -]

- - - - -

“Here lies [---].”

529. Pl. 41. Inv. 1269. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in a trial trench on the hill of Zegkiou,

west of Lerna, in June, 1933. Parts of the original left and bottom edges are preserved; the back is smooth. Horizontal and vertical guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.183 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness (original), 0.026 m. Height of letters, 0.031-0.035 m.

- - - - -
μην[ι - - - ιν-]
δι[κτιῶνος] [-]

Line 1: possibly μην(ν) Ν[οεμβρίω].

530. Pl. 44. Inv. 2301. A plaque of blue-green schist, found *in situ* in a tomb on the hill of Tseliolophos in the northwest corner of the ancient city of Corinth in March, 1931. All original sides are preserved; the back is rough.

Height (original), 0.35 m.; width (original), 0.38 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.033 m.

T. L. Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXV, 1931, pp. 439-441, figs. 13, 14; Bees, no. 30; *S.E.G.*, XI, 154.

+

+ Ἐνθάδε κίτε Μαρία,
σώφρων γυνή Εὐπλου
ἠνιόχου, ὃς ἀγοράσας
τὴν ληνὸν Εὐπλους παρὰ
5 Ἀναστασίου ὑπηρέτου
χρισίνου ἐνὸς ἡμισυ καὶ
δούσ τὰς τιμὰς Ἀναστασίω
καὶ λαβῶν ἐξουσίαν παρ' αὐτοῦ
ἐπέθηκα τὸν τίτλον. ἔτελεύ-

10 τησεν δὲ ἡ μακαρία τῇ
πρ(ὸ) τᾶ καλανδ(ῶν) Σεπτενβρ(ίων).

+

“Here lies Maria, the modest wife of Euplous the teamster. I, Euplous, bought the grave from Anastasios the servant for one and one half gold pieces; I gave the purchase price to Anastasios, received full rights from him, and put the epitaph in place. My blessed wife died the eleventh day before the Kalends of September (August 22).”

In line 1, the rho has been added later in a clumsy attempt at a ligature.

Shear dates the text between 380 and 395 on the basis of lamps found above the grave along with the stone. Were it not for this evidence, one would be tempted to date it at least one century later (as does Bees) and probably several centuries later because of the decadence of the shapes of its letters and the appalling in-

competence of the letter-cutter. No better illustration than this text could be found of the fact that it is futile to attempt to date these homemade tombstones on the basis of letter forms alone.

- 531.** Pl. 45. Inv. 1021. A slab of blue marble streaked with white, found in a grave near Lerna in April, 1931. All original edges are preserved. The back is rough, and contains a slot for fastening the slab to a wall projection. Horizontal and vertical guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height (original), 0.353 m.; width (original), 0.293 m.; thickness (original), 0.055 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.026 m.

Roebuck, p. 166, notes 25, 26.

- + [[Ἐνθ]]
Κοιμητήριον δι(α)-
φέρον Ἰωάνου
καὶ Ἀγαθοκλή αὐ-
5 ταδέρφοις οὓς ἔτε-
καίει τούτων μη-
τῆρα Φοβία. ἀνεπαύ-
σατο δὲ Ἰωάνης
μηνὶ Μαΐου κδ̄ ἡμ(έρ)α,
10 ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ς̄.

+

“A burial place belonging to Ioanes and Agathokles, brothers whom their mother Phobia bore. Ioanes died the twenty-fourth day of May, in the sixth year of the indiction.”

In line 1 the engraver began to cut ἔνθα κατακεῖται or something similar, but stopped after completing the third letter. The three letters were then imperfectly erased, and a new text begun in line 2.

- 532.** Pl. 45. Inv. 1037. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble plaque, found in the precinct of the Asklepieion in May, 1931. The stone is complete except for part of the bottom margin. The back is smooth.

Height (original), 0.29 m.; width (original), 0.24 m.; thickness (original), 0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.01–0.025 m.

Bees, no. 43; *S.E.G.*, XI, 174.

- + Κοιμητήριον
διαφέροντα
Ἐπαθῶς.
ἀνεπαύσατο

- 5 δὲ ἡ μακαρία
Ἀγαθοκλία μη-
νὶ Αὐγούστου
ἔπιν(εμήσεως) γ̄.

“A sepulcher belonging to Epagatho. The blessed Agathokleia (died) in the month of August, in the third year of the indiction.”

- 533.** Pl. 40. Inv. 1133. Four adjoining fragments of a gray schist slab, found near the fountain of Lerna in March and April, 1933. Parts of the original top and right edges are preserved. The back is broken.

Height, 0.322 m.; width, 0.227 m.; thickness (original), 0.02–0.024 m. Height of letters, 0.022–0.042 m.

- [+ Κ]υμητίριον
[δι]αφέροντ[α]
[Ἄν]νας γαμε-
[τῆς . .]ωδίου
5 [τοῦ μακ]αρίου. +

“A sepulcher belonging to Anna, the wife of the blessed [–]odios.”

Line 5 suggests that Anna was a widow at the time the text was engraved. Her husband's name was probably Herodios, but other restorations are epigraphically possible.

- 534.** Pl. 45. Inv. 1027, 1028, 1042. Five adjoining fragments of a gray marble plaque, found in the Asklepieion in May, 1931. The plaque is complete except for a triangular piece from the lower center. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height (original), 0.338 m.; width (original), 0.222 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters, 0.016–0.024 m.

Roebuck, p. 166, note 24.

- + κυμητή-
ριον δια-
φέροντα
Ἰουλιαν-
5 οῦ βα[λν-]
ικαρί[ο]υ +

“A sepulcher belonging to Julianus the bath attendant.”

- 535.** Pl. 40. Inv. 1086. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found near the Asklepieion in March, 1932. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth, and is partly covered with a thin layer of cement.

Height, 0.188 m.; width, 0.158 m.; thickness (original), 0.027 m. Height of letters, 0.014-0.027 m.

Bees, no. 25; *S.E.G.*, XI, 166.

[+ Ἐνθα κατα-]
[κίτε ὁ τήν μα-]
[καρίαν μνήμ-]
[η]ν Πaus[...]
5 [.]ος πρ(ὸ) εἰς(ὶ)δ[ῶν]
[M]αρτίω [γεν-]
[ά]μενος. [Εἰ δέ]
[τις] ἀνῶξε [- -]

“[Here lies] Paus[imachos (?)] of blessed memory, who] died six days before the Ides of March (i.e. March 10). [If anyone] open [this sepulcher -----].”

In the top line of the preserved text (line 4 as restored above), part of a circular stroke is preserved on the right edge of the stone, showing that the letter following ΠAY was either E, Θ, or Σ. The reading Παῦ[λος] is therefore impossible; possibly the name was Πaus[ιμαχ]ος, Πaus[ιλυπ]ος, *vel sim.* For the use of the participle γενάμενος in the sense of “died” (i.e., “became of blessed memory”), cf. No. 541. The last two lines mark the beginning of a curse directed against anyone who would open the grave without authorization. For two of many examples, cf. No. 644 and Meritt, No. 136.

536. Pl. 46. Inv. 1094. A fragment of gray schist, found near the Asklepieion in April, 1932. Broken on all sides and back. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface, which is badly flaked.

Height, 0.176 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.027-0.035 m.

+ Κ[κοιμητήριον]
δια[φέρον - -]
ου κ[κ(αι)] τῆς δεῖνος]
σινγ(όνου) [αὐτοῦ. ἐνθα]
5 κ[κατακ]ίτε [- - -]

“A sepulcher belonging to [----] and his sister (?) [----]. Here lies [----].”

In line 4, σινγ(όνου) could mean either sister or brother. The abbreviation could also be resolved as σινγ(ενοῦς), “kinsman.”

537. Pl. 46. Inv. 1095. A fragment of green schist, found near the Asklepieion in April, 1932. Part

of the original top edge is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.127 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.018 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.027 m.

[+ Κ]υμητ[ήριον] δι-]
[αφ]έρο<ν> Ο[- - -]
[- -]ου[- - - - -]

In line 2 the stone reads ερουο.

538. Pl. 40. Inv. 1080. A fragment of gray marble, found near the Asklepieion in March, 1932. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.082 m.; width, 0.112 m.; thickness, 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m.

[- - - -]εαφι[- -]
[- - (?)]κυρια]κή. †
vac.

539. Pl. 45. Inv. 1174. A fragment of gray marble streaked with blue, found near Lerna in May, 1933. Broken on all sides and the back, but parts of the bottom and right margins are preserved.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.275 m.; thickness, 0.036 m. Height of letters, 0.013-0.029 m.

Bees, no. 20; *S.E.G.*, XI, 163.

[Κοιμητήριον διαφέρον]
[- - -]ν κ(αι) †[- -]
[.]ης κ(αι) τῶν θυγατ[έρων]
[ῆ]μῶν. μή τις οὔν ἐπι-
5 [β]ουλεύση κ(αι) ὀρύξη αὐτὰ
κέ εἰς λημίας ἑαυτοῦς
[π]εριβαλήτε. †

“[A sepulcher belonging to ----- and -----] and our daughters. Therefore let no one have designs against them and exhume them, and involve themselves in penalties.”

540. Pl. 45. Inv. 1077. Seven adjoining fragments of a gravestone of green schist, found near the Asklepieion in March, 1932. Parts of the original top and right edge are preserved; the other edges and the back are broken. Horizontal guide lines have been scratched for the lettering.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.227 m.; thickness (original), 0.016 m. Height of letters, 0.016-0.033 m.

[† Κοιμη]τήριον διαφέρο(ν)
 [. . . .]ανω σαλγαμ[αρ]ίω
 [. . . .] τήν γωνίαν. [Ξν]θα
 [κατακ]ίτε ό τήν μακαρίαν
 5 [μνήμη]ν Μάξιμος μνηι
 [- -]βριω ι έπιν(εμήσεως) γι. †

“A sepulcher belonging to [---]anus the pickle-maker [---] the corner. Here lies Maximus of blessed memory, (who died) on the tenth day of the month of [---]ber, in the thirteenth year of the indiction.”

5 λου σιτευτα-
 ρίου υιός έπέ-
 γραψεν αύ-
 τά.

“The sepulcher of Paul the poultryman. Anias, son of Paul the poultryman, engraved these words.”

A σιτευτάριος was a man who fed grain (σίτος) to animals or poultry in order to fatten them for eating, an intermediary between the breeder and the butcher.

Very few texts from the early Byzantine period have preserved the name of the letter-cutter; this is the only example from Corinth (for an example from Delos, cf. *Inscr. de Délos*, no. 2584). Anias' letters, which probably date from the fifth century, are deeply and cleanly cut, and he had reason to be proud of them in comparison with those of his contemporaries, even though their spacing and alignment are poor.

541. Pl. 46. Inv. 1140. A plaque of gray schist streaked with black, found near the fountain of Lerna in April, 1933. The plaque is complete except for the lower right corner. The back is rough.

Height (original), 0.50 m.; width (original), 0.343 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.04–0.043 m.

Roebuck, p. 167, note 29.

+ Κοιμητήριον δια-
 έροντα τώ τήν μα-
 καρίαν μνήμην
 Συμφέροντος ΞΞ-
 5 κ(ουβίτορος) γεναμένου, όσ-
 τισ (sic!) άνεπαύσατ[ο]
 μνηι 'Ιουλίω [ήμ-]
 έρα τρίτη ι[νδικτι-]
 όνι δευτ[έραι. +]

“A burial place belonging to Sympheron, captain of the guard, who has achieved blessed memory, who died on the third day of the month of July, in the second year of the indiction.”

For the title *έξκουβίτωρ* (Lat. *excubitor*), cf. *Byz. Zeitschrift*, II, 1893, p. 629; Roebuck, *loc. cit.*

542. Pl. 46. Inv. 1138. A gravestone of gray marble, found near Lerna in April, 1933. The gravestone is complete; it was broken off a corner of a revetment slab before being inscribed, and the original edges of the revetment slab are nowhere preserved. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines for the lettering are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness (original), 0.054 m. Height of letters, 0.018–0.033 m.

Roebuck, p. 167, note 40.

+ Κοιμητήρι-
 ον Παύλου
 σιτευταρίου.
 + Άνίας Παύ-

543. Pl. 45. Inv. 1046, 1047. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found east of the Asklepieion in May, 1933. Parts of the original right, bottom, and left sides are preserved; the back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.427 m.; width (original), 0.26 m.; thickness (original), 0.027 m. Height of letters, 0.022–0.036 m.

[+Κυμητήρ-]
 [ιον] διαφέρ(ον)
 [. . .]ου. άπέ-
 [θανε]ν Εϋτυ-
 5 [χαί]α μη(νός) Μα-
 ίου ρ, ινδ(ικτιώνος) ι. +

leaf + leaf

“[A sepulcher] belonging to [---]. Eutychaia died on the twentieth day of the month of May, in the tenth year of the indiction.”

In line 3 (the second line on the stone) the name probably was [Παύ]ου, but there are a few other possibilities.

544. Pl. 44. Inv. 1175. A fragment of a gray limestone slab, found near Lerna in May, 1933. Part of the original right edge is preserved; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.172 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness (original), 0.023 m. Height of letters, 0.012–0.02 m.

 ----- μ --
 [- ---- μα]καρίαν
 [μνήμην ----]ωνυσισ
 5 [- ----]κ̄ γιν
 [- ----]ρισκε
 [- ----]στεφυ
 [- ----]γιντου
 [- ----]εριτο

This tombstone evidently bore an unusual message, for its extant letters do not correspond to any other Corinthian sepulchral text.

545. Pl. 47. Inv. 1268. A white marble gravestone, found in a trial trench west of the Asklepieion in June, 1933. The gravestone, which is entirely preserved, has been broken off a corner of a revetment slab; parts of the original top, right side, and roughly picked back of the slab are preserved. Horizontal guide lines for lettering are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.203 m.; width, 0.263 m.; thickness (original), 0.038 m. Height of letters, 0.014-0.027 m.

Roebuck, p. 167, note 27.

† Ἀνεπαύσατο
 ἡ τὴν μακαρίαν <μνήμην>
 Πασκασία
 μη(ν) Φεβρ(ουαρίω) ̅ζ̅. leaf

“Paskasia of blessed (memory) died on the seventeenth day of the month of February.”

The name Pascasia is the Latin equivalent of the Greek Anastasia.

546. Pl. 47. Inv. 1078. A fragment of a gravestone of green schist, found west of the Asklepieion in March, 1932. Parts of the original left and bottom edges and the back are preserved; all are roughly broken off.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness (original), 0.027 m. Height of letters, 0.022-0.031 m.

 [- -- κατα-]
 κί[τε ----]
 leaf v[---]
 ἰν[δ(ικτιῶνος) --]

547. Pl. 47. Inv. 1172. A fragment of green schist, found in a child's grave (not *in situ*) in Reservoir III of Lerna in May, 1933. Parts of the original

top and right sides are preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.208 m.; thickness (original), 0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.018-0.028 m.

Bees, no. 51; *S.E.G.*, XI, 178; Roebuck, p. 166, note 24.

[Κυ]μητήριον.
 [ἔνθ]α κίτε Ἀνδρέ-
 [ας β]αλνι(κάριος) κέ οἱ
 [λο]ιποὶ πέδες
 5 [κα]τὰ μίαν <θ>ί-
 [κην].

Line 5: ταμῖανοι.

“A sepulcher. Here lies Andreas the bath attendant and the rest of his children, in a single grave.”

Οἱ λοιποὶ πέδες in lines 3 and 4 presumably means all of Andreas' children who had not predeceased him.

The use of the Roman half-uncial *d* in place of the Greek delta is interesting but not troublesome; however, the text is not without its difficulties. In line 2 the reading [β]αλνι(κάριος) seems correct, even though it means that the shape of the abbreviation mark is unique; Bees' interpretation of [σ]αλμ<α>γ(άριος) (*sic!*) = [σ]αλ<μα>γ(άριος) = [σ]αλγαμ(άριος) is completely unconvincing. For the word βαλνικάριος cf. Bees, no. 51 and commentary; also above, No. 524.

For lines 5-6 De Waele (*apud* Bees) reads [κα]τὰ μίαν θί|[κην] (= θεί|[κην]), but this necessitates the correction of a very clear omicron in line 5 to theta. Bees suggests οἱ|[κίαν], but the stone is preserved in such a way as to show that, unless line 6 was set unusually low, only three letters at most can be restored at the beginning of the line. It must be admitted, however, that other possible readings are few and unsatisfactory. Οἱ|[κην], “village” is not only a highly unusual word, but calls for a metaphor even more far-fetched than does οἱ|[κίαν]. [Κα]τὰ μίαν οἱ|[την] “from the one disaster” would be excellent were it not for the fact that οἶτος never occurs in the feminine. [Κα]ταμῖαν<τ>οἱ, “violated,” seems implausible. On the whole, De Waele's reading appears the least objectionable.

548. Pl. 47. Inv. 1093, 1097, 1098. Three adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found near the Asklepieion in April, 1932. Part of the original

right side is preserved; the other sides are broken.
The back is smooth.

Height, 0.217 m.; width, 0.252 m.; thickness (original), 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.034 m.

[ῆ τὴν μακαρίαν]
[μνή]μη<ν> Κλ[άρα]
[ιν]δ(ικτιῶνος) ᾿ ἡμ(έρα) ξ
[μ]ιν(ός) ᾿Ο<κ>τοβ[ρ(ίου)].
5 Κλά[ρ]α + κ(αί) τοῦ
᾿Εχευλ[ά]ρου ἀναγν(ώστου).

Line 4: ινουτοβ.

“[--- Clara of blessed memory (died)] in the third year of the indiction, on the sixth day of the month of October. Clara (was) also (the wife) of Echeulaos the reader.”

The name ᾿Εχεύλαος (line 5) seems to be the equivalent of ᾿Εχέλαος. The ἀναγνώστης (*lector*) was an unordained ecclesiastical official of humble rank.

549. Pl. 46. Inv. 1079. A fragment of a white marble slab, found near the Asklepieion in March, 1932. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved; the other edges are broken. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.084 m.; width, 0.074 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters, 0.018–0.022 m.

[---] μη(νί) [---]
[---] ἡμέ[ρα] ----]
[---] δ(ικτιῶνος) ᾿. +

550. Pl. 46. Inv. 1137. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found in Reservoir IV of Lerna in April, 1933. The fragments come from a revetment slab that had a roughly picked back and evidently an inscription on the front; this inscription has been erased, the surface smoothed and the stone re-used as a gravestone. Horizontal guide lines for lettering have been scratched in the inscribed surface, but have been ignored by the engraver.

Height, 0.327 m.; width, 0.40 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.028–0.046 m.

Roebuck, p. 167, note 32.

[Κοιμη]τήριον
[διαφ]έρον

Νικέα κατὰ
[κλί]βανον. ἔν-
5 [θα κ]ατακεῖτ[αι]

“A sepulcher belonging to Nikeas, down near an underground channel. Here lies [---].”

The restoration [κλί]βανον (Attic κρίβανον) is confirmed by the provenience of the stone; κατὰ[κ]βανον (Roebuck, *loc. cit.*) does not fill the space of the beginning of line 4.

551. Pl. 47. Inv. 1135. A rectangular plaque of white marble with streaks of blue, found in a reservoir of the Fountain of Lerna in April, 1933. All original surfaces of the plaque are preserved but the plaque itself was roughly cut from an earlier slab which contained a bead and reel decoration. The back is smooth.

Height (original), 0.235 m.; width (original), 0.47 m.; thickness (original), 0.03 m. (top) – 0.04 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.01–0.034 m.

Bees, no. 32; *S.E.G.*, XI, 169; Roebuck, p. 167, note 31; L. Robert, *Hellenica*, XI–XII, pp. 39–46.

+ Κοιμητήριον διαφέρων leaf
᾿Ανδρέα σαλγαμαρίου τοῦ κ(αί) κυρτᾶ,
ἀγορασθὲν παρὰ Γιριῶνος
χρισίνου ἐνὸς ἡμισυ ὃ ἐνεκε-
5 νίασεν νεοφώτιστον μη(νός) ᾿Απριλί-
ου κ. leaf +

“A sepulcher belonging to Andreas, pickle merchant and trapper of lobsters and fish. He bought it from Geryon for a gold piece and a half, on the twentieth (day) of the month of April, and restored it as good as new.”

In line 2 the word κυρτᾶ is regarded by De Waele (*apud* Bees) and Roebuck (*loc. cit.*) as the equivalent of κυρτῶνος, “hunchback,” while M. N. Tod (*S.E.G.*, XI, 169) suggests that it was the equivalent of κυρτέως “lobster-fisherman.” Robert (*loc. cit.*) points out that the word is probably the genitive of κυρτᾶς, a *hapax* derived from κύρτος, “fish trap,” adducing several other occupational words of similar formation. He believes that Andreas’ two occupations were (1) to pickle vegetables and sell them, and (2) to sell fish that he himself trapped, especially small fish that had been salted in brine.

In line 3 the name Γιριῶνος appears to be a misspelling of Γερυῶνος. Bees reads Σιριῶνος, but the initial letter is a clear gamma; what Bees took to be the lower horizontal stroke of

sigma is a fortuitous scratch in the inscribed surface.

The purchase price of a gold *nomisma* and a gold *semussis* for a burial place seems to have been standard at Corinth from the fourth century to the seventh; six other Corinthian epitaphs mention this identical price, and no other price is recorded (Nos. 530, 556, 584, 639, 669, 675).

552. Pl. 47. Inv. 1020. A fragment of a blue marble slab, found in a grave near Lerna in April, 1931. Parts of the original top and left sides and bottom margin are preserved. The back is rough. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.293 m.; width, 0.167 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.023-0.026 m.

Bees, no. 33; *S.E.G.*, XI, 170.

+ Κυμητήρ[(ιον) διαφέ-]
ροντα τοῦ [τήν μα-]
καρίαν μ[νήμη]ν
Ἄνδρέου. [ἐπαύσα-]
5 το δὲ ὁ μα[κάρ(ιος) ἡμ(έρα) -]
Ἰανουα[ρ(ίου) ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) -].
ἡγοράσθη[η δὲ κυμη-]
τήριον π[αρά - - -]
vac.

"A sepulcher belonging to Andreas of blessed memory, who died on the [- -] (day) of January [in the - - - year of the indiction]. The sepulcher was purchased from [- - -]."

553. Pl. 46. Inv. 1045. A rectangular Corinthian tile of yellow clay, found east of the Asklepieion in May, 1931. The tile has been re-used as a gravestone, and the letters have been cut with a chisel. The tile is broken into four pieces, but is completely preserved.

Height (original), 0.325 m.; width (original), 0.29 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.031-0.052 m.

Bees, no. 46; *S.E.G.*, XI, 176; Roebuck, p. 167, note 37.

+ Κυμητήρ(ιον)
Ἀθηνέ-
ου πρώ-
του. +

"The sepulcher of Athenaios the assessor(?)."

Πρώτος (= Lat. *Primus*) indicates Athenaios' occupation, but whether it was a military or a

civilian occupation is uncertain. Military πρότοι are mentioned in Justinian's Code (XII, 37, 19, 4) and in Egyptian records (πριόρες, πρότοι, ὀρδινάριοι: J. Maspero, *Organization militaire de l'Égypte byzantine*, pp. 60, 97, 104, 106); in Ammianus Marcellinus the *primi ordinum* (XVI, 12, 20; XIX, 3, 6) and the *primores* (XXIX, 5, 22) seem to be junior officers, ranking between tribunes and centurions. On the other hand, the term πρότος was also applied to minor fiscal officials (cf. *Cod. Iust.*, I, 27, 2; F. Preisigke, *Wörterbuch*, III, pp. 152f.); hence Roebuck calls Athenaios an "assessor."

554. Pl. 44. Inv. 1139. A fragment of a slab of purple schist, found in a cavern of Lerna in April, 1933. Part of the original left side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.024 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.026 m.

[.]ου κα[-----]
[.]δο[-----]
μ[η(ν)] Μα[ίω ----]
decoration

555. Pl. 40. Inv. 1043. A fragment of a gray schist slab, found east of the Asklepieion in May, 1931. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved. The back is split, but is original.

Height, 0.066 m.; width, 0.138 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.03 m.

[- - - ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἡ. +

556. Pl. 48. Inv. 1029. A slab of green schist, found in a grave near Lerna in May, 1931. The slab is complete; the back is rough.

Height (original), 0.295 m.; width (original), 0.392 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.014-0.035 m.

Bees, no. 37; *S.E.G.*, XI, 172; Roebuck, p. 166, note 26.

+ Κοιμητήριον διαφ(έρον)
Γεωργίω τῷ μακαριωτ(άτω)
δεκανῶ καὶ Εὐτυχιανῆ.
ἡγοράσθη ἐπιν(εμήσεως) αἰ παρὰ
5 Τρύφωνος αἰγιαρίου
νό(μισμα) α̅ζ̅.

"A sepulcher belonging to Georgios the most blessed deacon and to Eutychie. It was pur-

chased in the eleventh year of the indiction from Tryphon the goatherd, (for the price of $1\frac{1}{2}$ nomismata.”

The adjective μακαριώτατος suggests that possibly George the Deacon and his wife were originally the joint owners of the burial place, but that the husband died some time between the purchase of the property and the erection of the gravestone.

For the word αἰγίτριος, cf. No. 587.

5 πέπτ[η ἡμ(έρα)]
Φεβ[ρ(ουαρίου) ἀ(πὸ) Λου-]
κᾶ ἔξ[κ(ουβίτορος)]
+ μνη[μα +]
vac.

a. “The grave of Loukas the guardsman, [which] he bought from Andreas the overseer in the month of February [---].”

b. “A grave belonging to Andreas, which he bought [from Lou]kas the guardsman on the fifth [day] of February.”

My reading of face *b* differs from that of Bees. In the last line the letters are badly damaged, but MNH is reasonably clear (Bees reads PA in place of M). In the first line the first letter was either iota or rho, with the length of the vertical stroke favoring the latter.

The names of the two imperial employees, Andreas and Loukas, undoubtedly refer to the same persons in both texts. Two explanations for the double text seem possible. One is that one of the men sold the sepulcher to the other, who then engraved its gravestone; later the second man sold it back to the first, who then engraved his text on the reverse side of the stone. An alternate explanation is that one of the texts reversed the names of the buyer and seller, and that when this error was discovered, the stone was given a quarter turn and the correct text was cut on the opposite side. This second explanation seems the more attractive, because the month of February occurs in both texts as the date of the sale (or sales?).

557. Pl. 47. Inv. 1026, 1136. Three adjoining fragments of a slab of white marble streaked with gray, found near Lerna in April, 1931 and April, 1933. Parts of all original edges are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height (original), 0.23 m.; width (original), 0.288 m.; thickness (original), 0.019 m. Height of letters, 0.013–0.027 m. ($\Phi = 0.044$ m.).

+ Θήκη διαφέ-
ρουσα Καλλίστη·
ἔνθα κατακίτε
[τ]ελ[ε]υτήσασ ἡ<μ>-
5 [έρα] ξ̄ μη(νι) Ἀπρηλίω
εἰ(νδικτιῶνος) δ̄.

“A burial place belonging to Kalliste. Here she lies, having died on the sixth day in the month of April, in the fourth year of the indiction.”

Line 4 reads on the stone .ε̄λ.υτησασησ.

558. Pl. 48. Inv. 1168. A fragment of a slab of gray marble streaked with green, found in a cavern of Lerna in May, 1933. The slab is inscribed on both sides: the top side of face *a*, which is the left side of face *b*, is partially preserved; as is also part of the right side of face *a* (= bottom side of face *b*).

Height of face *a* (= width of face *b*), 0.102 m.; width of face *a* (= height of face *b*), 0.24 m.; thickness (original), 0.034 m. Height of letters: face *a*, 0.007–0.03 m.; face *b*, 0.007–0.028 m.

Bees, nos. 36 and 35; *S.E.G.*, XI, 171 *a* and *b*; Roebuck, p. 167, note 27.

Face *a* [Μνημα] Λουκᾶ ἔξκ(ουβίτορος)
[δ̄ ἡγ]όρασεν ἀ(πὸ) Ἀνδρέου
[οἰκ]ονόμ<ο>υ μηνι Φε-
[βρ(ουαρίου) - - - - -]

Face *b* [+ Διαφέ-
ρον [Ἀν-]
δρέ[ου δ̄ ἡ-]
γόρα[σεν]

559. Pl. 47. Inv. 1091. A fragment of a plaque of blue marble streaked with white, found near the Asklepion in April, 1932. Parts of the original top and right edges are preserved, and also part of the left margin. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.242 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.032 m.

Roebuck, p. 167, note 40.

+ Κοιμητή-
ρια διαφέρ-
οντα Παύλου
σιτισταρίου,
5 ἐπίκλην μ-
[α]κροχεῖ[ρου]

"Sepulchers belonging to Paulos the victualler nicknamed "Longhand" [---]."

We have already met a "Paul the poultryman" in No. 542, an inscription with far superior lettering to that of the present text. However, it would be hazardous to conclude on this basis that No. 542 is the earlier epitaph; the epithet "longhand" may well have been intended to distinguish two contemporaries of the same name and similar occupation.

No. 559 was found very near to No. 560, and both seem to have been engraved by the same hand.

560. Pl. 49. Inv. 1092. A plaque of green schist, found in a grave near the Asklepieion in April, 1932. The original sides and back are all preserved, but are roughly broken and badly flaked.

Height (original), 0.30 m.; width (original), 0.24 m.; thickness (original), 0.034 m. Height of letters, 0.015-0.031 m.

Roebuck, p. 166, note 26.

[+] Κυμητήρι[ι]ον
 διαφέρωντ[α]
 Λαυρε<ν>τήω τοῦ
 υἱοῦ Καλωγενή-
 5 τω. ἔνθα κατα-
 [κ]ῖτε πεδίων
 [α]ὑτοῦ ὄνωμα
 Παῦλα μη(νι) Μαΐω
 ἰ ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) γ̄. +

Line 3: λαυρετηωτου. Lines 4-5: Καλωγενήτω = Καλογενήτου = Καλογενίου? (cf. Εὐγένιος).

"A sepulcher belonging to Laurentios the son of Kalogenetes. Here lies his child, Paula by name, (who died) the tenth day of the month of May, in the third year of the indiction."

A child's skeleton was found in the grave from which the tombstone has come.

561. Pl. 49. Inv. 1049. A gravestone of green schist, found in a grave beside the city wall near the Asklepieion in June, 1931. The stone has been roughly cut from a larger slab; all original sides are preserved, but part of the inscribed surface has flaked off at the left. The back is rough.

Height (original), 0.475 m.; width (original), 0.267 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters, 0.015-0.031 m.

Bees, no. 34; *S.E.G.*, XI, 171; Roebuck, p. 167, note 42; L. Robert, *Hellenica*, XI-XII, pp. 48f.

+ Κυμητήριον
 διαφέρον Ἀνδρέα
 [κ]αὶ Εὐγενία. ἔνθα
 [κα]τακίτε ἡ τοῦτων
 5 [θυ]γάτηρ Ἀναστασία.
 [ἀγ]ορασθὲν πα-
 [[[[π]α]]]ρὰ Κυριακοῦ
 φασαναρίου μη(νὸς)
 Ἰουνοῦ δ̄ ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἦ.
 +

"A sepulcher belonging to Andreas and Eugenia, bought from Kyriakos the pheasant-breeder, on the fourth (day of the) month of June, in the eighth year of the indiction. Here lies their daughter Anastasia."

562. Pl. 49. Inv. 1048. A fragment of a slab of green schist used as a gravestone, found in a trench north of the Asklepieion in May, 1931. All sides and back are broken, but the gravestone seems complete.

Height, 0.435 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.024 m. Height of letters, 0.011-0.032 m.

+ Κυμητίρι-
 ὦν Θεω-
 δοσία
 + +
 +

"A sepulcher. Theodosia."

The text is of some interest in that, while it is unquestionably Christian, the name of the deceased is given in the nominative case; the genitive is more usual (cf. *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 7). The lettering is very crude and degenerate.

563. Pl. 46. Inv. 1038. A gray marble slab found in the precinct of the Asklepieion in May, 1931. The fragment has been broken from a revetment slab, one of whose smooth edges is partially preserved on the top side of the inscription. The other sides and the top front edge are broken. The back is smooth, and is lightly picked. In the top side a cutting for a metal dowel is preserved.

Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness (original), 0.052 m. Height of letters, 0.035-0.05 m.

Roebuck, p. 167, note 35.

+ Μνημῖον
 Ἰωάννου
 κραμβιτᾶ
 +

“The sepulcher of Ioannes the vegetarian.” Κραμβιτήης means “one who subsists on garden produce” and has usually been taken to mean “gardener”; L. Robert points out (*R.E.G.*, LXIII, 1950, p. 135) that it more probably means “vegetarian.”

The lettering, while crudely cut, is of interest in that it is done in relief.

564. Pl. 49. Inv. 1141. A gravestone of white marble, found near Lerna in April, 1933. The stone is completely preserved, and has been cut from a marble revetment slab. The back is smooth. Vertical and horizontal guide lines are incised for the margins and the lettering.

Height (original), 0.32 m.; width (original) 0.28 m.; thickness (original), 0.064 m. Height of letters, 0.013–0.028 m. (the guide lines call for letters 0.028 m. high throughout).

Roebuck, p. 167, note 27.

+ Κ(οι)μ(η)τ(ήριον) διαφ(έρον) Μαθθέα.
 ἔνθα κατακίτε
 ῥουφῖνος κ(αι) Μαρία.
 ἀνεπ(αύσατο) Ἐλένη μη(νι) Σεπ(τεμβρίω)
 ἡ(μέρα)
 κ̄ ἐπινε(μήσεως) β̄. +

“A sepulcher belonging to Matthew. Here lies Rufinus, and also Maria. Helen died on the twentieth day of September, in the second year of the indiction.”

The letters all seem to have been cut by the same hand, despite the fact that the stone marked the burial place of at least three persons who presumably died at different times.

The text is remarkable for its unusual abbreviations. In line 1 κοιμητήριον is represented
 Τ
 by KM, and there is an even more unusual ligature in line 4 for ἡμέρα. Διαφ(έρον) is simply

cut off without any mark of abbreviation, as is also ἐπινε(μήσεως), where an epsilon replaces the customary S-shaped sign of ἐπιν(εμήσεως). An overhead S-shaped sign represents the missing letters of ἀνεπ(αύσατο); another, below the line, indicates the missing letters of κ(αι).

565. Pl. 48. Inv. 1057. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the court of Lerna in June, 1931. Parts of the original right and bottom edges are preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.148 m.; thickness (original), 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.026–0.039 m.

 [- - - -] ὠρεος
 [- - - -] vac. +

566. Pl. 50. Inv. 1088. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found near the Asklepieion in April, 1932. Parts of the original top edge and left margin are preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.088 m.; width, 0.126 m.; thickness (original), 0.041 m. Height of letters, 0.017–0.038 m.

+ Μ[νημεῖον - - -]
 μυο[- - - - -]

567. Pl. 50. Inv. 1030. A fragment of a gray limestone grave stele, found near Lerna in May, 1931. Parts of the top and right sides are preserved; the top was pointed, and above the inscription was a pediment in low relief. The back is rough.

Height, 0.208 m.; width, 0.138 m.; thickness (original), 0.035 m. Height of letters, 0.038 m.

[- - - -] ε̄ χαίρε.

Although the fragment was found in a Christian cemetery, its shape and its text indicate that originally it was part of a pagan gravestone.

2. FOUND IN THE AGORA EXCAVATIONS

(568–628)

568. Pl. 49. Inv. 1970. A fragment of a white marble plaque, found in the west end of the South Stoa in February, 1938. All original sides are preserved except the top, which is broken off; however, the text is complete. Above the text was a circular relief or insert, ca. 0.085 m. in diameter, of which

only a small portion of the bottom survives. The back is rough.

Height, 0.322 m.; width (original), 0.20 m.; thickness (original), 0.049 m. Height of letters, 0.018–0.022 m. (Φ = 0.031 m.).

Bees, no. 7; *S.E.G.*, XI, 159.

+ +
 Ὁ Θε(ε)ς καὶ Πα(α)τήρ
 τοῦ Κυ(ρ)ίου ἡμῶν
 Ἰ(η)σοῦ Χ(ρι)στοῦ, Ἁγίον Πν(εῦ)μα,
 5 ἔφιδε ἐπὶ τὸν
 δοῦλόν σου.
 + Ἐπιφάνιον. ναί,
 ἀμήν. δόξ(α) Σοι,
 Ἁ(γ)ία Τριάς.
 + +

“O God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, Holy Spirit, look upon Thy servant Epiphany, yea, amen. Glory to Thee, Holy Trinity.”

In line 5 a theta was cut first in the second letter space and later corrected to phi (ἔφιδε is a late form of ἔπιδε). In line 8 the crossbar of the second alpha is omitted, and in line 9 a tau is engraved in place of gamma.

569. Pl. 49. Inv. 1932. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found in the west central area of the Agora in October, 1937 and May, 1938. Broken on all sides, but part of the top margin is preserved. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.197 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness (original), 0.077 m. Height of letters, 0.022-0.027 m.

+
 [-----] ἀνεπαύσατ[ο-----]
 [--- π(ρ)ό] καλανδῶν [---]
 [-----] σφι τρις καὶ δεκά [---]

“[-----] died [----- before] the first day [of -----] thirteen [-----].”

570. Pl. 46. Inv. 2106. A fragment of a slab of gray schist, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in May, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is split along the fracture of the stone.

Height, 0.166 m.; width, 0.128 m.; thickness (original), 0.029 m. (top) — 0.021 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.024-0.028 m.

[+ Κοιμητήριον]
 [διαφέρ]ον Αλ[...]
 [...]αμεν[...]
 [...]πας. ἀνε[παύ-]
 [σατο δε] ἐ Χεν[...]
 5 [---]μων[...]

571. Pl. 50. Inv. 1926. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in the Central Shops in December, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is picked. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.025-0.033 m.

 [-]σι[α] [-----]
 [-]φ[ο]ν[τ] [-----]
 [-]ιο μ(η)νι [-----]
 [-]τ[α] [-----]

572. Pl. 46. Inv. 1901. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a wall of St. John's church in the western end of the Agora in April, 1937. Part of the original top edge and part of the left margin are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

+ Αν[-----]
 τι[-----]

573. Pl. 46. Inv. 1807. Three adjoining fragments of a slab of gray schist, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.204 m.; width, 0.138 m.; thickness, 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.034-0.042 m.

 [ἡγορασθὲν ἀ]πὸ Κο[...]
 [-----] τοῦ τ[...]
 [---] ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἰβ̄.

In line 3 a horizontal stroke above the numeral beta extends to the left edge of the stone in such a way as to show that originally the stroke was cut above more than one digit. Below the beta are two parallel curved strokes of an incised border; from them it is possible to calculate the number of letters missing from the right ends of lines 1 and 2.

574. Pl. 50. Inv. 2096. A fragment of white marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in May, 1937. Broken on all sides and back, but part of the left margin is preserved.

Height, 0.165 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.055 m. Height of letters, 0.035-0.045 m.

 θη[-----]
 ἀν[επαύσατο δὲ]
 ἡ μ[ακαρία ---]

Line 1: possibly [ἡγοράσθ]θη [παρὰ ---];
 cf. No. 556.

575. Pl. 49. Inv. 1022, 1367. Two fragments, not adjoining, of a slab of blue marble streaked with white. The two pieces are associated because of the identical nature of the marble and the lettering. The original slab had a smooth back, and its thickness was 0.03 m. throughout.

a. Inv. 1367, found in the southwestern area of the Agora in May, 1934. Parts of the top and right margins are preserved.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.133 m. Height of letters, 0.024–0.027 m.

b. Inv. 1022, found on the site of the Corinth Museum in April, 1931. Broken on all sides.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.083 m. Height of letters, 0.018–0.027 m.

Bees, no. 59; *S.E.G.*, XI, 181.

[Κοιμητ]ήρ(ιον) δι-
 [αφέρο]ντα Γερ-
 [μα]νῶ [- - -]
 [ἐν]θα κ[ατακί]τε
 5 [τὸ α]ὔτ[οῦ παιδίου] ?

“A sepulcher belonging to Germanos [---].
 Here lies his (?) [child ? ---].”

Line 3 may have contained the patronymic of Germanos or, more probably, an adjective that denoted his occupation. But it also may have contained the name of his wife; if so, line 5 should be restored [τὸ α]ὔτ[ῶν].

576. Pl. 50. Inv. 1825. A fragment of white marble streaked with black, found in the South Stoa in November, 1936. Broken on all sides. The back is picked.

Height, 0.147 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness (original), 0.066 m. Height of letters, 0.016–0.025 m.

 [- - -] ἡ μ[ακαρία Κα[- - -]
 [- - -] το]ῦ μάρτυρ[ος - - -]
 [- - -] πρὸ α̅ εἰδῶ[ν - - -]
 [- -] ἰνδικτιῶ[νος [- - -]

“[- - - Here lies] the blessed Ka[- - -] of the martyr [- - - who died] one day before the Ides of [- - -], in the [- - -] year of the indiction.”

577. Pl. 50. Inv. 1493. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Stoa in April, 1934. Part of the original top side is preserved, and also part of a moulding along the left side. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.123 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.016–0.03 m.

[+] Κοιμ-
 ητήρ[-]
 ον Πρ[.]

578. Pl. 48. Inv. 1938, 1949. Two adjoining fragments of a slab of green schist, found in the Agora near the Bema in November and December, 1937. Broken on all sides and back, but a large portion of the right and bottom margins is preserved.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.645 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.02–0.028 m.

Bees, no. 55; *S.E.G.*, XI, 180.

 [ἐν]θα κατακίτε ἡ]
 [τῆν] μακαρ(ίαν) μνή-
 [μη]ν {α} Ἀνθοῦσα.
vac.

“[Here lies] Anthousa of blessed memory.”

In line 2 the engraver cut one alpha too many, and in the second to last letter space he first cut a shallow omicron, later correcting it to a deeply-cut lunate sigma.

579. Pl. 50. Inv. 1910. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a late wall in the Central Shops in September, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.102 m.; width, 0.138 m.; thickness (original), 0.027 m. Height of letters, 0.026–0.028 m.

[Κοιμητήρ(ιον) διαφέρον]
 [- - -]λιδου τ[οῦ -----]
 [- - -]ησ(-). ἐνθα [κατακίτε - - -]
 [ἀγορα]σθ(έν) π(αρά) Κυ[- - - -]

The abbreviation S, which always represents at least one final syllable, occurs both in lines 2 and 3.

580. Pl. 50. Inv. 1992. A fragment of gray marble, found in a wall of St. John's church in the western end of the Agora in June, 1938. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other edges are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.096 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.018 m.

 [...]σοι[-----]
 γος. ἡ μ[ακαρία-----]
 ἀνεπαύ[σατο--μη(νι)]
 [N]οεμβ[ρίω ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος-)].

"[-----]. The [blessed] (woman) died [in the month] of November, [in the --- year of the indiction]."

581. Pl. 50. Inv. 2083. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in April, 1937. Part of the original right edge is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.056 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.026-0.034 m.

 [-----]ην
 [---ὁ μ]ακά-
 [ριος---]ας
 [-----]†

582. Pl. 48. Inv. 2121. A tombstone of gray marble, found in the west end of the South Stoa in March, 1938. All the original sides are preserved, but only the top has a finished edge. The back is smooth, and has lines scratched on the surface to form squares 0.08 m. by 0.08 m.; it was evidently used as a gaming board. The back also contains two dowel holes with portions of the iron dowels still in place. The inscribed surface has been exposed to fire, and is somewhat flaked.

Height (original), 0.385 m.; width (original), 0.318 m.; thickness (original), 0.058 m. Height of letters, 0.022-0.027 m.

Bees, no. 45, *S.E.G.*, XI, 175.

Κοιμητήριον.
 ἔνθα κατακίττε
 ᾿Αδαμάντιος
 ὁ μακάρι(ος), τε-
 5 λευτήσας μη(νι)
 Αὐγούστῳ ἰγ̄
 ἔπιν(εμήσεως) ἰ. οὔτιν(ος)
 καὶ διαφέρει. †

"A sepulcher. Here lies the blessed Adaman-tios, who died on the thirteenth (day of the) month of August, in the tenth year of the indiction, and who also was the owner (of the sepulcher)."

In line 7, διαφέρει = διαφέρει; this verb, and its participles, διαφέρον and διαφέροντα, govern the genitive case in most Corinthian epitaphs.

583. Pl. 49. Inv. 1728. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Agora between the Bema and the South Stoa in March, 1936. Broken on all sides, but the top and left margins are partly preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.128 m.; width, 0.116 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. (left) - 0.036 m. (right). Height of letters, 0.012-0.019 m.

† Δευτέ[ρας θήκη τῆς]
 ᾿Αγίας Τ[ριάδος δού-]
 λης, ἀπο[λεσάσης τῶ]
 μηνι ἰου[-----]

This text does not correspond to any of the usual Corinthian formulae. The above restoration, which is offered *exempli gratia*, may be translated: "[The burial place] of Deutera, the servant of the Holy Trinity, who died in the month of June (or July) [in the -- year of the indiction]."

584. Pl. 50. Inv. 1951. A fragment of white marble, found in the Central Shops in May, 1938. Broken on all sides, but part of the bottom margin is preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.084 m.; width, 0.127 m.; thickness (original), 0.049 m. Height of letters, 0.026 m.

Bees, no. 40.

 [----- ἡγο]ράσθη ἀ[πὸ τοῦ δεινός]
 [χρυσινῶν ἡμισέων] τρειῶν.

vac.

"[This sepulcher -----] was bought from [-----] for three [half-pieces of gold]."

585. Pl. 50. Inv. 1878. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the South Stoa in September, 1937. Parts of the original top and left edges are preserved. The back contains mouldings, and the stone has therefore been re-used for the inscription.

Height, 0.159 m.; width, 0.126 m.; thickness (original), 0.029 m. Height of letters, 0.016-0.024 m.

+ Καμάρ[α τοῦ δεινός]
 μετὰ ᾱ θ[υγατρῶν ---]
 γραματ[----]
 ὁ τὴν μ[ακαρίαν μνήμην]
 5 πατή[ρ ἀνεπαύσατο --]
 ισημ[----]
 αστ[----]

“The burial chamber of [---] and his three daughters [----]. The father of [blessed memory died -----].”

Unusual care has been expended on this stone by the engraver. He has used both vertical and horizontal guide lines, and his letter strokes are cut deeply and clearly. However, considerable variation both in the proportions and in the sizes of individual letters betray the amateur.

586. Pl. 49. Inv. 1685. A fragment of green schist, found in the South Stoa in March, 1936. Broken on all sides; the back is flaked.

Height, 0.111 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness (probably original), 0.029 m. Height of letters, 0.012 m.

Bees, no. 52; *S.E.G.*, XI, 179.

[Κοιμητήρ](ιον) διὰ[φέρον -]
 [----] αὐτήν [----]
 [----]η τῶν αυ[----]
 [----]ω ἡ Ἐνδρα[----]
 5 [----]τῶν ἀλλω[ν ----]
 [----]ω ἡ Ἄ[νδρα ----]

Bees' reading of this text is inaccurate. He omitted line 1 completely (cf. *C.P.*, XLII, 1947, p. 64). In line 4 a small portion of the last preserved letter shows that this letter cannot have been epsilon (Ἐνδρέ[ας], etc.). The second letter in the line is definitely eta, not nu. The gravestone therefore seems to be of a woman whose name was *Andra*[---]; the name was possibly repeated in line 6. In line 5, where Bees and De Waele read αμα, the stone has clearly ἀλλω: part of the left curved stroke and the top of the central stroke of the omega are preserved.

587. Pl. 50. Inv. 1936. A fragment of a gray marble plaque, found in the South Stoa in November, 1937. Parts of the original left and right sides are preserved, the former containing a circular hole for a metal pin. The back is rough. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.172 m.; width (original), 0.185 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.026 m.

Κυμητή-
 ρ(ιον) Ἰουλι-
 ανοῦ ἐγι-
 αρίου τ[ο<ῦ>]
 5 υἱοῦ το[ῦ]
 [..]α[ι][..]

“The burial place of Julianus the goatherd, the son of [---].”

There is only one letter space missing at the end of line 4; either an *upsilon* was omitted by the letter cutter, or the space contained a ligature. A less plausible reading of lines 4–5 would be τ[ο]ῦ Ἰού<σ>το[υ].

The word ἐγιαρίος (= αἰγιαρίος; cf. No. 556) is clearly derived from αἶξ, αἰγός: *goat*, but I have been unable to find it listed in any lexicon.

588. Pl. 49. Inv. 1650. A fragment of green schist, found in the southwestern area of the Agora in November, 1934. Broken on all sides, but parts of the original left and top margins are preserved. The back is flaked.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness (original), 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.025–0.029 m.

Bees, no. 49; *S.E.G.*, XI, 177.

+ Κοιμη[τήριον Ἄμ-]
 μιανῆς. [ἀνεπαύσατο]
 Σεπτε[μβρίω ἡμ(έρα) -]
 ἰν[δ(ικτιῶνος) -+]

“A sepulcher of Ammiane. [She died on the --- day of] September, in the [-]year of the indiction.”

In line 3 the letter tau replaces a partially erased epsilon.

589. Pl. 51. Inv. 1389. A slab of gray marble streaked with blue, found in the South Stoa in June, 1934. Parts of the original top and right edges are preserved; the back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.275 m.; width, 0.186 m.; thickness (original), 0.024 m. Height of letters, 0.013–0.032 m.

[+ Κοιμη]τήριον
 [διαφέρ]ον Κωνστα-
 [ντίν]ω κ(αί) Εὐφρασία.
 [ἐνθα κ]ατακῆνται κ(αί)
 5 [τὸ παι]δίον αὐτῶν
 [.....]ος ὁ μακαριώτ(ατος)
 [μη(νι) - ἰ]νδ(ικτιῶνος) 5

[+ Κοιμητήριον] διαφ[έρον]
 [-----]ατιμ[ε] [. . . .]
 [--- ξνθα κατ]ακίτ[ε] [. . . .]
 [-----]άν]επαύ[σατο]
 5 [- ιδδ(ικτιώνος)] η̄. *leaf*

597. Pl. 50. Inv. 2024. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a late wall in the Central Shops in March, 1938. Parts of the original left and top edges are preserved; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.128 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness (original), 0.045 m. Height of letters, 0.022–0.03 m.

Bees, no. 64A; *S.E.G.*, XI, 185.

† Κυμ[ητήρ(ιον) δι-]
 αφέρο[ν Ἐλπι-]
 διανο[ῦ ? ---]

598. Pl. 50. Inv. 1793. A fragment of gray marble streaked with blue, found in the South Stoa in October, 1936. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.092 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness (original), 0.018 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.045 m.

[----- *traces* -----]
 [ξνθ]α κα[τακεῖται ---]

599. Pl. 51. Inv. 2061. A fragment of white marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1937. The original top and right edges are partially preserved, though somewhat chipped. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.178 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.017–0.022 m.

vac.

[ξνθα κατακεῖται ὁ μ]ακαριώτ(ατος)
 [-----]άν]απαυσάμ-
 [ενος -----] Ἄ]πριλ(ίω) τῆ
 [--- ιδδ(ικτιώνος) ---]

“[Here lies] the most blessed [---], who died on the [-----] of April, [in the --- year of the indiction].”

600. Pl. 51. Inv. 1744. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in the Agora south of Peirene in March, 1936. The stone has been re-used, for the back (originally the front) is smoothed and contains mouldings of low relief. A portion of the original slab was broken from the rest and its reverse was

inscribed; of the cippus the extant fragment comes from the lower right corner, preserving the rough-hewn right and bottom edges.

Height, 0.108 m.; width, 0.166 m.; thickness (original), 0.038 m. Height of letters, 0.018–0.021 m.

 [--- μη(ν) Ἰο]ννίω εχον
 [-----] τρίτην. †
vac.

601. Pl. 50. Inv. 1742. A fragment of green schist, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1936. Broken on all sides and the back. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.107 m.; thickness, 0.031 m. Height of letters, 0.033–0.041 m.

[Κοιμητήρι-]
 [ον δι]αφ[έρον]
 [. . .]αριν[. . .]
 [ξνθα] κατ[ακί-]
 [τε -----]

602. Pl. 51. Inv. 1603. Two adjoining fragments of a gray marble slab, found in Byzantine fill above Temple H in March, 1935. All original sides are preserved except the bottom; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.168 m.; width (original), 0.262 m.; thickness (original), 0.038 m. Height of letters, 0.014–0.027 m.

†
 Μακεδόνιος
 ἐνθάδε κείμε,
 ζήσας ἔτη τριακον-
 ταπέντε. †
leaf

“Makedonios lies here, having lived thirty-five years.”

603. Pl. 52. Inv. 1876. A fragment of gray marble, found in the South Stoa in September, 1937. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.148 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.058 m. Height of letters, 0.008–0.012 m.

[Κοιμητήρ]ισ<ν> δια[φέρον]
 [---] Ἰλιαδαῖ[-----]
 [---] Ἰν[. . .]θ[-----]
 [---] ὠλιν[.]ν[-----]
 5 [Σεπ]τ[ε]μβ[ρ]ί[ω] -----
 [---] τω[-----]

The inscribed surface is very badly worn, and most of the letters are virtually illegible.

604. Pl. 52. Inv. 1931. A fragment of gray marble, found in the Central Shops in December, 1937. Broken on all sides and back. Part of a deep vertical groove in the inscribed surface is preserved at the right.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.142 m.; thickness, 0.056 m. Height of letters, 0.008-0.015 m.

 [- - -]ης μιλοτέ[ρας? - - - -]
 [- - -]μενης εὐθ[- - - - -]
 [- - -]ακης ἀδελ[φῆς - - - -]
 [- - - τ]υχούσης κ[- - - - -]
 5 [- - -] ἀδελφῆς [- - - - -]
 [- - -]γην ἔξοδο[- - - - -]
 [- - -]επεθηνο[- - - - -]
 vac. + vac.

Line 1: μιλοτέ[ρας?] = μειλοτέ[ρας?].

Line 2: με is rendered in ligature.

The text seems to have been a brief biography of a woman, most of it in the genitive case, but not enough is extant to permit a convincing restoration. In line 6 it is not possible to read τὴν ἔξοδο[v], for the first preserved letter is clearly a gamma.

605. Pl. 50. Inv. 1962. A small fragment of a gray marble slab, found in the Central Shops in May, 1938. Broken on all sides, but parts of the left and top margins are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.056 m.; thickness (original), 0.031 m. Height of letters, 0.021-0.024 m.

+ [Κοιμητήρ(ιον)]
 δ[ιαφέρων]
 ἰω[άννου δ]
 ἦγ[όρασεν ἀπὸ]

“[A sepulcher belonging to Ioannes, which he bought from - - - -].”

606. Pl. 50. Inv. 1894. A fragment of gray schist, found in the west end of the South Stoa in October, 1937. Broken on all sides and back, but the left and bottom margins are partially preserved.

Height, 0.158 m.; width, 0.132 m.; thickness, 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.014-0.027 m.

 [- - - ἔνθα κατα-]
 κίτ[ε ὁ δεῖνα]
 τὸ πα[ιδίον - - -]
 μω[- - - - -]
 vac.

“[- - - Here] lies [- - -] the child [of - - -].”

607. Pl. 50. Inv. 1819. A fragment of gray schist, found in central area of the Agora in October, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.093 m.; width, 0.068 m.; thickness, 0.015 m. Height of letters, 0.026 m.

 [ἀνε]παύσ[ατο δ]
 [τὴν] μα[καρίαν]
 [μνήμην - - - -]

“[- - -] of blessed [memory] died [- - - -].”

608. Pl. 50. Inv. 1574. A fragment of green schist, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in April, 1935. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.112 m.; thickness (possibly original), 0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.042-0.047 m.

 [- - μη(νός) ἰου]νίου[υ]
 [ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος)] ᾱ. +

The cross, whose upright is partially preserved along the edge of the broken stone, shows that the fragment comes from the bottom right corner of a gravestone. In the last line it is also possible to restore [ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἰ]ᾱ.

609. Pl. 53. Inv. 1241. A fragment of a slab of green schist, found in the South Stoa in June, 1933. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth. Each line of the text is separated from its neighbors by a horizontal groove.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.029 m.

 [- - ὁ μακάρι]ος ἀ[νεπαύ-]
 [σατο τῆ ἡμ(έρα) π]ρώτη [- -]
 [- - - - - ἰν]δ(ικτιῶνος) [- -].

“[- - -]. The blessed (man) died on the first [day of the month of - - -, in the - - - year] of the indiction.”

610. Pl. 53. Inv. 1388. A fragment of white marble streaked with green, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in May, 1934. Parts of the right and bottom edges are preserved; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.108 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness (original), 0.042 m. Height of letters, 0.017–0.02 m.

 [----- ἡμ(έρα) εἰ]κοσιέξι[ι]
 [--- ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) -]. leaf

“[--- died ---] the twenty-sixth [day ---].”

The fragment comes from the lower right corner of the gravestone.

611. Pl. 53. Inv. 2009. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in a late wall in the central area of the Agora in February, 1938. The original top edge is partly preserved. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.107 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.024–0.03 m.

[Κυμ]ητήρι[ον διαφέρον]
 [Ἄνα]στασι[ίου ---]
 [ὃ ἡγ]όρ[ασεν ἀπό ---]

“A sepulcher [belonging to] Anastasios [the ---, which] he purchased [from ---].”

612. Pl. 53. Inv. 2112. A fragment of a blue marble slab, found in the Central Shops in March, 1938. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.02–0.032 m.

 [--- ἔν]θα [κατακί]τε -]
 [---]ρυσογο[--- -]
 [---]σαμη[--- -]

613. Pl. 53. Inv. 1770. A fragment of green marble, found in the Agora south of the Bema in May, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.083 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness, 0.023 m. Height of letters, 0.019 m.

[Κοιμητήριον]
 [διαφέρ(ον)] Ἄννα[ς].
 [ἔνθα κα]τακίτε
 [-----]ην

“[A sepulcher belonging to] Anna. [Here] lies [---].”

Two dots resembling an umlaut sign are cut above the iota of line 2.

614. Pl. 53. Inv. 2102. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in May, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is rough.

Height, 0.132 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness (original), 0.045 m. Height of letters, 0.022–0.035 m.

+ Μνη[μα τοῦ δεῖνος. ἔνθα κατα-].
 κίτε [ὃ δεῖνα ----- ἀν-]
 [ε]π[άσματο -----]

“A memorial [of ---. Here] lies [---, who died ---].”

615. Pl. 53. Inv. 1670. A fragment of white marble, found in surface soil above the South Stoa in March, 1936. Parts of the original left and bottom edges are preserved; the back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.133 m.; thickness (original), 0.035 m. Height of letters, 0.028–0.035 m.

 ρω[--- δομestίκου τοῦ θίου]
 παλα[τίου -----]
vac.

The above restoration is suggested by a gravestone from the Corinthian isthmus which reads [κοιμητήρι]ον διαφέρον [Θεο]δώρου δομestίκου τοῦ θίου παλατίου κ.τ.λ. (*S.E.G.*, XI, 52a); cf. a text from Asia Minor (A.D. 478/9): Μουσῆος ὁ καθορισωμένος δομestικός τοῦ θίου παλατίου (R. Heberdey and A. Wilhelm, *Reisen in Kilikien*, p. 89, no. 168).

616. Pl. 51. Inv. 450, 1236, 1328. Four fragments of a slab of white marble streaked with blue-gray. Inv. 450 (= Meritt, No. 275) was found in the village square in Old Corinth in October, 1907; one part of Inv. 1236 was found in the South Stoa in June, 1933, the other part was found above the Fountain of Peirene in April, 1937; Inv. 1328 was found in the South Basilica in March, 1934. The lines of the text were interspaced with horizontal grooves.

a. Inv. 450, 1328. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.103 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters, 0.027 m.

b. Inv. 1236. Part of the left edge is preserved, and also part of the bottom side, which contains a small round hole for a metal pin. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.055 m.; width, 0.185 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters, 0.01-0.028 m.

a -----
vac. τὸν [---]
[---]ιστελι[---]
[---]ροσπα[---]

b -----
ἰνδικ(τιῶνος) ἰ. κ(αἰ) [---]
ὕς αὐτοῦ μη(νι) [-----]

The inscription is of interest for the widely scattered provenience of its fragments. Noteworthy also is the use of a punctuation mark of three dots in vertical alignment, in the manner of inscriptions which are approximately a thousand years older (cf. No. 15).

617. Pl. 53. Inv. 1730. A fragment of a slab of gray schist, found in the Central Shops in April, 1936. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.226 m.; width, 0.237 m.; thickness (original), 0.019 m. (lower right) - 0.024 m. (upper left). Height of letters, 0.034-0.065 m. (very irregular).

[ἀνε]πα<ύ>σα[το ὁ ---]
[. .]ς ἀμ(έ)ρ(α) τε[τάρτη]
μ[η(νι)] Φεβρου[αρίω]
[τῆ] ἰβ̄ ε[ἰ]ν[δ(ικτιῶνος) -].

"[---] died on Wednesday, February the twelfth, [in the --- year] of the indiction."

Line 1: πασα.

618. Pl. 53. Inv. 1240. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Stoa in June, 1933. Broken on all sides and the back, but parts of the left and bottom margins are preserved.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.045 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.034 m.

αι[-----]
Σολομῶ[ν ---]
πολυκα[---]
δέκα. vac.

619. Pl. 52. Inv. 2094. A fragment of red marble streaked with white, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in April, 1937. Broken on all sides and back, but parts of the top, left, and right margins are preserved. The inscribed surface is slightly concave.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.011-0.021 m.

+ Μνημα διαφέ-
ρον Φ [-----]

620. Pl. 53. Inv. 2073. A fragment of gray marble, found in a late house wall in the northeastern area of the Agora. Broken on all sides. The back is picked.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness (original), 0.104 m. Height of letters, 0.024-0.032 m. Bees, no. 27; *S.E.G.*, XI, 167.

[ἐ]<ν>θέ<ν>τες. εἴ τ[ις δὲ ἄν στε]-
νοχωρίση τοὺς δε[σπότης ἢ ἄν]-
[ο]ρήξη, τὴν κλιρ[ονομία]
[ἐχ]έ(τω) ὁ προ(δοτό)ης τα[---]

"[---] placed in it. If [anyone] infringes on (the property of) the owners, or opens (the sepulcher), let him be punished as a traitor.[----]."

In line 1, eta is twice cut in error for nu. In line 2, τοῦ is rendered by the ligature $\tau\epsilon$, in line 3 τὴν (not τ(α)ην, as Bees) by $\tau\eta$. The initial horizontal stroke in line 4 is a mark of abbreviation, as is the (superfluous) stroke above the first eta in line 3.

Bees (*loc.cit.*) read line 2 as χωρίς ἢ τοὺς δε[σπότης] and line 4 γοπραστα. The above text has been suggested by J. H. Oliver on the basis of Nos. 643, 644, and 660.

621. Pl. 52. Inv. 1340. A fragment of gray schist, found in the South Stoa in March, 1934. Broken on all sides, but parts of the top and left margins are preserved. The back is split along the fracture of the stone.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.009 m. Height of letters, 0.016-0.022 m.

+ Πουλ[-----]
ξα[-----]

622. Pl. 53. Inv. 968. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the excavations north of the Peribolos of Apollo in May, 1929. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.18–0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.01–0.02 m.

 [- -- μακ]αριώ[τατος --]
 [- ----]σουφ[-----]

Two inscribed horizontal lines separate each line of the text, in the same manner as in No. 616.

623. Pl. 53. Inv. 1611. A fragment of a slab of blue marble, found at the northwest corner of the Agora in April, 1935. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.021 m. Height of letters, 0.022–0.026 m.

 [- --]οτισ[- --]
 [- --]ς *vac.*
 [- --]πραδ[ιον ? --]

624. Pl. 51. Inv. 1489. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Stoa in May, 1934. Part of the original top side is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.156 m.; width, 0.128 m.; thickness (original), 0.034 m. Height of letters, 0.018–0.029 m.

[Κοιμητή]ριφ[ν]
 [- --]ασσ[.]
 [- --]δος.

625. Pl. 53. Inv. 1692. A fragment of green schist, found in the South Basilica in February, 1936. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.203 m.; thickness, 0.038 m. Height of letters, 0.023–0.027 m.

[Κοιμητήρ(ιον) διαφέρ(ον)]
 [Ἄ]γνας, ἄ[γορασθέν]
 μη(νι) Ἀπρηλ[(ίω) παρὰ --]
 νου λα[-----]
vac.

“[A sepulcher belonging to] Anna, [purchased] in the month of April [from -----].”

In line 1 it is epigraphically possible to restore ἄ[νεπαύσατο], but lines 2–3 seem to have recorded not the date of Anna’s death, but the date of her purchase of the sepulcher and the name of the seller (cf. Nos. 551, 556, 558, 561, etc.).

626. Pl. 53. Inv. 1723. A fragment of gray marble, found in the South Basilica in May, 1936. Broken on all sides and back, but part of the top margin is preserved. The letters are crudely cut.

Height, 0.164 m.; width, 0.122 m.; thickness, 0.036 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.022 m.

[Κυμ]ητήριο[ν].
 [ἐνθ]ᾶ κατακ[ίτε]
 [ὁ τήν μακ]αρι(αν) μ-
 νήμην -----

“A sepulcher. Here lies [---] of blessed memory [-----].”

627. Pl. 51. Inv. 1604. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in Byzantine fill above Temple J in March, 1935. Parts of the original top and right edges are preserved; the back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.183 m.; width, 0.133 m.; thickness (original), 0.034 m. Height of letters, 0.02–0.028 m.

[ἀνε]παύσα-
 [το ἢ] τήν μακα-
 ρίαν] μνήμην
 [. . .]ροτατη

“[---] of blessed memory died [---].”

The gravestone was found in twelfth century fill, but it had been moved away from its grave. The lettering suggests a date in the sixth century.

628. Pl. 53. Inv. 1608. A fragment of a white marble slab re-used as a gravestone, found above Temple K in March, 1935. The fragment is broken on all sides, but parts of the top and right margins of the gravestone are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.163 m.; width, 0.272 m.; thickness (original), 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.019–0.047 m.

†
 [Κοιμητή]ριον Φιλουμε-
 [νοῦ ? --]νεπηδεκα
 [- --]ωνεπι[.]

“A sepulcher belonging to Philoumenos (?) [-----].”

3. FROM EXCAVATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE OF LERNA AND THE AGORA

(629-656)

629. Pl. 54. Inv. 1523a, 2195. Two fragments, not adjoining, of a revetment slab of white marble, found in the Christian Basilica¹ in November, 1928. For their measurements, see No. 66. Originally there were at least two adjoining slabs containing a Latin inscription (No. 66); this text was later erased, and the right-hand slab, from which the two fragments come, was re-used as a gravestone.

+ *Ενθα κα[τακίτε - - - - -]
 ἡ κοσμο[τάτη κ(αι) πενθου]μέν[η διακό-]
 [ν]εσσα(?) [- - - -] κ(αι) ἔτε[λεύτη-]
 [σε δ]ἔ κ(αι) μ[η(νι) - - ἡμ(έρα)] εἰ ἰνδ[ικτιῶνος]-]

"Here lies [- - - -], the most gracious [and mourned] deaconess (?) [- - - -]. And she died in the month of [- - -] on the fifth [day], in the [- - -] year of the indiction."

The letters are well cut, but the engraver was a very poor copyist. An erasure in the very first letter space shows that he forgot to begin his text with a cross; in line 3 he cut a shallow theta in place of the second epsilon of ἔτε[λεύτη|σε] and later only partially corrected the error by cutting a very deep stroke at the bottom of the epsilon (the shallow right-hand stroke of the theta is still visible). He also omitted altogether an iota in line 2 and the first epsilon of ἔτε[λεύτη|σε]; these errors were later corrected by adding the iota above the mu of line 2 and the epsilon above the abbreviated κ(αι) of line 3. Lines 3-4 appear to contain an error of dittography, for they seem to have one κ(αι) too many.

For the word διακόνεσσα (the spelling seems unique), cf. *I.G.*, III, 3527: Νεικαγόρη διακόνισσα.

630. Pl. 54. Inv. 937. A graffito inscription, scratched on the lid of a lead coffin, found in the Christian Basilica in June, 1928.

The dimensions of the coffin are: height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.28 m.; length, 0.71 m. Inside the coffin were found the bones of a small child.

F. J. De Waele, *Classical Studies presented to Edward Capps*, p. 92; *S.E.G.*, XI, 151.

προικοφαγᾶ
+

¹ "Christian Basilica" refers to the early basilica found in 1928 in the Kraneion district (cf. the 1964 edition of the *Cor-*

"Dowry-eater!"

The word seems to be in the vocative case (cf. φαγᾶς, "glutton"), and to have been coined on the analogy of σαρκοφάγος, "flesh-eater." The meaning is that the money that would normally have been a part of a little girl's dowry was, because of her early death, spent instead for the lead coffin.

The coffin dates from the end of the fourth century or from the early fifth century.

631. Pl. 53. Inv. 917. A fragment of a slab of green schist, found in the south nave of the Christian Basilica in June, 1928. Broken on all sides; the back contains plastering.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.035-0.047 m.

Bees, no. 18; *S.E.G.*, XI, 161.

 - - - ἀν]άθεμα [- - -]
 [- - - -]ύγων αὐτ[οῦ -]

Bees suggests [ἀν]άθεμα in line 1 and [συζ]ύγων αὐτ[οῦ] in line 2.

632. Pl. 51. Inv. 911. Two adjoining fragments of gray marble, found in the Christian Basilica in June, 1928. Part of the bottom is preserved, but the other sides are broken.

Height, 0.086 m.; width, 0.184 m.; thickness, 0.054 m. Height of letters, 0.018-0.024 m.

[- - - - ὁ τὴν μακαρίαν] μνήμην Κο[- - -].

The inscribed surface contains a small portion of a panel sculptured in relief; the inscription is cut on the raised horizontal band that serves as the bottom margin. The back of the stone contains part of a circular relief that probably dates from the Hadrianic period.

633. Pl. 53. Inv. 914. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Christian Basilica in June, 1928. Parts of the original top and right margin are preserved; the other sides are broken. The

inth Guide, p. 14, Plan I, no. 5), as distinguished from two other basilicas discovered more recently (*ibid.*, nos. 8 and 9).

back is smooth and preserves part of a raised moulding.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness (original), 0.037 m. Height of letters, 0.037 m.

[Κοιμητήριον δια]φέρο(ον)

634. Pl. 53. Inv. 1512. A fragment of green schist, found in the Christian Basilica in November, 1934. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.103 m.; width, 0.114 m.; thickness (original), 0.024 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.

[--- τὴν μακα]ρίαν μνήμην ---]
[-----]ίου[-----]

Line 2: probably [μη(νι)] 'λου[νίω], [μη(νός)] 'λουλ]ίου, *vel sim.*

635. Pl. 53. Inv. 907. A fragment of a bluish marble slab, found in the nave of the Christian Basilica in June, 1928. Parts of the top and right edges are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.013–0.03 m.

[Κοιμητήριον δι]αφέρο[ν]

636. Pl. 51. Inv. 908. A fragment of white marble, found in a trial trench in the Christian Basilica in June, 1928. Parts of the left and bottom sides are preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.013–0.04 m.

Bees, no. 19; *S.E.G.*, XI, 162.

[Κοιμητήριον]
[ἔάν τις ο]ἱ- [διαφέρον]
ξι χωρὶς [--- δ]
συνγεν(ῶν) ἡγόρα[σεν ἐπι(ν)εμ(ή)σεως] ---]
5 αὐτοῦ, μη(νι) Σεπ[τ(ε)μβρίου] ---]
λόγ(ον) δώ- παρὰ [τοῦ δεῖνος].
ση *vac.*
τῷ Κυ(ρίω)

Col. II. "A [sepulcher belonging to ---, which] he purchased in the month of September, in the [---] year of the indiction from [---]. Col. I: "[If anyone] except his kinsmen opens [the sepulcher], he will give an account of it to the Lord."

13*

My reading differs considerably from that of Bees, who failed to notice that the stone contained two separate messages arranged in two columns. In Column I, line 3, a mark of abbreviation appears above the second nu of συνγεν(ῶν) and in line 5 another is placed below the gamma of λόγ(ον). In Column II, the first line (line 4 of the restored text), which was not observed by Bees, consists of an eta, a very peculiar letter form which I take to be a ligature of γορ, and the traces of an alpha. The restoration offered above is suggested by No. 558, b lines 3–4 and No. 643 line 3; cf. also Nos. 552, 556, 561, 620. Since the word κοιμητήριον seems to have been an integral part of both messages, I have suggested that it served as a heading for the two columns.

637. Pl. 51. Inv. 999. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Peribolos of Apollo in May, 1930. Parts of the top and left sides are preserved, but the other sides are broken. The back contains a crude egg and dart moulding and part of a low relief.

Height, 0.142 m.; width, 0.132 m.; thickness (original), 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.023 m.

Bees, no. 38.

Οἰκ[ητήριον] ---]
υἱοσ[-----]
ἀγο[ρασθέν] παρὰ]
Φαρ[-----]

"(The) eternal home [of ----], purchased [from] Phar[---]."

In line 4, Bees reads παρὰ, but the stone preserves no trace of a second alpha; the first letter cannot be pi, for there is no room on the stone for the left hasta, and no trace of the horizontal stroke.

638. Pl. 52. Inv. 975. A fragment of green schist, found east of the Lechaion Road and north of the Peribolos of Apollo, in July, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.108 m.; thickness (original), 0.018 m. Height of letters, 0.014–0.025 m.

Bees, no. 29.

[---] ερσφ λ[όγ-]
[ο]ν δώσει ἐν[ώπι-]
[ον] τοῦ Χ[ριστοῦ].

“[---], he will give an account of it before the face of Christ.”

The provenience of the stone is incorrectly reported by De Waele (cf. Bees, *loc.cit.*) as “near the Asklepieion,” but it was found in a Byzantine residential area. The similarity of its message to that of No. 636 suggests that it is part of an epitaph, but it is also possible that it was intended to protect a house from illegal entry.

639. Pl. 56. Inv. 950. A fragment of white marble streaked with gray, found east of the Lechaion Road north of the Peribolos of Apollo, in April, 1929. Broken on all sides, but part of the left margin is preserved. The back is roughly picked. Vertical and horizontal guide lines for the lettering are preserved.

Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness (original) 0.073 m. Height of letters, 0.018-0.026 m.; the guide lines are scratched for letters 0.029 m. high.

[Κοιμητήριον δι-]
 αφ[έ]ρρ[ν ----]
 κοντο[----]
 τοικαι[--- iv-]
 δικτιδ[νος παρὰ ---]
 5 της νομ[ισ(μάτων) ήμ(ισέων)]
 τριών. *vac.*

“[A sepulcher] belonging to [---- purchased from ---- in the ---] year of the indiction for three half-pieces (of gold).”

For lines 5-6, cf. Nos. 551, 556, 584.

640. Pl. 52. Inv. 951. Three adjoining fragments of a slab of white marble streaked with gray, found east of the Lechaion Road and north of the Peribolos of Apollo, in April, 1929. All sides are broken, but the right margin is partially preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness (original), 0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.024 m.

Bees, no. 61; *S.E.G.*, XI, 183.

[Κοιμητήριον
 [διαφ]έρον Γε-
 [ωργί]ω τρα-
 [πελί]τη τῷ ἐ-
 5 [πρίκλη]ν Κοδρυ-

“A sepulcher belonging to Georgios the money-changer, nicknamed Kodry[---].”

The nickname may have been a Latin word beginning with the letters *quadr* (e.g., *quadrus*,

“the square”), but Bees points out that there are several other possibilities.

641. Pl. 53. Inv. 969. A fragment of gray marble streaked with green, found east of the Lechaion Road and north of the Peribolos of Apollo, in May, 1929. Broken on all sides and the back.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.057 m. Height of letters, 0.02-0.025 m.

 [---]ισ[---]
 [---]ρον[---]
 [---]μο[---]
 [--- iv]δ(ικτιώνος) ι.

642. Pl. 53. Inv. 2401. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in the west parodos of the Theater in March, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.072 m.; width, 0.079 m.; thickness (original), 0.039 m. Height of letters, 0.027 m.

[Κοιμητήριον]
 δια[φέρον ---]
 δη[--- άνεπαύσα-]
 τ[ο ----]

643. Pl. 52. Inv. 2296. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the east section of the Theater in April, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.098 m.; width, 0.218 m.; thickness (original), 0.031 m. Height of letters, 0.011-0.019 m.

Bees, no. 23; *S.E.G.*, XI, 165.

[----- ει]
 δέ τεις άν τορ[μήσηι άνευ τής]
 έμής γνώμης ά[νοΐξαι τον τάφον του-]
 τον δ<v> έ[ο]γώ ήγόρα[σα παρὰ ---]
 προς τον Θεόν κα[τά τής αιωνίου κρίσεως]
 5 του Θεου ένορκίζ[ω ----]

“If anyone should dare [to open without] my consent this [burial place] which I bought from [---], I swear before God [by the eternal judgment] of God [---].”

Lines 1-2: cf. *I.G.*, XIV, 2324ff.: έάν τις τολμήσηι έκκτός του ειδίου αυτου γένους άνυξε την σορον ταύτην, *et sim.*

Line 4: cf. *I.G.*, V, 822: ὀρκίζω κατὰ τῆς αἰωνίου κρίσεως καὶ τῆς δόξης τοῦ Θεοῦ; *Matthew*, 26, 63: ἐξορκίζω σε κατὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ Ἰωντος.

644. Pl. 52. Inv. 2333. A gray marble gravestone, found in the cavea of the Theater in April, 1929. All sides of the gravestone are complete, but it has been roughly broken from a larger slab whose original edge is partially preserved at the top. Part of the original back also survives; it is smooth and polished. Horizontal guide lines are scratched for the lettering.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.425 m.; thickness (original), 0.068 m. Height of letters, 0.025–0.028 m.

T. L. Shear, *A.J.A.*, XXXIII, 1929, pp. 519–520; Bees, no. 17; *S.E.G.*, XI, 160.

+ Κοιμητήριον διαφέρο[ν]
Μακεδονίας τῆς τὴν μακ-
αρίαν μνήμην γεννα-
μένης. ἢ τις δὲ δοκειμάσ-
5 ει τοῦτο ἀνῶξ<ε> χωρὶς τῶ-
ν <τ>ούτου <δ>εσποτῶν,
ἔστω αὐτῶ τὸ ἀνάθημα *Αν-
να κ(αὶ) Καιάφα. +

“A sepulcher belonging to Makedonia, who has become (a woman) of blessed memory. If anyone tries to open it without the consent of its owners, may the curse of Annas and Kaiaphas be upon him.”

In line 5 the stone reads ANYZCXΩ, and in line 6 NIOYTOYΛEC. Annas and Kaiaphas his son-in-law were successively high priests of the Jews from A.D. 6 to A.D. 37, and were the two chief Jewish instigators of the execution of Christ. For the apocryphal account of their fates, cf. Shear and Bees, *loc.citt.* As Shear points out, in Christian iconography Annas and Kaiaphas are represented as permanent dwellers in Hell.

645. Pl. 55. Inv. 2307. A fragment of a white marble slab, found above the stage of the Theater in April, 1928. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness (original), 0.026 m. (left) – 0.02 m. (right). Height of letters, 0.033 m.

[---] Ἄπρ(ιλίου) χρ(όνου) <ι>νδ(ικτιῶνος) ἄ
<ε>τους ἰᾶ [---]
[-----] κ[. . .] ηφφ[---]

“[--- who died ---] of April, in the first year of the indiction, in the eleventh year [-----].”

Both lines are engraved *in rasura*. In line 1, the letters πρ are represented by the ligature ϖ; an iota and the horizontal stroke of epsilon have been omitted.

The text is paralleled in a dedication of A.D. 652 from El Kufr, on the border between Syria and Arabia, which reads in part ἐσ[χά]τ(η) Ἄπ<ρ>(ιλίου) χρ(όνου) ἰ ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ἔτο(υς) φμξ (*Palestine Exploration Fund, Quarterly Statement*, 1895, p. 277, no. 153). Cf. also L. Jablart and R. Mouterde, *Inscr. Gr. et Lat. de la Syrie*, no. 814. Thus it is possible that the present text did not refer to the age of the deceased (“at the age of eleven”), but gave the date of death both by the year of the indiction and by a second method of reckoning. If so, the stone is unique at Corinth, and it is especially unfortunate that not enough of the text is preserved to decide from what year the eleventh was calculated.

646. Pl. 56. Inv. 2286. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found above the orchestra of the Theater in May, 1926. The original left side and back are smooth, the original bottom and right sides are roughly cut. The top is broken off.

Height, 0.237 m.; width (original), 0.325 m.; thickness (original), 0.056 m. Height of letters, 0.014–0.036 m. Bees, no. 60; *S.E.G.*, XI, 182.

[+ Κοιμητήρ-]
[ιον διαφέρων]
Κλημ[---]
ριω. ἔνθα κ[ατα-]
κίτε Γεωργία
ἡ θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ
5 μ(ηνὶ) Ἰουνίῳ ἄ ἰν(δικτιῶνος) ἄ.
vac.

“A [sepulcher belonging to] Clement (?) [the ---]. Here lies his daughter Georgia (who died) the first (day) of the month of June, in the first year of the indiction.”

Bees' suggestion that the first line should be restored κατ(οικητήριον) [διαφ(έρον) Γρηγω] [ρίω] is scarcely acceptable. Not only would the line be very badly crowded, even if the usual S marks of abbreviation were omitted, but the second letter is a clear lambda and the traces of the fourth letter show that the letter cannot have been delta. It seems better, therefore, to assume that the

original top lines of the text were broken off in the manner suggested by the restoration given above.

647. Pl. 55. Inv. 2314. A fragment of gray marble, found at the east end of the south aisle of the peribolos of the Theater in April, 1929. Part of the original left edge is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.138 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.137 m. Height of letters, 0.041 m.

[Κοιμητήρ(ιον) διαφέρ-
ον [- - - - -]
καὶ Αὐρ[- - - - -]
την τη[- - - - -]

The left margin contains the monogram * [= Ἰ(ησοῦς) Χ(ριστός)], from which the loop of the rho has been inadvertently omitted.

648. Pl. 51. Inv. 959. A fragment of a slab of white marble streaked with gray, found in the Roman shops north of the Temple of Apollo, in July, 1929. Part of the top side is preserved; the other sides are broken but the left margin is partially preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness (original), 0.057 m. Height of letters, 0.023-0.034 m.

Bees, no. 62; *S.E.G.*, XI, 184.

† Κυμητήρι[ον διαφέ-
ροντα Γλαυ[κ - - - - -]
[. .]κλω[- - - - -]

Enough is preserved of the second letter space of line 3 to show that its letter must be either kappa or upsilon; De Waele's reading (*apud* Bees), [ἰ]νδ(ικτιῶνος) is therefore impossible. Coins that were found in the excavation near the fragment suggest that the text dates from the first half of the seventh century.

649. Pl. 55. Inv. 944. A fragment of a slab of blue-gray schist, found in the Roman shops north of the Temple of Apollo, in July, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is split smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness (original), 0.013 m. Height of letters, 0.021-0.034 m.

[Κοιμητήριον]
[δι]αφέρ[ο]ν [-]
[. .]γωθα[- - -]

The partially preserved letter at the beginning of line 3 may have been gamma or tau.

650. Pl. 51. 1316. A fragment of a white marble slab, found at the east end of the Temple of Apollo in June, 1933. Broken on all sides, but the left margin is partly preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.148 m.; thickness (original), 0.048 m. Height of letters, 0.018-0.03 m.

+ [+]
Μεμό[ριον]
Εὐτυχ[ιανῆς]
τῆς γυ[ναϊκὸς]
5 Ἀλεξ[άνδρου]

"The memorial of Eutychieane the wife of Alexander [- - -]".

651. Pl. 55. Inv. 2251. A fragment of white marble, found beside the Temple of Apollo in April, 1948. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.127 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness (original), 0.036 m. Height of letters, 0.023-0.028 m.

[Κοιμητήρ(ιον)]
[δια]φ[έρον]
[Θ]εο[- - -]
[ἔ]νθ[α κατα-]
[κί]τ[ε - - - - -]

"[A sepulcher belonging to] Theo[- - -]. Here lies [- - -]."

652. Pl. 53. Inv. 982. A fragment of white marble, found in the fill behind the cavea of the Odeion in October, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.113 m.; thickness (original), 0.054 m. Height of letters, 0.03-0.034 m.

[Κοι]μ[ι]τήριον]
[δι]αφ[έρο]ν

653. Pl. 55. Inv. 2126. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found at the east end of the Temple of Apollo in May, 1937. Broken on all sides, but part of the left margin is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.086 m.; width, 0.122 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.022 m.

† [Κο]ιμη[τή-]
ριον δι[αφέ-]
〈ρ〉ον Πλ[. . . .]
τωχευ[- - -]

The first letter of line 3 is a kappa.

Lines 3–5: possibly Πλ[ευρά] τω or Π<α>[ύλω]
τῶ χευ[ματο|ποιητῆ] (“metal moulder”) or
χευ[ματο|πωλητῆ] (“seller of metal bowls”)?

654. Pl. 55. Inv. 1288. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in a Roman building south of Oakley House in November, 1933. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.074 m.; width, 0.092 m.; thickness (original), 0.022 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.04 m.

[- - - -]λ[- - - -]
[ἔνθα κατα]κίτ[ε - - -]

655. Pl. 55. Inv. 1016. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the site of the Corinth Museum in March, 1931. Parts of the original top and left edges are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.065 m.; thickness (original), 0.016 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

+ Κυ[μητήριον]
δι[αφέρον - -]

656. Pl. 55. Inv. 1102. A fragment of white marble, found in the excavations of Temple E in May, 1932. Part of the original right edge is preserved. The back is rough.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.037 m.

[ἀνεπαύσ]ατο ἡμ(έρα)
[. . . μηνός] Νοεμβρί-
[ου ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) -]

4. UNCERTAIN PROVENIENCE AND CHANCE FINDS

(657–685)

657. Pl. 54. Inv. 1509. A fragment of white marble, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in November, 1934. Broken on all sides and back, but parts of the top and left margins are preserved.

Height, 0.114 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.036 m. Height of letters, 0.008–0.025 m.

Τόπος
Ῥωμανοῦ
βουλευ-
τ[οῦ - -]

“(The) burial place of Romanos, a member of the city council [- - -].”

The fragment seems to be part of an epitaph of the early fourth century, and may be pagan.

658. Pl. 54. Inv. 1553. A fragment of a thick slab of white marble whose place and date of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides. Part of the original back is preserved and is picked. The inscribed face shows effects of severe burning.

Height, 0.275 m.; width, 0.39 m.; thickness (original), 0.172 m. Height of letters: lines 1–3, 0.017–0.022 m.; lines 4–7, 0.011–0.032 m.

[- - -]αφπ[ι[- - - - -]]
[- - -]βιοσα ὁ φ[- - - - -]
[- -]ιλε πόσις θάψει α[- - -]

5 [- - -]ερίπυστος ἔχω[σ] ἔντ[. . .]ονια[- - -]
[- -]ισ[.] ψυχῆ leaf οὐρανὸν εἰσανέβη
[- - -]ομα πρόσθε Φιλοστράτη εἰσετ[- - -]
[ὡς ὁ καλὸς]προιμήν, χῶρόν τ' ἔναίε τορό[ν].

Line 6: εἰσετ[ελέσθη] ?

“[- - -] whoever shall bury [- - -].”

“[- - -], a widely-known man, covered (her?) with earth [- - - - -] (her) soul went up into Heaven. [- - -] before, Philostrate [was received into(?) - - -. As does the Good] Shepherd, she dwells in a glorious land.”

Lines 1–3 seem to contain part of an epitaph, though it is clear that the text did not correspond to any of the usual Corinthian sepulchral formulae. Lines 4–7, engraved in smaller letters, contained two elegiac distichs. The phrases οὐρανὸν εἰσανέβη and χῶρον τορόν (= *terram claram*) suggest that the text is Christian. It probably dates from the late fourth century.

659. Pl. 54. Inv. 2281. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a modern threshing floor near the Asklepieion, in November, 1949. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness (original), 0.063 m. Height of letters, 0.008-0.017 m.

[- - - - ο]υ Ἀγαθοκλίας
[- - - - -] ἔχοντος

The letters are sharply cut but their shapes are clumsy and the lines slant upward from left to right. Below the text is a rough representation of a peacock, a bird which is not infrequently found on early Christian sepulchral monuments (for a comparatively recent example, cf. Πρακτικά 1941-44, p. 25, Salamis).

660. Pl. 56. Inv. 1147. A fragment of white marble, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in March, 1933. Part of the original right side is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.177 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness (original), 0.085 m. Height of letters, 0.015-0.018 m.

Bees, no. 22, *S.E.G.*, XI, 164.

[- - - - -]ς Ζοῆν
[- - - - . εἰ δέ τις τ]ολμῆσ[η]
[ἀνοῖξαι τοῦτο εἰς αἰ]ῶνα ἔκ[τ-]
[ὅς τῶν ἐμῶν, ἔχέτω τήν] κληρο[νο-]
[μίαν τοῦ Ἰούδα?].

“[- - - -] Zoe [- - - . If anyone except for my (kinsmen)] dares in future [to open this (sepulcher), let him have the] punishment [of Judas?].”

The restorations are those of Bees, adjusted to conform to the original right edge of the stone.

661. Pl. 56. Inv. 1524. A fragment of a white marble slab, re-used as a gravestone, whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. The fragment has been broken purposely from a larger slab, one of whose edges is preserved at the top of the inscribed surface, and the lettering has been accommodated to the irregular shape of the stone. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.203 m.; thickness (original), 0.045 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.024 m.

+ Θεοδούλο-
υ κοιμητή-
ριον. +
vac.

“The sepulcher of Theodoulos.”

662. Pl. 55. Inv. 2155. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found in a field near Old Corinth, in August, 1932. Parts of the original top and left sides are preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.113 m.; width, 0.154 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.023-0.027 m.

+ Κοιμη[τήριον δι-]
αφέρο[ν - - - - -]

663. Pl. 55. Inv. 1031 (= 2170). A fragment of a gray marble slab, found above ground near the Fountain of Glauke in May, 1931. Part of the right side is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth. Horizontal and vertical guide lines have been used for the lettering.

Height, 0.113 m.; width, 0.092 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m. Height of letters, 0.024-0.033 m. (guide lines are 0.033 m. apart). Interlinear space 0.009 m.

[Κοιμητήριον]υ.
[ἐνθάδε κατ]οικε-
[ἶ ὁ τήν μακα]ρί-
[αν μνήμην - - -]

“[A sepulcher. Here] lies [- - -, a man of] blessed [memory - - -].

The restoration follows a standard Athenian formula; cf. *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 30, no. 13.

664. Pl. 56. Inv. 2172. The upper part of a cylindrical gravestone of white marble, first found by P. Monceaux in 1883 on the west slope of Acrocorinth near the lowest west gate and rediscovered in September, 1939, near the bottom of the northwest slope. The top surface is rough and contains a square dowel (?) hole that is partially filled with granite. The bottom is broken off.

Height, 0.476 m. Diameter (original), 0.218 m. (at top), 0.188 m. (below the text). Height of letters, 0.021-0.044 m.

P. Monceaux, *Gazette Archéologique*, X, 1885, pp. 407-408; *I.G.*, IV, 403; Bees, no. 64; *S.E.G.*, XI, 186.

+ Κυ<μ>ητή<ρι>-
ον διαφέ-
ρων Ἐλπι-
διανοῦ
5 καὶ Θεωμα-
δίας. +

“A sepulcher belonging to Elpidianos and Thomadia.”

Because he has failed to join the left hasta of mu with the rest of the letter, the letter cutter has succeeded in line 1 in producing iota omega; at the end of the line the letters pi were omitted although there was plenty of space available. The stone appears to be the broken bottom section of a Byzantine column, turned upside down and used as a grave marker.

[Κοιμητήριο-]
ν δι[αφέρ(ον) --]
ης [- - - - -]
ευφ[- - - - -]
κ[- - - - -]

665. Pl. 55. Inv. 2169. A fragment of a white marble slab, found near the fountain of Hadji Moustapha in Old Corinth in August, 1939. Part of the original top edge is preserved. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.071 m.; width, 0.098 m.; thickness (original), 0.022 m. (top) - 0.024 m. (bottom). Height of letters, 0.029 m.

[Κοιμητ]ήριον δια[φέρου]

666. Pl. 56. Inv. 2306. A fragment of a slab of green schist, whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides, but part of the right margin is preserved. The back is split in such a way that it is smooth.

Height, 0.168 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.011-0.021 m.

[Κοιμητήρ(ιον) διαφέρ]οντα Α-
[- - - - -]ακεν Εύ-
[- - - - -]ρωτω
[- - - - -]ν Ἀγίωι
5 [- - - - -]στού τῆς
[μακαρίας Ἀναστα]σίας[ς. . .]

The restoration calls for a text of approximately twenty letters in each line. It would be better to restore a text of approximately eleven letters per line, beginning with [Κοιμητήριον] and ending [Ἀναστα]σίας[ς], were it not that the narrower text would make no sense at the beginning of line 5, where a proper name in the dative case has been lost.

667. Pl. 55. Inv. 2220. A fragment of a slab of gray marble streaked with white, found in a modern wall in the village of Old Corinth in April, 1940. Part of the original left side is preserved. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.066 m.; thickness (original), 0.021 m. Height of letters, 0.013-0.018 m.

668. Pl. 55. Inv. 2276. A fragment of green schist, found in the excavation dump in October, 1949. Broken on all sides and back, but part of the top margin is preserved.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.063 m.; thickness, 0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.02-0.03 m.

[+] Κυμ[ητήριον --]
[.]ουτ[- - - - -]
[.]ν[- - - - -]

669. Pl. 56. Inv. 1653. A fragment of gray marble, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in November, 1934. Parts of the original left and bottom edges are preserved. The back is roughly picked and contains a rough-hewn horizontal groove near the bottom edge.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.233 m.; thickness (original), 0.097 m. Height of letters, 0.011-0.019 m.

ἐνθάδε [κ]εῖ[ται - - - - -]
σῆμα δὲ χρυ[σίνου ἐνὸς ἡμισυ ἠγόρασε παρὰ -]

“[- - -]. Here [lies - - - - - bought] the tomb for a gold [piece and a half from - - - -].

The restoration of line 2 is suggested by No.

530.

670. Pl. 56. Inv. 1724. A fragment of white marble, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in May, 1936. Broken on all sides; the back is picked. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.164 m.; width, 0.193 m.; thickness (original), 0.044 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.021 m.

[- - -] ἡ πάρθεν[ος . . .]
[- - -] ἔτελεύτ[ησεν]
[ἡμέρα τ]ῆ εἰκάδι πρ[ὸ . . .]
[- - τέσσ]αρες κὲ δ[έκα]

“[- - -] the maiden [- - -] died [- - -] the twentieth day before [- - -, at the age of (?)] fourteen.”

671. Pl. 56. Inv. 1387. The lower part of a Byzantine gravestone of gray marble, first found in a modern house in Old Corinth in 1893. Later the stone was lost, but was rediscovered, minus its upper left corner, in a house near Korakou in June, 1933. and was brought to the Corinth Museum. Parts of the original left, right, and bottom sides and part of the smooth back are preserved. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.183 m.; width (original), 0.22 m.; thickness (original), 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.025 m.

A. N. Skias, 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1893, p. 124, no. 15; *I. G.*, IV, 412; Bees, no. 50; *S.E.G.*, XI, 186.

[Κοιμητήριον]
[διαφέρον -]
[-. ἔνθα κατα-]
κίτ[ε ἡ μακαριω-]
5 τάτ<η> γυνή τ[ου]
'Αναστασία
ἀνα<π>α<υθ>ῖσα τῆ
κδ 'Α<π>ριλίου ἐ[ν]
ἡ<μέ>ρα πέ<μπτ>η.

Line 5: Τατ(ιανού), Skias; [μακαριω] τάτ<η>, Bees. Line 7: ἀνα[στ]α[θ]ῖσα, Skias, Fraenkel; ἀνα<π>α<υθ>ῖσα, Bees.

"[A sepulcher belonging to ---. Here] lies his most blessed wife Anastasia, who died on Thursday, the twenty-fourth of April."

It is evident that the inscription has been left unfinished. In lines 7 and 8 (the fourth and fifth extant lines) uncut spaces have been left for the letter pi; in the last line an empty space awaits the mu of ἡ<μέ>ρα and two letter spaces were allowed for the three missing letters of πέ<μπτ>η. In line 7 the upsilon was omitted entirely, and an incompleting theta appears as a sigma. In the last line the epsilon of ἡ<μέ>ρα was also left unfinished in the form of a sigma.

The letters KIT in line 4 were read by Skias, but are now lost.

672. Pl. 55. Inv. 2303. A fragment of a slab of gray marble whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Part of the original smooth left side is preserved. The top edge is original but is roughly broken off. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.156 m.; thickness (original), 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.033 m. (Φ = ca. 0.038 m.), Bees, no. 57.

+ Μνη[μα]
διαφ[έρον]
'Αν[νας. ἀνε-]
πα[ύσατο - -]

"A sepulcher belonging to Anna. [- - -] died [- - -]."

673. Pl. 56. Inv. 2270. A fragment of white marble, found in a street of Old Corinth in September, 1949. Parts of the original top and left edges are preserved; the back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.114 m.; width, 0.162 m.; thickness (original), 0.029 m. Height of letters, 0.013-0.018 m.

Μνάσε 'Ατο[. . .]
τα του 'Απο[λλώ?].
ἀνέπασε [- -]
ὁ τίμιος [- - -]
5 [..]σ[- - - -]

"Remember Ato[- - -]tes the son of Apollas(?). The worthy [- - -] died [- - -]."

In line 1, μνάσε = μνήσαι. The proper names in lines 1 and 2 are quite uncertain: for the genitive 'Απολλώ (a Jewish name), cf. *I Corinthians*, XVI, 12.

674. Pl. 55. Inv. 2219. A fragment of white marble, found in a modern house in Old Corinth in April, 1940. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness (original), 0.021 m. Height of letters, 0.015-0.022 m.

[Κοιμητήριον διαφέροντ]α
[- - ἡγορασθὲν πα]ρά
[- - - - ἔνθα κατα]κίτε
[ὁ τὴν μακαρίαν μνήμη]ν

"[A sepulcher belonging to ----, bought] from [- - - -]. Here] lies [- - - -] of blessed memory [- - -]."

675. Pl. 55. Inv. 2134. A fragment of a white marble slab whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides. The back is picked.

Height, 0.072 m.; width, 0.097 m.; thickness (original), 0.021 m. Height of letters, 0.009-0.029 m.

[- - - - - ἡγο]ρ[ασθὲν παρὰ]
[- - - - -]ς χρυσ[ίνου ἐνὸς]
[ἡμισυ - - -]τουμα[ι[- - - -]]

Line 3: possibly [- -] τοῦ Μαί[ου - -]? For lines 2-3, cf. No. 551 and references there cited.

676. Pl. 55. Inv. 2273. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the courtyard of a modern house in Old Corinth in October, 1959. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness (original), 0.037 m. (left) - 0.035 m. (right). Height of letters, 0.014-0.019 m.

 [- - - ἔάν τι]ς εὐρεθῆ [- - -]
 [- - - - -]ιμενι[- - - - -]

“[- - - . If] anyone be detected [- - - (opening this grave illicitly?) - - -].”

677. Pl. 55. Inv. 1397. A fragment of gray marble, found in a field north of Old Corinth in August, 1934. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.033 m.

 [ὁ μα]κάρι[(ιος) ἀνε-]
 [παύ]σατο [μη(νι)]
 [᾿Απ]ρι[λίω -]

“[- - - - . The] blessed (one) died [in the month of] April, [- - - -].”

678. Pl. 56. Inv. 2269. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found in the churchyard wall of St. Anna's Church in Old Corinth in September, 1949. Broken on all sides, but the right edge seems to be original. The back is roughly picked. Vertical and horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.237 m.; thickness (original), 0.048 m. Height of letters, 0.022-0.032 m.

 [- - -]ω κ(α)τ(α)κίτε ἡ
 [μακαρία ᾿Αλ]εξανδρία
 [- - - - - - -]θῆν.

“[- - -] lies the [blessed] Alexandria [who died at the age of (?)] forty-nine [- - -].”

679. Pl. 55. Inv. 1385. A fragment of gray marble, found in the wall of a modern house in Old

Corinth in July, 1934. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.107 m.; width, 0.114 m.; thickness (original), 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.026-0.044 m.

 [- - - - - - -]α[- - - - - -]
 [- - - ἀνεπαύ]σατο δὲ [- - - -]
 [- - - - -]ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) β

680. Pl. 56. Inv. 2304. A fragment of a white marble slab, whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.172 m.; thickness (original), 0.031 m. Height of letters, 0.009-0.018 m.

α Χρ(ιστέ) ω
 [- - - -]δωνος θή-
 [κη. ἔνθα κατ]ακίτε
 [- - - - - - -]ησ

“[- - -]don's grave. [Here] lies [- - -].”

Line 1 consists of a monogram.

681. Pl. 55. Inv. 986. A fragment of gray marble, found on the slopes of Acrocorinth in November, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.076 m.; thickness (original), 0.024 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.

 [τήν μακαρίαν] μνή[μην]
 [- - - - - - -] ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) [. .]

682. Pl. 55. Inv. 913. A fragment of gray marble, found in a garden north of the Theater in July, 1928. Parts of the original top and left sides are preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth. The inscribed surface is discolored by fire.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness (original), 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.021-0.025 m.

+ Κο[ιμητήριον - - -]
 του[- - - - - - -]
 στ[- - - - - - -]

683. Pl. 56. Inv. 1525. A fragment of blue marble, found in a field on the north slope of Acrocorinth in December, 1934. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
Height of letters, 0.015-0.03 m.

[ἀνεπάυσατο δὲ]
[ὁ δεῖνα] πρὸ
[- - κα]λανδῶν
[- -]βρίων

“[- - - - died - days] before the first of [- -]ber
[- - -].”

τα Εὐκάρου
ὥστε κα[-]

“A sepulcher belonging to Eucharis, who
[- - -].”

- 684.** Pl. 56. Inv. 1542. A fragment of a gray marble slab used as a gravestone, found in a field south of the Asklepieion in October, 1933. The fragment has been broken off the edge of the slab and afterwards inscribed; part of one of the original edges is preserved at the top of the gravestone. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.168 m.; thickness (original), 0.031 m. Height of letters, 0.015-0.036 m.

+ Κυμητήρι-
ον διαφέρου(-)

- 685.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1123. A fragment of white marble, found in a field near Old Corinth in December, 1932. Broken on all sides and the back.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.112 m.; thickness, 0.031 m.
Height of letters, 0.012-0.025 m.

ἀνεπ[αύσατο - - - -]
Κλεοπ[άτρα? - - - -]
πρὸ μι[α - - - - -]
[.]ωμε[- - - - -]

In line 2 the fifth letter may have been gamma, in which case the name was Κλεογ[ένης] *vel sim.*

Lines 2 and 3 are separated on the stone by a horizontal incised groove.

FRAGMENTS TOO SMALL TO CLASSIFY

(686-720)

- 686.** Pl. 57 Inv. 1015. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the excavations of Temple E in March, 1931. Parts of the right edge and bottom margin are preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.147 m.; thickness (original), 0.038 m. Height of letters, 0.021-0.028 m.

[+ Κοιμητήριον]
[διαφέρον -]τι[α[.]
[- και Ε]ὐγενίας.
[leaf] leaf
vac.

“[A sepulcher belonging to - - - - and] Eugenia.”

The nature of the original text is uncertain, but the leaf in line 3 suggests that the fragment may have been part of a gravestone. The above restoration is offered only by way of example.

Height, 0.047 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters not preserved.
Bees, no. 48.

- - - λκι[σ]α - - -
----- γ -----

Bees reads αμια (without a single letter dotted) in line 1, and believes the fragment to have come from the gravestone of Ἀμια or Ἀμια[νή]. This is possible, but highly conjectural in a small fragment in which not one letter is certain.

- 687.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1550. A fragment of white marble, whose place and date of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides and back.

- 688.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1278. A fragment of white marble streaked with gray, found in a modern garden wall in Old Corinth in August, 1933. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.066 m.; width, 0.146 m.; thickness (original), 0.027 m. Height of letters, 0.015-0.023 m.

- - - ιουλαν - - -
- - - ιδτωμ - - -

689. Pl. 58. Inv. 1998. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a wall of St. John's Church in the western area of the Agora in June, 1938. Part of the original bottom edge is preserved, and is bordered with a raised marginal band; the other edges are broken. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.183 m.; width, 0.185 m.; thickness (original), 0.037 m. Height of letters, 0.026–0.031 m.

 [---]κουση Ἄρπαλ[ύκη -----]
 [---]να Ἰστληία κα[ὶ -----]
 [---]τιλιω καὶ Ἑρμ[ῖόνη -----]
 [---]ιω καὶ τούτων [-----]

The letters are unusually neatly engraved, and at first glance appear to belong to the second century. However, the shapes of kappa and (especially) omega make a date in the fourth or fifth century more probable. The words are separated by incised marks.

The text seems to have consisted largely of proper names in the dative case. Recognizable are Harpalyke, Istuleia, [Hos?]tilius, and Herm[ione?]

690. Pl. 59. Inv. 1112. A large fragment of a white marble block, found beside Temple D in May, 1932. All edges are broken, but part of the original right side is preserved. The back has been worn smooth by re-use as a threshold.

Height, 0.53 m.; width, 0.47 m.; thickness, 0.19 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

 ---- τεκα ----
 ---- λακ ----
 ---- νοντα ----
 ---- ἰαδι ----
 vac.

Seven to nine letters have been lost from the right end of each line. The shapes of the extant letters suggest a date within twenty years of A.D. 300, but it is possible that the text was as much as a century earlier.

691. Pl. 57. Inv. 2308. A fragment of gray marble, found in the ancient road southeast of the cavea of the Theater in June, 1929. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.118 m.; width, 0.123 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.038 m.

 ---- κῖ ----
 ---- θοτατο ----

692. Pl. 60. Inv. 1054. A fragment of gray marble, found in front of Temple E in June, 1931. Broken on all sides and back, but part of the left margin is preserved.

Height, 0.077 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.038 m. Height of letters, 0.009–0.013 m.

 ν [.] νῖ [---]
 καιη[---]
 ευτ [-----]

Possibly [Κοιμητήριον]ν [δ]ι[α]φ[έρον] ---] καὶ Η[---] ἔτελ[ε]υτ[η]σε ---] ?

693. Pl. 57. Inv. 2403. A fragment of white marble, found in the ancient street east of the Theater in March, 1929. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.106 m.; width, 0.086 m.; thickness, 0.022 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.021 m.

 [---]ανῖ[-----]
 [---]εῖα Γ. θυῖ[-----]
 [---]ταιαῖς [-----]
 [---]νενμ[-----]

Line 2: possibly [---]εῖα Γ(αῖου) θυγ[άτηρ] ?

694. Pl. 57. Inv. 1113. A fragment of a gray schist slab, found in the northwest corner of the Agora in June, 1932. Broken on all sides, but part of the bottom margin is preserved, and the bottom edge may be original. The back is rough. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.164 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness (original), 0.027 m. Height of letters, 0.024–0.027 m.

 ---- ομει ----
 ---- εκτη ----
 ---- υκεν ----
 vac.

695. Pl. 57. Inv. 2210. A fragment of gray marble, found on the northeast slope of Acrocorinth in December, 1939.

Broken on all sides and back, but part of the left margin is preserved.

Height, 0.152 m.; width, 0.173 m.; thickness, 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.021-0.032 m.

 οχρ[----]
 τηπρ[----]
 τη εξ[----]

- 696.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1490. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found in the South Basilica in May, 1934. Broken on all sides, The back is smooth.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness (original), 0.026 m. Height of letters, 0.046-0.051 m.

 ---- ουχ! ----
 ---- πα ----
 ---- η ----

The letters *υχ* are cut in ligature.

- 697.** Pl. 57. Inv. 947. A fragment of gray schist, found in the North Shops in July, 1929. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.183 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.028-0.04 m.

 [---]οστου κ(αι) [---]
 [---]κεωνα[----]
 [---]γα[σ[----]

- 698.** Pl. 57. Inv. 909, 1523*b*. Two fragments of gray marble, not adjoining, found in the Christian Basilica in June and November, 1928.

a. Inv. 909. The top side is preserved, and contains a smooth moulding which shows that it was originally the vertical surface of a statue base or a revetment slab. Part of the bottom side is also preserved. The other sides and the back are broken. Guide lines for the lettering are preserved.

Height (original), 0.103 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.14 m. Height of letters, 0.057 m.

b. Inv. 1523*b*. Part of the bottom side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.093 m.; width, 0.098 m.; thickness, 0.095 m. Height of letters, not preserved.

a *b*
 [---]λαριο[---]υ. †

The text consisted of a single line ending in a cross.

- 699.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1023. A fragment of white marble, found in the site of the Corinth Museum in April, 1931. Broken on all sides, but the bottom margin seems to be partially preserved. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines have been scratched for the lettering.

Height, 0.062 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness (original), 0.021 m. Height of letters, 0.018 m. Interlinear space, 0.001 m.

 [---]ς υἱ[ὸς ----]
 [---]ου υἱ[οῦ ----]
vac.

- 700.** Pl. 57. Inv. 2312. A fragment of white marble, found in the west parodos of the Theater in March, 1929. Broken on all sides and back. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.154 m.; width, 0.174 m.; thickness, 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.041 m.

 ----- φ -----
 ---- ιοντα ----
 ---- αλλα ----
vac.

- 701.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1071. A fragment of white marble, found in the modern road between Lechaion and Old Corinth in December, 1931. Parts of the original top edge are preserved; the other sides are broken.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.153 m.; thickness (original), 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.017-0.02 m.

[---]κης *vac.*
 [---]χουσησ[---]

- 702.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1874. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Agora south of Peirene in March, 1937. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.112 m.; width, 0.113 m.; thickness (original), 0.02 m. Height of letters, 0.021–0.028 m.

 [---]ατεχε[-----]
 [---]ή πάροδο[ς---]
 [---]ωλιθελε[-----]
 [---]ον[-----]

- 703.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1886. A fragment of a white marble revetment slab, found in Shop XXVII of the South Stoa in September, 1937. The original left and right sides and the smooth back are partially preserved.

Height, 0.09 m.; width (original), 0.065 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters, 0.015 m.

[---]νανεο[---]

The letters are arranged in a vertical column, reading from top to bottom.

- 704.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1125. A fragment of a blue marble slab, found in a field near Old Corinth in December, 1932. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth.

Height, 0.078 m.; width, 0.094 m.; thickness (original), 0.021 m. Height of letters, 0.021 m. ($\Phi = 0.033$ m.).

 [---] 'η[(σοῦ)] Χ(ριστο)ῦ [---]
 [---]στοο[---]

The letters $\sigma\tau$ of line 2 are connected together in a ligature.

- 705.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1769. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the village of New Corinth in March, 1936. Broken on all sides, but the top margin is partly preserved. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.305 m.; thickness (original), 0.118 m. Height of letters, 0.033–0.043 m.

 [---]Θ]εοδώρα [---]
 [---]πρεφ[---]

- 706.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1575. A fragment of greenish marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in April, 1935. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.063 m.; width, 0.116 m.; thickness, 0.021 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.022 m.

 ----- ημιπειλ -----

- 707.** Pl. 58. Inv. 1526. A fragment of gray marble whose date and place of discovery are not recorded. Broken on all sides. The original back is partly preserved, and is roughly picked.

Height, 0.112 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness (original), 0.037 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.032 m.

 ----- νοννο -----
 ----- νηδυο -----
 ----- χουσιδ -----
 ----- σιν -----

- 708.** Pl. 59. Inv. 1276. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found near the Fountain of Lerna in May, 1933. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.175 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness (original), 0.017 m. Height of letters, 0.013–0.026 m.

 ----- ΤΟΕΠΙΚ -----
 ----- ΛΟΠΙΟΥ -----
 vac.

Guide lines are scratched for two more lines of letters below the extant text.

- 709.** Pl. 57. Inv. 1146. A fragment of white marble, found in the southeastern area of the Agora in March, 1933. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.074 m.; thickness, 0.041 m. Height of letters, 0.018–0.023 m.

 ----- ντη -----
 ----- υχησ -----

- 710.** Pl. 58. Inv. 1182. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a Byzantine well at the west end of the South Stoa in May, 1933. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness (original), 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.023–0.029 m.

 [---]οδ[-----]
 [---]αὐτήν [-----]

[- - - -]ροτετα[- - - -]
 [- - -]την κ(αι) χ[- - -]
 5 [- - -] οὐδὲν [- - - -]
 [- - -]φου συν[- - - -]
 [- - -]ημετ[- - - -]

711. Pl. 58. Inv. 1488. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Basilica in April, 1934. Broken on all sides and back. Horizontal guide lines are scratched on the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.118 m.; width, 0.132 m.; thickness, 0.023 m. Height of letters, 0.025 m.

 --- αφοι ---
 --- αδιην ---
 --- ραπιδεφ ---
 ----- ν -----

The letter delta is represented by the Latin half-uncial *d*.

Line 2 suggests that the text may have been metrical in character. If so, the most probable reading in line 2 seems to be [κρ]αδιην, "heart," and in line 3 [π]ραπιδεφ[σι], "diaphragm."

712. Pl. 57. Inv. 1083. A fragment of white marble, found near the Asklepion in March, 1932. Parts of the original right and bottom edges are preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.122 m.; width, 0.118 m.; thickness, 0.032 m. Height of letters, 0.026-0.041 m.

 [- - - -]ε[. .]
 [- - - -]οντα
 [- -] vac.

713. Pl. 57. Inv. 2078. A fragment of white marble, found in the northeastern area of the Agora in March, 1937. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.063 m.; width, 0.115 m.; thickness, 0.056 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.03 m.

 [- - -] ὄνομα[α - - -]

714. Pl. 57. Inv. 1067. A fragment of white marble, found on the south slope of Acrocorinth in October, 1931. Broken on all sides; the back is smooth.

Height, 0.046 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness (original), 0.028 m. Height of letters not preserved. Interlinear space, 0.002 m.

 --- οναπρ ---
 --- αναπα ---

Line 1: the letters να (?) appear to have been cut in ligature.

715. Pl. 58. Inv. 1251. A fragment of white marble, found in the South Stoa in June, 1933. Broken on all sides, but part of the left margin is preserved. Part of the original smooth back is preserved.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness (original), 0.034 m. Height of letters, 0.01-0.015 m.

 στρα -----
 πατ -----
 θαλ -----

Line 1: possibly [ἀντι] | στρα[τηγος] ?

Line 2: possibly [ἀνθύ] | πατ[ος] ?

716. Pl. 60. Inv. 904. A small fragment of white marble, found in the cavea of the Odeion in June, 1928. Broken on all sides. The back has been smoothed, but does not appear to be original.

Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.093 m.; thickness, 0.02 m. Height of letters: line 1, *ca.* 0.02 m.; line 2, 0.013 m.

 --- τω ---
 --- αγαυφ ---

717. Pl. 58. Inv. 1185. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in a trial trench on the hill of Zegkiou, west of Lerna, in May, 1933. Broken on all sides. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines are scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness (original), 0.002 m. Height of letters, 0.012-0.03 m.

 --- νδ -----
 [- -]λιώνος [- - -]
 [- -]δε φιλου[- - -]
 --- ου -----

718. Pl. 60. Inv. 1520. A fragment of white marble, found in the Christian Basilica in March, 1935. Part of the original top edge is preserved, and contains a horizontal moulding; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.118 m.; width, 0.103 m.; thickness, 0.033 m. Height of letters, 0.023 m.

--- γοναυο ---
 ---- ον ----

The lettering seems to date from the late fourth or early fifth century, and may be contemporary with the construction of the Basilica. In line 1 it is possible to read τὸν ἀνθ[ύπατον].

719. Pl. 60. Inv. 755. A small fragment of a white marble statue base, brought to the museum at Old Corinth by a villager in 1922. The place it was found is not recorded. Part of the original top side is preserved and is finely picked; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.054 m.

--- ονκω ---

The letters are from the first line of a dedicatory text.

720. Pl. 59. Inv. 1918. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Central Shops in November, 1947. Parts of the original right side and bottom are preserved; the left side may also be original. The top is broken; the back is picked. The inscribed surface and the right side are badly worn by the action of running water, and the left side of the inscribed surface is encrusted with limestone deposits.

Height, 0.452 m.; width (original?), 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. (left) – 0.04 m. (right). Height of letters, 0.02–0.043 m.

 σ[...]
 ατ[...]
 [.]υνει
 [...]νω
 5 [...]υσ
 κλιρετω
 vac.

The fragment may be part of a gravestone; if so, the last line should probably be read χ<α>ιρέτω.

IV

INSCRIPTIONS LATER THAN A.D. 800

(721-737)

This section contains the inscriptions whose dates appear to be subsequent to the re-settlement of Corinth in the early ninth century. They are too few in number and too widespread in time to show any general trends or to permit any general conclusions.

721. Pl. 58. Inv. 1006. A fragment of gray marble, found in an excavation for the basement of a new school in Old Corinth, south of the South Basilica, in November, 1930. Part of the top side is preserved; the other sides are broken. The back is smooth. Horizontal guide lines have been scratched in the inscribed surface.

Height, 0.133 m.; width, 0.138 m.; thickness (original), 0.023 m. Height of letters, 0.021-0.03 m.

+ +
 [Ἐνθ]άδε κατα[κίτε]
 Ἰωάννης [ὁ τήν]
 [μ]ακαρί[αν μνή-]
 [μην - - - -]
 - - - - -

“Here lies Ioannes of blessed [memory - - - -].”

The lettering is so clumsy and degenerate that it suggests a date for the gravestone in the ninth century, but it is fully possible that it is an especially inept homemade product of the seventh century, or even late sixth.

722. Pl. 59. Inv. 134, 272. Two adjoining fragments of a gray marble plaque, found in 1901 in a Turkish pavement above the Northwest Shops, and published separately by Meritt as Nos. 204 and 214. The plaque was roughly broken from a larger slab before being inscribed. None of the edges of the original slab are preserved, but parts of the broken edges on all four sides of the plaque are extant. The inscribed surface is severely rubbed, cracked, and chipped.

Height (original), 0.328 m.; width (original), 0.50 m.; thickness (original), 0.052 m. Height of letters, 0.014-0.024 m.

S.E.G., XI, 109.

+ Ὁ Θεός τῆς δίκης τῆς δικα-
 λούσης, ὀρθῶς φλα[γέλ]ωσον τὰ ἄσχα-
 ρά. τούς Ἕλληνας π[ροαι (?)]ροῦ ποτε κ(αι) ἀπώ-
 λησον τοὺς ἐχθ[ρούς - -]ῆρου κ(αι) Μαρίνου
 5 [- -] υἱῶν [τοῦ δεινός κ]ουρέος. +

“O God of justice that giveth judgment, rightly scourge evil. Ever [prefer?] the Greeks, and destroy the enemies of [- -]eros and Marinos, the [- -] sons of [- -] the barber.”

The letters ου are rendered throughout by the ligature Ϻ.

The end of the second line has caused considerable difficulty. Meritt read τρεχοσ-; at one time I thought I saw τρεχός; A. Wilhelm has suggested τάχος (*S.E.G.*, XI, 109). Repeated examination of the stone shows that the correct reading is τὰ ἄσχαρά, an elided form of τὰ ἔσχαρά (= τὰ αἰσχαρά). What appears to be the top stroke of a final sigma is one of the numerous scratches in the inscribed surface. The tail of the rho shows clearly on the stone, but is not cut deeply enough to appear on a squeeze or in a photograph.

In line 3, οὔποτε is not a plausible reading because the imperative verbs of lines 2 and 3/4 indicate that a third imperative should be restored in the lacuna. Π[ροαι]ροῦ corresponds to the letter traces at each end of the lacuna and makes excellent sense; however, unless its missing letters were very widely spaced, the word seems one letter too short.

723. Pl. 60. Inv. 1364. A fragment of very coarse white marble which appears to have been part of a capstone for a statue base or a parapet, found in the south end of the West Shops in April, 1934. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the other edges are broken. The back is smooth.

The text was cut on the vertical face of a top projecting moulding.

Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness (original), 0.09 m. Height of letters, 0.04 m.

--- αριασψυλ ---

Possibly [μακ]αρίας ψυχ[ῆς] ?

724. Pl. 60. Inv. 896, 1749. Two adjoining fragments of gray marble. Inv. 896 (Meritt, No. 325) was found in the center of the Agora in May, 1927; Inv. 1749 was found in the northeastern section of the Agora in May, 1936. Part of the original top side is preserved; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.242 m.; width, 0.372 m.; thickness, 0.08 m. Height of letters, 0.027 m.

[---] τήν ἐκκλ[ησίαν ---]
 ----- ρυτ -----
 ----- ιϋφ -----

The second piece confirms Meritt's restoration of the top line, but otherwise is not helpful. The first letter of the second line may have been beta with a small bottom loop set low on the shaft (cf. No. 726); if so, it is possible to restore [πρεσ]βυτ[έρου] *vel sim.*

725. Pl. 60. Inv. 1007. A fragment of white marble found in a modern wall near the Odeion in November, 1930. Broken on all sides and back.

Height, 0.053 m.; width, 0.123 m.; thickness, 0.035 m. Height of letters, *ca.* 0.025 m. — *ca.* 0.06 m.

 [--- τ]ήν κεφ[αλήν ---]

726. Pl. 60. Inv. 1820. A fragment of a gray marble slab, found at the west end of the Agora in October, 1936. Broken on all sides. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness (original), 0.057 m. Height of letters, 0.009–0.043 m.

 [---]τορα υῖα αβα[ι] [---]
 [-----] χαλκω[-----]
 [-----] !β' [-----]

A sign of abbreviation is partially preserved at the beginning of line 2. It is epigraphically

possible that line 1 contains a reference to the Avars, but the context is not clear, and many other restorations are also possible.

727. Pl. 60. Inv. 1541. A fragment of a slab of white marble streaked with gray, whose place and date of discovery are not recorded. Part of the original bottom margin and edge is preserved; the other edges are broken. The back is roughly picked.

Height, 0.157 m.; width, 0.227 m.; thickness (original), 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.042 m.

 --- σλβανια ---
 --- απνουνπα ---]
 --- τεπανταζ ---
vac. σ ---

In dimensions and letter styles this fragment resembles No. 726, and it seems probable that the two are contemporary; they do not, however, appear to be two parts of the same original inscription.

In line 1 the first preserved alpha is set well above the level of the other letters. By assuming that an alpha was also placed at the same height between the first and second extant letters, it is possible to read

[---]ς [ʼΑ]λβανια[κός].

728. Pl. 58. Inv. 2260. A fragment of a white marble slab, found in the Julian Basilica in May, 1948. Part of the original smooth top edge is preserved. The other edges are broken, but the right edge seems to be original. The back is smooth. The fragment has been severely burned, and the inscribed surface is badly worn and badly flaked.

Height, 0.39 m.; width, 0.41 m.; thickness (original), 0.063 m. Height of letters, 0.027–0.042 m.

[+ Εἰ δέ τ]ις πάντων τῶν
 [ἐνοίκων] τῆς γίς μὴ παρα-
 [σκευασθῆ εἰ]ς τὴν τημότη[σιν]
 [ἔχέτω πίστ]ῆν ἐν Παύλῳ.
 5 [Ἡ --- ἐ]κκλησία τοῦ
 [Ἁγίου Π]αύλου. [+]

“If anyone of all the [dwellers] of the earth be not prepared for the Day of Judgment, [let him have] trust in Paul. [The ---] church of [Saint] Paul.”

The inscription seems to have been a hortatory ecclesiastical advertisement erected by

Saint Paul's Church at Corinth. This church is probably to be identified with the church found on top of the Bema (cf. *Corinth*, I, iii, p. 132). If so, the above text, which was found in the Julian Basilica, has not strayed far from its original location. Its letter forms and orthography (γῖς = γῆς; τημώρη[σιν] = τιμώρη[σιν]; Πάυλο = Πάύλω) suggest that it dates from the ninth or tenth century.

- 729.** Pl. 60. Inv. 1947. A fragment of white marble, found in a mediaeval floor in the central area of the Agora in December, 1937. Part of the original top edge is preserved; the other edges and the back are broken.

Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.025–0.035 m.

 ---- σταζιν ----
 ---- ισεπαρ ----
 ---- υκ ----

The letters are crudely scratched into the surface, and are probably contemporary with the floor.

- 730.** Pl. 60. Inv. 1018. A fragment of white marble, found in the site of the Corinth Museum in April, 1931. Part of the original left side is preserved and is lightly picked; the other sides and the back are broken.

Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.103 m.; thickness, 0.047 m.
Height of letters, 0.031–0.034 m.

 του[----]
 υ Θ(εο)ϋ [---]

- 731.** Pl. 58. Inv. 1923. Two fragments of a white marble column base, found in the Central Shops in November, 1937. The base is of standard Ionic form, and its original diameter at the bottom was *ca.* 0.70 m. The base has been inverted and its center has been hollowed out to form a saucer-shaped basin *ca.* 0.09 m. in depth at its center. Near the center is a circular drainage hole 0.055 m. in diameter.

The inscription is cut on the rim of the basin and reads counterclockwise.

Height of letters, 0.017 m. Fragment *a* consists of a small portion of the rim; fragment *b* is approximately

one third of the original basin. Fragment *a*: height, 0.067 m.; width (longest tangent), 0.25 m. Longest preserved radius, 0.10 m. Fragment *b*: height (original), 0.17 m.; width (longest tangent), 0.63 m. Longest preserved radius, 0.28 m.

+ Κ(ύρι)ε Σ(ωτήρ), [β]οήθ[ει τοῦ δούλου σου
 τοῦ δεινός] πρεσβυτέρου. ἀμήν. †

“Ο Lord Savior, help [thy servant ---] the elder. Amen.”

The basin probably dates from the tenth or eleventh century.

- 732.** Pl. 60. Inv. 1546. A fragment of a white marble bowl whose place and date of discovery are not recorded. The top and bottom surfaces are preserved, and part of the rim, which contains the inscription, but more than three-quarters of the original bowl is missing.

Height (original), 0.085 m.; width (longest arc), 0.185 m.; thickness (longest preserved radius), 0.16 m.
Height of letters, 0.019 m.

---- ικε. *vac.*

Possibly [--- βοήθ]ι Κ(ύρι)ε.

- 733.** Pl. 58. Inv. 1822. Two adjoining fragments of a white marble slab, found in the western end of the Agora in October, 1936. Parts of the original top and right edges are preserved; the other two sides are broken. The back is smooth. The inscribed surface is very badly worn, and parts of the text seem to have been purposely erased.

Height, 0.31 m.; width, 0.343 m.; thickness (original), 0.071 m. Height of letters, 0.015–0.042 m.

[---- Θε]ός [εὐ]χότατο-
 [S---] Θε(ε)ς [θ]εομο<ρ>φ-
 [ότατος ---] *vac.*

“[---] God most worthy of prayer [---]
 God of [most] divine form [---].”

- 734.** Pl. 59. Inv. 993. An irregularly shaped lump of poros stone, found in a trial trench east of the Odeion in May, 1930. Broken on all sides and back. The stone has been smoothed off on one side and inscribed.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.46 m.; thickness, 0.30 m.
Height of letters, 0.008–0.025 m.

 [---]αθ! . μ . ρ [-----]
 [---]τερος ό τάφος μένι.
vac.

"[-----] the tomb remains."

Most of the letters are cut deeply; all are crudely shaped and unevenly spaced. They seem to date from the eleventh or twelfth century.

735. Pl. 60. Inv. 1967. A fragment of gray marble, found in the Central Shops in May, 1938. The bottom side is partially preserved and contains Byzantine mouldings. The other sides are broken. The back is picked. Above the inscription are remains of a Byzantine relief.

Height, 0.141 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness (original), 0.057 m. Height of letters, 0.023-0.037 m.

--- τνομα *vac.* ?

The text consisted of only one line. The first partially preserved letter may have been either tau or pi; enough of the stone is extant following the letter alpha to show that the next letter space either was empty or else contained a letter that did not have a left hasta. While many restorations are, of course, epigraphically possible, the most attractive, in the light of *John*, X, 3, is [πρόβατα καλεῖ κα]τ' ὄνομα; "He calleth His sheep by name."

736. (Not illustrated). No inscription inventory number; inventoried as Corinth MF (miscellaneous finds) 4041. A bronze kettle with an inscription incised on the rim, found in the Agora west of Temple G in June, 1920.

F. O. Waage, *A.J.A.*, XXXIX, 1935, pp. 88, 90; G. R. Davidson, *A.J.A.*, XXXIX, 1935, p. 372; *Corinth*, XII, p. 73, no. 554 (with a drawing).

Κ(ύρι)ε, βοήθῃ τοῦ δούλου σου Ἡση[δ]όρου
ἄμα τί<ς> συμβήου Ἀρετ[ίς]

"Lord, help Thy servant Isodoros and his wife Arete."

The kettle belongs to the thirteenth century.

737. Pl. 59. Inv. 1971. Three adjoining fragments of gray marble, found in the west end of the South Stoa in February and November, 1938. The original top and bottom edges are partially preserved, and are bordered on the inscribed face by raised bands. The lettering is in raised relief, and the two lines of text are separated by a raised horizontal band. The right and left ends are broken, but the text seems complete at the left end. The backs of the fragments are roughly picked, and the left fragment has been severely burned.

Height (original), 0.123 m.; width, 0.485 m.; thickness (original), 0.078 m. Height of letters, 0.042 m.

Bees, no. 13.

+ Δόμους φυλάττειν δεσπότου (?) --]
οὐκ [ἐ]στάλην γὰρ ὡς προ[-----]

"To guard the halls [of my master? -----], for I was not sent like a [-----]."

In line 2 Bees reads ὡς περιστερά], but the final letter has to be either omicron or theta. The fragments seem to have been part of a lintel stone, possibly of the main doorway of a house. They probably date from the fourteenth or early fifteenth century.

V

UNEDITED FRAGMENTS

The inventory numbers of Corinthian inscriptions found between the years 1926 and 1950 begin at 863 and end at 2462. Of these 1600 numbers, more than forty per cent (653) refer to fragments that contain only one or two letters or parts of letters. Three of these fragments antedate 146 B.C., and a few may have come from early Byzantine gravestones; however, at least ninety-five per cent of the total appear to date between the years 44 B.C. and A.D. 267. They preserve no original edges and no interesting features such as crosses, abbreviation marks, punctuation marks, or ligatures; they do not permit the confident restoration of even one word. Consequently, there is no clue to the nature of the original texts from which they have come. Indeed, 387 fragments preserve so little that it is impossible to tell whether they should be classified as Latin or Greek.

Collectively these fragments give striking testimony to the original abundance of inscriptions in Roman Corinth, and an even more striking testimony to the thoroughness with which they have been destroyed. Individually, however, the fragments clearly will tell us nothing until adjoining pieces are added to them, or until they themselves are found to belong to larger texts that are already published. It therefore seems best that these pieces remain in inventory until future discoveries justify their publication, and that their numbers only be listed at this time. These numbers are as follows:

GREEK PRIOR TO 146 B.C. (3): 1126, 1973, 2263.

GREEK LATER THAN 44 B.C. (167): 300, 910, 915, 940, 948, 953, 973, 980, 1008, 1009, 1033, 1041, 1050, 1059, 1060, 1081, 1084, 1105, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1145, 1148, 1149, 1158, 1164, 1169, 1179, 1191, 1193, 1249, 1272, 1279, 1290, 1303, 1310, 1312, 1327, 1333, 1338, 1360, 1365, 1366, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1379, 1422, 1428, 1482, 1491, 1492, 1495, 1496, 1498, 1510, 1519, 1528, 1532, 1537, 1538, 1545, 1547, 1548, 1563, 1579, 1595, 1610, 1613, 1635, 1651, 1660, 1680, 1684, 1694, 1721, 1735, 1791, 1821, 1839, 1850, 1854, 1857, 1873, 1875, 1888, 1905, 1912, 1914, 1915, 1917, 1933, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1964, 1974, 1977, 1994, 2005, 2008, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2019, 2027, 2044, 2048, 2050, 2052, 2054, 2062, 2064, 2065, 2075, 2089, 2097, 2115, 2125, 2132, 2137, 2151, 2157, 2161, 2171, 2186, 2197, 2201, 2213, 2221, 2223, 2250, 2255, 2258, 2262, 2278, 2279, 2295, 2298, 2299, 2318, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2341, 2344, 2394, 2398, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2410, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2430, 2432, 2445, 2454, 2457, 2458.

LATIN (139): 871, 897, 916, 949, 966, 971, 978, 979, 996, 1010, 1076, 1107, 1127, 1128, 1153, 1156, 1207, 1210, 1244, 1250, 1253, 1257, 1259, 1262, 1270, 1297, 1307, 1311, 1321, 1339, 1353, 1433, 1437, 1446, 1455, 1467, 1469, 1470, 1475, 1476, 1506, 1514, 1516, 1521, 1522, 1531, 1560, 1571, 1588, 1620, 1633, 1646, 1648, 1666, 1667, 1675, 1681, 1683, 1684, 1695, 1734, 1748, 1754, 1757, 1758, 1762, 1772, 1814, 1826, 1836, 1848, 1852, 1853, 1864, 1867, 1869, 1872, 1892, 1911, 1916, 1920, 1934, 1976, 1983, 1986, 1988, 2010, 2014, 2020, 2023, 2031, 2032, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2057, 2072, 2081, 2092, 2093, 2099, 2104, 2105, 2108, 2152, 2159, 2181, 2206, 2214, 2252, 2253, 2275, 2280, 2289, 2291, 2292, 2305, 2309, 2316, 2323, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2349, 2350, 2354, 2369, 2375, 2384, 2388, 2389, 2397, 2402, 2409, 2424, 2450, 2451, 2453, 2456.

KOPTIC ? (1): 2208

HEBREW (5): 92, 257 (= 1173), 807, 808, 957.

- GREEK OR LATIN; LANGUAGE UNCERTAIN (387): 846, 857, 859, 860, 861, 864, 876, 892, 893, 894, 895, 925, 926, 933, 934, 936, 941, 956, 965, 972, 974, 981, 1004, 1014, 1017, 1032, 1052, 1053, 1069, 1070, 1074, 1089, 1096, 1106, 1114, 1119, 1129, 1159, 1160, 1162, 1166, 1173, 1177, 1178, 1181, 1186, 1195, 1197, 1198, 1212, 1213, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1226, 1227, 1230, 1247, 1252, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1260, 1261, 1264, 1266, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1295, 1304, 1305, 1308, 1314, 1317, 1320, 1325, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1335, 1337, 1341, 1345, 1346, 1348, 1352, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1361, 1362, 1372, 1374, 1384, 1396, 1403, 1429, 1430, 1439, 1448a, 1462, 1466, 1474, 1500, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1508, 1513, 1515, 1518, 1534, 1539, 1543, 1544, 1551, 1565, 1573, 1576, 1578, 1586, 1587, 1589, 1590, 1597, 1607, 1609, 1614, 1616, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1634, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1643, 1652, 1654, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1673, 1677, 1687, 1693, 1696, 1701, 1712, 1715, 1716, 1719, 1726, 1727, 1733, 1737, 1740, 1745, 1746, 1756, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1790, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1805, 1813, 1815, 1823, 1831, 1837, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1846, 1849, 1865, 1866, 1870, 1877, 1879, 1880, 1887, 1893, 1897, 1900, 1909, 1919, 1924, 1925, 1927, 1930, 1935, 1937, 1940, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1954, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1969, 1980, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1990, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2006, 2007, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2024, 2033, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2046, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2056, 2059, 2060, 2070, 2074, 2076, 2077, 2082, 2087, 2088, 2090, 2095, 2101, 2103, 2107, 2110, 2114, 2116, 2117, 2122, 2123, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2135, 2139, 2156, 2158, 2163, 2164, 2166, 2182, 2188, 2189, 2198, 2202, 2209, 2212, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2222, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2237, 2241, 2254, 2256, 2265, 2271, 2311, 2343, 2346, 2355, 2358, 2360, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2370, 2371, 2377, 2378, 2383, 2385, 2386, 2393, 2395, 2408, 2412, 2413, 2415, 2418, 2422, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2444, 2455, 2460, 2461.
- TURKISH OR ARABIC (5): 919, 1907, 2199, 2200, 2204.

TURKISH OR ARABIC (5): 919, 1907, 2199, 2200, 2204.

Two non-classical fragments preserve enough text to repay study. One of them, Inv. 257 (= 1173), has already been published by J. Starr, *Byz.-Neugriechische Jahrbücher*, XII, 1935–36, pp. 42–49. The other, Inv. 1907, as yet unpublished, preserves the top six lines of a Turkish gravestone that commemorates Aisa, daughter of Nuri Mehmet, colonel of the Morea.

CONCORDANCE

The first column contains the numbers of the Inscriptions Inventory of Corinth, beginning with number 1, found in 1896, and ending with number 2462, the last entry from the year 1950. The list is not, however, complete; it does not include the inventory numbers of unedited fragments. Such numbers are to be found in West, pp. 131–141 and in his tables on pp. 168–171 (Inv. nos. 41 through 867), and in the present volume, pp. 214–215. Also omitted are a few numbers (e. g., 1398–1400, 1781–1789) that were inadvertently passed over in the inventory and were never used.

The second column indicates in which part of *Corinth*, VIII and under what number the inscription has been published. Two references indicate that the text originally published has been revised.

<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>
1	i, 1	39	ii, 127	82	ii, 12	129	i, 213
2	i, 80	40	ii, 136d; iii, 170	83	i, 155; iii, 65	130	i, 200
3	i, 13	42	ii, 107	84	i, 132	131	i, 201
4	i, 102; ii, 117	44	ii, 39	85	i, 25	132	i, 202
5	ii, 8	45	ii, 201	86	i, 229	133	i, 203
6	i, 7	46	ii, 124; iii, 321	87	i, 151	134	i, 204; iii, 722
7	ii, 7	47	ii, 46	88	ii, 138	135	i, 205
8	ii, 9	48	ii, 116	89	ii, 216; iii, 243	136	i, 206
9	i, 82	49	i, 16	90	ii, 136; iii, 170	137	i, 208
10	i, 196	51	ii, 106	91	ii, 73	138	i, 207
11	ii, 7	52	ii, 124; iii, 321	93	ii, 64; iii, 170	139	i, 94; iii, 127
12	i, 108	53	iii, 86	94	ii, 136b; iii, 170	140	i, 209
13	ii, 53	54	i, 249	95	ii, 136e; iii, 170	141	i, 72
14	ii, 20	55	ii, 106	99	i, 230	142	ii, 183
15	ii, 105	56	ii, 124; iii, 321	100	ii, 144	143	i, 210
16	i, 83	57	ii, 12	101	ii, 184	144	i, 211
17	i, 88	59	ii, 190	102	ii, 73	145	i, 29
18	i, 88	60	ii, 38	104	ii, 136c; iii, 170	146	i, 92
19	i, 89	61	ii, 27	106	ii, 37	147	i, 233
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ΘΥ	Θεοῦ	730
ΙΗ	Ἰησοῦς	704
ΙΝΥ	ἰνδικτιῶνος	646
ΙV	Ἰησοῦς	568
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Ψ Β	ψηφίσματι βουλῆς	136, 146, 226, 263, 264, 268, 269, 272, 273, 274

S This sign of abbreviation, either attached to a letter (supralineate or sublineate) or carved in a separate letterspace, indicates that at least one syllable is understood, and frequently two syllables or more, especially final syllables. The following usages are found in the Greek texts of this volume:

[ἀγορα]σθ(έν)	579
ἀναγν(ώστης)	548
ἀνεπ(άυσατο)	564
Ἄπριλ(ιος)	599
Γενεθλίδ(ιος)	516
διαφ(έρον)	556
διαφέρ(ον)	543, [613], 633
ἐξκ(ουβίτορος)	541
ἐπιν(εμήσεως)	532, 536, 582
ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος)	522, [524], 531, 543, 549, [552], 555, 560, 561, [573], [580], [588], [596], [608], 641, 645, [656], 679
ἰνδικ(τιῶνος)	616
κ(αί)	522, 548, 551, 564, 589
κοιμητήρ(ιον)	525, [537], [552], 575, 586, 587, [597], [651], 652, [666]
λαμ(πρότατος)	502
μακ(άριος)	522, [552], 578, 582, 626
μακαριώτ(ατος)	556, 589, 599
μ(ήν)	571
π(— —)	504ε
Φλ(άβιος)	507
[— —]ησ(— —)	579
A digit sign	608

Another sign of abbreviation, resembling an elongated and distorted zeta, but possibly representing a mis-shapen S, is found in three texts:

βαλνι(κάριος)	547
λόγ(ον)	636
πρώτ(ου)	553

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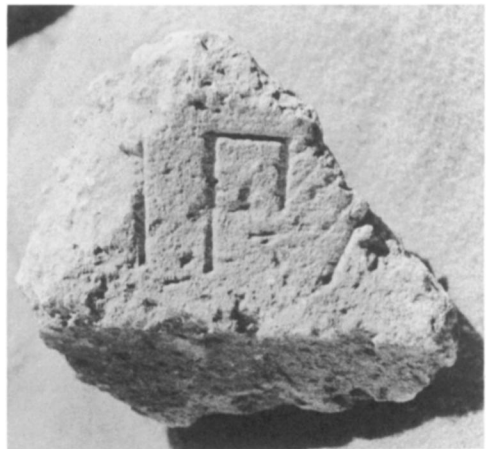
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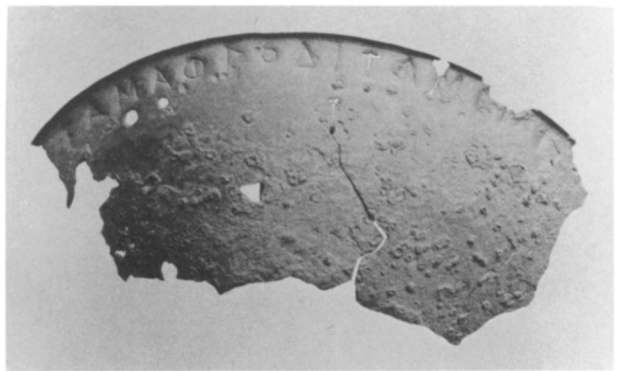
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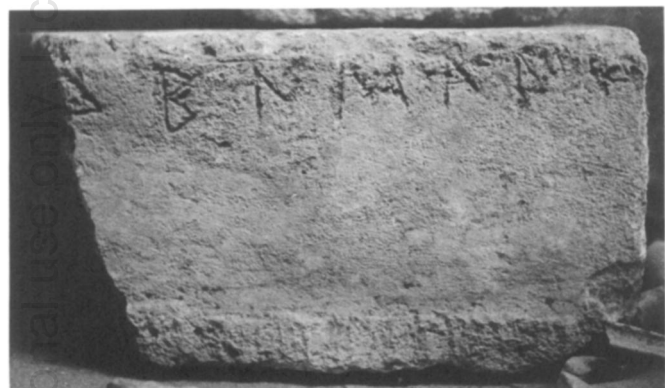
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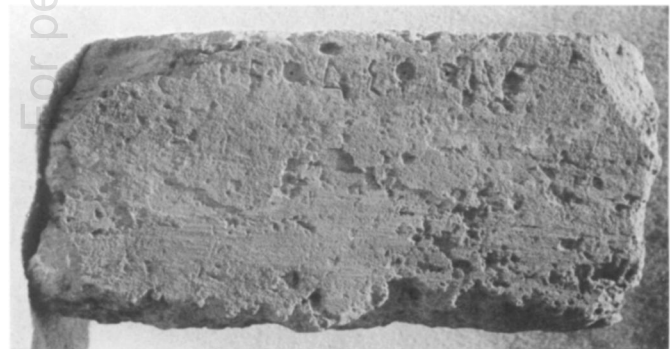
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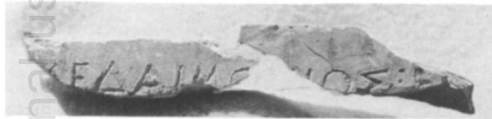
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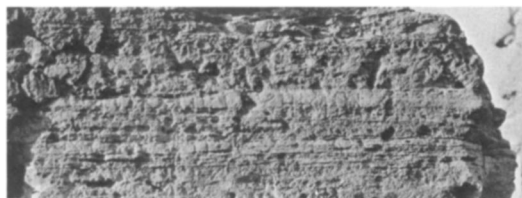


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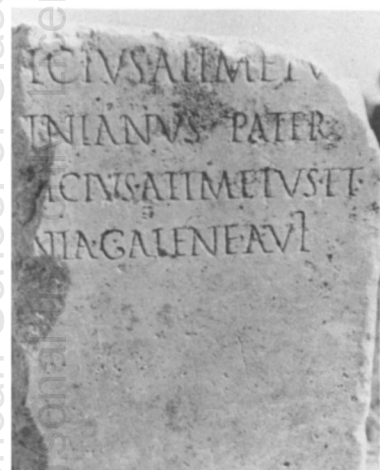
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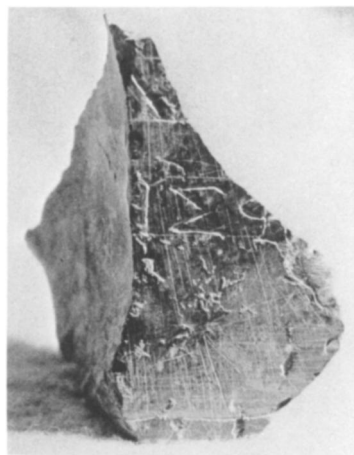
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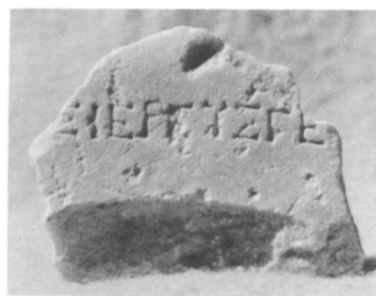
39b



40



41



43



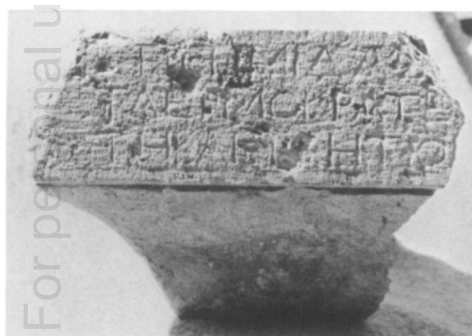
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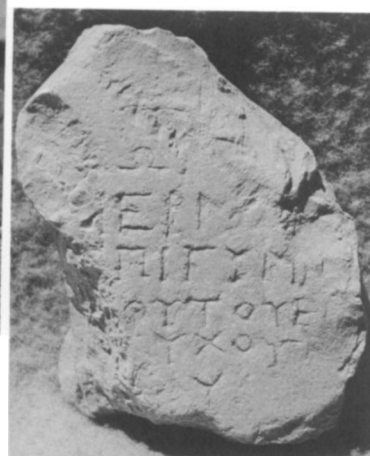
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47a



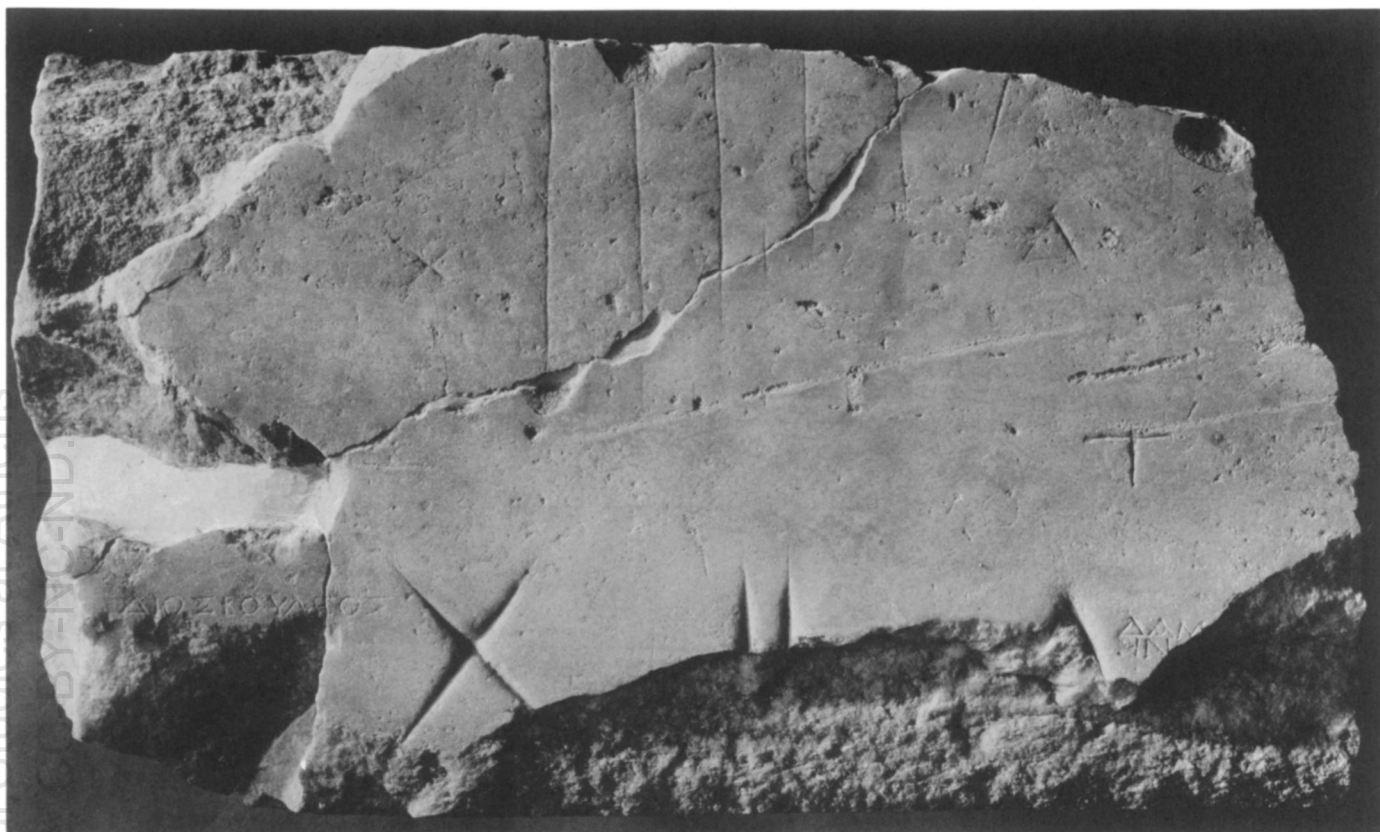
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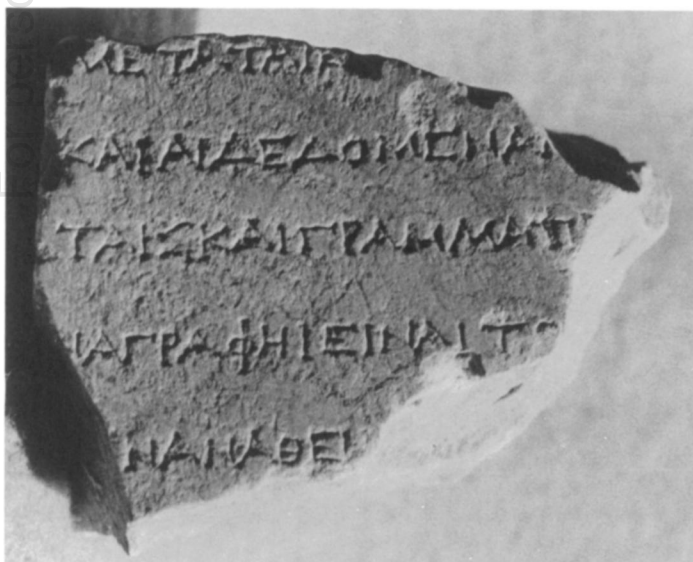
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46a



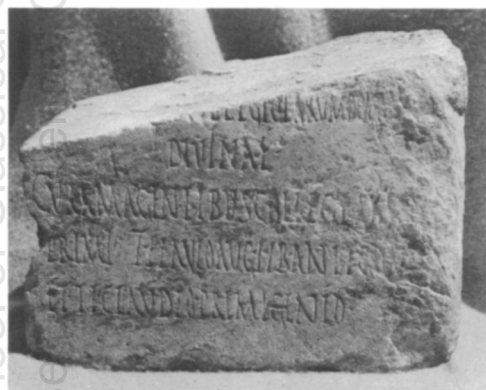
46b



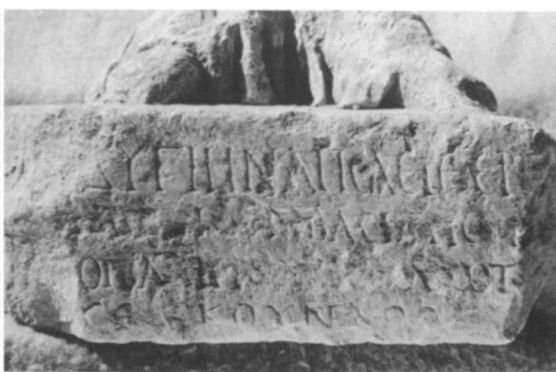
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64



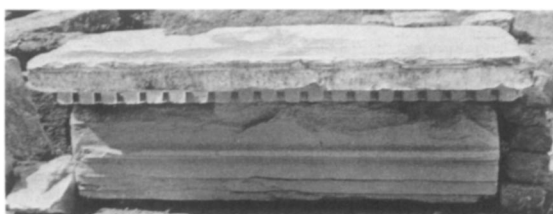
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74



99



96



68

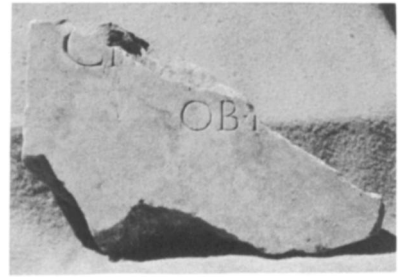
PLATE 8



50



52a



52b



51



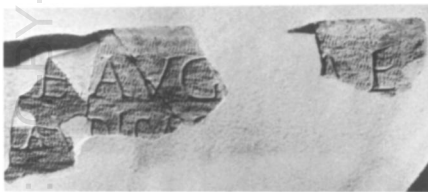
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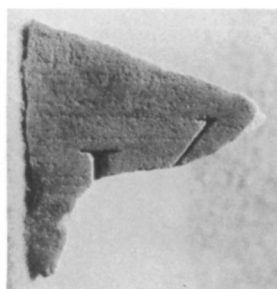
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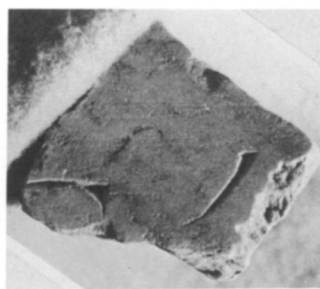
75



71a



71b



71c



71d



71e



71f



76



79



77a



77b



77c



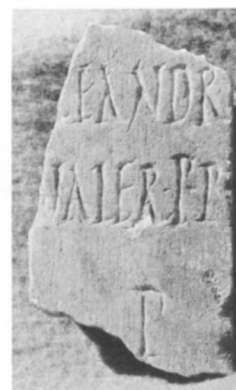
78



81a



81b



81c



82a



82b



87



80



84



86



85

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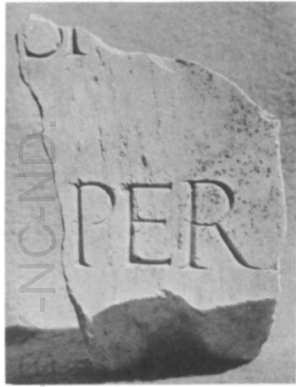
88



89



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91



92



93



94



97



95a



95b



98



102a



95c



101



102 c



102b



103



104



106a,c



105



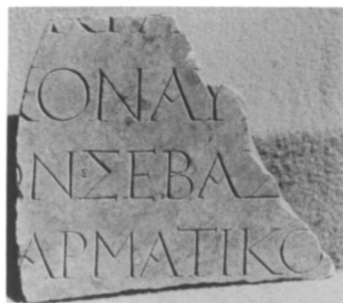
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106b



109



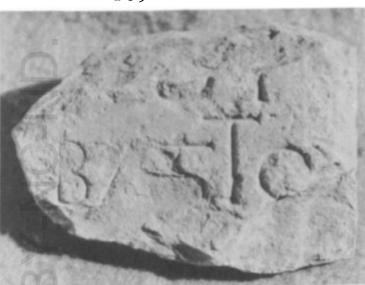
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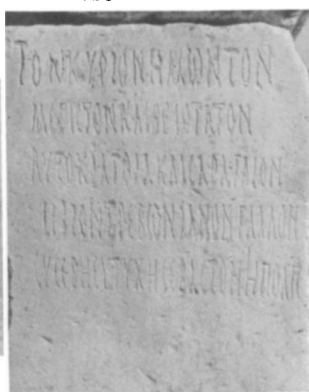
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117



114



116



115



123



120a



120b



124c



124b



124a



122



125a



125b



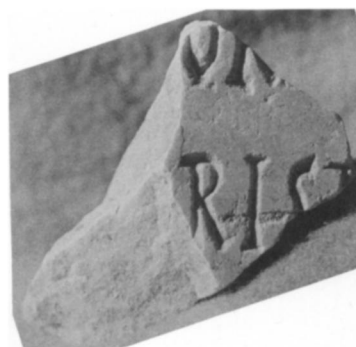
125c



119



125d



125e



126



125g



125f



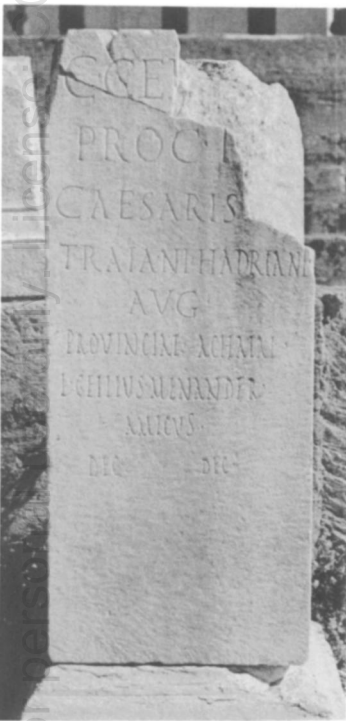
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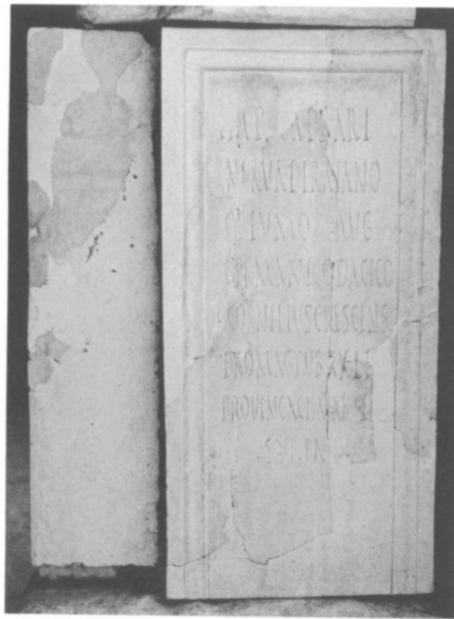
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112



137



100



132



139



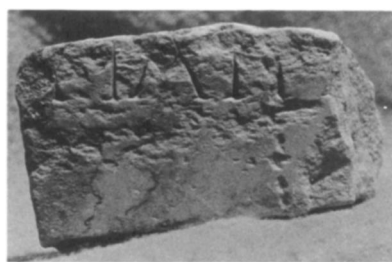
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127a



127b



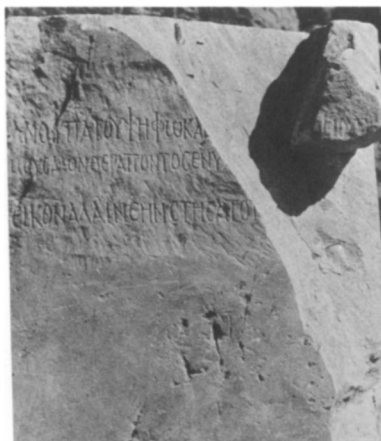
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141



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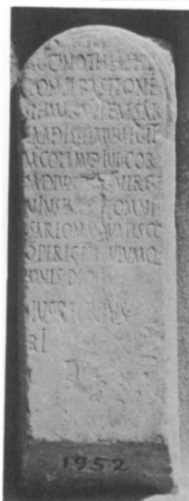
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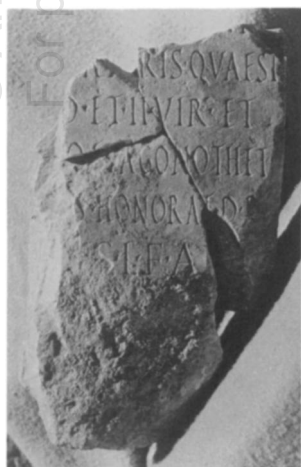
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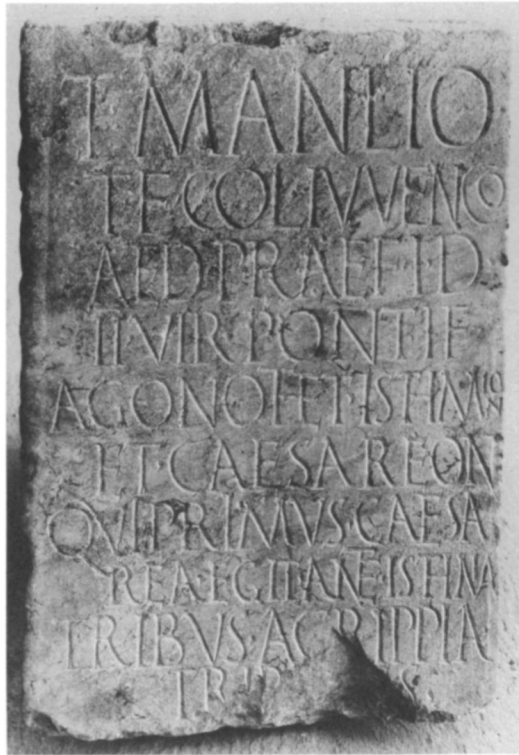


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147



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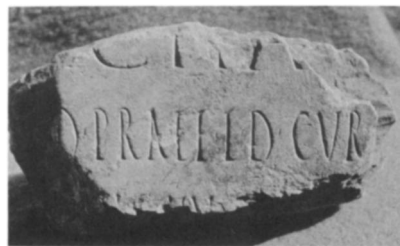
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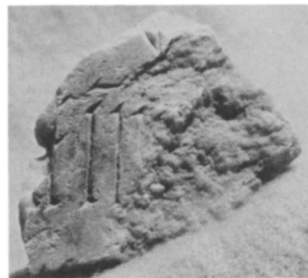
171a



172



174



169



171b



170a



170b



170c



170d



170e



170f



170g



170h



170i



170j



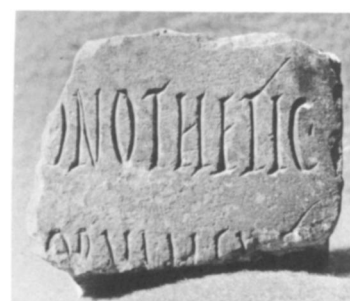
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178



179



180



181a



181b



182



183



184a



184b



185a



185b



173



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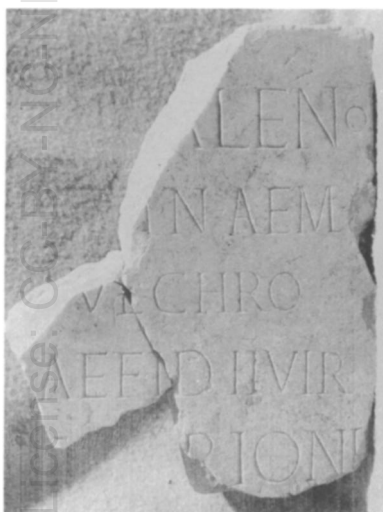
177a



177b



177c



187



193



195



199



198a



212



213



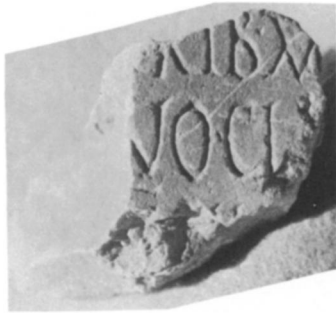
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198b



201



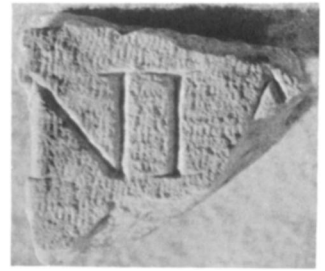
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186



188a



188b



189



190



196



191



192b



192a



197



204



194



200



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207



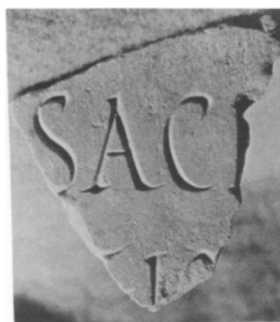
210b



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211



214a



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214b



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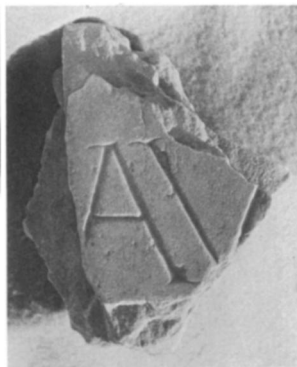
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221a



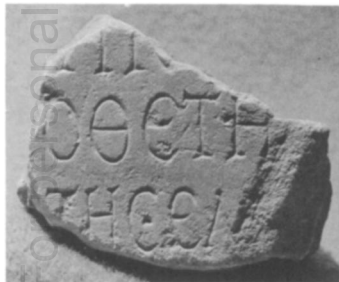
221b



221c



234



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225



227



238a



238b



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236



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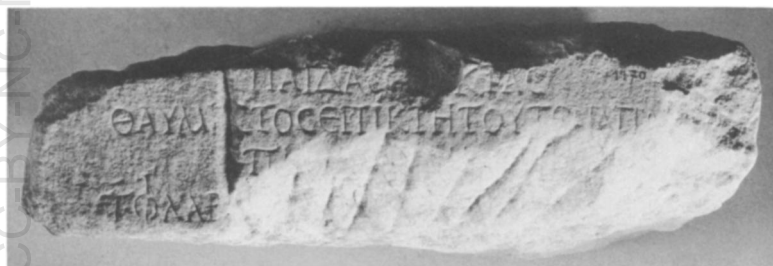
223a



223b



224a



228a



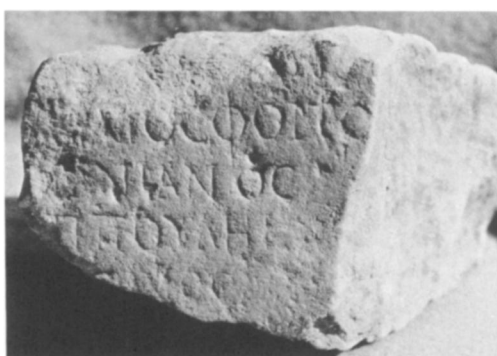
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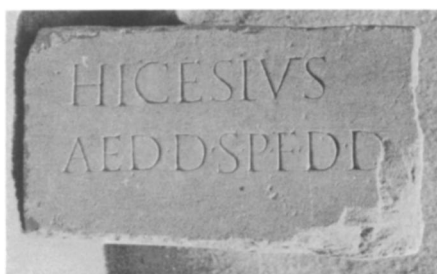
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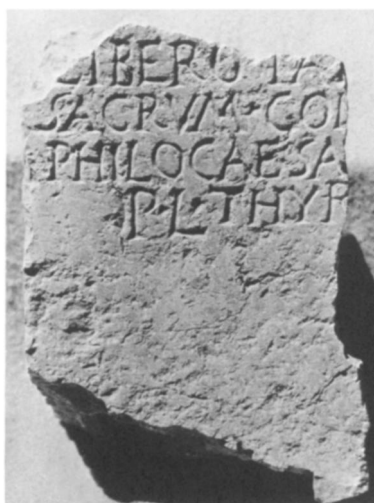
228c



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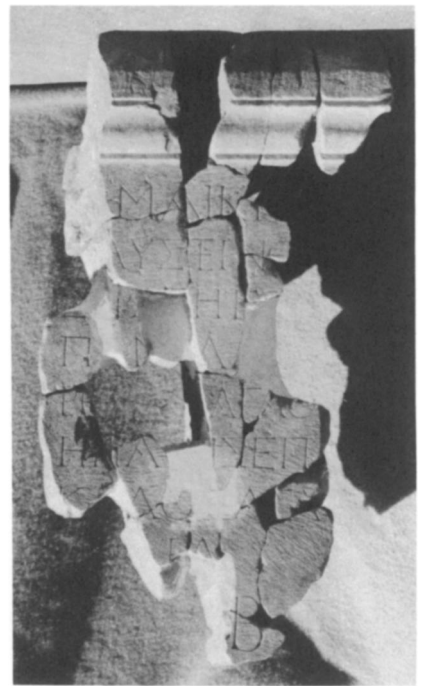
244



226



237



264



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272



299



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242



243a



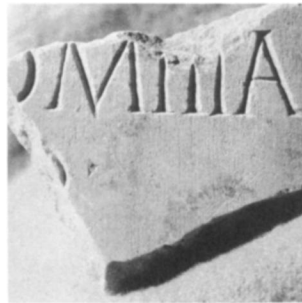
243b



245



247a



249



252



246



247b



254



253



250b



250a



251



255



256a



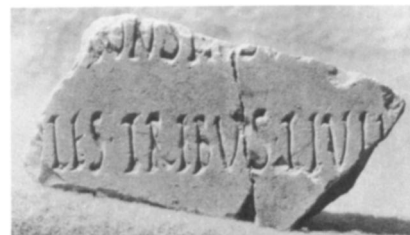
256b



257a



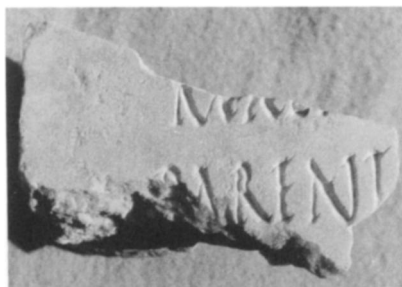
257b



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261



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263



265



267 b



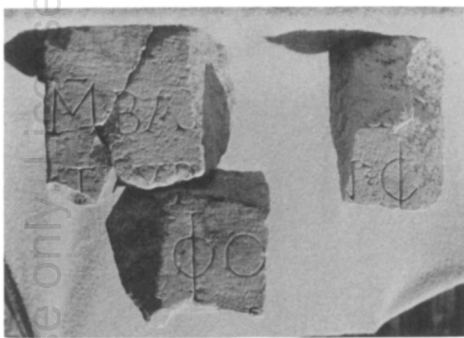
267 a



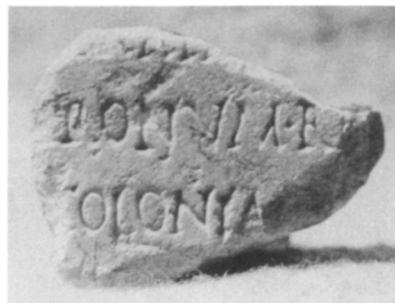
267c



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268a,b



271



274 a,c



274b,d



268c



269



273



266



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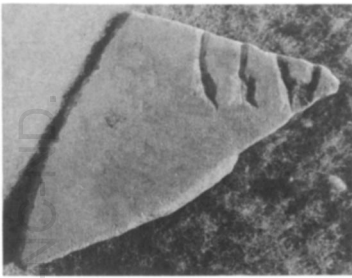
275a



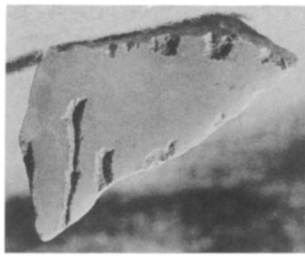
275b



275c



275d



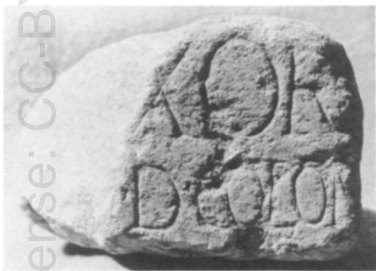
275e



275f



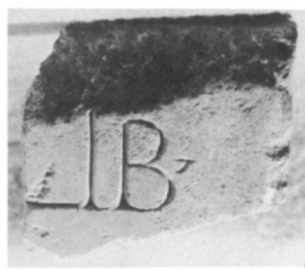
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277



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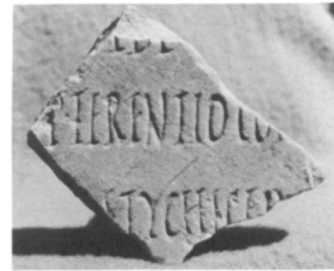
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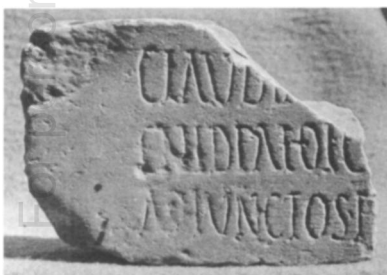
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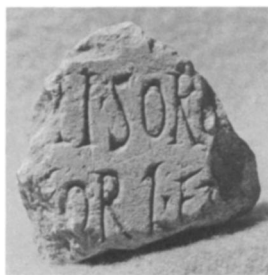
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291



292



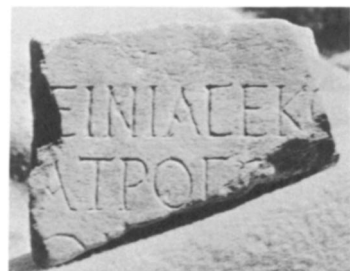
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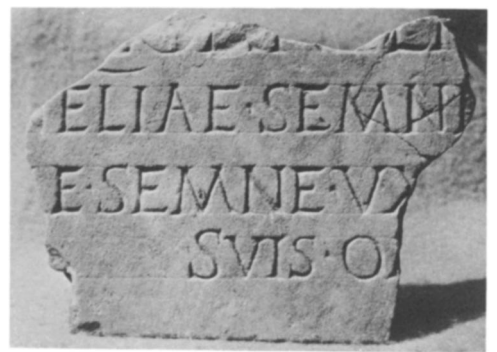
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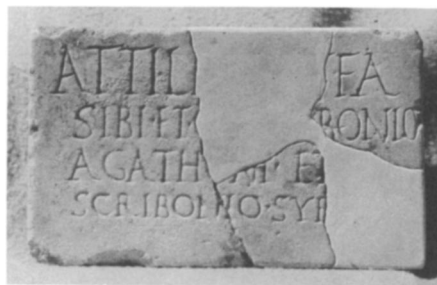
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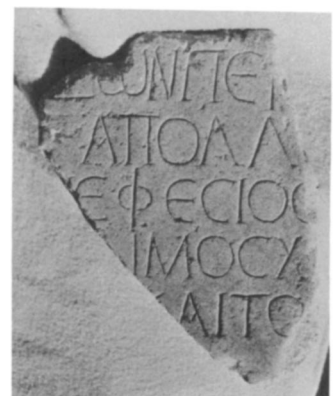
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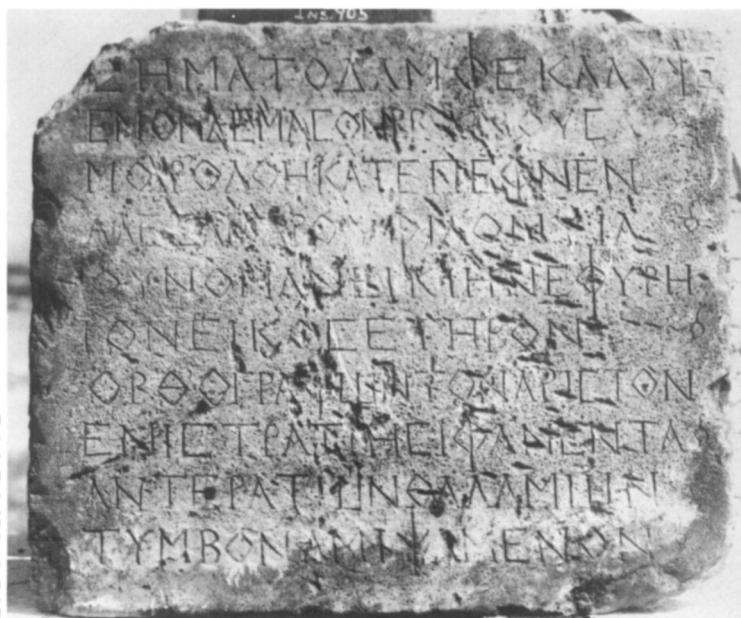
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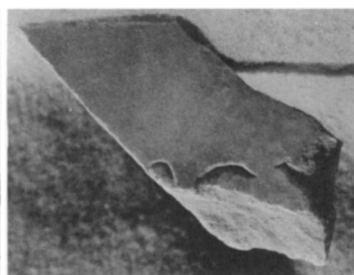
310



319



305



309a



309b



309d



309c



309e



309f



309g



309h



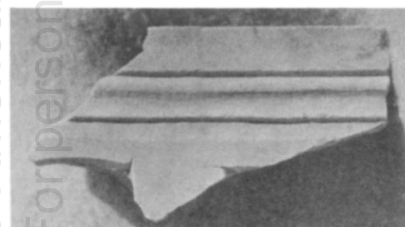
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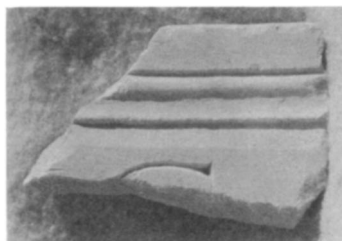
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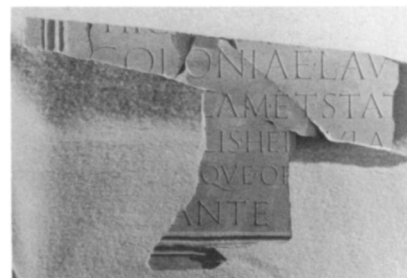
313



314a



314b



314c



314d



314e



315a



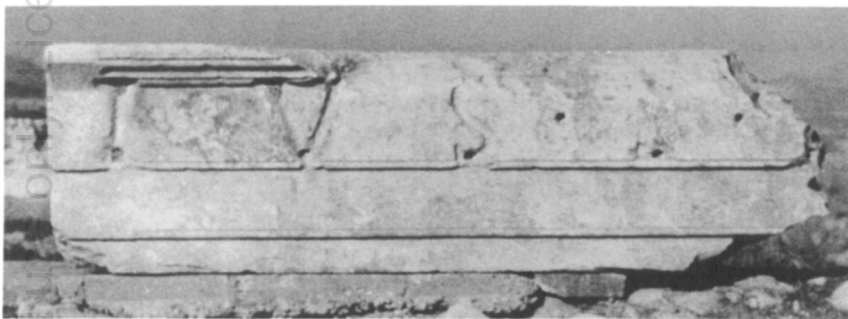
315d, b



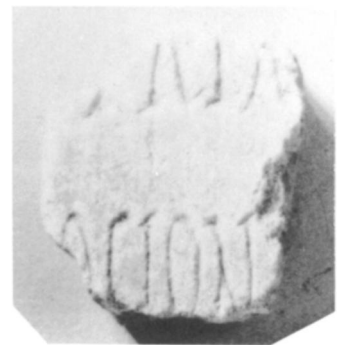
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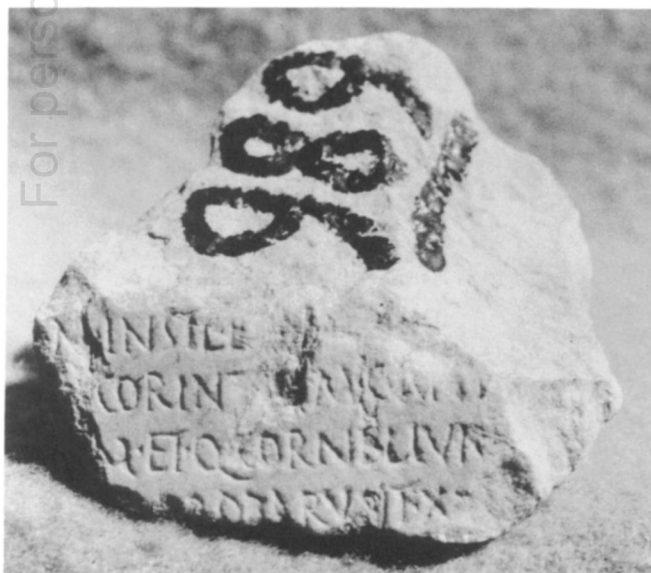
333a



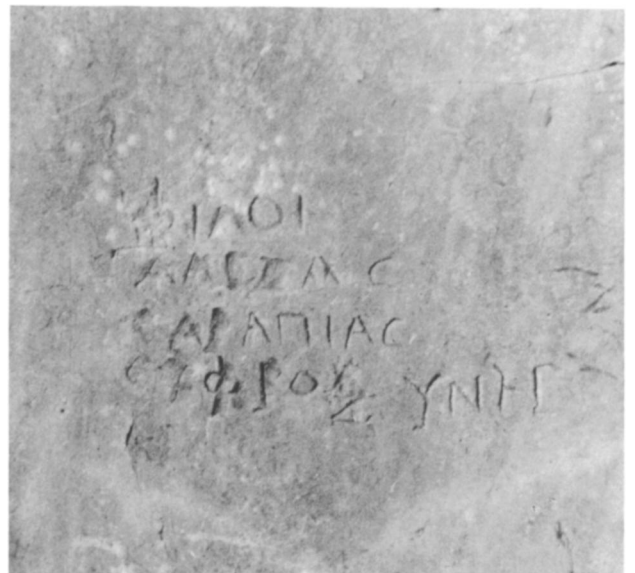
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354



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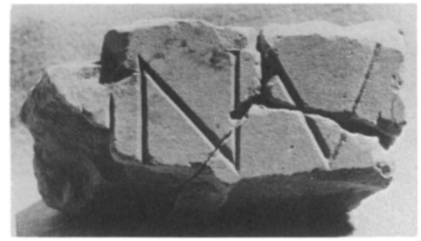
361



324a



324b



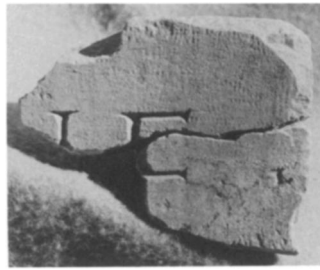
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324c



324d



324e



324g



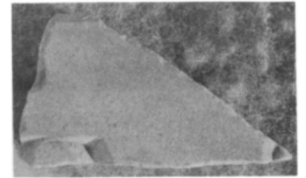
324f



327b



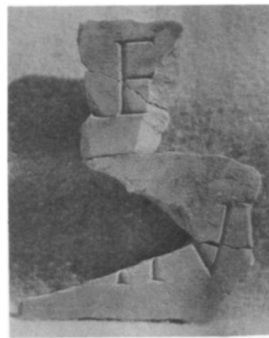
327c



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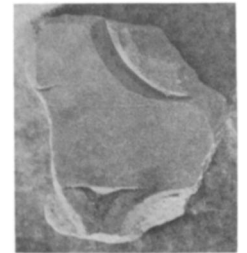
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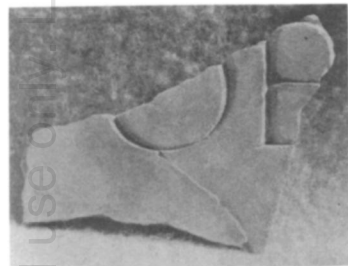
327g



327h



327e



327f



327j



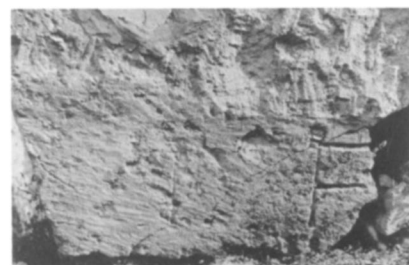
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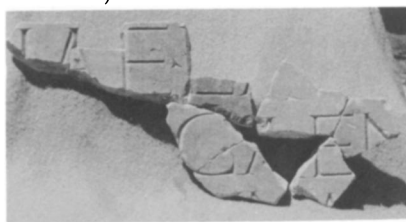
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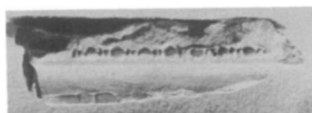
332b



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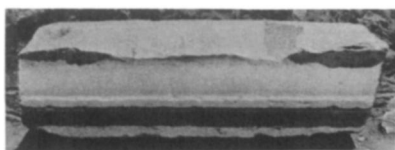
336



335a



335b



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346a



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346b



346c



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346d



346e



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346f



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351a



351c



351b



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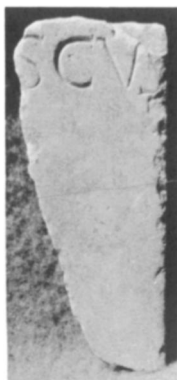
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364a



364b, c



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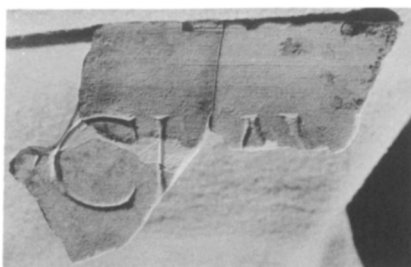
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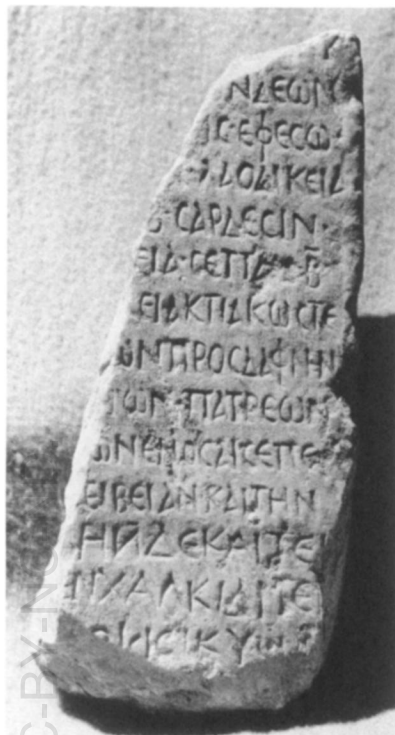
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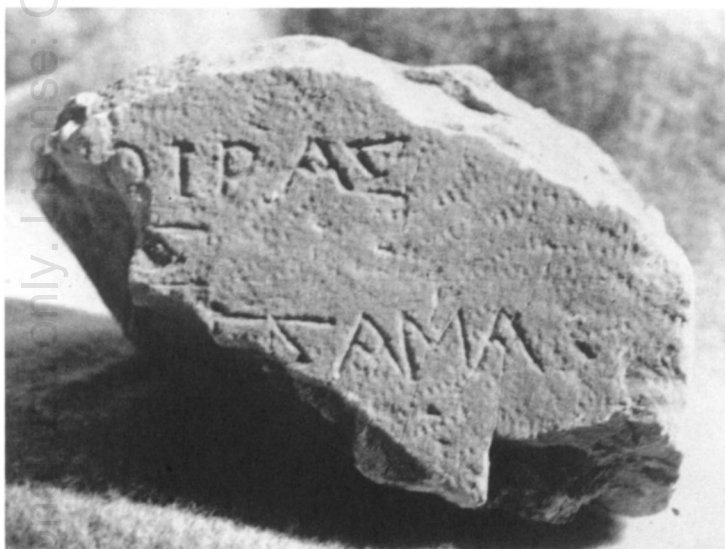
370



373a



373b



450



373c



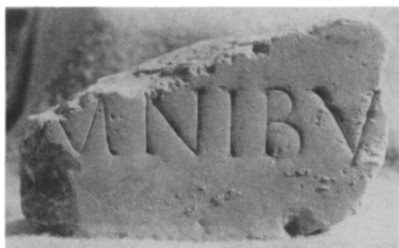
497



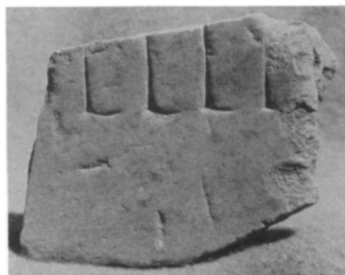
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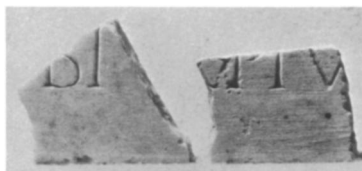
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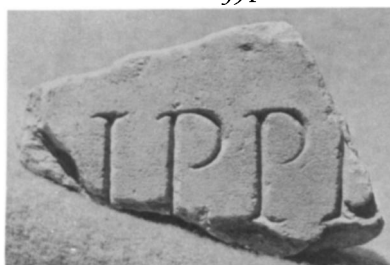
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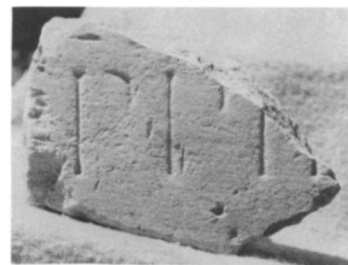
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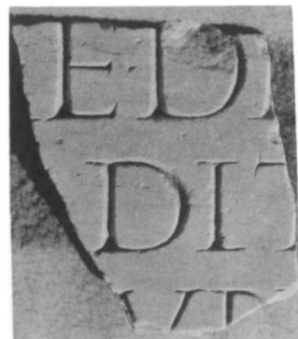
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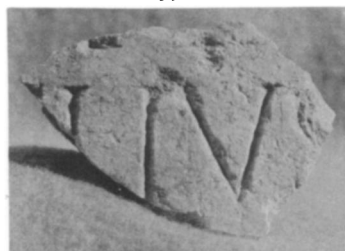
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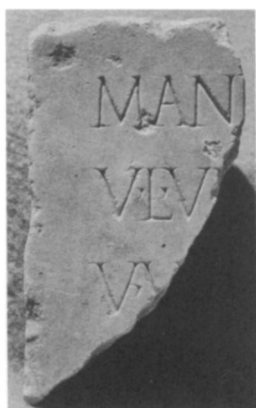
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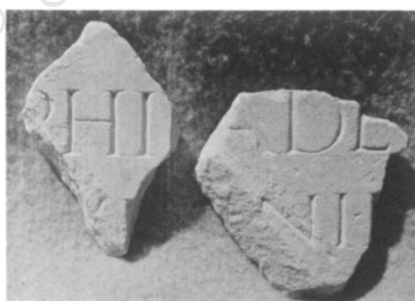
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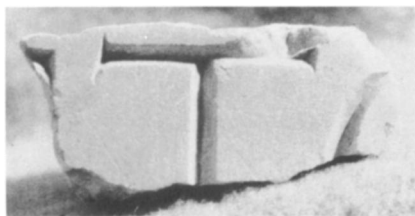
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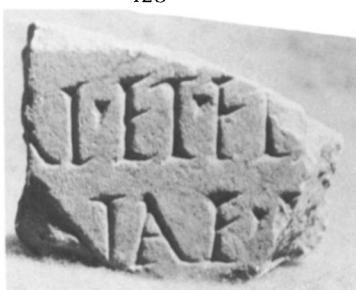
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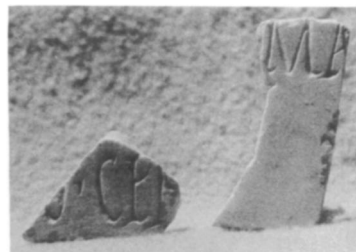
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430b



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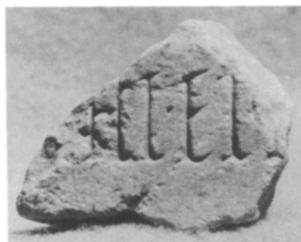
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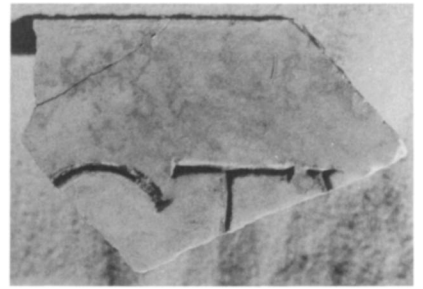
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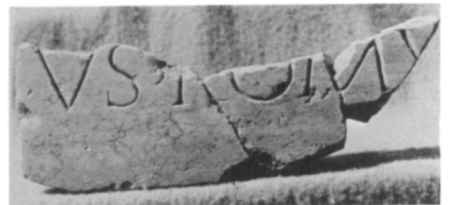
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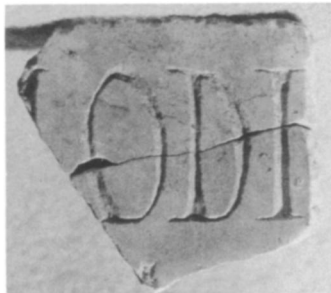
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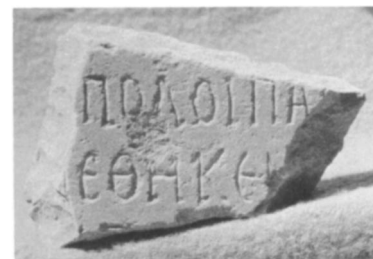
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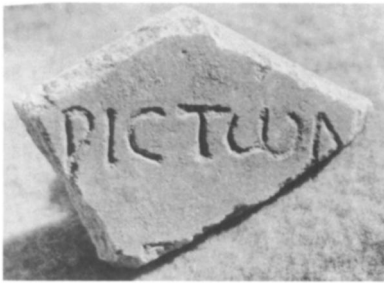
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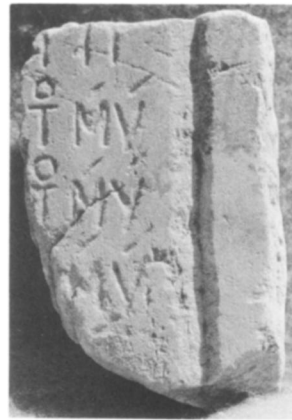
507b



507a



507c



507d



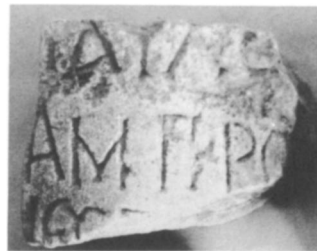
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515



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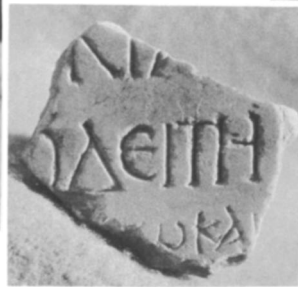
516



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510 (squeeze)



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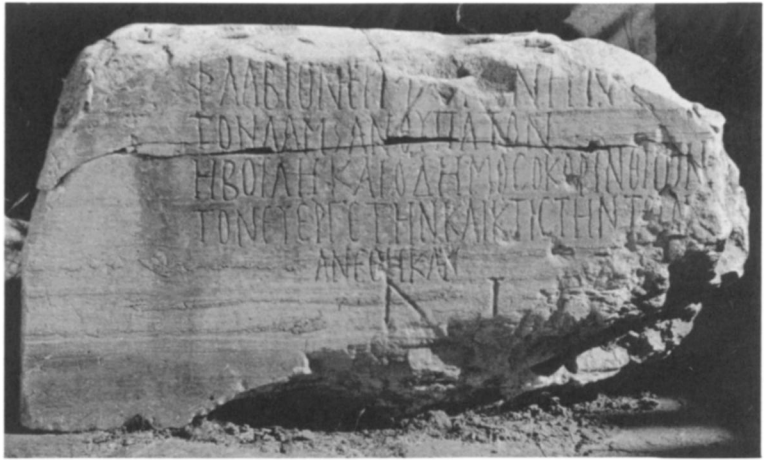


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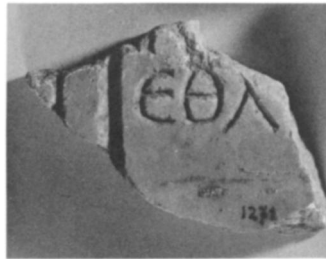
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527



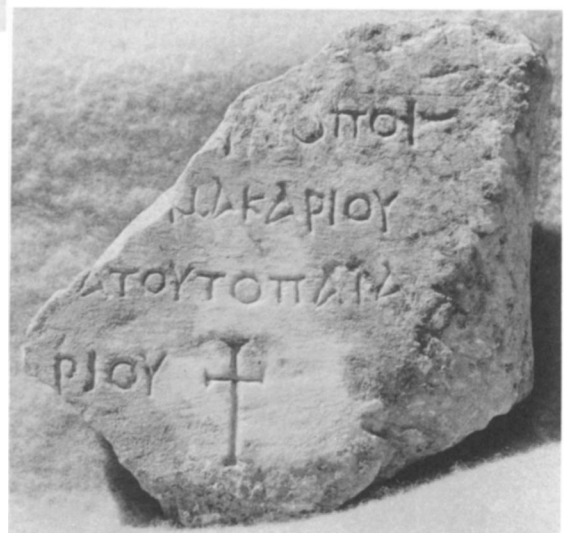
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505b



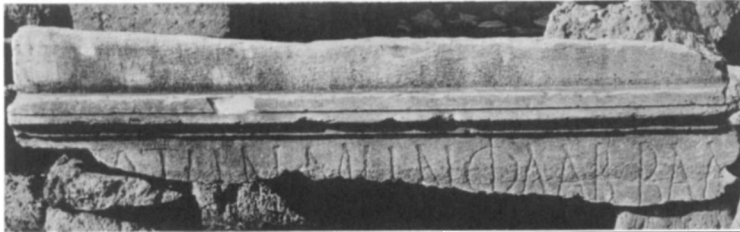
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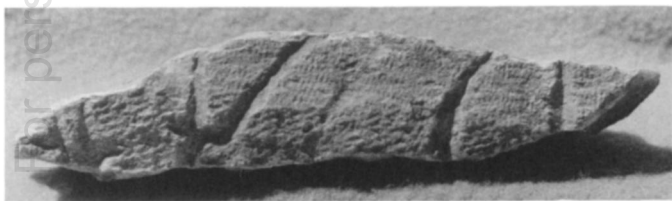
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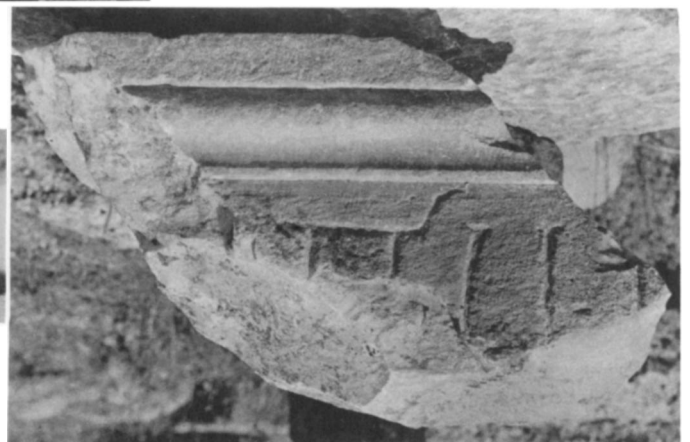
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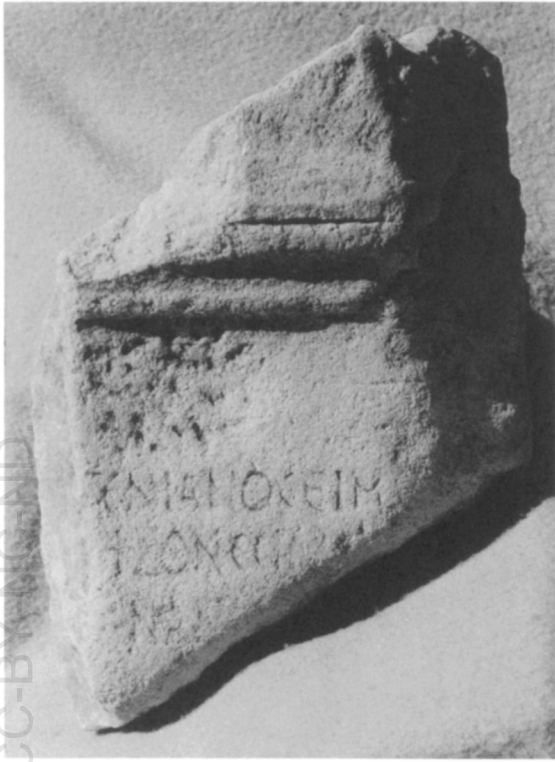
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504d



504e



512



530



513a



513b



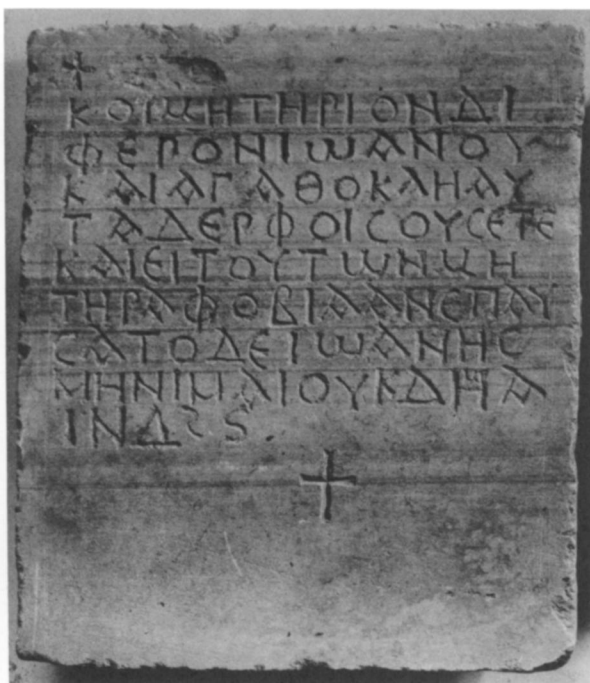
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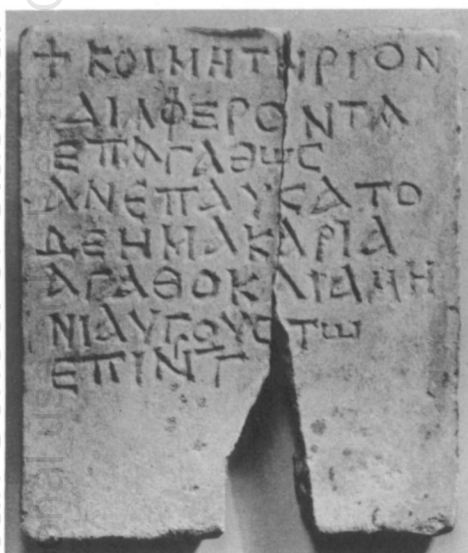
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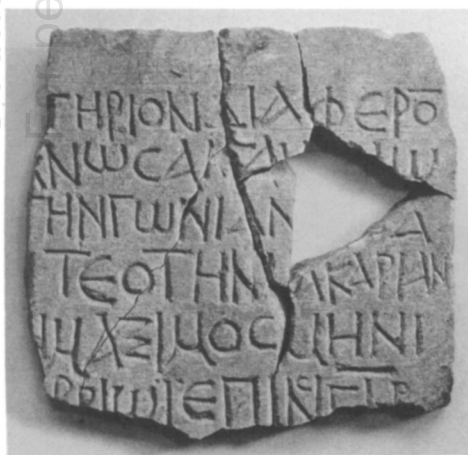
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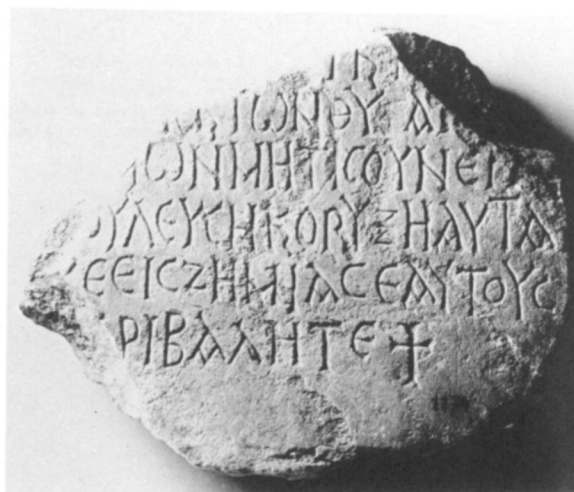
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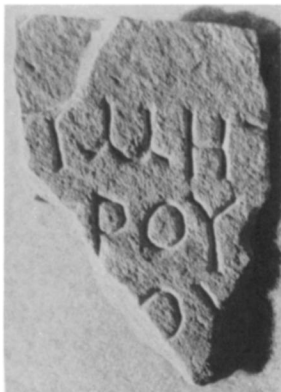
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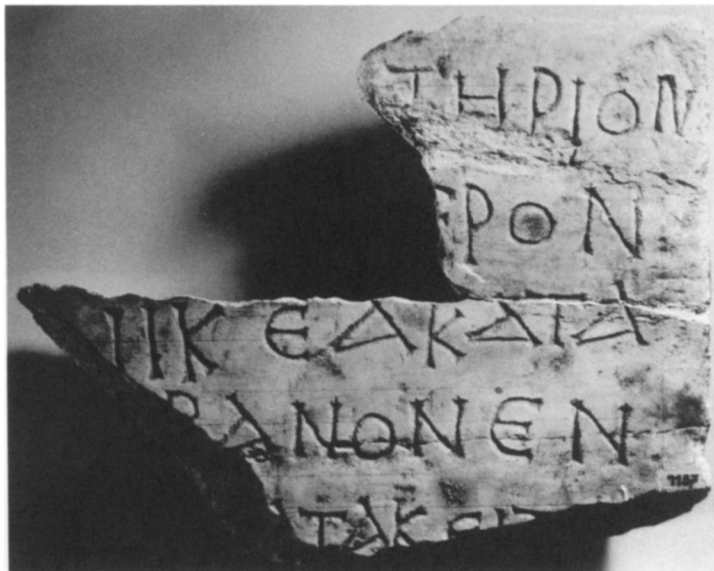
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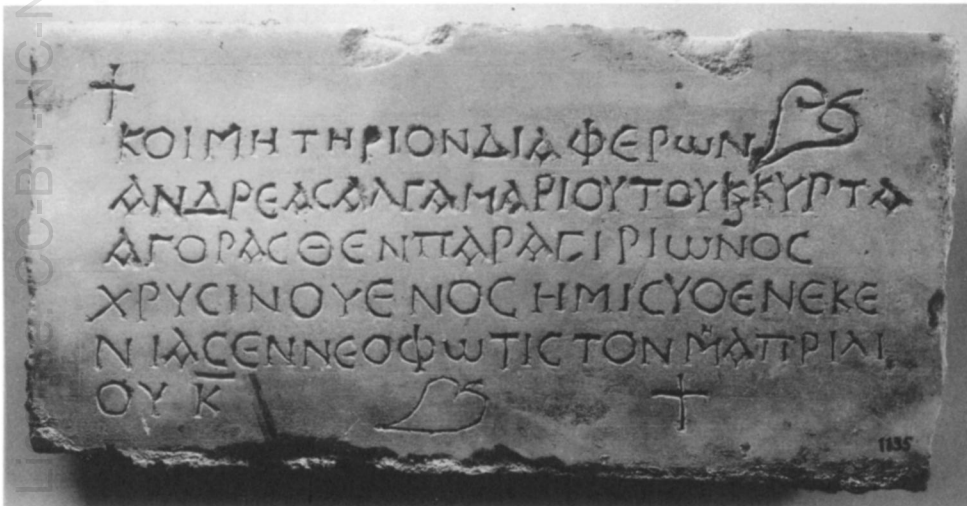
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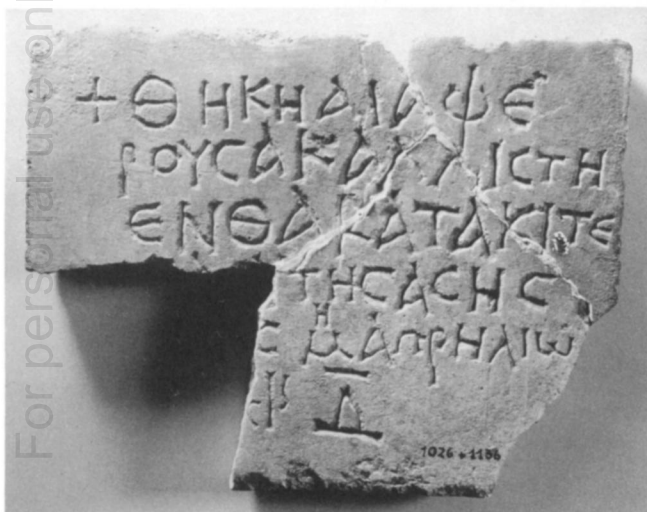
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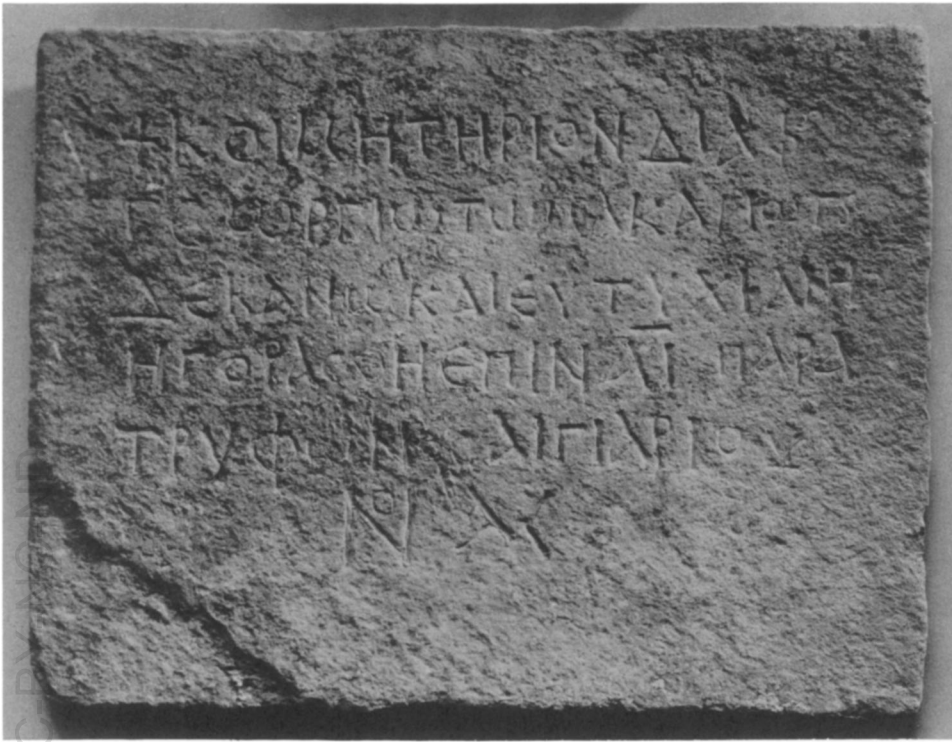
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558b



558a



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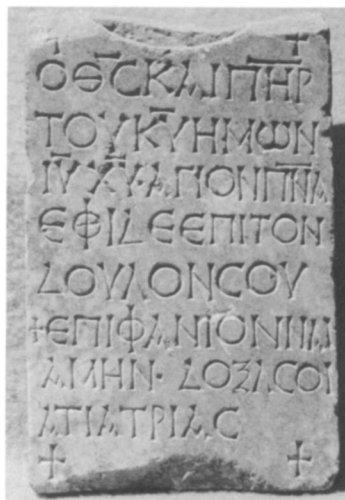
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575a



575b



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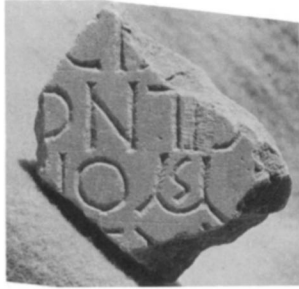
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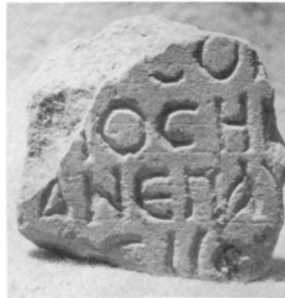
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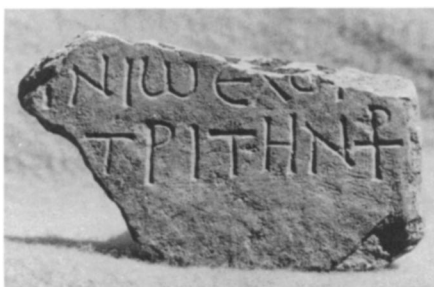
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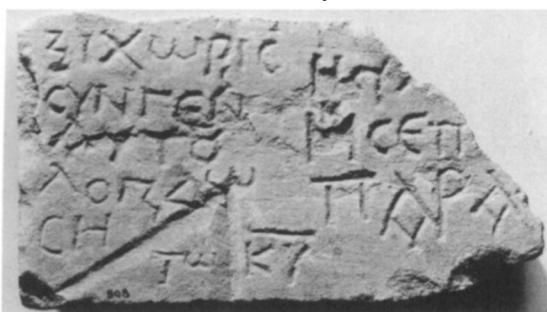
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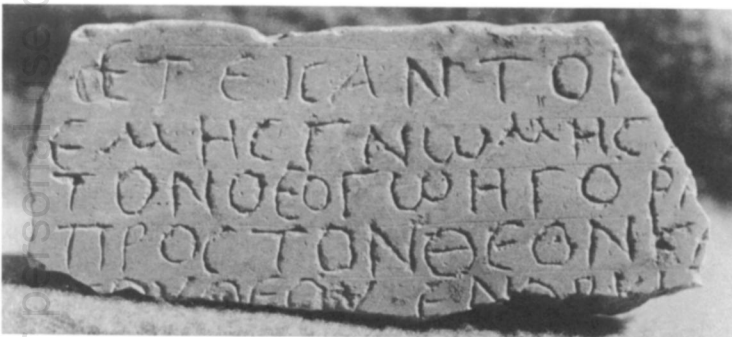
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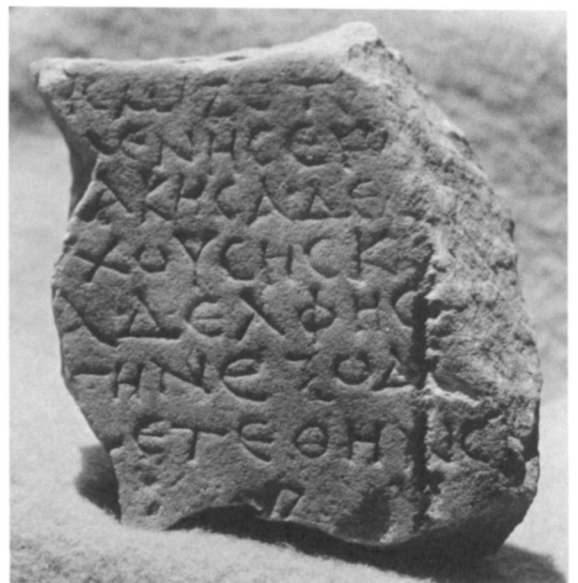
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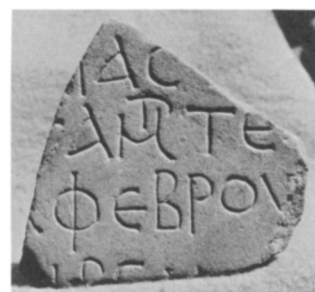
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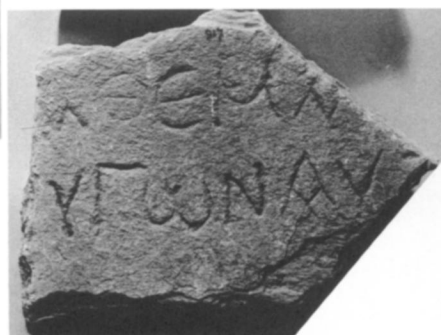
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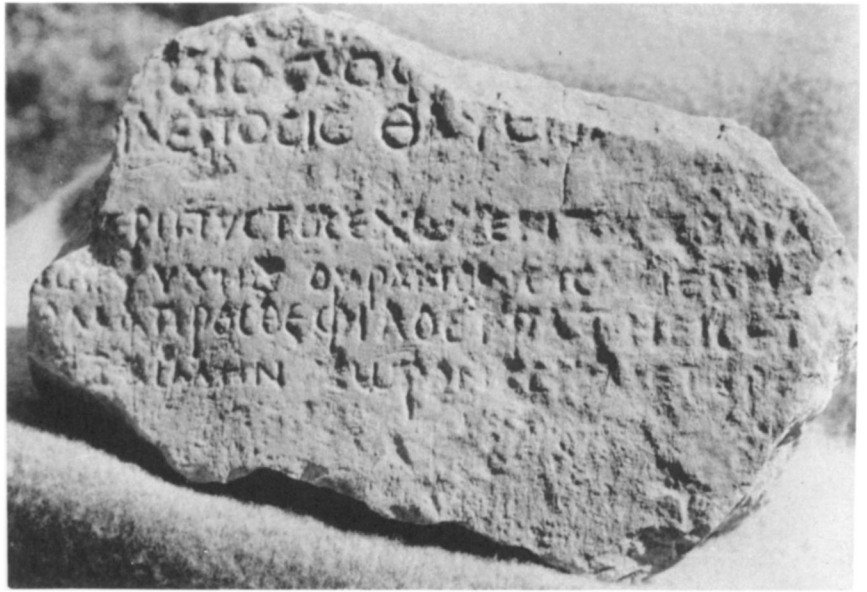
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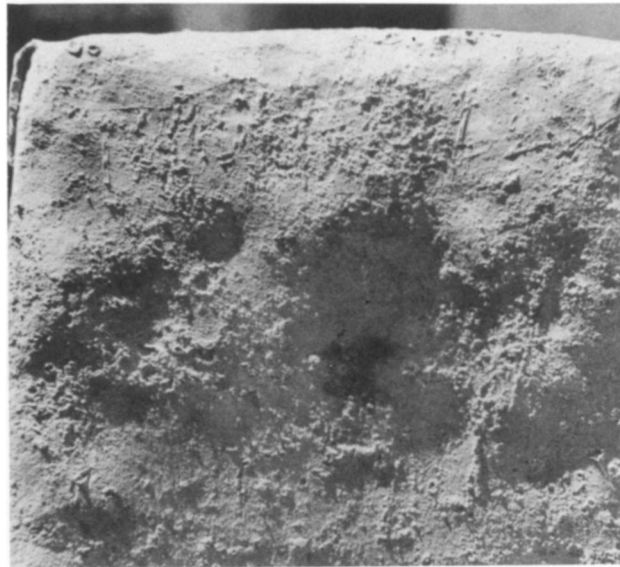
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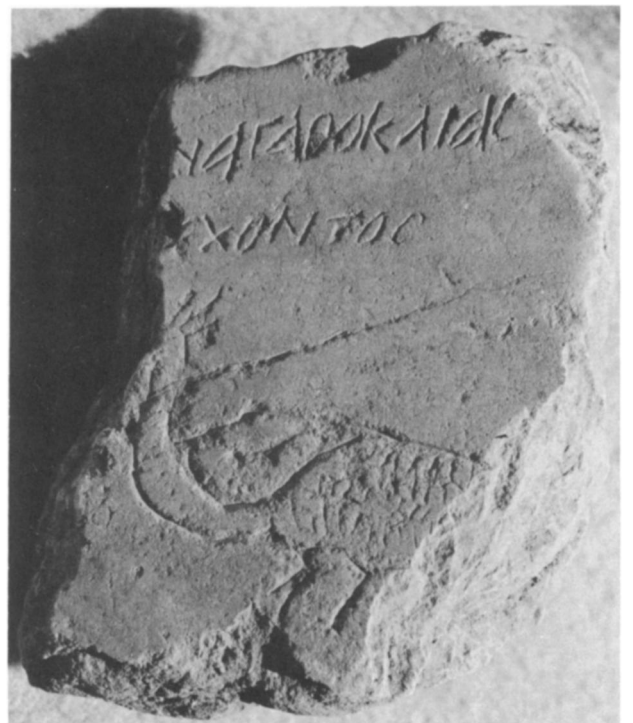
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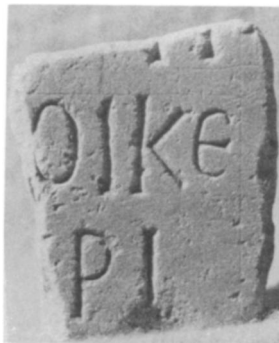
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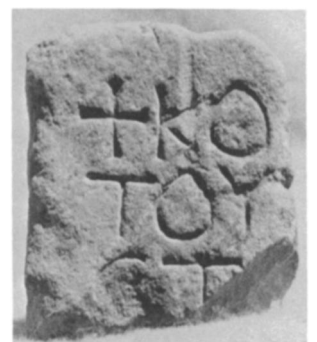
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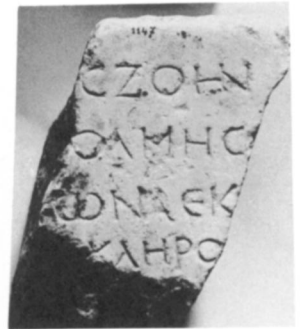
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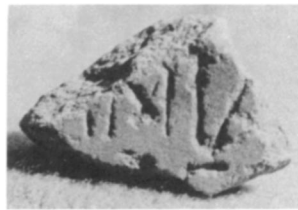
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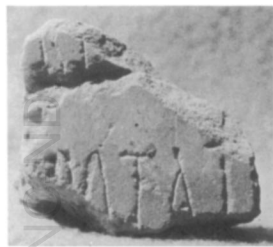
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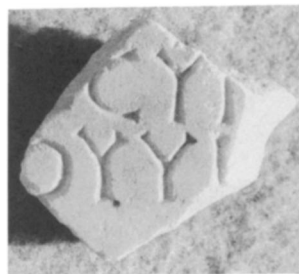
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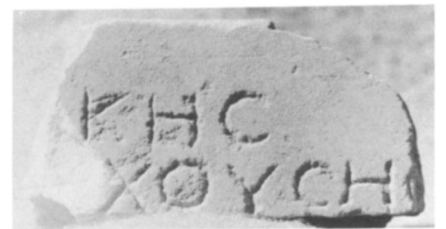
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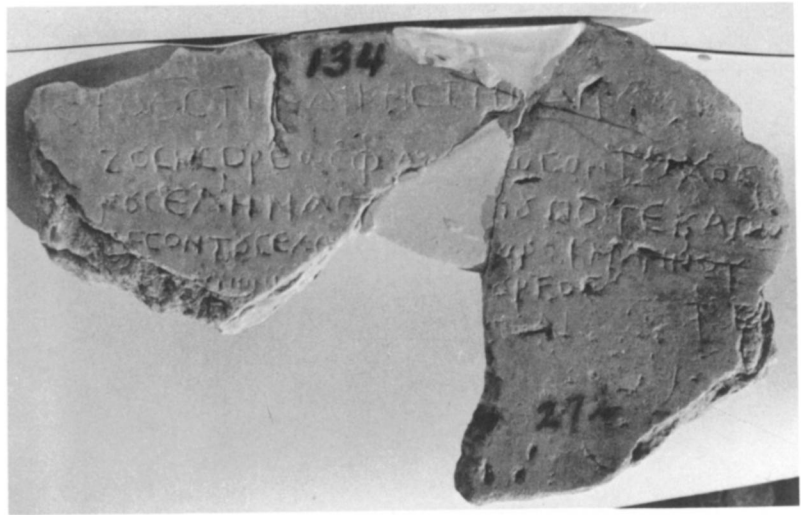
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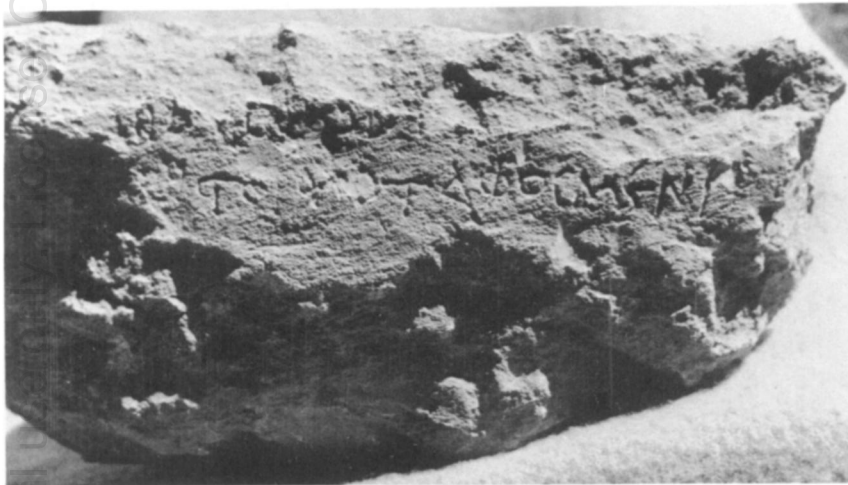
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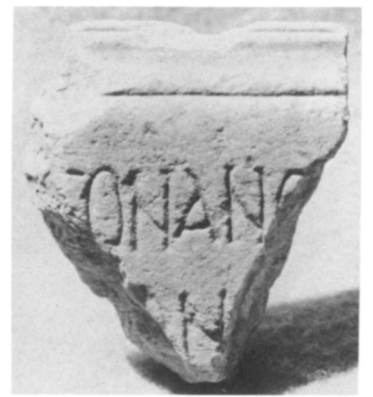
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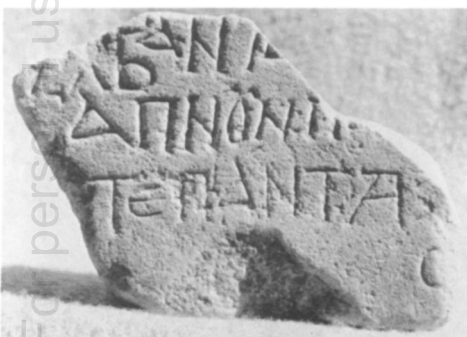
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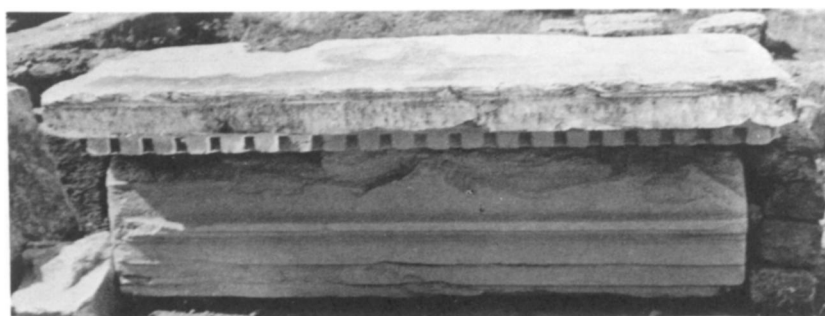
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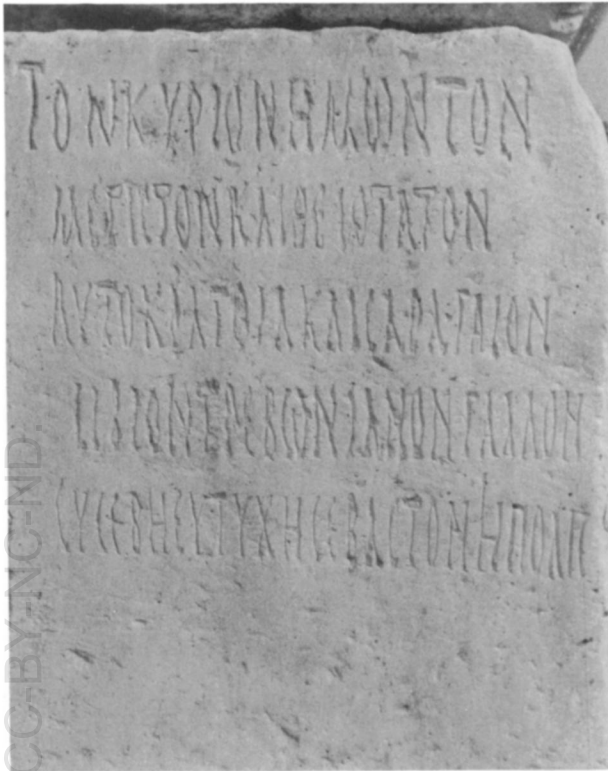
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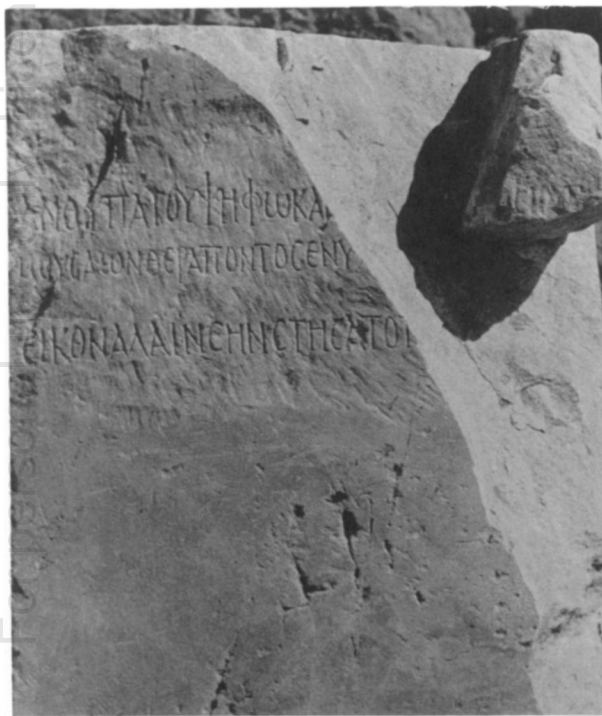
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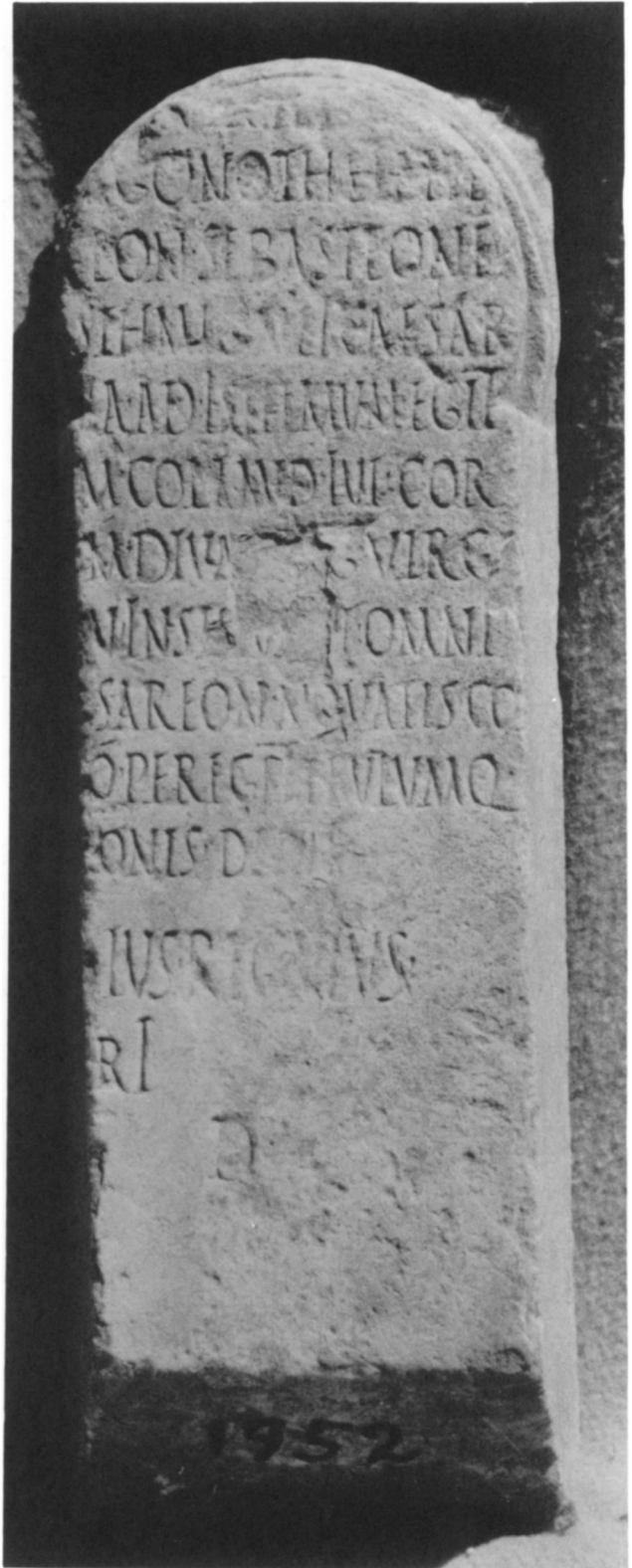
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116



129



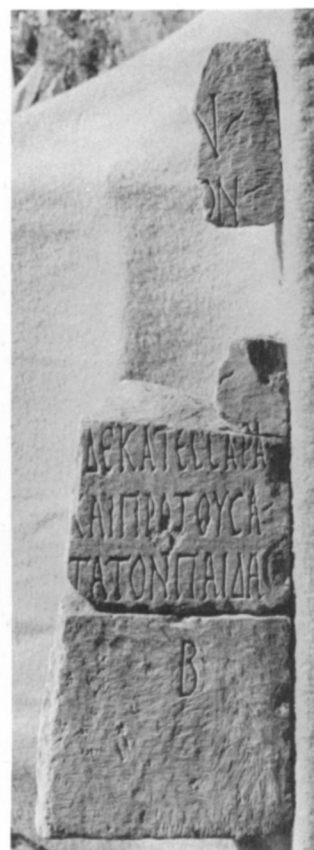
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157



213



274



273

a, c

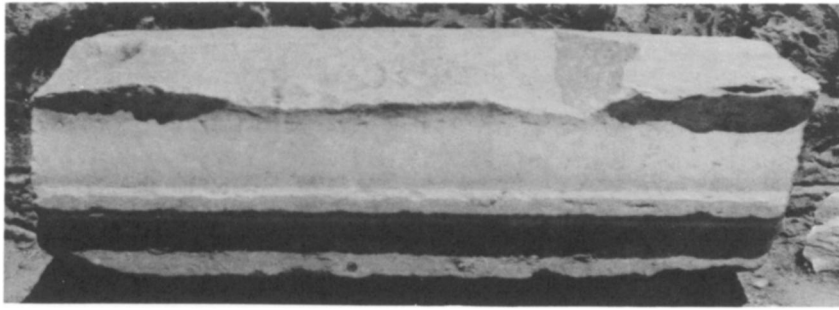
b, d



316a



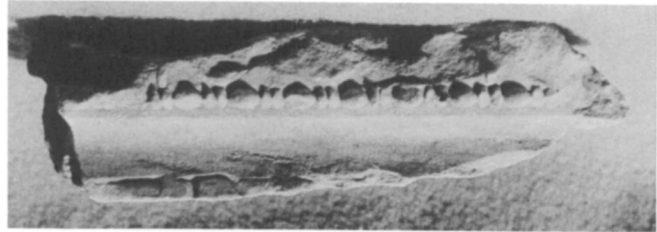
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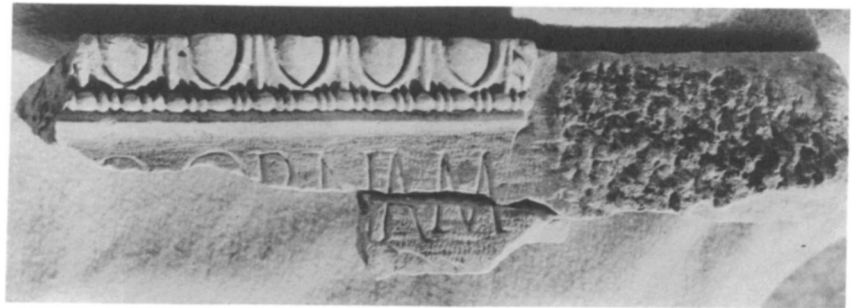
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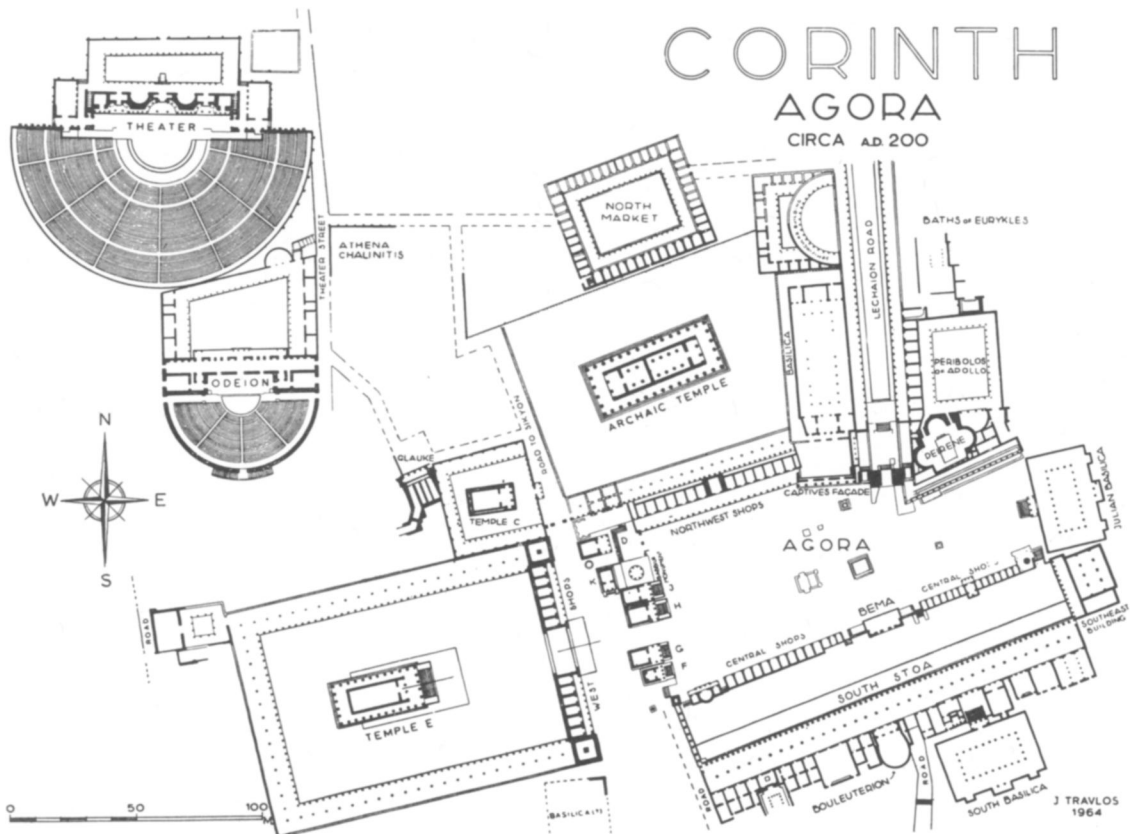
398



335a



335b



Plan of Corinth, around A.D. 200.

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