

INSCRIPTIONS AT CORINTH

(PLATES 49-52)

MOST of the inscriptions discussed in this paper were discovered during the excavations of 1971-1975 at Corinth conducted by Charles K. Williams, II, in the Forum Southwest, and reported in *Hesperia* 41, 1972, pp. 143-184; 42, 1973, pp. 1-44; 43, 1974, pp. 1-76; 44, 1975, pp. 1-50; and 45, 1976, pp. 99-162.¹ These inscriptions are presented together with the remaining unpublished fragments discovered in the same area in the excavations of 1959 and 1960 conducted by Henry S. Robinson and reported in *Hesperia* 29, 1960, pp. 225-240 and 31, 1962, pp. 95-133. In addition, some of the recently discovered fragments have been joined with fragments found in the same area in 1934 and 1938. The aim of this paper is to present the sum of the epigraphical evidence so far discovered in the Forum Southwest but not yet reported, in order to supplement the archaeological evidence already published. All the inscriptions are from Roman Corinth, and they have been arranged in so far as possible in approximately chronological order except for the very small fragments **17-22** placed together at the end.

1 (Pl. 49). Two joining fragments of white marble with a smooth inscribed surface broken on all sides and back. I 1651 was found on Nov. 16, 1934, in a marble pile in the Forum Southwest, I-74-6 on April 24, 1974, in fill of the 9th to 10th centuries after Christ in the same area. I 1651 is the piece on the viewer's right in the photograph, I-74-6 on the left.

¹ These inscriptions are published with the kind permission of the director of the Corinth excavations, Charles K. Williams, II, without whose constant support and encouragement this paper could never have been written. Special thanks are due to Professor Ronald Stroud, who read the manuscript at a very early stage and contributed enormously to its improvement. The opportunity to study at the American School of Classical Studies under its director, James R. McCredie, allowed me to do much of the work. Also in Greece, Professors Kevin Clinton, Daniel Geagan and Eugene Vanderpool were generous enough to read all or part of an early draft and to suggest numerous improvements. At Harvard, Professor G. W. Bowersock graciously aided me with further corrections and improvements, and Professor Louis Robert magnanimously took time from his busy schedule while on a visit to Harvard to read a draft and to provide me with the inestimable aid of his erudition and of his kindness. I am extremely grateful to all these scholars, and I alone am responsible for the imperfections that remain despite their generous efforts.

The following abbreviations will be used throughout this paper:

Meritt = B. D. Meritt, *Corinth*, VIII, i, *Greek Inscriptions, 1896-1927*, Cambridge, Mass. 1931.

West = A. B. West, *Corinth*, VIII, ii, *Latin Inscriptions, 1896-1926*, Cambridge, Mass. 1931.

Kent = J. H. Kent, *Corinth*, VIII, iii, *The Inscriptions, 1926-1950*, Princeton 1966.

H. 0.09, W. 0.06, Th. 0.048, H. of letters, line 1, 0.018, line 2, 0.016, interspace 0.012.

Inv. nos. I 1651 + I-74-6.

ante med. saec. I p.

Κι[---]
[---]λοθ[-----]

Line 2: Only the lower part of the right diagonal is preserved of the first letter. Alpha is possible. The break runs exactly through the center of the second round letter. Consequently, it is uncertain whether a dot was inscribed there to indicate theta. A dot could have been painted in, of course.

The indentation of line 1 perhaps indicates a heading as in a catalogue such as a list of victors. On this assumption a plausible restoration for line 1 would be Κι[θαισιράς] or Κι[θαρφδούς], headings for contests which appear in the lists of victors in the Isthmian games.² If this text represents part of a record of victors, line 2 would give the name of the winner of the contest indicated in line 1. The letter forms are similar to those of the victor list of A.D. 3 found at Corinth.³

2 (Pl. 49). Fragment of fine-grained, white marble plaque with pink streaks. Front surface is flat and smooth, but finely picked back is horizontally concave. Found on June 17, 1974, built into a late Roman wall in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.21, W. 0.18, Th. at bottom 0.03, at top 0.05, H. of letters, line 1, 0.07, line 2, 0.065, interspace 0.025.

Inv. no. I-74-9.

ante med. saec. I p.

[---] AVGV[ST-----]
[-----]VLLIV[S----]

-VLLIVS is perhaps part of the name of the dedicator of this inscription and AVGVST- part of the name of the recipient, here an emperor or empress. For the former, Vibullius is the only suitable name attested at Corinth. See Meritt no. 14, line 76, West no. 95, Kent no. 212, *CIL* III, nos. 543-544, and L. Robert, *Hellenica* 2, 1946, pp. 9-10, 14. The very regular block letters and the G with a perfectly vertical stroke are characteristic of Augustan and early 1st century (after Christ) lettering at Corinth, as in Kent nos. 52 and 69. Of the Vibullii referred to, only C. Vibullius Proclus, victor in the Isthmian games in A.D. 3, is known to be of similar date.⁴

² See Meritt no. 14, lines 91-92, and p. 24.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Meritt no. 14, line 76.

3 (Pl. 49). Fragment of white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on May 9, 1974, in a Byzantine wall in the Forum Southwest. The letter is deeply cut, and the inscribed surface is dressed with a claw chisel.

H. 0.06, W. 0.107, Th. 0.145, letter H. *ca.* 0.15.

Inv. no. I-74-7.

[---]A[---]

The investigation prompted by the discovery of this tiny fragment has led to new joins of previously known pieces which provide an improved text of a large inscribed Ionic epistyle unearthed in the excavation of the Forum Southwest. The pieces of the epistyle are I 2032 now joined to I 1377⁵ to read ·SACERDOS⁶; I 1515, I 2531 and I-74-3 which together are arranged to read ÇOLONIAE, I-73-5 which reads GE, I 1518 which reads NII, I-74-2 which reads NTONIVS Ç⁷; and I 2001 which reads A.⁸ The various fragments are identified by these inventory numbers on Plates 49 and 50.

The height and depth of the letter on I-47-7, the treatment of the inscribed surface, and the find spot indicate that this piece is also part of the epistyle. Although no physical join is possible, the angles of the fractures on the back of the fragment and at the left of I-74-2 seem to show that this piece represented the A of ANTONIVS.

A new reconstruction of the text of the epistyle depends on a close analysis of the condition of the fragments. First of all, I-1377 joins at its right end with the left end of I-73-5.⁹ Therefore, it is now possible to read SACREDOS GE. Perhaps we can go further. The right end of I-73-5 is squared and smoothed with a claw chisel, i. e., it represents the right edge of this block of the epistyle. The left end of I 1518 is worked in the same fashion and represents the left end of another block. Juxtaposing the right end of I-73-5 and the left end of I 1518 yields SACERDOS GENII.

Measurements of letter size support this juxtaposition. The length of the horizontal bars of E as carved on this epistyle is 0.08 m., as shown by the fully preserved

⁵ I 1377 was originally published as Kent no. 197.

⁶ The apparent trace of a letter after the final S mentioned in C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1974: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 44, 1975, p. 18 is actually a mark caused by weathering.

⁷ These fragments are discussed in Williams, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-18. It should be noted that the left half of a vertical hasta preserved at the right edge of I 1518 allows the fragment to be read as NII.

⁸ I 2001 was found on June 4, 1938, slightly to the north of the recent excavation area. The unscribed area of the block to the right of the preserved A shows that this letter stood at the end of a word and perhaps, but not necessarily, at the end of the inscription.

⁹ I-73-5 has not been permanently secured to I 1377, and therefore the fragments have been presented in separate photographs.

E of SACERDOS. However, there is only 0.061 m. at most available for the horizontals of E in GE on I-73-5, i. e., the space between the vertical stroke of E and the line of the worked right edge of the block. The horizontal strokes of the E evidently continued across the join between I-73-5 and the adjoining epistyle block for the final 0.019 m.¹⁰ Could this adjoining block have been I 1518? The condition of this latter piece allows an affirmative answer. The surface of I 1518 is very badly weathered from the left edge of the block to the left vertical stroke of the N, a distance of 0.072 m., and the preserved surface of this part of the stone has been worn down to a depth of 0.005 to 0.01 m. below the level of the original surface. Since the well-preserved portions of the letters in this inscription are slightly less than 0.005 m. deep, any traces of a letter at the left edge of I 1518 have been erased by weathering. Therefore, nothing disallows the hypothesis that the E of I-73-5 extended to the right onto I 1518, and measurements support the idea. If the first 0.019 m. from the left edge of I 1518 toward the right had been occupied by the remainder of the horizontal strokes of an E from the block immediately to the left, then exactly 0.053 m. of uninscribed space would be left before the left vertical of N. This distance is exactly that between the corresponding portions of E and the following vertical stroke of R in SACERDOS on I 1377. We can at least conclude that the epistyle read SACERDOS GENII.

Unfortunately the broken state of the epistyle prevents any further joins between fragments. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to place ANTONIVS Ç before SACERDOS GENII in the text, whereupon we are left with the problem of whether *Sacerdos* was Antonius' cognomen or his title.¹¹ There is some circumstantial evidence which may point to the latter alternative. Assuming that the fragments which make up *coloniae* belong after *genii*, it would then be possible to read [---] ANTONIVS Ç[--- f. cognomen] · SACERDOS GENII ÇOLONIAE [---]. Although the *genius* of the colony has only been restored rather than securely attested previously in Corinthian inscriptions, the *genius* of the colony does appear on Corinthian coins

¹⁰ This procedure of overlapping letters in a large building inscription implies that the inscription was carved after the erection of the building, and other examples of the technique are known at Corinth and elsewhere, e. g., West no. 132 (see R. L. Scranton, *Corinth*, I, iii, *Monuments in the Lower Agora and North of the Archaic Temple*, Princeton 1951, pl. 11:1) and Kent no. 155 (although not clearly shown in the photograph, the S of PHILINV]S straddles the joint between the slabs); at Rome, see E. Nash, *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, London 1961-1962, I, p. 208, the *carcer Mamertinus*; II, p. 329, the funerary inscription of M. Vergileius Eurysaces.

¹¹ What we know of the size of the epistyle blocks does not help us to decide between the two alternatives. The blocks seem to have been ca. 1.85 m. long. If the word *Sacerdos* was a *cognomen*, then the block on which it was inscribed abutted the right end of the block which had *Antonius C.* If, on the other hand, *Sacerdos* was a title, another block must have come between these two blocks, allowing room for a *cognomen* of ca. 5 to 10 letters in length depending on whether Antonius' father's *praenomen* was abbreviated or spelled out, as would have been the case with a Greek name like Glaucus, etc. Cf. Kent no. 311.

beginning with the reign of Nero.¹² A priest of the *genius* is not otherwise known at Corinth, but such priests as well as cults of the *genius* of a colony and temples for the cults are attested elsewhere in the Roman empire.¹³ If one accepts the hypothesis that *Sacerdos* is in this case a title, the conclusion follows that this impressive and expensive inscribed epistyle belonged to a monument or shrine dedicated to the *genius* of the colony of Corinth. The epistyle has been plausibly associated with the so-called "long rectangular building" recently uncovered in the Forum Southwest and dated to the Neronian period.¹⁴

The problem of the identity of the dedicator of the inscription is unresolved. The suitable names attested at Corinth for Antonius followed by a round letter are M. Antonius Glauci f. Milesius.¹⁵ M. Antonius Orestes,¹⁶ M. Antonius O-¹⁷ and M. Antonius Clementinus.¹⁸ The first two of these were active in the last quarter of the 1st century B.C., the last two in the 2nd century after Christ. Antonius Milesius was apparently a man who could afford to finance a building because he helped with the reconstruction of the Asklepieion. But his date is too early if the inscription belongs with the long rectangular building, and there were no doubt many other suitable Antonii about whom we hear nothing.¹⁹

The lettering style can give only the most general indication of a date for the inscription. The very regular block capitals with serifs could have been carved at Corinth any time during the 1st century after Christ and well into the 2nd. Therefore, the lettering would fit with the Neronian date proposed for the long rectangular building. As to the size of the inscription, only an estimate can be made. The side of the building facing the forum is 23.90 m., but we know that the entire epistyle was not inscribed.²⁰ Unfortunately no individual block can be completely reconstructed, but they seem to have been about 1.85 m. long. This estimate would require 13 blocks for the length of the building. Various arrangements of the text on this number of blocks are possible, but symmetry was probably a consideration. Taking account of the apparent spelling-out in this inscription of words which could be

¹² *Genius coloniae* has been restored in West nos. 4 and 5. For the coins, see K. M. Edwards, *Corinth*, VI, *Coins*, 1896-1929, Cambridge, Mass. 1933, nos. 57-58, pl. 2. The latest representation of the *genius* on Corinthian coins was in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, Edwards, *op. cit.*, no. 161.

¹³ See the list of dedications to *genii* and the references to their priests and temples in E. de Ruggiero, *Dizionario Epigrafico* III, Rome 1922, pp. 469-472.

¹⁴ C. K. Williams, II, "Corinth 1975: Forum Southwest," *Hesperia* 45, 1976, pp. 127-131, and 132 for the date.

¹⁵ Kent no. 311.

¹⁶ Edwards, *Corinth* VI, no. 27.

¹⁷ W. Biers and D. Geagan, *Hesperia* 39, 1970, pp. 79-83, line 66. J. and L. Robert, *RevEtGr* 84, 1971, pp. 434-436, no. 307 suggest O[restes].

¹⁸ Kent no. 223.

¹⁹ Antonii were apparently common at Corinth. Cf. L. Robert, *Hellenica* 2, 1946, p. 10.

²⁰ An uninscribed corner block has been found, C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 44, 1975, pp. 18-20.

abbreviated (e.g. *coloniae*) and the fact that the A of I 2001 could be the last letter, one might imagine, *exempli gratia*, an arrangement like [---] ANTONIVS C[--- f. *cognomen*] · SACERDOS GENIÏ ÇOŁONIAE [LAVDIS IVLIAE CORINTHIENSIS SVA PECVNI]A. This arrangement would fill seven epistyle blocks, leaving three blocks uninscribed at each end of the building except for the final A which spills over onto the eighth block.

4 (Pl. 51). Fragment of a white marble opisthographic slab with smooth surfaces front and back. Side A is broken on all four sides. Side B preserves a portion of its lower edge. Found in April, 1972, in fill of the 3rd to 6th centuries after Christ in the northeast-southwest drain in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.232, W. 0.152, Th. at top of side A 0.047, Th. at bottom of side A 0.051, H. of letters side A, line 1, 0.074, line 2, 0.06, side B, line 1, 0.045, line 2, 0.043, interspace side A, lines 1-2, 0.035, lines 2-3, 0.031, side B, 0.033.

Inv. no. I-72-2.

Side A *saec.* I/II *p.*

[--- CA]ESA[R-----]
[----]! · F · AE[M-----]
[----]CVR · ITER[----]

Line 2: At the left edge of the stone the right side of the upper half of a vertical hasta is preserved. H, I, M and N are possible. There are traces of red paint in A. At the right edge of the stone are preserved the vertical and the beginning of the upper horizontal stroke of a letter. F and perhaps also B, D, or R are possible.

Side B *saec.* I/II *p.*

[AED · ET · II ·] V<I>R [ET · II · VIR · QVINQ · ET]
[AGONOTHE]T · ORN[AMENTA · HONORATO · D · D ·]

Line 1: Immediately following V there is a well-cut vertical stroke and then a clumsy, shallow diagonal stroke. There is no trace of the loop of an R. This incomplete letter probably indicates that the mason in anticipation of R began to add a diagonal stroke to the I of VIR but then failed to complete the letter. The error was perhaps corrected by painting in the loop of R and an I in the space between V and the following vertical.

Line 2: The first letter is probably a T to judge from the tilt of the very short upper horizontal stroke. Cf. Kent no. 171a, pl. 15. At the bottom of side B, which is the equivalent of the top of side A, a portion of a narrow, finished edge is preserved which protrudes above and masks the break which shows on side A. This edge represents the lower edge of side B and appears to have been formed by a recutting of the slab. Therefore the inscribing of side B postdates that of side A.

Side A seems to be part of an inscription set up in honor of an emperor, similar to Kent no. 105, by someone whose tribe was *Aemilia*, who twice served as a *curator*,

and whose father's *praenomen* was either Marcus or Numerius.²¹ The curatorship in question was probably that of the grain supply, *curator annonae*, a costly office which a wealthy man might fill repeatedly. Ti. Claudius Dinippus served three times at Corinth in the post.²² But his tribe was *Fabia*. His *cursus* does show, however, that *annonae curator* was also a normal order for the title of this office. This word order would fit line 3 on side A.

The only Corinthian *curator* of the Aemilian tribe to whom a name can be assigned is M. Antonius Achaicus.²³ If he is in fact the person named in line 2, then his second tenure of the curatorship would fall in the late 1st or early 2nd century after Christ.²⁴ The use on side A of two styles of lettering with block letters above followed in the lower lines by rustic letters of non-uniform height would fit with a similar date.²⁵ Kent no. 224, erected in honor of Achaicus himself, exhibits this same technique. Of course, there must have been many other Corinthians unknown to us who also had the same qualifications.

It would perhaps be easier to understand the re-use of the slab for side B at a date, to judge from the letter styles of both sides, not a great deal later than the date of the inscribing of side A if the latter had been in honor of an emperor whose name suffered *damnatio memoriae*. This is, however, only one of several possible causes for the re-use of the stone, and earthquake damage is always a possibility at Corinth.

Side B honored a man who had received the *ornamenta* of agonothete, the highest municipal honor at Corinth. This award presupposes the award of duovirate and quinquennial duovirate honors, and usually of the honors of the aedileship as well.²⁶

5 (Pl. 49). Two joined fragments of a fine-grained, white marble block streaked with green veins. Smooth inscribed surface. Part of the top edge is preserved but all other sides and the back are broken. Fragment a, on the left, was found on April 17, 1974, built into a Byzantine wall in the Forum Southwest. Fragment b was found in a dump in the same area on May 22, 1974, and has a darker color apparently as the result of exposure to fire.

H. 0.385, W. 0.23, Th. 0.083, H. of letters, line 1, 0.05 to 0.053, line 2, 0.047, line 3, 0.045, interspace 0.027.

²¹ *Aemilia* was the tribe of the colony of Corinth. See the discussion in West, pp. 88-89. Therefore, we are dealing with a local person whose name stood in line 2. Of the four letters epigraphically possible before ·F, only M and N were generally used as abbreviations for *praenomina*. If the *praenomen* was not abbreviated, then the letter was probably I and any name is possible.

²² West no. 87, Kent nos. 158-163.

²³ Tribe, Kent no. 224, *curator*, Kent no. 164 (the name is restored).

²⁴ His full name was M. Antonius M. f. Achaicus (Kent no. 224). M. f. Aem. in line 2 would be correct for him. For the date, see the discussion in Kent no. 164.

²⁵ Cf. Kent nos. 196 and 212.

²⁶ See Kent, p. 20 with note 30.

Inv. no. I-74-5.

a. 96-98 p.

TI · CL[AVDIO]
 TI · C[LAVDI ·]
 HIPPAR[CHI · F ·]
 [QVIR · A]T[TICO]
 [PRAETORIIS]
 [ORNAMENT ·]
 [ORNATO · EX · SC ·]

Line 4: Part of the vertical stroke of T is preserved.

The restoration is taken from West no. 58, of which this inscription appears to be a twin. Unfortunately the stone published by West was lost before he published it, but its dimensions had been recorded. Comparison of the respective letter heights and of the layout of the text on the stones (e. g. line 2 is slightly indented on both) reveals that the two inscriptions were identical at least as far as the first four lines and presumably throughout with the possible exception of the name of the dedicator. The only apparent physical difference is that the present inscription has a smoothly finished, almost polished, inscribed surface, while the lost stone seems to have had a lightly clawed front surface to judge from the photograph in West, p. 41.

The lettering and spacing are so similar that it seems a safe assumption that the two texts were inscribed by the same mason presumably for the same occasion, the honoring of Ti. Claudius Atticus, the son of Ti. Claudius Hipparchus and the father of Herodes Atticus, upon his reception of the *ornamenta praetoria*.²⁷ I am inclined to believe that the two texts were set up by different groups or individuals who commissioned identical works from the same mason. A parallel is provided by the two Corinthian inscriptions which were set up by different groups, in one case by the Hieromnemonēs (West no. 81), in the other by the tribe *Agrippia* (Kent no. 154), to honor T. Manlius Iuvenus for the same distinction.²⁸ These two inscriptions also have identical lettering and layout and consist of the same material, a distinctive colored marble. If the find spots of the two inscriptions to Atticus can be relied upon, the duplicate texts were set up at opposite ends of the forum.

If the assumption is correct that this text and West no. 58 were set up at the same time, then the new inscription also dates to the time of the reign of Nerva when the award of the *ornamenta praetoria* to Atticus signaled his official rehabilitation and the re-entry of his family into the ranks of the upper-class provincials

²⁷ See the discussion by West on no. 58.

²⁸ West no. 110 and *BCH* 94, 1950, p. 949, no. 5 (from Isthmia) are also identical except for the name of the dedicator.

who attained the highest Roman offices.²⁹ Atticus himself subsequently served twice as consul.³⁰ The discovery that at Corinth there were two monuments commemorating Atticus' return to prominence emphasizes both the close ties with Atticus' family which the Corinthians felt³¹ and the shrewdness which they displayed in flattering a man who could now after the recovery of the family fortune be expected to use some of his wealth to benefit his friends in Corinth. That Corinthian expectations were not disappointed, or perhaps still pending, is suggested by the erection of a statue of the young Herodes at Eleusis on a motion of the Corinthian city council,³² a compliment to his parents and perhaps also an indirect display of gratitude to Atticus motivated by benefactions, or the hope for benefactions, like those he lavished on Athens and other cities.³³ And Corinth continued to enjoy the favor of Atticus' family for at least another half century. "*Corinthe est, après Athènes, la cité que Hérode paraît avoir affectionnée le plus.*"³⁴ The relationship endured because both parties received their due.³⁵

6 (Pl. 51). Fragment of a white marble block preserving right edge but broken on all other sides and back. Found on April 2, 1974, built into a Byzantine wall in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.348, W. 0.194, Th. 0.116, H. of letters, lines 2 and 4, 0.034. The letters in line 1 were larger. Interspace between lines 1 and 2, 0.024.

Inv. no. I-74-1.

saec. I/II *p.*

[----- II VI]R ·

[----- HON]ORATO

[-----]

[-----]S · ET

²⁹ P. Graindor, *Un milliardaire antique: Hérode Atticus et sa famille*, Cairo 1930, p. 25.

³⁰ *Prosop. Imp. Rom.*, 2nd ed., II, C 801, p. 174.

³¹ The family apparently had land holdings in Corinth (Graindor, *op. cit.*, p. 53) and must have been very well known there.

³² *IG II²*, 3604B. Cf. Graindor, *op. cit.*, pp. 28, 52-53, and J. and L. Robert, *RevEtGr* 79, 1966, no. 186, pp. 369-370, on Herodes' age.

³³ Philostratus, *Lives of the Sophists* II. 1. 3, describes grandiose sacrifices at Atticus' expense and wine for all at the greater Dionysia. The Athenians, like the Corinthians, were grateful. See *IG II²*, 1073, 3595, 3597, 4063 (for his wife), 5090 and 5122 (seats in the theater for Atticus and his wife). Atticus' most famous benefaction outside Athens may have been his casual gift of an aqueduct to Alexandria Troas (Philostratus, *loc. cit.*).

³⁴ Graindor, *op. cit.*, p. 209.

³⁵ For a description of Herodes' benefactions to Corinth, see Graindor, *op. cit.*, pp. 202-213. For Corinthian honors to Regilla and therefore to Herodes, see Meritt no. 86 and Kent no. 128. L. Robert, *RevEtGr* 79, 1966, pp. 742-743 disassociates Herodes from Kent no. 129.

Since there is 0.078 m. of uninscribed surface below line 2, a short line has been restored on analogy with the layout of Kent no. 151. This fragment is probably part of an honorary inscription of the type which commemorated the award of the various degrees of municipal *ornamenta*. This type was common at Corinth, e. g. West nos. 106, 107, Kent nos. 168, 175-177.³⁶ The *et* in line 4 shows that there were two or more dedicators, as was often the case when, for example, a family erected an inscription for one of its own members. Compare Kent nos. 175 and 177.

7 (Pl. 52). Fragment of a white marble slab preserving the top edge and a smooth-picked back. Broken on right, left and below. Found on May 6, 1959, in modern fill in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.086, W. 0.11, Th. 0.024, but the slab is slightly beveled at the top. H. of letters 0.031, interspace 0.02.

Inv. no. I 2522.

saec. II *p.*

[θ]εὰν Φα[νστεῖναν Σεβαστήν]
[Αὐ]το[κράτορος Καίσαρος ---]

Line 1: Of the first letter only a portion of the central horizontal stroke survives at the left edge of the stone and a portion of a vertical serif just to the left of the foot of the left diagonal of alpha. At the right edge of the stone the middle portion of a diagonal stroke survives.

Line 2: The right side of the horizontal stroke is preserved above the partially preserved vertical in the first letter.

This inscription honored either the deified Faustina the elder, the wife of Antoninus Pius, or the deified Faustina the younger, the wife of Marcus Aurelius. The Roman Senate deified the elder Faustina in A.D. 140/141, the younger in 175/176.³⁷ Without the name of the emperor it is impossible to choose between the two Faustinas. At Corinth previously one inscription has been found which honors Faustina the elder and one which honors the younger.³⁸

8 (Pl. 49). Fragment of a coarse-grained, white marble plaque broken on all four sides. Found on June 10, 1974, in disturbed fill of the 5th-6th centuries after Christ in the Forum Southwest.

³⁶ For the *ornamenta* see Kent pp. 26, 28, 30 with note 30, and 31.

³⁷ *Prosop. Imp. Rom.*, 2nd ed., I, A 715, 716.

³⁸ West no. 22 (= Kent no. 107), Kent no. 109. If Kent no. 109 is to be associated with Kent no. 110 as Kent suggested, then the title *Sarmaticus* in no. 110 shows that the date is after July, A.D. 175 (A. R. Birley, *Marcus Aurelius*, London 1966, p. 259) and therefore around the time of Faustina's death. Perhaps the first line of no. 109 should be restored to read θεὰν rather than Ἀντίαν. Kent no. 55, a dedication to the deified Livia, was found in the same building as nos. 109 and 110. Could this structure have figured in the imperial cult? It has been partially excavated, J. K. Anderson, *Hesperia* 36, 1967, pp. 1-12.

H. 0.139, W. 0.12, Th. 0.033, H. of letters, line 1, I = 0.027, M = 0.016, line 2, S = 0.02, A = 0.016, interspace *ca.* 0.006.

Inv. no. I-74-10.

a. 191-192 p.

IM[P · CAESARI · DIVI · M · ANTONINI · PII · GERMANICI]
 SARM[ATICI · F · L · AELIO · AVRELIO · COMMODO · AVG · PIO ·
 SARMATICO]
 GERMA[NICO · MAXIMO · BRITANNICO · FELICI ----¹⁸-----]
 PONTIF[ICI · MAXIMO · TRIBVNICIAE · POTESTATIS]
 XVII · I[MP · VIII · COS · VII]
 P P [-----]

Line 3: The very tip of a stroke is visible immediately to the right of the bottom of the right vertical of M in *Germ-*. This is all that is preserved of the letter read as A.

Line 4: Only the vertical stroke of F is preserved at the right edge of the stone.

Line 5: All of the vertical of I is preserved, but the horizontal stroke at the top characteristic of I in this inscription is sheared off at the right. Therefore, T is not excluded.

The identification of the emperor in question in this inscription depends upon the titles restored in lines 2 and 3. If both *Sarmaticus* and *Germanicus* referred to the same person as *Imp.* in line 1, then the emperor would be Commodus, who was known as *Sarmaticus Germanicus* after the death of his father.³⁹ If, however, *Imp.*, *Sarmaticus* and *Germanicus* all referred to the same person, this arrangement would make line 2 only one word in length and therefore disproportionately short. This awkward disparity in line length would be avoided if *Sarmaticus* were a title in the filiation of the person designated as the emperor in the first line. One would then have an emperor who was called *Germanicus* and whose father was *Sarmaticus*. These criteria as well apply only to Commodus, and it must be he to whom this inscription refers.

The indentations at the beginnings of lines 1, 5 and 6 perhaps indicate that these lines were shorter than lines 2, 3 and 4 and that the lines were centered symmetrically on the inscribed surface. *Sarmaticus* in the filiation allows a restoration which roughly approximates such an arrangement of the lines. The text has been restored in the dative case because the scale of the inscription seems to indicate a dedication rather than, for example, a building inscription in the nominative. The name of the dedicator perhaps followed in line 6.

If the number XVII in line 5 does in fact refer to Commodus' holding of the tribunician power for the seventeenth time, then it is possible to give a date for the

³⁹ H. Dessau, *ILS*, no. 393, note 2.

inscription. Since Commodus held the tribunician power for the seventeenth time from 10 December A.D. 191 until 10 December A.D. 192,⁴⁰ this inscription was probably set up between those two dates. By the latter part of A.D. 191 Commodus had changed his name, restoring L. Aelius to his titulature.⁴¹ From that point until his death he was referred to as L. Aelius Aurelius Commodus. Coins and inscriptions reflect the change.⁴²

By A.D. 192 Commodus had also added to his titulature *pacator orbis invictus Romanus Hercules*.⁴³ It is therefore possible that this should be restored in line 3, but its inclusion would perhaps make the line too long.

It should be noted that one, and perhaps two, temples in honor of Commodus stood in the Corinthian forum not far from where this fragment was found.⁴⁴

9 (Pl. 51). White marble fragment with dark streaks, which has perhaps been burned. Found on May 10, 1960, in fill of the 4th century after Christ in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.175, W. 0.145, Th. 0.112, H. of letters *ca.* 0.015, interspace between the preserved letters 0.056.

Inv. no. I 2533.

aet. imp.

[-----]ομεν[---]
[---Κο]ρινθίου

Line 1: At the left edge of the stone the lower right portion of a round letter is preserved. Omicron and theta are both possible. The right vertical stroke of nu is missing.

Line 2: At the left edge of the stone a very small portion of a stroke which seems to be curved is preserved to the left of the upper end of iota.

The distance between the preserved lines may indicate that there was a shorter line between these two lines on the portion of the stone to the left, now lost. The final upsilong in line 2 has a very elongated right diagonal stroke similar to but much more prominent than that seen in Kent no. 472, pl. 38.

10 (Pl. 52). Two joining fragments of a fine-grained, grayish white marble block broken on back and all sides except the left. The inscribed surface is smooth, but

⁴⁰ H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum* IV, London, 1968, p. cliii, introduction.

⁴¹ Cassius Dio, 72. 15. 4-5; Mattingly, *op. cit.*, pp. clxvii-clxviii.

⁴² For example, H. Mattingly and F. Sydenham, *The Roman Imperial Coinage* III, London 1930, p. 392; Dessau, *op. cit.* (footnote 39 above), nos. 399 and 400.

⁴³ Dessau, *op. cit.* (footnote 39 above), no. 400; Cassius Dio, *loc. cit.*

⁴⁴ Kent no. 112, with discussion, and no. 111.

the left side is dressed with a claw chisel. Fragment a, on the left, was found on April 8, 1974, built into a wall of the 12th century after Christ in the Forum Southwest. Fragment b (I 2118) on the right, was found April, 1938, in the north-central area of the forum and published as Kent no. 486.

H. 0.24, W. 0.386, Th. 0.131, H. of letters *ca.* 0.04, interspace 0.006.

Inv. nos. I-74-4 + I 2118.

saec. III *p.*

[.] ἀρχὴν ταμίαν αἰ[-----²⁴-----]
 τῆς πόλεως β' γράμμ[ατέα-----¹⁵-----]
 σύνεδρον β' ἀγορανόμ[ον.] ΚΑΙ[---¹⁹---]
 στρατηγὸν τῆς λαμπροτάτης Κ[ορινθίων πόλεως]
 ὑγιῶς καὶ [-----³²-----]

Line 1: Of the letter read as tau there survives only the deeply gouged horizontal stroke characteristic of tau and gamma in this inscription. At the right edge of the stone the very bottom tip is visible of a stroke which may be a diagonal.

Line 3: The trace of a stroke is preserved at the left edge of fragment b. Measurements seem to indicate that this trace represents part of a narrow letter such as gamma or iota which stood between the final nu of ἀγορανόμον and the letter read as kappa. In view of the lettering style, it is perhaps possible that the mason expanded the size of the letters, particularly mu, at this point and that this trace represents the bottom of the second vertical stroke of that final nu, but this possibility seems unlikely. The letter after dotted kappa could be alpha or lambda. The vertical stroke which follows could be gamma, iota, tau or even eta or pi if the final trace at the end of the line is considered to be part of the same letter. If taken by itself, this trace could be part of a curved letter like epsilon or sigma, or part of any of the numerous letters in this style whose vertical strokes can end at the bottom with a slant to the right. Cf., for example, the pi in line 2 or the gamma in line 3.

Line 4: At the right edge of fragment b a small portion of a vertical stroke survives. Since no trace is evident of the broad horizontal stroke of pi for πόλεως, this vertical stroke is probably part of the kappa of Κορινθίων.

Line 5: After kappa there is a very broad vertical stroke which may represent the juncture of the two diagonals of alpha, as in the fourth letter of line 4. Following this broad vertical there is a trace which may be a serif at the end of a vertical. Cf. the treatment of the eta in line 1. Iota is therefore possible but not imposed.

On the basis of the distinctive lettering style, this inscription should belong to the later Imperial period at Corinth. In his publication of fragment b, J. H. Kent described its lettering as mid-3rd century after Christ. His judgment seems confirmed by the evidence of fragment a, whose elongated letters with broad horizontal strokes and irregular use of serifs mirror the lettering style which seems to be charac-

teristic of the Corinthian Greek texts which can be independently dated to the middle of the 3rd century.⁴⁵ The use of the adjective *λαμπρότατος* is consistent with this date.

From line 5 we learn that this was an honorary inscription. *ὕγιως* as a laudatory adverb could be used in praise of a magistrate who had performed his duties with probity, as, for example, in *ἀγορανομήσαντα ὕγιως*.⁴⁶ *ὕγιως* was probably followed here by *καὶ* and another verb such as *δικαίως* or *επιφανῶς*.⁴⁷ The text may have continued with a phrase such as *πάσας ἀρχὰς καὶ λειτουργίας ἐκτελέσαντα*⁴⁸ and then the name of the dedicator.

The titles listed in this inscription appear to represent a mixture of municipal magistracies and of offices other than the purely local. We learn from line 4 that the man honored served as a duovir of the city. As a result of the loss of the right end of line 3, we cannot be absolutely certain that the normal duovirate was meant. *πενταετηρικὸν* at the end of line 3 to modify *στρατηγὸν* in line 4 would have indicated the quinquennial duovirate.⁴⁹ *δυνάδρων ἀντι-* in the same position would have modified *στρατηγὸν* to mean *praefectus iure dicundo*.⁵⁰

ἀγορανόμον in line 3 could indicate the municipal aedileship, a magistracy which appears regularly in Latin inscriptions from Corinth.⁵¹ *ἀγορανόμον* meaning "aedile of the city" could theoretically be followed in line 3 by *καὶ* and then one of the possible modifiers of *στρατηγὸν* in line 4, but conjunctive *καὶ* appears nowhere else in this inscription between offices.⁵² Another suggestion might be to read *Καίσι[αρείων Ἰσθμίων]* in line 3.⁵³ The existence of an *ἀγορανομία* of the Isthmian festival has been postulated before on the basis of the mention of an *ἀγορανόμος* (without qualifying adjectives or the like) in *IG IV*, 203 from Isthmia.⁵⁴ Further-

⁴⁵ Kent nos. 115 and 116.

⁴⁶ *IGRR I*, no. 633, lines 5-7 (Tomi). See L. Robert, *RevPhil* 10, 1930, pp. 118-119, for a full discussion of the use of *ὕγιως* in honorary inscriptions. He translates the word as "*avec rectitude, probité*."

⁴⁷ With *ὕγιως* in *IG XII*, 5, 130, line 8 (Paros); P. le Bas and W. H. Waddington, *Voyage archéologique* III, i, Paris 1870, no. 656, lines 14-15 (Philadelphia in Lydia).

⁴⁸ E. g., *IGRR IV*, no. 460 (Pergamum), no. 596 (Cadi in Phrygia); *Mon. Asiae Min. Ant.* VI, no. 76 (Attouda in Phrygia).

⁴⁹ See Meritt no. 80.

⁵⁰ See *IG IV*, 795 from Troezen, in which this Greek translation of a Roman term appears as the description of an office held at Corinth. There is a discussion of the term in H. J. Mason, *Greek Terms for Roman Institutions*, Toronto 1974, p. 105.

⁵¹ See the list in Kent, p. 27. Since *ἀγορανόμος* to mean a municipal aedile has not been unambiguously attested at Corinth, D. J. Geagan, *GrRomByz* 9, 1968, p. 75 has suggested that *οικονόμος* may have been used at Corinth to translate *aedilis*. However, *CIG*, no. 1716 from the Roman Imperial period at Delphi may reflect the use of *ἀγορανόμος* at Corinth: *τετιμημενὸν ἀπὸ τῆς Κορινθίων βουλῆς τειμαῖς βουλευτικαῖς καὶ ἀγορανομικαῖς*.

⁵² Another difficulty is presented by the fact that the space on the stone in line 3 is too narrow to allow for an interpunct before *καὶ* and the preceding letter, as in line 5.

⁵³ See Meritt nos. 80-81 for this designation of the Isthmian games.

⁵⁴ Geagan, *loc. cit.* (footnote 51 above). On this office at festivals, see L. Robert, *Gnomon* 35, 1963, pp. 68-69.

more, the suggestion that the linked *Caesarea-Isthmia* continued as late as the middle of the 3rd century after Christ may be strengthened by another restored inscription from Corinth.⁵⁵ It should be noted that the restoration of the *Caesarea-Isthmia* in line 3 would yield a line length almost exactly the same as that given for line 4. The real difficulty in line 3 is that measurements of letter size seem to indicate that there is sufficient space to allow for a narrow letter after the final nu of ἀγορανόμον and before the letter read as kappa. Gamma as a numeral, "for the third time," would be possible after ἀγορανόμον meaning municipal aedile but would seem to be out of place between ἀγορανόμον and Καισαρείων Ἰσθμίων rather than after the entire phrase. The restoration of an alphabetic numeral here is, in any case, made difficult by criteria of space. Elsewhere in the inscription alphabetic numerals are set off by interpuncts, and there is no room for that at this point in the line. Considering the severity of the damage to the letters in line 3 on fragment b, it is perhaps best not to go further than ἀγορανόμ [ον].

The term σύνεδρον · β' in line 3 is also ambiguous, but it cannot be the equivalent here of βουλευτής or *decurio*, a member of the Corinthian municipal council. Since Corinth was a Roman colony, membership in the city council was permanent rather than by terms. Iteration as a σύνεδρος therefore indicates that the office in question could not have been that of city councilor but rather must indicate service as a delegate to a non-local synedrion to which Corinth sent representatives in the Imperial period.

The councils both of the Delphic Amphictyony and of the Attic Panhellenion were called συνέδρια,⁵⁶ but in honorary inscriptions the proper titles for delegates to these councils were Ἀμφικτύων and Πανέλλην respectively.⁵⁷ Furthermore, the evidence of Plutarch seems to eliminate the συνέδριον which met at Plataia to commemorate the Greek victory over the Persians. According to his account, representatives to that council were called πρόβουλοι and θεωροί.⁵⁸

The κοινόν of the Achaeans seems the most likely candidate for the council referred to in line 3. This council is attested as late as A.D. 257 and probably endured until the time of Diocletian.⁵⁹ The size and composition of the league fluctuated during the first two centuries after Christ and thus the descriptive title of it varied as well: the Achaeans, the Panacheans, even the Panhellenes.⁶⁰ But the name for the assembly remained συνέδριον.⁶¹

⁵⁵ Kent no. 230. See Kent, pp. 28-30 on the festival in general.

⁵⁶ For the Amphictyony, see *Fouilles de Delphes* III, iv, 3, no. 302, col. 2, lines 5-6 (Hadrianic period); Pausanias X. 8. 3. For the Panhellenion, see J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia*, Suppl. XIII, *Marcus Aurelius*, Princeton 1970, p. 92.

⁵⁷ E. g., both titles occur in *IG* IV, 590 (Argos, second century after Christ). See Kent no. 264 for the latter title at Corinth.

⁵⁸ *Life of Aristeides* 21. 1-2.

⁵⁹ *SIG*³, 893B and note 5.

⁶⁰ *IG* IV, 837, 93; *IG* VII, 2711, lines 10, 62.

⁶¹ *Ibid* and *InOlym*, no. 57, line 64; Pausanias VII. 24. 4.

By the end of the 2nd century after Christ defections had greatly reduced the scale of the organization, and it had lost any pretension to a panhellenic character.⁶² By the 3rd century a delegate to the Achaean synedrion could lay claim to no particular honorific title. Panhellene had been usurped by the delegates to Hadrian's Panhellenion, and even the lesser distinction of Panachaeae was ruled out by the league's shrunken scale. Not even Arcadia or the Argolid was included by that date.⁶³ But Corinth had remained attached to the *κοινόν* even as its membership dwindled.⁶⁴ Since no honorary inscription survives which happens to record the office of delegate to the Achaean *κοινόν*, there is no direct evidence about the term used to refer to this office. However, it is unlikely that any special title was used like, for example, *Ἀμφικτύων* or *Πανέλλην* because the *κοινόν* itself bore no special title.

A parallel from the Roman province adjoining Achaea increases the probability that the identification may be correct. In Macedonia there have been found numerous statue bases dated to the end of the 2nd century and into the 3rd whose inscriptions display *σύνεδρος*, delegate to the *κοινόν Μακεδόνων*, as the title which confers status upon the person honored. In fact, one Macedonian in this period was proud even to be honored as the son of a *σύνεδρος*.⁶⁵ By the 3rd century in Macedonia *σύνεδρος* was a title sufficiently prestigious to merit inclusion in an honorary inscription for a man who had progressed from local to provincial offices, and there is no reason to suppose that conditions were radically different in Achaea. Since the council of the Achaean *κοινόν* was a *συνέδριον* in which Corinthians served throughout the first three centuries after Christ and whose delegates bore no special title, it seems reasonable to assume that the term *σύνεδρον* · β' in line 3 refers to service as a delegate to that council.

σύνεδρος was presumably unambiguous in meaning when the stone was intact. Since no word or words specifying the nature of the post followed the title in line 3, the specification must have been carried over from the qualifying terms of the office which immediately preceded in line 2. *στρατηγὸν τῶν Ἀχαιῶν καὶ γραμματέα τὸ β'*⁶⁶ is an example of this arrangement. With the true length of line only approximately known, it is perhaps impossible to exclude the possibility that another office stood between *γραμματέα* in line 2 and *σύνεδρον* in line 3, but a reconstruction of *γραμματέα* followed by the phrase *τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν*⁶⁷ would make the length of line 2 correspond closely to the length of line 4 as restored above.⁶⁸ The office of secretary

⁶² U. Kahrstedt, *Symbolae Osloenses* 28, 1950, pp. 74-75; J. Deiniger, *Die Provinziallandtage der römischen Kaiserzeit*, Munich 1965, pp. 90-91.

⁶³ Kahrstedt, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁵ *ArchAnz* 57, 1942, pp. 175-184, nos. 5, 25, 26; son of a *σύνεδρος*, nos. 10, 19.

⁶⁶ *InOlym*, no. 430.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, no. 452.

⁶⁸ This line length would correspond to a width of ca. 0.06 m., a suitable dimension for a statue base, the use for which this stone was probably intended.

to the council of the Achaeans was a position worthy of mention in an honorary inscription during the Imperial period.⁶⁹ All the available evidence favors the identification of the Achaean *κοινόν* as the organization in which the person honored in this text served as a delegate and as a secretary.

τῆς πόλεως · β' in line 2 qualified the office which stood at the right end of line 1. It is impossible to say with certainty what that office was, but it is worth noting that the title *πενταετηρικὸς στρατηγός* in the midst of other non-local titles in a prominent position in the record of the career of the person being honored would be justified by the prestige attached to the post.⁷⁰ Serving twice as a quinquennial duovir was a rare honor which would have demanded notice. Of the 18 known Corinthian quinquennial duovirs, only 3 held this special magistracy twice.⁷¹

ταμίαν in line 1 is again ambiguous. At the lowest level quaestors could be selected to handle financial matters in Roman municipal administration, but no such official has yet been attested at Corinth.⁷² Much more prestigious and of a far greater significance was the Roman imperial post of quaestor of a province, e.g. *ταμίας Ἀχαΐας*, a reading which is epigraphically possible in line 1. By the 3rd century the necessity for military service as a prerequisite to a senatorial career had lapsed, and in the period in which this text falls many provincials began their career in Roman offices with the provincial quaestorship.⁷³ The only mention at Corinth of the Achaean quaestorship seems to be a short inscription honoring L. Flavius Flavianus, otherwise unknown.⁷⁴ His date is later Imperial, but there is no other evidence to link him with the present text.

Finally, it is conceivable that *ταμίαν* could refer to service as a treasurer of the Achaean *κοινόν*, an office for which, however, there seems to be no evidence in the Imperial period. In any case, the other title partially preserved in line 1 before *ταμίαν* may well have referred to an office in the Achaean league. [*·*] *ἀρχην* could be plausibly filled out as [*Ἑλλα|δ*] *ἀρχην*, the chief magistracy of the league and usually linked with the high priesthood of the imperial cult.⁷⁵ Of course, various other restorations of *-αρχην* are possible, but the probability that the man honored in this inscription served as a delegate to the Achaean league and perhaps as its secretary at least opens

⁶⁹ *In Olym*, no. 430; *IG IV*, 795 (Troezen).

⁷⁰ Apuleius, *Metam.* 10. 18, describes the elaborate public spectacle which Thiasus prepared to celebrate his ascension to this magistracy at Corinth, which he had reached *ut eius prosapia atque dignitas postulabat*.

⁷¹ See the list in Kent, pp. 24-26.

⁷² The existence of a municipal *ταμίας* would not be surprising in a prosperous commercial city like Corinth. See W. Liebenam, *Städteverwaltung im römischen Kaiserreiche*, Leipzig 1900, pp. 293-294 for examples.

⁷³ See E. Groag, *Die römischen Reichsbeamten von Achaia bis auf Diokletian*, Vienna 1939, col. 162 for examples of provincials who began their Roman career with the quaestorship of Achaia.

⁷⁴ Meritt no. 106. Cf. Groag, *op. cit.*, col. 122.

⁷⁵ See, for example, Meritt nos. 76 and 80; *IG IV*, 590.

the possibility that he rose to the post of Helladarch as well. If so, his career would have had as one parallel that of the prominent Cornelius Pulcher from a century earlier, who served as Ἑλλαδάρχης καὶ ἀρχιερεύς in the first half of the 2nd century after Christ.⁷⁶ Pulcher progressed from local Corinthian magistracies to provincial posts and, eventually, to Roman offices. Unfortunately the present text in its broken state does not allow us to compare in full the achievements of the man it honored with those of Pulcher. Nevertheless, the general course of the former's progress is clear although the details of his career are in doubt. In the manner which had become canonical during the Imperial period this man sought and obtained position and prestige by first serving in the requisite municipal magistracies, *gradatim permensis honoribus*,⁷⁷ then graduating to a provincial eminence and perhaps even beyond.

11 (Pl. 52). A very badly worn fragment of white marble broken on all sides and back. A surface find on April 2, 1973 in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.145, W. 0.164, Th. 0.123, H. of letters, line 1, *ca.* 0.06, line 2, 0.036, interspace *ca.* 0.01.

Inv. no. I-73-3.

aet. imp. Rom.

[---] ! ΙΩΙ [-----]
 [---] \ / ΕΔΕΩΝΗ [---]
 [-----] \ . [-----]

Line 1: The letters are much larger than those below. The lower halves of vertical strokes are preserved before and after omega. Tau, gamma and upsilon are possible. The lower tip of another stroke is visible immediately before the vertical which precedes omega.

Line 2: The letter preceding epsilon could be rho or psi. If rho is read, it is preceded by the upper part of a vertical and the upper part of a diagonal slanting right, but if psi is read, then the diagonal stands alone. After nu, eta is read because there appears to be a trace of a diagonal stroke between the two verticals. After eta only the tops of two closely spaced verticals are preserved.

Line 3: The upper part of a diagonal sloping right is visible. Immediately following there is a vertical topped by a horizontal stroke extending to the right.

The spindly, sloping letters with gouged serifs resemble the distinctive lettering which appears at Corinth in the 3rd century after Christ. Compare Kent nos. 115 and 116, pl. 11.

⁷⁶ Meritt nos. 76, 80, 81; Kent no. 138; *IG* IV, 795. On Pulcher's career in general, see *Prosop. Imp. Rom.*, 2nd ed., II, C 1424; H. G. Pflaum, *Les carrières procuratoriennes équestres* I, Paris 1960, no. 81; F. Millar, *JRS* 55, 1965, p. 147.

⁷⁷ Apuleius, *Metam.* 10. 18.

12 (Pl. 51). Two joined fragments of white marble preserving the bottom edge, which, like the inscribed surface, is dressed with a claw chisel. All other sides and back are broken. Found on January 6, 1950, built into a late Roman wall between Temple G and the south end of the West Shops in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.14, W. 0.245, Th. 0.059, H. of letters *ca.* 0.036.

Inv. no. I 2445.

aet. imp. Rom.

ὠκεαν[έ---]

These letters probably represent the acclamation ὠκεανέ,⁷⁸ but the possibility can not be excluded that they were part of a name.⁷⁹

13 (Pl. 52). Fragment of gray-green marble plaque broken on all four sides. Front and back surfaces are smooth. Found on May 7, 1975, in Byzantine building fill in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.103, W. 0.081, Th. 0.022, H. of letters *ca.* 0.02-0.028, interspace *ca.* 0.013.

Inv. no. I-75-3.

aet. Christ.

[κοιμητήριον δ]ιαφέ[ρον τοῦ δέινος]
[εὐλα]β(εστάτου) φάλ[του---]

Line 2: A superlineate S symbol follows beta. At the right edge of the stone the lower left tip of a diagonal stroke is preserved at the level of the bottom of the line, and the upper left end of another diagonal is preserved at the level of the top of the line. Alpha, delta and chi are also possible. Immediately below psi there is 0.014 m. of uninscribed surface, but it is not certain that line 2 was in fact the last line of the text.

This inscription is part of a tombstone of the early Byzantine period. The genitive case is restored in line 1 because the genitive with διαφέρειν seems to have been the rule at Corinth.⁸⁰ For the epithet εἰλαβέστατος with φάλτης, see V. Beševliev, *Spätgriechische und spätlateinische Inschriften aus Bulgarien*, Berlin 1964, no. 243. For the abbreviation εὐλαβ(έστατος) with the S symbol, see H. Grégoire, *Recueil*

⁷⁸ As, for example, in B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt, *Oxyrhynchus Papyria* X, London 1914, no. 1305, lines 5-8 (late 3rd century after Christ); XII, London 1916, no. 1413, lines 3, 21 and 24 (A.D. 270-275). See J. and L. Robert, *RevEtGr* 71, 1958, no. 105, and E. Peterson, "Die Bedeutung der ὠκεανέ—Akklamation," *RhMus* 78, 1929, pp. 221-223.

⁷⁹ *s. v.* ὠκεαν- in W. Pape and G. Benseler, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen*, 3rd ed., Braunschweig 1884.

⁸⁰ See Kent nos. 522-685 *passim*.

des inscriptions grecques-chrétiennes d'Asie Mineure, Amsterdam 1968, fasc. 1, no. 93. In addition to this stone, **14-16** are also grave markers from the early Byzantine period.⁸¹ It should be noted that numerous tombs and graves of similar date have been discovered in the Forum Southwest.⁸²

14 (Pl. 52). Two joining fragments of grayish white marble broken on all sides. Part of original back preserved. Both fragments were found in late 12th century levels in the Forum Southwest, I 2520 on April 21, 1959, I 2521 on April 28, 1959.

H. 0.105, W. 0.092, Th. 0.022, H. of letters 0.03, interspace 0.036 between the guidelines which are under each line.

Inv. nos. I 2520 + I 2521.

aet. Christ.

[----- μ]ηνι [-----]
[--- ἡμέρα εἰ]κτη ἐπ[ινεμήσεως ---]

Line 2: There is 0.027 m. uninscribed surface below the line before the break at the edge of the stone.

For ἐπινεμήσεως instead of ἱνδικτιῶνος at Corinth, see Kent nos. 532, 540, 556, 564, 582 and 636.

15 (Pl. 52). Fragment of white marble preserving only the front and back surfaces. Broken on all sides. Front smooth-picked, back smooth as if from wear. Found in a marble pile in the Forum Southwest on an unknown date.

H. 0.055, W. 0.081, Th. 0.024, H. of letters *ca.* 0.017.

Inv. no. I 2525.

aet. Christ.

[--- μ]νημα [---]

For μνημα on tombstones at Corinth, see Kent nos. 558, 619 and 672.

16 (Pl. 52). Fragment of a white marble slab

broken on all sides and back. Smooth inscribed surface. Found on April 9, 1959, in fill of the Byzantine period in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.075, W. 0.08, Th. 0.025, H. of letters *ca.* 0.02, interspace *ca.* 0.006.

Inv. no. I 2516.

aet. Christ.

ἐν[θάδε]
ἀν[επαύσατο]
! [-----]

Line 3: Only the trace of the top of a diagonal stroke slanting to the right is preserved. Alpha, delta, lambda, upsilon and chi are possible.

17 (Pl. 52). Fragment of a fine-grained, white marble plaque broken on all four sides. The front and back surfaces are finely dressed. Found on May 28, 1975, in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.055, W. 0.05, Th. 0.015, H. of letters not preserved.

Inv. no. I-75-2.

aet. imp. Rom.

[---]RS[---]

Of the first letter only the curving lower end of a diagonal stroke is preserved. Following this there is a vertical serif which has a curving center groove.

18 (Pl. 52). Fragment of a white marble opisthographic slab with a micaceous vein. Broken on all four sides. The text on side B is inverted relative to that on side A. Found in Fall, 1971, in the Forum Southwest.

⁸¹ An additional tombstone from this area, I-72-3, will be published by Paul A. Clement in a volume of studies presented to Professor Truesdell Brown.

⁸² See C. K. Williams, II, *Hesperia* 43, 1974, pp. 9-11; 44, 1975, pp. 15-17.

H. 0.125, W. 0.123, Th. 0.039, H. of letters on side A *ca.* 0.08, on side B *ca.* 0.07.

Inv. no. I-72-1.

aet. imp. Rom.

Side A

[---]T[---]

Side B

[---]Cİ[---]

Side A: The letter is deeply carved, and the vertical stroke widens toward the bottom.

Side B: Of the second letter only the bottom half of a vertical stroke is preserved. D, L, M, N, P and R are also possible.

19 (Pl. 49). Fragment of fine-grained, white marble broken on all sides and back. Found on April 3, 1972, in late Roman fill in the north-east-southwest drain in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.111, W. 0.167, Th. 0.065, H. of letters *ca.* 0.13-0.14.

Inv. no. I-72-13.

aet. imp. Rom.

[---]QΛ[---]

The size of the letters perhaps indicates that this fragment was part of an architectural inscription, and the inscribed surface was dressed with a claw chisel in the same manner as were the pieces of the inscribed epistyle **3** discussed above. However, the close spacing of the letters and the narrower strokes on this piece show that it cannot have been part of that epistyle.

20 (Pl. 49). Fragment of white marble found on June 11, 1975, under a roadway in fill of the last half of the 4th century after Christ in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.148, W. 0.205, Th. 0.039, H. of letters 0.089, interspace 0.014.

Inv. no. I-75-6.

aet. imp. Rom.

[-----]I[-----]

[-----]PR[-----]

21 (Pl. 51). Fragment of grayish white marble broken above and at left. Back is roughly shaped, probably in a recutting. Found on May 2, 1960, in 13th century fill in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.142, W. 0.173, Th. 0.061, H. of letters 0.035, interspace 0.01.

Inv. no. I 2534.

aet. imp. Rom.

[-----]Λ[-----]

[---]Q R V M 

Line 1: The very tips of two strokes of one or possibly of two letters are preserved.

Line 2: There is a leaf at the end of the line.

22 (Pl. 51). Fragment of a white marble *tabula ansata* broken above and at right with smoothly finished front and back. Bottom and left side are roughly finished with punch marks, perhaps secondary. Found on May 29, 1974, built into a wall of the 10th to 12th centuries in the Forum Southwest.

H. 0.174, W. 0.174, Th. 0.057, H. of letters 0.023, interspace 0.011.

Inv. no. I-74-8.

aet. imp. Rom.

! [-----]

MAY [-----]

E [-----]

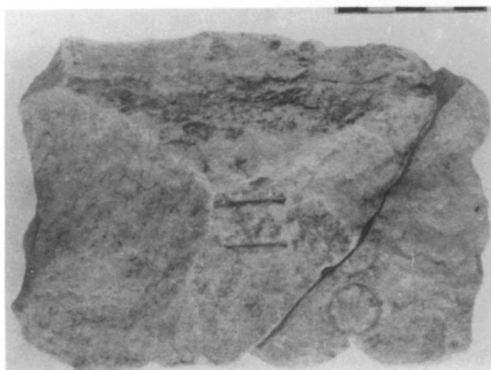
[-----]

Line 1: There is the very tip of a stroke above the right vertical of the mu in line 2.

Line 2: The upsilon has a horizontal cross bar below the intersection of the diagonal strokes.

Line 4: A long, curving stroke is partially preserved which could represent either the stem of a leaf or the left half of a severely flattened omega.

THOMAS R. MARTIN



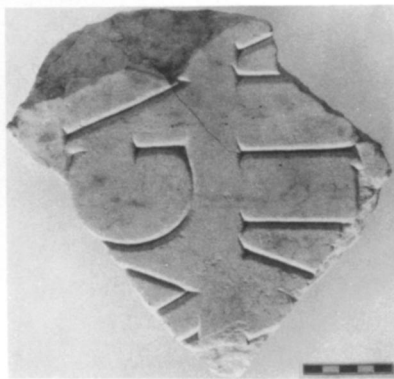
1



I 1518 (3)



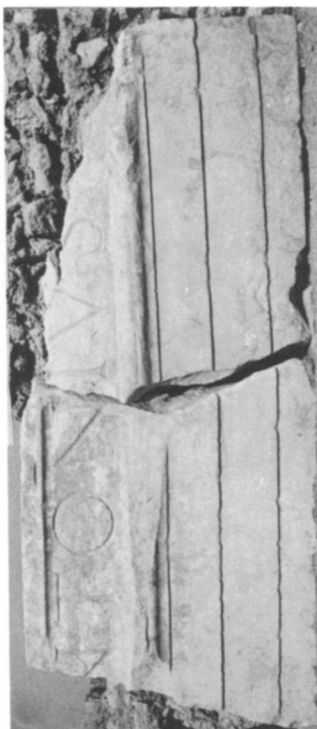
I 1515 (3)



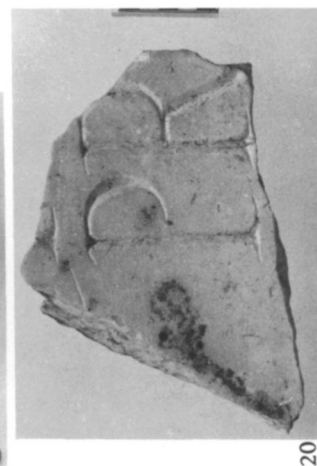
2



I 2531 (3)



I-74-2 (3)



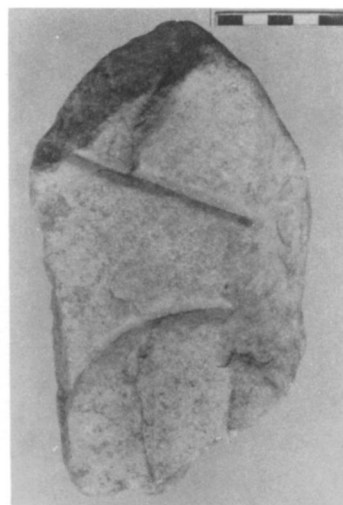
20



5



8



19



I 2032
+
I 1377 (3)



I-73-5 (3)



I-74-3
(3)



I 2001 (3)



3



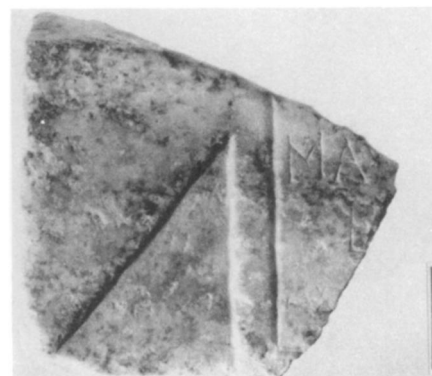
4 (side A)



4 (side B)



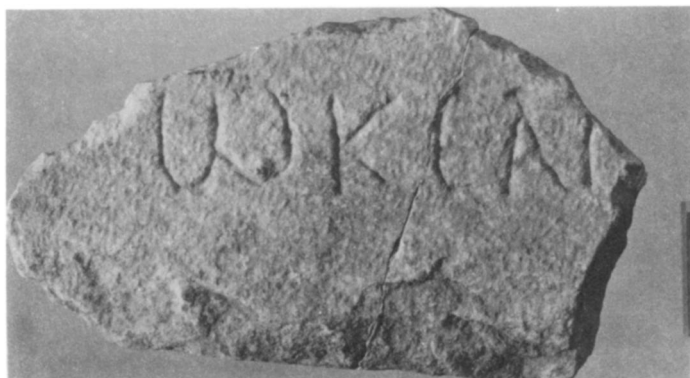
21



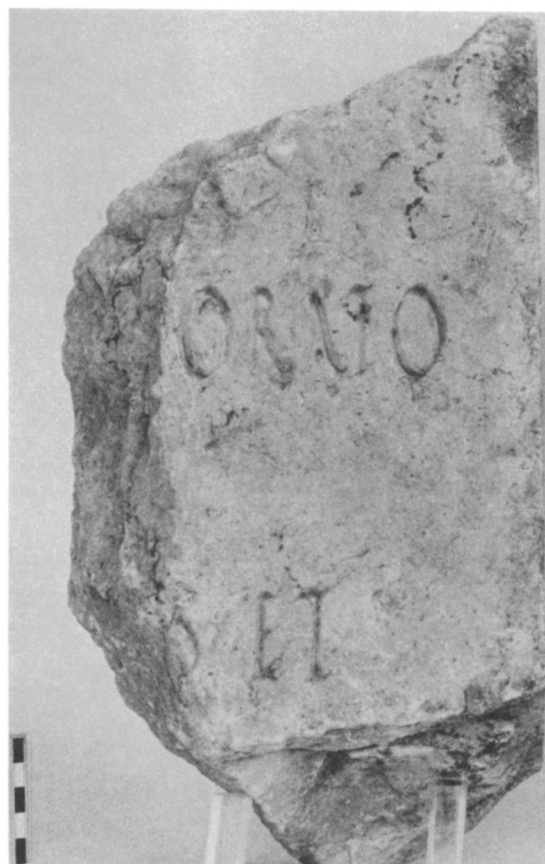
22



9



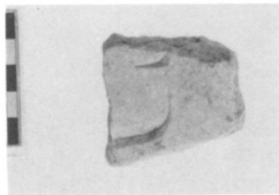
12



6



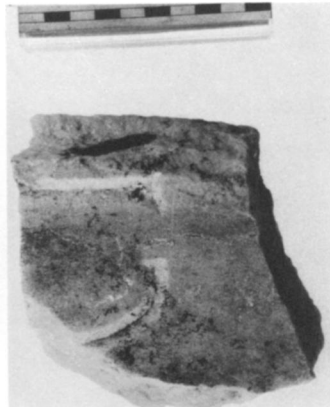
7



17



10



18 (side B) 11



10



18 (side A)



14



13



15



16