CORINTH

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Publication Committee.
PREFACE

The preparation of this volume was undertaken in 1926 and the manuscript was completed, except for some minor changes, before my departure from Greece in 1928. I have endeavored to give the text, with photographs or drawings, of the inscriptions found during the course of excavations at Corinth from 1896 to 1927. Many small fragments listed in the following pages were not discovered during actual excavations, but were brought to the museum by inhabitants of Old Corinth who chanced to find them in the neighboring fields. Such accessions were noted in the regular inventory as soon as possible and with such details about time and place of discovery as seemed reliable, but for many fragments of this kind there is naturally no satisfactory record. Where the place and date of finding are not known I have indicated the uncertainty in the text.

This volume includes, therefore, the Greek inscriptions of Corinth now preserved at Corinth, even though they were not all discovered in the American excavations. It does not, however, include inscriptions on terracotta nor the most recent discoveries made by T. L. Shear since 1925 in the area of the theatre. The inscriptions are all now in the epigraphical collection at Old Corinth, unless some other location is specified in the commentary.

I am indebted to many people for help in editing this collection. The work at the press has been taken over almost entirely by Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Broneer. Miss Dorothy Cox assisted in the preparation of many of the drawings of individual inscriptions. In preliminary studies I have had the help of A. B. West and Miss B. P. McCarty, who devoted considerable time to the organization of material at Corinth. I should not neglect to mention also that earlier studies by the late Professor K. K. Smith greatly facilitated my own compilation. Finally, I acknowledge specific obligation to A. B. West for the restorations proposed in No. 76, and to Campbell Bonner for the restorations proposed in No. 130.

Professor West informs me that the reference given on p. 74 should be to Latin 80 instead of to Latin 108.

Ann Arbor, Michigan  
February 14, 1931  
B. D. Meritt
ABBREVIATIONS

A. J. A. ........ American Journal of Archaeology.
'Αρχ. Αρχείον Αρχαίων.
B. S. A. ........ Annual of the British School at Athens.
C. I. L. .......... Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
Dessau, H ....... Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae, 3 vols. in 5, Berlin, 1892-1916.
I. G. ............. Inscriptiones Graecae.
Larfeld, W ...... Handbuch der griechischen Epigraphik, Leipzig, 1898-1907.
N. T. ............ Novum Testamentum.
Παύλ. .......... Pauly-Wissowa.
Pauly-Wissowa .. Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart, 1894-.
S. E. G. .......... Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum.
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1. Fragment of a stele of pale brown poros stone, found in 1898 during excavations on the terrace of the temple of Apollo, about 25 metres southeast of the southeast corner of the temple. Inv. No. 1.
Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
(only one upper corner of the original block is preserved).
Height of letters, $O=0.033$ m.; $M=0.063$ m.
I.G. IV, 1597; Dickerman, 'Archaic Inscriptions from Cleonae and Corinth', *A.J.A.* VII, 1903, pp. 154-156 (with photographic reproduction).

Face A Φοινυκ[ετο]ρες χοιροι

Face B [εταιρε[ι]] οθ[ες]

The letters of this inscription belong to the Corinthian alphabet, and the *boustrophedon* order of writing on both faces indicates a relatively early date, not so early however as that of the Deinias monument, *I.G.* IV, 358 (Dickerman). To the left of the final *iota* preserved in the first line of Face A the line of breakage of the stone follows for about one centimetre the edge of a bevelled cutting characteristic of the deeply incised letters of the inscription, which I interpret as part of the letter *K*. On Face B the first letter following the *E* in line 2 seems to have been *M*, for it exhibits
the same small inset stroke near the top of the first vertical bar which is characteristic of the Μ preserved on Face A.

The contents of the inscription remain obscure, though the readings on Face A support Fraenkel's conjecture that the inscription dealt with regulations concerning sacrificial ceremonies. Perhaps the first word is the name of a Corinthian month (cf. No. 2). Some of the letters show traces of red paint.

2. Three contiguous fragments of grayish marble, which together form the upper right-hand corner of a slab surmounted by a pedimental decoration. Found in 1902 behind the shops on the Lechaeum Road and in the filling beneath the north end of the Basilica. Inv. No. 259.
Height, 0.31 m.; width (across the inscribed field), 0.277 m.; the thickness (through the inscribed field) varies from 0.032 m. at the top to 0.051 m. at the bottom.
Height of letters, 0.007 m.-0.009 m.

[Ἡπὶ — — Ῥοῦλα, Φοινικαῖον (μηνός), Ἡπιιηδὴ Ν]υκάδας Ἀλεξάνδρος Αἰγινής
[ἐν παντὶ καρπῷ διατελεῖ εὖνοσ ἐν ὅν κοι]ναὶ τε ταῖ πόλει καὶ καθ’ ἱδιὰν τοῖς
παρε[πιδαμοῦσιν καὶ] χρεῖαν ἑξουσιν
[τὸν ἀμε]τέρον πολιτὰν, ἐδοξὲ ταῖς
[ἐκκλησίαι ἐπα]νέσαι Νυκάδαν Ἀλε-
[ξάνδρος Αἰγινὴ ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐνοῖς ὧν ἑξον
[διατελεῖ — — κτλ. — — — ]

No. 2

Line 1: The name of the eponymous magistrate, either secretary (cf. Nos. 7 and 8) or prytanis (Kern, Inschriften von Magnesia, 42 and 44; G.D.I. 1389, 3180, 3199ff.; cf. Anthol. Gr., VII, 619) may have been Θερσίας.

Φοινικαῖον is recognized as the name of a Corinthian month from the Corcyrean decree discovered at Magnesia (Inschriften von Magnesia, No. 44).


The forms of the letters indicate a date for the inscription near the first half of the second century B.C.

3. A slab of Acro-Corinthian limestone, broken on all sides except the right, found in a late level near the east end of the Northwest shops. Inv. No. 248. Height, 0.168 m.; width, 0.246 m.; thickness, 0.074 m. Height of letters, 0.008 m. - 0.015 m. Omicron and theta are small. Smith, *A.J.A.* XXIII, 1919, p. 340, No. 63; *R.E.G.*, 1921, p. 432.

The inscription seems to date from the first half of the second century B.C. The letters are not all of uniform size and are very unevenly cut. There are no real finials, but the wedge-shaped hastae produce a similar effect. The restoration is that suggested by Smith.


Lines 10-11: [φιλάνθρωπα καὶ τίμια, and means here favors or privileges. Cf. Larfeld, I, 521 ff.

The inscription has a peculiar interest as being the only proxeny decree known from Corinth, and in fact it is the only direct evidence for the existence of this consular institution in that city.
4. A bluish-gray marble slab, broken on all sides except the left, found in 1902 under the north end of the Basilica to the west of the Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 255.

Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.108 m.; thickness, 0.082 m. - 0.085 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.006 m.

Smith, *A.I.A.* XXIII, 1919, p. 343, No. 65; *R.E.G.* 1921, p. 432.

The only variation which my text shows from Smith's reading is really confirmatory of his interpretation, for the second *kappa* of *καλοκαγαθίας* in line 11 is partially preserved on the stone. The letters are shallow and carelessly cut, and a few have finials. Some traces of alignment rulings are visible, but only above the lines. The date of the inscription may be about the middle of the second century B.C.

Smith has restored the general sense of the decree, taking his departure from the significant words *ἐξαποστείλαι* (line 7), [δικαί]στάς (line 8), and [δίκα[ας] (line 10), and also from the fact that the inscription shows dialectical forms foreign to Corinth, viz., δῆμος (line 3). The stone probably records honors voted to the Corinthian state and to ambassadors sent out from Corinth for the settlement of some dispute by arbitration.
I repeat here the more elaborate restoration proposed by Smith by way of example, with some of his comments on the individual lines:

5 νέσαι μὲν τὸν δήμον τὸν τῶν Κορινθίων καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτὸν χρυσῶι στεφάνωι καὶ ἀναγροεύσαι ότι ὁ δήμος

Line 2: Π[ε]ὐσύ[λων]. A hypocoristic proper name which is found also in Rhodes (L.G. ΠΙ, 1, 788).

Line 3: δῆμος. Contrast παρεπιδαμοῦσιν (No. 2, line 5). This ἱερή form probably did not enter Corinthian inscriptions until after the Roman rebuilding of the city. Without exception the colonies use δῆμος, and this is the form employed in the Corinthian decree at Magnesia (Inschriften von Magnesia, 42, line 1).

5. Two fragments of bluish-gray limestone found at different times and in different localities, but not so far apart as to preclude any attempt to associate them. The larger fragment (a) [Inv. No. 401] was found in 1907 in an accumulation above the Agora, south of the Northwest Stoa. The smaller fragment (b) [Inv. No. 432] was picked up later in the same year near the Propylaea on the late Greek pavement of the Agora.

Fragment a is broken from the lower left-hand corner of the inscription and contains the beginnings of nine lines.

Height, 0.255 m.; width, 0.264 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Fragment b is a small piece from the last two lines of an inscription and contains ten letters.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.031 m.
The letters in each fragment are ca. 0.005 m.–0.007 m. high. The original thickness of neither fragment is preserved.


The two fragments have been associated because they have exactly the same quality of stone, and because the letters in both have the same size, shape, and peculiarities, viz., the main strokes are merely short, disconnected wedges; the middle
horizontal strokes in Α and Ε are missing; and it is almost impossible to tell apart Θ, Ø and Ω.

The restoration above is that proposed by Smith, and portions of his commentary may be appended here. For a complete discussion cf. Smith, *op. cit.*

Line 4: The *eta* in ἕως ἔνε is clear, giving an unusual ξωνή form. But the Doricisms of this inscription are not of the most marked variety. Cf. the form Πειρήναι in line 8.


Line 7: εἰς τὰν εἰσόδον τὰς ἀγορὰς. The restoration is rendered more plausible by the fact that fragment b was actually found by the Propylaea, which are in fact ἄπι Πειρήναι.

Line 8: The formula restored in this line is sufficiently common. Examples are cited by Smith.

6. Fragment of bluish marble, broken on all sides, found in 1925 in the area west of the Lechaeum Road and north of the Basilica. Inv. No. 764.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.087 m.; thickness, 0.072 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.007 m.

---

Enough of the stone is preserved to indicate that the inscription is from a decree, or perhaps from a diplomatic letter. There is little, however, on which to base a restoration, and I have made no attempt in that direction. The letters are small and well cut, and may belong to the late third or early second century B.C.

7. Fragment of a poros block, partly curved, which seems to have formed at one time part of an architrave of Corinthian order, discovered in 1900 built into a foundation wall just southwest of the Propylaea. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 6.

Height, 0.48 m.; width, 0.72 m.; thickness, 0.42 m.

Height of letters, 0.05 m.
No. 7

[---] ας γραμματευς (?) [---]

[Ἐπειδή] ὁ Πυφο [---]

The restorations are those proposed by Smith, who considers that the inscription may have been part of a decree.


Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.-0.055 m.

Height of letters, 0.015 m.


No. 8

[Ἐπί γραμματευς (?) (name) ---]

[Ἐπειδή] Θιῶδοτος [---]

The inscribed surface of the stone is surmounted by a small gable, which slopes
in such a way that the left margin of the inscription is determined as given above. The restoration is that proposed by Smith.

9. Fragment of a marble slab, preserving the original right edge and portions of the original back surface, found in 1905 in the precinct east of Glauce. Inv. No. 391. Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.054 m. Height of letters, 0.031 m. - 0.037 m. Smith, *A.J.A.* XXIII, 1919, p. 346, No. 66.

No. 9

That at least two more lines followed the word ἔδοξε is proved by the ruling of lines to guide the stone cutter in his alignment of the letters on the stone. Smith conjectures that we have here the fragment of an honorary decree.

10. Inscription on reverse side of a water basin of white marble, broken away at the bottom. Once in the possession of Θεοφάνης Ρέντης at New Corinth. Now in the museum at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 902. Height of the inscribed surface, 0.45 m.; width, 0.61 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m.


Φλάβιος Ὀδησσίου Μακάριος ὁ λαμπρότατος ἀνθ(ύπατος) λέγει·
φόβος καὶ ἄγνοια τῶν δικαιομένων
ἐξηρήσθω καὶ μήτε ὁ νομίζων βαρισθαί, δέει τοῦ δυναστοῦ—ὅπερ οἶδα συμβαίνον—
5 τῆς τῶν νόμων ἀποστερήσθω βοηθίας,
[μ]ήτε ὁ βουλόμενος κεχρήσθαι δι' ἄγνοιαν
[υπὸ] τῆς ἀπειρίας πιεζεῖσθω. ἀμφοτέρον
[δὲ ὅ]μειν ἐστὶν λύσις ἢ τε τοῦ δυναστοῦ
Schmidt and Fraenkel (*I.G. IV*, 364) agree in assigning the inscription to the fourth century A.D. I have followed the restoration of Dittenberger except at the beginning of lines 8 and 9 where the spacing of the letters has necessitated a slight change in the orthography and in the arrangement of the words within the line.
II

CATALOGUES AND BOUNDARY STONES

(Nos. 11–22)

11. Fragment of bluish marble, with left margin preserved, found built into a modern wall near the southern side of the Agora. Inv. No. 734.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.128 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.008 m.
The left edge of the stone is dressed with anathyrosis for the reception of another block. The rear surface is worn smooth, as though by water or long exposure to friction, and near the right hand side there is a deep hollow. The stone was probably re-used at some time as part of the coping of a well, with the original face downward. The letters are well cut, and indicate as a probable date for the inscription the latter half of the fourth century B.C. In line 12 the name XdaQoog A[---] was inscribed in a different hand, and with lighter strokes. The letters are of approximately the same date, however, as those of the rest of the inscription.

The meaning and purpose of the rubric headings remain obscure. In line 13 the digamma is worthy of attention.

12. Two fragments of white marble found in 1908. Although they have no point of contact they may be associated because of the similarity in size and character of the letters, and because of the identical quality of the stone. Inv. No. 460.

Fragment a (Inv. No. 460 b): Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.043 m.; thickness, 0.018 m. Height of letters varies from 0.007 m. to 0.013 m.

Fragment b (Inv. No. 460 a): Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.04 m.; thickness, 0.012 m. Height of letters, 0.008 m.

Fragment a is broken on all sides and seems to contain letters from the end of one column and from the beginning of another. Fragment b is broken away except at the left, where the margin is preserved.

Fragment a has been placed above fragment b because of the slightly larger
letters. It is also somewhat thicker than fragment \( b \) and its position higher in the inscription is determined by the fact that the stone diminishes gradually in thickness toward the bottom.

---

\[ \begin{align*}
\alpha & \quad \varepsilon \\
\varepsilon & \quad \Phi \\
\Lambda & \\
\end{align*} \]

No. 12a

\[ \begin{align*}
\iota & \quad \rho \\
\epsilon & \\
\Sigma & \\
\Pi & \\
\Lambda & \\
\beta & \\
\Lambda & \\
\end{align*} \]

No. 12b
13. Corner fragment of a white marble plaque with a raised border 0.04 m. in width, found in 1899 east of the temple of Apollo. Inv. No. 3. Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.255 m.; thickness, 0.04 m. Height of letters, 0.015 m.


The inscription, which is cut on the sunken field in the centre, records the names of states belonging apparently to a confederacy, though for what purpose they were associated we do not know. Fraenkel suggests (*I.G. IV, 1605*) that the enigmatic letters *ετ* may perhaps represent the word *ετ(ελεον)*, and that the numerals which follow may represent contributions of money. For a similar list of states cf. also *I.G. IV, 619*.

14. A headless marble herm with inscriptions on three sides, found in 1917 in the field of Constantine Roumeliotis near the «Gymnasium». Now in the Museum at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 751. Height, 1.34 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.26 m. The height of the letters varies somewhat. In the first line of Face *a* the height is 0.022 m., and in the other lines *ca.* 0.013 m. On Face *b* the average height of the letters is 0.013 m. On face *c* the average height of the letters is 0.01 m.

There may still be seen on the top of the block the cuttings by which the head of the herm was attached, and in the centre of Face *a* is a square hole into
which the phallic emblem, carved separately, was inserted. The inscription on Face \(a\) has been almost obliterated. Only Face \(b\) and Face \(c\) are moderately well preserved.
Face a

"Ετοὺς ΔΓ ἀπὸ τῆς
ἐν Ἀχτίω(ι) Καῖσαρος γένης
Μάρκω(ι) Σεροῦ[ι]λίω(ι) [καὶ] Λευκίω(ι)
Δι[λ]ω(ι) Δα[μ]α(ι) [Τ]α[τ]ο[ι]ς
Καίσαρ[ει]ν———ούνδ[ου]
Σθέν[———]ν———ντππου
’Ε[λληνοδ[ι]κω[ν] δ[ε]

10

15

20

25

vacat 0.20 m.

’Εν[εί]χ[η]ςαι

30 ——— ης

παῖδες ο———

ἀγώνος ο—

*Ἀνδρας [στάδιον]

[Πο]σείδιπτος———Σάμιος

Παῖδας στάδιο[ν] 35

*Αγενε[ίους σ]τάδιον

[’Αγενείους διάυλον]

Παίδας δίαυλον

[’Αριστομαχ[ος]

*Ἀνδρας δίαυλον

Διογένης

Παίδας [πένταθλον]

[Κρ]ατείνος

’Αγενε[ίους πένταθλον]

[’Α]γνίσχος ’Ασ

*Ἀνδρας [πένταθλον]

- τελευς

Παίδας [πάληιν]

χιππος—

Πον

’Αγενε[ίους πάληιν]

[Φ]ιλόξενος

Δ

*Ἀνδρας [πάληιν]

— αρφος—

Παίδας [παγ][μήν]

Διόδωρος Πτ[ο]λεμαίου ’Αλεξ[αν]δρεύς

*Αγενείους [παγ][μήν]

*Ασκληπιάδης ’Ασ[κληπιάδου]’Αλεξαν[δρεύς]

*Ἀνδρας παγ[μήν]

Σαδάλας Τυράννου ’Αλεξανδρεύς 65

to π[α]νταται τον παίδον ιερόν

to πανκράτιον τον ἀγενείον ιερόν

*Ἀνδρας [παν][κράτιον]

— γένης—

ὄπλείτην 70
Lines 1-2: The date of the inscription is given as 33 years after the victory of Augustus at Actium, i.e., in the year 3 A.D.

Lines 3-4: The consuls for the year 3 A.D. are also given, Marcus Servilius and Lucius Aelius Lamia.

Line 5: Following the date by consular officers is the name of the agonothete. Unfortunately the stone is so mutilated here that the name cannot be restored, but the name of the games can still be deciphered. The inscription records a list of victors in the Isthmia Caesarea.

Line 8: After the name of the agonothete followed the names of the hellenodikae, introduced by the phrase Ἐλληνοδικαί δ' Cf. No. 15, line 3.

Lines 33 ff.: The contests here described were arranged in three groups, for boys, youths, and men, and this sequence recurs throughout as far as line 69. For the names of the contests cf. notes on No. 16.

Line 45: A Samian boy Διογένης Διογένους is recorded as having won the στάδιον and the δίαπλον at the Isthmia in an inscription which has been dated approximately in the first century B.C. Cf. S.E.G. Vol. I. No. 380 d.

Lines 66-67: The contests of the boys and youths in the pancratium were draw-matches and the prize of victory was given to the god. For the formulae cf. Gardiner, Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals, p. 206. The existence of these matches at the Isthmian games is also attested in Inschriften von Magnesia, Nos. 180-181.

Line 76: The Vibulii were a prominent Corinthian family. Cf. Latin, No. 95; also C.I.L. III, 543, 544.
Line 77: The inscription on Face b was never completely cut.
Line 85: Cf. No. 19, line 11.
Cf. also the commentary on No. 16.

15. Triangular pedestal of white marble, inscribed on all three sides, found in the neighborhood of the «Gymnasium». Now in the Museum at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 750.
Height, 1.10 m.; width of each face, 0.46 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.023 m.

No. 15 Face a

No. 15 Face b
The stone is broken away at the top, though it is probable that not many lines of the inscription have been lost. The greatest damage has been done by the wearing away of the surface of the marble. Only Face $b$ is well preserved. Face $c$ is almost wholly destroyed. The character of the letters and the contents of the inscription, especially the names, indicate a date during the latter part of the second century A.D. The inscrip-

Face $a$

Παχαμανός
'Ελληνοδικόν δὲ
[Γ. 'Ι]ούλιον Πολιάγινον υ(ίου)
[—— Κ]λαῦθιον Μαξίμου
[—— 'Αν]τωνίου Κυνήτου
—— χαλήνου 'Αναξίλου
—— — — ου 'Ιουλιανοῦ
—— — — Γεμίνου
—— — — Θρασέα
—— — — σίου Κορινθίου
[—— Πομπηίου Κλαμβιαγ[ο]]
[—— 'Ιου]ντίου — — — — —
vacat
[οἱ νεκρῆσα]γιτες
—— — — Ν.····· ΙΚΟΝ
[toύς ἀγ]φένας [τῶν 'Ι]οθμίων
Σο[λ]πιστάς
—— — — [Δ]ογένης Ἱερῶ — —
Κ[ω]σαρεύς
κύρικας
—— — — αω[ς] Χαρυλῆς Λαυδικ[εύς]
vac[et] 0.28 m.

Face $b$

[Κ]ορίνθιος
κυθαρω(ι)δόυς
Π. Αύλιος Ἀλυπιανὸς
Περίνθιος
vacat

Ιππικόν
πολεμιστήριον
Γ. Κλόδιος Φίλων Κορίνθ[ος]
Line 2: This line contains the cognomen of the agonothete Πασκιανός, derived from the family name Πάσκια. The fact that this name is in the genitive case, as are also the names of the hellenodikae below, indicates that it belongs to a formula of dating. Cf. also No. 14, lines 5-8, and note on line 8.

Line 3: The hellenodikae were ten in number, as they were also at Olympia at this time. (Cf. Paus. V, 9, 4 ff. and the Scholiast on Pindar, Olymp. III, 22.) I.G. IV, 587 records also a list of ten hellenodikae in the Nemean games at approximately this same date.

Line 14: The preamble of the inscription, giving the names of officials, etc., was separated from the list of victors by a blank space of one line.

Line 18: The contests were divided into three groups, and those listed first are the trumpeters, heralds, musicians, etc. These were followed by the victors in the
horse and chariot races (lines 29 ff.). And finally came the individual athletic contests *par excellence* (lines 51 ff.). For the order of record cf. also Nos. 14 and 16. Lines 32-33: The ἀποστάτων was given in honor of Lucius Caesar, the son of Augustus, whose memory was being kept alive a century and a half after his death. Lines 37 and 41: Ἀντιοκήτης appears as the ἔθνων of Ἀντιοχούπολις or Ἀντιοχάδ, the well known town in Upper Egypt.

Line 45: Gn. Cornelius Pulcher the Younger I identify as the son of Gn. Cornelius Pulcher known to us from other inscriptions of Corinth and of Troezen (*I.G. IV*, 795; cf. also below Nos. 80-83). The father's political activity fell during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian.

Line 55: The men's contest in the pentathlon at the Isthmia is also mentioned in Paton and Hicks, *Inscriptions of Cos*, No. 105.


Cf. also the commentary on No. 16.

16. Two mutilated blocks of white marble which originally formed part of a monument in the shape of a triangular prism surmounted by a pyramidal cap. The larger fragment (Inv. No. 49) was found in a Byzantine level northwest of Peirene in 1898. The smaller fragment (Inv. No. 549) was discovered in 1914 built into a late wall in the northeast corner of the Peribolos of Apollo.

Inv. No. 49: height, 0.52 m.; width, 0.295 m.; thickness, 0.163 m.
Height of letters in line 1, 0.03 m.; in other lines, 0.017 m.

Inv. No. 549: height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness, 0.115 m.
Height of letters, 0.017 m.

Inv. No. 49 has been published by Smith, *A.J.A. XXIII*, 1919, pp. 348-351, No. 67; cf. also *R.E.G.*, 1921, p. 432.
Face a

ἈΓΑΘΗ ΤΥΧΗ

Ἐπὶ ὑπάτων Ἀντωνίου

κράτορος [Κ]αίσαρος (Μ. Αὐρηλίου)

5 (Κομμόδου Ἀντωνίου)

(νελ)η(η) Σ(εβαστ)

[καὶ Ἡ. Ἀντισ(τίου) Βοῦφ-

[ὁ], Ἀγανο[θέου]

[δὲ Τ]ρ. Κλαυ[ῆ διο]...

10 [. . .] οἱ νεκρ[ησαν]-

[τεσ ἐπὶ] Ἑλ[ηνοθα]-

[κῶν–

Face b

...ὑμφοφο[ς]

...vacat

lacuna

(κατὰ τὴν τέχνην)

15 – – – – – – – – – – – – –

– – – – – – – – – – – –

– – – – – – – – – – – – –

lacuna

Face c

... vacat

lacuna

... vacat

... vacat

... vacat

lacuna
The two fragments may be associated because of the proximity of the places of discovery and the identity of size and character of the writing. The three faces of the larger fragment are in part preserved, though only Face a and Face b are shown in the photograph above. Portions of only two faces of the smaller fragment are preserved, but the angle which they form with each other shows that they must be identified as parts of b and c of the original inscription. Face c alone is shown in the photograph.

The readings of Face a are given as by Smith, with some variations, under the assumption that the date of the inscription was 181 A.D. when the consular colleague of Commodus was L. Antistius Burrus Adventus. Cf. Smith, l.c., for the confusion between L. Antistius Burrus and G. Antistius Burrus. The letters given in parenthesis in lines 4-6 were erased from the stone. Traces remain only of the rho (doubtful) of Αὐθηναῖος in line 4, of the ομικον (quite clear) of Ἀντωνέινος in line 6, and of the initial sigma (quite clear) of Σεβαστοῦ in line 6. The stone was fractured apparently before the record which it contained ceased to be of value, and the letters given in italics in lines 1-3 were replaced in paint on the broken surface of the stone. Traces of the same paint are clear in the letters of the inscription proper.

Lines 5-6: The official order of words in the name of Commodus must be preserved here, Commodus preceding Antoninus, for the ομικον in the second letter space before the sigma in line 6 does not allow that letter to be interpreted as the second sigma of Σεβαστοῦ, as proposed by Smith. The word Σεβαστοῦ itself must have been abbreviated.

Line 9: There are two spaces for letters before Τιβ. I restore δε.

Line 11: Instead of interpreting this line as referring to the Ἑλλότα at Corinth (as by Smith) I prefer to read the letters Ελ as part of the word Ἑλληνοδικῶν.

Line 33: For the restoration cf. No. 15, line 29.

Lines 34-38: For the restorations cf. No. 15, lines 30-38.

With the restorations as given above it may be noticed that the introductory formulae follow in the same order as in Nos. 14 and 15: (1) Date by consuls, (2) Date by Agonothete, (3) Date by Hellenodikae.

This inscription and the two preceding increase considerably our rather meagre knowledge of the Isthmian games. Cf. Gardiner, Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals, pp. 220-221; and especially Pauly-Wissowa, s. v. Isthmia. We find here also additional epigraphical confirmation of data collected from literary sources. The recurrence in Nos. 14 and 15 of the words παιδας, ἀγενείους, ἄνδρας shows that there were separate competitions for boys, youths, and men. Boys and youths, as well as men, contended in the pancratium (No. 14, lines 66-67), and yet the fact that the contests of boys and
youths in this event were both declared a draw indicates that the event was not carried to the extremes possible between men contestants. Furthermore, the large number of cities represented in these lists indicates the cosmopolitan character of the festival, at least in the first and second centuries A.D. In 3 A.D. all three of the boxing contests (boys, youths, and men) were won by Alexandrians, a fact which indicates that even the younger groups were rather well represented from various points in the Roman world. It is but natural, perhaps, that Corinthians predominate in the victor lists, especially in the more expensive competitions with horses.

In No. 14 a complete panel of the musical and literary contests at the Isthmia is given, in which we find the following events:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Σαλπιστάς</td>
<td>Trumpeters</td>
<td>(cf. also Olympia, Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabung, Vol V. (Inschriften), No. 232. First century A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κήρυκας</td>
<td>Heralds</td>
<td>(cf. also Olympia, Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabung, Vol V (Inschriften), No. 237. Second century A.D.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ποιητάς</td>
<td>Poets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἐνκωμιογράφοις</td>
<td>Encomiographers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Αὔλητας</td>
<td>Flute-Players</td>
<td>(Paton and Hicks, Inscriptions of Cos, No. 58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κιθαριστάς</td>
<td>Lyre-Players</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κιθαρωφδοῦς</td>
<td>Bards who sang to the accompaniment of the lyre.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That this list is complete is evident from the fact that the one event (κιθαρωφδοῦς) which was not contested is so indicated. The list is paralleled by a similar list in No. 15, of which only the beginning and end are preserved:

Lines 18-22

Σαλπιστάς
Κήρυκας

Lines 25-27

Κιθαρωφδοῦς

One may note that the order in which these events were listed had not changed in almost two hundred years.

The records of victors in the contests with horses were listed under the general caption Ἰππικῶν and in the following order (No. 15):

πολεμιστήριον
ἀποβατικόν

(which apparently had been dropped by the time of Commodus [cf. No. 16]. I assume that this is the same as the entry ἀποβάτην in No. 14.)

συνωρίδι πολική
κέλητι πολική
συνωρίδι τελείᾳ
tεθρίπτωρ πολική
κέλητι τελείῳ
tεθρίπτωρ τελείῳ
ἐπιβατήριον

(cf. also No. 16)
Finally, we have the list of athletic contests proper, though the damaged condition of the stone makes the reconstruction of a complete panel difficult. The number of the events in 3 A.D., however, may be determined from the space available on the stone in No. 14. After the word 'Εν[εικ]η[πον], which was cut in larger letters than the rest of the list, there was apparently some sort of introductory formula (lines 29-32). Then follows the record of victories in the stadium race, in which the name of the winner in the men’s competition (Posidippus of Samos) was given first, in violation of the usual order (παιδας, ἀγενείους, ἀνδρας). The victors in the event following were also given out of the usual order, for we must restore in lines 39, 41, and 44 the headings [’Αγενείους], παιδας, Ἀνδρας. From this point, however, to the end of the list the names of victors were regularly recorded under the recurring designations παιδας, ἀγενείους, ἀνδρας, in the proper order. From No. 14 we cannot identify the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th events. The fifth event was the boxing contest (for this event at the Isthmia cf. Pauly-Wissowa, l.c., and Inschriften von Magnesia, No. 153); the sixth event was the pancratium; and the seventh and last event was the hoplite race in full armour in which only men participated. From No. 15 we may determine that the third event was the pentathlon (cf. lines 53 and 55). I assume that the pancratium, which was not seriously contested in 3 A.D. (No. 14), was open only to men in the middle of the second century and line 73 of No. 15 has been restored accordingly. The number of lines missing above the preserved portion of Face c in No. 15 may be estimated as approximately 10. This number also allows the restoration of a complete panel of musical contests, the record of which extended from the bottom of Face c to the top of Face b. And it allows room also for the formulae of dating at the top of Face a such as we find in No. 14.

In one of the inscriptions of Cos, published by Paton and Hicks, No. 105, there is an indication that the διωνος should occupy the second place, coming between the stadium and the pentathlon. Cf. S.E.G. I, 380 d. We also know of the existence of the wrestling match at the Isthmia (Olympia, Die Ergebnisse der Ausgrabung, Vol. V (Inschriften), No. 161 [Fourth century B.C.]), and I propose that this should be restored as the fourth event in the official order of the Isthmian records, which is, in fact, the only place left available for it.

On the basis of the foregoing observations we may draw up the following tentative list of athletic events at the Isthmian games under the Empire:

(1) Στάδιον, (2) [Δίαυλον], (3) Πένταθλον, (4) [Πάλην], (5) Πυγμήν, (6) Παν-κράτιον, (7) Ὀπλεύτην.

Of these the last was open to men only. It will be noticed also that the order of events in this list corresponds to the traditional order of precedence in which the games were introduced at Olympia (cf. Gardiner, Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals, p. 51), except that the δολιχός is lacking.

17. Four fragments of white marble which belong to the same inscription.
Fragment a (Inv. No. 167) was found in 1900 near one of the Doric columns which are still in situ on a stylobate near the southeast foot of the terrace of the temple of Apollo. Height, 0.38 m.; width of left face, 0.07 m.; width of right face, 0.045 m.

Fragment b (Inv. No. 192) was found in 1902 at a high level above the eastern part of the Northwest Stoa. Height, 0.153 m.; width, 0.033 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

Fragment c (Inv. No. 198) was found with fragment b. Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.062 m.

Fragment d (Inv. No. 829) was found in 1927 among the miscellaneous fragments of the epigraphical collection at Old Corinth. The place and time of discovery are not recorded, but the character of the writing and the nature of the stone leave no doubt that it belongs to this inscription. Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.


Face a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>άλευρος</th>
<th>ονόματος</th>
<th>άλευρος</th>
<th>γας</th>
<th>α</th>
<th>οί νεκροί οινωπεῖς</th>
<th>ησίος</th>
<th>ειος</th>
<th>lacuna</th>
<th>ον</th>
<th>άς</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The letters on Face a are 0.02 m. in height; those on Face b are 0.015 m. in height. The letters on Face a show the ends of names (except perhaps line 8) and are cut within carefully ruled lines. The letters on Face b also show the beginnings of names. Lines 3 and 4 of Face b have been erased with the chisel, but Powell reads, even in the erasure, the name Ψψ[κλῆς] in line 3.

The two inscribed surfaces meet at an angle which indicates that there may have been another inscribed surface which is now entirely broken away. In other words the monument is in all probability to be reconstructed as a triangular block, with inscriptions on the three faces. The angular edges were bevelled back (like the edge between Face a and Face b) and this narrow surface was left uninscribed.

A similarly shaped monument may be seen in Nos. 15 and 16, and it is significant that these stelae both record the names of victors in games. I suggest that the present inscription belongs in the same category. The ends of names which appear in Face a, lines 1-6, belong to the list of the hellenodikae, while the rest of the names in Faces a and b record the victors in the games. The names of the contests in which they won occupied the intervening lines. The fact that these designations are short and do not occupy the full width of the stone accounts for the fact that many of the alternate lines appear to be uninscribed.

18. Two contiguous fragments of white marble, broken from the left-hand edge of a plaque. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. Nos. 813 and 832. Height, 0.33 m.; width, 0.165 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m.
The men listed here all bear distinguished Roman names, but it is impossible to identify them. The inscription may record the hellenodikae for one of the athletic festivals at Corinth, perhaps in the first century A.D. The names indicate a date for the inscription sometime during the early empire.

Line 7: Perhaps the restoration should be Ποι[τιων]. The family of the Puticii were prominent in Corinth during the first century A.D. Cf. Latin, No. 106; also C.I.L. III, 542.

19. A thick marble block found in 1904 one metre below the modern level south of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 379.

Height, 0.59 m.; width, ca. 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.165 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.01 m. (φ=0.02 m.)

Smith, A.J.A.XXIII, 1919, p. 351, No. 68.

οἱ νεκροίς τὰς Καϊσάρει[α] εἰς
Καίσαρα θεοῦ υἱὸν Σεβαστὸν
Λογισθὸν Ἑννυμώι
Γαῖος Ιούλιος Ἐρων Κορίνθιος, ὁ καὶ Ἀργείος (?)
εἰς Τιβέριον Καίσαρα θεοῦ Σεβαστοῦ υἱὸν 5
Σεβαστὸν
Λογισθὸν Ἑννυμώι
Γαῖος Ιούλιος Ἐρων Κορίνθιος, ὁ καὶ Ἀργείος (?)
eἰς θεάν Ἰσούλιαν Σεβαστὴν
Πούματι
Γαῖος Κάσσιος Φλάκκος Συρακόσιος 10

The block has been re-cut at the right for use as a Byzantine capital, and at a still later period it was apparently used as a door-step with the inscribed face turned upward. The result is that all but the first eleven lines of the inscription have been obliterated.

Line 1: For the Caesarea cf. Daremberg and Saglio, s.v. Mention of the Caesarea at Corinth is made in several inscriptions: I.G. IV, 795 and 1600
(No. 80 in this publication); I.G. VII, 1856; No. 81 below; Dean, 'Latin Inscriptions from Corinth,' A.J.A. XXII, 1918, p. 195.

Line 2: Competitions were often held eulogizing the imperial personages in whose honor the games were instituted. Cf. Daremberg and Saglio, s.vv. Ludi and Laudatio.

Line 11: Cf. No. 14, line 85. The appearance of this name here, as well as in No. 14, which is dated in the year 3 A.D., indicates that this inscription must be dated in the first century A.D., perhaps soon after the deification of Livia under Claudius. Cf. line 9.

20. Fragment of white marble broken on all sides found in 1925 in the Greek stoa on the southern side of Temple Hill. Inv. No. 771.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.01 m.

The letters preserved seem to belong to the ends of names, and the relatively large uninscribed space between the names suggests that the inscription may be from a list of victors in the games. The relatively shorter names recording the particular contests have been, of course, entirely broken away.

21. A slab of greenish white marble, six pieces of which are preserved, found in 1926 at the eastern end of the temple of Apollo. Inv. No. 839.
Height, 0.69 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

The inscription is on the edge of the slab and contains the initial letters of 26 lines of text. It proves that the slab in its present form was sliced off from a larger block, but no traces of the rest of the inscription have so far come to light. Cf. A.J.A. XXXI, 1927, p. 71.
The character of the letters indicates that the inscription should be dated in the fourth century B.C. The slab which is still preserved was used in the Roman pavement of the precinct in front of the temple of Apollo.

22. A poros stele found in situ beside the ancient Greek road near the Sacred Spring. The stele has since been transferred to the museum. Inv. No. 226. Height, 0.715 m.; width, 0.48 m.; thickness, 0.174 m. (average).
The letters vary in height from 0.034 m. to 0.06 m.

The stele narrows toward the top, its width at the original ground level being 0.44 m., and at the present top 0.39 m. At the bottom of the left side there is an irregular cutting in the stone like a pry-hole. The shapes of the letters agree with the topographical data in assigning the inscription to the early part of the fifth century B.C. The characteristic Corinthian letters of the sixth century: $M = \varsigma$, $\epsilon = \iota$, $\nu = \upsilon$ have been displaced by $\epsilon = \varsigma$, $\iota = \iota$, and $\upsilon = \upsilon$; but $b = \epsilon$, $\eta$; $\mu = \beta$, and $\nu = \mu$.

The restoration of the inscription is that proposed by Smith, with whom I also agree in the interpretation of the numerical signs in the last line as 8 obols.

The inscription was placed at that point on the road which gave access to a secret underground passage leading to a point beneath the altar in the apse of a small Greek temple near at hand. The use of this passage in oracular deception will be described in full by Mr. B. H. Hill in his discussion of the temple itself in the first volume of these publications. It is sufficient to note here that the public was forbidden, under penalty of a fine, to approach too close to the entrance of the secret passage.
III

PUBLIC MONUMENTS AND DEDICATIONS

(Nos. 23–125)


Height, 0.31 m.; width, 0.91 m.; thickness, 0.905 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.


The inscription has been well interpreted by Smith, and his conclusion that we have here part of a pedestal for a statue erected in honor of Timoleon seems to me in all respects essentially well founded. The epigraphical indications point to the middle of the fourth century B.C. (or soon after) and agree well with the known date of the exploits of Timoleon. The words [*ἀπὸ τῶν*] πολεμίων in line 2, κτιστήρα in line
3, and [ἐλευθερίας in line 5 also point to some event of importance in the military history of Corinth — but Smith’s argument deserves study in detail.

Line 1: We may restore either [Σωκλῶτα] or [στρατῶτα]. In the latter case Κο- is probably to be restored as Κο[νινθίων].

Line 3: κτισθήσα represents a Doric nominative form κτισθή as the equivalent of the Attic κτίστη. For a study of such forms cf. Fraenkel, Geschicht d. griechischen Nomina Agentis auf -τιο, -τωρ, -της.

Subsequent to its use as a pedestal this block was given the usual anathyrosis on either end and built with others into a series. On the top of the stone can be seen two cuttings for clamps and others for the pry and dowel. These cuttings date from the period of re-use. The Roman numeral VIII appears also on the reverse of the block, cut upside down. The excavations have revealed nearby two other blocks of the same limestone, similarly numbered VIII and X respectively, but without inscriptions. Perhaps these numbers, and the re-use of the blocks, date from the period of the Roman rebuilding of Corinth in 44 B.C.

24. Two contiguous fragments of white marble, broken from the upper right-hand corner of a block, found in 1925 in the Greek stoa on the southern side of Temple Hill. Inv. Nos. 780 and 781.

Height, 0.325 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

Height of letters in line 1, 0.04 m.; in line 2, 0.038 m.; in line 3, 0.037 m.

ο δή-
[μος-
[τῶν Κορον]θίων
[γ or θ]ον
[ἀρετής ἔνεκα καὶ ἀνδραγαθίας

No. 24

The inscription is evidently from the base of an honorary dedication.

25. A fragment of bluish marble, broken on all sides except the bottom. Inv. No. 85.

Height, 0.235 m.; width (at bottom), 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.26 m.
The inscribed band is 0.08 m. in height and the letters vary from 0.02 m. to 0.035 m. in height.

![Image of inscription](image)

No. 25

Koivos ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων (?)

The restoration given above was suggested tentatively by Powell. The fragment formed part of a column or round base.

26. A poros block, broken at the left and bottom, found before 1900, but the exact date and place of finding are not recorded. Inv. No. 301.
Height, 0.41 m.; width, 0.227 m.; thickness, 0.27 m.
Height of letters, 0.039 m.

![Image of block](image)

No. 26

The letters are of the first half of the sixth century B.C. On the upper part of the front face is preserved the finest type of early Corinthian stucco. The monumental character of the letters indicates that the inscription relates to a dedication.

27. The upper part of a pedestal in the shape of a small Doric column of soft poros stone, once coated with fine stucco such as is found at Corinth only on monuments of the sixth and earlier centuries B.C. Found in 1902 between the scarped
rock on Temple Hill and the shops on the western side of Lechaeum Road, in a stratum of earth characteristically Byzantine. Hence its original location is largely a matter of conjecture. Perhaps it should be assigned to the precinct of Apollo, whose temple stood close by on the west. Inv. No. 176.

Height, 0.345 m.; diameter, 0.33 m. There are sixteen channels, of which each measures 0.065 m. in width.


\[\text{Αφαμω} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{Αφαμων}\]

No. 27

A moulding 0.07 m. wide once encircled the top of the column, but it is now so mutilated that it is impossible to tell whether it had the form of a Doric echinus. In the centre of the top is a round hole 0.05 m. in diameter and 0.075 m. deep, apparently for the dowel by which the statue or other dedication was fastened to the pedestal.

The inscription is cut in one of the channels. The letters, written retrograde, read from top downwards in the usual archaic fashion. The height of the letters is 0.035 m., excepting Ω, which is 0.017 m. high. The material, the stucco, the direction and shape of the letters are all characteristic of the sixth century B.C.

28. An oblong block of poros stone found in 1902 in the late top course of the terrace wall between the shops along the Lechaeum Road and the Propylaea. Inv. No. 22.

\[\zeta \nu \lambda \alpha \nu \\text{ο\v} \]

No. 28
Height, 0.223 m.; width, 0.705 m.; thickness, 0.96 m. The stone has been broken or cut down on all faces except the front.
Height of letters, 0.07 m.
Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 361, No. 74.

The block on which the inscription was cut evidently formed part of some important archaic Corinthian monument, and the character of the letters indicates that the date of its erection was near the end of the sixth or the beginning of the fifth century B.C. (Smith).

29. A block of white marble found in 1899 at the eastern side of the fountain of Peirene. Inv. No. 145.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.92 m.; thickness, 0.44 m.
Height of letters, 0.05 m.

No. 29

The inscribed face describes a gentle curve, and this, together with the two square holes in the upper surface, tends toward the conclusion that the stone formed part of a base erected, as the inscription shows, by a native of Cyzicus. The forms of the letters place the inscription in the first half of the fifth century B.C. (Powell).

30. Block of white marble found in 1925 during the removal of the Byzantine ramp which led from Lechaeum Road to the Propylaea. Now in the excavations on the western side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 790.
Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.63 m.; thickness, 1.19 m.
Height of letters, 0.023 m.
The stone on which the inscription is cut has a contact surface at the right for the reception of another block. If we assume that the original pedestal was composed of three blocks of approximately the size of the one preserved, the inscription may be restored with an uninscribed surface at the right-hand side of block 3, symmetrical with the uninscribed surface at the left-hand side of block 1. The approximate length of line can be determined from the fact that the inscription is metrical, consisting, in all probability, of two elegiac couplets. The forms of the letters indicate a date for the monument in the fourth century B.C.

31. Block of white marble found in 1925 during the removal of the Byzantine ramp which led from Lechaenum Road to the Propylaea. Now in the excavations on the western side of the Lechaenum Road. Inv. No. 791.
Height, 0.22 m.; width, 1.10 m.; thickness, 0.64 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.015 m. to 0.022 m.

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The stone was re-used in Roman times and what was once the upper surface now contains a Latin inscription in honor of Hirrus (Latin, No. 1). The letters of the Greek inscription are beautifully cut, and indicate a date early in the fourth century B.C.

32. A poros block found in 1903 in the foundations of a terrace wall built during the Roman restoration of Corinth, between the Propylaea and the Northwest Stoa. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 337.
Height, 0.347 m.; width, 0.917 m.; thickness, 0.756 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.025 m. to 0.03 m.
Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 375, No. 80; R.E.G., 1921, p. 432.
A worked contact surface on the right hand end of the block indicates, as the inscription itself does, that this is but one of two blocks which originally composed the front of the pedestal. Kallisthenes and Eusthenes are otherwise unknown. The letters of the inscription indicate a date during the latter part of the fourth century B.C.

33. A marble block, broken away on the left, once in the possession of the priest Athanasius Sakellarios. Inv. No. 125.
Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.205 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.01 m. to 0.013 m.
Skias, Ἕφ. Ἀγγ. 1893, p. 121, No. 8; Ι.Γ. IV, 359.

The surface of the stone is much worn. Skias attributed this inscription to the third century. I agree with Fraenkel that it belongs rather to the fourth century B.C.

34. A statue base of hard dark-blue and gray limestone found in 1901 upside down on top of the southern triglyphon face of the Sacred Fountain. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 29.
Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.705 m.; thickness, 0.705 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.02 m. to 0.025 m.
Although the stone was discovered bottom upward and so not in its original position, yet it fits a cutting near at hand and probably formed one of a series of bases for statues which were placed in the cuttings on top of the triglyphon podium about the Sacred Fountain. The statue supported by this base was certainly of bronze, probably representing a nude male of about life size (Powell). Considerable lead was found near the block at the time of its discovery.

35. A block of soft sandstone found in 1901 immediately in front of the west wall of the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops, not far below the surface of the ground. Now in the museum at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 160.
Height, 0.73 m.; width, 0.53 m.; thickness, 0.355 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m. to 0.025 m.

Λύσιππος ἐπόησε

Smith attributes the inscription to the latter part of the third century B.C., but I am inclined to agree with Powell that it is contemporary with Lysippus.

36. A re-used block of poros stone found in the eastern part of the Agora. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 879.
Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.97 m.; thickness, 0.67 m.
Height of letters, 0.06 m.
37. A limestone block, broken away at the top, bottom, and rear, found in 1908 in a late Roman pavement near the apsidal Greek temple west of the Lechaeum Road shops. Inv. No. 479.
Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.
Height of letters, 0.022 m.

38. Fragment of a pedestal of dark blue limestone found in 1902 in the Roman filling near the south end of the Basilica. Inv. No. 204.
Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.255 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m. (o = 0.015 m.).

The restoration is given merely by way of example. For the arrangement of the names cf. also No. 61. The stone has been broken away on both sides, but the original height is preserved. At the bottom may still be seen the difference in weathering due to the setting of this block into a lower one. The character of the lettering indicates that the inscription should be dated in the latter half of the third century B.C. The strokes of the letters show the transition from wedge-cuttings to apices.
39. A pedestal of dark blue limestone with anathyrosis at the left, found in 1902 on the ancient Greek roadway leading from the Lechaeum Road to the small apsidal Greek temple. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 205.

Height, 0.275 m.; width, 1.18 m.; thickness, 0.541 m.
Height of letters, 0.014 m.


In the immediate neighborhood of this inscription many tiny inscribed fragments of blue limestone were found. They are not sufficiently similar to be grouped together, however, or to be assigned to any one pedestal. Perhaps the Greek street leading from Lechaeum Road to the apsidal temple was bordered by a row of statues erected at intervals throughout the city's history on bases of blue limestone. If this is true the street must have been an important thoroughfare. Even the largest fragment now preserved from this series (that shown above) has been badly damaged, and when discovered only four and a half letters of the inscription were preserved:

\[\ldots\]

As the photograph shows, there are now only two and a half letters. They stood 0.05 m. below the top surface of the stone, and so there was room for another line of text above them. The letters are of the fourth century B.C., clearly cut, and inscribed between lines on the face of the stone which are still clearly visible.

The cuttings on the top of the block bear witness to the existence of a group of at least two human figures. The anathyrosis at the left end of the stone indicates that the pedestal itself consisted of at least two blocks, and the group which it supported should probably be restored with at least three figures.

The weathering on the front face of the pedestal has produced near the bottom a line clearly indicating the depth to which the stone was set into a lower block, viz. 0.017 m.

40. A small fragment of dark blue limestone found in 1902 near the preceding (No. 39). Inv. No. 206.

Height, 0.035 m.; width, 0.178 m.; thickness, 0.145 m.
Height of letters, 0.014 m.
Smith, *A.J.A.* XXIII, 1919, p. 373, No. 77.

The letters are from the first line of an inscription, for the top surface of the block is preserved immediately above them. They correspond in every way to the letters of No. 39, and perhaps belong to the first line of that inscription. The two fragments, however, do not join and there is no trace on this fragment of horizontal lines ruled on the face of the stone for the alignment of letters, as in No. 39.

41. Fragment from the upper left-hand corner of a pedestal of dark blue limestone, found in 1902 in the same place as No. 39. Inv. No. 207.
Height, 0.128 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.068 m.
Height of letters, 0.014 m.

The stone has a smoothly dressed surface at the left, and differs in other respects sufficiently from Nos. 39 and 40 to prevent its being associated with them. The character of the letters indicates a date near the middle of the fourth century B.C.

42. A small fragment of dark blue limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1902 in the same place as No. 39. Inv. No. 208.
Height, 0.04 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters (estimated), 0.025 m.
I have been unable to connect this fragment with any of the other pieces of blue limestone found in the same area. The inscribed surface seems to show a slight curvature, indicating that this particular base was circular in shape, and of considerable size.

43. A small fragment of dark blue limestone, found in 1902 in the same area as No. 39. Inv. No. 209.
Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.

The stone is broken on all sides except the top, where part of the original surface is preserved. The inscription is apparently of the fourth century B.C.

44. A fragment of dark blue limestone, found in 1902 in the same area as No. 39. Inv. No. 210.
Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.
Height of letters, 0.016 m.
45. A fragment of dark blue limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1902 in the same area as No. 39. Inv. No. 211.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, $\alpha = 0.012$ m.; $\eta = 0.014$ m.

Only two letters are preserved, which may have formed part of the word $[\epsilon \pi \eta \sigma \varepsilon]$.

46. A small fragment of dark blue limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1902 in the same area as No. 39. Now lost. Inv. No. 212.

Height, 0.03 m.; width, 0.045 m.; thickness, 0.041 m.

The one letter preserved, an $\epsilonpsilon$, is 0.014 m. high.

47. A fragment of dark blue limestone, found in 1902 in the same place as No. 39. Inv. No. 220.

Height, 0.055 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.
Height of letters, 0.024 m.

The top surface of the stone is preserved, showing that the letters belong to the first line of the inscription.

48. A small fragment of dark blue limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1902 in the Roman filling along the ancient Greek way between Lechaem Road and the apsidal Greek temple to the west. Inv. No. 222.

Height, 0.03 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.
Height of letters, 0.014 m.
49. A small fragment of dark blue limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1902 in the same area as No. 48. Inv. No. 223.
Height, 0.032 m.; width, 0.065 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.
The fragment contains only the one letter \( \text{theta} \), perhaps from the word \( \text{ἀνέθηκεν} \).

50. Fragment of dark blue limestone found in 1907 near the apsidal Greek temple at the eastern end of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 420.
Height, 0.033 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.038 m.
Height of letters, 0.017 m.

\[ \text{ἐπι} - - - - - - - - - \]

The fragment is broken on all sides, but enough of the face is preserved to show that the letters given belong to the beginning of a line. After the \( \text{iota} \) there appears on the stone the left curved stroke of a letter which may be taken for \( \text{omicron} \) or \( \text{theta} \).

51. A small fragment of dark blue limestone, broken on all sides except the top and front. Exact place and date of finding unknown. Inv. No. 286.
Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.
The first letter may be either \( \text{E} \) or \( \text{Ε} \).
The second is \( \text{M} \). The fragment cannot be associated with No. 52, as proposed by Smith. Cf. No. 52, note.

52. A fragment of dark blue limestone, found in 1902 in the Roman filling near the south end of the Basilica. Inv. No. 237.
Height, 0.217 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.15 m.
Height of letters in line 1, 0.02 m.; in line 2, 0.015 m.

Smith, *A.J.A.* XXIII, 1919, p. 376, No. 81 b

- - - στρα - - - -
- - - ἐπίφασε - - - -

Portions of the top and bottom surfaces are preserved, but the fragment is broken away on both sides. The forms of the letters indicate a date near the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century B.C. The fragment cannot be associated with No. 51, as proposed by Smith, because the inscribed surfaces have been given a different treatment with the chisel. The surface of No. 52 is quite smooth and polished. No. 51 shows still the marks of the fine tooth chisel and was never thoroughly polished. Also the letters of the first line in No. 52 are only 0.03 m. below the top of the stone, while the letters of the first line in No. 51 fall 0.046 m. below the upper surface. And it is impossible to read the letters of one fragment as the continuation of those of the other.

53. A fragment of dark blue limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1902 in the Roman filling near the southern end of the Basilica. Inv. No. 238.

Height, 0.05 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.

54. Fragment of dark blue limestone, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 266.

Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.05 m.; thickness, 0.038 m.
55. A small fragment of dark blue limestone, top surface preserved, found in 1907 beneath a late Roman pavement south of the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 439.
Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.02 m.

No. 55

56. A small fragment of dark blue limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1907 in one of the shops of the Northwest Stoa.
Inv. No. 446.
Height, 0.04 m.; width, 0.045 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.015 m.

No. 56

57. Fragment of dark blue limestone, found in 1907 in the filling of one of the shops of the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 433.
Height, 0.088 m.; width, 0.05 m.; thickness, 0.085 m.
Height of letters in line 1, 0.016 m.; in line 2, 0.02 m.
Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 375, No. 79.
The letters of the inscription in form and arrangement (stoichedon) belong to the fourth century B.C.

No. 57

58. Fragment of a base of bluish marble, broken away at the top and at the right, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 685.
Height, 0.285 m.; width, 0.218 m.; thickness, 0.174 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Antistius Maximus is, so far as I know, otherwise unknown.

59. Base of bluish white marble, broken away at the right, found in 1908 in the filling under the pronaos of the Roman temple east of Glauce. Inv. No. 456.
Height, 0.172 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.19 m.
Height of letters, 0.16 m.

The third line is spaced symmetrically on the stone with regard to the two above. The letters indicate a date for the inscription in the late third or early second century B.C.

60. A pedestal of white marble, broken away at the upper right-hand corner, found in 1902 in the easternmost of the Northwest Shops. Now in the court of the museum in Old Corinth. Inv. No. 245.
Height, 0.149 m.; width, 0.637 m.; thickness, 0.517 m.
Height of letters in lines 1-2, 0.015 m.-0.021 m.; in line 3, 0.013 m.-0.015 m.
Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 377, No. 82.

No. 60

Καφισοτέλης
Τιμοσθένεος
'Αριστον ἐποίησε

The letters belong to the third century B.C., and in spite of the earlier shapes of Κ and Σ show the conscious attachment of finials. The top of the stone is cut for fastening the feet of a bronze statue. The work itself was by an otherwise unknown sculptor Ariston. Survivals of local dialectical forms are found in the alpha of Καφισοτέλης and in the uncontracted genitive form Τιμοσθένεος of line 2.

61. A block of poros stone found in 1902 near the north end of the shops on Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 256.
Height, 0.214 m.; width, 0.472 m.; thickness, 0.484 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m. The omicron, which is made with compasses, is only 0.022 m.
Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 359, No. 73.

στράτο τὸ φάμης
πος φ. γετοί

The readings are those given by Smith. The stone is broken along the top of the front face and worn at the right edge. Careful cuttings for Z-clamps in each of the sides and a concave cutting 0.07 m. deep and 0.15 m. in diameter in what was originally the bottom prove a re-use of the stone in very early times. The inscription is only partly legible. Traces of red paint may be seen in a few of the letters.
62. Fragment of grayish marble, broken on all sides, found in 1914 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 574.
Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.05 m.

In the line above δέθηκε may still be seen the lower strokes of letters of the same monumental size. There is not enough preserved, however, to make an interpretation possible.

63. A small fragment of bluish marble, found in 1898. Inv. No. 302.
Height, 0.032 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.111 m.
Height of letters, 0.007 m.

The top of the stone has an oval-shaped depression which indicates that it may have served as a base for some small offering. The letters of the inscription are too poorly cut to give much indication of date. For a similar small dedication cf. No. 64.

64. A small rectangular pedestal of white marble, raised on low square feet at the corners, all surfaces original except at the right where the entire end has been broken away. Found in 1903 between the West Shops and the church of St. John. Inv. No. 350.
Height, 0.1035 m. (including feet); width, 0.173 m.; thickness, 0.19 m.
Estimated original width, 0.241 m.
Height of letters, 0.023 m.-0.025 m.

A square cutting in the top contains a dowel hole at the back for affixing the dedication. For a similar small dedication cf. No. 63.

65. Two fragments of blue limestone, found in 1900 and 1901. Inv. Nos. 154 and 312.

Fragment a (Inv. No. 154): height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.
Fragment b (Inv. No. 312): height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.

Height of letters in both fragments, 0.045 m.

Fragment a apparently belongs in the first line of the inscription, because of the relatively large uninscribed space above the letters. Fragment b is from the left margin No. 65 of the stone, and contains portions of three lines of text. In the second line the name Γ. Ιούλ[τον] can be distinguished. The two fragments belong together, but have no common point of contact.

66. A Greek building block of poros stone discovered in 1907 built into a shop of the earliest Roman period at the western end of the Agora. Still *in situ*, in the south wall of Shop No. 2. Inv. No. 453.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 1.225 m.; thickness indeterminable.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.-0.03 m.
The words belong to the concluding lines of the inscription, for there are traces of letters above στρατηγὸς in line 2, but none below line 5. In line 3 the letters θυτ are doubtful.

The block was used as second-hand material in one of the earliest buildings of Roman Corinth, and so antedates the destruction by Mummius in 146 B.C. The letter forms are typical of the second century B.C.


67. Three fragments of dark blue limestone found in 1900. Inv. Nos. 124a, 124b, and 304.
Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 393.

- - - Δνοίδα θ[η] or θ - - -

No. 67

Part of a broken letter beneath the alpha may possibly be interpreted as kappa.

68. A small fragment of dark blue limestone, found in 1902 in the lower part of the Roman filling of the court between the Basilica and the Agora. Inv. No. 221.
Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.038 m.
Height of letters in line 1, 0.024 m.; in line 2, 0.008 m.

Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 378, No. 84.

- - - - - Ι Σ - - - - - -
- - - - - επο[ησε]

No. 68

The inscription was not well cut, and the letters appear as though merely scratched on the surface of the stone. The strokes all have broad apices at the ends.
69. Fragment of a cylindrical pedestal of poros stone, surmounted with mouldings and once covered with a white limy stucco. Original faces preserved only in front and at the top. Found in 1902 just east of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 240. Height, 0.305 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.245 m.
Original diameter (estimated), 1.14 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.036 m. to 0.042 m.

[Image of pedestal]

The heavy finials of the letters, the limy stucco, and the once elaborate moulding are the only indications of date. It may be of the first century A.D.

70. Pedestal of yellowish (Acro-Corinthian) limestone, found in 1902 in a late wall in the southern part of the Basilica. Now built into the east wall of the court of the museum in Old Corinth. Inv. No. 178.

Height, 0.267 m.; width, 0.445 m.; thickness, 0.35 m.
Height of letters in line 1, 0.045 m.; in line 2, 0.037 m.; in line 3, 0.038 m.

[Image of pedestal]

The back and bottom of the stone are entirely broken away. The top was finished to receive an upper stone which probably supported a statue of Spartiaticus.

Line 3: I agree with Smith that neither of the possible names Ἀγαθοκλῆς, Πυθοκλῆς, or Ὑφθοκλῆς is satisfactory from the purely epigraphical point of view.
Line 4: The letters before and after the *nu* seem to be *omicrons.*

The inscription dates from the time of Claudius, when C. Iulius Spartiaticus was prominent, not only in Achaea, but also in Athens (cf. *I.G. III*, 805; Ditt. Syll., 790). A statue was also set up in his honor at Troezen (*I.G. IV*, 1469). For the prominence and wealth of Spartiaticus cf. Musonius (in Stobaeus, *Floril. XL*, 9, p. 750 16 [Hense]). This wealth was lost at the time of his banishment, not later than the time of Nero. The father of Spartiaticus was C. Iulius Laco, and we possess the base of a statue bearing an inscription in his honor (*A.J. A. XXX*, 1926, pp. 390 ff.; Latin 67). A Latin inscription in honor of Spartiaticus, and giving his complete *cursus honorum*, has also been found at Corinth (*A.J. A. XXX*, 1926, pp. 393 ff.; Latin 68). The uncle of Spartiaticus, C. Iulius Deximachus, was also prominent in his day, but the most distinguished member of the family was the grandfather, C. Iulius Eurycles. In the early days of the reign of Augustus he was the most influential man in Greece and endeared himself to the people of Corinth by building for them magnificent marble baths. These probably stood in the neighborhood of the spot where the pedestals for his grandson have been discovered. The family name Iulius was adopted by Eurycles when he obtained Roman citizenship. Cf. Paus. II, 3, 5; Pauly-Wissowa, *s.v.* Eurycles; *B.S.A.* XII, 1905-1906, p. 468, No. 23; Weil, *Ath. Mitt.* VI, 1881, pp. 10 ff.; Paton, *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, XXVI, 1895, pp. 30 ff.

71. A broken slab of white marble, probably the veneer of a pedestal of cheap local stone, found in 1902 near the centre of the orchestra of the partially excavated theatre. Inv. No. 251.

Height, 0.313 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.05 m. Height of the Greek letters, 0.017 m.


[--- dedica] VI[\(\alpha\)]

[--- ]ς Αθηναῖος ἐποίησ

The stone is broken on all sides, leaving only at the bottom a small piece of the original edge. It is possible that "Αθηναῖος is a cognomen. Cf. --- LIO • ATHENAEO in Latin 139.

---

72. A block of hard blue limestone found in 1901 on the level of the Byzantine pavement in front of the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 141. Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.11 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m. Powell, *A.J.A.* VII, 1903, p. 40, No. 14.

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{Týto} \\
\text{Ἀρισταῖος - - - - - - - ἀνέθηκε} \\
\text{ἀρετᾶς ἐν[κα καὶ δυσμοισύνας(?)]} \\
\text{ἐς τ’ ἐνυ[τὸν καὶ - - - - - - -]} \\
\end{array}\]

The original smooth surface is preserved on the face, top, bottom, and left side; the bottom is cut backward in a curve, both at the front and at the side. The back was left rough and was not intended to be seen. The inscription is too brief for a decree, as suggested by Powell, and should be interpreted rather as a dedication in honor of Titus set up by Aristaeus. The last letter on the stone in line 2 seems to be omicron.

73. Pedestal of blue marble, broken away at the right, found in 1915 in the southeast corner of the Agora. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 748. Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.45 m.; thickness, 0.77 m. Height of letters in lines 1-2, 0.017 m.; in line 3, 0.012 m.

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{Κρίτων Λυκίνου καὶ Νικα} \\
\text{Τμισίωνα τὸν υἱὸν ἀ[ρετᾶς ἐνεκα]} \\
\text{’Αλκίδαμος Κορίνθιος ἐτ[οίης]} \\
\end{array}\]

The Inscription should probably be dated in the first half of the second century B.C. The personages mentioned in the inscription are otherwise unknown, and Alkidamos appears before us as a new name in the history of Greek sculpture.

74. A thin disk of lead found in the earth removed from the eastern side of the Agora in 1914. Now in the collection of small finds at Old Corinth. Epigraphical Inv. No. 546. Diameter of the disk, 0.042 m.

\[\text{ἐγὼ Συμιανὸς ἀγ[ε][θηκα ἐυχαριστῶν.}\]

The letters are stamped on the face of the disk around the margin.
75. Three contiguous fragments of a white marble pedestal, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Now in the court of the museum at Old Corinth. Inv. Nos. 643, 675a, and 675b.

Height, 0.77 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.44 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.035 m.

The pedestal is broken away at the top, and its original height cannot be estimated. The bottom surface is in part preserved, with the cutting for the dowel by which the stone was secured to a larger block of the basis below. The inscription is to be dated probably not long after 103 A.D., when Trajan assumed the title Dacicus. Unfortunately we do not know the name of the man to whom the statue was erected, but the record of his public career has been in part preserved.

Lines 1-2: The 12th legion is otherwise known to have been stationed in the East during the reign of Trajan. The cognomen fulminata is of course translated into the Greek as κραυγαστός. Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, s. v. Legio.

Lines 2-7: Following the military offices were listed the civil offices open to the Equestrian order which were held by the man in whose honor the statue was dedicated. ἐπίτροπος — — τοῦ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ φίλου is the equivalent of procurator — — fisci Alexandrini (cf. Dessau, 1518).

Lines 6-7: Δακα[το]δότην Αλγύττου = iuridicus Aegypti. Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, s. v. Iuridicus. He was appointed from the ranks of the Equestrian order.

Line 8: The praenomen is lost. Claudius Speratus is otherwise unknown.

76. Fragment of white marble with the left edge preserved, found in 1915 near the southwest corner of the Basilica in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 681.
Height, 0.203 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.083 m.
Height of letters, 0.017 m.

Although the name of the man honored in this inscription has been lost, there is little doubt that he was the same Cornelius Pulcher who appears also in Nos. 80-83. The character of the lettering is the same as that in Nos. 80 and 81, and the internal evidence of the inscription points to the same date, namely, the time of Hadrian. The restorations proposed above give also approximately the same cursus honorum which appears in Nos. 80 and 81.

Lines 2-4: It will be noticed that the agonothete (line 2) is recorded before the duumvirate (line 4) and that the inscription differs in this respect from Nos. 80 and 81. The order is substantiated, however, by Latin 72, which must also be ascribed to Cornelius Pulcher. As in Nos. 80 and 81, the word πενταετηρικῶν should be construed with στρατηγῶν to mean ΗΙΒΙΡ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΕΙΓΑΛΙΣ. The name of the games for which Pulcher was agonothete is given in abbreviated form in Nos. 80 and 81. The expanded and complete form is given above in lines 2-3. Cf. also Latin 71 and 72.

Lines 5-7: The offices of Ἔλλαδάρχης and Ἀρχιερεὺς both belonged to the Achaean Koinon. In giving the name of the emperor with the title of Ἀρχιερεὺς this inscription resembles Latin 71.

Lines 7 and 8 have been restored on the analogy of Nos. 80 and 81.
For other inscriptions from Corinth in honor of Pulcher cf. Nos. 80, 81, 82, 83, and Latin 71, 72. Pulcher also appears in an inscription from Troezen (I.G. IV, 795). Another Cornelius Pulcher was agonothete of the Isthmian games between 41 and 47 A.D. Cf. Ditt. Syll. 3, 802.

77. Two contiguous fragments of white marble, broken on all sides except the right, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 673.

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.24 m.

Height of letters, 0.033 m.

The stone is from the pedestal of a statue and records the honors of the man for whom it was erected. The date is early in the second century A.D. after the assumption of the title Dacicus by Trajan in 103 A.D. The restoration above is given e.g. on the analogy of I.G. IV, 795.

78. Two fragments of white marble found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora.

Fragment a (Inv. No. 652) is from the upper left-hand corner of the inscription. It has no point of contact with fragment b, but the two pieces may be associated because of similarity in the quality of the stone and in the lettering.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.076 m.

Height of letters, 0.027 m.

Fragment b (Inv. No. 641) is broken from a block which originally served as a base and the present inscription is cut on the original under surface. At the right may still be seen a portion of the quarter-round moulding which was near the original top.

Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.158 m.

Height of letters, 0.025 m.
79. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1914 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 601.
Height, 0.65 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.25 m.
Height of letters, 0.031 m.

The inscription is apparently from the pedestal of a statue dedicated in honor of some public man of Corinth, and containing the record of his career.

80. Two fragments of a white marble base found in 1899 and 1900 west of the shops along Lechaeum Road. Now in the museum at Old Corinth. Inv. Nos. 2 and 128.
Height, 0.335 m.; width of inscribed face, 0.70 m.; thickness, 1.32 m.
Height of letters, 0.017 m. - 0.02 m.
60


Γν(αίον) Κορνήλιον Τιβ(ερίου) Κορνηλίου Πούλχρου υἱὸν Φαβία(ι)
Pού[λ]χρον στρατηγὸν
τῆς πόλεως Κορινθίων πενταετηρίων, ἀγονοθέτην Καισαρείων
'Ισθμίων, ἀρχιερ[α] ἐπίτροπον καὶ ἐκλεκτήριον ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν συ[ν]δρόμου
dιὰ βίου, Ὅπεραν
Πανηληνίου καὶ ἱερέα
5 Ἀδριανοῦ Πανηληνίου, ἄλλας τε μεγάλας διάφορα ἐπιδόντα καὶ τήν ἀτέλειαν τῇ(ι) πόλει παρασχόντα
Καλλοποίνια Φροντεῖνα ἡ ἀδελ[φή]

The date of the above inscription, from the time of Hadrian, must be after the institution of the Panhellenion (lines 4-5). Comment on Pulcher's cursus has already been made under No. 76. In line 2, Πενταετηρίων must be construed with στρατηγὸν to mean IVIR QUINQUENNALIS. Also, I do not agree with Fraenkel (L. G. IV, 1600) in considering the Caesarea and the Isthmian games mentioned here as distinct. Cf. No. 14, lines 5-6. This inscription gives in abbreviated form the name which appears in more extended form in the inscription in honor of Pulcher at Troezen (I.G. IV, 795) and in other inscriptions from Corinth (Nos. 76, 81, and Latin 71, 72). For other inscriptions in honor of Pulcher cf. Nos. 82 and 83.

81. Two contiguous fragments of a pedestal of white marble similar to No. 80, found in 1902 and 1903 in front of the shops along the western side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. Nos. 358 and 262.

Fragment a (Inv. No. 358): Height, 0.255 m.; width, 0.363 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.

Fragment b (Inv. No. 262): Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.073 m.

Height of letters in line 1, 0.02 m.; in line 2, 0.017 m.

No. 81

[Γν(αίον) Κορνήλιον Τιβ(ερίου) Κορνήλιου Πούλχρου υ]ίον Φαβία(ι)
Πούλχρον στε[ατηγόν]

τῆς πόλεως Κορινθίων πενταετηρικῶν, ἀ[γωνοθέτη]ν Καισαρείων
Τισθ[ῶν], ἀρχιερέα]

[τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ ἐλλαδάρχῃν ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν συνεδρίου
diὰ βίου, Ἡπείρου]

[ἐπίτρυπον, Ἀιγύπτου καὶ Ἀλεξανδρείας δικαιοδότην, ἀρχοντα τοῦ
Πανελληνίου καὶ Ἴρεά]

[Ἀδριανοῦ Πανελλήνιου, ἀλλὰς τε μεγάλας δωρεὰς ἐπιδόντα καὶ τὴν
ἀτέλειαν τῇ(ι) πόλει παρασχόντα]

[(name of the dedicator)]

The inscription may be restored from No. 80, which is the exact counterpart. Only the name of the dedicator is uncertain. Pulcher was honored by two smaller dedications as well (Nos. 82 and 83) set up by different men, and it is quite probable that someone other than his sister, Calpurnia Frontina, dedicated the statue which once stood on the pedestal described here. The inscription is from the time of Hadrian. Cf. also Nos. 76, 80, 82, 83 and Latin 71, 72.

82. A base of white marble, broken at the right, found in 1901 in a late wall built on the west buttress of the Propylaea, immediately to the right of the entrance. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 9.

Height, 0.305 m.; width, 0.54 m.; thickness, 0.57 m.
Height of letters, 0.035 m.


Γν(αίον) Κορνήλιον Πούλχρο[ν]
Λ. Γέλλιος Μέναν[δρος]
Cf. also Nos. 76, 80, 81, 83, and Latin 71, 72. L. Gellius Menander was the father of L. Gellius Iustus mentioned in No. 83. Cf. Latin 93.

83. A rectangular base of white marble, with mouldings at top and bottom, found in 1899 between the enclosure of Peirene and the Propylaea. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 16.
Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.60 m.; thickness, 0.58 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.
I. G. IV, 1601; Powell, AJA VII, 1903, p. 51, No. 25.

The first letter of the second line is clearly a lambda, not alpha, and there is no possibility of identifying the man who dedicated this statue with the famous author of the Noctes Atticae (Powell). This inscription, and the one given as No. 82, were cut on bases of approximately the same size, and each supported a statue of Gnaeus Cornelius Pulcher. These statues were apparently set up on either side of the entrance to the Propylaea. Cf. also Nos. 76, 80, 81, and Latin 71, 72.

L. Gellius Iustus is to be identified as the son of L. Gellius Menander mentioned in No. 82. Cf. Latin 93.

84. Two broken slabs of white marble, the former (a) found in 1907 in the filling of one of the Northwest Shops, the latter (b) found just above the late Roman pavement south of a neighboring shop. Inv. Nos. 429 and 440.
Fragment a (Inv. No. 429): Height, 0.265 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Fragment b (Inv. No. 440): Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.
The height of the letters varies from line to line:
Fragment a, line 1, 0.052 m.; line 2, 0.045 m.; line 3, 0.04 m.
Fragment b, line 1, 0.035 m.; line 2, 0.035 m.; line 3, 0.027 m. In line 4 the letters are larger again (ca. 0.04 m.) as in line 3 of fragment a.
On both fragments the ruled alignment lines can be seen.
Smith, AJA XXIII, 1919, p. 383, No. 90; REG 1921, p. 432.
The restoration above is that proposed by Smith, with the year of the *tribunica potestas* restored on the assumption that the honors were accorded to Hadrian soon after his visit to Corinth in 126 A.D. Cf. von Rohden in Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. Aelius, No. 64.

Although there is no point of contact between these two fragments they may with reasonable certainty be associated because of the quality of the marble and the size and character of the lettering.

Another inscription in honor of Hadrian has been found at Corinth and will be published as Latin 21.


Height, 1.84 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.255 m.

Height of letters, 0.023 m.


Ἡρώδης
ἐνθάδε
περιπάτει

The character of the lettering and style of the sculpture indicate that the herm was set up during the second century A.D., perhaps during the lifetime of Herodes. For the benefactions of Herodes at Corinth cf. No. 86 and appended commentary. The father of Herodes was also honored at Corinth (Latin 58), and we have a further
inscription recorded on a dedication by the Corinthians in honor of Herodes himself which was set up at Eleusis (Ditt. Syll. 3, 854).

86. A base of white marble, with a rude moulding at top and bottom. The right side has a relief with representations of musical instruments. Found just in front of the middle of the eastern apse of Peirene in 1899. Now in the museum at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 62.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.67 m.; thickness, 0.67 m.
Height of letters in line 1, 0.035 m.; in line 2, 0.03 m.


The base on which this inscription was cut supported a statue of Regilla, the wife of Herodes Atticus (cf. No. 85), who died about 161 A.D. The statue is important in connection with the history of Peirene because it indicates that the so-called “second marble period” is to be connected with Herodes Atticus, who is otherwise known to us as a benefactor of Corinth in connection with the Odeum (Cf. Philostratus, Vit. Soph., ii, 1, 9; Paus. II, 3, 6; A.J.A. XXXI, 1927, p. 460; and especially A.J.A. XXXII, 1928, pp. 461-464). The base itself originally served some other purpose, and was inverted before the statue of Regilla was placed upon it and before the inscription recording the honor to her was cut. This is clear from the low relief representing musical instruments on the right lateral face, which is now inverted.

87. A large block of coarse-grained bluish-white marble, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Only the top part of the inscribed surface is broken away. Inv. No. 670.
Height, 1.22 m.; width, 0.513 m.; thickness, 0.495 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.086 m.

No. 87

Both the upper and lower surfaces of the stone have dowel holes for the securing of other blocks of the pedestal.

88. Two fragments of a base of bluish marble which join together, found in 1901. The upper section (frg. a) was discovered on the marble steps north of the Propylaea. The lower section (frg. b) was discovered at the foot of these same stairs. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth, on the eastern side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. Nos. 17 and 18.

Fragment a (Inv. No. 17): Height, 0.95 m.; width, 0.70 m.; thickness, 0.65 m.

Fragment b (Inv. No. 18): Height, 0.65 m.; width, 0.70 m.; thickness, 0.65 m.


Fragment b: I. G. IV, 1602; Powell, A.J.A. VII, 1903, p. 52, No. 27.

'Athiōs eimi pátōr Pervulhíon | aíma leloγhɔwɔs,| Ἕμιολάου δ'υίδος οὺνομα | Διογένης.'
I have followed Powell in the restoration of line 3. In line 4 the restoration \( \Sigma \text{e} \text{ xo} [\nu \delta \text{i} \nu \nu \nu] \) is necessary to the metre. Traces of letters given by Powell (and, following him, by Fraenkel) at the end of line 4 I have been unable to distinguish on the stone, and I am convinced that the restoration \( \lambda \text{i} [\nu \nu \nu] \) is possible, after which the stone was uninscribed.

89. Statue base of bluish marble found in 1900 at the foot of the stairway leading to the Propylaea. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 19.
Height, 1.34 m.; width, 0.73 m.; thickness, 0.70 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Line 1: 'Ιουνορος, Wilhelm; 'Ιουνορος, Powell; 'Ιουν(τ)ορος, Fraenkel.
Lines 1 and 2 are restored as suggested by Wolters.
Lines 4 and 5; Eutychianus was the brother and successor of the proconsul honored in this inscription.

Wilhelm suggests that the man in whose honor this dedication was made is to be identified with the proconsul of Achaea mentioned in *C.I.L.* X, 3723: Ti. Cl(audius) Me .... [P]rise[us] Ruf[inus] [I]un(ior). Cf. *Pros. Imp. Rom.* I, p. 388.
90. A small fragment of marble, broken on all sides, found in 1908. The place of finding is not recorded. Inv. No. 489.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.014 m.

--- TI[βε[ι]ν (?) ---
--- τιν --- --- --- --- --- --- ---

91. Fragment from the lower right-hand corner of a marble slab, the greatest thickness of which is at the centre, diminishing almost to a sharp edge at the top and bottom. This fact means undoubtedly that originally the slab was only a little higher than at present. Found in 1903 in the area of the theatre. Inv. No. 353.

Height, 0.246 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.024 m.

Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 386, No. 94.

--- [T]ι[β. --- [ι]ου υιός,
--- το περι
5 --- ἐκ τῶν ἱδίων
--- ἀνέθηκε γ

The character of the lettering, as well as the content, indicates the date as Roman.

92. A fragment of white marble, with surface badly worn, found in 1901 south of the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops, very close to the surface of the ground. Inv. No. 146.

Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.
Height of letters, 0.04 m.


--- --- --- ἀνθρωπον κτε Ἅρισ---
--- --- --- Ἡσύχιος ἀνέ---
[θηκε --- ἐν πόλει Ἑ]φυσῆων

The restoration above differs from that of Powell, for the first letter preserved in line 3 is certainly a phi, not kappa. I suggest tentatively the restoration ἐν πόλει Ἑφυσῆων---ἐν Κορίνθῳ.
93. Two fragments of marble veneer, broken on all sides, found together in a trench dug to determine the dimensions of the theatre during the spring of 1903. Inv. Nos. 355 and 362.

Fragment a (Inv. No. 355): Height, 0.267 m.; width, 0.107 m.; thickness, 0.016 m.
Fragment b (Inv. No. 362): Height, 0.212 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.016 m.

The height of the letters varies with the different lines of the inscription from 0.037 m. to 0.04 m.


Smith's notes record traces of other letters which are not included in the transcript given above and which are not clear in the photograph. They may be ascertained by reference to Smith's publication.

94. A fragment of white marble, found in 1901 in the first chamber to the west of the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 139.

Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, 0.04 m.


The fragment is broken on all sides, except at the left, where there appears
the end of an egg-and-dart moulding, with a scale pattern adjoining. These are probably from a later re-use of the stone. For the restoration εὐθηνὶ[ας ἐπιμελητήν] cf. I.G. IV, 795. This title corresponds to the Latin curator annonae. Cf. No. 76, lines 1-2, above, and Latin 83, 86-91.

95. A broken slab of marble veneer found in 1905 in the north apse of the open court at Peirene. Inv. No. 388.
Height, 0.31 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.023 m.-0.034 m.
The height of the letters decreases in each line, in line 1, 0.065 m., in line 3, 0.051 m. Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 388, No. 97.

The upper left-hand corner of the plaque has been preserved. The letters have particularly thick finials and heavy horizontal strokes.

96. A small fragment of white marble, found in 1908. Inv. No. 494.
Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.

The stone is broken on all sides, but a small portion of the left-hand face is preserved behind the original surface of the marble, determining the left margin of the inscription. This fragment may be from the first line of the inscription. Cf. No. 84.
97. Fragment of a marble base, broken on all sides, found in 1908 a short distance northwest of the temple of Apollo. Inv. No. 459.
Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.165 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Parts of the first two lines of the inscription are preserved, and they show sufficiently well that the base supported a statue of one of the Roman emperors. Above the first line may still be seen part of the crowning moulding of the base.

98. A fragment of white marble. Exact place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 321.
Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.194 m.; thickness 0.08 m.
Height of letters, 0.023 m.
Smith, *A.J.A.* XXIII, 1919, p. 387, No. 95 (with photograph).

I am unable to see on the stone any trace of the vertical bar before the epsilon noticed by Smith in line 1.

99. Fragment of white marble, with right edge preserved, but broken on all other sides, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 684.
Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.114 m.; thickness, 0.058 m.
Height of letters, 0.026 m.

The inscription is probably from the base of a statue dedicated in honor of some benefactor of Corinth.

100. The upper right-hand corner of a block of white marble, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 697.
Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.275 m.; thickness, 0.118 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.04 m.

Part of a pedestal for a statue.

101. Block of marble, broken on all sides, found in 1900. Inv. No. 63.
Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.27 m.
Height of letters, 0.055 m.

Powell, A.J.A. VII, 1903, p. 43, No. 20.

Powell's interpretation of line 2 is surely wrong, for the mark over the M is
the customary mark of abbreviation. Following the M is also a mark of punctuation, and the letter is to be understood as the initial of the Roman praenomen Marcus. The stone is probably from the pedestal of a statue dedicated to Marcus Antonius (?) by a friend.

102. A large cylindrical base of white marble, badly mutilated, with a moulding 0.13 m. high at the top and bottom. Found in 1900 and now lying in the ancient Roman Agora. Inv. No. 4.
Height, 0.88 m.; diameter, 1.38 m.
Height of letters, 0.05 m.-0.06 m.


No. 102

The present top of the base was originally the bottom, and the earlier dedicatory inscription, now erased, consisted of four lines of Latin. Enough of this earlier inscription can be discerned, however, to indicate that one M. Iustitius Priscus dedicated the original statue. The later Greek inscription, which is given here is in the form of an elegiac couplet.

103. Fragment of a plaque of bluish marble, found in 1901 in one of the shops along the western side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 157.
Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.43 m.; thickness, 0.038 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.025 m. to 0.055 m., the average being about 0.035 m.


No. 103
The inscription is in elegiac couplets, as indicated above, but its content is not clear. The stone itself is broken away on all sides, but the letters are well cut, and many of them show traces of red paint.

104. A block of white marble, discovered built into the house of Panteles Pantazes. Inv. No. 177.
Height, 0.39 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.23 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

\[ \text{Neán[Iōς]} \]
\[ \Delta\nuγ[ένους] \]

When the stone was removed from the house wall in which it was immured, it was discovered to be a fragment of a herm. The left edge is preserved.

105. A block of bluish marble found in 1901 near the foot of the steps leading to the Propylaea. Inv. No. 21.
Height, 0.77 m.; width, 0.435 m.; thickness, 0.335 m.
Height of letters, 0.055 m.
Powell, A.J.A. VII, 1903, p. 57, No. 35.

The stone probably served as the base for a statue of the personage in whose honor the inscription on the principal face was cut. Later it was used as a paving block, and the constant wear to which it was subjected accounts for the poor state of preservation of the inscription. Powell reads in line 1 \[ Πο-\pi[λιο̄ν Ν]έννιο̄ν, \] and suggests also for the fourth line which appears in the drawing \[ [Σεβ]αστο̄υ. \]

The first line especially is subject to question, and I prefer to attempt no restoration of it.

106. Block of white marble, found in 1925 in the area north of the Basilica on the western side of Lechaeum Road. Now in the excavations at old Corinth. Inv. No. 798.
Height, 0.50 m.; width, 0.50 m.; thickness, 0.39 m.
Height of letters in line 1, 0.075 m.; in line 2, 0.065 m.; in lines 3-4, 0.06 m.

The block was re-used to receive the dedication in honor of Flavius, and beneath the present Greek inscription the traces of an earlier Latin inscription, now erased, can be discerned (Latin 108). The tenor of this inscription indicates that Flavius was a man of senatorial rank (quaestor), not merely a local official of Corinth.

107. A fragment of white marble, found in the early excavations, but the exact place and date of finding is not recorded. Inv. No. 314.
Height, 0.027 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.073 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.038 m.

Part of the original right edge is preserved, but the stone is broken on all other sides. Red coloring matter is found in all of the letters.

108. A large base of white marble found in 1900 north of the Propylaea. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 12.
Height, 1.47 m.; width, 0.735 m.; thickness, 0.76 m.

\[ \psi(\text{ηφίσματι}) \beta(\text{ουλής}) \]

The face of the block on which the inscription was cut measures 0.565 m. by 0.90 m., but all of the inscription has been erased except the last line, which is given above.

109. Nine fragments of a plaque of white marble which vary in thickness from 0.02 m. to 0.035 m., found in 1903 and 1908 in the northwest corner of the Agora. Inv. Nos. 344, 461, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 482. The fragments may all be associated because of the identical character of the lettering and the similar rough-picked dressing of the reverse. Their disposition may be determined within limits by the thickness of the stone, which was greater toward the upper left-hand corner of the plaque and less toward the lower right-hand corner. The height of the letters throughout is 0.047 m.

Fragment \(a\) (Inv. No. 344) is apparently from the upper left-hand portion of the stone.

Height, 0.146 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.

Fragment \(b\) (Inv. No. 466) is from the left-hand portion of the stone, but lower than fragment \(a\).

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.028 m.

Fragment \(c\) is made up of five pieces (Inv. Nos. 464, 461, 467, 468, and 482) arranged as shown in the drawing. The two lower pieces have no point of contact with each other, or with the main group of fragment \(c\), but their position is determined by the tapering thickness of the stone. This group, I assume, is from the centre of the inscription. Height, over all, 0.57 m.; width, 0.50 m.; thickness, 0.027 m. (on the left), 0.02 m. (on the right).
Fragment d (Inv. No. 465) is from the bottom line of the inscription. Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.

Fragment e (Inv. No. 469) is from the bottom line of the inscription, to the right of fragment d.
Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.155 m.; thickness, 0.022 m.

The drawing shows the various fragments in the approximate relative positions, though no claim can be made for certainty.

110. Six fragments of slightly bluish marble, found in 1925 in the Greek Stoa just south of Temple Hill. Inv. Nos. 773-778.
Fragment a (Inv. No. 774): Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, 0.055 m.-0.06 m. The top surface is preserved.

Fragment b (Inv. No. 776): Height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.057 m. The right edge is preserved.

Fragment c (Inv. No. 775): Height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.
Height of letters ca. 0.057 m. The left edge is preserved.

Fragment d (Inv. No. 777): Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.
Height of letters, 0.055 m. Broken on all sides.

Fragment e (Inv. No. 778): Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.024 m.
Height of letters, 0.055 m. Broken on all sides.

Fragment f (Inv. No. 773): Height, 0.245 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, 0.038 m. Broken on all sides.

The original thickness of no one of the fragments is preserved.
The fragments have been associated because of the similarity of letter forms and the identical character of the marble. All fragments were found in approximately the same place within a period of ten days. The surface dressing of the stone on which the inscription was cut is also the same in all the fragments. The transcript gives, however, only the approximate disposition of the fragments, as determined by the height of the letters, etc. As is often the case in monumental inscriptions of the Imperial period, the letters in the initial lines are larger than those in the lines following, where a gradual diminution in the size of the letters is accompanied by a closer spacing within the line.

Fragment a is clearly from the first line of the inscription, for the upper edge is in part preserved. Fragment f is from the last line of the inscription, and below the letters σωτο the stone was uninscribed. The size and spacing of letters indicate that fragments d and e are from the same lines, though it is not clear in which order they are to be associated.

Perhaps the original stone on which the inscription was cut formed part of a base supporting a statue in honor of, or dedicated by, Cornelius (line 7). This same Cornelius may also have been proconsul (line 11).

111. A block of white marble, found in 1898 on the Lechaeum Road at the foot of the marble steps leading to the Propylaea. Now in the Museum at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 123.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.93 m.; thickness, 0.42 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.065 m. to 0.095 m.
F. J. M. de Waele, Studia Catholica, IV, 1928, pp. 163-166.

No. 111

«The stone is broken at the right, and at the left the inscribed surface is mutilated. The block shows an ornament of dentils and spaces underneath and was probably a cornice block originally. The left end was afterward trimmed and chiselled to fit another block which joined this one diagonally. The stone then formed the base of a tympanum or pediment, and, with each end built into the wall, it probably formed
the lintel over a doorway.» (Powell). The inscription is of peculiar interest because of St. Paul's connection with Corinth and the fact that he preached there in the Synagogue of the Hebrews (N.T., Acts. xviii, 4). But the style of lettering indicates that the inscription is considerably later than the time of St. Paul. The block may well have come, however, from a later synagogue, the site of which we may assume lay on Lechaen Road not far north of Peirene and the Propylaea. And it is perhaps a fair presumption that the synagogue in which St. Paul preached may be located in the same area.

112. The left end of a poros building block, place and date of finding unknown. Inv. No. 170.
Height, 0.282 m.; width, 0.225 m.; thickness, 0.136 m.
The single letter E is 0.093 m. in height.
Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 381, No. 87.
The fragment is broken at the bottom and at the right, but a portion of the original top is preserved. The left face has anathyrosis for the reception of another block. The break at the right follows the curve of a rounded letter, perhaps theta, and the restoration dvθε is a possible conjecture. The inscription is clearly from the dedication of some Corinthian building. On the front of the stone are traces of a thin stucco.

113. Two architectural fragments of bluish white marble found in 1908 in the western part of the Agora. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 475.
Fragment a: Height, 0.20 m.; width, 2.20 m.; thickness, 0.56 m.
Fragment b: Height, 0.40 m.; width, 1.84 m.; thickness, 0.62 m.
Height of letters on both fragments ca. 0.20 m.
The inscription is cut on the lower moulding of a block of entablature. Fragments a and b clearly belong together, because of the character of the letters and the shape of the mouldings on the stone, but they have no point of contact. Fragment a is broken away at the top and at both ends, while fragment b is broken away at the bottom and at the right. Fragment a was subsequently inverted and used as a threshold block. The pivot holes for the doors may still be seen on what was originally the lower surface.
114. Two fragments of marble veneer which are shown to belong together by their similarity in thickness, color and grain of the marble, and shape and size of the letters. They have no point of contact. Inv. Nos. 264 and 339.

Fragment a (Inv. No. 264) was found in 1902 in the Northwest Shops. It is broken on all sides. Height, 0.234 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, ca. 0.043 m. Height of letters, 0.098 m. The uninscribed space above indicates that this was the first line of the inscription.

Fragment b (Inv. No. 339) is broken on all sides. The place and date of discovery are not recorded. Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.102 m.; thickness varies from 0.039 m. to 0.047 m. Height of letters varies from 0.065 m. to 0.07 m., in exactly the same style as those of fragment a, but smaller, indicating that the fragment belongs to the lower lines of the inscription.


```
[Στ]ού Κυ[αφέων]
[- - ι or ε]τ[ε - - -]
```

```
[- - - ]καθ[ε - - -]
[- - α]τ[ε - - - -]
```

The inscription is very fragmentary. I have given tentatively in line 1 Smith's restoration Στού Κυαφέων, though I agree with him that more evidence is needed before we may identify the Northwest Shops as this portico.

115. The upper right-hand corner of a white marble base, found in 1915 in a stratum of mediaeval débris in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 698.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.

Height of letters in line 1, 0.045 m.; in line 5, 0.026 m.

The base apparently supported the statue of a woman, whose name, however, (in line 1) we are not able to restore. In line 2 the word Μάρκως is clear.
116. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1910 in the field east of the theatre. Inv. No. 513.
Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.04 m.

The surface of the stone is badly worn, and today no mark of punctuation can be seen between the M and the A. The punctuation following the P is, however, perfectly clear. After this is part of a vertical hasta, perhaps iota.

117. Ten fragments of a plaque of white marble veneer, found in 1910 in the area immediately east of Peirene. Inv. Nos. 522-531.

The inscription is painted in black on the smooth surface of the stone, which has been worn in many places so that the letters can be distinguished only with the greatest difficulty. The accompanying drawings (\(\frac{1}{8}\) natural size) give my readings. The thickness of the plaque varies from 0.011 m. to 0.026 m.; but the variation does not seem to be regular enough to allow a systematic arrangement of the fragments. Nor do the various pieces join, except as shown in fragment g.

The inscription refers apparently to a dedication in honor of one of the
emperors who bore the name of Marcus Aurelius, and it must in consequence be
dated in the second half of the second century A.D. or later. The following readings
are significant:

Fragment a, Ἀὔτον[νότορο[α]; Fragment e, [ο]ωτήμι; Fragment g, μεγ[στου]; Frag-
ment g, Μ. Αὐτηλία[v]; Fragment g, σεβ(αστοῦ). In fragment i the word Κοιω-
νίων is clear, and perhaps in the line following we may restore [Ὑ]ουλιανοῦ.

The connection with the body of the document remains obscure.

118. Base of a statue, with the lower part of the statue itself carved also on
the same block. Found in 1927 west of the
Odeum. Inv. No. 877.
Height, 0.25 m.; width, 0.40 m.; thickness,
0.35 m.
Height of letters in line 1, 0.027 m.

The surface of the stone is so badly
worn that a restoration seems impossible,
except in the last line, where the name Σεκούνδος appears.

119. Fragment of white marble moulding found in 1915 in the eastern part
of the Agora. Inv. No. 700.
Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.074 m.
Height of letters, 0.08 m.

The stone is broken away at both sides, and the inscription is cut in only one
line on what was once the upper taenia of the moulding.

120. A block of white marble, badly broken and worn. Exact place of dis-
covery not recorded. Inv. No. 161.
Height, 0.72 m.; width, 0.48 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.
Height of letters, 0.04 m.

The smoothly worn surface of the block indicates that it was placed at some time face upward in a pavement.

121. Three contiguous fragments of a white marble screen, found at different times near Peirene. Inv. Nos. 335, 831, and 534.
Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.485 m.; thickness, 0.063 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.03 m. (φ=0.05 m.)

One of the fragments is published by Smith, *A.J.A.* XXIII, 1919, p. 392, No. 102.

The right-hand side is broken away. The place of discovery indicates that the inscription refers to the fountain of Peirene, as is also made clear by the mention of the name Peirene on a similar fragment found near the same place, and belonging to a similar screen (No. 122).

122. Fragment of a white marble screen found in the neighborhood of Peirene, broken away at both sides and at the bottom. Inv. No. 735.
Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.27 m.; thickness, 0.057 m.
Height of letters, 0.038 m.

This fragment has mouldings similar to those of No. 121 and evidently
belongs to the same series. There is enough difference, however, in the measurements of the mouldings and the thickness of the fragment to prove that they are not from the same original stone.

123. Fragment of a white marble screen found in 1914 in the neighborhood of Peirene. Broken away at both sides and at the bottom. Inv. No. 554.
Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.057 m.
Height of letters, 0.036 m.

The mouldings are preserved in such a way as to show that this fragment comes from the upper left-hand corner of the screen, in spite of the fact that the left edge is not preserved. On the reverse the vertical return of the moulding is quite clear, and a faint trace of the return may also be seen on the obverse (cf. photograph). The fragment cannot be associated directly, however, with any of the other pieces of this series (Nos. 121, 122, and 124).

124. Fragment of a white marble screen found in the neighborhood of Peirene. Inv. No. 844.
Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

This fragment comes from the upper right-hand corner of the original stone and belongs in the same series with Nos. 121, 122, and 123, although it cannot be associated directly with any one of them.

125. Fragment of bluish marble, broken away on all sides except the top. Found in 1926 on Acro-Corinthus. Inv. No. 837.
Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.215 m.
Height of letters, 0.035 m.

No. 125

The doubtful letters in the second line are indicated. The first letter may be either o or θ; those marked as doubtful sigmas may perhaps be epsilons. The reading given above is, I think, more probable, and it is tempting to restore the line in such a way that it may have some connection with the Sisyphoeum, which is known to have existed on Acro-Corinthus near Upper Peirene where this inscription was found. Cf. Paus. ii, 5, 1; Strabo, viii, p. 379; Diodorus, xx, 103.
IV

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS

A. GREEK AND ROMAN (Nos. 126–134)

126. Fragment of the top of a white marble grave stele found in 1902 in the area north of the Basilica. Inv. No. 171.
Height, 0.082 m.; width, 0.138 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.013 m. (P=0.015 m.; Φ=over 0.025 m.).
Smith, A.J.A. XXIII, 1919, p. 391, No. 100.

No. 126

μητρι ταλαιναι

μων μορφάν ....

“The neat, if somewhat irregular, letters have finials. This fact, with the shape of the M and the Φ in particular, suggests the middle of the second century B.C. as the date of the inscription” (Smith).

127. Fragment from the top of a small white marble stele, broken at the right.
Found in 1907 in a ravine west of the church of Hagia Paraskevi, some metres south of an ancient quarry, and presumably from some ancient cemetery outside the walls toward Sicyon. Inv. No. 400.
Height, 0.073 m.; width, 0.153 m.; thickness, 0.049 m.
Height of letters, 0.01 m.-0.012 m.

Nothing can be made of the letters in the third line, traces of which may be seen in the photograph. Sosibia was probably a ξένη, from one of the several towns bearing the name of Heraea (Smith).

**128.** A block of soft sandstone found by one of the inhabitants of Old Corinth near an ancient grave in the neighborhood. Inv. No. 316.
Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.12 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

The stone was covered with a light stucco, and the inscription, together with the place of finding, indicates that it was a Hellenistic grave stele. The name is unusual, but Menalkis must have been a ξένη from Phlius. For a similar monument cf. No. 127.

**129.** Fragment from the base of a sepulchral monument, found in 1904, probably south of the church of St. John. Broken on all sides, but preserves the original height and right front edge. Inv. No. 381.
Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.305 m.; thickness, 0.247 m.
Height of letters, 0.05 m., cut in the elegant Roman style of the first or second century A.D.
A circular depression in the top of the block is the only indication of the type of monument supported by this pedestal. If it was in the centre of the stone, and if the inscription was spaced symmetrically with it, only one word is to be restored, as shown above.

130. A stele of white marble, broken at the upper left and lower right-hand corners. Traces of moulding may still be seen along the upper edge of the stone. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 747.

Height, 0.67 m.; width, 0.57 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.
Height of letters in lines 1-2, 0.027 m.; in lines 3-8, 0.014 m.

The letters of the inscription, though late in date, are beautifully cut, and resemble closely those of No. 16, which must be dated in the latter part of the second
century A.D. The Greek is cast into three elegiac couplets of Doric style. The choice of restorations is limited by the space available on the stone at the left edge of the inscription. It is a reasonable presumption that the alignment of lines 3 and 5 should be determined by line 7, and that lines 4, 6, and 8 have also a common margin. Below the inscription the stele is decorated with a basket in low relief, with two butterflies on the upper rim.

131. A grave stele of white marble, found in 1911 in the area north of the Basilica. Now in the collection of inscriptions and sculpture at Old Corinth. Epigraphical Inv. No. 541; Sculptural Inv. No. 1026.
Height, 0.285 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.015 m.

The stele is broken away at the back, and at the bottom and upper right-hand corner. Two draped figures may be seen in the field below the inscription, with their right hands clasped in the familiar gesture of parting.

132. Fragment of a relief of white marble, found in 1898 near the steps leading to the Propylaea. Inv. No. 84.
Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.
Powell, A.J.A. VII, 1903, p. 56, No. 32.
The feminine name Ἐὔχαρστό is unusual, but the masculine form Ἐὔχαρστος occurs frequently in inscriptions.

133. A grave stele of limestone, slightly broken at the top and bottom, now in the museum at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 874.
Height, 0.55 m.; width, 0.46 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Philadelpheus, Ἄγγλος Δελτίον, 1918, Παράθυρο 1, No. 9; S.E.G. I, No. 65.

The stele is decorated in low relief below the inscription, with representations of a reclining figure on a couch and an attendant. In the lower right-hand corner is also the figure of a dog.

Philadelpheus assigns the monument to the third or fourth century A.D.

134. A grave stele with crowning pediment containing a representation of a vase. In the pavement of the church of St. John at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 881.
Height, 0.51 m.; width, 0.43 m.; thickness indeterminate.
Height of letters, 0.015 m.

Le Bas-Foucart, Voyage Archéologique, II, p. 91; Dragatsis, Παραθυράς, 1881, p. 341; Monceaux, Gazette Archéologique, 1885, p. 409; I.G. IV, 398.

The restoration follows that in I.G. IV, 398 with the following two exceptions: In line 1 the final sigma must be restored in parentheses, for the stone at this point is uninscribed after the alpha; in line 4 the final sigma must also be restored in parentheses, for there is no letter on the stone after the iota.
B. BYZANTINE

(Nos. 135–197)

135. A slab of grayish marble, found in 1899. Inv. No. 156.
Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
The letters vary in height from 0.02 m. at the top to 0.01 m. at the bottom.

[Ἐὰν δὲ ἄλλοιν ἄ] -
γωσιν βουλό-
μενοι σὺν ἔμοι
θάπτεν ἄλλου νε-
κόρον, ἐ(ν)θάδ’ ἄγοντες,
μήτ’ ἑκείνον ἐπὶ γέ-
ης ἔχονα ἑνκαταμεί-

η(ι) μήδ’ ἥλιον φάος ἔ-
ξοχα λά(μ)ψη(ι). ἄλλ’ ἔστι
10 σοι τόπος [...]υ τινα θάπτη(ι)ς
. α μοι σύν... - - - - - ετω διαμενε-
... γω χ... - - - - - α θανών.

The stone is broken both at top and bottom, though apparently very little of the inscription has been lost. In line 1 Powell reads [Εὶ δὲ μ]ὲ ἄλλ[ά]τοσιν. The affectation of epic diction is apparent in the document and the forms γές (lines 6-7), ἥλιον (line 8), and φάος (line 8) are especially indicative of this archaizing tendency. So also is the choice of words in general, where many phrases fall into the rhythm of hexametre verse, e.g., ἔχονα ἑνκαταμείνη(ι) and μήδ’ ἥλιον φάος ἔξοχα λά(μ)ψη(ι). The inscription as a whole is not metrical.

136. A plaque of white marble found in one of the houses at Old Corinth about 300 yards southeast of the Agora. Exact provenance unknown. Inv. No. 848.
Height, 0.47 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
The height of letters varies, as shown in the drawing, from 0.025 m. in line 1 to 0.008 m. in lines 6 ff.

The stone on which this inscription was cut formed originally part of a larger plaque with a round hole in the centre, the exact purpose of which is not clear. The inscription was cut, however, after the original stone was broken, and is preserved entire. The curse embodied in this inscription is one of the more vigorous employed on grave monuments, but it may be paralleled in its essential provisions. Cf. C.I.G. 989, 2664; also Minns, Scythians and Greeks, p. 319.

Line 4: ἡμᾶς must be a mistake for ὑμᾶς. The confusion is due to the similarity of pronunciation.

Line 15: ἐξολοθρεύσαιτο = ἐξολοθρεύσαιτο.

137. The upper right-hand corner of a slab of white marble, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 707.

Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.122 m.; thickness, 0.027 m.

Height of letters, 0.018 m.
Part of a Byzantine grave stele. The letters in the third line cannot be deciphered.

138. Fragment of bluish marble of poor quality, broken on all sides except the top. Exact place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 730.
Height, 0.088 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.021 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.016 m. to 0.025 m.

Part of a Byzantine grave stele.

139. Fragment of a white marble plaque, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 746.
Height, 0.053 m.; width, 0.055 m.; thickness, 0.02 m.
Height of letters, 0.022 m.

Part of a Byzantine grave stele.

140. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1925 in the area north of the Basilica, on the western side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 801.
Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.
Height of letters, 0.04 m.
Fragment of a Byzantine grave stele.

141. Fragment of a plaque of greenish marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding unknown. Inv. No. 819.

Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.018 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Part of a Byzantine grave stele.

142. Fragment of white marble, broken from the upper left-hand corner of a plaque. Found in 1927 in the fields north of the present village of Old Corinth. Inv. No. 872.

Height, 0.055 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters, 0.026 m.

Part of a Byzantine grave stele.

143. Fragment from a slab of reddish stone, with part of the upper edge preserved. Found in 1915 in the area of the theatre. Inv. No. 828.
Height, 0.073 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters, 0.017 m.

Part of a Byzantine grave stele.

144. Fragment of a white marble slab found in 1910 in the Peribolos of Apollo. Inv. No. 514.
Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Line 4: \( \text{κατάκω[ι]στ[αι]} = \text{κατάκωστ[αι]} \)

Part of the top surface is preserved. The left edge of the stone appears broken, but the inscription is complete at the beginning of each line, and it is possible that the left edge was never dressed smooth.

Height, 0.305 m.; width, 0.415 m.; thickness, 0.02 m.
Height of letters, \( \text{ca.} \) 0.035 m.
A Byzantine grave stele.

146. A thin fragment of whitish marble, inscribed on both sides, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 630.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.088 m.; thickness, 0.02 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.025 m.

Part of a Byzantine grave stele, twice used.

147. A marble Byzantine capital, 0.29 m. high, with an inscription cut on the top surface (0.44 m. long by 0.238 m. wide). Found in 1903 near the surface in the northwest corner of the Agora. Inv. No. 345.

Height of letters in lines 1-2, 0.037 m.; in lines 3 ff., ca. 0.025 m.
98  CORINTH

[่อ] ξοιμητή-
ρ(ίων)· ἐνθα κα-
tάκτε ἢ τῇ-
v μακαρίαν) μν-
5 ἡ(μη)ν Στεφάνι
μη(ν)ι Ματω(ι) ἐτο(νυ)
'Ἰνδ(ιτίνος) Γ' ✳

Lines 2-3: θατάκτε = θατάκειται
Line 5: Στεφάνι = Στεφάνη, the name of the deceased.

148. A marble slab found in 1902 near the northern end of the Lechaeum
Road shops. Inv. No. 261.
Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.23 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

.Lines 1-2: ξοιμητήρων = ξοιμητήριον
Lines 2-3: διαφέρον, a common formula on Byzantine grave stelae. Cf. I.G. IV, 403
and examples there cited.

149. A fragment of slate-like marble, gray in color, broken on all sides except
the top. The left margin of the lines is preserved, and probably the sides of the stone
were never dressed smooth. Probably found in 1901 in the excavations near the church of St. John. Inv. No. 76.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.015 m.
Height of letters, 0.026 m. to 0.03 m.

No. 149

The slab forms part of a Byzantine grave stele. For the restoration cf. No. 148.

150. A fragment of gray marble, broken at the right side and at the lower edge, probably found in the excavation of the Christian cemetery east of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 78.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.33 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m. - 0.015 m.

No. 150

The surface of the stone is very badly weathered and broken, but the orthography of the first word ξυμητήριον is sufficiently clear.

151. A slab of blue marble, broken in three pieces, found in 1900 north of the fountain of Peirene. Inv. No. 87.

Height, 0.325 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.
A Byzantine grave stele.

152. Fragment of slightly bluish marble. Exact place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 296.
Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.
Height of letters, 0.01 6 m. - 0.032 m.

Part of a Byzantine grave stele.

153. A grave stele of grayish blue marble, found in two pieces in 1908. Slightly broken on both sides and at the bottom. Inv. No. 458.
Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

154. A plaque of gray marble, almost complete, but with the surface badly worn, found in 1908. Inv. No. 473.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.038 m.
Height of letters, 0.022 m.

The peculiar marks of abbreviation should be noticed in this inscription.

155. A slab of coarse crystalline white marble, found in 1899 near the fountain of Peirene. Inv. No. 83.

Height, 0.41 m.; width, 0.245 m.; thickness, 0.145 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.012 m. to 0.025 m.
Powell, A.J.A. VII, 1903, p. 58, No. 36.
The text follows that given by Powell, though the stone is so badly worn that I have been unable to confirm all of his readings. In line 5 Powell reads αι|σχρον ἐν κακο[ἰς].

156. Fragment of a white marble slab, broken away on all sides except the left. Found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 628.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.053 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

157. White marble plaque, broken away at the lower right-hand corner. Place and date of finding unknown. Inv. No. 821.
Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness, 0.018 m.
Height of letters, 0.013 m.

A grave stele of early Christian date.

158. Two contiguous fragments of a white marble slab which form the upper left-hand corner of the original stone. Found in 1902 near the northern end of the Lechaeum Road shops. Inv. No. 260.
Height, 0.225 m.; width, 0.37 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
Height of letters, 0.018 m.

The surface of the stone is very badly worn, and the letters are almost obliterated. Enough is preserved merely to show that the inscription belongs to a grave monument.
159. The upper left-hand corner of a grayish blue marble slab, found in 1907 built into a modern wall above the theatre. Inv. No. 442.

Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.037 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.01 m. to 0.015 m.

Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.048 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.01 m. to 0.025 m.

161. An irregular fragment of blue marble. Inv. No. 120.
Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.025 m.

The inscription was found, broken at the right as shown in the drawing above, during the clearing of the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops in 1900.
In all probability it is a grave stele from the Christian cemetery once lying to the east of the church of St. John and immediately south of the vaulted chamber. But it is curious that the stone should have been found in the chamber in 1900, because it was seen by Ross many years before in the village of Old Corinth. When seen by Ross the inscription was complete, and I have indicated by underlining those letters which have been lost since his day. Powell's publication was made without knowledge of the previous discovery. In the lower left-hand corner of the stone may be seen the monogram for Χωττός.

162. The lower left-hand corner of a slab of white marble. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 742.
Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

Traces of letters in the first line appear in the drawing which are not recorded in the transcript.

163. Fragment of a white marble plaque, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 743.
Height, 0.073 m.; width, 0.083 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters, 0.014 m.

The letters ΝΔ in the last line, which are to be restored as [Ἰνδ[Ἱντιώνος] ], indicate that the stone is part of a Byzantine grave stele.

164. Plaque of bluish marble, broken away at the top and at the left, found in 1914 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 577.
Height, 0.30 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.-0.036 m.
The numeral \( \overline{zη} \) in line 3 gives the day of the month.

165. Fragment of bluish marble, broken on all sides, found in 1914 in the northeast corner of the Peribolos of Apollo. Inv. No. 559.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.068 m.

The letters are very poorly cut, and vary in height from 0.02 m. to 0.033 m.

\[
\vspace{0.5cm}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{'Andrēas} \\
\text{οτατ(?) μη(νί)} \\
\text{κη 'Ινδ(ικτωνος) Δ \( \star \)}
\end{array}
\]

Traces of letters in the first line are given in the drawing which do not appear in the transcript.

166. Fragment of a stele of white marble with bluish veins, found in 1907 in the region of the Agora north of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 399.

Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.

Height of letters, \( \text{ca. } 0.022 \text{ m.} \)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{CTOΔO} \\
\text{μηνι Νοιεμβριω(ι)} \\
\end{array}
\]

Indistinguishable traces of letters are visible in the third line.
167. A slab of crumbling gray marble, broken on all sides except the bottom, found in 1904 in the area south of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 378.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.019 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m. to 0.032 m.

168. Fragment of a white marble slab, broken on all sides, found in 1904 near the southern side of the Agora. Inv. No. 375.
Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.

The letters are deeply cut, and vary in height from 0.015 m. to 0.02 m.

169. Fragment of a white marble slab, broken on all sides, found in 1903. Exact place of discovery not recorded. Inv. No. 352.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.032 m.
170. A fragment of white marble, broken at the top and on the right side. Date and place of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 71.

Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

![Fragment of white marble](image)

No. 170

Line 1: .. oσε (Powell). Line 3: Powell gives the month as Ματ (†), but the space on the stone is better suited to the restoration of Ματίω, Τονίω, or Τουλίω, if the length of line is correctly determined by the restoration in line 2.

171. A plaque of grayish marble, broken on all sides except the bottom, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 662.

Height, 0.205 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.058 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.01 m. to 0.025 m.

In the last line may be distinguished the words γῆς κε ἐπί.

172. A small round fragment of white marble revetment, with the original surface broken away on all sides. Found in 1925 south of the fountain of Glauce. Inv. No. 765.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters, 0.043 m.

![Round fragment of white marble](image)

No. 172

The character of the lettering indicates that the stone was originally part of a
Byzantine grave stele. It was subsequently cut away on all sides and rounded off into the shape of a disk. Parts of five letters only are preserved.

173. A small slab of marble revetment, broken on all sides, found in 1926 on the western side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 796.
Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.206 m.; thickness, 0.015 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.016 m. to 0.022 m.

174. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1926 west of the fountain of Glaucce. Inv. No. 806.
Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.015 m. to 0.02 m.

175. Fragment of a plaque of bluish white marble, found in the earth removed from the excavation of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 816.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.02 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.

The character of the lettering indicates that the inscription was part of a Byzantine grave stele.
176. Fragment of a slab of shale-like marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 818.

Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

Part of a Byzantine grave stele.

177. Fragment of a plaque of bluish marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 898.

Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.018 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.025 m.

The character of the lettering and the quality of the marble indicate that the inscription formed part of a Byzantine grave stele.

178. Fragment broken from the upper right-hand corner of a marble slab. Place and date of finding unknown. Inv. No. 826.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.022 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m.

179. Fragment of bluish marble, found in 1927 in a Byzantine level above the Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 840.
Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Part of a Byzantine grave stele.

180. Fragment of a plaque of bluish marble, broken away on all sides except the bottom. Found in 1927 in a Byzantine level above the Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 847.
Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.013 m. to 0.02 m.

Apparently part of a Byzantine grave stele.

181. Fragment of blue slate-like marble, broken on all sides, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 619.
182. Small fragment of grayish-white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1908. The exact place of finding is not recorded. Inv. No. 463.
Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.012 m. to 0.026 m.

The character of the writing indicates that the inscription formed part of a Byzantine grave stele.

183. Fragment of dark marble, found in 1914 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 563.
Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters, 0.026 m.

After the chi in line 3 there is a vertical hasta which may belong either to iota, rho, or nu. Certainty is impossible.
184. Fragment of a plaque of gray marble, right edge preserved, found in 1908. Inv. No. 454.
Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.022 m.
Height of letters, 0.023 m.

Traces of letters in lines 1 and 5 cannot be interpreted.

185. A small fragment of marble, broken away at both sides and at the bottom, found in 1907 on the site of the present museum. Inv. No. 451.
Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.047 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.032 m.

186. Fragment of a thin white marble plaque, broken on all sides, found in 1907 immediately east of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 430.
Height, 0.093 m.; width, 0.122 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.04 m.

Probably a fragment of a grave stele from the Byzantine cemetery near the church of St. John.

187. Fragment of inscription, broken on all sides. Found in 1898, but now lost. Inv. No. 393.
The fragment is known only from photographs and its dimensions cannot be given. I suggest that it was part of a Byzantine grave stele, and that the word appearing in the last line is μνημὴν.

188. Fragment of inscription, broken on all sides. Found in 1898, but now lost. Inv. No. 392.

The fragment is known only from photographs, and its dimensions cannot be given. I suggest that it was part of a Byzantine grave stele, and that the last line should be restored as κατάξ[ειταί].

189. Fragment of a marble slab, broken on all sides, found in 1904 by one of the inhabitants of Old Corinth near the church of Hagia Paraskevi. Inv. No. 382. Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.035 m. Height of letters, 0.028 m.

The stone was used as a grave stele for a certain Eustathius in the Byzantine cemetery near Hagia Paraskevi.
190. Fragment of a marble slab, badly broken and worn, found in 1904 in the neighborhood of the West Shops, southeast of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 376. Height, 0.127 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.035 m. Height of letters, ca. 0.015 m.

The stone was probably used as a grave stele in the Byzantine cemetery near the church of St. John.

191. Two contiguous fragments which form part of a marble stele, found in 1903 in the western part of the Agora. Inv. Nos. 346 and 351. Fragment a (Inv. No. 346): Height, 0.43 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. Fragment b (Inv. No. 351): Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. Height of letters varies from 0.02 m. to 0.037 m.

Apparently part of a Byzantine grave stele.
192. A small fragment of white marble, found in 1900 in the loose earth taken from the excavations. Inv. No. 311.
Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.
Powell, _A.J.A._ VII, 1903, p. 66, No. 47.

No. 192

Zήνων [- – μακαρίας]
μνήμη(η)ες δια[ – – – –]
γεναμένων τη[ – – – –]

Powell reads in line 3 γεναμ(ένω)(η) τη[..]

193. Fragment of grayish slate-like marble, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 153.
Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.164 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

No. 193

The inscription is broken away at the top and at the right-hand side, and probably forms part of a grave stele from the Byzantine cemetery which lay to the east of the church of St. John.

194. Fragment of bluish marble, broken from the upper right-hand corner of a plaque. Probably found in 1901 in the excavation of the Christian cemetery east of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 77.
No. 194

The words η θυγατήρ may be distinguished in line 4.

195. Fragment of a slab of marble pavement, broken away at the left, found in 1907 built into the wall of a Byzantine tomb east of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 435.

Height, 0.36 m.; width, 0.37 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters in lines 1-3, 0.015 m.-0.02 m.; in lines 4-5, 0.03 m.-0.06 m.

The first three lines of the inscription are cut in a different style from the last two, which are little more than rude scratches. The first three lines are incomplete and must have been cut before the stone was broken away at the left. They are also
cut within a field roughly marked out by a border line near the edge of the stone. On the other hand the last two lines seem to form a complete inscription, which was cut after the stone was broken. It may be noticed also that the last two lines disregard the bounding line at the right which delimited the field for the earlier inscription. I interpret these last two lines as a brief epitaph on a late grave stele.

196. A large block of white marble, found in 1899 built into a late wall at the top of the steps leading to the Propylaea. Now in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 10.
Height, 0.53 m.; width, 0.805 m.; thickness, 1.33 m.
Height of letters, 0.035 m. - 0.05 m.

![Image of No. 196](image196.png)

**Δημήτριος**
δοῦλο(ς) Χ(ριστο)ῦ.

197. A fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1900 inside the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 310.
Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

![Image of No. 197](image197.png)
BYZANTINE INSCRIPTIONS
OTHER THAN SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS
(Nos. 198–220)

198. Block of the marble entablature from the Byzantine decoration of Peirene. Found in 1899 and now in the enclosure of Peirene at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 24.
Length, 2.47 m.; depth, 0.45 m.; height, 0.44 m.
Height of letters, 0.125 m.-0.155 m.
I.G. IV, 1606; Richardson, A.J.A. 1899, p. 683; A.J.A. IV, 1900, p. 238.

[Image of block]

No. 198

— — τὸν δρόμενον πάντα κόσμον τῇ(ι) Πειρήνη(ι) πα — — — —

The inscription is painted in red on the curved surface of the frieze course which in earlier times had borne a Latin inscription, now erased. The word πάντα is certain instead of the earlier ὤντα which appears in Richardson’s reports and in I.G. IV, 1606. The letter forms indicate a date for the inscription probably in the fifth century A.D., certainly not later than the sixth century (Hill).

199. Fragment of a plaque of white marble which came from a late pavement, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 127.
Height, 0.625 m.; width, 0.725 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.03 m.

The letters of line 1 are written one above the other, though sometimes turned in the direction of the writing. In line 2 ὑπῆρ is for ὑπῆρει. The inscription is complete on the broken stone, and dates from some period subsequent to the use of the slab as a pavement block.

200. Fragment of a plaque of white marble which came from a late pavement, found near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops in 1901. Inv. No. 130. Height, 0.47 m.; width, 0.51 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. Height of letters, 0.015 m.

The curse was written on the stone after it had been broken from the original paving slab.
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

Line 1: νικᾶ = νικᾶ, τύχη = τύχη, Γεωργίου = Γεωργίου, κ' = κ'(αl).
Line 3: I have been unable to decipher.
Line 4: δ = δ.
Line 5: ἱσὴλθαμεν = εἰσῆλθαμεν, δὲ = ὁ δὲ.

201. Fragment of a plaque of white marble paving, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 131.
Height, 0.46 m.; width, 0.365 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.
Height of letters averages about 0.02 m.

The inscription may be broken away at the left.

202. Fragment of a white marble paving slab, found near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops in 1901. Now lost. Inv. No. 132.
Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.054 m.

This fragment probably belonged to one of the curses found on the slabs of late pavement near the Northwest Shops.

203. Fragment of a marble slab belonging to a late pavement, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 133.
Height, 0.33 m.; width, 0.34 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.045 m.

This inscription probably belongs with the series of curses found on the slabs of late pavement near the Northwest Shops.
204. Fragment of a plaque of white marble belonging to a late pavement, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 134.
Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.335 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m.

This inscription was cut on a broken fragment, but subsequently the stone was broken again, and the right side and bottom of the inscription are now lost.

205. Fragment of a white marble paving slab, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 135.
Height, 0.44 m.; width, 0.52 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.013 m.

This inscription is one of the curses which appeared during the excavations near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Like the others, it was cut on a broken plaque of marble pavement. The surface of this particular stone, however, is
badly worn, and the fragmentary nature of the inscription is due to corrosion rather than to subsequent breakage. The field of the inscription was marked off by crudely scratched lines in the shape of a rectangle, and this field was further subdivided by horizontal scratches for the several lines of the inscription. The whole document was very carelessly cut, and the inscription itself bears witness to the illiteracy of the scribe.

Line 6: ἀνὰ μέσον = μεταξύ (cf. Sophocles, Glossary of Later and Byzantine Greek, s.v. μέσος). Line 7: ἐκθαρσόν = ἐκθαρσόν. The letters εκ were added above the line, when their omission had been discovered by the stonecutter.

206. Fragment of a late marble paving slab, found in 1901 in one of the shops west of the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 136.
Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.46 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.03 m. to 0.05 m.

207. Two contiguous fragments of a marble slab, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 138.
CORINTH

Height, 0.51 m.; width, 0.615 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.035 m.

ϕ Κ(ύρι)ε, δ θ(εύ)ς, και δίκη, καθαρὰ
λύτροσε τού τόπου τούτου
toùς δύω ἀδερφοὺς

ρ Φ & Βούδιν και Ἰωάν-

viv toùς βουκελλαρίους
tοῦ ἐπάρχου. ἀμίν Ἠ

Line 2: λύτροσε = λύτροσε.

Line 3: ἀδερφοὺς = ἀδελφοὺς. This substitution of rho for lambda is a common phenomenon in modern Greek.

Line 4: The symbols at the beginning of the line seem not to be the part of any name, but magical symbols introduced to heighten the efficacy of the curse.

Line 5: Ἰωάννην = Ἰωάννην. The βουκελλάριοι were a special group of soldiers, bodyguard and personal attendants of their master, in this case the praefectus urbi (ἐπαρχος) of Corinth. Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, s. v. Bucellarii.

208. Four fragments of white marble found in 1900 and 1901 in and near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. Nos. 74, 75, 137, and 224.

Fragment a (Inv. No. 137): Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Fragment b (Inv. No. 224): Height, 0.073 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Fragment c (Inv. No. 75): Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Fragment d (Inv. No. 74): Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters on all fragments is 0.025 m.

Fragments c and d have been published by Powell, A.J.A. VII, 1903, p. 70, Nos. 57 and 58.
The four fragments shown above clearly belong together, in spite of Powell’s unwillingness to associate fragments c and d. All fragments have the same thickness, the same white marble, and the same characteristic ruling for the alignment of letters across the face of the stone. Fragment c, in fact, joins both fragments a and b as shown above, and we are able to determine thereby that there were six lines in the inscription. The sixth line was uninscribed where the lower portion of the stone is now preserved.

Line 4: \(\text{βουκελ[λαρίους]}\). Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, s. v. Bucellarii. Cf. also No. 207, line 5, which is of approximately the same date as this inscription.

209. Fragment of a marble slab, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 140.

Height, 0.77 m.; width, 0.795 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.

This curse is similar to others found near the vaulted chamber mentioned above. The verb \(\text{ἀπ[ό]θανε}\) seems in the present instance to have transitive force = \(\text{ἀπό-λευσον}\). Cf. Nos. 200, 204, 206.

210. Fragment of a marble paving slab, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops.

Inv. No. 143.

Height, 0.75 m.; width, 0.85 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.

Height of letters, 0.02 m.

The stone on which this inscription was cut was used as part of the Byzantine
pavement near the vaulted chamber mentioned above. Subsequently it was transformed into a gaming board. Later still it received the inscription recorded above.

211. Fragment of a marble paving slab, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 144.
Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

The stone is broken away above and at the left, but the bottom and right margin seem complete.

212. Fragment of a paving slab of white marble, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 273.
Height, 0.71 m.; width, 0.58 m.; thickness, 0.056 m.
Height of the letters varies from 0.025 m. to 0.07 m.

Only a portion of the original left edge of the stone is preserved, but the
inscription was cut after the fracturing of the block, and is itself complete on the broken stone. Transcribed, it reads as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{νικᾶ} & \ ή \ τύ- \\
\text{χη} & \ τῶν \ καλῶν \\
\text{κορασίων} & \\
\text{τῶν \ φιλούν-} \\
5 & \text{των \ τούς} \\
& \text{άγμους}.
\end{align*}
\]

213. Fragment of a plaque of white marble which came from a late pavement, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 129.
Height, 0.42 m.; width, 0.55 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{νικᾶ} & \ ι \ τύχι \ τῶν \ καταπ- \\
\text{ονουμένων \ ἐν τῷ} \\
\text{ἀνόμου \ τόπῳ \ τού-} \\
\text{το, Κ(ύρι)ε, \ μὴ \ ἐλεηθῆς \ τόγ} \\
5 & \text{βαλότα ήμᾶς \ ὄδ[ε].}
\end{align*}
\]

The above curse was evidently written by an illiterate man, and his almost consistent use of iota in place of eta is worthy of attention. Transcribed, the inscription reads as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{νικᾶ} & \ ι \ τύχι \ τῶν \ καταπ- \\
\text{ονουμένων \ ἐν τῷ} \\
\text{ἀνόμῳ \ τόπῳ \ τού-} \\
\text{τῳ, Κ(ύρι)ε, \ μὴ \ ἐλεηθῆς \ τόγ} \\
5 & \text{βαλότα \ ἡμᾶς \ ὄδ[ε].}
\end{align*}
\]

The inscription is complete, except for one letter, and was cut on the broken slab of pavement when it had ceased to serve its original purpose.

214. Fragment of a marble plaque, broken on all sides. Exact place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 272.
Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.052 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m.
The inscription was cut after the original fracturing of the stone, and has been mutilated only by subsequent breakage at the left. The stone may have been found near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops.

215. Fragment of a paving slab of white marble, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 274. 
Height, 0.645 m.; width, 0.79 m.; thickness, 0.07 m. 
The letters vary in height from 0.017 m. to 0.06 m.

The original edge of the slab is preserved at the top and at the right, and the
inscription, which was cut subsequent to the fracturing of the slab, is complete on the

broken stone. The inscription is from the hand of an illiterate man, and preserves, in
its unconventional spelling, the sound of the spoken language. Transcribed, it reads as follows:

Phi. K(υρι)ο, o θεός, o tò σχό-
tοσ διαχωρίσας καὶ
φώς άναπελες διὰ
τῆς οἰκουμένης, ἀπό-

dos–θεοτόκε–ἀπό-
dos Μαρίνου τοῦ
βαλόντος ἡμᾶς
δέ καὶ ἑπίσω (δ)ὸς
ἡμᾶς (=ἡμῖν) χ’ ἡμᾶς-

216. Fragment of a marble slab, broken on all sides, probably found in 1901
near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 324.
Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.185 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

217. Fragment of a marble paving slab, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Now lost. Inv. No. 336.
Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.

\[ \text{No. 216} \]

\(- - - - - \theta \epsilon \omega \xi - - - - -\)
\(- - - - \mu \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \xi - - - - -\)

The fragment is broken on all sides.

218. Fragment of a thick white marble slab, broken on all sides. Found in 1907 in one of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 447.
Height, 0.328 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters varies from 0.025 m. to 0.045 m.

\[ \text{No. 218} \]

The reverse face of the stone is very roughly tooled.

219. Fragment of a slab of white marble, probably found near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 833.
Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.033 m.
Height of the letter \textit{alpha}, 0.08 m.

\textbf{No. 219}

\textbf{220.} Fragment of a paving slab of white marble, found probably in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 275.
Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.40 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of the letters varies from 0.015 m. to 0.03 m.

\textbf{No. 220}

The stone is broken on all sides, and the inscription also is broken away above and at the left.
MISCELLANEOUS

(Nos. 221–331)

221. Fragment of white island marble, broken on all sides, found in 1914 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 593.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
Height of letters, 0.012 m.–0.016 m.

The first letter of the last line may be either alpha, lambda, or delta. The character of the lettering indicates that the inscription is to be dated in the latter part of the fifth century B.C.

222. Small fragment of white marble, broken on all sides except the left. Found in 1900 at a considerable depth among the foundation walls in the Northwest corner of the Agora. Now lost. Inv. No. 315.
Height, 0.076 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.011 m.
Powell, A.J.A. VII, 1903, p. 34, No. 9; R.E.G., 1904, p. 247.

The character of the writing, with strongly marked finials at the ends of the strokes, indicates that the inscription should be dated in the late third or early second
century B.C. Powell has suggested that the document should be connected with the hipparchy of Polybius (Polybius, xxviii, 6) and restores the inscription accordingly. I prefer to leave the inscription without restoration, although lines 4 and 5 above are in part taken from Powell.

223. Fragment broken from the upper right-hand corner of a white marble slab, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 671.
Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.162 m.; thickness, 0.063 m.
Height of letters, 0.012 m.

The letters are lightly cut and the strokes have apices. The forms are characteristic of the second century B.C.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.50 m.; thickness, 0.28 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.

Richardson's notes indicate that the inscription was cut in 'good Greek letters'.

225. A base of poros stone, one of four resting on the foundations of the Greek temple below the western side of the Peribolos of Apollo (Temple A). Now in situ in the excavations at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 28.
Height, 0.41 m.; width, 0.75 m. The inscription is cut on a taenia along the top of the block 0.019 m. in height.
Height of letters, ca. 0.04 m.

The inscription is upside down on the block as it rests in its present position, and is very difficult to read because of the weathering of the soft stone. Powell conjectures that the letters may represent a proper name, and reads Θεοπούλις (?). I have no suggestive restoration to offer, but call attention to the drawing and to the fact that the letters which I have read from the stone do not in all respects agree with Powell's transcript.

226. Fragment of slightly grayish marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 762.
Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.015 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.03 m.

The inscription comprised the letters of the Greek alphabet, the first four of which have been preserved.

227. Fragment of white marble with part of the right-hand edge preserved. Broken away on all other sides. Found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 640.
Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, ca. 0.25 m.
Height of letters, 0.032 m.

The letters are monumental in character and indicate a date for the inscription in the first or second century A.D.
228. Fragment of bluish white marble, now lost. Inv. No. 73. Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.075 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m. Powell, *A.J.A.* VII, 1903, p. 68, No. 53.

![Image of fragment](image)

No. 228

The drawing is taken from Powell.

229. Piece of moulding of white marble. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 86. Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.09 m. Height of letters, 0.035 m. Powell, *A.J.A.* VII, 1903, p. 61, No. 41.

![Image of moulding](image)

No. 229

The letters may, however, form the ending of a proper name.

230. Fragment of gray limestone, broken on all sides except the top, found probably in 1901 in the Christian cemetery east of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 99. Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.025 m. Height of letters, 0.025 m.

![Image of fragment](image)

No. 230

231. Plaque of white marble, broken on all sides except the top. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 114.
Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.
Height of letters, 0.035 m.

232. Fragment of blue limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 126.
Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.039 m.
Height of letters, 0.075 m.

The drawing is given as by Powell.

233. Fragment of bluish white marble, found in 1901 a short distance south of the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 147.
Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.17 m.
Height of letters, 0.07 m.
Powell, *A.J.A.* VII, 1903, p. 57, No. 34.

The stone is broken away on all sides.
234. Fragment of a plaque of crumbling marble found in 1901 in one of the buildings on the western side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 155.
Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.
Height of letters, 0.035 m.

The stone is broken on all sides except the top.

235. Two fragments of blue limestone which seem to belong together. Inv. Nos. 168 and 187.
Fragment a (Inv. No. 168) was discovered in 1901, but the place of finding is not recorded. Cf. Powell, *A.J.A.* VII, 1903, p. 41, No. 15.
Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.23 m.
Fragment b (Inv. No. 187) was found in 1902 east of the first shop on the western side of Lechaeum Road.
Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.10 m. (broken on all sides).

The complete thickness of neither stone is preserved. Height of letters in both fragments, 0.045 m.

236. Fragment of a marble slab, broken on all sides, found in 1902 east of Temple Hill and at the northern end of the Basilica. Inv. No. 175.
Height, 0.215 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

237. Fragment of a marble slab, broken on all sides, found in 1902 in the fill above the Doric portico of the North Shops. Inv. No. 179.
Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.02 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

238. Fragment of marble, broken on all sides, found in 1902 near the eastern end of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 188.
Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.038 m.
Height of letters, 0.052 m.

Parts of three letters may be distinguished — — φτφ — —.

239. Fragment of marble, broken on all sides, found in 1902 near the eastern end of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 189.
Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, 0.037 m.
Parts of three lines may be distinguished, as follows:

---io---
---εωμ---
---ι---

The last letter may be either gamma, epsilon, or pi.

240. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1902 near the eastern end of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 191.
Height, 0.035 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.
Height of letters, 0.023 m.

241. Fragment of crumbling marble, broken on all sides, found in 1902 near the rear wall of the shops along the western side of Lechaeum Road, west of the Propylaea. Inv. No. 203.
Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.033 m.
Height of letter, 0.043 m.

242. A block of poros stone found in 1902 built into a late wall in front of the Northwest Shops. Now lost. Inv. No. 249.
Height, 0.47 m.; width, 0.36 m.; thickness, 0.34 m.
Height of letters, 0.068 m.

---ov---

The right edge of the fragment is preserved, but it shows no anathyrosis for the reception of another block. Remains of stucco were also apparent on the surface of the stone at the time of its discovery.
243. Four fragments of coarsely crystalline white marble, found in 1901. The place of discovery is not recorded. The fragments belong together, though no point of contact can be found between any two of them. The marble is so fractured that the original thickness cannot be determined. The greatest thickness preserved is 0.075 m.

Fragment a (Inv. No. 268): Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.10 m.
Fragment b (Inv. No. 270): Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.13 m.
Fragment c (Inv. No. 269): Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.12 m.
Fragment d (Inv. No. 267): Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.075 m.

Height of letters, ca. 0.075 m. The left margin of fragment d is preserved. Otherwise the fragments are broken on all sides.

Powell, *A. J. A.* VII, 1903, p. 69, No. 56.

The drawings are by Powell.

244. Fragment of a marble plaque. Inv. No. 271.

Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.037 m.

Height of letters, 0.035 m.
245. A broken slab of crumbling grayish blue marble. Exact place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 276.
Height, 0.52 m.; width, 0.47 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.-0.045 m.

The inscription is broken away completely on both sides and at the bottom. The fragments preserved are all contiguous, with the exception of one small piece which shows the head and one wing of a bird. The drawing above shows the disposition.

246. Small fragment of a marble slab, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 277.
Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.

Height, 0.082 m.; width, 0.102 m.
Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.235 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.035 m.

The inscription was cut in only one line, for both the upper and lower surfaces of the stone were in part preserved when found, and there was no room for a second line of text on that part which had been broken away.

249. Fragment of bluish white marble, of poor quality, found in 1898. Inv. No. 54.
Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.21 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

The stone is broken at each end but the upper and lower surfaces are worked into mouldings which meet at the back in a surface 0.07 m. wide.

250. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 303.
Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.085 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.023 m.

The letters are apparently from the beginning of a word.
251. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 305.
Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Portions of the three letters – – – ιοι – – can be discerned.

252. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides except the left. Found in 1900 inside the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 309.
Height, 0.055 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.023 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

253. Fragment of white marble, of which only the upper edge is preserved. Inv. No. 72.
Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.
Height of letters, 0.04 m.
Powell, A.J.A. VII, 1903, p. 68, No. 54.

The stroke of the first letter is clear, though not given by Powell.

254. Fragment of a marble slab, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded, but probably discovered in 1901 near the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops, where many other similar pieces were found. Inv. No. 327.
Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letter, 0.025 m.

255. A round and polished piece of white marble, flat on one side, and with
the inscription cut in the centre of the convex surface. Apparently a weight. Exact place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 329.
Diameter, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.072 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m.

No. 255

The actual weight of the stone at present is 2256 grams.

256. Fragment of marble, containing only one letter of highly ornate Byzantine style. Exact place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 330.
Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letter, 0.045 m.

No. 256

The stone is broken on all sides.

257. Fragment of marble with leaf and tongue moulding along the upper edge. Place and date of finding not recorded, but probably discovered before 1900. Inv. No. 326.
Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.355 m.; thickness, 0.06 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m.-0.02 m.
The letters, or rather numerals, are cut in one line along a smooth taenia below the moulding.

258. Fragment broken on all sides, discovered in 1898. Now lost. Inv. No. 331. Height of letters, 0.13 m.

\[ \text{- - - \it{πων} - - -} \]

Richardson's notes record the fact that the stone was broken at both ends, and that the letters were very poorly cut and of late date.

259. Fragment of a marble slab, broken on all sides, found in 1903 in the northwest corner of the Agora. Inv. No. 343. Height, 0.11m.; width, 0.06m.; thickness, 0.019 m. Height of letter, 0.055 m.

\[ \text{- - - \it{Α} - - -} \]

260. Fragment of white marble, with an inscription on a band of round scale-like relief. Found in the area of the theatre in 1903. Inv. No. 361. Height, 0.11m.; width, 0.085m.; thickness, 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.01m.

\[ \text{εν Λα - - -} \]

261. Fragment of a slab of crumbling gray marble, broken on all sides. Found in 1904, but the exact place is not recorded. The stone was found in three pieces, of which fragments \(a\) and \(b\) have been lost. Fragment \(c\) is preserved in the epigraphical collection at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 367. Height, 0.17m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, \(ca.\) 0.023 m. Height of letters, 0.026 m.
262. Fragment of a marble plaque found in 1904 near the southern side of the Agora. Inv. No. 368.
Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.
Height of letters, 0.023 m.-0.042 m.

The fragment is broken on all sides. Indistinguishable traces of writing appear in the lines above and below that shown in the drawing.

263. A fragment of white marble found by one of the inhabitants of Old Corinth on the road between the theatre and the church of Hagia Paraskevi. Inv. No. 374.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.065 m.
Height of letter Φ = 0.065 m.

The inscription is broken on all sides, and portions of three letters only are preserved.

264. Fragment of a marble plaque, broken on all sides, found in 1905 between the temple of Apollo and the fountain of Glauce. Inv. No. 384.
Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.042 m.; thickness, 0.024 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

265. Fragment of a marble plaque, broken on all sides, found on the surface in 1905 in the southern section of the Agora. Inv. No. 387.
Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.05 m.; thickness, 0.023 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

---^ >T
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LVe
N

No. 265

266. Lower right-hand corner of a plaque of white marble, found in 1905 east of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 390.
Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.

--- 4 ---
--- αιαν
--- φλ.
--- πινε
5 ---

No. 266

267. A plaque of white marble, found in 1898. Inv. No. 396.
Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.
Height of letters, 0.023 m.

268. Fragment of a marble plaque, broken on all sides, found in 1907 in the Agora, north of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 398.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.035 m.

269. Fragment of Acro-Corinthian limestone, broken on all sides. Found in 1907 near the Northwest Stoa. Inv. No. 404.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.11 m.
Height of letters, 0.035 m.

270. A small fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1907 north of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 413.
Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.14 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.045 m.

The two letters preserved are Κ- - - - .

271. A round marble disk, found in 1907 near the Northwest Shops between the church of St. John and Temple Hill. Inv. No. 424.
Diameter, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.028 m.
Height of letters in line 1, 0.021 m.; in line 2, 0.01 m.

The inscription antedates the present shape of the stone, and its fragmentary nature is due to the fact that the original plaque has been cut down to the present
circular disk. I have been unable to decipher the letters in the last line, except as indicated above.

272. A small fragment of white marble, with original surfaces preserved at front and back and also at the top and left-hand sides. Found in 1907 east of the church of St. John. Inv. No. 425.
Height, 0.082 m.; width, 0.082 m.; thickness, 0.039 m.
Height of letter, 0.031 m.

No. 272

273. Fragment of a plaque of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1907 a few inches above the late Roman pavement in the northwest part of the Agora. The back is roughly tooled. Inv. No. 441.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.058 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.039 m.

No. 273

Line 1: The first letter is certainly an alpha. Between the two sigmas there is a mark of punctuation. Beyond the second sigma is the vertical hasta of a letter which cannot be read.
Line 2: The second oblique stroke of the upsilon is on the edge of the stone.

274. A small marble fragment, broken on all sides, found by one of the inhabitants of Old Corinth. Inv. No. 449.
Height, 0.066 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.034 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

No. 274
275. Fragment of bluish marble, broken on all sides, found in 1907 by one of the inhabitants of Old Corinth. Inv. No. 450.
Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters indeterminate.

276. Fragment of grayish white marble, shaped like a Byzantine capital, found in 1908 in the precinct of the temple east of Glauce. The stone is broken away at the right. Inv. No. 455.
Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.
Height of letters, 0.032 m.

The letters are in relief on a narrow panel sunk into the face of the stone.

277. Fragment of marble, broken away except on the left-hand side, where there are remains of an egg-and-dart moulding. Found in 1908, but the exact place of discovery is not recorded. Inv. No. 474.
Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, 0.042 m.

After the alpha in line 1 is a vertical hasta which may represent \( \pi \). Other interpretations are, however, possible.
278. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1908 in the western part of the Agora. Inv. No. 480.  
Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.145 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.  
Height of letters, 0.045 m. 

--- AN --- 
No. 278

279. Fragment of a plaque of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1910 in the earth removed from the excavated area. Inv. No. 512.  
Height, 0.05 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.022 m.  
Height of letters, ca. 0.03 m. 

--- ησια --- 
No. 279

280. Fragment of gray limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1910 in the Peribolos of Apollo. Inv. No. 516.  
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.18 m.  
Height of letters, 0.045 m. 

--- ΝΤ --- 
No. 280

It will be noticed from the drawing that the letters are very much like those of No. 94 in shape and style. The upsilon is especially characteristic.

281. Fragment of a plaque of bluish marble, broken on all sides, found in 1911 north of the Agora near the southern end of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 538.  
Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.125 m.  
Height of letters, 0.02 m. 

--- και φιλ --- 
No. 281
282. Two contiguous fragments of coarse-grained white marble, found in 1911 in the northern part of the court of Peirene. Inv. No. 543. 
Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.035 m. 
Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.

![Fragment 282](image)

The stone has unfinished edges, and it is difficult to say whether part of the inscription has been broken away at the right. My feeling is that the inscription is complete, though I have no interpretation to offer for the last two lines.

283. Fragment of white marble found in 1914. Inv. No. 550. 
Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.021 m. 
Height of letters, 0.049 m.

![Fragment 283](image)

The left edge of the stone is preserved, but it is broken away on all other sides.

284. Three fragments from a thin slab of bluish marble, found in 1914 in one of the chambers east of Peirene. Inv. Nos. 553a, 553b, and 557. 
Fragment a (Inv. No. 553a): Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.035 m. 
Fragment b (Inv. No. 553b): Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.035 m. 
Fragment c (Inv. No. 557): Height, 0.15 m.; width, 0.16 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.

![Fragment 284](image)

The letters are painted on the marble in red paint. Fragment a preserves the lower half of an *alpha*, and fragment c the lower part of a *mu*. As nearly as can be determined the height of the letters was about 0.15 m.
GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

285. Small fragment of white marble, found in 1914 in the area northeast of Peirene. Inv. No. 561.
Height, 0.06 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.062 m.
Height of letter, 0.03 m.

The stone is broken away on all sides except the left, where part of the lateral face is preserved.

286. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1914 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 569.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.128 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.045 m.

287. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1914 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 609.
Height, 0.055 m.; width, 0.104 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m. - 0.03 m.

288. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 621.
Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.10 m.; thickness, 0.026 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m. - 0.035 m.
289. Fragment of a plaque of white marble, broken away at the bottom and at the right. Found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 648.
Height, 0.315 m.; width, 0.22 m.; thickness, 0.104 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

The fragment is part of a flat Byzantine capital, with the inscription on the top.

290. Fragment of revetment of white marble, broken away except at the right. Found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 672.
Height, 0.113 m.; width, 0.041 m.; thickness, 0.014 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.025 m.

291. Fragment of white marble with left edge preserved, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 719.
Height, 0.115 m.; width, 0.15 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.05 m.
292. Fragment of white marble, with the right edge in part preserved, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 724.
Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.20 m.; thickness, 0.20 m.
Height of letters, 0.038 m.

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- - - - φαυσ …
- - - - προι …
- - - - νυ …
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No. 292

293. Fragment of bluish white marble, with part of the right edge preserved, found in 1915 in the eastern part of the Agora. Inv. No. 728.
Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.075 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.04 m.

No. 293

294. Two contiguous fragments of bluish marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. Nos. 732 and 740.
Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.
Height of letters, 0.025 m.

No. 294

The lettering shows the inscription to be Christian. No restoration is attempted.

295. Fragment of bluish marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 733.
Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.038 m.

296. Small fragment of a plaque of white marble, with the left edge preserved, but broken on all other sides. Place and date of discovery not recorded. Inv. No. 736.
Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.11 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.
Height of letters, 0.023 m.-0.029 m.

The appearance of the letters suggests that the inscription is Byzantine in date.

297. Fragment of a plaque of grayish marble. The left edge is rough, but seems original. Broken on all other sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 741.
Height, 0.12 m.; width, 0.175 m.; thickness, 0.066 m.
Height of letters, 0.032 m.
298. Fragment of a plaque of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of discovery not recorded. Inv. No. 745.
Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.103 m.; thickness, 0.027 m.
Height of letters, 0.05 m.

No. 298

299. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides except the top. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 754.
Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.14 m.
Height of letters, 0.072 m.

Part of the original top is preserved, with very faint traces of letters in the first line which seem to be – – – ιος.

No. 299

300. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 757.
Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.053 m.; thickness, 0.085 m.
Height of letters, 0.017 m.

No. 300
301. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 763.

Height, 0.068 m.; width, 0.048 m.; thickness, 0.019 m.
Height of letters, 0.04 m.

302. Fragment of a marble bowl, found in 1926 in the area north of the Basilica on the western side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 803.

Height, 0.13 m.; estimated original diameter of the base, ca. 0.20 m.
Height of letters, 0.04 m.

303. Fragment of a plaque of white marble, found in 1926 in the area north of the Basilica on the western side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 804.

Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.28 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.
Height of letters, 0.045 m.
304. Fragment of blue limestone, broken on all sides, found in 1907. Inv. No. 809.
Height, 0.072 m.; width, 0.138 m.; thickness, 0.02 m.
Height of letters, 0.01 m.-0.018 m.

305. Fragment of a white marble plaque, broken on all sides, found in 1907 in the vaulted chamber of the Northwest Shops. Inv. No. 811.
Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness, 0.09 m.
Height of letters, 0.05 m.

In the first line an alpha or lambda is distinguishable.

306. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 814.
Height, 0.03 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.035 m.

307. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 815.
307. Height, 0.17 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.10 m.
Height of letters, 0.037 m.

308. Fragment of a white marble plaque, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding unknown. Inv. No. 817.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.403 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.

309. Fragment of a greenish marble slab, with part of the upper edge preserved. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 820.
Height, 0.105 m.; width, 0.17 m.; thickness, 0.02 m.
Height of letters indeterminate.

Portions of three letters are preserved, the second of which may be alpha, delta, or lambda.
310. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1927 near the enclosure of Peirene. Inv. No. 822.
Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.065 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

311. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding unknown. Inv. No. 823.
Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.117 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

312. Disk of white marble. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 824.
Diameter, *ca.* 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.
Height of letters, 0.055 m.

313. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 825.
314. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 827.
Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.
Height of letters, 0.032 m.

315. Fragment of blue limestone, broken away on all sides except the top. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 830.
Height, 0.045 m.; width, 0.07 m.; thickness, 0.05 m.
Height of letters indeterminate.

316. Small fragment of a moulding of white marble, broken on all sides except the top. Place and date of finding not recorded. Inv. No. 834.
316. Greek Inscription No. 316.
The letters are in relief.

317. Fragment of a coping slab of white marble, formerly in New Corinth. Inv. No. 835.
Height, 0.085 m.; width, 0.30 m.; thickness, 0.22 m.
Height of letters, 0.027 m.

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318. Fragment of a coping slab of white marble, formerly in New Corinth. Inv. No. 836.
Height, 0.135 m.; width, 0.32 m.; thickness, 0.23 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

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319. Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1926 on the eastern end of Temple Hill. Inv. No. 838.
Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.40 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.
The stone is so badly worn that a restoration is impossible. Those letters

which can be read with any degree of certainty are indicated in the drawing.

320. Fragment of white marble, broken at both ends, but with the upper and lower surfaces preserved. Found in 1927 in a stratum of Byzantine deposit above the Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 843.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.
Height of letter, 0.065 m.

321. An architectural fragment of white marble, found in 1927 between the church of St. John and the south stoa of the Agora. Now in the Museum at Old Corinth. Inv. No. 875 (Sculpture Inventory 1325).

Length of the block, 2.04 m.; thickness, 0.21 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.
The block is decorated in panels of low relief of Byzantine workmanship. In one of the panels appears the inscription represented here.

**322.** Fragment of a plaque of white marble, broken on all sides, found in the eastern part of the Odeum in 1927. Inv. No. 883.
Height, 0.075 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.023 m.
Height of letters, 0.05 m.

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D I C
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**323.** Fragment of white marble moulding, broken away on all sides except at the top. Found in 1927 in front of the shops on the western side of Lechaeum Road. Inv. No. 886.
Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.12 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.
Height of letters, 0.04 m.

The letters appear to be—γχα—

**324.** Fragment of a plaque of bluish marble, broken on all sides, found in 1927 in the Odeum. Inv. No. 890.
Height, 0.09 m.; width, 0.09 m.; thickness, 0.017 m.
Height of letters, 0.015 m.
325. Fragment of white marble, with the top surface in part preserved, found in 1927 near the middle of the Agora. Inv. No. 896.
Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.25 m.; thickness, 0.08 m.
Height of letters, 0.07 m.

The letters are of late date and carelessly cut.

326. Fragment of a plaque of green marble, broken on all sides, found on the surface in 1927 near the eastern gate of the city wall. Inv. No. 899.
Height, 0.11 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.
Height of letters, ca. 0.05 m.

327. The upper left-hand corner of a slab of white limestone, found in 1927 in the Odeum. Inv. No. 900.
Height, 0.38 m.; width, 0.18 m.; thickness, 0.055 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

The letters are in relief.
328. Fragment of a plaque of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1925 on the south side of Temple Hill. Inv. No. 901.
Height, 0.07 m.; width, 0.06 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters, 0.03 m.

329. Fragment of a block of white marble found in 1898. Inv. No. 69.
Height, 0.13 m.; width, 0.125 m.; thickness, 0.33 m.
Height of letters, 0.045 m.

330. Small fragment of a plaque of white marble, broken on all sides, found in 1907 within the south apse of the church of St. John, close above a late Roman pavement. Inv. No. 414.
Height, 0.08 m.; width, 0.075 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters indeterminate.

331. Fragment of white marble, broken away on all sides except the bottom,
found on the surface in 1910 by one of the inhabitants of Old Corinth. Inv. No. 511.
Height, 0.112 m.; width, 0.166 m.; thickness, 0.025 m.
Height of letters, 0.028 m.

The inscription is well cut, but exhibits a curious inconsistency in the forms of letters used. As may be seen from the photograph, the *alpha* of line 2 is different from the *alpha* of line 4. Letters which I have interpreted as *nu* in line 3 are also different from the *nu* preserved in line 4.
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