Author: MARIA-GABRIELLA PARISSAKI

CAPInv. 1774: hoi porphyrobaphoi

i.	Geographical area	Macedonia
ii.	Region	Edonis
iii.	Site	Philippi

i. Full name (original language)	οί πορφυροβάφοι (Philippi II 697/M580, ll. 1-2)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	hoi porphyrobaphoi

i. Date(s)	ii - iii AD

ii. Name elements	Professional:	πορφυροβάφοι, (=purple-dyers).	porphyrobaphoi		

i.	Source(s)	Philippi II 697/M580 (ii - iii AD)
	Online Resources	TM 127006
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek honorary inscription set up by a polis (name not specified in the text) for a citizen of Thyateira.
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Marble fragment (0.57 X 0.38)

ii. Source(s) provenance Philippi, seen by Mertzides in 1892 reused in the walls of a recently ruined military can below, historical authenticity).	np (but see
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ii.	Leadership	The honorand is defined as πρῶτος ἐκ τῶν πορφυροβάφων, protos ek ton porphyrobaphon.
iii.	Members	Collectively designated as πορφυροβάφοι, <i>porphyrobaphoi</i> .

iv. Status	The honorand was a citizen of Thyateira. For an association of purple-dyers attested at Thessaloniki and also mentioning a citizen of Thyateira, see CAPInv. 786 , with further comments.

i.	Comments	The word <i>purpurarii</i> is partially restituted in a fragmentarily preserved Latin inscription from Philippi, see Philippi II 646/L035.
iii.	Bibliography	Pilhofer, P. (1995), <i>Philippi I. Die erste christliche Gemeinde Europas</i> . Tübingen: 177-182. Pilhofer, P. (2009), <i>Philippi, Band II: Katalog der Inschriften von Philippi</i> . 2nd edn. Tübingen. Robert, L. (1939), 'Hellenica V. Inscriptions de Philippes publiées par Mertzidès', <i>RPh</i> 13: 136-150 (= <i>OMS</i> II: 1289-1303).

i.	Private association	Certain
	Note	If indeed authentic, this would be a private association of professionals.
ii.	Historical authenticity	Robert 1939: 142 strongly questioned the text's authenticity on the grounds of Mertzidis' untrustworthiness. But other scholars accept its authenticity and Pilhofer (1995 and 2009) has drawn attention to the fact that the same stone has been seen and commented upon a few years after Mertzidis' publication by a second scholar (Lambakis).