Author: SOPHIA ZOUMBAKI

CAPInv. 476: thiasos

i.	Geographical area	Peloponnese with Adjacent Islands
ii.	Region	Corinthia
iii.	Site	Corinth

i.	Full name (original language)	θίασος (Corinth 8.3 308, 1. 6)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	thiasos

i. Date(s)	ii - iii AD

iii.	Descriptive terms	θίασος, thiasos
	Note	thiasos: Corinth 8.3 308, 1. 6

i.	Source(s)	Corinth 8.3 308 (ii-iii AD)	
	Note	AGRW 26	
	Online Resources	Corinth 8.3 308 and CAPInv. 2285	
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)	
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	As far as the fragmentary text in Greek allows us to conclude, the inscription is a law or a statute, possibly of an association (cf. l. 8: οὖκ ἐξέσται, <i>ouk exestai</i>).	
i.c.	Physical format(s)	A fragment of the left edge of a marble slab.	

It was found in the west end of the South Stoa in Corinth.

VII. ORGANIZATION

vi. Laws and rules

Although the text is extremely fragmentary, the phrase οὖκ ἑξέσται δ[ὲ - - -], ouk exestai d[e - - -], in 1. 8 allows us to consider it as a law or the statute of a thiasos. The details cannot be easily restored. The words ἔρχεσθ[αι (?)], erchesth[ai (?)], and ἡλίου δυο[μένου (?)], heliou duo[menou (?)], in Il. 1 and 2 respectively, perhaps reflect the regulation of access to some place, where the time of sunset is regarded as a limit. It is not clear, what the role of the agoranomos (mentioned in 1. 5) exactly was and whether the word τειμή (l. τιμή) time, in l. 7 is to be understood as "fine", "price", "honour" or "worship". The fact that οὖκ ἐξέσται δ[ὲ ---], ouk exestai d[e - - -], in l. 8 extents one letter space into the left margin of the text, gives the impression of the introduction of a new article of the law.

XIII EVALUATION

i. Private association

Probable

Note

The fragmentary state of the inscription hampers any certain conclusions. The facts that the word *thiasos* is mentioned and the text seems to be a law or a regulation, does not exclude the possibility to connect it with a private association.

