James H. Oliver

NEPOS, Atticus 1.4, speaks of famous condiscipuli of his subject: 
*Quo in numero furent L. Torquatus, C. Marius filius, M. Cicero.*
One way of differentiating a homonymous son from a more famous father in Latin was to add the word *filius.* Similarly the homonymous father of an even more famous son could be distinguished by adding the word *pater* as in the well known case of *Traianus pater* in Pliny’s Panegyric.

There is nothing surprising in the discovery that this Roman or Latin custom is carried over into Greek in the Roman colony of Corinth, where the official language was originally Latin. One case occurs in the inscription published by William R. Biers and Daniel J. Geagan, “A New List of Victors in the Caesarea at Isthmia,” *Hesperia* 39 (1970) 79–93, which is dated as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{2} & \quad \text{M. Gābǐw [Σκουλ]λε Γάλλικα} \quad \text{A.D. 127} \\
& \quad νῶ, \overline{T}.’Αη[ιάρ ’Π]ούφω Τιτία \\
& \quad νῶ ὑπά[τοις], ἐπὶ ἄγων ὁ υἱὲ τῆς \text{犍 interruption} \\
\text{5} & \quad \text{Λ. Γελλίου [ν Μενά]νδου υἱὸς} \\
& \quad Αἰμ( ἰλίς) Ιούς[τοι, Ἔλ][λαμδικῶν δ[ε] \\
& \quad \text{Λ. Γελλίου [Ἰουστο]ν ν(ιοῦ), Μ. Φουβίου} \\
& \quad Ιουλιανο[ῦ, Τιβ. Κ]λαυδίου Μαξί \\
& \quad μου, Α. Στα[τίου Π]ούλχρου, \overline{Γ}. ’Αβι \\
\text{10} & \quad \text{δῖου Φλά[kkou, \overline{Γ}.] Ἡίου Ἰκεκίου π(ατρός),} \\
& \quad \text{Α. Μακίον [Φαυτίν]νο, Γ. Κλαυδίου} \\
& \quad Σεκοῦ[νδου, Μ. ’Α]ντωνίου Τερ \\
& \quad τίου, \overline{Γ}. Πο[. . . .]ου Σκέπτου \text{犍 interruption}
\end{align*}
\]

I have omitted dots. The restorations are by Biers and Geagan except for line 10: Φλά[kkou Oliver, and Γ.] Ἡίου Geagan on corrected offprint.

As the editors point out, L. Gellius Justus *filius* in line 7 is the son of L. Gellius Justus *Menandri filius* in lines 5 and 6.
A second case occurs in *Corinth* VIII.3.124, in which G. W. Bowersock, *GRBS* 8 (1967) 279–80, recognized a new inscription in honor of Arrian. It should read somewhat as follows:

```
[- - - - - - - - - - - - -]
[ϕιλά]δοσοφ[ον - - - - - - - - -]
[πρες]βευτήν [Αὐτοκράτορος]
Καὶ[κα]ρος Τραυ[νοῦ 'Αδρι]_[ανοῦ]
[Σ']εβερ[ύ]το[φίτατ[ράτη]]ν [της]
5 ἐπαρχ[είας τῆς Καππαδ[οκός Λα]
[Γ']έλλιος Μ[ένινδρος καὶ Λ Γέλλιος]
[Ἰο]τοτος ύ[ίδε] τὸ[ν ἐαυτὸν προτάτην καὶ]
[ ]ννν εὐεργ[έτην νακάτ]
```

Restorations τὸ[ν, καὶ] in 7 and εὐεργ[έτην] in 8 are by Bowersock, *BEpigr* 1968 (REG 81) no.253, ἐαυτῶν προτάτην by Oliver, the other restorations by the first editor, J. H. Kent. Moreover, Kent’s drawing shows that two thirds of line 7 stood in the lacuna to the right, so that a restoration φίλον or even πάτρωνα would be too short.

The original Latin *filius* occurs at Corinth in CIL III 7269 of A.D. 139:

```
Imp · Caesari · divi · Hadr
iani f., divi Traiani Parthici nepoti, divi Ner
vae pronepoti, T. Aelio Hadriano Antonino
Aug. Pio pontif. max., trib. potest. II, cos II,
L. Gellius Menander et L. Gellius
Iustus f.
```

It is apparent that there are not one but two L. Gellii Iusti, and that the L. Gellius Menander frequently associated with Iustus *filius* is not the latter’s grandfather but his brother. The family tree of the Gellii seems to be as in Figure 1.

Arrian’s account of the Discourses of Epictetus begins with a letter addressed as follows:

```
Ἀρριανὸς Δοῦκῳ Γελλίῳ χαῖρειν
```

Before the publication by Biers and Geagan in *Hesperia* 39 it was tempting (see *BEpigr* 1968 [REG 81] no.253) to identify the L. Gellius to whom Arrian dedicated his account with a L. Gellius Menander at
L. Gellius Menander
(Corinth VIII.2.93 and Hesperia 39)

L. Gellius Justus
Arrian's friend
(Corinth VIII.2.93 and Hesperia 39)

L. Gellius Menander
(Corinth VIII.3.124 and 125, also CIL III 7269)

L. Gellius Justus filius
(Corinth VIII.3.124 and 125, also CIL III 7269)

Figure 1. The Gellii of Corinth

Corinth, but since the publication it becomes, at least for the present writer, much more likely that the friend was the elder L. Gellius Justus, whose fame overshadowed that of a homonym in the next generation.

American School of Classical Studies at Athens
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Appendix

Arrian as Archon at Athens

The Athenian archonship of the historian Arrian is attested securely by IG II² 2055 and less securely by a new inscription which M. Mitsos, Deltion 25 (1970) 29f, no.1 (with photograph) meritoriously put together from scattered fragments in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens. The latter reads:

On raking cornice

[Ἀντων]ήτορος · [Τ· Αιλίου · Ἁδριανοῦ]

2 [Ἄντω]νείον · Εὐσεβῶς · οἱ [πρῶτοι]
In tympanum

[ʼAyathη]  
Tυχη

On horizontal cornice

name
[- - - - - ]  
[- - - λης] Βερενικιδης

contest
5 [- - - - - ]  
[ʼΟλυμπι]είων παιδων στάδιων

On stele proper

6 [ʼΕπι ἄρχοντος Φλ. ʼΑρριανοῦ
[Παιανεως - - - - - ]ευν[...]
[- - - - - - - - ] καὶ ʼΙερ[...]

9 [- - - - - - - - ] τὸν ἐα[υτόν]


The restoration [ἐφηβοι] in line 2 seems to me excluded because "the ephebes of the emperor Antoninus Pius" is an unintelligible phrase and because it would make the boys in line 4 ephebes of the year of Arrian's archonship. IG II² 2052 preserves the complete panel of the tribe Ptolemais for that year and the name mentioned in line 4 does not appear on it. Rather, the inscription on the cornice records the names of two victors who were the first Olympic victors from Athens in the reign of Antoninus Pius. It refers, then, to the Olympic Games of A.D. 145, since Arrian, whose name Mitsos attractively restored in line 6, was archon in 145/6.

It is not a herm as you might expect it to be, if the monument were one erected by ephebes in honor of the cosmete.

**Arrian's Praenomen**

The Athenian inscription published with photograph and good commentary by D. Peppas-Delmouzou, AAA 3 (1970) 377–80, provides the praenomen in abbreviation. I read it from the stone as lambda rather than alpha:

\[\Lambda \cdot \Phiλ \cdot \'Αρριανο[v]\]

usahaan φιλο[co]

\[φο[v]\]