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CAPInv. 1078: **collegium scabillariorum**

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Southern Italy with Sicily
ii. Region	Campania
iii. Site	Pozzuoli (anc. Puteoli)

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	collegium scabillariorum (CIL X 1642, ll. 11-12; CIL X 1643, ll. 6-7)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>collegium scabillariorum</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	139 - 200 AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	<i>socii scabillarii Puteolani</i> (CIL X 1647, ll. 12-13) <i>scabillarii</i> (AE 1956: 137; see Mennella and Apicella 2000, no. 70)
ii. Name elements	Professional: <i>scabillarii</i> : <i>scabillum</i> players, musicians esp. during theater performances; see Leppin 1992: 115 and 154-6.
iii. Descriptive terms	collegium, <i>collegium</i>
Note	<i>collegium</i> (CIL X 1642, l. 11; CIL X 1643, l. 6)

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	CIL X 1642 (AD 139) CIL X 1643 (AD 140) CIL X 1647 (AD 161) AE 1956: 137 (AD 151- 200)
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Note	ILS 0335; EDR116775 (= CIL X 1642) EDR108292 (= CIL X 1643) EDR116776 (= CIL X 1647) EDR074098 (= AE 1956: 137)
Online Resources	TM 256847 and EDR116775 (= CIL X 1642) TM 256844 and EDR108292 (= CIL X 1643) TM 256846 and EDR116776 (= CIL X 1647) TM 250245 and EDR074098 (= AE 1956: 137)
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	All inscriptions are in Latin. CIL X 1642 is a dedication of a statue to the Emperor Antoninus Pius made by the <i>collegium scabillarium</i> ; CIL X 1643 is a dedication of a statue to his wife Faustina made by the <i>collegium scabillarium</i> ; CIL X 1647 is a dedication of a statue to his adoptive son, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, made by C. Iulius Fortunatus, <i>quinquennalis</i> (of the <i>scabillarii</i>), at his own expense, in the name of the <i>socii scabillarii Puteolani (nomine sociorum scabillarium Puteolanorum)</i> . AE 1956: 137, ll. 1-2 mentions a certain <i>Pulberius</i> loved by the <i>scabillarii</i> (<i>Pulberi amoris scabillarium</i>).
i.c. Physical format(s)	CIL X 1642, 1643 and 1647 are marble bases, which originally supported statues of the three members of the Imperial family. AE 1956: 137 is a garlanded mosaic inscription, inserted into the mosaic paving of the arch X of the Flavian Amphitheater (see Demma 2007: 36 fig. 12).
ii. Source(s) provenance	CIL X 1642, 1643 and 1647 found in Pozzuoli, garden of Palazzo Maglione (via Marconi); An.Ép. 1956, 137 found in Pozzuoli, in a room beneath the seating of the cavea of the Flavian Amphitheater (arch X).

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

i. Archaeological remains	CIL X 1642, 1643 and 1647 were found in 1855 near the entrance, adorned with columns, of a trapezoidal shaped building; the building was part of the Puteolan theater and was most likely the <i>schola</i> of the <i>collegium</i> , where the <i>scabillarii</i> held their meetings (see Bollmann 1998: 373 A 54; cf. Camodeca 2011: 210 n. 49). The mosaic inscription AE 1956: 137 decorated the mosaic paving of a room (ca. 11 m. l.), with barrel vault and a wall (ca. 30 cm. h.) partially covered with marble. This room was a meeting place of the <i>scabillarii</i> , either their <i>schola</i> or, more likely, their <i>sacellum</i> (Bollmann 1998: 377 A 56 no. 10).
ii. References to buildings/objects	<i>l(ocus)</i> (CIL X 1642, l. 14; CIL X 1643, l. 9; CIL X 1647, l. 16), the place of each base statue within the theatre ground.

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	<i>Quinquennalis</i> CIL X 1647, l. 11 informs that in AD 161 C. Iulius Fortunatus was <i>quinquennalis</i> , i.e. chief officer of the <i>scabillarii</i> for a five year term (see Castagnetti 2007: 240). It may be the case that the base statue in honor of Marcus Aurelius set up by the <i>quinquennalis</i> C. Iulius Fortunatus at his own expense (CIL X 1647) was among the duties imposed by his office.
iii. Members	Referred to as <i>socii</i> (CIL X 1647) and as <i>scabillarii</i> (AE 1956: 137).
viii. Obligations	The erection of the two bases/statues, with which the <i>scabillarii</i> honoured Antoninus Pius and Faustina (CIL X 1642; 1643) may imply that their association either collected money ad hoc or each member had to pay regularly some sum, which went into the (unattested) treasury (see VIII.i.).

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	The erection of the two bases/statues, with which Antonius Pius and Faustina were honoured by the <i>scabillarii</i> (CIL X 1642; 1643) may imply that their association had its own funds/treasury.
ii. Realty	The <i>schola</i> in the theater was almost certainly not property of the <i>collegium scabillariorum</i> , in fact the statue bases were erected on public land, see the formula <i>l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)</i> in CIL X 1642, l. 14; CIL X 1643, l. 9; CIL X 1647, l. 16 (cf. Demma 2007: 73). The <i>schola</i> or <i>sacellum</i> in the amphitheater was perhaps not property of the <i>scabillarii</i> , but a public place exclusively used by their association or rented out to the association, cf. Steuernagel 1999: 155.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	Male members: the chief officer C. Iulius Fortunatus (CIL X 1647) and, if he was a member, the Pulberius honoured in AE 1956: 137.
iii. Age	Adults
Note	See the chief officer C. Iulius Fortunatus (CIL X 1647).
iv. Status	The chief officer C. Iulius Fortunatus (CIL X 1647) was a freedman (see Castagnetti 2007: 242.) The Pulberius mentioned in AE 1956: 137 (accepting that he was a member) was a foreigner: see Kajanto 1965, 341.

X. ACTIVITIES

i. Assemblies	The <i>collegium scabillariorum</i> was authorized to assemble (and to associate) by the Roman Senate (CIL X 1642, l. 13; CIL X 1643, l. 8; CIL X 1647, l. 14); this right, the <i>ius coeundi</i> , implies the existence of a deliberative activity/assembly of the association.
ii. Meetings and events	The existence of collegial meeting places, <i>schola</i> and <i>sacellum</i> , in the theater as well in the amphitheater implies activities such as deliberative assemblies, banquets, commemorative celebrations, religious ceremonies, organized by the <i>scabillarii</i> ; see Bollmann 1998: 377-378; Steuernagel 1999: 155.
iv. Honours/Other activities	The <i>scabillarii</i> awarded two bases/statues to Emperor Antoninus Pius and his wife Faustina (CIL X 1642 and CIL X 1643) and a mosaic inscription to a certain Pulberius (AE 1956: 137). C. Iulius Fortunatus, chief officer of the <i>scabillarii</i> , awarded a base/statue to Emperor Marcus Aurelius in the name of his <i>socii</i> (CIL X 1647).

XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The Puteolan <i>ordo decurionum</i> authorized the <i>scabillarii</i> to raise the bases/statues on public land, i.e. in the theatre, see the formula <i>l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)</i> in CIL X 1642, l. 14; CIL X 1643, l. 9; CIL X 1647, l. 16.
ii. Interaction abroad	The Roman Senate authorized the <i>scabillarii</i> to assemble/associate, see the formula <i>quibus [scil. the collegium scabillariorum/the socii scabillarii] ex s(enatus) c(onsulto) coire licet</i> in CIL X 1642, l. 13; CIL X 1643, l. 8; CIL X 1647, l. 14. The imperial or senatorial authorization formula was in use for the <i>collegia</i> from the first to the third centuries AD, see Liu 2005: 288. The <i>scabillarii</i> awarded bases/statues to members of the Imperial family (CIL X 1642; CIL X 1643; CIL X 1647).

XII. NOTES

i. Comments	For the interesting hypothesis, according to which the <i>collegium scabillariorum</i> together with other local associations and private individuals financed the restoration of the Flavian amphitheater under the Antonines see Steuernagel 1999: 154-60.
iii. Bibliography	<p>Bollmann, B. (1998), <i>Römische Vereinshäuser: Untersuchungen zu den Scholae der römischen Berufs-, Kult- und Augustalen-Kollegien in Italien</i>. Mainz.</p> <p>Camodeca, G. (2011), 'Puteoli e Cumae in epoca romana nel Campanien di Beloch', in F. Senatore (ed.), <i>Karl Julius Beloch da Sorrento nell'Antichità alla Campania, Atti del Convegno storiografico in memoria di Claudio Ferone, Piano di Sorrento, 28 marzo 2009</i>, Roma: 223-225.</p> <p>Castagnetti, S. (2007), 'I collegia della Campania', in E. Lo Cascio, and G.D. Merola (eds.), <i>Forme di aggregazione nel mondo romano</i>, Bari: 223-42.</p> <p>Demma, F. (2007), <i>Monumenti pubblici di Puteoli: Per un'archeologia dell'architettura</i>. Roma.</p> <p>Kajanto, T. (1965), <i>The Latin Cognomina</i>. Helsinki.</p> <p>Leppin, H. (1992), <i>Histrionen</i>. Bonn.</p> <p>Liu, J. (2005), 'Local Governments and Collegia: A New Appraisal of the Evidence', in J.-J. Aubert and et al. (eds.), <i>A Tall Order: Writing the Social History of the Ancient World</i>, München: 285-316.</p> <p>Mennella, G., and Apicella, G. (2000), <i>Le corporazioni professionali nell'Italia romana: un aggiornamento al Waltzing</i>. Napoli.</p> <p>Steuernagel, D. (1999), 'Corporate Identity'. Über Vereins-, Stadt- und Staatskulte im kaiserzeitlichen Puteoli', <i>MDAI(R)</i> 106: 149-87.</p>

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The terminology (<i>collegium, socii</i>) in combination with other elements (e.g. the existence of a hierarchical and financial structure) suggests that we are dealing with a well-organised professional private group.