

Author: LOREDANA CAPPELLETTI

CAPInv. 1092: **navicul[arii ---]**

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	navicul[arii ---] (<i>AE</i> 1928: no. 120, l. 2)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>navicul[arii ---]</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	117 - 150 AD
------------	--------------

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Professional:	<i>Navicularii</i> , shippers
-------------------	---------------	-------------------------------

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	<i>AE</i> 1928: no. 120 (AD 117-50)
Note	See also: EDR073097
Online Resources	TM 249997 and EDR073097
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	<i>AE</i> 1928: no. 120 is an extremely fragmentary dedicatory Latin inscription set up by the <i>navicularii</i> for a deified Emperor, Trajan or Hadrian; see Camodeca 1994: 114.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Fragmentary marble slab

ii. Source(s) provenance

Found in 1925 in Pozzuoli, near the eastern entrance to the arena of the Flavian Amphitheatre.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

i. Archaeological remains

According to the find spot of *AE* 1928: no. 120 it is likely that a collegial meeting place, *schola* or *sacellum*, of the *navicularii* was in one of the rooms beneath the seating of the cavea of the Flavian Amphitheater, see Bollmann 1998: 377; Demma 2007: 73.

VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. Members

Referred to as *navicularii* (*AE* 1928: no. 120, l. 2)

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

ii. Realty

The assumed *schola* or *sacellum* of the *navicularii* in the Flavian Amphitheater was perhaps not their property, but a public place rented out to the association, see Steuernagel 1999: 155.

X. ACTIVITIES

iii. Worship

The dedication to a deified Emperor was almost probable linked with some kind of activity addressed to the imperial cult.

Deities worshipped

Divus Traianus? Divus Hadrianus?

iv. Honours/Other activities

The association honours a deified Roman Emperor (Trajan or Hadrian), *AE* 1928: no. 120.

XI. INTERACTION

ii. Interaction abroad

The dedication to a Roman Emperor may imply a possible connection between the *navicularii* and the Imperial house or institution.

XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography

- Bollmann, B. (1998), *Römische Vereinshäuser: Untersuchungen zu den Scholae der römischen Berufs-, Kult- und Augustalen-Kollegien in Italien*. Mainz.
- Broekaert, W. (2013), *Navicularii et negotiantes: a prosopographical study of Roman merchants and shippers*. Rahden.
- Camodeca, G. (1994), 'Puteoli porto annonario e il commercio del grano in età imperiale', in *Le ravitaillement en blé de Rome et des centres urbains des débuts de la République jusqu'au Haut-Empire, Actes du colloque international, Naples, 14-16 février 1991*, Rome: 103-28.
- Verboven, K. (2011), 'Resident Aliens and Translocal Merchant Collegia in the Roman Empire', in O. Hekster and T. Kaizer (eds.), *Frontiers in the Roman World. Proceedings of the Ninth Workshop of the International Network Impact of Empire, Durham, 16-19 april 2009*, Leiden: 335-48.
- Waltzing, J.P. (1895-1900), *Étude historique sur les corporations professionnelles chez les Romains depuis les origines jusqu'à la chute de l'Empire d'Occident*. I-IV vols. Louvain.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Probable

Note

Regarding the denomination *navicularii*, it seems most probable that it was a voluntary association of foreign shippers (shipowners), see e.g. Verboven 2011: 340-1; Broekaert 2013: 218-22. According to Waltzing 1896: vol. 2, 34-58 such shipper associations had at this time a private nature. On the other side we have no detailed information about the structure of this particular group and its private nature.