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CAPInv. 1094: **colligeus** (l. **collegium**) Decatressium

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	colleges (l. collegium) Decatressium (CIL X 1696, l. 9)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>colligeus</i> (l. <i>collegium</i>) Decatressium

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	337 - 342 AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	Decatrenses (CIL X 1697, l. 6)
ii. Name elements	Topographical: <i>Decatria</i> , the name of a <i>regio</i> of Puteoli (Camodeca 1977, 66-70).
iii. Descriptive terms	<i>collegium</i>
Note	<i>collegium</i> (CIL X 1696, l. 9)

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	CIL X 1696 (AD 337-342) CIL X 1697 (AD 337-342)
Note	ILS 1224c; LSA-43 (= CIL X 1696) ILS 1226; EDR108157 (= CIL X 1697)

<p>Online Resources</p> <p>TM 536035 (CIL X 1696)</p> <p>TM 255102 and EDR108157 (CIL X 1697)</p>	
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	CIL X 1696 is a dedication of a toga statue made by the <i>colligeus decatressium</i> to its patron of senatorial rank, Q. Flavius Maesius Egnatius Lollianus Mavortius; ll. 1-8 mention his <i>cursus honorum</i> . CIL X 1697 is a dedication of a toga statue made by the <i>decatrenses</i> , as <i>clientes</i> , to their patron, Q. Flavius Maesius Cornelius Egnatius Severus Lollianus Mavortius Iunior, who was the fifteen year old son of the honorand in CIL X 1696; see Camodeca 1980-1981: 100-2. Both inscriptions are in Latin.
i.c. Physical format(s)	CIL X 1696 and CIL X 1697 are rectangular white marble bases for two toga statues, for further details, see Gehn 2012, 514-8. For the statue see: LSA-43
ii. Source(s) provenance	CIL X 1696 and CIL X 1697 were found with the statues in 1704 in Pozzuoli, viale Capomazza, during the construction of the church of S. Giuseppe, in the area of the ancient <i>regio decatriae</i> , not far from the Puteolan theatre.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

i. Archaeological remains	Near the church of S. Giuseppe a building was discovered which was built at the end of the third century AD, with large rooms, probably to be identified with the <i>schola</i> of the <i>collegium</i> , see Camodeca 1980-1981: 94-5; Bollmann 1998: 373-4 no. A 55.
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VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. Members	Referred to as <i>decatrenses</i> (CIL X 1697, l. 6) and as <i>clientes</i> of the young patron Q. Flavius Maesius Cornelius Egnatius Severus Lollianus (CIL X 1697, ll. 1-4)
v. Other staff	<i>Patronus</i> (CIL X 1696 and CIL X 1697) Q. Flavius Maesius Egnatius Lollianus was patronus of senatorial rank of the <i>collegium decatressium</i> (CIL X 1696). His son Q. Flavius Maesius Cornelius Egnatius Severus Lollianus was also <i>patronus</i> of the <i>decatrenses</i> .
viii. Obligations	The erection of the two bases/statues, with which the <i>decatrenses</i> honoured their patrons (CIL X 1696 and CIL X 1697) 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.

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	The erection of the two bases/statues, with which the two <i>patroni</i> were honoured by the <i>decatrenses</i> may imply that their association had its own funds/treasury.
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X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities	The <i>decatrenses</i> awarded two base statues to their <i>patroni</i> of senatorial rank. The honour awarded to Q. Flavius Maesius Egnatius Lollianus Mavortius is justified with reference to the honorand's being a <i>patronus dignissimus</i> (CIL X 1696, ll. 9-10). The honour awarded to Q. Flavius Maesius Cornelius Egnatius Severus Lollianus Mavortius Iunior is justified with reference to the honorand's being a <i>patronus praestantissimus</i> (CIL X 1697, ll. 7-8).
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XI. INTERACTION

ii. Interaction abroad	The <i>decatrenses</i> awarded bases/statues to members of a prominent Roman senatorial family (CIL X 1696 and CIL X 1697).
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XII. NOTES

i. Comments	The origin and meaning of the words <i>decatria</i> and <i>decatrenses</i> are unknown. It has been suggested a connection to the worship of a foreign deity, see Amalfitano et al. 1990: 117; For further details, see Bollmann 1998: 374.
iii. Bibliography	<p>Amalfitano, P. et al. (eds.) (1990), <i>I Campi Flegrei. Un itinerario archeologico</i>. Venezia.</p> <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. (1977), 'L'ordinamento in regiones e i vicini di Puteoli', <i>Puteoli</i> 1: 62-98.</p> <p>Camodeca, G. (1980-1981), 'Ricerche su Puteoli tardoromana (fine III – IV secolo)', <i>Puteoli</i> 4-5: 59-128.</p> <p>D'Arms, J.H. (1972), 'A new inscribed base from 4th century Puteoli', <i>PP</i> 27: 255-70.</p> <p>Gehn, U. (2012), <i>Ehrenstatuen in der Spätantike. Chlamydati und Togati</i>. Wiesbaden.</p> <p>Waltzing, J.P. (1895-1900), <i>Étude historique sur les corporations professionnelles chez les Romains depuis les origines jusqu'à la chute de l'Empire d'Occident</i>, I-IV. Louvain.</p>

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	The character of the <i>collegium</i> cannot be defined with precision, because the meaning of the name is unknown, see Waltzing 1900: vol. IV, 227 no. 7. It can be excluded, that it was a professional association: Camodeca 1980-1981: 125-6. According to D'Arms 1972: 265-266 the <i>decatrenses</i> most probably formed a religious association.