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## CAPInv. 1144: phortegoi Asklepiastai ek tou enp[o]riou

i.	Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii.	Region	Ionia
iii.	Site	Smyrna

i.	Full name (original language)	φορτηγοὶ Ἀσκληπιασταὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐνπ[ο]ρίου (I.Smyrna 713, ll. 6-7)
ii	Full name (transliterated)	phortegoi Asklepiastai ek tou enp[o]riou

i. Date(s)	225 (?) AD

ii. Name elements	Professional:	phortegoi
	Theophoric:	Asklepios
	Topographical:	ek tou enporiou

i.	Source(s)	I.Smyrna 713 (225 AD)	
	Note	See also: Dittmann-Schöne II.2.6	
	Online Resources	I.Smyrna 713	
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)	

i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Civic decree, greek
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Marble block
ii.	Source(s) provenance	Smyrna

## VI BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects  $\beta \acute{a}\theta \rho \alpha$ , bathra (l. 7): The association receives four seats in an unknown building (probably not the theatre; possibly a place where they could offer their services: Dittmann-Schöne 2010: 168). Maybe the

building was erected in the emporion, where the association had its seat?

## X. ACTIVITIES

iii. Worship The reference to Asklepios in the association's name may be due to its proximity to the local sanctuary

of Asklepios (Royer 2005: 72-3).

**Deities worshipped** Asklepios

i.	Comments	The decision to give the seats to the association was made by the city council and approved by the proconsul Lollianus Avitus. Van Nijf 1997: 222 is probably correct in regarding this confirmation as symbolic rather than as an expression of Roman control.	
ii.	Poland concordance	Poland Z 34	

i.	Private association	Probable
	Note	Professional associations in the 2nd/3rd century were often very close to the official civic institutions, but they probably remained essentially private associations.
ii	. Historical authenticity	Certain

