

Author: BENEDIKT ECKHARDT

CAPInv. 1464: kannabarioi Serbeiliou stoas

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	κανναβάριοι Σερβελίου στοᾶς (I.Eph(esos) 454b, ll. 1-4)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>kannabarioi Serbeiliou stoas</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	150 (?) - 250 (?) AD
------------	----------------------

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	κανναβάριοι οἱ ἐν τῇ Σερβει(λ)είῳ στοᾶ (I.Eph(esos) 445, ll. 8-10) [καν]ναβαρίων ἢ συ[νερ]γασία (SEG 43: 812, ll. 6-8)
ii. Name elements	Professional: <i>kannabarioi</i> Topographical: <i>Serbeilios stoas</i>
iii. Descriptive terms	συνεργασία, <i>synergasia</i>
Note	<i>synergasia</i> : SEG 43: 812, ll. 7-8

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Eph(esos) 445 (150 (?) - 250 (?) AD) I.Eph(esos) 454b (150 (?) - 250 (?) AD) SEG 43: 812 (150 (?) - 250 (?) AD) (= Suppl. Ephes. 2663*18)
--------------	---

Note	<p>See also: Suppl. Ephes. 2663*18 Dittmann-Schöne II.1.2</p> <p>The terminus post quem for I.Eph(esos) 454 is given by the completion of the gymnasium of Vedius in 146/7 AD (for the date: Halfmann 2001: 79), if they did not originally come from elsewhere (Kalinowski 2002: 125-6).</p>
Online Resources	<p>I.Eph(esos) 445 I.Eph(esos) 454b Suppl. Ephes. 2663*18</p>
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	<p>I.Eph(esos) 454b is an inscription designating reserved seating. I.Eph(esos) 445 is a dedicatory inscription. SEG 43: 812 is a grave inscription. In greek.</p>
i.c. Physical format(s)	I.Eph(esos) 445 and I.Eph(esos) 454 are written on pillars, SEG 43: 812 is a marble plate.
ii. Source(s) provenance	I.Eph(esos) 454 comes from the gymnasium of Vedius; I.Eph(esos) 445 was found on a field east of the gymnasium; SEG 43: 812 was found near the basilica of St. John.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	Διάστυλα, <i>diastyla</i> (I.Eph(esos) 445, l. 10): Places between the columns of a hall, where professional associations could work and sell their products. The association had two of them.
--	--

VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

ii. Realty	The association received (as did 7 other professional associations) two διάστυλα, <i>diastyla</i> in a columned hall built (or rather renovated) by the <i>asiarches</i> and <i>prytanis</i> M. Fulvius Publicianus Nikephoros (on the location in a 'high traffic area', cf. Kalinowski 2002: 125-7). It also had (like 5 other professional associations) reserved seats in the latrine of the gymnasium of Vedius.
iv. Endowments	The care of a grave (SEG 43: 812) may have been connected to an endowment, as was often the case, but the deceased may also have been a member of the association.

XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The association appears in two instances alongside a number of other professional associations, in an area that was clearly marked by economic interaction.
-----------------------------	---

XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography

Dittmann-Schöne, I. (2010), *Die Berufsvereine in den Städten des kaiserzeitlichen Kleinasien*. 2nd. ed. Regensburg.

Halfmann, H. (2001), *Städtebau und Bauherren im römischen Kleinasien. Ein Vergleich zwischen Pergamon und Ephesos*. Tübingen.

Kalinowski, A. (2002), 'The Vedii Antonini: Aspects of Patronage and Benefaction in Second-Century Ephesos', *Phoenix* 56: 109-49.

Ruffing, K. (2008), *Die berufliche Spezialisierung in Handel und Handwerk*. 2 vols. Rahden.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	The association shows the same features of public institutions as do other professional associations in Asia Minor and Ephesos; there is nevertheless no reason to think that it was not ultimately based on the members' private decisions.
ii. Historical authenticity	Certain