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CAPInv. 458: **hoi en tei Thermaiai plateiai**

### I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Phrygia
iii. Site	Apameia

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	οἱ ἐν τῇ Θερμαΐᾳ πλατεΐᾳ (MAMA VI 180, ll. I.14-I.15; I. II.20)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>hoi en tei Thermaiai plateiai</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	150 - 170 AD
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Professional:	<i>en tei Thermaiai plateiai</i> , referring to those who run shops in that street.
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### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	MAMA VI 180 (150 - 170 AD)
Note	See also: Dittmann-Schöne V.4.2
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Two honorific decrees. Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Marble tablet

## ii. Source(s) provenance

Apameia

## X. ACTIVITIES

## iv. Honours/Other activities

The association has set up the inscription containing two honorific decrees for gymnasiarchs, T. Claudius Granianus (I) and his father T. Claudius Piso Mithridatianus (II), who have donated oil and money during their respective terms of office. In both cases, the honors are conveyed by the council, the people and the resident Romans. The association is only responsible for the inscription, using its own money (ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων, *ek ton idion*, ll. I.13-I.14 and I. II.20).

## XII. NOTES

## i. Comments

Although any corporate terminology is missing and the group is defined rather vaguely ("those in the Thermaia Plateia"), it is reasonable to think of a professional association of shop-owners in that street (I do not think that plateia should be understood as a term for "association", but cf. the discussion by Zimmermann 2002: 34-7). It is unclear, however, if this should be regarded as a private association. It is also unclear whether or not "those in the Thermaia Plateia" are identical with the "ergastai of the Thermaia Plateia" (who also set up an honorific decree, but explicitly κατὰ τῆς πόλεως ψήφισμα, *kata tes poleos psephisma*; [CAPInv. 457](#)). The phrase ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων, *ek ton idion* leaves some room for self-presentation of the association, so the idea that the close involvement with civic affairs was actively aimed at by a private association is perhaps easier to defend in this case than in the case of the ergastai.

## ii. Poland concordance

Poland Z 72a  
Poland Z 72b

## iii. Bibliography

Dittmann-Schöne, I. (2010), *Die Berufsvereine in den Städten des kaiserzeitlichen Kleinasien*. 2nd. ed. Regensburg: 227-9.  
Royer, A. (2005), *Associations professionnelles et groupes de gens de métier dans les cités grecques d'Asie Mineure à l'époque impériale (Ier - Ve siècles ap. J.-C.)*. Lyon: 380-3.  
Zimmermann, C. (2002), *Handwerkervereine im griechischen Osten des Imperium Romanum*. Mainz.

## XIII. EVALUATION

## i. Private association

Possible

## Note

It is possibly a professional association of shop-owners in the street of the Thermaia Plateia. It is unclear, however, if this should be regarded as a private association. It is also unclear whether or not "those in the Thermaia Plateia" are identical with the "ergastai of the Thermaia Plateia" (cf. XII.i comments).

## ii. Historical authenticity

Certain