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## CAPInv. 1078: **collegium scabillariorum**

### I. LOCATION

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

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	collegium scabillariorum (CIL X 1642, ll. 11-12; CIL X 1643, ll. 6-7)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>collegium scabillariorum</i>

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	139 - 200 AD
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	<i>socii scabillarii Puteolani</i> (CIL X 1647, ll. 12-13) <i>scabillarii</i> (AE 1956: 137; see Mennella and Apicella 2000, no. 70)
ii. Name elements	Professional: <i>scabillarii</i> : <i>scabillum</i> players, musicians esp. during theater performances; see Leppin 1992: 115 and 154-6.
iii. Descriptive terms	collegium, <i>collegium</i>
Note	<i>collegium</i> (CIL X 1642, l. 11; CIL X 1643, l. 6)

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	CIL X 1642 (AD 139) CIL X 1643 (AD 140) CIL X 1647 (AD 161) AE 1956: 137 (AD 151- 200)
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<b>Note</b>	<p>ILS 0335; EDR116775 (= CIL X 1642)  EDR108292 (= CIL X 1643)  EDR116776 (= CIL X 1647)  EDR074098 (= AE 1956: 137)</p>
<b>Online Resources</b>	<p><a href="#">TM 256847</a> and <a href="#">EDR116775</a> (= CIL X 1642)  <a href="#">TM 256844</a> and <a href="#">EDR108292</a> (= CIL X 1643)  <a href="#">TM 256846</a> and <a href="#">EDR116776</a> (= CIL X 1647)  <a href="#">TM 250245</a> and <a href="#">EDR074098</a>(= AE 1956: 137)</p>
<b>i.a. Source type(s)</b>	Epigraphic source(s)
<b>i.b. Document(s) typology &amp; language/script</b>	<p>All inscriptions are in Latin.  CIL X 1642 is a dedication of a statue to the Emperor Antoninus Pius made by the <i>collegium scabillarium</i>; CIL X 1643 is a dedication of a statue to his wife Faustina made by the <i>collegium scabillarium</i>; CIL X 1647 is a dedication of a statue to his adoptive son, the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, made by C. Iulius Fortunatus, <i>quinquennalis</i> (of the <i>scabillarii</i>), at his own expense, in the name of the <i>socii scabillarii Puteolani (nomine sociorum scabillarium Puteolanorum)</i>. AE 1956: 137, ll. 1-2 mentions a certain <i>Pulberius</i> loved by the <i>scabillarii</i> (<i>Pulberi amoris scabillarium</i>).</p>
<b>i.c. Physical format(s)</b>	<p>CIL X 1642, 1643 and 1647 are marble bases, which originally supported statues of the three members of the Imperial family. AE 1956: 137 is a garlanded mosaic inscription, inserted into the mosaic paving of the arch X of the Flavian Amphitheater (see Demma 2007: 36 fig. 12).</p>
<b>ii. Source(s) provenance</b>	<p>CIL X 1642, 1643 and 1647 found in Pozzuoli, garden of Palazzo Maglione (via Marconi); An.Ép. 1956, 137 found in Pozzuoli, in a room beneath the seating of the cavea of the Flavian Amphitheater (arch X).</p>

## VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

<b>i. Archaeological remains</b>	<p>CIL X 1642, 1643 and 1647 were found in 1855 near the entrance, adorned with columns, of a trapezoidal shaped building; the building was part of the Puteolan theater and was most likely the <i>schola</i> of the <i>collegium</i>, where the <i>scabillarii</i> held their meetings (see Bollmann 1998: 373 A 54; cf. Camodeca 2011: 210 n. 49). The mosaic inscription AE 1956: 137 decorated the mosaic paving of a room (ca. 11 m. l.), with barrel vault and a wall (ca. 30 cm. h.) partially covered with marble. This room was a meeting place of the <i>scabillarii</i>, either their <i>schola</i> or, more likely, their <i>sacellum</i> (Bollmann 1998: 377 A 56 no. 10).</p>
<b>ii. References to buildings/objects</b>	<p><i>l(ocus)</i> (CIL X 1642, l. 14; CIL X 1643, l. 9; CIL X 1647, l. 16), the place of each base statue within the theatre ground.</p>

## VII. ORGANIZATION

<b>ii. Leadership</b>	<p><i>Quinquennalis</i>  CIL X 1647, l. 11 informs that in AD 161 C. Iulius Fortunatus was <i>quinquennalis</i>, i.e. chief officer of the <i>scabillarii</i> for a five year term (see Castagnetti 2007: 240).  It may be the case that the base statue in honor of Marcus Aurelius set up by the <i>quinquennalis</i> C. Iulius Fortunatus at his own expense (CIL X 1647) was among the duties imposed by his office.</p>
<b>iii. Members</b>	<p>Referred to as <i>socii</i> (CIL X 1647) and as <i>scabillarii</i> (AE 1956: 137).</p>
<b>viii. Obligations</b>	<p>The erection of the two bases/statues, with which the <i>scabillarii</i> honoured Antoninus Pius and Faustina (CIL X 1642; 1643) 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 (see VIII.i.).</p>

## VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

i. Treasury/Funds	The erection of the two bases/statues, with which Antonius Pius and Faustina were honoured by the <i>scabillarii</i> (CIL X 1642; 1643) may imply that their association had its own funds/treasury.
ii. Realty	The <i>schola</i> in the theater was almost certainly not property of the <i>collegium scabillariorum</i> , in fact the statue bases were erected on public land, see the formula <i>l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)</i> in CIL X 1642, l. 14; CIL X 1643, l. 9; CIL X 1647, l. 16 (cf. Demma 2007: 73). The <i>schola</i> or <i>sacellum</i> in the amphitheater was perhaps not property of the <i>scabillarii</i> , but a public place exclusively used by their association or rented out to the association, cf. Steuernagel 1999: 155.

## IX. MEMBERSHIP

ii. Gender	Men
Note	Male members: the chief officer C. Iulius Fortunatus (CIL X 1647) and, if he was a member, the Pulberius honoured in AE 1956: 137.
iii. Age	Adults
Note	See the chief officer C. Iulius Fortunatus (CIL X 1647).
iv. Status	The chief officer C. Iulius Fortunatus (CIL X 1647) was a freedman (see Castagnetti 2007: 242.) The Pulberius mentioned in AE 1956: 137 (accepting that he was a member) was a foreigner: see Kajanto 1965, 341.

## X. ACTIVITIES

i. Assemblies	The <i>collegium scabillariorum</i> was authorized to assemble (and to associate) by the Roman Senate (CIL X 1642, l. 13; CIL X 1643, l. 8; CIL X 1647, l. 14); this right, the <i>ius coeundi</i> , implies the existence of a deliberative activity/assembly of the association.
ii. Meetings and events	The existence of collegial meeting places, <i>schola</i> and <i>sacellum</i> , in the theater as well in the amphitheater implies activities such as deliberative assemblies, banquets, commemorative celebrations, religious ceremonies, organized by the <i>scabillarii</i> ; see Bollmann 1998: 377-378; Steuernagel 1999: 155.
iv. Honours/Other activities	The <i>scabillarii</i> awarded two bases/statues to Emperor Antoninus Pius and his wife Faustina (CIL X 1642 and CIL X 1643) and a mosaic inscription to a certain Pulberius (AE 1956: 137). C. Iulius Fortunatus, chief officer of the <i>scabillarii</i> , awarded a base/statue to Emperor Marcus Aurelius in the name of his <i>socii</i> (CIL X 1647).

## XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The Puteolan <i>ordo decurionum</i> authorized the <i>scabillarii</i> to raise the bases/statues on public land, i.e. in the theatre, see the formula <i>l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)</i> in CIL X 1642, l. 14; CIL X 1643, l. 9; CIL X 1647, l. 16.
ii. Interaction abroad	The Roman Senate authorized the <i>scabillarii</i> to assemble/associate, see the formula <i>quibus [scil. the collegium scabillariorum/the socii scabillarii] ex s(enatus) c(onsulto) coire licet</i> in CIL X 1642, l. 13; CIL X 1643, l. 8; CIL X 1647, l. 14. The imperial or senatorial authorization formula was in use for the <i>collegia</i> from the first to the third centuries AD, see Liu 2005: 288. The <i>scabillarii</i> awarded bases/statues to members of the Imperial family (CIL X 1642; CIL X 1643; CIL X 1647).

## XII. NOTES

i. Comments	For the interesting hypothesis, according to which the <i>collegium scabillariorum</i> together with other local associations and private individuals financed the restoration of the Flavian amphitheater under the Antonines see Steuernagel 1999: 154-60.
iii. Bibliography	<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. (2011), 'Puteoli e Cumae in epoca romana nel Campanien di Beloch', in F. Senatore (ed.), <i>Karl Julius Beloch da Sorrento nell'Antichità alla Campania, Atti del Convegno storiografico in memoria di Claudio Ferone, Piano di Sorrento, 28 marzo 2009</i>, Roma: 223-225.</p> <p>Castagnetti, S. (2007), 'I collegia della Campania', in E. Lo Cascio, and G.D. Merola (eds.), <i>Forme di aggregazione nel mondo romano</i>, Bari: 223-42.</p> <p>Demma, F. (2007), <i>Monumenti pubblici di Puteoli: Per un'archeologia dell'architettura</i>. Roma.</p> <p>Kajanto, T. (1965), <i>The Latin Cognomina</i>. Helsinki.</p> <p>Leppin, H. (1992), <i>Histrionen</i>. Bonn.</p> <p>Liu, J. (2005), 'Local Governments and Collegia: A New Appraisal of the Evidence', in J.-J. Aubert and et al. (eds.), <i>A Tall Order: Writing the Social History of the Ancient World</i>, München: 285-316.</p> <p>Mennella, G., and Apicella, G. (2000), <i>Le corporazioni professionali nell'Italia romana: un aggiornamento al Waltzing</i>. Napoli.</p> <p>Steuernagel, D. (1999), 'Corporate Identity'. Über Vereins-, Stadt- und Staatskulte im kaiserzeitlichen Puteoli', <i>MDAI(R)</i> 106: 149-87.</p>

## XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The terminology ( <i>collegium, socii</i> ) in combination with other elements (e.g. the existence of a hierarchical and financial structure) suggests that we are dealing with a well-organised professional private group.