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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)

Online Resources	
<a href="#">TM 536035</a> (CIL X 1696)	
<a href="#">TM 255102</a> and <a href="#">EDR108157</a> (CIL X 1697)	
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: <a href="#">LSA-43</a>
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.