

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Southern Italy with Sicily
ii. Region	Campania
iii. Site	Elea/Velia

II. NAME

i. Association with unknown name	U-SIS-003
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III. DATE

i. Date(s)	i BC - i AD
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V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Velia 20 (i. BC - i. AD) I.Velia 21 (i. AD) I.Velia 22 (i. AD) I.Velia 23 (i. AD) I.Velia 24 (i. AD) Ebner 1966: 337 no. 18 (i AD?) Ebner 1970: 264 no. 9 (i AD)
Note	BE 1973, 560 (= I.Velia 20) SEG 38: 1020; SEG 29: 1078; SEG 48: 1302 (= I.Velia 21-24) AE 1996: 108 (= Ebner 1966: 337 no. 18)
Online Resources	I.Velia 20 I.Velia 21 I.Velia 22 I.Velia 23 I.Velia 24
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)

i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	I.Velia 20 is a very fragmentary Greek decree of the σύγκλητος, <i>synkletos</i> , (I.Velia 20, ll. 1-3) of Elea/Velia in honor of Οὐλῖς, (<i>Oulis</i>), described as ἱατρό[μαντις], <i>iatro[mantis]</i> , i.e. doctor and seer. I.Velia 21, in Greek, mentions the philosopher <i>Parmeneides</i> son of Pyres, described as Οὐλιάδης, <i>Ouliades</i> , and φυσικός, <i>physikos</i> , i.e. physicias/doctor (I.Velia 21, ll. 1-2) . I.Velia 22, in Greek, mentions Οὐλῖς Εὐξίνου, <i>Oulis</i> son of Euxinous, <i>Hyeletes</i> , who was ἱατρός, <i>iatros</i> , and φώλαρχος, <i>pholarchos</i> , in the year 379 (?). I.Velia 23, in Greek, mentions Οὐλῖς Ἀρίστωνος, <i>Oulis</i> son of Ariston, who was ἱατρός, <i>iatros</i> , and φώλαρχος, <i>pholarchos</i> , in the year 280 (?). I.Velia 24 (i. AD), in Greek, mentions Οὐλῖς Ἱερωνύμου, <i>Oulis</i> son of Hieronymos, who was ἱατρός, <i>iatros</i> , and φώλαρχος, <i>pholarchos</i> , in the year 456(?). Ebner 1966, no. 18 is the Latin funerary inscription set up to Valerius Caepio, who had been a civic magistrate (<i>aedilis</i> and <i>IIIvir i.d.</i>) and a <i>pholarchos</i> , by his daughter. Ebner 1970: 264 no. 9 (i AD) is a very fragmentary Latin inscription containing the words <i>Apoll[---]</i> and <i>pho]larcho</i> .
i.c. Physical format(s)	I.Velia 20 marble slab. I.Velia 21 white marble herm. I.Velia 22 engraved on the base of a white marble toga statue. I.Velia 23-24 are white marble herms.
ii. Source(s) provenance	I.Velia 20 found in 1986 in the Insula I of the southern area of Velia. I.Velia 21-24 found during the excavations (1958-1962) in the building complex of the Insula II of the southern area of Velia.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

i. Archaeological remains	The documents I.Velia 21-24 were discovered in a great, monumental building complex (from the end of the first cent. BC to the first cent. AD), which occupied the whole Insula II of the southern district of Velia. The complex included a porticoed courtyard, a cryptoporticus, a large outdoor area with garden, and some altars. In different rooms of the building were found statues and portraits of members of the Imperial family, and of philosophers (Parmenides, Zenon), of deities (Asklepios, Apollo), of women (perhaps priestesses). Very probably the building was the headquarter (<i>schola</i> ?) of a medical association or of a medical school, see I.Velia: 76-81; Bollmann 1998: A 65, 396-402.
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VII. ORGANIZATION

i. Founder(s)	Most probably the philosopher <i>Parmeneides</i> son of Pyres, Οὐλιάδης, <i>Ouliades</i> , (son of the god Apollo <i>Oulios</i> ?) and φυσικός, <i>physikos</i> , (I.Velia 21) was believed to be the (legendary?) founder of the association, see Vecchio 2003: 248-52; Lomas 1993: 136.
Gender	Male
ii. Leadership	φώλαρχος, <i>pholarchos</i> This title/office is attested only in Velia and its etymology, functions and character are not clear, see Cappelletti 2011: 20-1; Ustinova 2004: 37-43. Three <i>pholarchoi</i> are <i>iatroi</i> (I.Velia 22-24). The chronological indications mentioned in I.Velia 22-24 (in the years 456, 379 and 280) could be interpreted as: a) the year of office of each <i>pholarchos</i> (so it would be an eponymous/annual office). b) the first year of office of each <i>pholarchos</i> (so it would be an office for life). c) the year calculated <i>a collegio condito</i> ; d) the year calculated <i>a Velia condita</i> , see Vecchio 2003: 250-1.

IX. MEMBERSHIP

i. Number	6 individuals attested.
ii. Gender	Men
Note	Attested individuals are men.
iii. Age	Adults
Note	The <i>pholarchos</i> Valerius Caepio died as he was 42 years old (Ebner 1966, no. 18).

iv. Status	All attested members seem citizens of Velia, chiefly of Greek-origin. Four of them were doctors. Valerius Caepio was a civic magistrate, <i>aedilis</i> and <i>III vir i.d.</i> (Ebner 1966, no. 18). Surely all members belonged to the Velian élite.
v. Relations	Four of the attested individuals were doctors and three of them also <i>pholarchoi</i> ; they all had the name <i>Oulis</i> ; however they may not belong to the same family - even Parmenides is described as <i>Ouliades</i> ! - Lomas 1993: 136 rightly suggests that the name <i>Oulis</i> , closed to the cult epithet of Apollo, could be the title adopted on becoming <i>iatros</i> .

X. ACTIVITIES

iii. Worship	I.Velia 20 (and the fragmentary Ebner 1970 no. 9) mentions Apollo and in the literary sources the term <i>iatromantis</i> is referred to the god. The forms <i>Oulis</i> and <i>Ouliades</i> attested in I.Velia 21-24 evoke the cult of Apollo <i>Oulios</i> . A marble head, very probable of Apollo <i>Oulios</i> (early II cent. AD), was found in the building complex of the Insula II. The divination as well the medicine were very important aspects of the cult of Apollo, see I.Velia: 74-6. In the building complex of the Insula II was also found a statue of Asklepios.
Deities worshipped	Apollo/Apollo <i>Oulios</i> and Asklepios

XI. INTERACTION

i. Local interaction	The civic council, <i>synkletos</i> of Velia honored the person qualified as <i>Oulis</i> and <i>iatromantis</i> (I.Velia 20).
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XII. NOTES

i. Comments	Almost surely the great building complex of the Insula II was the meeting place of the association, where celebrations, cultic activities, banquets were organized, see Bollmann 1998: A 65, 396-402.
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>Cappelletti, L. (2011), 'Elea/Velia. Il quadro istituzionale dalle origini al I sec. d.C.', <i>Klio</i> 93: 7-22.</p> <p>Ebner, P. (1966), 'Nuove epigrafi di Velia', <i>PP</i> 21: 337-41.</p> <p>Ebner, P. (1970), 'Nuove iscrizioni di Velia', <i>PP</i> 25: 262-67.</p> <p>Lomas, K. (1993), <i>Rome and the Western Greeks, 350 BC - AD 200. Conquest and acculturation in southern Italy</i>. London.</p> <p>Ustinova, Y. (2004), 'Truth Lies at the Bottom of a Cave: Apollo Pholeuterios, the Pholarchs of the Eleats, and Subterranean Oracles', <i>PP</i> 59: 25-44.</p> <p>Vecchio, L. (2003), 'Medici e medicina ad Elea-Velia', in G. Greco (eds.), <i>Elea-Velia. Le nuove ricerche, Atti del Convegno di Studi, Napoli, 14 dicembre 2001</i>, Pozzuoli: 237-60.</p>

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	It could be a medical or a medical-philosophic association, however its private character seems to me disputable. Furthermore the figure of the <i>pholarchos</i> remains problematic: he has been interpreted as a) the highpriest of the cult of Apollo <i>Oulis</i> or Asklepios, b) the head of a medical school; c) the head of a medical association d) a civic magistrate, see Cappelletti 2011: 21-2.