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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 Σερβειλίου 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
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## IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

i. Name in other forms	κανναβάριοι οἱ ἐν τῇ Σερβει(λ)είου στοᾷ (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)
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<b>Note</b>	<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>
<b>Online Resources</b>	<p><a href="#">I.Eph(esos) 445</a>  <a href="#">I.Eph(esos) 454b</a>  <a href="#">Suppl. Ephes. 2663*18</a></p>
<b>i.a. Source type(s)</b>	Epigraphic source(s)
<b>i.b. Document(s) typology &amp; language/script</b>	<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>
<b>i.c. Physical format(s)</b>	I.Eph(esos) 445 and I.Eph(esos) 454 are written on pillars, SEG 43: 812 is a marble plate.
<b>ii. Source(s) provenance</b>	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

<b>ii. References to buildings/objects</b>	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.
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## VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

<b>ii. Realty</b>	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.
<b>iv. Endowments</b>	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

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