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## CAPInv. 512: U-MAC-003

### I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Macedonia
ii. Region	Bottia
iii. Site	Beroia

### II. NAME

i. Association with unknown name	U-MAC-003
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### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	f. ii AD
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### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I. Beroia 383 (f. ii AD)
Online Resources	<a href="#">I. Beroia 383</a> and <a href="#">AGRW ID 942</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Greek funerary
i.c. Physical format(s)	Crowned stele with relief portraying a man holding a <i>rudis</i> .
ii. Source(s) provenance	Found near the northwestern gate of Beroia, presumably from an <i>extra muros</i> cemetery.

### VII. ORGANIZATION

ix. Privileges	If this was indeed an association, I. Beroia 383 was the funerary monument of one of the members of the associations.
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## IX. MEMBERSHIP

i. Number	If I. Beroia 383 is a funerary monument paid for by a gladiatorial association, there are fourteen members, not including the deceased <i>summa rudis</i> .
ii. Gender	Men
Note	All members are men.
iv. Status	Whether I. Beroia 383 attests to the existence of an association or not, the 'undersigned' (οἱ ὑπογεγραμμένοι, <i>hoi hypogegrammenoi</i> , l. 1-2) are all involved in gladiatorial games: the specialties recorded are those of the <i>summa rudis</i> , the <i>secunda rudis</i> , the herald (πραίκων, <i>praikon</i> , l. 15) and of the trumpeter (σαλπιστής, <i>salpistes</i> , l. 16). Bouley and Proeva 1997: 83-84 use this inscription as evidence for their theory that gladiatorial associations did not normally include ex-gladiators among their members. Athiktos, however (l. 8) seems to be a gladiatorial name, and there is no reason to exclude a priori the possibility that some members of gladiatorial associations were gladiators or ex-gladiators (Nigdelis 2000: 141-5 no. 3). In any case, the fact that all of the men recorded here are identified by a simple name (in the Greek or Roman onomastic formula), occasionally followed by their profession, but not by a patronymic, allow us to suppose that some of them at least may have been of servile status (with the two bearing Roman names obviously being freedmen).

## XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	Bouley, É. and Proeva, N. (1997), 'Un secunda rudis président d'un collège à Stobi en Macédoine romaine', in C. Brixhe (ed.), <i>Poikila Epigraphica</i> , Paris: 83-7. Nigdelis, P.M. (2000), 'Μακεδονικά ἐπιγραφικά', <i>Tekmeria</i> 5: 133-48.
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## XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Possible
Note	There is no reference to any sort of association in I. Beroia 383; the 'undersigned' (οἱ ὑπογεγραμμένοι, <i>hoi hypogegrammenoi</i> ll. 1-2) who honour the dead and presumably pay for his funerary monument may simply be the deceased's colleagues, and the clear hierarchy of their list of names (first the <i>summa rudis</i> , then the <i>secunda rudis</i> , then the others in two columns, with the trumpeter wrapping up the list) may simply be a professional hierarchy not reflecting their role in an association. Nevertheless, one cannot exclude the possibility of a collectivity, either a gladiatorial <i>familia</i> or an association of professionals involved in gladiatorial games, as in the parallel from Stobi ( <a href="#">CAPInv. 510</a> ).