Author: NIKOLAOS GIANNAKOPOULOS

CAPInv. 578: ho oikos ho ton naukleron

i.	Geographical area	Eastern Asia Minor
ii.	Region	Paphlagonia
iii.	Site	Amastris

i.	Full name (original language)	ὁ οἶκος ὁ τῶν ναυκλήρων (Mendel 1901: 36 no. 184, ll. 1-2)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	ho oikos ho ton naukleron

i. Date(s)	e. ii - iii AD

ii.	Name elements	Professional:	naukleroi
iii.	Descriptive terms	οἶκος, oikos	
	Note	oikos: Mendel 1901: 36 no. On the use of this term for Vélissaropoulos 1980: 104-	associations see Poland 1909: 114; Wilhelm 1909: 52; Robert 1969: 9-13;

i.	Source(s)	Mendel 1901: 36 no. 184 (imp.)
	Note	See also: Wilhelm 1909: 52 AGRW 94
	Online Resources	Mendel 1901: 36 no. 184 AGRW ID# 48

i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Honorary inscription in Greek set up by the association for their lifelong <i>prostates</i> M. Ulpius Rufunianus.
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Stele
ii.	Source(s) provenance	The inscription was found in a private house at Amasra (Amastris).

ii. Leadership	Προστάτης, <i>prostates</i> (Mendel 1901: 36 no. 184, l. 5-6), was probably the head of the association (see below under X.iv: Honours/other activities). If that was indeed the case, a lifelong tenure of the post was possible.

ii.	Gender	Men
	Note	The honorand is a man (see also field X.iv: Honours/other activities below).

iv. Honours/Other activities	The association of <i>naukleroi</i> honour their <i>dia biou prostates</i> M. Ulpius Rufonianus for his general attitude towards the club. The exact nature of the services he provided remains, as usually in such honorary inscriptions, unspecified. Since the term <i>prostates</i> is frequently used to denote an official or leader of an association (cf. Poland 1909: 363-5), the honorand probably held such a post in the administrative apparatus of the Amastrian <i>naukleroi</i> . However, one cannot exclude the possibility that the term <i>prostates</i> here refers to an external patron of the association (see Dittmann-Schöne 2001: 35 with note 112; cf. Masson 1974: 5, 12, 81 and 152).

i. Local interaction	On the possibility of the association being under the protection of an external patron see above under the X.iv: Honours/other activities.

i. Comments	The inscription is undated by the editor but the name of the honorand (M. Ulpius Rufunianus) indicates the early 2nd century AD as <i>terminus post quem</i> . οἶκος, <i>oikos</i> (l. 1), frequently used as a name-element for associations, especially in the Black Sea, suggests that the association owned a common building or meeting-hall which hosted collective events such as banquets (see Poland 1909: 114; Wilhelm 1909: 52; Robert 1969: 9-13; Vélissaropoulos 1980: 104-106).

ii. Poland concordance	Poland E* 81A
iii. Bibliography	Ascough, R.S., Harland, P.A., and Kloppenborg, J.S. (2012), Associations in the Greco-Roman World: A Sourcebook. Berlin. Dittmann-Schöne, I. (2010), Die Berufsvereine in den Städten des kaiserzeitlichen Kleinasiens. Regensburg. Masson, H.J. (1974), Greek Terms for Roman Institutions. Toronto. Mendel, G. (1901), 'Inscriptions de Bithynie [II]', BCH 25: 5-92. Poland, F. (1909), Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens. Leipzig. Robert, L. (1969), 'Deux décrets d'une association à Athènes', AEph: 7-14. Vélissaropoulos, J. (1980), Les nauclères grecs. Recherches sur les institutions maritimes en Grèce et dans l'Orient hellénisé. Genève, Paris. Wilhelm, A. (1909), Beiträge zur griechischen Inschriftenkunde: mit einem Anhange über die öffentliche Aufzeichnung von Urkunden. Vienna.

i. Private association	Certain
Note	The use of the term <i>oikos</i> to define the group and the lifelong tenure of the post (or title) of <i>prostates</i> indicates that it was a professional association organized on a permanent and durable basis.

