

CAPInv. 752: U-WAM-013

### I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Bithynia
iii. Site	Prusa ad Olympum

### II. NAME

i. Association with unknown name	U-WAM-013
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### III. DATE

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

i. Source(s)	I.Prusa 161 (ii AD)
Note	See also Robert 1971: 135 no. 185
Online Resources	<a href="#">I.Prusa 161</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Funerary inscription in Greek for the <i>synkyneges</i> Sekondos.
i.c. Physical format(s)	Limestone stele with relief depicting a man seated on a couch, offering a ring or a small wreath to a woman seated on an armchair. Below the relief is a winegrower measure.
ii. Source(s) provenance	The inscription was found at Bursa.

### VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

ii. Realty	It is possible that a group of hunters owned a burial plot, but there is absolutely no positive evidence for this.
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## X. ACTIVITIES

### iv. Honours/Other activities

As the formula Σεκόνδῳ τῷ συνκυνηγῇ μνήμης χάριν (*Sekondoi toi synkenegei mnemes charen*) implies that a group of fellow *kynegoi* erected a funerary inscription and possibly attended to the burial of their companion Sekondos.

## XII. NOTES

### i. Comments

The date is based on the shape of the letters.

The term *kyngos* denotes either a hunter or a *venator*, i.e. a beast fighter (*bestiarius*). On such associations see Liebenam 1890: 123; Robert 1971: 321; Wiedemann 1992: 117-8 (*venatores* and *bestiarii*); Ziebarth 1896: 117; Poland 1909: 105-6 and Robert 1971: 322 (hunters). Robert (1971: 135 nr. 185 and 322) considered highly possible that Sekondos was not a *venator* but belonged to an association of amateur hunters; Corsten (I.Prusa 161) has pointed out that our inscription does not permit a safe conclusion, but the iconography of the stele, depicting a family-scene and a winegrower measure suggests that the deceased was a farmer as well as an active hunter.

The cost of Sekondos' funeral and tomb may have been covered either from funds coming from a common treasury of the group (if this was an organized association) or by individual *ad hoc* contributions.

### iii. Bibliography

Liebenam, W. (1890), *Zur Geschichte und Organisation des römischen Vereinswesens*. Leipzig.  
Poland, F. (1909), *Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens*. Leipzig.  
Robert, L. (1971), *Les gladiateurs dans l'Orient grec*. Amsterdam.  
Wiedemann, T. (1992), *Emperors and Gladiators*. London.  
Ziebarth, E. (1896), *Das griechische Vereinswesen*. Leipzig.

## XIII. EVALUATION

### i. Private association

Possible

#### Note

Sekondos was clearly a member of a group of *kynegoi* but whether this group constituted an organized private association cannot be proven.