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CAPInv. 800: U-MAC-014

## I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Macedonia
ii. Region	Mygdonia
iii. Site	Thessalonike

## II. NAME

i. Association with unknown name	U-MAC-014
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## III. DATE

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

i. Source(s)	IG X.2.1 Suppl. 1516 (f. iv AD)
Note	Other editions: <i>AE</i> 2006, 1290
Online Resources	<a href="#">IG X.2.1 Suppl. 1516</a> and <a href="#">TM 190568</a>
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Latin funerary inscription
i.c. Physical format(s)	Plaque.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Western cemetery of Thessalonike.

## VII. ORGANIZATION

iii. Members	Members of the guild are called <i>collegiati</i> .
iv. Officials	The deceased <i>bestiarius</i> was the association's <i>vixillarius</i> , 'standard-bearer'.

## IX. MEMBERSHIP

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| iv. Status | Maximinus, the deceased, makes clear in his epitaph that he was a <i>cives</i> , a free Roman citizen. |
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## XI. INTERACTION

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| ii. Interaction abroad | It is unclear whether this particular <i>ludus</i> was established at Sirmium, the homeland of the deceased, Thessaloniki, or elsewhere. It may have gathered members employed in wild-beast games all over the Balkans. |
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## XII. NOTES

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| i. Comments            | <p><i>Collegium</i> is not explicitly attested, but the text's formula (<i>collegiatus [lud]i centin&lt;a&gt;ri</i>) makes <i>collegium ludi centinari</i> a very probable name of the association.</p> <p>Whether we understand the term <i>centenarius</i> as meaning <i>centurio</i> or as an adjective denoting the years the school was in operation (see Nigdelis 2006: 243), it is clear that the term is part of the school's name, and hence of the name of the association.</p> <p>Alternatively, one could assume that the descriptive term for this guild of <i>bestiarii</i> and, presumably, gladiators was the <i>ludus</i> itself, the common term used for gladiatorial schools (private, imperial, or civic).</p> <p>This is the last mention of wild-beast games in Macedonia (Nigdelis 2006: 248), the last mention of an association in Macedonia (Nigdelis 2010: 19 n. 40), and the only source in Latin for a certain private association from Macedonia.</p> |
| ii. Poland concordance |  |
| iii. Bibliography      | <p>Nigdelis, P.M. (2010), 'Voluntary Associations in Roman Thessalonike: in Search of Identity and Support in a Cosmopolitan Society', in L. Nasrallah, Ch. Bakirtzis and S. Friesen (eds.), <i>From Roman to Early Christian Thessalonike: Studies in Religion and Archaeology</i>. Cambridge Mass., London: 13-47, esp. 19 and no 44.</p> <p>Nigdelis, P.M. (2006), <i>Επιγραφικά Θεσσαλονίκεια. Συμβολή στην πολιτική και κοινωνική ιστορία της αρχαίας Θεσσαλονίκης</i>. Thessaloniki: 238-48 no 6.</p>  |

## XIII. EVALUATION

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| i. Private association | Probable   |
| Note                   | The school's international character, which seems to preclude that we are dealing with a civic school, and the absence of any elements allowing us to suppose that it was an imperial school, make it rather probable that we are dealing here with a private gladiatorial school. |