

Author: URSULA KUNNERT

CAPInv. 1018: U-EAM-001

I. LOCATION

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| i. Geographical area | Eastern Asia Minor |
| ii. Region | Cilicia |
| iii. Site | Corycus |

II. NAME

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| i. Association with unknown name | U-EAM-001 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|

III. DATE

- | | |
|------------|------|
| i. Date(s) | Byz. |
|------------|------|

IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| ii. Name elements | Professional: |
| Note | Maybe the <i>aurarioi</i> (lat. <i>aurarii</i>) of Corycus were organized as a professional association (cf. XII.i. Comments). |

V. SOURCES

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| i. Source(s) | MAMA III 335 (Byz.)
MAMA III 351 (Byz.)
MAMA III 428 (Byz.)
MAMA III 607 (Byz.) |
|--------------|--|

Note	Other editions/commentaries: AGRW Hagel-Tomaschitz, <i>Repertorium Kry</i> 553 GRA II 439 Hagel-Tomaschitz, <i>Repertorium Kry</i> 555 Hagel-Tomaschitz, <i>Repertorium: Kry</i> 570 CIJ II 793 Hagel-Tomaschitz, <i>Repertorium: Kry</i> 292 IJO II 240 Williams 1994: 281-2, no. X Williams 1997: 274
Online Resources	AGRW ID#13398 MAMA III 335 MAMA III 351 MAMA III 428 AGRW ID#13396 MAMA III 607
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Funerary inscriptions in Greek of <i>protaurarioi</i>
i.c. Physical format(s)	On the lids of sarcophagi
ii. Source(s) provenance	In the necropolis of Corycus

VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	πρωταυράριος, <i>protaurarios</i>
-----------------------	-----------------------------------

XII. NOTES

i. Comments	GRA II, AGRW ID# 13398: "The identification of the deceased as a head-goldsmith may imply leadership in a guild of goldsmiths." The <i>aurarioi</i> were formally organized as professional associations at Aphrodisias and Miletos, where they possessed reserved seats in the theatre. On one of the seats at Aphrodisias a πρωταυράριος, <i>protaurarios</i> (Roueché, Performers 46*J.8) is mentioned, presumably the head of the association of gold-workers. Cf. Roueché 1995: 37-50. The <i>protaurarios</i> in MAMA III 607, Μωσῆς, <i>Mosis</i> (= Μωσῆς) is a Jew (Ἑβραεος, <i>Hebreos</i>), the others (MAMA III 335. 351. 428) may be Christians because of crosses beside their inscriptions.
iii. Bibliography	Harland, P.A. (2014), <i>Greco-Roman Associations: Texts, Translations, and Commentary, II. North Coast of the Black Sea, Asia Minor</i>. Berlin, Boston. Roueché, C. (1995), 'Aurarii in the Auditoria', <i>ZPE</i> 105: 37-50. Williams, M.H. (1994), 'The Jews of Corycus - a neglected diasporan community from Roman times', <i>JSJ</i> 25: 274-86, esp. 281-2. Williams, M.H. (1997), 'Jewish Use of Moses as a Personal Name in Graeco-Roman Antiquity: A Note', <i>ZPE</i> 118: 274.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Probable
Note	The existence of a head-goldsmith may indicate the existence of a guild of goldsmiths."
ii. Historical authenticity	Certain