

CAPInv. 125: **naukleroι**

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Western Asia Minor
ii. Region	Bithynia
iii. Site	Nikomedeia

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	ναύκληροι (TAM IV.1 22, l. 4)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>naukleroι</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	69 - iii AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Professional:	<i>naukleroι</i>
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V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	TAM IV.1 22 (69-79 AD) TAM IV.1 33 (?)
Note	On TAM IV.1 22 see also: IGR III 4 On TAM IV.1 33 see also: BE 1974: no. 572
Online Resources	TAM IV.1 22 and AGRW ID# 13308 TAM IV.1 33 and AGRW ID# 13310
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)

i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	TAM IV.1 22 is a dedication in Greek of the association, perhaps in collaboration with the proconsul of Bithynia. TAM IV.1 33 is a Greek honorary inscription for the high-priest P. Aelius Timotheos. J. and L. Robert (<i>BE</i> 1974: no. 572) have restored the name of the honouring party in l. 2 as follows: [οἱ ἐν τῶν] πρεσβύτεροι οἴκ[οι ναύκληροι] (<i>[hoi en toi] presbyteroi oik[oi naukleroi]</i>).
ii. Source(s) provenance	Both TAM IV.1 22 and TAM IV.1 33 were found in Izmit (Nikomedea).

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	[τέ]με[ν]ος, [τε]με[ν]ος οἴ[κ]ος ναυκλη[ρ]ικός, <i>oik[os nauklerikos]</i> , dedicated to Vespasian (TAM IV.1 22, l. 2) πρεσβύτερος οἴκ[ος], <i>presbyteros oik[os]</i> (TAM IV.1 33, l. 2 as restored by J. and L. Robert in <i>BE</i> 1974: no. 572).
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VII. ORGANIZATION

ii. Leadership	The high-priest P. Aelius Timotheos is honoured as [πρ]οστάς αὐτῶν, <i>[pr]ostas auton</i> (TAM IV.1 33, l. 8) in an inscription possibly – but not certainly – emanating from [οἱ ἐν τῶν] πρεσβύτεροι οἴκ[οι ναύκληροι] (<i>[hoi en toi] presbyteroi oik[oi naukleroi]</i>) (TAM IV.1 33, l. 2 with <i>BE</i> 1974: no. 572). If this restoration is accepted, the term <i>prostas</i> may refer to the leader of the group. See also below under fields X.iii: Honours and XI.i: Local Interaction.
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VIII. PROPERTY AND POSSESSIONS

ii. Realty	As TAM IV.1 22 suggests, the association seems to have been in possession of a sacred precinct (τέμενος, <i>temenos</i>) and a common building (οἶκος ναυκληρικός, <i>oikos nauklerikos</i>) perhaps serving as meeting hall (see also <i>BE</i> 1976: no. 160; cf. Fernoux 2004: 262 and 390-1). On the πρεσβύτερος οἴκ[ος], <i>presbyteros oik[os]</i> , mentioned in TAM IV.1 33, l. 2 as restored by J. and L. Robert (<i>BE</i> 1974: no. 572), see below under field XII.i: Comments.
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IX. MEMBERSHIP

iii. Age	Adults Elders
Note	The restoration of the honouring group in TAM IV.1 33, l. 2 as [οἱ ἐν τῶν] πρεσβύτεροι οἴκ[οι ναύκληροι], <i>[hoi en toi] presbyteroi oik[oi naukleroi]</i> , if accepted (<i>BE</i> 1974: no. 572), raises the possibility of an official subdivision of the Nikomedean <i>naukleroi</i> in groups of elders and adults. See below under field XII.i: Comments.

X. ACTIVITIES

<p>i. Comments</p>	<p>Individual Nikomedeian <i>naukleroí</i> are well attested both in the city itself (TAM IV.1 110, 127, 195, 197, 297 and 304; Robert 1978: 422-3; <i>BE</i> 1983: no. 424) and abroad (see Robert 1939: 171; Robert 1978: 423-4; Vélissaropoulos 1980: 55 n. 241). The Nikomedeian <i>naukleros</i> Telesphoros was also member of the local council (TAM IV.1 304).</p> <p>Restoring the honouring party in TAM IV.1 33, l. 2 as [οἱ ἐν τῷ] πρεσβυτέρωι οἴκ[ωι ναύκληροι] (<i>[hoi en toi] presbyteroi oik[oi naukleroi]</i>), J. and L. Robert distinguished between a ‘groupement plus ancien’ and ‘un autre plus récent’ (<i>BE</i> 1974: no. 572). This may lead to the conclusion that there were in fact two associations of Nikomedeian <i>naukleroí</i>, i.e. a <i>presbyteros oikos</i> established before a <i>neos oikos</i> or a <i>neoterus oikos</i> (see also Robert 1978: 424); But what was then the relation between these two <i>oikoi</i> functioning in the 2nd or the 3rd century AD (the date is suggested by the <i>nomen gentis</i> of the honorand of TAM IV.1 33) and the <i>naukleroí</i> who dedicated an <i>oikos nauklerikos</i> to Vespasian in TAM IV.1 22? Are we to identify this latter <i>oikos</i> with the <i>presbyteros oikos</i> mentioned in Aelius Timotheos’ inscription? Or are we to understand that a single association of <i>naukleroí</i> attested under Vespasian was later split in two? Robert’s suggestion does not clarify this point.</p> <p>However, another interpretation is possible: The term [οἱ ἐν τῷ] πρεσβυτέρωι οἴκ[ωι ναύκληροι], <i>[hoi en toi] presbyteroi oik[oi naukleroi]</i>, may denote an internal subdivision of a single association, formed on the basis of age and possessing a separate meeting hall (<i>presbyteros oikos</i>). This subdivision of elder <i>naukleroí</i> would be then entitled to assume independent action as the honours awarded to P. Aelius Timotheos indicate. In any case the restoration [ναύκληροι], <i>[naukleroí]</i>, in TAM IV.1 33, which depends solely on the mention of an <i>oikos</i>, though probable, is not entirely certain.</p> <p>The construction of an οἶκος, <i>oikos</i>, by the <i>naukleroí</i> raises the possibility of financial contributions imposed on the members of the association.</p> <p>Although there is no direct reference to a common treasury, its existence may be deduced from the decision of the association to construct a common building (<i>oikos</i>).</p> <p>The existence of an <i>oikos nauklerikos</i> suggests meetings and collective events organized by the association (see Robert 1969: 12-13; Vélissaropoulos 1980: 105-106) but no specific information can be deduced.</p>
<p>ii. Poland concordance</p>	<p>Poland E* 76 (TAM IV.1 22)</p>
<p>iii. Bibliography</p>	<p>Bekker-Nielsen, T. (2008), <i>Urban Life and Roman Politics in Roman Bithynia: The Small World of Dio Chrysostom</i>. Aarhus.</p> <p>Eck, W. (1970), <i>Senatoren von Vespasian bis Hadrian. Prosopographische Untersuchungen mit Einschluss der Jahres- und Provinzialfasten der Staathalter</i>. München.</p> <p>Fernoux, H.-L. (2004), <i>Notables et élites des cites de Bithynie aux époques hellénistique et romaine (IIIe siècle av. J.-C. – IIIe siècle ap. J.-C.)</i>. Essai d’histoire sociale. Lyon.</p> <p>Halfmann, H. (1979), <i>Die Senatoren aus dem östlichen Teil des Imperium Romanum bis zum Ende des 2. Jh. n. Chr.</i> Göttingen.</p> <p>Madsen, J.M. (2009), <i>Eager to be Roman: Greek response to Roman Rule in Pontus and Bithynia</i>. London.</p> <p>Robert, L. (1939), ‘Hellenica’, <i>RPh</i> 13: 97-217.</p> <p>Robert, L. (1969), ‘Deux décrets d’une association à Athènes’, <i>AEph</i>: 7-14.</p> <p>Robert, L. (1978), ‘Documents d’Asie Mineure’, <i>BCH</i> 102.1: 395-543.</p> <p>Vélissaropoulos, J. (1980), <i>Les nauclères grecs. Recherches sur les institutions maritimes en Grèce et dans l’Orient hellénisé</i>. Genève, Paris.</p>

XIII. EVALUATION

<p>i. Private association</p> <p>Note</p>	<p>Certain</p> <p>The use of the term <i>naukleroí</i> and the existence of common property in the form of a <i>temenos</i> and an <i>oikos</i> indicate that it was a private association.</p>
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