

CAPInv. 1901: **thiasitai Hekataistai ton syn Auloi Gabinioi Gabinias Phileroti**

I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	Aegean Islands
ii. Region	Kos
iii. Site	Kos

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	θιασιτᾶν Ἑκαταῖσταν τῶν συν Αὔλῳ Γαβινίῳ Γαβινίας Φιλέρωτι (<i>IG</i> XII.4 2787, lines 2-6)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	thiasitai Hekataistai ton syn Auloi Gabinioi Gabinias Phileroti

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	100 (?) - 1 (?) BC
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Cultic:	<i>thiasitai</i> (θιασιτᾶν, line 2)
	Personal:	<i>Aulos Gabinios Gabinias Phileros</i> (σὺν Αὔλῳ Γαβινίῳ Γαβινίας Φιλέρωτι, lines 3-6)
	Theophoric:	<i>Hekataistai</i> (Ἑκαταῖσταν, lines 2-3)
iii. Descriptive terms	<i>thiasitai</i> (θιασιτᾶν, line 2)	
Note	The term both refers specifically to a cultic group <i>and</i> , more widely, to a collectivity.	

V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	<i>IG</i> XII.4 2787.
Note	Segre, <i>I. Cos EF</i> 200; SEG 57.779; Tsouli 2013: no. 492c with ph. Cf. also Maillot 2013: no. 46.

Online Resources	PHI: I. Cos EF 200
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Boundary stone, <i>horos</i> (cf. ὅροι, line 1). Greek.
i.c. Physical format(s)	White marble plaque.
ii. Source(s) provenance	Uncertain location in the city of Kos.

VI. BUILT AND VISUAL SPACE

ii. References to buildings/objects	The point of reference of the boundary stone (ὅροι, line 1--perhaps suggesting that we have here one of a series) is to private burial plots for the group: <i>thekaia</i> (θηκαίων, line 1).
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VII. ORGANIZATION

i. Founder(s)	<i>Aulos Gabinios Gabinias Phileros</i> (σὺν Αὐλοῖ Γαβινίῳ Γαβινίας Φιλέρωτι, lines 3-6) This individual, mentioned in the name of the association, is either its founder or its leader. The name Aulus Gabinus Phileros is unique, but is that of freedman: Phileros is a common name for slaves and is retained here as a cognomen. Gabinia in the genitive indicates the name of his master as a freedman (cf. also <i>IG</i>). Gabinia was presumably a woman whose father was Aulus Gabinus. The Gabinii were a famous family, perhaps the most illustrious member of which was the Aulus Gabinus who supported Pompey and gave his name to the Lex Gabinia against piracy in 67 BC. A connection of our Phileros with this family is quite possible, but remains to be demonstrated.
Gender	Male
ii. Leadership	See above.

X. ACTIVITIES

iii. Worship	See above IV.ii.
Deities worshipped	Hekate.

XI. INTERACTION

ii. Interaction abroad	See above VII.i.
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XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography

S. Maillot (2013), 'Les associations à Cos', in P. Hamon and P. Fröhlich (eds.), *Groupes et associations dans les cités grecques*, Geneva: 199-226.

M. Segre (2007), *Iscrizioni di Cos, Epigrafi funerarie*, Rome.

C. Tsouli, *Ταφικά και επιτάφια μνημεία της Κω*, diss. Athens 2013.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Certain

Note

Little is known about this association and its context. But simply on the basis of its name and by comparison with other highly similar boundary stones of the burial plots of associations near the city of Kos (more than 50 in number, cf. e.g. [CAPI no. 1826](#)), we can be confident that it constituted a private association.