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## CAPInv. 1950: [--ton] syn N[--]OL[--]

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

i.	Full name (original language)	[ τῶν] σὺν N[]ΟΛ[] (IG XII.4 2819, II. 1-3)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	[ ton] syn N[]OL[]

i. Date(s)	1 (?) - 200 (?) AD

ii. Name elements	Personal:	σὺν N[]OΛ[], $syn$ N[]OL[] (II. 2-3): Herzog ap. $IG$ is reported as suggesting e.g the restoration of the second name, perhaps that of the father of N[] as $Aπολ]λοδ[ωρ$	

i.	Source(s)	IG XII.4 2819 (Imperial).
	Note	Paton - Hicks 159.
	Online Resources	PHI: Paton-Hicks 159
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
1.4.	comes at balla	Lepigraphic source(s)

i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Boundary stone. Greek.
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Fragment of a marble plaque.
ii.	Source(s) provenance	Found in the city of Kos.

ii. References to buildings/objects	The point of reference of the boundary stone ( $\mbox{6pos}$ ) is to burial plots, $\mbox{thekaia}$ ( $\mbox{6pos}$ , line ).

i. F	Founder(s)	See above IV.ii. Much of the name of the association is missing, but on the basis of analogies from Kos, we may suppose that the name of the founder or leader of the association was listed on the boundary stone and began with $N[]$ .
ii. I	Leadership	See above.

iii. Bibliography	Paton, W.R. and Hicks, E.L. (1891), <i>The Inscriptions of Cos</i> , Oxford.

i. Private association	Certain
Note	Despite the very fragmentary state of the stone, 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. <u>CAPI no. 1826</u> ), we can be confident that it testified to a private association.