

CAPInv. 662: **syngaitones**

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	συγγείτονες (I.Kios 12, l. 5)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	<i>syngaitones</i>

III. DATE

i. Date(s)	117 - 138 AD
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IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Topographical:	<i>syngaitones</i>
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V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	I.Kios 12 (117 - 138 AD)
Note	See also: LBW 1142 IGR III 21
Online Resources	I.Kios 12
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Dedication in Greek of a statue of Hadrian by the <i>bithyniarches</i> Moschos and the <i>syngaitones</i> .
i.c. Physical format(s)	Statue base?

ii. Source(s) provenance

The inscription was found at the public baths of Kios.

X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities

The *syngaitones* collaborated with the *bithyniarches* Moschos for the erection of a statue of Hadrian.

XI. INTERACTION

ii. Interaction abroad

The collaboration between the *bithyniarches* and the *syngaitones* suggests the existence of (ongoing?) relations between the two parties, perhaps following the well known pattern of benefactions, protection and leadership provided by influential figures (such as the *bithyniarches* in question) to various groups and associations. The bonds thus created enhanced the social and political capital of both parties involved (cf. Van Nijf 1997: 74-81; Mailot 2013).

XII. NOTES

i. Comments

Th. Corsten has suggested (in I.Kios 12, p. 87) that the *syngaitones* lived in a city quarter which hosted an imperial temple.

iii. Bibliography

Fernoux, H.-L. (2004), *Notables et élites des cités de Bithynie aux époques hellénistique et romaine (IIIe siècle av. J.-C. – IIIe siècle ap. J.-C.). Essai d'histoire sociale*. Lyon.
Maillot, S. (2013), 'Les associations à Cos' in P. Fröhlich and P. Hamon (eds.), *Groupes et associations dans les cités grecques (IIIe siècle av. J.-C. – IIe siècle apr. J.-C.)*, Genève: 199-226.
Poland, F. (1909), *Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens*. Leipzig.
Pont, A.-V. (2013), 'Les groupes de voisinage dans les villes d'Asie Mineure occidentale à l'époque impériale' in P. Fröhlich and P. Hamon (eds.), *Groupes et associations dans les cités grecques (IIIe siècle av. J.-C. – IIe siècle apr. J.-C.)*, Genève: 129-56.
Van Nijf, O. (1997), *The Civic World of Professional Associations in the Roman East*. Amsterdam.

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Possible

Note

There is no evidence as to whether the *syngaitones* constituted a durable association or a group specifically formed for the purpose of collaborating with the *bithyniarches*. Furthermore, even if the *syngaitones* were an established neighbourhood association, we cannot be certain whether this was a private one or an official administrative subdivision of the urban citizenry (On conflicting views regarding neighbourhood associations see Poland 1909: 85; Van Nijf 1997: 181-2; Pont 2013; cf. Fernoux 2004: 312).