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CAPInv. 1880: to koinon [...]

I. LOCATION

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

II. NAME

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| i. Full name (original language) | τὸ κοινὸν [...] (IG XII 4.1 122 l. 6) |
| ii. Full name (transliterated) | <i>to koinon [...]</i> |

III. DATE

| | |
|------------|----------|
| i. Date(s) | f. ii BC |
|------------|----------|

V. SOURCES

| | |
|---|---|
| i. Source(s) | IG XII 4.1 122 (first half of ii BC) |
| Note | ED 102 |
| Online Resources | ED 102 |
| i.a. Source type(s) | Epigraphic source(s) |
| i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script | Honorific decree in Greek, poorly preserved. |
| i.c. Physical format(s) | Right fragment of a marble stele. H. 13.5 x W. 14 x Th. 5.5 cm. |
| ii. Source(s) provenance | Kos. |

X. ACTIVITIES

iv. Honours/Other activities

Despite the fragmentary nature of the evidence, the *koinon* honoured someone with a crown (στε[φάνωσιν], *stephanosin* ll. 4-5) and proclamation of the honours (ἀ δὲ ἀναγόρευσις, *ha de anagoreusis* l. 5).

XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association

Probable

Note

A *koinon* whose name is not preserved bestows honours to someone. Despite the fragmentary nature of the evidence, the term *koinon* points to a private association (in a Koan context the term *koinon* seems to be reserved for private associations).