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## CAPInv. 109: orgeones tou Herakleios tou en Komei

i.	Geographical area	Aegean Islands
ii.	Region	Lemnos
iii.	Site	Kome

i.	Full name (original language)	ὀργεῶνες τοῦ Ἡρακλείως τοῦ ἐν Κόμει (ASAA 2006: 534 no. 10, ll. 4-6, 12-14)
ii.	Full name (transliterated)	orgeones tou Herakleios tou en Komei

i. Date(s)	l. iv BC

ii.	Name elements	Cultic:	orgeones
		Theophoric:	Herakles
		Topographical:	en Kome (it refers to the sanctuary of Herakles in the area of Kome)
iii.	Descriptive terms Note	ὀργεῶνες, orgeones orgeones (1. 12)	
	-100		ested as ὀργειῶνες, orgeiones

i. Source(s) AS	SAA 2006: 534 no. 10 (l. iv BC)

	Note	For the most updated edition of the text see ASAA 2006: 534 no. 10. The correct reading in lines 5 and 13 is Ἡρακλείως (Kontoleon 1902: 140 no. 2) instead of Ἡρακλεί[ου]ς (IG XII.8 19, II. 5 and 13).
	Online Resources	IG XII.8 19
i.a.	Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)
i.b.	Document(s) typology & language/script	Two security <i>horoi</i> for a <i>chorion</i> (tract of land) and an <i>oikian</i> (building). The creditors in both transactions involving hypothecation are the <i>orgeones</i> of Herakles in Kome. The <i>orgeones</i> are involved in two different transactions (first transaction: ll. 1-9; second transaction: ll. 9-16). The first transaction is dated to the archonship of Nikodoros (l. 1) and the second transaction in the archonship of Archias (l. 8). In Greek.
i.c.	Physical format(s)	Stele
ii.	Source(s) provenance	Found in Kome (NE of the village Romanos in Lemnos), in the area of the temple of Herakles.

i.	Archaeological remains	The remains of a temple of Herakles (15 x 32 m) are preserved at foundation level in the area where the stone was found (Fredrich 1906: 251).
ii.	References to buildings/objects	χωρίον, <i>chorion</i> (tract of land) (ll. 2, 9-10) οἰκία, <i>oikia</i> (building) (ll. 3-4, 10)

vi. Laws and rules	κατὰ τὸ γραμματεῖον τὸ ὀργειωνικόν (kata to grammateion to orgeionikon, according to the registry or contract of orgeones) (Il. 6-7, 14-15).

ii. Realty	In the first transaction (II. 1-9) the <i>orgeones</i> lent 1000 drachmas for the security of a land and a building. In the second transaction (II. 9-16) the exact amount of the loan is uncertain, for the stone in this part is partly preserved. It should have been at least 100 drachmas. The editor of IG XII.8 (following Kontoleon's restoration) restored 400 drachmas (followed by Cargill 1995: 189 no. 4; Culasso Gastaldi 2006: 533 no. 10).

i. Local interaction	The financial transactions recorded in the boundary stone would suggest the interaction of the <i>orgeones</i> with the local community.

i. Comments	The first transaction is dated to the archonship of Nikodoros. The first editor, Fredrich, identified Nikodoros with the homonymous Athenian <i>archon</i> of the year 314/313 BC, and he consequently dated the document to 314/313 BC. There is, however, another view that suggests that this <i>archon</i> should not be considered an Athenian <i>archon</i> but rather a local <i>archon</i> (of Hephaistia alone or the whole island) (Segre 1932-33; Finley 1952: 199-200; Cargill 1995; Culasso Gastaldi 2006).  The second transaction is dated to the archonship of Archias, who is thought to be a local <i>archon</i> (see Cargill 1995: 46-7 with further references).
ii. Poland concordance	Poland B 151
iii. Bibliography	Cargill, J. (1995), <i>Athenian Settlements of the fourth century B.C.</i> . Leiden - New York - Köln: 189 no. 2.  Culasso Gastaldi. E. (2006), 'Lemnos: I cippi di garanza', <i>ASAA</i> 84: 533 no. 10.  Finley, M.I. (1952), <i>Studies in Land and Credit in Ancient Athens</i> . New Brunswick: 148 nos. 107-108.  Fredrich, C. (1906), 'Lemnos', <i>MDAI(A)</i> 31: 241-256.  Kontoleon, A.E. (1902), 'Inscriptions de la Grèce d'Europe', <i>REG</i> 15, 132-143.  Salomon, N. (1997), <i>Le cleruchie di Atene</i> . Pisa: 172-3 no. 4.  Segre, M. (1932-33), 'Iscrizioni greche di Lemno', <i>ASAA</i> 3-5: 289-314.

i. I	Private association	Certain
]	Note	The term <i>orgeones</i> denotes a cultic group that saw its own religious affairs. The durability and organization of the group is suggested by the group's involvement in financial transactions which were bound to a contract ( <i>kata to grammateion to orgeonikon</i> ).

