A NEW LOGOS INSCRIPTION

(PLATE 18)

Editor's Note

Unfortunately Professor Robinson's final illness prevented him from completing a check of some points that arose in the final version of this article. The Editor has allowed to remain all material she believes he would have wished to be included. She records here also her appreciation of assistance received from several of Professor Robinson's friends, offered as a tribute to him.

If N the summer of 1956, when I attended the opening of the Museum of the Agora II in the Stoa of Attalos, I found in a dealer's shop a unique non-Attic inscribed stele. I made a copy before the stone, I paid half of its purchase price and the Friends of the Museum the other half, and the stone has been given to the National Museum in Athens, where it is now kept in the Epigraphical Section (E.M. 13,198).¹ Plate 18. Stele of close-grained island marble (possibly Parian) with original flat top and molding (taenia surmounting a cyma reversa). The original edges of the front are preserved on top and on both sides, but the bottom is broken. On the taenia, we have the word of good omen, Ocoi. There is some slight damage at the left edge of the stele, but sixteen lines of text are well preserved, and parts of four more lines. How much is lost is impossible to conjecture. The back has been cut down in recent times to make the stone lighter for transportation, so that the original thickness cannot be determined. The inscribed surface is worn (except on the first three or four lines) as though it had been walked over. This makes the reading difficult, but with magnifying glasses, the squeeze and the photograph, I have, after long study, corrected my original copy of the stone, and I feel now that we have a complete and certain text with one or two doubts about two or three of the names.

Height, 0.28 m.; width at top (not including the projection of the molding), 0.55 m.; present thickness, 0.045 m.

Height of letters, line 1, 0.015 m., except for the round letters which are 0.01 m.; lines 2-19, ca. 0.008-0.009 m., O and A 0.006 m., Σ , 0.01 m.

The letter forms (*sigma* with spreading bars, *alpha* with curved, almost broken, cross bar) suggest a date *ca*. 200 B.C., and this accords well with the occurrence (in line 3) of a month of the Macedonian calendar.

¹I am indebted for help to Professors Marinatos, Caskey and Vanderpool, to my student Martha Caldwell for making me a copy and for sending me a squeeze, and to Miss Alison Frantz for the photograph.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ. ca. 59-70

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[ Έ] πὶ δαμιοργοῦ Νικομήδους λόγος τῶν αἰρεθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν
          ἀπόδοσιν 'Αριστο
     [φά]νους, Ποσθαλίωνος, Ἐπαινέτου· λημμα ᾿Αριστοφάνους Δίου
          τής είκοσημε
     [ρίας] παρὰ ταμία 'Ονασιμίδα ἀπὸ τῶν τελῶν' ΗΗΡΔΔΗΙΙΙ C-.
          d\pi \delta \lambda i\theta ov HHP^{v}
 5
     [ΔΔ]ΔΗΗ[Ι: Μ]οσχίου παρὰ ταμία 'Αριστοφάνους ἀπὸ τῶν τελῶν:
          \Box
     [ά]πὸ λίθου: ΗΗΔΔΔΓΗΗΗΙ-: Πανίου παρὰ ταμία Φιλοφάνους
         ἀπὸ τῶν τελῶν: ΗΗΗΔΓΗΗΙ/
    ἀπὸ λίθου: ΧΕΙΡΗΙΙ C-//: Δαματρίου παρὰ ταμία
         Σωσικράτους οὐθὲν ἔλαβον
    Βα [δ] ρομίου παρὰ ταμία Ζηνία ἀπὸ τῶν τελῶν: ΗΗΗΔΗΗΙΙΙΟ //:
         d\pi \delta \lambda i \theta o v: HH\Delta \DeltaFFFFIC-/
    Γενεσίου παρά ταμία Διοδότου ἀπὸ τῶν τελῶν: ΗΗΗΕΕΕΙΙΙΙ С:
         \dot{a}\pi\dot{o} \lambda i\theta ov : \Delta\Delta\Delta \Gamma \text{HIIIC}[.]
    Κροκαγορίου παρά ταμία 'Ονασιμίδα άπὸ τῶν τελῶν:
10
         HHHΓ+++IIIC//: d\pi \delta \lambda i\theta ov: H\Delta\Delta\Delta
    ΓΙΙΙΙ: Δεικνίου παρὰ ταμία 'Αριστοφάνους ἀπὸ τῶν τελῶν:
         HHHΔΔΓΗΗΙΙΙΙΙ C//: Θερμίου πα
    ρὰ ταμία Φιλοφάνους ἀπὸ τῶν τελῶν: ΗΗΗΔΓΗΗΙΙΟ//:
         ἀπὸ λίθου: ΗΔΔΗΙΙ/: Ἰαπάτου πα
    ρὰ ταμία Ζηνία προβατικοῦ: ΓΗΗΕΔΔΓΙΕ : ἀπὸ λίθου:
         HHΓ\[\]\ =/: d\pi \delta \delta \epsilon \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \tau \epsilon \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu
    οὐθὲν ἔλαβον: Ἡναίου παρὰ ταμία Διοδότου ἀπὸ τῶν τελῶν:
         HHHHHHHIIIC: d\pi \delta \lambda i
     15
         παρὰ ταμία Φιλοφάνους ἀπὸ
     [τῶν] τελῶν: ΗΗΗΗΡΔΔΔΔΓΗΗΙΙΙΙΟ /: Πασίου παρὰ ταμία
         Σωσικράτους ἀπὸ τῶν τε *
     [\lambda \hat{\omega} \nu : ------ \hat{a}\pi \hat{o} \lambda i \theta o v --] HHIIII C-/: \kappa a \hat{i}
         π[αρὰ] ταμιῶν τῶμ περὶ 'Ονασιμίδα
     [-----]ΙΙζ-: [Δίου
         τοῦ δ ] εχημέρου παρὰ ταμία Σ [---]
     [----] HH\Delta\Delta\Delta\DeltaHHIII C//: \pi a [\rho a..]
   [----] EIOE [----]
20
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This is an inscription of a new type of which I have not found any other examples. It is very different from other known accounts.

Line 2: The dating by a damiourgos shows that the inscription may belong to a Doric town; see v. Schoeffer, R.E., s.v. Demiorgoi, no. 3.

The name Nikomedes is common, both in Athens and in Doric cities. There is no Nikomedes in the lists of damiourgoi of Kameiros² though a Nikomedes son of Nikomachos does appear as priest of Dionysos and the Muses at Kameiros³ and a Nikomachos son of Nikomedes as tamias in Rhodes.⁴ Nikomedes occurs frequently as the magistrate's name on coins of Kos,⁵ especially in an unpublished hoard of over one hundred coins of Kos in my collection (probably to be dated 166-88 B.C.).

The use of the noun $\partial \pi \delta \delta \delta \sigma \iota s$ for payment is rare, but the verb, mostly in the form $\partial \pi \delta \delta \delta \sigma \iota \nu$ or $\partial \pi \delta \delta \omega \sigma \iota \nu$ is frequent. Adjos in the sense of account is rare, but, though restored, it does seem to occur in I.G., II^2 , 1635, line 77 Kefálaiov $\tau \circ \hat{\nu}$ $\pi \epsilon \rho \iota \delta \iota \tau \circ \hat{\nu}$ $\tau \circ \hat{\nu}$ τ

Line 3: The committee to collect the money consists of three men, Aristophanes, Posthalion and Epainetos. Posthalion is a new name, but we know Posthon, Posthion ⁶ and Posthylos.⁷

A single dot in the center of the line is used for punctuation here and in line 4; elsewhere in this inscription two dots are used for punctuation.

Dios is the first month of the Macedonian calendar which was used extensively throughout the Hellenistic world. Its position in the year varies in different places, but in this inscription, Dios is probably also the first month, and the accounts began within this month.

The εἰκοσημερία is not attested, but other compounds ending in -ία, -os, and -oν are well known. It would mean "period of twenty days" and correspond to $[\delta]$ εχή-μερον in line 17.

Line 4: Payments were made to Aristophanes by a number of τ αμίαι, stewards: Onasimidas (lines 4, 10, 17), Aristophanes (lines 5, 11), Philophanes (lines 6, 12, 15), Sosikrates (lines 7, 16), Zenias (lines 8, 13), Diodotos (lines 9, 14), S - - - (line 18). These payments were made from three sources: τ έλη, λίθος, προβατικόν; the majority ἀπὸ τ ῶν τ ελῶν. Τέλη are probably dues or taxes on property; the meaning of λίθος in this usage is not quite certain, but may refer to building stone. Fo προβατικόν see line 15.

² Annuario, XI-XIII, 1949-1951, pp. 149 ff.

³ Ibid., p. 199, no. 45, line 24.

⁴ *I.G.*, XII, 1, no. 50, line 31.

⁵ W. L. Paton and E. L. Hicks, The Inscriptions of Cos, Index p. 380.

⁶ H. Herter, R.E., s.v. Posthon.

⁷ Inscr. Cret., II, p. 264, no. 52.

Line 5: There is no sure trace of the first letter of [M]ooxlov. Several of the names at the beginning of the entries are known as names of Greek months: Damatrios (line 7), Badromios (line 8), Genesios (line 9), Hieros (line 15); see Bischoff, R.E., s.v. Kalender, cols. 1597-1602. Others look like possible names of months: Panios (line 6), Moschios (line 5), Krokagorios (line 10), Deiknios and Thermios (line 11), Enaios (line 14), Pasios (line 16). Only Iapatos (line 12) looks strange. On the other hand, only Damatrios (line 7), Hieros (line 15) and Pasias (line 16) are known as proper names, although we know many Greek proper names.⁸

The signs — and / must indicate fractions smaller than the half obol.9

Line 6: Panios is a new name; see note on line 5.

Line 7: Note that here and in lines 13-14 there is record of no payment. $o\dot{v}\theta\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ occurs in Attic inscriptions after 379 B.C.

Line 8: Zenias is a new name. See also line 13.

Line 9: Genesios is known as the name of a month; see note on line 5.

Line 10: For Krokagorios see note on line 5.

Line 11: For Deiknios and Thermios see note on line 5.

Line 12: For Iapatos see note on line 5.

Line 13: For προβατικόν and προβάτων φόρος as tax on sheep, see M. v. Herwerden, Lexicon Graecum suppletorium, s. vv. προβατικός and προβάτων φόρος; F. Preisigke, Wörterbuch, III, Abschnitt II, s. vv. προβατικόν and φόρος προβάτων; U. Wilcken, Gr. Ostraka, I, p. 286.

Line 14: For Enaios see note on line 5.

Line 15: Hieros is known as the name of a month; see note on line 5.

Line 16: Pasios is known as a proper name, both on Kos and elsewhere.

Line 17: This is the only case in this inscription of more than one $\tau a\mu ias$; Onasimidas was evidently chairman of the group.

Line 18: For $[\delta] \in \chi \eta \mu \in \rho ov$, a space of ten days, see comment on line 3.

A tentative translation, in schematic form, may be added:

During the year of Nikomedes as damiourgos. Account of those chosen for the payment, namely of Aristophanes, Posthalion, Epainetos, Receipt of Aristophanes.

During the twenty day period of Dios from steward Onasimidas from the dues $272 \text{ drachmas } 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ obols, from "stone" } 283 \text{ drachmas } 1 \text{ obol.}$

⁸ See W. Pape, Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen; F. Bechtel, Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen.

 $^{^{9}}$ See M. N. Tod, B.S.A., XVIII, 1911-1912, pp. 98-132; XXVIII, 1926-1927, pp. 141-157; XXXVII, 1936-1937, pp. 236-257.

During Moschios from steward Aristophanes from dues 881 drachmas 3 obols, from "stone" 239 drachmas 2 obols.

During Panios from steward Philophanes from the dues 318 drachmas 1 obol, from "stone" 1054 drachmas 2½ obols.

During Damatrios from steward Sosikrates I (or they) received nothing.

During Badromios from steward Zenias from the dues 313 drachmas $3\frac{1}{2}$ obols, from "stone" 224 drachmas $1\frac{1}{2}$ obols.

During Genesios from steward Diodotos from the dues 304 drachmas $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols, from "stone" 36 drachmas $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols.

During Krokagorios from steward Onasimidas from the dues 309 drachmas $3\frac{1}{2}$ obols, from "stone" 135 drachmas 4 obols.

During Deiknios (this may be an intercalary month) from steward Aristophanes from the dues 328 drachmas $5\frac{1}{2}$ obols.

During Thermios from steward Philophanes from the dues 318 drachmas $2\frac{1}{2}$ obols, from "stone" 122 drachmas 2 obols.

During Iapatos from steward Zenias *probatikon* 777 drachmas ½ obol, from "stone" 207 drachmas 4 obols, but from the dues I (or they) received nothing.

During Enaios from steward Diodotos from the dues 304 drachmas $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols, from "stone" 8 drachmas $2\frac{1}{2}$ obols, probatikon 799 drachmas $3\frac{1}{2}$ obols.

During Hieros from steward Philophanes from the dues 498 drachmas 4½ obols.

During Pasios from steward Sosikrates from the dues ---, and from the stewards with Onasimidas ---.

During the ten day period of Dios from steward S ---.

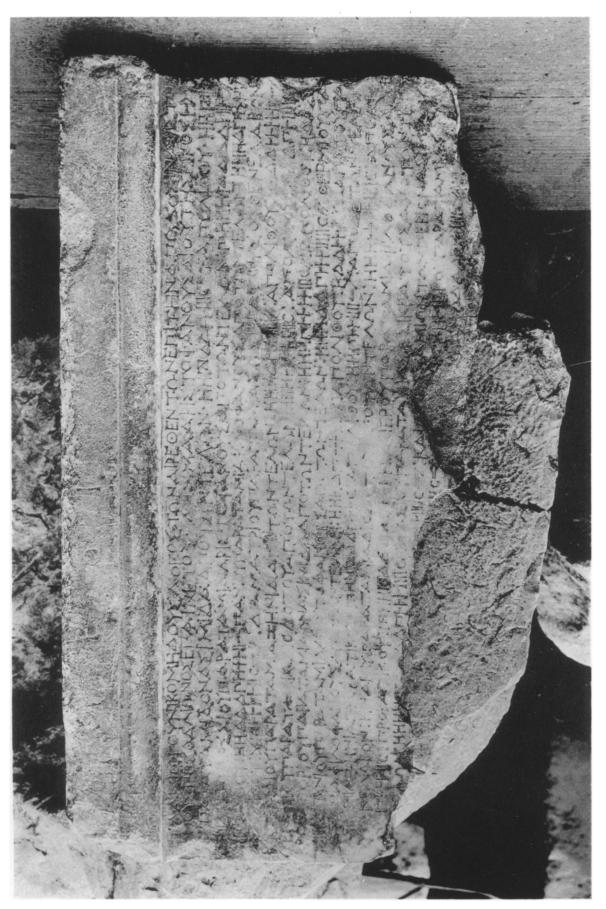
The sums received from the stewards vary greatly. The receipts from the ten $\mathring{a}\pi\mathring{o}$ $\mathring{\tau}\mathring{\omega}\nu$ $\tau\epsilon\mathring{\lambda}\mathring{\omega}\nu$ range from 272 drachmas $3\frac{1}{2}$ obols to 881 drachmas 3 obols; seven a little over 300, one 498 drachmas $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols. In ten receipts of income $\mathring{a}\pi\mathring{o}$ $\mathring{\lambda}\iota\theta\sigma\nu$ there is even more variation, from 8 drachmas $2\frac{1}{2}$ obols to 1054 drachmas $2\frac{1}{2}$ obols, two under 100 drachmas, two 100-200, four 200-300, one 343 drachmas $4\frac{1}{2}$ obols. There are only two cases of $\pi\rho\sigma\beta\alpha\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\nu$, 777 drachmas $\frac{1}{2}$ obol and 799 drachmas $3\frac{1}{2}$ obol.

This inscription has been presented in this preliminary way in order to make it known promptly to those who are interested in economic history and in this type of document.

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Friends of David M. Robinson are interested in establishing a Fellowship in his memory at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. Those interested should communicate with the Secretary of the School, Professor C. A. Robinson, Jr., Department of Classics, Brown University, Providence, R. I.



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