

112. *BGU XVII 2723* (Jean GASCOU & Nikolaos GONIS)

This is a Hermopolite tax register of the late sixth or early seventh century. 'Il y aurait beaucoup à dire sur les nombreux noms propres enregistrés par ce document'.¹ The purpose of this note is only to present a list of corrections to the reading of some of these names. (The numbering of the lines follows the *ed. pr.*)

2 Ταυρ() ὤρ(ου) → Ταυρ(ίνος) ὤρ. The editor prints Ταυρ() also in ll. 41, 182 and 186, giving equal consideration to Ταυρ(ίνος) and Ταῦρος (2 n.), but resolves Ταύρ(ου) in ll. 63 and 134. Ταυρῖνος, however, is much more common than Ταῦρος, and we should accordingly resolve Ταυρ(ίνος) in ll. 41, 182 and 186, and Ταυρ(ίνου) in ll. 63 and 134.

7 Ἰωάνν(ου) → Ἰωνος

8 Νίγερ → Πιπερ. The name was known from *CPR* V 26.65, also Hermopolite.

9 Αὐρήλιος Γέρων(ς) → Σερῆνος γέρων (cf. below, 18 and 98)

14 Ἄρπι() → ὤρ πρ(εσβύτερος)

18 Γερ[. . . .]υ: probably γέρων, as in ll. 9 and 98; not more than three letters were written after ρ, and the space seems about right for ων.

46 Λευῖ Λαβ() → Λευ Σιλβ(ανοῦ)

50 Πατερμουθ() → Παπνοῦθ(ιος)

54 Πασῦτο[ς] is impossible; perhaps Παῦσιο[?

55 Μάνου → Μάννα; cf. l. 77 (below). Apparently a male name here, as in *CPR* IV 129c.6 (Antin.?) and VIII 53.5 (Heracl.?).

61 Εγεβα → Πεπιβ or Πεπιγ; cf. Coptic πειπιβ (*NB Copt.*). Πεβα would be a less likely alternative.

Πεβῶ was read in in l. 87; Πεπι- may be considered in place of Πεβ-, but it is not a superior reading. (We find Πεβε in ll. 93 and 105, but the remains of the last letter here do not suit ε.) This is the name of the father of Matois (cf. below), who may recur in 83, where the edition gives Π. Πεβα. mat be possible, but the last trace is inconclusive.

(l. 61)  (l. 83)  (l. 87) 

70 Νικήτ(ης) Αὐρηλ[ί(ου)] → Νίκη Παυλί(ου) ?

72 Ἐρμαπόλλ(ων) → Ἐρμαπόλλ(ων)

76 Νεμεσιανν(ός) γεωρ(γός) → Νεμεσιανή Λευ πρ(εσβυτέρου)

77 Μάννου → Μάννα (cf. above, 55)

¹ J. Gascou, *CE* 77 (2002) 332.

83, 86 Ματάις → Ματόις (o is clear in l. 86, and cf. l. 123 Ματόι)

88 Ναικαῖ → Παικαν. The name appears to be new.

91 Ἡλίας . . . → Ἡλίας πρ(εσβύτερος); perhaps the same person recurs in l. 100 Ἡλίας Ὠρ(ου), but neither omega nor pi are easy.

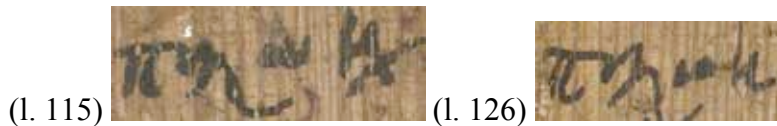
98 Γερων () → γέρων

101 Ἰωάνν(ης) → υἱῶν

103 Πκῶλις . . . → Πκῶλις Ἀπολλ(ῶτος)

111 Ενδ . [→ Ἐνδε[ιος

115 [. .] . νυ() Παλῶν(ος) → [Ἰω]άνν(ης) Παλω . (). We find the same person in l. 126, where the edition gives Ἰωάνν(ης) Παλῶν(ος). His father was not called Παλων; the last letter is κ or β, and there is an abbreviation only in l. 115. Either way, the name is unattested elsewhere.



121 Ιαγ() → ἰατρ(ός)

129 Σκυ . δ() → σκυτ . δ() : σκυτοδ(όμου) for σκυτοτόμου ?

158 Σίου → Σία ?

186 Τ . ι . μασι . → Τανεμοσι. The name recalls the Hermopolite village Τανεμοις / ΤΑΝΕΜΟΥΕ (TM Geo 7412).

187 Ὀνησίου → Παησίου

188 Ἰωνα . . . → υἱῶν . . α

113. *P.Eirene I 33* (Nikolaos GONIS)

The heading of this Hermopolite ‘Steuerliste aus dem 7. Jahrhundert’ was read as † γνῶ(σις) ὄν(ομάτων) συντελου(μένων) κατὰ μίμησιν τῶν γηδίων ἀπὸ ἰα κ(α)τ(αβολῆς) μηνὸς ἐκ(άστου). This conflates two parts. The heading proper ends with γηδίων, and tells us that the list contains names and ὀνόματα, fiscal *capita*; it was an assessment of the tax liabilities of a community—for συντελου(μένων) read συντελού(ντων), which were determined on their landed property. It reflects the same administrative practice as *CPR IX 44–53*, from the early years of Arab rule. What follows γηδίων is a later addition, not necessarily written by the same hand. Its purpose and reading are uncertain. The iota of ἰα looks like an abbreviation

stroke, and there is no μηνός but μηνά. κ(α)τ(ὰ) μῆνα ἔκ(αστον) has its attractions, but it is not an expression expected in this period. Μηνᾶ Εκ() will not take us far.²

A curious entry is Μου[σ]ᾶς ἀπὸ Ἱεροαχ() in l. 21. The name of this person should probably be read as Μου[σ]ᾶ[ί]ου, but his origin is more interesting. The image shows that the papyrus has ἱεροῦ^λ, which may be resolved as Ἱεροῦ Δ(ιός). This becomes the third attestation of a toponym whose discovery is due to J. Gascou, *ZPE* 177 (2011) 246f., who detected it in *P.Mon.Apollo* 27.20 and *SB XXII* 15730.10.

A unique name appears to occur in l. 26, Γερομοῦς, but the papyrus has Γερομαιους, a name also found in *SB XXII* 15711.13 Γερομαι(), of the same origin and date as *P.Eirene* I 33.

A near-*hapax* would be Πκαῶ in l. 7, otherwise known as a toponym, but the papyrus has Πτη, well attested in this period. A common Hermopolite name lurks under Παλίου in l. 28: read Πκυλίου.

Several ‘sons’ are mentioned, but some of them derive from questionable readings. In l. 2, Φῖβ υῖ(ός) may be read as Φιβις. Another dubious passage is Κὸρ υῖοῦ in l. 34; Κοράιου is an easier reading, but the name is unattested. There are certainly no sons in l. 37, κληροῦ γ. δὼλ υῖοί; the line ends ἐλαιουρ(γοῦ), but the reading of the beginning of the line evades me.

² My thanks to Federico Morelli for discussing this passage with me.