Antinoite and Hermopolite Villages and Requisitions

Nikolaos Gonis

Abstract: Editions of two papyri of the British Library with lists of villages from the areas of Antinoopolis and Hermopolis.

Keywords: Villages, Antinoopolis, Hermopolis, requisitions, fodder, building works

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The two papyri published below contain lists of villages, many of them new, which were required to provide goods or men for the needs of the government. 1 probably and 2 certainly belong to the early Islamic period.

The papyri are kept in two different departments of the British Library, Western (1) and Oriental Manuscripts (2). 1 was formally accessioned in 1910 but had entered the British Museum some years earlier, presumably with papyri acquired from Ch. Murch. 1, whose other side was published as P.Lond. Copt. I 1073, also came through Murch.

1. Antinoite fodder

BL Pap. 1869 8.2 (w) × 16.6 cm (h)  Mid seventh century

The papyrus preserves the left-hand part of a list of requisitions of fodder (χόρτος) from various villages, no doubt to be used for the animals of the army or generally the administration. The text is broken off after the names of the villages, which may have been followed by the quantities of

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1 See Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the years MDCCCVI–MDCCXC (1912) 315 (cf. 314). Additional information was supplied by Federica Micucci, whom I thank. — The images are reproduced by permission of the British Library Board.
fodder that were due from each of them; cf. SPP X 83 (VIII), which refers to Arsinoite villages and bundles of hay. The hand suggests a date around the middle of the seventh century; it is likely but not certain that the text post-dates the Arab conquest. Requisitions of fodder (dry hay) are mentioned in W.Chr. 8.15, written on the eve of the conquest (639/40). For contemporary registers of requisitions headed by the term διανομῆ, see CPR XXX 32.1 and n.

About half of the sixteen toponyms that can be read in the papyrus make their first appearance here. The others are generally sparsely attested, but most of them were known to be located in the area of Antinoopolis. This would have been a list drawn up at the level of the pagarchy.

The text is written along the fibres in ink now turned brown. Check marks (short obliques or dots) are placed opposite most entries. On the back, written across the fibres and upside down in relation to the text on the front, are the beginnings of several lines starting α[. The text at its greatest extent reads απολ[, presumably ἀπὸ Λ[; it may have been another list of villages (cf. text 2 below).

There is a sheet join c. 2 cm off the left-hand edge on the front.

† διανομῆς χόρτ(ου) τῶν α[λ( ). ( ) νο(μ.) οη( (ὑπέρ?) [  
Λ( [. ] Πνόμφ[θ(εως) [  
, Άεως [  
, Βαρβαρίου [  
, Παγγού Μαρ [ ) [  
, ᾮμο[ο(νος) Ὡ[ορου [  
Πτ[ε[μ[ω [  
, Λυσίδος (κα[ι) Παγ[ [  
, Μούχε[ως) Πνε[π[ [  
, Ἀρά[β[ο[ν [  
, Ψυ[μ[ο[ύ[νε(ως) [  
, Πε[ρ[ε[ς[ [  
, Τού[ [  
, Ἐμουρ[ή[ς]ς[ [  
, Θ[μομ[ή[ρε[ς[ [  
, Λυσαγ[ί]ο[υ [  
, Μικρ[ά(ς) Π[ε]δί[ά[δ[ό[ς [  
. τ[. [. ] . Κ( π) [  
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Requisition of fodder of ... 78½ solidi, as follows:

Pnomphtheos ... Aeos ... Barbariou ... Pannou Mar— ... Ibionos Horou ... Ptemo ... Lysidos and Pag— ... Moucheos Pinep— ... Arabon ... Psinomouneos ... Sereos ... Touo ... Thmoureseos ... Thmoumereos ... Lysaniou ... Mikras Pediados ...
διανο(μή) χόρτ(ον). On διανομαί in general, see F. Mitthof, SPP III 2, pp. xxiii–xxiv.

τῶν α[ς]. Probably not τῶν ἄλογον, since part of the lambda would have been visible (I owe the observation to F. Morelli).

λ(οι)π(ά) rather than λ(ό)γ(ο). The relation of this line to the previous is unclear, but it is likely that these 78½ solidi represent the cost of the requisitioned fodder; it is also possible that the requisitions were commuted into money.

Πνόμφθ(εως) = TM Geo ID 6792. See R. Ast, P. Jena II, p. 43.

Ἄεως = TM Geo ID 9318, from P. Leid. Inst. 72.3 (the suggestion to read Ἀ<κ>εως [BL X 116], should be abandoned). Another attestation is offered by SB XXVI 16491.i.3, originally read as Ἀζς, but on an image it is possible to read Ἀεως.

Βαρβάριον. New. There was a village of this name in the Fayum (TM Geo ID 399), and a monastery in Aphrodito (TM Geo ID 3760).

Πανουνίου Μαρ[.]. If correctly read, Πανοῦ may go back to the personal name Παννοῦς (TM Nam ID 4848), which however is not attested in this area. The superscript character after ρ is either ε or υ. Whatever the precise reading, this is a new toponym.

Ἰβιώνος Ὄρου. Another new locality, unless it was mentioned in the Antinoite SB XXVI 16491.ii.3 (Ἰβιῶνος). There are numerous villages in the area of Hermopolis called Ἰβιῶνος + name; see M. Drew-Bear, Le nome Hermopolite (1979) 122ff.

Πτεμω. Apparently new, but there is a Lycopolite locality called Πτεμω (TM Geo ID 3097).

Λυσίδος (καὶ) Παγ[.]. Λυσίδος (or Λύσιδος?) (TM Geo ID 5526) was previously known from SB VI 9616v.23 (mid 6th c.). Παγ[. appears to be new.


Ἀράβων = TM Geo ID 2580. This text and SB XXVI 16491.10 add to the evidence that this was an Antinoite village. Drew-Bear, Le nome Hermopolite 68, knew it from two other documents.
12 Ψινούνε(ως) = TM Geo ID 3021. See Drew-Bear, *Le nome Hermopolite* 328f.

13 Σέρεως. This toponym recurs in an unpublished Princeton papyrus (Bell II 156a), edited by M. Houle.

14 Τουω. The likely location of this settlement in the environs of Antinoopolis rules out identifying it with any of the known places in the wider area of Hermopolis which have Touo or Toou in their names; cf. Drew-Bear, *Le nome Hermopolite* 305–308.

15 Θουήρεω(ως) = TM Geo ID 9470. See Mitthof, CPR XXIII, pp. 214f. with n. 3.

16 Θουμήρεως = TM Geo ID 4521. Its Antinoite connections had been recognized by Drew-Bear, *Le nome Hermopolite* 114. It is mentioned with Pnomphthis and Arabon also in P.Ryl. Copt. 338 = SB I 5953.

17 Λυσάν(ί)ου. The name of this locality is restored from the Princeton papyrus mentioned above, 13 n. A κώμη Λυσάνδρου (TM Geo ID 13892) is known from SEG LVIII 1791.3, a sixth-century inscription from Antinoopolis, but the lacuna seems too small to accommodate [όφ].

18 Μικρά(ς) Πεδίδο[ζ]. New.

### 2. Hermopolite men

BL Or. 6056

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(w)</th>
<th>(h)</th>
<th>Seventh/eighth century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A piece cut from a fiscal register was reused for a legal document concerning an inheritance of land, published as P.Lond. Copt. I 1073 in 1905. There remain parts of three columns, broken off at the top and sides. Of the first column, only line ends with numbers are preserved; when verifiable, these are β (twice) and γ.

In the second and third columns, toponyms are followed by personal names. Occupations are given twice: there is one carpenter and one builder (i 5, 6). A number is added after the name of each village, indicating the number of persons connected with it. These would be men that each village had to provide for building projects of the state; the exact purpose...
would have been indicated in the heading, now lost. The persons for whom no occupation is given would have been unskilled labourers.

Check marks were added opposite each toponym. Eleven localities are mentioned, of which three or four are new. Those whose location is known were all situated in the southern part of the Hermopolite nome. It is conceivable that this list was drawn up in the administrative office of the southern district (νότινον σκέλος) of Hermopolis.

Col. ii

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Αθανάτισσα</th>
<th>Φοιβά (μυονός)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Παύλος Παυλιν</td>
<td>Από Μαγδώλων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ιερημίας Ψα</td>
<td>Μακάριος Δανιηλίου</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ιεζεκιήλ Πσαν</td>
<td>Από Ακάνθους Σενούθιος</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3 The Coptic text on the other side refers to 'the field of Basile' (6, υψι Βασίλε), not to be confused with settlements of this name in the area of Hermopolis.
Γεώργιος Ἀλητ [ Δανηλίς Πκυλίου [ Κῦρος Μαρια(νοῦ?) [ Φίβις Φαλουμαι [ Φιλόθεος Πεκυσίο[ν

BL Or. 6056
Ἀπὸ Κοπρέου Ἰωάννης [α]
 Ἀπὸ Σιγκυ( ) Δεσποι( ) [β]
 οὗ(τος)
 Ἐπισκέπτετο Σενουθίου [α]
 Οὐκερσένουφις Ἰοάννου
 Ἀπὸ Τασμένθων [β]
 Λεμπνέ Ἐπισκόπου [α]
 Σεπίννος (ὑπὲρ) Ὡμο[β]
 Ἀπὸ Χρυσ[ ] [β]

Παισίων Κουναπ[α]
 Δημήτριος Κύρο[υ]
 Ἀπὸ Ἐκκλησίας(ς) Βασιλείδης[α]
 Ἀπὸ Τερτεμψακὴ Αξαήλ[α]

(col. ii) ...
 Athanasios son of Phoibammon
 —ausa— son of Nonnos
 ...
 —us son of Iakob(ios?)
 ... (son of?) (?)Apa Ibanos, carpenter
 Pamin son of Senouthios, builder
 From Thesauros 1
 as follows:
 Paulos son of Pamin
 From Magdola 4
 as follows:
 Ieremias son of Psa
 Makarios son of Danielios
 Patoe son of Erythes
 Patrikios son of Anouphios
 From Abba Phoibammon 1
 as follows:
 Makarios son of Apollos
 From Akanthonos Senouthios son of Klome 1
 From the sons of Paulos Iezekiel son of Psian 1
(col. iii) …

Georgios son of Halet
Danielis son of Pkylios
Kyros son of Marianos(?)
Phibis son of Phaloumai
Philotheos son of Pekysios

From Kopreou Ioannes (son of …) 1
From Sinky( ) Despoi( ) 2
as follows:
Basileios son of Senouthios
Ouersonouphis son of Ioannes

From Tasmenthon 2
Amoun son of Epimachos
Sesinnios on behalf of Horo–

From Chrys– 2
Pasion son of Kouin from(?)
Demetrios son of Kyros

From Ekklesias Basileides (son of …) 1
From Tertempsake Azael (son of …) 1

Col. ii

3 ] , κ , . Apparently not οἰκ(ο)δ(όμος). (The writing further to the left which is visible on the image is on a loose fragment moved there. It is less likely that it represents a number.)

4 Ιησσώ(β) or Ιησσώ(βίου).

5 ]ηπα Ιβάνου. Cf. Ειβάνος (gen.) in P.Cair. Masp. III 67328.pg1.3 (521). This may be the name of the carpenter and not of his father: there is not much room in the break.

7 Θησαυροῦ. This toponym appears to be new.

10 Μαγδ(όλων). Μαγδόλων is usually followed by another name, and Drew-Bear, Le nome Hermopolite 157, points out that it is uncertain whether a village called simply Magdola existed in the Hermopolite nome, concluding that ‘il est toujours possible de supposer que le complément distinctif est perdu ou sous-entendu’. No Magdola + name is attested in the south of the nome, but Μαγδόλων without further qualification is listed with villages of Leukopyrgites Kato in BGU II 552, 555, and XI
2136, all three of the late third century; this is the toparchy to which other localities mentioned in our text used to belong. It is probably relevant that BGU XI 2136 also refers to Τασμένων (l. 17), presumably the same place as Τασμένθ(ον) at iii 12 here.

14 Πατοε. A variant of Πατόις.

Ἐρύθης. A rare name, previously attested only in P.Oxy. XXXVI 2778.16 (II/III) Ἐρόθεως.

16 Ἀββά Φοιβά(μωνος) = TM Geo ID 7945. Cf. CPR IV 170.18 ἐποικ(ίου) Ἀββά Φοιβάμμω(νος). It is unclear whether all place names and religious institutions associated with St Phoibammon and located in the hinterland of Hermopolis refer to the same place; see Drew-Bear, Le nome Hermopolite 318.

19 Ἀκανθῶ(νος). There may have been more than one settlement of this name in the wider Hermopolite region (a single entry in Trismegistos, Geo ID 9398). An ἐποικίον Ἀκανθῶνος was located in the area to the north of Hermopolis, not far from Tlethmis (see F. Morelli, CPR XXX 1.37 n., with the map on p. 116). This may tell against identifying the ἐποικίον with Ἀκανθῶνος in SB XXVI 16491.i.14, which surely lay in the area of Antinoopolis. An Antinoite Akanthonos might be a better fit for the one here, which would have been situated in the south; but the identification would imply that the borders of the pagarchies were fluid, since the other localities in our text cannot have been Antinoite.

Κλόμμ(ος)?. The name Κλόμμις is attested in Hermopolite documents.

20 υἱῶν Παύλου. Another new toponym.

Πσιν. The name is not known, even if the reading is doubtful.

Col. iii

1 Ἀλητ corresponds to ζωλτ, attested in documents from Upper Egypt (TM Nam ID 27362).


5 Φαλομαί [. Not a known name.
7 Κοπρέου. A new locality. There may have been a place called Κοπρέους in the Oxyrhynchite nome (TM Geo ID 9188). Καπρευ in CPR XXX 1.54 was located in the north of the Hermopolite nome.

The numbers restored at the end of this line and below, in 8, 12, 15, 18, and 19, follow the pattern in columns i and ii.

8 Σιγκυ( ) Δεσποι( ). Perhaps Σιγκύ(ρκεως), a village located in Leukopyrgites Kato, in the south of the nome, and identified with modern Senguerg (TM Geo ID 7128; Drew-Bear, Le nome Hermopolite 242, s.v. Σιγκύρκεως). A potential difficulty is that the spelling with -κυ- is not attested after the third century. Δεσποι( ) probably stands for Δεσποι(νικ ), indicating the property of an empress in earlier years (cf. B. Palme, P.Harrer, p. 234 n. 4).

12 Τασµένθ(ων) = TM Geo ID 7460. A κώμη in Leukopyrgites Kato; see Mitthof, P.Paramone 18.13 n.

14 Σεσίνιος. The name is commonly spelled Σισίνιος. (ὑπὲρ) Ὡρο[ ]. The letter on the edge hardly admits υ (otherwise, the name would probably be Ὡροψιωγχίου). Sesinnios would perform service on behalf of Horo–.

15 Χρυσ[ ] . The traces are not an easy match with an abbreviated writing of Χρυσαργύρου, a hamlet possibly in Leukopyrgites Ano (TM Geo ID 8073; Drew-Bear, Le nome Hermopolite 322); the suprascript letter suggests α rather than υ.

16 Κουναπ[ ]. Κουν ἄπ[ό]? The name appears to be new.

18 Ἐκκλησία(ς). This settlement was not previously attested, but recurs in P.Misc. inv. II 152a.1f. (707/8) ἐπ(οικίου) Ἐκκλησίας(ς) νοσ(ίνου) σκέ(λους) Ερµοπόλεως(ως) (the text is being prepared for publication in P.Herm. II). It is unclear whether it related to οὐσίας ἐκκλησίας in the fourth-century P.Herm. Landl. 1.534.

19 Τερτεψακή = TM Geo ID 7556. Another southern locality, also once in Leukopyrgites Kato; see Drew-Bear, Le nome Hermopolite 287f., s.v. Τερτονψακή.

Ἀζαήλ. The name is otherwise known only from Coptic documents (TM Nam ID 27293). 4

4 I am grateful to Federico Morelli for comments on a draft of this paper.