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’. 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( ) ὡρ(ου) → Ταυρ(ίνος) ὡρ. The editor prints Ταυρ( ) also in ll. 41, 182 and 186, giving equal consideration to Ταυρ(ίνος) and Ταῦρ(ος) (2 n.), but resolves Ταῦρ(ου) in ll. 63 and 134. Ταυρίνος, 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 Ἰωάν(ου) → Ἰωός
8 Νίγερ → Πιπερ. The name was known from CPR V 26.65, also Hermopolite.
9 Αὐρήλιος Γέρων(ε) → Σερήνος γέρων (cf. below, 18 and 98)

14 Ἄρπι( ) → ὡρ πρ(εσβύτερος)

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

46 Λευί Λαβ( ) → Λευὶ Σιλβ(ανοῦ)
50 Πατεροῦθ( ) → Παπνοῦθ(ιος)
54 Πασοῦ[ε] is impossible; perhaps Παψι[ο]?
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 → Πεβα or Πεσι; cf. Coptic πεσιει (NB Copt.). Πεβα would be a less likely alternative.

Πεβα was read in in l. 87; Πεσι- 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.

70 Νικήτ(ης) Αὐρηλ[ίου] → Νίκη Παυλίνου?
72 Ἑρμαποῦλ(ων) → Ἑρμαποῦλ(ων)
76 Νεμεσιαυν(ός) γεωρ(γός) → Νεμεσιαυνή Λευ πρ(εσβυτέρου)
77 Μάννου → Μάννα (cf. above, 55)

---

83, 86 Ματάς → Ματός (o is clear in l. 86, and cf. l. 123 Ματός)
88 Νακαί → Πακαν. The name appears to be new.
91 Ἡλίας . . . → Ἡλίας πρ(εσβύτερος); perhaps the same person recurs in l. 100 Ἡλίας Ωρ(ου), but neither omega nor pi are easy.
98 Γερων ( ) → γέρων
101 Ἱωάννης → υιών
103 Πκύλις . . . → Πκύλις Ἀπολλ(ότος)
111 Ενδ [ ] → Ἑνδιος
115 [ . .] νο( ) Παλών (ος) → Ἱωάννης Παλών ( ). We find the same person in l. 126, where the edition gives Ἱωάννης Παλών (ος). His father was not called Παλών; the last letter is κ or β, and there is an abbreviation only in l. 115. Either way, the name is unattested elsewhere.

121 Ιατρ [ ] → ἱατρ(ός)
129 Σκυ( ) δ( ) → σκυτ(όμου) for σκυτοτόμου ?
158 Σίων → Σία ?
186 Τ. . . μαζι . . . → Τανεμοζι. The name recalls the Hermopolite village Τανεμοζι / τανεμοζι (TM Geo 7412).
187 Ὀνησίου → Παησίου
188 Ἰωνα . . . → υιών . . α

113. **P.Eirene 1 33** (Nikolaos Gonis)

The heading of this Hermopolite ‘Steuerliste aus dem 7. Jahrhundert’ was read as † γνῶ(σις) ὁν(ομάτων) συντελού(μένων) κατά μίμησιν τῶν γηδίων ἀπὸ ἵα κ(α)τ(αβολής) μηνύς ἐκ(άστου). This conflates two parts. The heading proper ends with γηδίων, and tells us that the list contains names and ὁνόματα, fiscal capita; it was an assessment of the tax liabilities of a community—for συντελού(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 ἵα looks like an abbreviation
stroke, and there is no μηνός but μηνα. κ(απὶ(ά)) μηνα ἐκ(αστον) has its attractions, but it is not an expression expected in this period. Μηνᾶ Ἐκ( ) will not take us far.2

A curious entry is Μοῦ[σ]|αξ ἀπὸ Ἰεροᾶχ( ) in l. 21. The name of this person should probably be read as Μοῦ[σ]|η[ν]ξ, but his origin is more interesting. The image shows that the papyrus has ἱεροῦλα, which may be resolved as Ἰεροῦ Δ(ός). 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, Γερομιωῦς, but the papyrus has Γερομιώς, a name also found in SB XXII 15711.13 Γ̣ερομι( ), of the same origin and date as P.Eirene I 33.

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

Several ‘sons’ are mentioned, but some of them derive from questionable readings. In l. 2, Φίμιυς ούς may be read as Φιμις. Another dubious passage is Κὸρ νιῶθ in l. 34; Κοραίου is an easier reading, but the name is unattested. There are certainly no sons in l. 37, κληρὸν γ. δολ. νιω; the line ends ἐλαιουργ(γοῦ), but the reading of the beginning of the line evades me.

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