A FRAGMENT OF AN ACCOUNT OF TAXES OR RENTS

Alia Hanafi

P.CAIRO.inv.S.R.3064;3 46396
14 x 8.8 cm.

Provenience unknown
V/VI c.A.D.

The papyrus is in good condition. It has no margins except on the left hand side.

The handwriting of this document is very handsome and not too cursive. The letters are thin and of a small size. It is nearly a literary hand, falling somewhere between P.FSI.1265 (426 or 441 c.A.D.)=Seider 50 ; and P.BERL..inv.13859 (513 c.A.D.)=90 C.P.)

The document is a part of an account. The papyrus is broken at the top and bottom, and also on the right-hand side, so that the amounts are lost throughout. The account was continued on the verso.

On the recto, the document consists of a portion of one column, containing a list of names, which is preceded by ἀετ. This formula suggests that the document may have been a part of a listing of receipts of taxes (cf.P.Oxy.1903;1916), or most probably of rents - as I prefer - due to the presence of the word ἀνιοταντος (cf.L.9,v.).

The list contains names of sixteen persons on the recto, some of them are Jewish, one of them ,his father bears an Arabic name (see Ἄνοις of line 11 and ΠΝ). Four women are registered in the list (cf.L.4,6,9,16) The payments of three persons (cf.L.8,Δοκιμίων;L.9,Μορίων;L.10'Ανιοταντος Ἄνοις) were paid through agents. Some of the names are unusual (see notes), and in other cases the division between the name and the patronymic is mere guess work (cf.L.16). Before the entry of line 5, there are enigmatic letters (Ὑμων) for which I am unable to give any explanation.

On the left margin opposite lines 7-9, there are check marks in the form of cross (⊥). These marks possibly either indicate the presence of an agent through whom the payments of the persons mentioned in LL.7-9 were paid(cf.LL.8-9). But it is worthy to mention that although there is
a room in L.7 for the agent, his name is not recorded. Or they indicate some arrears or they are simply Christomonomos. Anyhow, I am unable to give a definite explanation because of the lose of the right-hand portion of the papyrus.

The list - although written in a fairly good and smooth hand-represents the Greek - writing pronunciation of the lower strata of Egyptian population. This is indicated by the presence of different forms of the proper names in this list. The features of this usage are well known from similar texts (see the notes). Also some names which are written beside όνο, are in nominative case (a vulgarism).

On the verso, by the same hand, there is a fragment of one column, followed by an amount in kind, counted by σιτόν ὅπωρος. The term σιτόν ὅπωρος originally describes the unclean wheat (see Johnson / West, Byzantine Egypt: Economic Studies, Amsterdam 1967, p.245; F.Oxy. 1995 notes 3-4). But at the end of the 6th c.A.D. or the beginning of the 7th c.A.D. the meaning of this term is probably changed into good quality wheat according to the document of the village of Tacona, in which the receipts of clean wheat (σιτόν ἀγάθωρος) (cf. F.Oxy 2021,2) were designated as ὅπωρος (cf.L.6) after extra charges were added (see Johnson /West, op.cit. p.245 ff.).

From line 9, the word ἀνοτοκτος may indicate that this list is for payment of rent (see Mitteis, Chest. 134,15,note). The rentals on lands in cereals from the Fayum in the 4th c.A.D. as A. Ch. Johnson / L.C. West noticed (see op cit.p.77) were paid in kind and are seldom more than 2 1/2 artabas per aoura because of the kind of the land, but at Hermopolis, the average rent was about 4 artabas per aoura.

Recto

δ(ιο) [. . . ]β[ . . . ]
δ(ιο) Ἄντωνι Κόσν [ . . . ]
δ(ιο) Γεωργίον Κοφιλά [ . . . ]
δ(ιο) Σερβάλλιον γυνή Ιωάννον [ . . . ]
5 Ἰασίως(?)
  δ(ια) Ἀρχαιότερον' 'Ἀρμόνιον τέκτονος
  δ(ια) Σωτή Σωτήρ

  δ(ια) Θεοδώρου' Παυλου'ον'

  δ(ια) Δαυιδ Κυρίας [χρ] Χριστος Δωρ[]

  δ(ια) Μαρία Θαυμάστρια χερι[ Λ]

10 δ(ια) Ἡμᾶς Κοινές Βελ

  δ(ια) 'Λυσσώ Ἀουτο[ 'υπερ] Εὐδοκ[]

  δ(ια) Ζαχαρίας Βελ

  δ(ια) 'Ανδρεώτου' Παῦλοθ

  δ(ια) Φίλο Πανού

15 δ(ια) ὅτα ὁ ν πρ'ε'(σωμπον) τοῦ' Νικ[ Λ]

  δ(ια) Θεομήτρες Θεο[με (?)]

  δ(ια) 'Αντιόπον' Πετρού'

4- L. τυσιάσιος, 8-9- L. χειρί.

Veisso

] ]
J. Βενικ
J. [αργ'?
J. Βαν(ε)θ'[?
5 Πατριὼν; Φάν Βασ
]αβ
J. μηθ [ὑπερ] 'Ἀλωνιάβ
] ]
J. αν τοῦ τεκτονοῦ'
10 ]η
}
Translation:

(through) ................
(through) Porasouas (?) Cochae (?)
(through) Georgios Capilan
(through) Sibella the wife of Johannes D[
(through) Abraham Arcochhi the carpenter
(through) Sophia alias Tapuceis
(through) Theodros Paesos
(through) Daniel Cyric by the hand of Dof[
(through) Maria alias Thaeume by the hand of D[....
(through) Mena Coal Bel
(through) Anoup Auc on behalf of Kudox[...
(through) Zacharias Bani
(through) Anocios Pcoh?
(through) Phib Papous
(through) Apa Hor the priest of Nik[...
(through) Thanepy alias Thaeume(?)
(through) Antinos Petros

Versto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Unclean Wheat</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Banne</td>
<td>unclean wheat</td>
<td>1030 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. nisuri (is) ?</td>
<td>unclean wheat</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ban (is) ?</td>
<td>unclean wheat</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flatmoone (?) Psa Bes</td>
<td>unclean wheat</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>las</td>
<td>unclean wheat</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L.1.r. The line is damaged; only the doubtful letter β remains.

L.2.r. δ(ε) Ἄρωνος Κοχά: There is an enigmatic o-micron above the initial letter Π of Ἄρωνος. It may be the initial letter of this name (L. Ο’Ἀρωνος) or may be the scribe – trying to correct the name (L. Π’ο’ρονος) – put the letter o-micron above the word. This Egyptian name raises problems. There are two suggestions:

1- The forms of the name Ο’Ἀρωνος or Π’ο’ρονος are not recorded in FN or Foraschol, Onomasticon (FO). Various forms are attested in FN of both masculine and feminine names (e.g. Ἀρωνος, Ἀρωνας, Πρωνος, Πρωνος, Πρωνος, Πρωνος) Ο’Ἀρωνος or Π’ο’ρονος gen. of Ο’Ἀρωνος or Π’ο’ρονος. This type of declension is not frequently found in the Ptolemaic age (see Mayer 1:11, pp. 5-6) but it becomes regular in the forms of proper names, originally pet-names, and are subsequently more and more popular (see Palmer, A Grammar of the Post - Ptolemaic Papyri, London 1946, pp. 49-50). Numerous Egyptian names were found in this case, but in general the older forms remain side by side with the intruded forms through analogy e.g. Ἀρωνος gen., Ἀρωνας (cf. P. Tebt. 331); Pρωνος (cf. P. Oxy. 249; P. Oal. 21, 4). This suffix -ος became one of the most common suffixes in modern Greek (see G.N. Hatzidakis, Einleitung in die neugriechische Grammatik, Athens 1975, p. 182 ff.).

2- There are other various forms in FN. (e.g. Προνος, Προνας, Προνος, Προνος, Περος, Περας, Περος, Περας). The name Ο’Ἀρωνος or
Π' ο'ροςου may have shown metathesis of the ρ and α (see Mayser I,1,p. 162) or the name may manifest a contamination of two forms: Πορφόρος; and Πορφόρα; but, in this case, we have to ignore the letter ε-μικρον which is written above the initial letter. Anyhow, the nominative form Πορφόρα which is commonly employed in the papyri with δις in a vulgarism (cf. P.Oxy.21,3 "δις Πορφόρα").

Kοϰαί: This form is not recorded in PN or FO. Another various forms of this name are found in PN (e.g. Κοκὼς, Κοκός, Κοκέτα). The preceding forms are treated as indeclinable (cf. P.Lond.IV,1421, 149; 1422,10; 1424,62). This phenomenon becomes more and more common in the Byzantine centuries; and was reinforced by the influence of the Coptic language. So Kοϰαί may be treated as indeclinable or as gen. of Kοĸος if the name has been Hellenized by adding -ας and treated as a name belonging to the 3rd declension (see note L.12 on Πορφόρα).

L.3,r.- Κοκόκαθα gen. of Κοκόκαθα 1st decl. mascul. ending in -α (circumflexed) follows the analogy of the Doric decl. in the sing. In plu. they end in -ας (see P.Bour.42,298: Πορφόρος Πορφόρα).

L.4,r.- For the name Σιμφόλλας and other variant forms see PN (e.g. Σιμφόλλας, Σιμφόλλας, Σιμφόλλας). For the interchange of η and εἰςιν see Mayser I,1,pp.46;51;53. τις (L.τις) the noun must be in the genitive case because it in apposition with Σιμφόλλας.

L.5,r.- Ναρκώμιονε: For μυ instead of ν see Mayser I,1,p.108 ff. The name Ναρκώμιονε is not met with except here. It may be treated as indeclinable. For various forms see Kοκέτα in P.Lond. IV 1424,62 (Byz.); Kοκέτα P.Lond.IV 1558,23; and Κοκέτα P.Lond. IV 1421,149;1422,10: "δις Κοκέτα Kοκός" (see also note L.2).

The jobs of only two persons have been referred to in this 1st Abraham Arcohui, the carpenter, here and Apa Hor, the priest, in L.15,r.

L.6,r.- δις (ια) Σωφία: δις in nom. instead of gen. is a vulgarism. Σωφία: This name may be either feminine as in P.Mich IV (2nd c.A.D.), so it is the alien name of Σωφία and in this case there is no father's name although there is a room for it or it may be the father's name; but in this case it must be taken as masculine after changing
the clear initial letter Φ of Ποσις with Ψ (see the indeclinable masculine name Ποσις in PN; and for the interchange between the sigma and tau see Mayer I 1 p. 197). But I prefer the first suggestion, because of the clearness of the initial letter.

L.7,r. Πωσις: If the reading is right the name Πωσις is gen. of either Πωσις or Πωσις. If the genitive is of the first name it is treated as the usual type of the 2nd declension. If it is of the last name it is treated as a shortened form (originally pet-name), (cf. Αρης gen of Αρης in BGU 1628 r; Αρης gen of Αρης in P. Leihgabe 6 III, 58). This shortened form is found not only in relation to names ending in -ων gen. -ος or -οτος, but also in -ος e.g. Αρης or Αρης later Αρης in the genitive of Αρης (see P. Oxy 38); Αρης gen. of Αρης (cf. PN); -ος (μος) e.g. Ποσις gen of Ποσις (see P. Leihgabe 2 r. 14); Ποσις gen. of Ποσις besides Ποσις (see O. Mich. temp. Diocl.); and -ος e.g. Απολλος instead of Απολλος gen. of Απολλος (see PGM 67026, 2). For the various forms Ποσις; Πωσις; Ποσις; Ποσις; Ποσις see PN.

L.8,r. Πωσις: This is a typically Jewish name (see C.P.J. vol. 1, introduction pp. XVII, ff.; H. Mathnow, Die semitischen Menschenamen in griechischen Inschriften und Papyri des vorderen Orientes). For the name Κυρίς which is treated here as indeclinable, and the other variant forms see PN (c.g. Κυρίς; Κυρίς; Κυρίς; Κυρίς). [ξρ] : the wiped [x] is a doubtful reading. Above the wiped [x] there are two letters which look like μ. The letter μ is very doubtful. Perhaps they indicate a number. Χρις (L. χρις = by hand): it is clear that there is an agent whose name begins with Νορ[....], and who paid the rent on behalf of Daniel and perhaps of Maria (see L.9). Νορ[ : the beginning of this name gives several possibilities for its completion (see PN, e.g. Νορ[ιος; Νορ[εος; Νορ[ιος ... etc.).

L.9,r. δ(ε) Μωρία Θακυμέχ Χρις (L. χρις) Δ[.....] : Μωρία or Μωρόν is a Jewish name (see PN). Μωρία is in nominative case after δει. For this vulgarism see note 6. Θακυμέ : If the reading is right, the name is now (cf. Dornseiff/Waffen Rückläufiges Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen. Berlin, 1957 e.g. Θελικέμε, Θελικέμε, Θικέμε, Πακυμέ etc.). Most of
the names which begin with * are feminine (cf. FN e.g. Θαοινή, Θαοινή, Θαοινή etc.). If that is so, the name *Θαοινή* must probably be an alias for Hania. Δ: perhaps the same agent who paid the rent for Daniel (see note L.8).

L.10, r.- Μειρίνι: Κοτέι Δελα: The only one whose name was registered as a triple name. The three names are Egyptian (FN: P. Bourn.). The later is derived from the name of an Egyptian God (see Dornseiff/Hanneken op. cit.; FN, III). The two later names were treated as indeclinable. For various names of Kouti see FN e.g. (Κουκίδζ; Κοτέι; Κοτι) . The name Dela is recorded in FN as Bela (gen. Bela), and it was attested in Grenf., I, 57, 6. In Grenf. however, the name in Bela not Bela (cf. Grenf. I, 57, 6: ἸΚαύριου τοῖς οὖσιν Μελα). Also Bela( ) as an abbreviated name appears in P. Princ. 3, col. I, 1.

L.11, r.- Δ(ιό) Αμουθ Αυν (οιρά) Ευδοκί: Αμουθ is an Egyptian name. It is treated as indeclinable. For variant forms see FN E.G. Αμουθ; Αμουθινος; Αμουθες; Αμουθ ... etc. Using Δ(ιό) with Αμουθ in nominative case in vulgarism. Αμουθ is an Arabic name (see FN). Its genitive which was not used here as patronymic is Αμουθος. Ευδοκί: leaves room for several possibilities e.g. Ευδοκίου; Ευδοκίου; Ευδοκίων (see FN).

L.12, r.- Δ(ιό) Ζαχαρίας Ευστ: The name Zakharia is treated as an indeclinable name. This name belongs to the group of Hebrew proper names, Hellenized by adding the Greek ending -ες (gen. -ου) (see Mayser I, 2, p. 3). This name became very popular in Egypt from the 5th c.A.D. and it is treated grammatically in three different ways:
1- gen. Ζαχαρίας (see P. Grenf. I 67, 3).
2- gen. Ζαχαρία (see P. Lond. III, p. 277, No. 1028, 19).
3- gen. Ζαχαρίας : Coptic usage (see P. Oslo 28, pp. 76-77)

Ευστ: The reading is certain, the name is new. For the various forms of the name Bouda; Boukis; Boudi; Bouda see FN; FO .

L.13, r.- Ασοκιν(τ)ο: Ασοκιν(σ) (gen. Ασοκινου) may be a new form of Ασοκιν; Ασοκ (gen. Ασοκιν; Ασοκινος) (see FN), according to the common phenomenon of treating Egyptian names which follow the 3rd
decl an 2 θ decl. in Greek because it was easier to use. Παπά: (L. 455)
see P. Land. IV 1469, 172 (VIII c. A.D.). For the interchange of υ and θ see Haymer I, I, p.165. For the other form παπά see P. Land. 1429, 137.

L. 14, r.- Παπά (L. 455): For the interchange of υ and θ see Haymer I, I, p.177. For the various forms of this name see FN e.g. Παπάς, Παπάς: Παπάς.

L. 15, r.- "Αγα το υπο e (αποριγμεν) τον Νίκο[ The title "Αγα which is a sacerstic one was used in the ecclesiastical regulation in Egypt (see G. Ghedini, Lettere Cristiani dae papiri greciol III e IV secolo, Milan, 1923, p. 262) for a bishop or priest (see A. Baldini, Il cristianesimo in Egitto, lettere private nei papiri di secoli II-IV, Florence, 1968, 49, note 3) at the end of the 4th c. A.D. (cf. PSJ XIII 134, 2 (IV) ; P. Oxy. 1929 (IV/V) (IV); P. Oxy. 1929 (IV/V). If that is so, Νίκο[ as most probably is a name of a monastic (see P. Land. 1888, 12 (70 c. A.D.) especially, because "Αγα το υπο is a προκριγμεν and the suggested date of this document in IVth. or VIIth c. A.D.

L. 16, r.- Σ(α) Σανοφίς Σανοφίς : The letters of this line are very clear, but the division of the words is mere guess work. Either a) the name of this woman is Σανοφίς according to the nearest one in P. Land. IV, 1468 Σανοφίς with regard to the difference between them (there is an ι- pnlon between the υ and η) In this case, the patronymic will begin with Σανοφίς, but most of the Egyptian names which begin with Σανοφίς are feminine (see FN, e.g. Σανοφίς; Σανοφίς; Σανοφίς; Σανοφίς; etc. If that is so, this name is an alias (cf. 41, 6, 9). Such double names are well attested in papyri; either both names are Greek or one Greek and one Egyptian or both are Egyptian. In the earlier Ptolemaic period, this phenomenon is not often found (cf. P. Zen. 59218, 38, 40; Σανοφίς Σανοφίς son of Σανοφίς; Σανοφίς son of Σανοφίς). In Roman period, however, ω καί; έν καί (cf. O. Strassb. 199, 1, note) were added to the formula. Or b) the name is Σανοφίς (cf. Σανοφίς; Σανοφίς; Σανοφίς see Dorraceif / Lannen, op. cit.). Then the patronymic will begin with Σανοφίς. Neither FN nor FO give any help in completing this name. So I prefer the first division of the words.
L. 1, v. Only the abbreviated ρ/ρον in remained.

L. 2, v. Εβέων: If the letter Β is the beginning of a name, Εβέων may be another form for Εβέων see P. Lond. V 1726, 5 (VI); Mon 4, 48 (VI). For the interchange between ε and η see Mayer, I, 1, p. 46 ff. It is worthy to mention to the figures of L. 1, 2; 10 where the amount of φιτον ρονιον is bigger than the others.


L. 4, v. ι.μιν: There is an oblique stroke looks like μ.ιν of ι or μι before the letter Β and if the word is an abbreviated name ιεράζων(ο)ν or ιεράζων(ι)ν or ιεράζων(οι)ν may be restored see (PN). But, if ιαμίν is a complete abbreviated name, μιν(ι)ν may be read see PN and the note of L. 12, r.


Πα Βελ: This name either is compounded of the two familiar parts Πα see Gref. II 87, 8; 38 (VIII c. A.D.) and Βελ see P. Lond IV or the person may also bears three names (cf L. 10, r. Ιππος Κους Βελ and its note). Possible reading is Πνημονευς Πα Βελ which I prefer.

L. 7, v. ι.μην (ι.μερ) Ι.λωσιον: ι.μην should be the name of the person who has paid the rent instead of Ι.λωσιον. Hansen, op. cit. gives us some possibilities e.g. Πιλοηήν, Ιλοηήήή, ... etc.

Ιλωσιον in the feminine name of Ι.λωσιον. For the single ι cf. Ι.ηλωσιον and Ι.ηλωσιον in PN.

L. 9, v. ιαμίν (ια τόπον) ιν: From this word it seems that this list is for rent paid in kind (φιτον ρονιον). (see Mitheis, Chr. 134, 15 and its note; P. Lond. 1689, 18 and its note).
L.12, v. M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}\textsuperscript{2}(?): It seems that the scribe mistook double \textsuperscript{2} instead of \textsuperscript{2}. If that is so \textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2} could be read. For various forms of M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2} see LW, e.g. M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}; M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}; M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2} (mas. nomen) and M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}; M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}; M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2} (fem. nomen). If the reading of M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2} is acceptable this name will be the masculine name of M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2}M\textsuperscript{2} cf. MittPER V 87 (VI).