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Sasabek and Beroth (NH VI,41,28–30) A Theonymic Mixed Marriage

VICTOR GHICA

THE purpose of this paper is twofold: to discuss the names of two Gnostic archons, specifically their meaning and origin; to evaluate the results of this semasiological analysis from the perspective of the historical origins of *The Concept of Our Great Power* (*Great Pow.*), the Nag Hammadi treatise in which these hieronyms are attested.

The passage concerned is *Great Pow.* 41,28b–30a, the Coptic text and the translation of which are presented here according to the latest reading of the text:

Αγω Αγταία ΘΤΟΟΤ $\overline{Υ}$ \overline{N} \overline{C} \overline{A} \overline{C} \overline{A} \overline{E} $\overline{$

Prior to Schenke, who proposes this reading in a review of Cherix's study of *Great Pow.*,³ the interpretation of this passage was determined by the analysis of BEPWT as a variant of *BFSLA* BAPWT / BAPOT (var. *S* BAAWT), "brass, bronze",⁴ based on the analogy established by the first editor⁵ with Mt 26:15; 27:3:

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- 1 P. CHERIX, Concordance des textes de Nag Hammadi. Le codex VI, BCNH, section "Concordances" 2, Sainte-Foy/Leuven—Paris, 1993, p. 439, 441.
- P. Cherix, Le Concept de notre grande puissance (CGVI, 4): texte, remarques philologiques, traduction et notes, OBO 47, 1982, in Enchoria 13, 1985, p. 237-238.
- 3 The reference by Schenke to the "sieben Bronzemünzen" of Krause's

translation —who renders "neun"— is a typographical error.

- 4 Cf. W.E. CRUM, A Coptic Dictionary, Oxford, 1939, p. 43b–44a; R. KASSER, Compléments au dictionnaire copte de Crum, BEC 7, 1964, p. 9a.
- 5 M. Krause, P. Labib, Gnostische und hermetische Schriften aus Codex II und Codex VI, ADAIK, Koptische Reihe 2, Glückstadt, 1971, p. 157b.

BIFAO IIO - 2010

- Krause–Labib 1971 (editio princeps)
 ΔΥΦ ΔΥΤΔ|ΔΘ ΕΤΟΟΤΘ ΝΕΔΕΔΕΚ | Δ26ΝΒΕΡΦΤ Θ
 Und sie | lieferten ihn aus an Sasabek | für neun Bronzemünzen.⁶
- Wisse–Williams 1979
 AYW AYTAIAH ETOOTH NGAGABEK | ALENBEPWT Θ
 And they handed | him over to Sasabek | for nine bronze coins.⁷
- Cherix 1982 Et Il fut remis à Sasabek pour 9 pièces de bronze.⁸
- Wisse 1996

 And they handed | him over to Sasabek | for nine bronze coins.9

Beyond the fact that the New Testament reference put forward by Krause is not a parallel and therefore cannot determine the interpretation of the passage of *Great Pow.*, ¹⁰ this reading raises several problems, as Schenke has demonstrated:

- I. the word **BEPWTO** is —in its entirety— surmounted by the hieronymic supralinear stroke;
- 2. the numeral is never preceded by the indefinite article, even in indefinite utterances;
- 3. the numeral modifier precedes the modified noun;
- 4. the preposition λ does not have the meaning "for."

These considerations invalidate *per se* the reading $\lambda^* 2 \in \mathbb{N}^* \overline{\mathbb{E} \in P \oplus T}$ $\overline{\Theta}$ and the translation "for nine bronze coins." Nevertheless, they were not immediately taken into account:¹¹ even if French-speaking scholars embraced them (Cherix 1993¹² and Roberge 2007¹³), the editions

- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Fr. Wisse, Fr.E. Williams, "The Concept of Our Great Power. VI,4: 36,1–48,15", in D.M. Parrott (ed.), Nag Hammadi Codices V, 2–5 and VI with Papyrus Berolinensis 8502, 1 and 4, NHS 11, Leiden, 1979, p. 308-309.
- 8 P. CHERIX, Le Concept de notre grande puissance (CGVI, 4): texte, remarques philologiques, traduction et notes, OBO 47, 1982, p. 16.
- 9 Fr.E. WILLIAMS, Fr. WISSE, D.M. PARROTT, "The Concept of Our Great Power (VI,4)", in J.M. Robinson (ed.), *The Nag Hammadi Library in English*, 4th ed., Leiden–New York–Köln, 1996, p. 314.
- 10 The edition of Krause and Labib shows a wide comprehension of the

notion of parallel. In this particular case, no pertinent relation could be established between the thirty silver coins of Matthew —the price of a slave (Exo 21:32)—and the nine bronze coins of Great Pow., which allusion —supposing that there is one—remains obscure. 11 The reading of Krause–Labib 1971 was adopted by several studies of which I will list here only three: J.-M. SEVRIN, Le dossier baptismal séthien: étude sur la sacramentaire gnostique, BCNH, Section "Études" 2, Québec-City, 1986, p. 156, n. 29; C.A. Evans, R.L. Webb, R.A. Wiebe (eds.), Nag Hammadi Texts and the Bible. A Synopsis and Index, New Testament Tools and Studies 18, Leiden-New York-Köln, 1993, p. 277; A. Pińero, J. Montserrat Torrents, Fr. Garcia

- Bazán, F. Bermejo, M.L. Mangado, A. Quevedo, Textos gnósticos. Biblioteca de Nag Hammadi, vol. 3 (Apocalipsis y otros escritos), Colección Paradigmas: Biblioteca de Ciencias de las Religiones 27, Madrid, 2000, p. 125.
- 12 See supra.
- 13 M. ROBERGE, "L'entendement de notre Grande Puissance. Traduction," in J.-P. Mahé, P.-H. Poirier (eds.), Écrits gnostiques. La bibliothèque de Nag Hammadi, BiPleiade 538, Paris, 2007, p. 915: "Puis il fut remis à Sasabek et à Berotth"; M. DESJARDINS, M. ROBERGE, "L'entendement de notre Grande Puissance. Notes," in J.-P. Mahé, P.-H. Poirier (eds.), Écrits..., op. cit., p. 915.

which resulted from the work of the Institute of Antiquity and Christianity of Claremont did not adopt them until 2007.¹⁴

The only grammatically acceptable interpretation of the passage is that suggested by Schenke, who reads $\Delta 2 \in \mathbb{N}^n$ as a variant of the preposition $L \Delta 2 \overline{\mathbb{N}}^n$, "and," itself an alternative form of L A2AN": "Et Il fut remis à Sasabek et Berōth," However, this reading requires some comments, which have already been expressed by W.-P. Funk. Whether it is a "'vocalisation' de la variante 22N-" or a "sahidisation' superficielle de la variante 22N-,"16 the form 22EN" poses a dialectal problem in a text which —to an as-yet undetermined extent— can be defined as Sahidic. Indeed, $\lambda 2\lambda N^{\circ}$ and $\lambda 2\bar{N}^{\circ}$ are attested solely in the dialect L_4 , where the former is much better represented.¹⁷ The presence of A2EN" in Great Pow. is to be explained, according to Funk —and this analysis was not called into question—, by an L4 background of the text (qualified by Funk with a word that suggests a certain history of the text transmission: "traces"). The occurrence in the Acts of Peter and the Twelve Apostles (NH VI,1) of a preposition $2 \in \mathbb{N}^{n}$, variant of the $S = \mathbb{N}^{n}$, could lend support to the first of the two solutions proposed by Funk for the $\lambda 2 \in \mathbb{N}^{n}$ of *Great Pow.*, i.e. that of the re-vocalisation of $\lambda 2 \overline{\mathbb{N}}^{n}$. If elsewhere in the text of AcPei2Ap the preposition $2\bar{N}$ maintains its classic form, in 6,23 it appears as $2\bar{\epsilon}N$ $(6,23b-24a: 2 \in N | \overline{\Theta} | \overline{N}PO)$, whereby \in notes an anaptyxis of $/\epsilon/$ rather than a Northern written form of the Murmelvokal. 18 However, Funk opts in this case for the former explanation, that of a Northern vocalisation, and draws a parallel between 26N" and the form interpreted by him as "bohaïrisante" of the following numeral $(\overline{\Theta})$ for $\sqrt{10}$ in 6,24a). This Bohairic or Bohairic-like dialectal "nest" of AcPet2Ap is, for Funk, an argument for an initial stage of the transmission of this text related to a "dialecte nord-égyptien (près du bohaïrique)." The fact remains that variants of this preposition comprising an epsilon, equally adventitious, so to speak, as that occurring in AcPet2Ap, are attested in Sahidic texts which do not exhibit other Northern features.20

These remarks are essential for the following discussions.

- 14 M. MEYER, "The Concept of Our Great Power. Translation," in *id.* (ed.), *The Nag Hammadi Scriptures. The International Edition*, New York, 2007, p. 398: "They gave him over to Sasabek and Berotth."
- 15 See supra.
- 16 W.-P. Funk, "L'orthographe du manuscrit," in P.-H. Poirier, W.-P. Funk, *Le tonnerre, intellect parfait (NH VI,2), BCNH*, section "Textes" 22, Sainte-Foy/ Leuven—Paris, 1995, p. 25.
- 17 Cf. *ibid.*, p. 25, n. 104.

- 18 In F it can be spelled $2 \in \mathbb{N}^n$ (in complementary distribution with $\overline{2} \mathbb{N}^n$, $2 \in \mathbb{N}^n$, $2 \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and $2 \in \mathbb{N}^n$) and in B it is always written $D \in \mathbb{N}^n$; cf. W.E. Crum, A Coptic..., op. cit., p. 683a.
- 19 W.-P. Funk, "L'orthographe...," *op. cit.*, p. 24-25.
- 20 See e.g. S. GIVERSEN, "Acrostical St. Menas-Hymn in Sahidic," *AcOr* (C) 23, 1959, p. 21; G.P. SOBHY, "Two Leaves in the Coptic Dialect of Middle Egypt (S F¹)," in *Mélanges Maspero*, vol. 2 (*Orient grec, romain et byzantin*), *MIFAO* 67, 1935, p. 246; W.C. Till,
- "Ein sahidisches Baruch-Fragment," Le Muséon 46, 1933, р. 36 (II), 37 (13^{x3}, 22), 38 (26). The preposition 26N" appears also in a graffito of the Dayr Muṣṭafā Kāšif monastery in Kharga Oasis. The graffito, still unpublished, begins with the invocation 26МПРАН НПНОУТЕ, which is all but Bohairic. The issue of the vernacular Coptic dialect of Kharga Oasis will be dealt with in G. ROQUET, V. GHICA, Bagawat. Inscriptions et graffites coptes et copto-grecs, forthcoming at the Institut français d'archéologie orientale.

CACABEK

Prior attempts to explain this name relate it either to the Egyptian god Sobek²¹ or to "'l'arbre de Sabek' (LXX Gn 22,13), symbole de la croix". ²² An ad hoc Middle Persian etymology was also proposed, which interprets this name —pretending to stem from an unattested sās-ābīg— as "aqueous bug," "a Gnostic Charon flowing in the waters of hell-river." Even if vaguely formulated, the first hypothesis is not utterly unfounded. However, its lack of accuracy misleads research into the name's origin and the possible role of this archon in Great Pow.'s economy. The case of Fr.E. Williams is telling in this regard. Williams considers that the Egyptian deity, that he characterises as being a "monster," ²⁴ personifies "the worm that does not die" of Mt 9:48, as described by the Martyrdom of St. Macarius of Antioch. When attributing to the "snake which never slept" a crocodile head, this Coptic text calls, in effect, upon a symbolic bestiary well-known in Egyptian ascetic literature, whose inspiration is not drawn from the reptile class alone. There is no need to dwell on the numerous examples one can cite in this connection. It should simply be underlined that nothing in the Christian demonic imagery supports Williams' assertion that "The crocodile-headed monster would (...) seem to be a combination of the worm that never dies and the crocodile Sebk."25 It comes as no surprise that the monstrous Sobek depicted by Williams becomes in the latest French translation of Great Pow. "le dieu infernal égyptien Sebk." 26 Of course, the crocodile-god is in no way definable as an infernal deity, and his outwardly frightful aspect denotes only his power, identical to the strength of the animal which is his $ba.^{27}$

21 Fr.E. WILLIAMS, *Mental Perception. A Commentary on NHC VI*,4. The Concept of Our Great Power, *NHMS* 51, Leiden–Boston–Köln, 2001, p. 119-120; M. DESJARDINS, M. ROBERGE, "L'entendement…," *op. cit.*, p. 915.

22 M. Desjardins, M. Roberge, "L'entendement...," *loc. cit.*

23 E. Albrile, "Oltre le soglie di Ade. Un *excursus* mitografico," *Laurentianum* 47, 2006, p. 346. The same interpretation is given in: *id.*, "Coptica iranica," *Kervan* 4–5, 2006–2007, p. 14. It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss the methodological relevance of the comparative mythology applied in these two articles. However, two points ought to be made: I. MP *sās-ābīg [s's'p̄yk'] is not attested as such; 2. the phonetic rules that govern the transformations undergone by the few Middle Persian, Avestan or New Persian words adopted in Coptic

are too badly known to demonstrate the borrowing MP *sās-ābīg > CACABEK. Nevertheless, several Persian etymons prove that /g/ becomes in Sahidic Coptic /c/ (6) (S ABAGHEIN and var., B ABAX:HINI and var., "crystal, glass" < NP آبْگينَة; S BACNO, "tin" < ΒΑ + NP شنگ ; δ (capa6w0yu) and var., B bapagwoyte, F gangww, "hare" < NP نَحْرْ گوش) and only once /k/ (K) (SA KAC)ABEA, "earring" < NP گوشوارة); cf. J. Černý, Coptic Etymological Dictionary, Cambridge-London-New York-Melbourne, 1976, p. 3, 27, 67, 163; W. WESTENDORF, Koptisches Handwörterbuch, Heidelberg, 1977, p. 2, 73, 196, 495; W. VYCICHL, Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue copte, Leuven, 1983, p. 32, 91a, 197a, 343b. It should also be noted that Albrile gives an erroneous reading of the passage 41,28-30 ("Oltre...," op. cit., p. 339).

He actually retains the old ungrammatical reading of Krause-Labib because of "questioni mitografiche" ("Oltre...," *op. cit.*, p. 339) that I will not discuss here

24 Fr.E. WILLIAMS, *Mental...*, *op. cit.*, p. 119.

25 *Ibid*.

26 M. Desjardins, M. Roberge, "L'entendement...," *op. cit.*, p. 915.

27 For a recent summary and relevant bibliography, see J.-P. Corteggiani, L'Égypte ancienne et ses dieux. Dictionnaire illustré, Paris, 2007, p. 508a-510a.

28 Cf. H. RANKE, PN, vol. 1, Glückstadt, 1935, p. 284a.

29 For references, cf. H. RANKE, PN, loc. cit. To these occurrences may be added the following: N.K. REICH, "Eine ägyptische Urkunde über den Kauf eines bebauten Grundstückes. Eine Philologisch-Historische Urkunde,"

becomes frequent in Ptolemaic times under the form sj-sbk.³⁰ It is also part of three composed anthroponyms —sJ-sbk srj (sJ-sbk srj)) and, in the Hellenistic and Roman periods when it is largely documented, it is rendered by S1000S1000, "the son of (the god) Suchos," S100S100 being the Greek name of Sobek.³²

As a rather frequently attested personal name, it is impossible to connect Sasabek to any memorable figure who could possibly throw light on the association which may be the basis of the archontic theonym of *Great Pow.* However, the vocalisation with 3 points to an archaic hieroglyphic source, which opens new perspectives for the study of the background of the text's redactor or of one of its redactors. One should recall in this connection that Sobek haunts the memories long after his cult had fallen into abeyance. Indeed the name of $\Sigma o \hat{v} \chi o \zeta$ and several of his attributes are still known in the 6th century by Damascius, "the last of the Neoplatonists."

верштө

Before questioning the inspiration behind this hieronym, we ought to draw attention to the expletive character of the tau. It is obviously a mere graphematic anomaly, a sort of "phonetic complement" which is not without parallels in Coptic.

The name and function of Beroth were related by Fr.E. Williams³⁴ to those of Nimrod (במר) of Gn 10:8–9, rendered by LXX as Νεβρώδ. It is well established that the LXX, which translates אוֹם בּרַבְּיֵלְ לְבֵּנֵי וֹהְנָהְ (Gn 10:9) by γίγας κυνηγὸς ἐναντίον Κυρίου —probably under the influence of the Greek tradition about the giants' revolt against the Olympian gods³5—, opens the way for the negative image that the hero of the post-diluvian times takes on up to Dante³⁶ and beyond.³७ This is the main reason why, prior to Williams, F. Cumont³⁶

RecTrav 33, 1911, p. 120, 153-154; A.C. Mace, "A Group of Hitherto Unpublished Scarabs in the Metropolitan Museum, New York," JEA 7, 1921, p. 36 (no. 12); D. DEVAUCHELLE, J.-Cl. Grenier, "Remarques sur le nome hermonthite à la lumière de quelques inscriptions de Tôd," BIFAO 82, 1982, p. 159.

- 30 Cf. E. LÜDDECKENS, H.J. THISSEN, W. BRUNSCH, G. VITTMANN, K.-Th. ZAUZICH, *Demotisches Namenbuch*, vol. I.12 (*htp-hr–sn-snw*), Wiesbaden, 1993, p. 904-905.
- 31 Cf. H. RANKE, PN, loc. cit.
- 32 The Coptic person names CABGK / CABHK and AGCABGK / AGCABHK / AGCGBHK (cf. M. HASITZKA, Namen in koptischen dokumentarischen Texten,
- p. 56a, 87b [http://www.onb.ac.at/sammlungen/papyrus/publ/kopt_namen.pdf, 22.01.2007]; R.-G. COQUIN, M.-H. RUTSCHOWSKAYA, "Les stèles coptes du Département des antiquités égyptiennes du Louvre," *BIFAO* 94, 1994, p. 121) are most likely not connected with *5bk*. W. Till (*Datierung und Prosopographie der koptischen Urkunden aus Theben*, *SAWW* 240/1, 1962, p. 81) considers them to be diminutives of Elisabeth.
- 33 Vita Isidori, ap. Photium, Bibliotheca codd. 181; 242; frag. 99, l. 1, trans. R. Asmus, Das Leben des Philosophen Isidoros von Damaskios aus Damaskos, Der philosophischen Bibliothek 125, Leipzig, 1911, p. 62.

- 34 Fr.E. WILLIAMS, *Mental..., op. cit.*, p. 120.
- 35 Cf. C. UEHLINGER, "Nimrod," in K. van der Toorn, B. Becking, P.W. van der Horst (eds.), *Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible*, Leiden–New York–Köln, 1995, p. 1185.
- 36 Divina Commedia Inf. xxxi, Pg. xii, Pd. xxvi.
- 37 For a recent and well documented survey of the literature concerning Nimrod, see K. Van der Toorn, P.W. van der Horst, "Nimrod Before and After the Bible," *HTR* 83, 1990, p. 1-29.
- 38 Recherches sur le manichéisme, vol. 1 (La cosmogonie manichéenne d'après Théodore Bar Khôni), Bruxelles, 1908, p. 74.

and more recently A. Böhlig, Fr. Wisse, P. Labib,³⁹ and G.A.G. Stroumsa⁴⁰ already identified this biblical character with Namrael (mentioned in Theodor bar Konai's *Liber Scholiorum*⁴¹) and Nebrūēl⁴² (known through Michael the Syrian,⁴³ Priscillian of Avila,⁴⁴ and the *Gospel of the Egyptians* – NH III,57,18; 22⁴⁵), the consort, in one of the Manichaean anthropogonic myths, of Ašaqlūn (correlate of the Gnostic demiurge Saklas⁴⁶) and mother of Adam and Eve. Following a well-represented tradition of scholarship,⁴⁷ Williams goes further and finds another avatar of the re-mythicised Nimrod / Nebrod in the Mandean demonness Namrus (Rūhā), who, together with her sons —the seven planets—, embodies the evil forces of the creation.⁴⁸ Yet it is just as true that the phonetic mutations implied by the identification of **BEPOTTO** with Nɛβρώδ remain unexplained.

Beroth is actually an ancient god of the Phoenician theogony, if we are to believe Philo of Byblos. According to his *Phoenician History*, Bērouth (Βηρούθ)⁴⁹ —that is the Greek rendering of the name— is the spouse of Elioun (Ἐλιοῦν), "called the Most High, (...) who settled the area around Byblos". ⁵⁰ This primeval divine couple gives birth to Epigeius, or Autochton—later called Ouranos (Heaven)—, and Gē (Earth), ⁵¹ and lies at the origin of the Phoenician pantheon, populated by the descendants of the incestuous union between Ouranos and his sister Gē. Philo of Byblos (*PE* 1.10.15) and Nonnus of Panopolis (*Dionysiaca* XLI.364–367) ⁵² describe Bērouth (called by Nonnus Βερόη, the name by which Beirut is known in the 5th century) ⁵³ as

- 39 The Nag Hammadi Codices III,2 and IV,2. The Gospel of the Egyptians (The Holy Book of the Great Invisible Spirit), NHS 4, Leiden, 1975, p. 183.
- 40 Another Seed: Studies in Gnostic Mythology, NHS 24, Leiden, 1984, p. 160, n. 79.
- 41 Theodorus Bar Koni. Liber Scholiorum II, ed. A. Scher, CSCO 69, Scriptores Syri 26, Paris, 1912, p. 317; Fr. Cumont, Recherches..., op. cit., p. 42; H.H. Schaeder, R. Reitzenstein, Studien zum antiken Synkretismus aus Iran und Griechenland, Studien der Bibliothek Warburg 7, Leipzig-Berlin, 1926, p. 346; A.V.W. JACKSON, Researches in Manichaeism, New York, 1932, p. 248-249; G.A.G. STROUMSA, Another Seed..., op. cit., p. 159; J.C. REEVES, Heralds of That Good Realm: Syro-Mesopotamian Gnosis and Jewish Traditions, Nag Hammadi and Manichaean Studies 41, Leiden-New York-Köln, 1996, p. 79.
- 42 Cumont (*Recherches...*, *op. cit.*, p. 42, n. 3, and 74) considers Namrael and Nebrūēl a one and the same

Babylonian demon who, once the Babylonian Manichaeism penetrated the Roman world, was assimilated to the already demonised Nimrod. The latter assumption was criticised by G.A.G. Stroumsa, *Another Seed...*, *op. cit.*, p. 160, n. 79. The identity of the two characters is supported by Theodor bar Konai's text which mentions the name under different spellings:

न्यस्या नयस्या नयस्या

- 43 Chronique de Michel le Syrien, patriarche jacobite d'Antioche, ed. J.-B. Chabot, vol. 4, reprinted, Brussels, 1963, p. 118.
- 44 Cf. H. Chadwick, *Priscillian of Avila: The Occult and the Charismatic in the Early Church*, Oxford, 1975, p. 94.
 45 The first half of the name is lost in a lacuna; the first edition to restore it is that of A. Böhlig, Fr. Wisse, P. Labib, *The Nag Hammadi..., op. cit.*: p. 122.
- 46 For this identification, see Fr. CUMONT, *Recherches...*, *op. cit.*, p. 73-74.

- 47 Cf. J.C. REEVES, *Heralds..., op. cit.*, p. 98, n. 73.
- 48 In this connection, cf. G. Furlani, "Nimusa, Nimrus e Namrus negli scritti dei Mandei," *RAL* ser. 8, 6, 1951, p. 519-531.
- 49 EUSEBIUS OF CAESAREA, *Preparatio evangelica* 1.10.15, ed. H.W. Attridge, R.A. Oden, Jr., *Philo of Byblos, The Phoenician History, CBQ-Monogr.* 9, Washington, 1981, p. 46.
- 50 Eusebius of Caesarea, *Praparatio* evangelica 1.10.15, ed. cit., p. 46-47.
- 51 For a recent evaluation of the long-debated relation between Philo's work and Hesiod's *Theogony*, see A.I. BAUMGARTEN, "Philo of Byblos," in D.N. Freedman (ed.), *Anchor Bible Dictionary*, vol. 5, New York, 1992, p. 342-343.
- 52 Ed. F. Graefe, vol. 2, Leipzig, 1826, p. 380.
- Greek names of the city, see G.F. HILL, "Some Graeco-Phoenician Shrines," *JHS* 31, 1911, p. 58, n. 9.

the tutelary deity and the personification of the city of Beirut. 54 The connection between the city and its patron goddess is reflected in the coins struck by the former under Elagabalus, on which Beroē is portrayed together with Poseidon, her paredros in Berytus' mythology. 55 The same scene is attested almost four centuries earlier, in the xenon belonging to the temple of the establishment of Poseidonists in Delos. 56 It is the episode of Poseidon's seduction of Beroē, a nymph daughter of Kythereia (Afrodite) and Assyrian Adonis (*Dionysiaca* XLI.155), given by Zeus as bride to the Earth-shaker (*Dionysiaca* XLIII.372). The mosaic of Lillebonne apparently displays the same motif. 57 In any case, Philo's and Nonnus' assertions suggest a common origin for the toponym and the theonym. Now, the etymology of Beirut is well established: Akk. *URU. be-ru-ta*, 58 KUR. bi-ru-tu, 59 and KUR. bi-ru-ú/ut-ti⁶⁰, as well as Can. Bērōt (MT The Sep. 82), 62 (*bi'r, MT The Sep. 83 Bi-ru-ta (in syllabic writing Sep. 84 Anast. I 20,8), 62

- 54 On the typology to which this association belongs, cf. P. GARDNER, "Countries and Cities in Ancient Art," *JHS* 9, 1888, p. 55-56.
- the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Phoenicia, London, 1910, p. XLVII, IVIII, pl. X, 8; O. MORKHOLM, Sylloge nummorum gracorum (Denmark). The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals. Danish National Museum Copenhagen, part 37 (Phoenicia), Copenhagen, 1961, p. 118; H.C. LINDGREN, Ancient Greek Bronze Coins: European Mints from the Lindgren Collection, San Mateo, 1989, p. 120 (2268). See also M.B. COMSTOCK, "Greek Imperial Coins," Boston Museum Bulletin 65/342, 1967, p. 168.
- 56 Cf. Ch. Picard, "Le Poseidon lysippique de Bérytos et la surprise de la Nymphe Néroé, éponyme de Bérytos," *RevArch* 47, 1956, p. 225-227.
- 57 Cf. ibid., p. 227.
- 58 Cf. EA 92:32; 101:25; 114:13; 118:28, 31; 138 passim; 141:4; 142:12; 143:21, 25; 155:67. For the syllabic writing of the name, see the facsimile of H. WINCKLER, L. ABEL, Der Thontafelfund von El Amarna, MOS 2, vol. 2, Berlin, 1890, p. 54 (EA 118:28, 31). For the other forms, see The Tell el-Amarna Tablets in the British Museum, London, 1892, p. 147. E. Norris (Assyrian Dictionary Intended to Further the Study of the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia, part I, London-Edinburgh,

- 1868, p. 129) adds also bīt-birūtaš (HIII A. 129) to the ancient Akkadian names of Beirut. On the pattern to which this toponym conforms, see M.C. ASTOUR, "Aegean Place-Names in an Egyptian Inscription," AJA 70/4, 1966, p. 316 and n. 46. On the vocalisation of the toponym, see Sh. IZRE'EL, "Vocalized Canaanite: Cuneiform-Written Canaanite Words in the Amarna Letters. Some Methodological Remarks," Dutch Studies in Near Eastern Languages and Literatures 5, 2003, p. 23, n. 4.
- 59 RS 11.730,1 (Ch. VIROLLEAUD, "Lettres et documents administratifs provenant des archives d'Ugarit", *Syria* 21, 1940, p. 247-249; Cl.Fr.-A. SCHAEFFER, *Le palais royal d'Ugarit*, vol. 3 [*Textes accadiens et hourrites des archives est, ouest et centrales*], *MRasShamra* 6, Paris, 1955, p. 12).
- 60 RS 17.341,14.17 (J. NOUGAYROL, Le palais royal d'Ugarit, vol. 4 [Textes accadiens des archives sud], MRasShamra 9, Paris, 1956, p. 162 and pl. L).
- 61 Cf. W.F. Albright, "The North-Canaanite Epic of 'Al'èyân Ba'al and Môt," JPOS 12, 1932, p. 190; St. Wild, Libanesische Ortsnamen. Typologie und Deutung, Beiruter Texte und Studien 9, Beirut, 1973, p. 122; id., "Zu aramäischen Ortsnamen in Palästina," in La toponymie antique. Actes du colloque de Strasbourg 12–14 juin 1975, TCRPOG 4, Leiden, 1977, p. 66.

62 See Fr.J. CHABAS, Voyage d'un Égyptien en Syrie, en Phénicie, en Palestine, etc. au XIV^{me} siècle avant notre ère, Chalon-sur-Saône, 1866, p. 161-162; M. Burchardt, Die altkanaanäischen Fremdworte und Eigennamen im aegyptischen, vol. 2, Leipzig, 1910, no. 366. The designatum of the toponym is well established; cf. W.M. MÜLLER, Asien und Europa nach altägyptischen Denkmälern, Leipzig, 1893, p. 184; G. MASPERO, Études de mythologie et d'archéologie égyptiennes, BiEg 27, vol. 5, 1911, p. 154; E.A.T.W. BUDGE, An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary, vol. 2, London, 1920, p. 978; H. GAUTHIER, Dictionnaire des noms géographiques contenus dans les textes hiéroglyphiques, vol. 2 (De 📗 à 🥿), Cairo, 1925, p. 25; R. HANNIG, Großes Handwörterbuch Ägyptisch-Deutsch, Mainz, 2006, p. 1137. The Eg. Bi-'a-rutu (Ъ\$ДД Д Д В; К.Н. Sетне, Urkunden der 18. Dynastie, vol. 3 [Urk. 4/3], Leipzig, 1907, p. 782) attested by Thutmose III's Topographical List (no. 19) was also identified with Beirut (A. MARIETTE, Les listes géographiques des pylônes de Karnak, comprenant la Palestine, l'Éthiopie, le pays de Somâl, Leipzig, 1875, p. 19-20; A.Fr. RAINEY, "Linguistic Notes on Thutmose III's Topographical List", in S. Israelit-Groll [ed.], Egyptological Studies [Scripta hierosolymitana 28], Jerusalem, 1982, p. 340, 350; for E. Edel [Die Ortsnamenlisten aus dem Totentempel Amenophis III [Bonner Biblische Beiträge 25], Bonn, 1966, p. 86-87],

Gr. Βηρυ(τ)τός and Βήρυθος, Lat. *Beritus* and *Birito*, Syr. عمل منعظ and Ar. بيروت, all stem from the Ug. *B'urt*, "wells." The same toponym, חוֹד , designating however another town of the Canaanite-speaking region, is mentioned in Jo 9:17, 18:25, and 2 Sm 4:2. 64 To return to the Can. *bērōt* of the derivational chain of Beirut, it implies the meaning "wells" for the hieronym Bērouth and so the name transfer from the city to the goddess. Indeed it is not only the name of the nymph that is related to the water; among other details offered by the myth related by Nonnus, the iconography of Beroē systematically represents her bearing a pitcher. It is certainly not without reason that, in his *Commentary on Dionysius Periegetes*, Eustathius of Thessalonica connects the name of the city to the sea. 65

Two other hypotheses have been advanced concerning the meaning of the theonym Bērouth, mentioned in the *Phoenician History*. For Ernest Renan, both Elioun and Bērouth are definitely Semitic names: in the former he recognises —quite rightly— 66 לְּבֶּרִים, "the Most High" of Gn 14:19, translated by Philo "Υψιστος (PE 1.10.15), and in the latter לְּבִּרִים, a deity worshiped by the inhabitants of Sichem, according to Jgs 8:33, 9:4. Renan explains the mutation P > Bhρούθ thus: "Le deuxième mot de cette appellation (i.e. ברית), étant féminin, a donné lieu de croire qu'elle s'appliquait à une femme." This explanation was not accepted, and it is in effect weakened by the fact that the plural remains unexplained.

As for L.B. Paton, he considers Βηρούθ as an abbreviation of Ba'alat Bērūth, "mistress of Beirut" or "mistress of the cypress" —hieronym unattested—, in view of the fact that in Aramaic Bərōth would mean "cypress." For precision's sake, one should note that the Aramaic actually transmits two lexemes that correspond to this meaning, the spellings of which are אַרָוֹל and אַרָּלָב respectively. The Aramaic etymology this proposal invites is worthy of attention.

another toponym of Thutmose III's Topographical List [no. 109], that stems from \$\bar{1}\bar{2}\bar{2}\). This identification was disputed by G. Maspero who locates Bi-'a-ru-tu "dans la région que traverse le Jourdain à sa sortie du lac de Tibériade" (Études..., op. cit., p. 33). He recognises in this toponym the חות recognises in this toponym the designated by Josephus (Ant. 5,1,18) as location of the battle run by Joshua against the Canaanites, and identifies it with present 'Aytarūn, in South Lebanon (Études..., op. cit., p. 125-126). H. Gauthier supports this identification and associates 'Aytarūn with the 'Aytarūn with the of Ez 47:16 (*Dictionnaire..., op. cit.*, p. 2). A. Jirku considers that either Bi-'a-rutu or Bi-'-ru-tu are to be related to the חות of Jos 9:17, 18:25, and 2 Sm 4:2 (Die ägyptischen Listen palästinensischer und syrischer Ortsnamen in Umschrift und mit historisch-archäologischem

Kommentar, Leipzig, 1937, p. 8). W.F. Albright equals Bi-'a-ru-tu with the 'Pεηρώθ (var. Pεηθα) of the LXX version of Jos 19:19 ("The Topography of the Tribe of Issachar," Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft 44, 1926, p. 229). R. Hannig (Großes Handwörterbuch..., op. cit., p. 1137) distinguishes between halber a locality in Syria-Palestine, and halber a locality in Syria-Palestine, and halber with Berut, north of al-Şanamayn in Bashan.

63 ### ; cf. Ch. VIROLLEAUD, Le palais royal d'Ugarit, vol. 2 (Textes en cunéiformes alphabétiques des archives est, ouest et centrales), MRasShamra 7, 1957, p. 18. See also N. JIDEJIAN, E. LIPIŃSKI, "Beyrouth," in E. Lipiński (ed.), Dictionnaire de la civilisation phénicienne et punique, [Turnhout], 1992, p. 71. The Ugaritic toponym underlies as well the personal name Birtn / Bîrutanu; see

Fr. Grøndahl, *Die Personennamen der Texte aus Ugarit*, Rome, 1967, p. 27, 114.

64 In this regard, see P. Dhorme, "Amarna (Lettres d'el-Amarna)," *SDB* 1, 1928, col. 212; M.E. Moulton, "Beeroth," in D.N. Freedman, A.C. Myers, A.B. Beck (eds.), *Eerdmans Dictionary of the Bible*, Grand Rapids (Mich.), 2000, p. 160-161.

65 Ed. E. Henri, W. Hill, London, 1688, p. 168 (911).

- 66 Cf., i.a., W.F. Albright, loc. cit.
- 67 E. RENAN, Mémoire sur l'origine et le caractère véritable de l'Histoire phénicienne qui porte le nom de Sanchoniathon, MAIBL 23, 1858, p. 269.
- 68 Cf. Eusebius of Caesarea, *Praparatio evangelica*, ed. cit., p. 86.
- 69 L.B. PATON, "Sanchuniathon," in J. Hastings, J.A. Selbie (eds.), *Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics*, vol. 11, New York, 1920, p. 179b.

One has to observe that the etymon of the two aforementioned lexemes, the Akk. bu-ra-šú (片((() GIŠ.LI], ((() 된 [LI.GIŠ], 상 문기]), is outstandingly productive in the Semitic field, wherein it leaves lexical traces up to Ge'ez and Gurage. It even found its way into Coptic as the foreignism "β' βρετ. 7° The derivation \$Π] > Βηρούθ would certainly have the phonetic advantage of accounting for the dental fricative θ (whose presence in the hieronym —though not problematic— is not explained by the hypothesis of the etymon Can. Bērāt) and the semantic one of a theonymy related to one of the most notorious natural attributes of ancient Beirut's region, "where —according to Nonnus— grow the big trees; the ivy, in the airs, marries the cypress" (Dionysiaca XLI.8-9).71 This etymology assumes however that between the goddess Berouth and the city of Beirut there is no semantic connection, given that the meaning of the toponym is assured by its Akkadian forms written in the Amarna Tablets with the sumerogram PÚ meaning "wells" (片灯 云灯, 片灯 过 云灯, 片灯 灯 云灯, 片灯 灯 二十一, can be raised, the identification made, on the basis of the above mentioned passage of Philo, between the city of Beirut and the place where the goddess Berouth would have established herself together with her paredros Elioun, would be erroneous.

The first etymology, that which relates the city of Beirut to the Phoenician deity Bērouth and lends to their respective names the same etymon, Can. *Bērōt*, "wells", is the most persuasive one from a semasiologic point of view.

Last but not least, a short comment should be made about the sequence BAPQ Θ within a palindromic vox magica in the Apollonian invocation of PGM I.262–347: AEMINNAEBAPQ Θ EPPE Θ QBABEANIMEA.⁷³ Prima facie, one could be tempted to consider this a case of glossolalic abracadabra. This category and the ideologically founded preconception which fuelled its career from Epiphanius onwards —he is the first to charge the Gnostics with intentional $\beta\alpha\rho\beta\alpha\rho\omega\nu\nu\mu\acute{\mu}\alpha^{74}$ — are seriously called into question by several recent studies dealing with the voces magicae and nomina barbara. Regardless of the partisan approaches which either refuse any possible signification to these two categories or attach to them meanings at all costs, it is undeniable that these constructions may —and quite a few of them demonstrably do— contain meaningful elements. This is perhaps the case for this vox magica, in which the vocalic oscillation Θ/Δ does not stand in the way of the identification of Berōth's name.

⁷⁰ For a detailed discussion on the circulation of this lexeme in the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond, see V. Ghica, "Avatars méditerranéens de l'assyrien burāšu," BIFAO 102, 2002, p. 231-245.

71 Ed. cit., p. 363.

⁷² See supra. Cf. also P. Dhorme, loc. cit.; R. Mouterde, Regards sur Beyrouth phénicienne, hellénistique et romaine, Beirut, 1970, p. 9-10, 13.

⁷³ PGM I.295, trad. H.D. Betz, The Greek Magical Papyri in Translation Including the Demotic Spells, Chicago–London, 1986, p. 10.

⁷⁴ Panarion 25,3,6, in K. Holl (ed.), Epiphanius (Ancoratus und Panarion), vol. I, GCS 25, Leipzig, 1915, p. 270,15-271,2.

IOO VICTOR GHICA

Central to the argument of this paper is rather the Semitic, Eastern-Mediterranean origin of this hieronym, which is assured. BEPWTO is, of course, not the only nomen barbarum of Semitic origin. Hybrid names, at once Hebrew and Greek or Coptic, are also present, as well as purely Greek or Egyptian names in the vein of CACABGK. What does this Semitic theonymy, so close geographically and culturally to the Jewish-Palestinian world, tell us about Great Pow. Not necessarily the Jewish origin of the treatise but far more than the diversity of the literature with which the Alexandrian intellectual circles which are the source of Great Pow. were familiar. The hand responsible for these two archon names in Great Pow. knows Philo's Phoenician History, draws liberally from it a name which is, of course, exotic and barbaric but not meaningless, and marries it with an Egyptian one. The reasons for this marriage, which may appear curious, should be searched for in the personality and origin of the deities to which the names allude.

Indeed, the choice of these two infernal powers' names in the range of a theonymy associated to Phoenician and Egyptian traditional cults could hardly be considered casual. *Great Pow.* gives these two archons, the only ones whose names are mentioned in the text, a significant

75 This is also the case for Abalphe, Daveithe, Eleleth, Harmozel, Oroiael, Saklas, Samael, Sambathas, Yaldabaoth, etc.; cf. M. ROBERGE, "Paraphrase de Sem. Notes," in J.-P. Mahé, P.-H. Poirier (eds.), Écrits..., op. cit., p. 1100, note at 44,6-45,8; S. GIVERSEN, Apocryphon Johannis, Acta Theologica Danica 5, Copenhagen, 1963, p. 183-185; M. BLACK, "An Aramaic Etymology for Jaldabaoth?," in A.H.B. Logan, A.J.M. Wedderburn (eds.), The New Testament and Gnosis: Essays in Honour of Robert McL. Wilson, Edinburgh, 1983, p. 71-72; B. BARC, "L'Hypostase des archontes. Traité gnostique sur l'origine de l'homme, du monde et des archontes (NH II, 4)," in B. Barc, M. Roberge, L'Hypostase des archontes (NH II, 4). Norea (NH IX, 27,11–29,5), BCNH, section "Textes" 5, Québec-City/Leuven, 1980, p. 113-114. For Yaldabaoth, we must retain Black's solution; following a suggestion of G. Scholem (Jewish Gnosticism, Merkabah Mysticism, and Talmudic Tradition, 2nd ed., New York, 1965, p. 71-72, n. 23), he interprets this name as "the son of the shame" (אָרָוֹת , wherein *Xภากวิ < สัสสร). In a subsequent contribution ("Jaldabaoth Reconsidered," in Mélanges d'histoire des religions offerts à Henri-Charles Puech, Paris, 1974,

p. 405-421), Scholem proposes a less convincing etymology: yald-(s)abaoth. Concerning these names of Semitic aspect, we should however reread this affirmation of F.C. Burkitt: "... the nomenclature does not suggest any real acquaintance with Semitic languages or Semitic alphabets, but only a superstitious veneration for Hebrew names found in the Greek versions of the Old Testament, eked out by scraps of illdigested bits of Hebrew supplied (no doubt) by Jews" ("Pistis Sophia," JTS 23, 1922, p. 279). H.M. Jackson reinforces the same idea: "In the specific case of the Semitic-looking names their motive may rather, or additionally, have been the desire to endow the possessors of the names with the flavour of authenticity lent by the Hebrew / Aramaic look of the names, which the Sethians used, after all, to designate divine beings with similar functions and origins as those to whom the names are given in the magic papyri" ("The Origin in Ancient Incantatory Voces Magica of Some Names in the Sethian Gnostic System," VigChr 43, 1989, p. 77-78).

76 A good example of mixed theonymy is Aberamenthō, built of אַבּיר בְּיִבּאָּ + qw(o)uq, "Thot, mighty of the waters"; cf. M. Tardieu, "Aberamenthō," in R. van den Broek, M.J. Vermaseren (eds.), Studies in Gnosticism and Hellenistic Religions Presented to Gilles Quispel on the Occasion of his 65th Birthday, EPRO 91, 1981, p. 416. Tardieu's hypothesis is rejected by Jackson ("The Origin...," op. cit., p. 78, n. 5) because of its more daring and innovative aspect, i.e. the mixed etymons. The Egyptian origin proposed by Jackson (< imntt, AMENTE; ibid., p. 70) does not explain the first part of the name; it remains highly conjectural.

77 Two examples will suffice to illustrate the point: Phorbea and Chloerga (*Paraph. Shem* 44,16-21); cf. M. ROBERGE, "Paraphrase...," *op. cit.*, p. 1100, note at 44,6-45,8.

78 Thus βαϊναφωα / χαϊναφωα / χαϊναφωα (Pistis Sophia 137; 147), explained by Th. Hopfner as "Seele der Finsternis" (bɔ n kkw) ("Orientalisch-religionsgeschichtliches aus den griechischen Zauberpapyri Aegyptens," ArOr 3, 1931, p. 329; id., "Ein neues Θυμοκάτοχον. Über die sonstigen θυμοκάτοχον, κάτοχοι, ὑποτακτικὰ und φιμωτικὰ der griechischen Zauberpapyri in ihrem Verhältnis zu den Fluchtafeln," ArOr 10, 1938, p. 134).

role in the Gnostic history of salvation. With "the ruler of Hades," they are those to whom Jesus is delivered after his condemnation to death by Pilate and those over whom he triumphs (41,28–42,9). Sasabek and Beroth are the kingpins of the Darkness (37,30). Both names hint at water, the former relating to the Egyptian crocodile-god associated particularly with the Faiyum, the latter that of a Phoenician deity described by Nonnus as a nymph. And yet, as in *ParaShem* 1,36–2,1, the "immeasurable (and) incomprehensible" water (37,7–8) is in *Great Pow.* the symbol and the materialisation of the primordial chaos.

This hellish pair gets its symbolic significance probably not only from the original functions of the divinities to which the two names refer but also from their cultural and religious origins. Celsus leads us to believe that Phoenician cults, or at least Phoenician prophetism, were not the most esteemed religious traditions amongst the educated *milieux* during the second half of the 2nd century in Alexandria, 79 where 2 A 2 0 2 0 but also *Great Pow.* were written. On the other hand, among Alexandrian Jews the contempt for Egyptian idolatry is at least as old as the *Wisdom of Solomon*. Writings such as 3 *Maccabees*, the *Letter of Aristeas*, the *Sibylline Oracles*, as well as Philo⁸¹ express it openly. Another Nag Hammadi text, of Jewish or Judaising origin, 82 *The Thunder: Perfect Mind* (16,6–7), 83 mirrors the same rebuke of Egyptian idolatry. These two treatises, transmitted in the same codex, *Great Pow.* and *Thund.*, inherit in a direct line the pre-Christian Jewish polemic over idolatry.

- 79 Origen, *Contra Celsum* VII, 9, ed., trans. and notes M. Borret, *SourcChr* 150, D. 34-35.
- 80 Fr.E. Williams (*Mental...*, *op. cit.*, p. LXII) places the origin of one of the sources of *Great Pow.*—the "Christian Instruction"— in Egypt. Albeit the distinction made by Williams between the sources of the Christian and Non-Christian material in *Great Pow.* remains to be proved conclusively (see the criticism

expressed by J.-P. Mahé, M. Desjardins, M. Roberge, "L'entendement de notre Grande Puissance. Notice," in J.-P. Mahé, P.-H. Poirier [eds.], Écrits..., op. cit., p. 902, n. 1), his argument for the Egyptian provenance of the treatise or of part of it (the etymology of Sasabek) is credible, yet inadequately handled, as I hope to have shown.

81 On this topic, see P. Borgen, *Philo of Alexandria, an Exegete for His Time*,

Nov Test-Suppl. 86, Leiden, 1997, p. 44, 187, 234.

- 82 Cf. P.-H. Poirier, "Le Tonnerre, Intellect parfait. Notice," in J.-P. Mahé, P.-H. Poirier (eds.), *Écrits...*, *op. cit.*, p. 847.
- 83 Cf. P.-H. POIRIER, "Le Tonnerre, Intellect parfait. Notes," in J.-P. Mahé, P.-H. Poirier (eds.), *Écrits..., op. cit.*, p. 857, note at 16,6-9.