

## P. LUGD-BAT. XIX 16.3

In the recently published P. Lugd-Bat. XIX 16 one party to an Oxyrhynchite contract is said to come, in the printed text, from a village called ἐποίκιον Πεκτυάπεις (l. 3). As the editor points out in his note to the line, an ἐποίκιον Πεκτύ in the Oxyrhynchite nome has long been known,<sup>1)</sup> but the addition of the name Apis is new; the editor suggests that the compound may have been the full village name.

The reading, however, leaves out of account a short stroke after the alpha which marks this as a numeral and not a letter (cf. plate XIV of the edition). I should suggest instead Πεκτὺ α' πᾶγ(ου), Pekty in the 1st pagus, a piece of information about the location of the place that was not known before.

Kiel

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1) Attestations: ἐποίκιον Πεκτὺ, PSI III 239.9, P. Oxy. XVI 2025.11; κτήμα Πεκτὺ, P. Oxy. XVI 2025.36, 37; P. Bad. VI 168.9; land near Ision Panga ἐν περιχώματι Πεκτὺ, PSI III 187.12, IX 1071.10; P. Oxy. XXXI 2585.7-8 (probably; Ision Panga not mentioned), XLIV 3255 = P. Collect. Youtie II 80.9; Πεκτὺ or a spelling variant without further designation, P. Oxy. XVI 1911 col. i (desc.), 210, 1932.7; XIX 2243(a).33.

## THE DATE OF P.Flor. III 311 RECONSIDERED\*)

In line 1 of P.Flor. III 311 the editor restores the consulate of Flavius Artabur and Flavius Alypius, consuls of A.D. 447. The text is furthermore dated to Payni 30, 1st indiction. As the text comes from Hermopolis, all dating elements seem thus to point to a date of 26.vi.447 A.D. (For the use of an indiction in the Thebaid normally starting on Pachon 1/May 1, cf. R.S.Bagnall-K.A.Worp, *The Chronological Systems of Byzantine Egypt*, Zutphen 1978 [= *Stud.Amst.* 8], pp.25, 68).

There is, however, some reason to suspect the soundness of the proposed restoration of the consulate in P.Flor. III 311.

In Nov. Theod. 2 the date of the novella is given as "Kal. Oct. Constantinopoli. Ardabure V.C. cons. et qui fuerit nuntiatius." This means that Nov.Theod. 2 should be dated to I.x.447 A.D., at the time when the consul of the Orient was Flavius Artabur and the consul of the West had yet to be published to the eastern part of the empire. This would, however, be in conflict with the Egyptian papyrus which seems to mention the names of both consuls three months before a date at which they were still not known in Constantinople!

It seems, therefore, in itself justified to restore, instead of the consulate, [Μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν Φλαουίων] Ἀρταβου[ρ]του κτλ. Such a restoration, however, could imply that the date by the postconsulate would be in conflict with the date by the indiction (for such conflicting dates, cf. Bagnall-Worp, *op.cit.*, pp.64-66).

In search of a resolution to the conflict we asked our colleague R.Pintaudi (Florence) to send us a photograph of P.Flor. III 311, in order that we might check the reading of the numeral of the indiction and try to reach a solution for the reading of the first word(s) of line 2.

The papyrus turned out to be irregularly broken at the left. Line 1 starts some two letters later than line 2. If we restore the postconsulate of the Flavii Artabur and his colleague Alypius the number of missing letters at the left will be ca. 20 and consequently the number of letters to be restored in line 2 will be ca. 18.

Now, the letters before φορου in line 2 are to be read as Ικός. The following

\*) We wish to thank R.S.Bagnall who corrected our English.

Θηβαίδος strongly suggests a geographical region where the function named before it is being performed. Furthermore, we expect that line 2 starts with the mentioning of a nomen + cognomen of a person (maybe followed by his function) who addresses himself to Aurelius Andreas, a donkey driver. As the nomen of Aurelius Andreas has been written out in full, we may probably reckon with a like phenomenon as regards the nomen of the person mentioned first in this line.

As we are concerned with a document concerning judicial business, we suggest to restore Ιεροφορου Θηβαίδος as σχολαστικὸς φόρου Θηβαίδος. For this official, see A. Claus, 'Ο ΣΧΟΛΑΣΤΙΚΟΣ, Diss. Köln 1965, pp. 77ff.; F. Preisigke, Wörterbuch II, s.v. φόρον.<sup>1)</sup> The earliest attestation for his appearance is given by Claus as A.D. 507. Scholastici normally bear the nomen Flavius (cf. J.G. Keenan, The Names Aurelius and Flavius as Status Designations in Later Roman Egypt, ZPE 11, 1973, p. 60). If we write Flavius out in full and we restore σχολαστ[ι], the restoration amounts to 16 letters. This seems sufficient to restore a short cognomen for the name of the scholasticus fori Thebaidos, e.g. Isak.<sup>2)</sup>

We think from the above it should be clear that the restoration of the postconsulate instead of the consulate in P. Flor. III 311.1 is necessary.

What then of the date by the indiction, which would seem to be in conflict with the new date by the consuls, i.e. 24.vi.448 A.D.?

The problem might be solved by supposing that the scholasticus fori Thebaidos, who was presumably accustomed to use the Thoth indiction in his office (cf. for the use of the Thoth indiction in high official circles Bagnall-Worp, op.cit., p. 25), used this type of indiction also when he dated P. Flor. III 311. A date by Payni 30, 1st indiction would also point to 24.vi.448 A.D.

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1) Cf. S. Daris, *Il lessico latino nel greco d'Egitto*, Barcelona 1971. The references in S. Daris, *Spoglio Lessicale Papirologico s.v. φόρον* to P. Berl. Z III. 7 belong s.v. φόρος.

2) If, however, we abbreviate his nomen Fl( ), the total number of letters restored is only ca. 10 and correspondingly a longer cognomen of some 8 letters (e.g. Athanasios) may be restored.

## ZWEI VERKANNTA GEOGRAPHISCHE EIGENNAMEN

1) In P.Oxy. III 495,5 lasen und emendierten die Herausgeber: --- ἔναντι Πέλα {Πέλα} --- . In Preisigke's Wörterbuch finden wir das Wort ἔναντι mit der Bedeutung "bei". Das Wort ist dem eben erwähnten Oxyrhynchos Papyrus entnommen. Obwohl ἔναντι mit der eigentlichen Bedeutung "gegenüber, vor" und mit der übertragenen Bedeutung "in den Augen, nach dem Urteil" gut belegt ist,<sup>1)</sup> musste Preisigke die Bedeutung des Wortes wohl abändern, weil im Kontext des Oxyrhynchos Papyrus die üblichen Bedeutungen kaum zutreffend waren. Ein Dorf Ἀντιπέρα Πέλα im Oxyrhynchites ist wohl bekannt.<sup>2)</sup> Die Herausgeber von P.Oxy. III 495 haben die sehr übliche Verwechslung von ρ und λ<sup>3)</sup> nicht erkannt. Natürlich handelt es sich in P.Oxy. III 495,5 um das Dorf Ἀντιπέρα Πέλα. Nun verzeichnet E. Kiessling im 4. Band des Wörterbuches aus P. Ross. Georg. II 42 Kol. 3, 4 und 8; Kol. 4, 4 auch das Wort ἔναντι in der Bedeutung "gegenüber, bei". Der Herausgeber selber schreibt aber in einer Anmerkung zur Kol. III 4: "ἔναντι ναυβ( ) ist nicht klar. --- " Ich halte es nicht für unmöglich, dass es sich im russischen Papyrus um ein bisher noch nicht belegtes Dorf Ἀντιναυβ( ) handelt. Jedenfalls ist das Wort ἔναντι in der Bedeutung "bei (einem Ort)" bis jetzt noch nicht belegt.

2) SPP XX 1 ist eine παραχώρησις des üblichen Typus von 3 Aruren. In Z.38 lesen wir den Registriervermerk: ] ἀναγέγρα(πται) δ[ιὰ τοῦ ἐν Ψεμ. γρα(φεῖου). Dieselbe Zeile ist von U. Wilcken nach dem Faksimile im "Führer durch die Ausstellung der PER" Taf. IX folgendermassen hergestellt in Mitteis, Chrest. 220: Ἀναγέγρα(πται) δ[ιὰ τοῦ ἐν Ψ.ι. γρα(φεῖου). Was Wessely und Wilcken als Ψ lasen, ist aber das Symbol für Namen und Wörter, die mit einem Pi beginnen und die unter ihren übrigen Buchstaben ein Lamda oder ein Rho haben.<sup>4)</sup> Statt Ψ sollen wir deshalb (Πτολεμαῖος) lesen. Dahinter lese ich, obwohl es sehr verschliffen ist, εὐερ. Das Dokument ist also vom γραφεῖον ἐν (Πτολεμαῖοι) Εὐεργετίδι registriert worden.<sup>5)</sup>

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1) Vgl. LSJ<sup>9</sup> s.v.; W. Bauer, Wörterbuch zum NT<sup>5</sup> s.v.

2) Vgl. A. Calderini, Dizionario geografici dell'Egitto I 2, Madrid 1966, S. 116. Hinzugekommen sind o.a. P.Oxy. XXVII 2473; P.Oxy. XLV 3256, 3258, 3259, 3260.

3) Vgl. F.T. Gignac, A Grammar of the Greek Papyri of the Roman and Byzantine Periods, Milano 1976, S. 102ff. Ist auch im 2. Fall vielleicht Πέρα zu lesen?

4) Vgl. H.C. Youtie, P. Mich. inv. 6051 = SB V 7532, ZPE 12, 1973, S. 169, Anm. z. Z. 2; P. Vindob. Tandem 13, 14 und 15.

5) Vgl. J.F. Oates, Ptolemais Euergetis and the City of the Arsinoites, BASP 12, 1975, S. 113-120. Vgl. auch H.J. Wolff, Das Recht der griechischen Papyri Ägyptens in der Zeit der Ptolemäer und des Prinzipats, Handb. d. Altertumsw. 10. Abt., 5. Teil, 2. Bd., München 1978, S. 21-23.