The last word was taken as a personal name (indexed as such on p. 290), but it is not one, and delta was misread: the papyrus has θεριζομεμε. Before τῶν in l. 4, F. Morelli observes that it is possible to read o, with the end of a high horizontal to its left, such as of π. I propose to read l. 4 as follows:

[ὑ]πὸ τῶν ἀπὸ Κοβα (καὶ) θεριζομέ(νων)

The reference is to aruras harvested and sown by the people from the village of Koba.

909. Giulio IOVINE

ChLA XLV 1321[16]

ChLA XLV 1321 features a small portion of three lines from a presumably larger bilingual Latin-Greek *Prozeßprotokoll* (report of court proceedings).[17] The trial was presided by Flavius Anthemius Isidorus Theophilus ('Theofilus' in the text), *praeses* of the province of Arcadia in the first half of the fifth century (perhaps in AD 436).[18] The text in ChLA reproduces the *editio princeps* by Karl Wessely published in SPP XIV 12A. In ChLA, J.-O. Tjäder has proposed some new readings of the text.[19] The title of Theophilus, between his name and the verb *l(egatur)*[20] in l. 1 and the writing in between *ex offic(io)* and *et cum benisset* in l. 3 are, however, still undeciphered.

(1) The reading of the title seems the most problematic. Wessely suggested *u(ir) c(larissimus)* after *Theofilus*, which is found also in the aforementioned P.Oxy. XVI 1879.[21] Indeed, *u(ir)* is certain (in ligature with the preceding *s*), followed by what might be a badly written *c* with an abbreviation stroke, i.e. *c(larissimus)*. The upper stroke of *c* is missing: since there is no trace of ink above the letter, and the fibre is intact, it probably was mistakenly omitted by the scribe. The following sequence has been interpreted as *per*, which, together with the following *l/*, gave *per-l(egatur)*.[22] However, *a* looks inevitable. If we accept *par* rather than *pas*, *p(raeses) Ar(cadiae)* might be a solution. Both words can be abbreviated in this manner[23]. The absence of *p(rouinciae)* between the two words is, however, odd. There is only one instance, in which the same omission

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[17]   = P.Vindob. inv. L 109, TM 70107.

[18]   See *PLRE* II 1109 *s.v.* F. Anthemius Isidorus Theophilus 7. This *praeses* is attested also in P.Oxy. XVI 1879 (AD 434, TM 22015), where he is styled *u(ir) c(larissimus) praes(es) prouinc(iae) Arcad(iae)* (ll. 3; 9).

[19]   J.-O. Tjäder in ChLA XLVIII, p. 126, henceforth: Tjäder.

[20]   I prefer Wessely's *l(egatur)* to Tjäder's *l(egit)*, for two reasons: 1) in the extant *Prozeß-verhandlungen* on papyrus, the Roman magistrate or governor does not read, but orders something to be read (ἀνάγνωθι is often used); 2) *l(egatur)* perfectly translates the following ἀναγιγνωσκέσθω.

[21]   The name in SPP XIV 12A is read as Teofilus. In ChLA XLV 1321, l. 1 it is read as Theophilus. Tjäder reads Theofilus. After looking at the original, I agree with Tjäder.

[22]   This has been suggested in H. B. van Hoesen, *Roman Cursive Writing*, Princeton 1915, 142–143.

[23]   *Praeses* is abbreviated simply *p* in several inscriptions: see e.g. CIL VIII 23179 = AE 2015, 1767, ll. 8–10 *Vi]bius Flauia|[nu]s u(ir) p(erfectissimus) p(raeses) p(rouinciae) Val(eriae)* | *[B]yz[acenae]* (Byzacena, AD 303–305). As for *Ar(cadia)*, see e.g. P.Oxy. XVI 1878, l. 4 *praes]e̜[s prouin]c̣(iae) Ar̤(cadiae)* [ἀ̣]γ̣[άγν]ωθι *et recitabit* (AD 461, TM 22014).

appears: P.Lips. I 40, col. II l. 2 and *passim* (late IV–early V AD, TM 33700), where the presiding *praeses* is repeatedly mentioned as *Fl*(*avius*) *Leontius Beronicianu*(*s*) *u*(*ir*) *c*(*larissimus*) *pr*(*aeses*) *Tebaei*(*dis*).

     l. 1: *-lus u*(*ir*) *c*(*larissimus*) *p*(*raeses*) *Ar*(*cadiae*) *l*(*egatur*) …
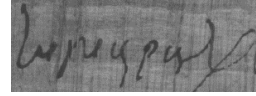
(2) J.-O. Tjäder has already noticed that l. 3 starts with the well-known sequence *ex offic*(*io*) and ends with *cum benisset* (r. *uenisset*).[24] In between, however, there is something written that has not been read before. After careful consideration, one might propose an otherwise unattested abbreviated form of the Greek γίγνομαι, γενέσ(θω) 'let it happen', or 'let him come.'[25] This is perhaps the logical premise to the following *et cum benisset* 'and after he had come'.

     l. 3: *ex offic*(*io*) γενέσ(θω)
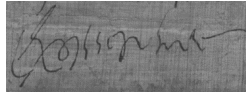
910.–922. Sophie KOVARIK
Bemerkungen zu spätantiken Urkunden

Namen und Berufe
910. BGU I 295

In BGU I 295 kann der Vatersname des Ausstellers Aurelios Pseeios in Z. 11: ˯˯λίου auf Ἀμαίου korrigiert werden. Ein kleine Unachtsamkeit in der Transkription findet sich in Z. 15–16, *l.* νομισμάτιͅον statt νομισμάτι[ον].

911. BGU III 751

Der Darlehensvertrag BGU III 751 aus dem späten 4. oder frühen 5. Jh. kann in einigen Details berichtigt werden. In Z. 5. kann die Lesung ἀνυπερθέτως καὶ ἀνε˯˯˯˯˯ [˯˯] ˯˯˯˯˯˯ zu ἀνυπερθέτως καὶ ἄνευ πάση[ς] ἀντιλογί[α]ς verbessert werden. Die Formel findet auch arsinoitische Parallelen, vgl. z.B. P.Col. VII 184, 14–15 (372) und CPR VIII 47, 6–7 (4.–5. Jh.).

     Für den Namen des Ausstellers in Z. 7f., Αὐρήλιος Ἀ˯˯σιος Π˯˯˯ου, würde ich als Vatersnamen Παύλου vorschlagen. Für den Namen selbst scheinen mir nur zwei Lesungen möglich, die beide problembehaftet sind. Entweder der Name Αὐφ<ί>διος, der selten und nie so spät belegt ist, oder Ἀτίσιος. Jedoch ist Tau alles andere als überzeugend, da kaum eine Unterlänge erhalten ist, zudem stünde es in Ligatur mit Iota. Atisios ist ein typischer Name aus Karanis im 3.–4. Jh. und damit wohl zu bevorzugen. In P.Haun. III 58 (439) gibt es dort sogar einen Ἀτήσιος Παύλου. Unser Aussteller kommt allerdings aus Sebennytos, wie dem Dorsalvermerk zu entnehmen ist (s. BGU III, Berichtigungen und Nachträge, S. 4).

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[24]   ChLA XLVIII, p. 126.
[25]   I owe this important notion to M. Pedone and M. Miglionico. Parallels of Greek sequences following the syntagm *ex officio* can be found in P.Oxy. XVI 1877, l. 2 (AD 488, TM 22013): *ex o*]*ffic*(*io*): ἐπιδ(έδωκε) Παμούθιος ὁ βοηθὸς τῶν κομμέν[των κτλ. and P.Oxy. XVI 1878, ll. 2–3 (AD 461, TM 22014): *cum obtoliset libellum Filoxeno: ex offic*(*io*): ὁποῖον λίβελλον Φιλόξενος ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν | ἐπιδέδωκεν κτλ.