In ZPE 19 (1975) 295–298 J. Hengsti republished P.Hafn.inv. 24 verso¹ and gave an interpretation of this text, which has been written on the reverse of an [άντίγραφον κατ’ οἶκ(ίαν) [άπογραφής.² As we propose some different readings and venture a possible explanation for this papyrus, we print the text here again followed by an apparatus.

Arsinoite nome A.D. 208?

έγιλ(ήμψς) καταχ(ωρισθεισάν) ἀνα-
φ(ορών) τῇ ἐαυτ(ῆς) θυγ(ατρί)
Τυραννίδι τῇ
καὶ Ἰσιδώρα Φι-

5 λαντινόου τοῦ
καὶ Ἡρω(δου) Ἀντινο-
identeis ([δι(ά) τοῦ] ἔτων) κ
δι(ά) τοῦ ἀνδ(ρὸς) Διδύ(μου)
toũ καὶ Ἰσιδώρ(ου) Διδύ(μου)

10 Ματιδίου τοῦ καὶ
Πλωτινίου
(ἔτων) λ ἀσθ(μου).

1–2 καταχ(ωρισθεισάν) ἀναφ(ορών) ed.pr.; Hengstl 2–3 τῆς αὐτ(οῦ / ἓς) θυ-
γ(ατρί) ed.pr.; Hengstl 3 Τυραννίας τῆς ed.pr. 4 κ(αί) (also lines 6, 9


² This census return has not been incorporated in the most recent list of census returns in P.Bruξ. I pp. 50-1.
Extract from registered census returns for her own daughter Tyrannis, alias Isidora, daughter of Philantinoos, alias Herodes, citizen of Anti-noopolis, 20 years old through her husband Didymus, alias Isidorus, son of Didymus, from the phyle Matidius and the deme Plotinius, 30 years old, without a scar.


7-8 In our opinion the curve behind δι is a mark of abbreviation, but the possibility cannot be excluded that διά has been written out in full.

From the text as we give it above two questions arise: 1) why was an extract from census returns made for Tyrannis, and 2) where is this extract to be found?

Turning to question no. 2 first, we suppose that P.Hafn. inv. 24 recto—which is an official document—is exactly the extract made for Tyrannis from a whole τόμος of κατ’ οἰκίαν ἀπογραφάι. We suppose that Tyrannis’ husband Didymus, alias Isidorus, is the same person as the Didymus, son of Didymus, grandson of Callinicus and Taphorsais, mentioned in line 16 of the recto. We know that Tyrannis, alias Isidora, was probably born in A.D. 188. As her age in the above

3 One need not wonder that Didymus bears an alias in the text on the verso. He could have taken this alias when he married Tyrannis, alias Isidora. If, on the other hand, Didymus was only a child in A.D. 188/9, it is likely that his parents were not fussy about giving aliases. It is in our opinion less probable that on the recto—being an official document—the alias of Didymus was not given. Cf. R. Calderini, “Ricerche sul doppio nome personale nell’Egitto greco-romano,” Aegyptus 21 (1941) 221-260.

4 If our supposition is right this would lead to the following genealogy:

Callinicus × Taphorsais

Didymus I × Hermione Philantinoos, alias Herodes × Sarapias

Didymus II, alias Isidorus × Tyrannis, alias Isidora

papyrus is given as 20, we can place this text at the latest in A.D. 208. In A.D. 188/9 Didymus, son of Didymus, was 10 years old as appears from P.Hafn.inv. 24 recto, 16. As his age is given as 30 on the verso, this would also point to A.D. 208 as the date of the verso. We cannot give an answer to the first question: why did Tyrannis need a copy of the census return in which her husband was mentioned for the first time? Her absence from the place where the extract was to be gotten might be the reason that she asked her mother to procure this copy for her; and old age might have prevented her mother from going to the registry. It might be for this reason that she asked her son-in-law to run the errand. But all this is mere guess-work.

Another troubling feature of this text is the question why the ages of both Tyrannis and Didymus are recorded. Cf. for a similar phenomenon H. C. Youtie, “P.Mich.Inv. 795 and 853: Notification of Death”, ZPE 22 (1976) 56–59.

We realize that the last word has not yet been spoken concerning this text, but we hope that our readings and our suggestion may advance the study of the document and stimulate further thought about it.

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6 Because there is a question of a guardian of the minor children of Philantinoos, alias Herodes, in P.Fam.Teb 50 (18.12. A.D. 205) and 51 (4.3. A.D. 206), we may suppose that Philantinoos alias Herodes, was dead by December A.D. 205 (we do not understand why the editor of P.Fam.Teb. writes on p. 9 sub no. 69: “already deceased in April 206.”). If one does not want to accept this conclusion, one has to suppose that we are dealing in P.Fam.Teb. 50 and 51 with a curatio absentis (cf. R. Taubenschlag, The Law 181, note 25). If, however, we accept that Philantinoos, alias Herodes, was dead by December A.D. 205 only the mother of Tyrannis, i.e. Sarapias II (cf. P.Fam, Teb. p. 9 sub no. 78) could have had this extract made for her daughter.