refugees who could no longer return to their devastated homes and estates). Further details concerning Alexandria during the revolt may be found in a newly published papyrus from Milan (*R. U. Mil.*)[1]. It is an edict of the Prefect M. Rutilius Lupus, issued on October 13, 115 A. D., *i. e.* in the first year of the revolt. The edict records the "battle" (μάχη) between Jews and Romans, and it thus follows that until October 115 there was only one decisive clash between the rebels and the Roman army in Alexandria. Otherwise the Prefect would have spoken of a war (πόλεμος) or at least of a revolt (στάσις). It is obvious that this battle ended in favour of the Romans, so that Alexandria became a relatively quiet place in comparison with the rest of the country. The edict of the Prefect was directed not against Jews, but against rich Alexandrians, who stirred the mob (including slaves) against the Jews after the revolt had already been suppressed. Slaves participating in the riot present a common subject in both documents.

The papyri, supplemented by our meagre literary sources, enable us to draw up a list of places affected by the Jewish revolt, as follows : Alexandria, the environs of Pelusion, Athribis (Delta), Memphis, Fayûm, the districts of Herakleopolis, Oxyrhynchos, Kynopolis, Hermupolis and Thebais. It may be said therefore, that the revolt overran the entire country, to say nothing of Cyrene. Our principal source for studying the revolt in the χώρα are the private letters from the archive of Apollonios, the strategus of Apollinopolis-Heptakomia in Upper Egypt. To these should be added some isolated documents written for the most part after the revolt, such as, *P. Oxy.*, 500; 705; 707 recto, 1189; *B. G. U.*, 889. All these documents are written from the point of view of the Greeks and Egyptians, and we have not a single word telling us the story of the revolt as seen with the eyes of a Jew. Yet even this partial picture is of great interest. We see the great strength of the revolt, which was a real war, involving battles, victories and defeats. Not only the regular army of Rome, but the irregular militia of Greeks and Egyptians as well participated in the war, and the need for officers was so great that even

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[1] Cazzaniga, *Torbidi giudaici nell'Egitto Romano*, etc., *Mélanges Boisack*, 1937, p. 159-167.