It is not difficult to distinguish a Roman citizen in the documents, his Roman name bearing testimony to his adherence to the nation of the conquerors. There are very few Roman citizens among the Jews mentioned in the papyri. In Edfu, the families of Antonius Rufus (under Vespasianus) and Achillas Rufus (under M. Aurelius) are mentioned, and also the individuals M. Verrius (*O. E.*, 257), M. Annius (*O. E.*, 260) and the freedman Q. Caecilius (*O. E.*, 120, 127, 128). In 212 A. D. all the inhabitants of the Roman Empire received Roman citizenship, but it is still an unsettled question whether the *dediticii* received the rights as well, though this seems to be very probable. Jewish Aurelii are mentioned in *P. Oxy.*, 1205, 1429; cf. also the supplement in Greek to an Aramaic papyrus (Cowley, *J. E. A.*, 2, p. 212). The small number of Jewish Aurelii cannot serve as proof that the whole Jewish population did not receive Roman rights in accordance with the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, as the total number of Jewish papyri from the Byzantine period is very small, and does not permit the making of any far-reaching conclusions.

CHAPTER VI.

JEWISH REVOLT UNDER TRAJAN.

There are very few literary sources dealing with the great Jewish revolt under Trajan, the most important being Eusebius, *Hist. Eccles.*, IV, 2, and *Dio Cassius*, 68, 32. The papyri extend our knowledge through many valuable details. The "Acts of Paulus and Antoninus" refer to a trial between Jews and Greeks before the law-court of Hadrian. The debates centre around the events that occured in Alexandria during the revolt, such as, the edict of the Prefect concerning the confiscation of arms, the disorders caused by slaves, etc. A "King of the scene and the mimos"—evidently the Jewish Messiah from Cyrene—is also mentioned. From this document it appears that the Jewish population of Alexandria was not annihilated (as might be assumed on the basis of literary sources alone), and that the Prefect, after suppression of the revolt, was preoccupied with the establishment of a new Jewish settlement in the vicinity of the town (the settlers being recruited, perhaps, from among the Jewish