such cases of passive resistance were called ἀναχώρησις in Egypt. We have no instances of ἀναχώρησις among the Jews, yet we learn from *P. Fay,* 123 (100 A. D.) that Jews were also inclined to escape from hard work on the Crown's land and to look for work on private estates.

5. *Shepherds and cattle-owners.*—The Semites, sons of the desert as they were, had not forgotten the nomad's life even after they had settled on the soil; this, perhaps, explains why they were often engaged in cattle-breeding. From the very beginning of the Hellenistic period we find Arabs playing a considerable role as shepherds in Egypt. Jews, while still in their own country, used to occupy themselves with cattle-breeding, and continued to do so in Egypt. The following papyri and ostraca mention Jews as shepherds and cattle-owners in Egypt: *P. C. Z.,* 59241, 59402; *P. Zen. Mich.,* 67; *P. Ent.,* 2; *P. Gurob.,* 22; *P. Tebt.,* 882 (Hellenistic period, Fayum); *W. O.,* 1510; *O. Bodl.,* 49; *O. Ashm.,* 2; *O. Wilb. Brk.,* 3 (Hellenistic period, Upper Egypt); *S. B.,* 7344; *P. Oxy.,* 353; *P. Cornell,* 22; *O. E.,* 186, 189, 195, 260; *S. B.,* 5811; *P. Oxy.,* 2037 (Roman period).

6. *Merchants and artisans.*—There are hardly any instances of Jewish merchants in the papyri, and this lack of evidence probably corresponds to the true state of affairs. The Jews, a people of peasants in Palestine where they left the conduct of trade to the Greek cities, did not bring the necessary skill for the development of trade into Egypt. On the other hand, the Ptolemies distrusted anyone who tried to show personal initiative in trade or industry, such behaviour being in contradiction to the Ptolemaic theory of Governmental control of economic life. In the Roman period, trade was in the hands of *collegia mercatorum,* whose connection with pagan cults was a serious impediment to the entrance of Jews. The few Jewish merchants were concentrated in Alexandria (cf. Philo, in *Flacc.,* 57). Jews engaged in trade, transport, etc. are mentioned in the following papyri and ostraca: *P. Oxy.,* 276 (cf. *B. G. U.,* 1741/1743); *P. Col. Zen.,* 2; *P. Princet.,* 2; *P. Fay. O.,* 39/40; *P. Wiscons.,* 16 (all these being instances of Jews engaged in transport); *P. Tebt.,* 818 (a "common business" of two Jewish soldiers, apparently in retail trade); *P. Lond.,* III, 1177 (dealers in timber or artisans).