culmination point of Jewish influence at the court of the Ptolemies.

We have no knowledge of Jewish soldiers in Egypt in the Roman period. (The soldiers in *P. Oxy.*, 735 are not Jews. It is possible that the centurion in *O. E.*, 159 was a Jew.)

2. *Police.*—The lack of confidence in the natives was the principal reason why the Government engaged numerous foreigners in the police (as well as in the army). Hence the Arabs serving in great numbers in the Ptolemaic police. Jews are also mentioned in the documents as policemen, or as simple guards (*O. G. I. S.*, 96 ; *B. G. U.*, 1272 ; *P. C. Z.*, 59509, *P. Oxy.*, I, 43 verso).

3. *Government officials.*—Even in the Persian age a Jewish secretary is mentioned in the documents : "Anani the scribe" (*Cowley*, 26, l. 23). The first Hellenistic evidence of Jewish officials dates from the IInd century B. C. A certain Onias, who was probably a strategus and a courtier, is referred to in the year 164 B. C. (*U. P. Z.*, 110) ; another strategus is mentioned on the "stone of Chelkias" (*Arch. f. Pap.*, I, 48 ; II, 554). A large number of Jewish tax-collectors appears in Upper Egypt in the middle of the IInd century, as may be seen from the Theban ostraca. The same ostraca mention Jewish peasants as well, and it is not an easy task to distinguish between them ; yet on the whole it may be assumed that persons referred to in the receipts of the τράπεζαι are tax-collectors, whereas persons figuring on the receipts of the θησαυροί are peasants. Among the collectors of various taxes (e. g. taxes on fishing, transport-tax, ἀπόμοιρα, etc.) we note the following Jews : Simon, son of Iazaros, Sabbathaios, Abietos, Abram, Abiel, Aristomenes, son of Joseph, Sabbathaios, son of Salum ; it is possible that Apollonios, son of Salamis (or of Solaios), Apollonios, son of Dositheos (in Apollinopolis magna), and three persons in *W. O.*, 1231 (Theodoros, Abbaios and Skymnos) were Jews as well. Among the collectors of chaff (ἄχυρον) Simon, son of Abietos (*W. O.*, 1513) was certainly a Jew, and so were, perhaps, Japheus (*O. Bodl.*, 232), Horos son of Sulis (Saul?) (*ib.*, 234) and Simon (*O. Strassb.*, 326). Abietos, whose signature we have on the bank-receipt in *O. Bodl.*, 118, was probably a "banker of the King". Jews were employed in the storehouses of chaff, as were [X], son of Sabbathaios