the documents as merchants, officials, members of religious societies, soldiers, agricultural labourers, slaves, prostitutes, etc. It may be assumed as certain that there were many Jews among these numerous "Syrians". We know that there were Jewish inhabitants in "Syrian villages" (cf. *B. G. U.*, 1282, *P. Hamb.*, 2), but we have no ways of recognizing them among their non-Jewish countrymen.

The Jews preferably settled in separate quarters (as in Alexandria, Arsinoe, Hermupolis, Edfu), but it would be false to say they lived in Ghettos, since they were not confined to their quarters. With the aid of various sources, primarily of the papyri, we can draw up the following list of places (towns and villages) in Egypt, in which we find Jewish inhabitants.

Lower Egypt.—Alexandria, Schedia, Xenephyris, Nitriai, Busiris, Mendesian nome (district), Pelusion, Migdal, Tachpanches, Pharbetites nome, Athribis, the "Land of Onias", Castra Judaeorum, Vicus Judaeorum, Teberkytis, Syrian Village (in the nome of Heliopolis), Memphis, and a place in the vicinity of the modern Demerdash.

Middle Egypt.—Fayum and its towns and villages : Alabanthis, Alexandru-Nesos, Apias, Apollonias, Areopolis, Arsinoe (Krokodilopolis), Bacchias, Berenike-Hormos, Bernikis Aigialu, Embolu-topos, Euhemereia, Hephaistias, Herakleia, Karanis, Kerkeosiris, Kerkesephis, Lisymachis, Neilupolis, Philadelpheia, Philoteris, Psenyris, Samareia, Sebennytos, Soknopaiu-Nesos, Syrian Village, Tebtunis, Theadelpheia, Trikomia. The nomes of Herakleopolis, Kynopolis and Oxyrhynchos (in addition to Oxyrhynchos itself the following villages are mentioned : Anteiis, Pela, Phthochis, Sinary, Sephtha), a place in the vicinity of modern Minieh, the nome of Hermupolis magna, Antinoupolis.

Upper Egypt.—Ptolemais Hermiu, Abydos, Koptos, Apollinopolis-Heptakomia, Thebes, Krokodilopolis, Apollinopolis magna (Edfu), Ombos, Elephantine, Syene.