In dealing with uncertain names, such as, Simon, theophoric names, etc., we have to search for additional proofs, and it is apparently right to decide in favour of the Jewish origin of the bearer in the following cases only : 1) when both father and son are called by uncertain names ; 2) when the uncertain name is mentioned in a document containing names of indubitable Jews ; 3) when the uncertain name is mentioned in a document containing at least two or three more names of the same nature ; 4) when the papyrus comes from a place known as an important centre of Jewish settlement ; 5) when the document containing the name in question belongs to a period when the Jews preferred this particular name to many others.

What are the problems to be studied with the aid of papyrology? Firstly, there are problems of social and economic life which cannot be studied without this aid ; such are the settlement of the Jews in Egypt, their share in various employments, their part in the military service, the taxes paid by them, etc. Secondly, the papyri provide us with valuable material for the inquiry into the civic status of the Alexandrian Jews and the development of anti-Semitic feelings among the Greeks ; further, they help us to complete our knowledge of certain historical events in the life of Egyptian Jewry (*e. g.* the great revolt of the Jews in the reign of Trajan). Thirdly, there are problems of cultural life which, too, receive a new light from the papyri, such as, the proper names used by Jews, or their attitude towards the Hellenistic law : the religious and intellectual life of Egyptian Jewry can, however, be studied on the basis of literary sources only.

CHAPTER I.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE JEWS IN EGYPT.

Of the early settlement of the Jews in Egypt before Alexander the Great we have evidence in Jeremiah (44, 1 ; 46, 14), the Letter of Aristeas (13) and the Aramaic Papyri from Elephantine. Literary sources (Josephus and Aristeas) mention the Jewish immigration into Egypt in the time of