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The quotation is followed by ^{that of} another doc. which was
written on the back of the first one & made out
in January 1118 (No 232, l. 20 - No 159b, l. 14)

Here Abū Rihā confirms to have received all
due to him, both capital profit, from the first two
partners, while the third, Abū l-Faraj al-Jabāli
still owed him both.

In the remaining eight lines (No 159b, l. 14
- 21) - which represent part of the text of our
deed paper - two new parties appear: Sitt al-Sāda,
daughter of the famous Iḥyāthas Gaon, wife of
one al-Mahīrīn who acquiesces one Abū l-Ḥasan
al-Sairafi (the banker) Manasse b. Sa'adya Kōhēn.
Obviously Abū Rihā had conferred his rights
on Sitt al-Sāda, while Abū l-Faraj al-
Jabāli most probably had sent the same
due by him (most certainly in merchandise)
through al-Sairafi, who received now the
acquittal, after having delivered the
goods entrusted to him. [241]

(241) In T S N S ~~of~~ H 6 we have another
acquittal this time of Abū l-Faraj al-Jabāli:
himself for delivering goods brought from
Yemen.