

He replied:

When you gave this to me, you said to me, "these goods are yours, do (3) with them [[as you see fit]], as you do with your own merchandise." Because of this, I did all those things. (4) My handing over of goods {lit., 'what I handed over'} to Ibn Bundār was done at your suggestion and on your instructions (5) for the purchase of pepper.

*The proceedings* (6) etc. Hillel b. R. Eli—*may his memory be blessed!* (7) Abraham b. R. Shema'ya, etc. (8) Nethanel b. Japheth—*may he rest in Eden!*

I, 8 *Fifth Session of the Rabbinical Court of Fustat*

Fustat, April 19, 1098

ULC Add. 3420, f. 2

This is verso (!) of the second leaf of what was evidently a bifolium that ULC Add. 3420 comprises. Goitein has cited this side as ULC Add. 3420d. Below the fifteen lines of I, 8, there is a separate record dealing with a complaint of Karīma known as Wuḥsha (see on her I, 26–I, 28), who had been summoned to court. Recto (!) contains the text of I, 15. ULC Add. 3420, f. 1 contains the text of I, 3.

At this meeting of the court, which took place one week after the former session, it was agreed that Joseph Lebdi should settle accounts with Jekuthiel. He would then be entitled to take out of Jekuthiel's warehouse all the goods to which the latter could not make claims.

Both parties undertook also not to apply to a non-Jewish court. This extraordinary measure (see Goitein, *Med. Soc.*, 1:312) was taken because the judges realized that after the long time, which had elapsed since the start of the lawsuit, matters were beginning to get out of hand.

Joseph b. Isaac (his father's name is followed by the blessing for the dead), who signs first and before the professionals, was an India trader (see below, 292, n. 5), and probably presided over the session because he was familiar with the intricate accounts referred to here. He signed also, together with many others, TS 20.31, line 31, in 1092, when his father was still alive. He should not be confused with his namesake and compatriot Joseph, the son of the judge Isaac b. Samuel (I, 3, and often), who in 1107, is described as "a fine young man" (TS 13 J 2, f. 15, where he receives a loan) and who copied, probably for his father, the 'Book of Testimonies and Legal Formularies' of Saadya Gaon, TS K 6 {TS K 6, f. 151}.