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A Deathbed Declaration Revealing Close Relations Between Muslims

and Jewish Religious Scholars
Old Cairo, March 24, 1182

GB.1.6 Interfaith relations, texts

Oxford, Bodl. Ms. Hebr. f 56 (Catal. 2821), f. 45a

(Small - but not too small - leans, like those mentioned in the first and main part of this declaration, were given only to close friends. It is, therefore, highly revealing to find here among the debtors of the dying man such a famous Jewish religious scholar like Maimonides, together with a similarly famous Muslim divine, Ibn Sana: al-Mulk. Most probably the testator had to take out these loans, because his capital was tied up in business enterprises. Had they been given to him as a commenda or on another commercial basis, the fact would have been indicated, as it was with regard to the poll tax (see below).)

- As On Wednesday, the eighteenth of Hisan 1493, we called on the elder Abu 'l-Faraj, the honored notable, the wise and the prodent, son of our h(enered), g(rest and) h(ely) Marster) a(nd) T(eacher) Mosse, the elder, known as Ibn al-Kalläm⁶⁾ m(ay he rest in) E(den), and found him ill, but with a clear mind. He said to us: "Please take notice of the following:
- B. I owe to our glorious lord, our Master and Teacher Moses) m(ay his Rock) p(reserve him) two and a half Egyptian dinars, as well as another sum; he is to be trusted whatever amount he may claim;

Furthermore, to al-Sheikh al-Mawaffaq⁰) - m.p. - four and one-sixth Egyptian dinars, for the poll tax, which he paid for me, as well as the price of a quantity of wheat, and he is to be trusted completely whatever amount he may claim for it up to ten dinars; d)

To the illustrious Qadi, Ibn Sanā' al-Mulk⁶) - one dinar and twelve dirhams;

To the illustrious FaqIh) Ibn Süla - four dinars;
To Abu 'l-Khair of Haifa - five dirhams.

I bereby give to my wife, called..., be daughter of my maternal uncle, the elder Abd Sa^od - m(ay he rest in) E(den), the complete third of the house which I can in Fustat, Egypt, in the Mamgdgah) and make her the legal proprietor thereof, on condition that she does not marry again after my death. In the event that she marries again after my death, she will receive only ten Egyptians dinars due to her on account of the "last instalment" stipulated as my responsibility in her marriage contract."

He departed to his eternal domicile as a result of this illness.i)

The words "after my death" are written above the line.

We wrote and signed what we witnessed, to serve against him as an instrument for securing right and as a proof.

Semuel ha-Levi b. R. Sandyak)

Elazar b. R. Michael

Notes

- a) Literally: "a man treating wounds," designating a particular type of surgeon, perhaps an army surgeon.
- b) This is Maimonides, as the honorific titles, the date and the place indicate.
- e) The famous Jowish doctor and author of medical writings, Ibn Jumaic, who was Saladin's court physician (of. p.).
- d) The inconsistency of the scribe, who expresses the idea "he is to be trusted" once in Arabic and then in Hebrow, is perhaps to be explained by the assumption that he wrote down what the dying man actually said. It is noteworthy that Maimonides is given unlimited confidence, while for the sum due to his famous colleague a maximum is fixed.
- e) This Cairene Qadi (1155-1211) was a most prominent figure in Arabic letters (see of late J. Rikabi, La poésie profune sous les Ayyoubides, Paris, 1949, pp. 69-86).
- f) About this Muslim dignitary, see po-
- g) Here, a lacuma was left in the document. Obviously, the testator had not mentioned the name (of. Note d).
- h) A street in the TujIb quarter (see p.).
- i) About the legal significance of this phrase, see po
- k) He also copied this document, like a number of others found in the Genisa. He was a prominent member of Mailgonides' court of Justice,

and cosigned many documents with him, e.g. one, dated 1176, as second (after Maimonides) among ten signatories (cf. Mose ben Maimon Responsa, ed. A. Freimann, Jerusalem, 1934, p. 94).