The Fatimid decree on the back of the manuscript

From top to bottom, the composite image is composed of:
- The Fatimid decree on the back of the manuscript
- T-S F13.1 (P1); ENA 4045.2; T-S F13.1(P2); Rylands B 5446; T-S F13.20 (on the right, on the right side of the image) and ENA 3751.5
- The reconstructed rotulus is nearly one metre long, but it is still incomplete. Efrayim (or his scribe) wrote it on the back of a Fatimid

VI.117.2, was from the right half, and thus offers a precious piece of information: the width of the original (42 cm). Its length still cannot
be determined; the reconstructed fragment is nearly one metre long, but Fatimid decrees usually ran between four and ten metres long.

As Aspects of Genizah Text convened at the University of Oxford during the first half of 2011. We are more convinced than ever of the utility
of teamwork in Geniza research, and hope to continue working together and with other colleagues to explore the library, working methods,
and aspects of Genizah Material. This fragment is, we believe, an original Fatimid decree written in Arabic on papyrus. It is nearly complete,
and can be read from top to bottom. It contains three leaves (two verso and one recto) with 26 lines on each.

Shweka has further identified additional decree fragments with versos in Efrayim ben Shemarya's hand, one of them (identified together
by Shweka) containing an abridged version of Se'adya's Shab. In 1993, Elinoar Bareket reconstructed Efrayim ben Shemarya's archive, which
was identified and joined the bottom two fragments in an article on his literary works (the medium preferred by Jews in antiquity) and the codex
(which Jews adopted following the Islamic conquests; Christians had instead, the horizontial scroll, in which the text runs parallel to the long
side of the image) and ENA 3751.5

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