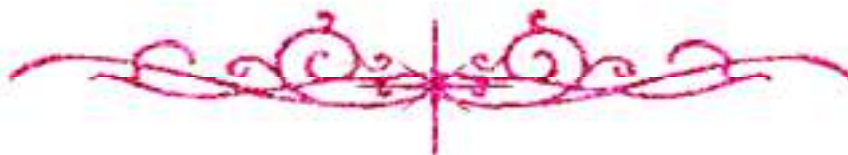


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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات
قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات



Cairo University
Faculty of Archaeology,
Egyptology Department



Comparative Linguistic study of the Coptic Legal Documents “Receipts” in the light of P.Heid.Kopt. 58

Thesis submitted for MA. Degree in Egyptology

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Abstract

The main subject in this research project is receipts; it has valuable information for the daily transactions.

The sources for the Coptic Law are Legal documents written in Greek, Coptic, and Arabic. These legal documents are represented in receipts, contracts for (sale, purchase, rent, lease, marriage, divorce...etc.), documents for guarantees and taxes. The research first begins with an introduction to identify, the word "receipt" across eras.

Second, display the common formulae in Demotic, Coptic and Arabic receipts.

Third, the dealing with loan receipts and its structure, formulae and keywords. Publishing the P.Heid. Inv.Kopt.58. pointed out grammatical structures, personal names, geographic locations and cultural features regarding in the daily transactions, as well as in the economic situation and in the commercial transactions.

Fourth, shows the importance of rent receipts and giving detailed information with sources and evidence about monasteries and their relationship with the exterior inhabitants through land rent receipts.

Fifth, the wage receipts and its formulae structure, understanding the employment system through wage receipts.

Sixthly, the tax receipts which represent the numerous and famous kind of all the receipts. starting with introduction of taxation system and then the characteristics of the tax receipt formulae and its keywords, then rereading of the O.NMEC 354 and prove how it is an ideal example for tax receipts.

Finally, the conclusion of the research includes the outcomes and the hypotheses which could help other scholars in their research around this study and list of the references which related to this study.

Key Words

- Legal Documents
- Receipt
- Contracts
- Acknowledgement of debt
- Loans
- Rent
- Wage
- Tax
- Poll tax
- Arabic documents
- Demotic documents
- Greek documents
- Monasteries
- Currency

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Abbreviations

AnIsl	Annales islamologiques. Inst. Franc. d'archéol. Orient. (Le Caire)
Bal	Kahle, P. E., Bala'izah. Coptic Texts from Deir el-Bala'izah in Upper Egypt, 2 vols, London, 1954.
BIFAO	Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'archéologie Orientale (Le Caire)
BSAC	Bulletin de la Société d'archéologie Copte (Le Caire)
CdE	Chroniqué d'Égypte (Brussel)
Copt. Ency.	Atya, A. S., ed. The Coptic Encyclopedia, 8vols. (New York, 1991).
CPR IV	Die Koptischen Rechtsurkunden der papyrussammlung der Oesterreichischen Nationalbibliothek, ed. W.Till, 1958.
Crum CO.	Crum, W.E., Coptic Ostraca from the collection of the Egypt Exploration Fund, The Cairo Museum and others, (London, 1902).
Crum CD	Crum, W. E., A Coptic Dictionary (Oxford, 1939).
Enchoria	Enchoria. Zeitschr. Für Demotistik und koptol. Inst. Für ägyptol., univ. Würzburg (Wiesbaden)
Förster WB	Förster, H., Wörterbuch der griechischen Wörter in den Koptischen dokumentarischen Texten, Berlin, 2002.

Hasitzka N.K	Namen in Koptischen Dokumentarischen Texten, version of 22.1.2007 at http://www.wonb.ac.at/files/kopt_namen.pdf
Heuser P.N	Heuser. G., Die Personennamen der Kopten, Leipzig 1929.
JCoptStud	Journal of Coptic Studies. Intern. Assoc. for Coptic Stud. (Louvain)
O. Crum ST	Crum, W. E., Short Texts from Coptic Ostraca and Papyri, (Oxford, 1921).
O. Crum VC	Crum, W. E., Varia Coptica. (Aberdeen, 1939).
OLA	Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta Dept. Orient. (Louvain)
O.Med.Habu Copt.	Stefanski, E. & Lichthiem, M., Coptic Ostraca from Medinet Habu, The University of Chicago, (Chicago, 1952).
StudDem	Studia demotica (Louvain)
ZPE	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik (Bonn)

Introduction

This study exhibits a great amount of receipts which signify an important role in the Coptic legal documents and gives us a great source of valuable information on the life in Egypt before and after the Arab conquest. The research aims to study these receipts in detail in order to achieve certain objectives which are:

- To classify the different types of receipts through their characteristics and structures.
- To deal with one of the sources of the Coptic legal documents that explains Coptic laws and regulations such as: Contracts; marriage, divorce, rent of (houses, rooms, and land), selling and buying documents, wages receipts, work documents, guarantees, etc.
- The study of the receipts in itself is informative, since it contains different kinds of transactions; we have receipts for taxes, rents of (houses and lands)also loans, and wages.
- It helps to understand the daily life transactions between individuals and the state and between individuals/inhabitants and monasteries as well.
- It focuses on observing the social and economic life of Egypt before and after the Arab conquest through the legal documents generally and receipts specifically.

Research Problems:

The researcher encountered many difficulties as follows:

- The handwriting of the receipts uses many abbreviations.
- Though many texts are already published, reading of the original text, whether papyri or ostraca was still difficult.
- Access too many texts to compare them to each other to analysis the characteristics and syntax of each type of receipts and differentiation between them.

- It was hard to obtain access to clear images of some of the texts which was need for palaeographic study.
- Numerous of tax receipts, which represent a kind of other types addressed by the researcher in this study.

- Previous Studies:

Many scholars worked in publishing and editing Coptic legal document which include contracts, leases, loan acknowledgments and receipts. Each of these sources has its own legal formulae and characteristics, perhaps the most prominent of those studies are:

- Crum, W., Koptische Rechtsurkunden des achten Jahrhunderts aus Djême(Thebes), Leipzig, 1912.
- Schiller, A., Ten Coptic Legal texts, New York, 1932.
- Steinwenter, A., Das Recht der Koptischen Urkunden, München, 1955.
- Richter, T.S., Rechtssemantik und forensische Rhetorik: Untersuchungen zu Wortschatz, Stil und Grammatik der Sprache koptischer Rechtsurkunden. Kanobos 3. Leipzig, 2002.

- The Research Methodology:

The research dependes on the previous studies and the publications of the papyri and ostraca which includes the receipts. The largest amounts of receipts were the tax receipts and many scholars studied them for its economic, social and historical importance as evidence of the administration in Egypt especially after the period of The Arab conquest. The dissertation includes Five Chapters represented as following

- Chapter one : Receipts through the eras
- Chapter two: Loan Receipts and P.Heid. Kopt.58
- Chapter three: Rent Receipts
- Chapter four: Wage Receipts
- Chapter five : Tax Receipts

Through, these five chapters the researcher explains the target from studying receipts as an important field of the Coptic legal documents. It begins by clarifying the language and word development of receipts formulae from Demotic to Arabic. Then, the loan receipts were selected to display the ideal form of the receipts. In the same chapter, P.Heid.Kopt.58 is a case of study as a good representative of loan receipts. Then a paleographical table of its script follows. The next chapter includes the rent receipts which deal first with the brief of the rental contracts and of houses and lands. It also shows the relationship between the individuals and the monasteries and also how they rented their houses and estimated the value of the rent. Then, the wage receipts chapter which deals with the formula and structure of the wage receipts and followed by a table of the published wage receipts texts. Finally, the tax receipts and their different formulae and structure are studied and followed by some examples of paleographical the characteristics.

This dissertation ends with the conclusion.

CHAPTER ONE

Receipt through the eras

The receipts are an important part of the Coptic law which contains different legal documents such as (contracts of: marriage, divorce, sell and buy and receipts of loans, rents of houses and lands, wages, taxes). It is imperative to study these receipts in depth to fully understand the vital role of the Coptic law, through comparing these legal documents to the Egyptian and the Greco-Roman laws and finding the similarities and difference in the content of the Coptic Law and the previous laws in Egypt throughout its history.

The words refer to receipts in Coptic texts:

According to **Mattha**¹ there are two words which denote “receipt” in demotic Ostraca:

- **ꜥsw**, masc., is the one generally used by the scribes of the bank or the granary in demotic dockets to Greek receipts for payments in money or in kind; its actual meaning is “payment”.
- **ꜥpwk**, fem., is the demotic transcription of the Greek word **ἀποχή, ἡ**.
- **ἀποχή, ἡ** Greek word meaning "receipt" attested according to Förster Dictionary in few texts between 6th and 7th centuries AD and 4th century AD. It has different forms in Coptic (ἀπογχοογῆ (pl.), ἀποχη, ἀποχης).²
- **ἐντάγιον, τὸ** Greek word meaning "receipt" which is used extensively in the tax receipts example (O.Theb.IV 13; O.Brit.Mus.Copt.II 15, O.Vind. Copt.75; 76; 82; 99b). Most of these receipts are dated between 7th and 8th century AD. The word **ἐντάγιον** is commonly used in other receipts such

¹ Mattha, G., Demotic Ostraka, in: Publications de la Société Fouad I de Papyrologie, Vol.VI, Le Cairo, 1945, p.9.

² Förster, WB, p.92.