At the end of the first/seventh century and the first decades of the second/eighth century the bureaucracy of the late Umayyad governors of Egypt produced thousands of official documents on papyrus. A few of these documents have survived in complete or almost complete form, and provide historians with important contemporary evidence about a variety of subjects, especially the state of economic and political affairs and the workings of the late Umayyad bureaucracy. Many more survive only in fragmentary form, but even these fragments sometimes yield precious clues about contemporary life.

The present note sets forth the remains of three such fragments,\(^1\) previously unpublished, each of which was produced by or for a different governor of Egypt: Qurra b. Sharīk, who governed Egypt from 90/709 to 96/714; ʿUbaydallāh b. al-Ḥabḥāb, who was governor from 111/729 until 116/734; and his son al-Qāsim b. ’Ubaydallāh, who appears to have been governor from 116/734 until 124/742. I feel particularly fortunate to be able to place this little study of administrative papyri in a volume in honor of my distinguished colleague Wadad Kadi, who has done so much to enrich our understanding of Umayyad administration, and who has herself exploited evidence from the papyri with consummate skill.

\(^1\) Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna. Pap. Vindob. A.P. 6672

Description

Eleven fragments of smooth, medium brown papyrus mounted in one frame, labeled here A–K. Fragment A (top left) 3.2 cm tall × 11.7 cm wide; Fragment B...
Figure 2.1 Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna. Pap. Vindob. A.P. 6672

Figure 2.2 Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna. Pap. Vindob. A.P. 6672