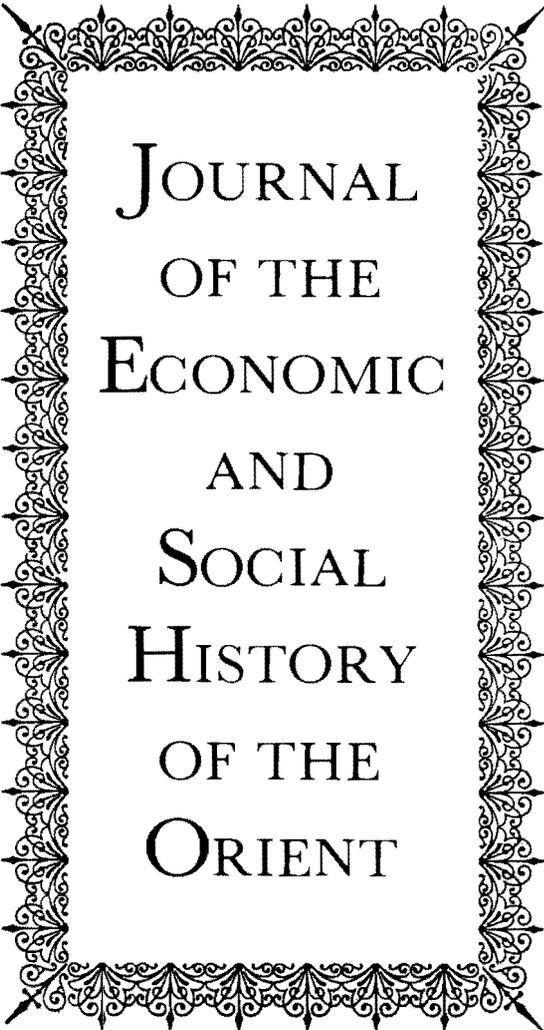


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DOCUMENTS FROM SINAI CONCERNING MAINLY CAIRENE PROPERTY

by

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Of the large number of Arabic documents preserved in St. Catherine's Monastery in Sinai I obtained through the courtesy of the Library of Congress copies of those numbered 237-300 by Atiya in his Handlist¹) and described by him as 'Deeds'. Most of them proved to record transfers of property in Ṭūr on the western coast of the Sinai peninsula. I hope to give some account of these in the future. A smaller number dealt with property outside the peninsula. There are twenty such documents, the contents of which I present here, arranged by the date of the first recorded transaction in each. Many of the documents record the fate of a property over quite extended periods, especially as, in four cases, two or three documents follow the history of a single property or a group of properties. Taking this into account, we are informed of sixteen specific houses and some unspecified real-estate in Alexandria (see XVIII). Of the houses, most (that is, thirteen) were situated in Cairo, but two were elsewhere, in Gaza (I) and in Siryāqaws (XIII), and yet another was in Ṭūr (XIV.c), included here because it is one of a group of three properties dealt with together. As for the Cairene houses, six were located in Lower Harat al-Rum, four in Upper Harat al-Rum (otherwise known as al-Jūwānīya), and one each in Khuṭṭ al-ʿAṭūf, Khuṭṭ al-Bāṭilīya and Khuṭṭ Suwaiqat al-Sharīf²).

1) A. S. Atiya, *The Arabic Manuscripts of Mount Sinai etc.*, Baltimore, 1955.

2) For most of these, see Maqrīzī, *Kitāb al-Mawāʿiz wal-ʿIṭibār* etc. (hereinafter *Khīṭat*), Bulaq, 1854, ii. p.8 ("the scribes to this day write, 'Lower Harat al-Rum' and 'Upper Harat al-Rum, known now as Juwwaniya'"), and pp.13-14.



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Each document consists typically of a main deed of conveyance, which is certified and validated on the verso, usually by a deputy Qadi. When the property involved underwent fresh changes of ownership or was transformed into a waqf, etc., these transactions were either engrossed on the same scroll or on an additional piece joined to it, or, if they were drawn up in full on a new scroll (*aṣl*), were recorded in shorter form (*faṣl*) wherever convenient on the original scroll. Each fresh scroll was brought up to date by the recording of subsequent conveyances or whatever. One supposes that the process of noting changes on a growing series of surviving deeds was limited by the elapse of time and the loss or destruction of deeds, or by some convention concerning what length of time established title to property. Certain documents that commence at a given time have survived, while subsequent *aṣls* have not. It also seems likely that for any document to have come into the possession of the monastery the property concerned must have belonged to the monastery at some time. Of the properties represented by these present documents eight end up as waqfs, four explicitly on behalf of the monks and four probably so. Yet another ends its history, or such as is known to me, as a waqf, but a waqf of an Emir³), so presumably not on behalf of the monks. Could it be that, if one went beyond the present sample of Sinai documents, amid later ones missing *aṣls* would come to light and the proof that these other properties did pass into the possession of the monastery?

One interesting feature of these documents is the evidence they offer for the use of the legal process of *istibdāl*. This allows, under the Ḥanafī or Ḥanbalī rite, for the sale of a waqf property when it is no longer productive (subject to the granting of permission by the Qadi) and the use of the proceeds to purchase a replacement property on the same terms as the original donation. A theoretical account will be found in the text-book⁴) by the Ḥanafī Ibrāhīm ibn Mūsā al-

3) See XII.B.iv.

4) al-Ṭarābulusī, *Kitāb al-Isʿāf fī Ahkām al-Awqāf*, 2nd ed., Cairo, 1902, pp. 31 ff.

Ṭarābulusī, finished, in Cairo probably, in early 905/August 1499, that is, roughly in the middle of the period of the present examples. By a line of specious argument⁵), al-Ṭarābulusī allows property bought as a replacement to lose its waqf status as well as the property replaced. In other words, *istibdāl* simply becomes a means of dissolving the waqf. This is the case with all seven examples alluded to or directly presented in the present sample, all of which, or at least the five where this is clear, were allowed by Ḥanafī deputy Qadis. It is however true that al-Ṭarābulusī cautions against a too free use of this measure “lest the way be opened to the abolition of Muslim waqfs, as is becoming more and more the case in our day”, although already early in the fifteenth century Jamāl al-Din al-Ustādār was “exchanging” waqfs on a large scale with the co-operation of a Ḥanafī and Ḥanbalī Qadi⁶). Note too that in the tarjama of the deputy Qadi who allowed *istibdāl* in documents X and XII, al-Sakhāwī reports that he generally permitted such procedures to be followed to finance his expensively dissipated life from the ‘back-handers’ (*mā yartashīhi*) from petitioners⁷).

I offer these results of a *dépouillement* of this batch of documents, bringing attention to the following points. The parties in the various transactions were predominantly Christian, and mainly Melkite rather than Jacobite. This one would expect. There are included amongst their number a few Patriarchs and Bishops of Sinai⁸). The properties pass to and from Muslims not infrequently, and persons on the fringe of the Mamluk hierarchy appear in one way or another, in one instance, even a figure as important as the Emir Qijmās al-

5) Ibid., p. 33.

6) Ibid., p. 32, and see al-Sakhāwī, *al-Daw' al-Lāmi'* etc., Cairo, 1353-5 A.H. (hereinafter *Daw'*), X, p. 296.

7) *Daw'*, vi, p. 262.

8) Melkite Patriarchs: Philotheos b. Mūsā b. 'Abd Allāh (821 and 835/1418 and 1432; see III and V), and Joachim (1487-1567, see IX and XX).

Jacobite Patriarch: Gabriel b. Mikhā'il b. Bar Sawmā (Gabriel V) (1409-1427, (see IV).

Bishops of Sinai: Ibrāhīm b. Jirjis b. As'ad (835/1432; see V), and Tūmā b. Jirjis b. Tūmā (850/1446; see II).

Ishāqī (see XII.B.iii). Yet Jews are as absent from these deeds as Christians were absent (with only the slightest exception) from the small cache of documents preserved by the Karaites in Cairo and previously studied by me. Many of those who at some time owned these properties, or their husbands or relatives, belonged to the minor official class⁹). It is interesting to see direct reference to recent conversion to Islam amongst their ranks¹⁰). Apart from the administrative positions, various other livelihoods are named, as are also certain toponymns which are new. I hope that the appendices with the text of the descriptions of the properties will be of interest (note especially the details of gardens in Appendices 9 and 12), notwithstanding their difficulties and obscurities. The details given at the beginning of the contents of each document derive from Atiya's Handlist.

I

No. 249: Parchment; width 33.5 cms., length 54 cms.

A. Recto

Deed of Waqf, dated 19 Şafar, 785/23 April, 1383

Donor: Mubārak b. Baraka b. Sābā(?), a Melkite, merchant in Gaza, "presenting himself at the Shāfi'ī court in Gaza".

Property: the whole building (*'imāra*) of a house in Gaza.

Description: see Appendix 1.

Boundaries: South - the monks' house

East - the road

North - the house which is *waqf* for the Jacobites.

West - the house of Shaikhū b. Natīja

Beneficiaries: (a) the community of Melkite monks in St. Catherine's Monastery, Sinai, or

9) E.g. *kātib al-maḥbakh al-sharīf*, see IX, A.i.; *al-kātib bi-dīwān al-khāṣṣ al-sharīf*, see XVI. B.vi.; *nāzir al-iṣṭablāt*, see XX. A.iii..

10) See VII. A.i.; VIII. B.vi.; IX. B.vii.; XVI. A.i. and B.ii..

- (b) the poor Melkite Christians dwelling in Ṭūr Sīnā, or
 (c) the poor Melkite Christians dwelling in, or visiting Gaza.
 Administrator (*al-nāzīr*): (a) the donor for his life-time, then
 (b) the most mature and responsible (*al-arshad*) for the time being
 among his offspring and agnate kin, or
 (c) the metropolitan (*muṭrān*) for the time being in the church of the
 Melkites in Gaza.

Condition of waqf: except for pressing financial necessity the
 property is not to be let for more than 3 years at a time.

Note: left above 1.i – the *ʿalāma*: *al-hamd li'l-lāhi ʿalā kull ḥāl*.

centre above 1.i *iʿtarafū ʿindī bi-dhālika*.

katabahu ʿAlī b. Khalifa al-Shāfiʿī(?)

left margin – *y[usjal] bi-thubūtihi wa'l-ḥukm bi-mawjibihī in
 shā'a Allāh taʿālā*.

B. Verso.

Isjāl, dated 18 Jumādā I, 802 (?) / 16 January, 1400, issued by
 Chief Qadi of Gaza, Bahā' al-Dīn Abū'l-Maʿālī Aḥmad b. Sharaf al-
 Dīn Abī Yaʿqūb Ishāq al-.....al-Ḥanafī.

Contents: authentication and ratification of recto

Note: no *ʿalāma*, and format different from normal *isjāl*.

Above 1.i (in different, later hand): *waqf dār al-Rashīd Mubārak bi-
 Ghazza fī sanat 785*.

II

No. 259: Parchment; width 30.5 cms., length 104 cms.

A. Recto

Deed of Waqf, dated eve of 4 Ṣafar, 796/9 December 1393.

Donor: *al-Muʿallim* Sulaimān b. Bishāra b. Fahd, a Melkite, *al-ḥānī*
 (tavern keeper) *bi-Ḥārat al-Rūm al-Suflā* (in Lower Harat al-Rum) in
 Cairo.

Property: "all the property described and delimited below..... in Cairo (*al-Qāhira al-maḥrūsa*) in the aforementioned Lower Harat al-Rum in one of its alleys known by the name of al-Mistāḥ¹¹."

Description of property: see Appendix 2.

Boundaries: South - "the house known by the name of al-Makīn b. Kāmil, later transferred to another."

North: - "the lane at the far end of which was then the *khawkha* of Qāra Lājīn; the main door is situated there."

East - "the great *qā'a* known by the name of the Qadi Zain al-Dīn b. al-Sadād(?)"

West - "the house known as the residence of Jamāl al-Dīn"

Beneficiaries: (a) the donor for life, then (b) his legitimate descendents, male and female benefitting equally, or (c) poor, sick and infirm Melkite Christians resident in St. Catherine's Monastery, or (d) the like in Jerusalem, or (e) the Muslim poor "wheresoever they may be".

Administrator (*al-nāzir*): (a) the donor for his lifetime, then (b) the most mature and responsible (*al-arshad*) person among his offspring and their issue, or (c) the administrator of the monastery's waqfs, or, if the Muslims benefit, (d) the Ḥanafī Qadi in Egypt.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated Thursday, 3 Rabī' II, 796/Thursday, 5 February, 1394, issued by the deputy Qadi [Shihāb al-Dīn] Abū'l-Abbās Aḥmad b. Zain al-Dīn Abī Bakr v. Shams al-Dīn [Muḥammad] ... al-ʿIbādī al-Ḥanafī¹²) (the *ʿalāma*: *al-ḥamdu li-llāhi kamā huwa ahluhu*).

After *iʿdhār* of the donor's agent, ʿUmar b. ʿAbd al-Raḥmān, *al-*

11) See also IX. A.i. (S. boundary). It was the site of a slave market (*Khiṭat*, ii, p. 33, and *Sulūk*, iv., p. 442).

12) *Daw'*, i, p. 262; died 801 A.H.. For al-ʿIbādī's role in a dispute with Yalbughā al-Sālimī over waqf revenues in 797 A.H., see Ibn al-Ṣairafī, *Nuzhat al-Nufūs* etc. (hereinafter *Nuzhat*), ed. H. Habashi, Cairo, 1970, i., pp. 407-410. Ibn Ḥajar says that he was dismissed from his post as deputy Qadi as a result, see *Inbā' al-Ghumr* etc., ed. H. Habashi, Cairo, 1969, i, pp. 492-3.

mutaṣarrif bi-majlis al-sharʿ al-sharīf, authentication and ratification of A.

Right margin and then full width

ii. Deposition, dated 23 Rabīʿ II, 827/24 February, 1424, before deputy Qadi Tāj al-Dīn Abū'l-.....(?) ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. Shams al-Dīn Abī ʿAbd Allāh Muḥammad al-Tarābulusī al-Ḥanafī (the ʿ*alāma*: *jarā al-amr ka-dhāka*)

Testimony by Mikhāʿil b. Sulaimān b. Mikhāʿil, a Jacobite Christian, that (a) the waqf is valid (b) there is no claim on the property of the waqf; and by the donor (see A) that (a) he has hitherto during his life bestowed the income of the waqf on the poor etc. Melkites resident in the monastery and (b) he has appointed administrator, as deputy for himself, the Administrator of the monastery's waqfs

iii. Certification dated 8 Muḥarram, 850/5 April, 1446, by Sharaf al-Dīn Abū Zakarīyā Yaḥya b. al-Ḥanafī, deputy Qadi (no ʿ*alāma*),

that, when repairs to the property were necessary and the income was insufficient to meet this, the property was sold.

Purchaser: *al-majlis al-ʿālī*, al-Saifī Arghūn¹³) b. ʿAbd Allāh al-Alāʿī al-Sharīfī *al-malakī al-zāhirī*.

Vendors: (a) Tūmā b. Jirjis b. Tūmā, the Bishop of the monastery (b) Jirmān (Germanos?) b. Badr b. Mājid b., *al-waṣṭ* (?) in the monastery, and (c) Mikhāʿil b. Niqūlā b. (Naṣr?), the deacon (*al-shammāsh*) in the monastery.

III

No. 256: Parchment; width 36 cms., length 94 cms.

A. Recto

Deed of Conveyance, dated 15 Shawwāl 820/25 November, 1417.

Purchaser: *al-Muʿallim* Sulaimān b. Bishāra b. Fahd, a Melkite Christian, *al-tājir al-ghazūlī* (?) (cf. donor in II, A.)

13) For his son (?), see XII.A.iv..

Vendors: (a) Khafar, daughter of Rizq Allāh b. Sam^cān, *al-^cattār* (b) her full sister, Zain al-Dār, and (c) their mother, Sutaita, the daughter of Ma^ctūq b. ^cAlam, all Christians.

Property: "all that house, complete with land and buildings, situated in the Lower Harat al-Rum".

Description: see Appendix 3.

Boundaries: South - "the Stable of al-Sālimī"

North - "the lane, in which are the two doors, one to the stable, the other, arched, is the way up to the two apartments (*tabaqatāin*)..."

East - "istabl furūḍ (?). The wall there screens this property and no part of it forms part of this present contract of sale. On it... a piece of timber from the roof of the stable."

West - "the alley known as the *khawkha*"

The Shares of the Vendors: Khafar possessed half the property (12 shares) on the basis of an earlier transaction. On the death of Rizq Allāh each daughter received 4 shares, his wife 1½ shares, and his cousin, al-Shams Ghabriyāl (Gabriel) 2½ shares. Gabriel by *iqrār* gave his share to the two daughters. Hence:

| | | | |
|-------------|---|----|--------|
| Khafar | - | 17 | shares |
| Zain al-Dār | - | 5 | shares |
| Sutaita | - | 1½ | shares |
| Total | | 24 | shares |

Price: 39 dinars *min al-dhahab al-^cain al-miṣrī al-makhtūm*.

B. Verso.

i. Deed of Waqf, dated 5 Jumādā II, 821/10 July, 1418.

Donor: [purchaser in A. (?)]

Property: as in A.

Beneficiaries: (a) the poor and infirm Melkite monks of St. Catherine's Monastery, or (b) the poor Melkite Christians resident in(?), or (c) poor Muslims anywhere.

Administrator: (a) the donor for his lifetime, then (b) the oldest of the beneficiaries (*al-asann min ahl al-waqf*), or (c) the administrator of the monastery's waqfs, or, if Muslims benefit (d) the Ḥanafī Qadi in Egypt.

Below to the left

ii. *Faṣl al-iʿdhār*, no date.

Declaration by (a) Balāḥ, daughter of Sirḥān b. Waḥīsh, a Melkite, and (b) Fīlutāūs (Philotheos) b. Mūsā b. ʿAbd Allāh, the Melkite Patriarch, that they have no objection to the waqf.

Below to the right

iii. *Faṣl al-Maʿrifa*, no date.

Testimony to 'knowledge' of the donor and the property donated and that the donor was the legal owner of the property which is now in the hands of the beneficiaries mentioned in B. i., the monks.

Right margin

iv. *Faṣl al-Maʿrifa*, no date.

Testimony to 'knowledge' of the donor, and that he had since died, and his estate passed to his wife, Balāḥ and to Philotheos the Patriarch (see ii).

v. *Isjāl*, dated 2 Dhū'l-Hijja, 842/16 May, 1439, issued by deputy Qadi Amīn al-Dīn Abū'l-Mayāmin (?) ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. Shams al-Dīn Abī ʿAbd Allāh al-ʿAbsī al-Dairī al-Ḥanafī¹⁴) (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi wa-bi-hi tawfīqī*).

Contents: on the basis of B. ii., iii. and iv., the authentication and ratification of B.i.

IV

No. 261. Parchment; width 36 cms., length 105 cms.

14) *Daw'*, iv, pp. 134-5: died 856 A.H..

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated Friday 27 Şafar, 822/Friday, 24 March, 1419.

Purchaser: *al-şadr al-ajall* Ghars al-Dīn Khalīl b. Jamāl al-Dīn Yūsuf b. Faḍl, cloth merchant (*al-bazzāz*) in *Sūq al-Ṭuraḥā* outside the Bāb al-Futūḥ.

Vendor: Ghabriyāl (Gabriel) b. Mīkhāil b. Bar Sawmā, the Jacobite Patriarch in Egypt and *al-Bilād al-Ḥabashīya*.

Property: "all that plot of land, covered in refuse (*muḥawwala* (sic) *bi'l-turāb*), and the walls and debris thereon...in Cairo in Harat al-Jūwānīya, at the far end in a blind alley..." The area is 13 × 14 *dhirāʿ al-ʿamal* (approx. 8.6 m. × 9.3 m.).

Boundaries: South - "the alley already mentioned".

North - "*dār maʿmal al-nuḥās* (the Copper Factory).

East - the house of the Shaikh Shams al-Dīn, *Shaikh al-Shuyūkh* of the Khanqāh of al-Şalāḥ Saʿīd al-Suʿadā, and brother of the late Jamāl al-Dīn the Ustādār¹⁵).

West - the house of Burhān al-Dīn Ibrāhīm, then a money-changer (*şairafi*) in the districts (*nāhiyas*) of al-Khaşūş¹⁶) and al-Maṭariya.

Price: 3500 *min al-fulūs al-judud al-maḍrūba min al-nuḥās*

The vendor acknowledges receipt of sum from Naşr Allāh b. Yuḥannā, a Jacobite Christian and cloth merchant in *Sūq al-Sirb* (?) in Cairo¹⁷), known as Ibn ʿUwaitāt (?).

ii. *Faṣl al-tabāyuʿ*, dated 8 Dhū'l-Qaʿda, 859/20 October, 1455.

Purchaser: Sutaita, daughter of Şadaqa b. Dā'ūd, and wife of Aḥmad b. al-Akhras, known as Umm Bulaibil¹⁸).

15) Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad: *Daw'*, vii, p. 43: died 829 or 828 A.H.. He held many offices through his brother's influence (Sulūk, iv, pp. 79 and 98) which he lost when the latter fell. Then later he gained the *mashyakha* of the Khanqah of Saʿīd al-Suʿadā and held it until his death.

Jamal al-Dīn Yūsuf: *Daw'*, x, pp. 294-7: died 812 A.H..

16) At ʿAin Shams, see Ibn al-Jiʿān, *al-Tuḥfa al-Sanīya* etc., Cairo, 1898, p. 6.

17) Also XV, A.i..

18) 'Little Nightingale'. The reading is clearer in A.vii..

Vendor: Ghars al-Dīn Khalīl (see i.)

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property, now rebuilt and described on the verso (see B.i.)

Price: 60 dinars *min al-dhahab al-zāhiri wa'l-ashrafi*.

Right margin, opposite i.

iii. *Hukm*, dated 27 Jumādā II, 862/12 May, 1458, issued by the deputy Qadi Badr al-Dīn Abū'l-Ma'ālī Muḥammad al-Sa'dī al-Ḥanbalī (the *alāma: jarā dhālika*).

Authentication and ratification of ii.

iv. Deed of Conveyance, dated 17 Shawwāl 862/28 August, 1458.

Purchaser: Sutaita (see ii).

Vendor: Sitt al-Ḥasan, daughter of Ghars al-Dīn Khalīl, acting by *tawkil* on behalf of her husband, Sālim b. Nāṣir b. Sālim, *al-nahḥāl* (the bee-keeper), known as al-Aswad.

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property.

Price: 60 dinars.

Right margin, opposite iv.

v. *Faṣl intiḡāl* (record of Conveyance), dated 28 Shawwāl, 862/8 September, 1458.

Purchaser: Sitt al-Ḥasan (see iv.)

Vendor: Sutaita (see iv.)

Property: $\frac{1}{4}$ of the property

Reference is made to a separate document (*maktūb raqq*) for the conveyance.

vi. Deed of Conveyance, dated 19 Jumādā I, 868/29 January, 1464.

Purchaser: Sutaita (see v. etc.)

Vendor: Sitt al-Ḥasan (see v. etc.)

Property: $\frac{1}{4}$ of same

Price: 33 dinars (*min al-dhahab al-ashrafi wa'l-zāhiri*).

Right margin, alongside vi.

vii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 10 Jumādā I, 878/3 October, 1473¹⁹).

Vendor: Sutaita (see above)

Purchaser: al-Tājī ʿAbd al-Wahhāb b. al-Sharafī Yaḥya b. Sālīm,
al-tājir al-saffār

Property: the whole of the property (24 shares).

Right margin, outside vii.

viii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 8 Ṣafar, 889/7 March, 1484.

Vendor: Tāj al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Wahhāb (see vii.)

Purchaser: His half-brother (*li-abīhi*) ʿAbd al-Qāhir

Property: the whole of the same.

Reference is made to a separate *faṣl al-taʿwīd*²⁰ written on the margin of *aṣluhu al-waraq al-Ḥamawī*.

Bottom centre

ix. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 3 Rajab, 889/27 July, 1484.

Vendor: ʿAbd al-Qādir (see viii.)

Purchaser: Ghanīm b. Salīm

Property: the whole of the same (for full deed, see XIX. A.i)

B. Verso

i. Deed of *Tamlīk* and *Taʿwīd*, dated 26 Dhū'l-Qaʿda, 844/18 April, 1441. Beginning illegible.

Contents: (a) transfer of ownership (*tamlīk*) of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the property by Ghars al-Dīn Khalīl (see A.i.) to his daughter, Sitt al-Ḥasan (see A.iv.)

(b) Ghars al-Dīn gives his wife, Sitt, daughter of ʿAlam b. Ibrahīm, $\frac{1}{3}$ of property in exchange (*taʿwīd*) for finished garments and cloth (details are not fully legible)

19) The corresponding deed is alluded to in XIX, A.i.

20) For further details, see XIX., A.i..

This deed contains details of the building on the site. Two *iwans* are mentioned but the rest is illegible (for description, see XIX, A.i).

Below to left

ii. Declaration, dated 24 Šafar, (?). The year is illegible.

Contents: After confirming the disposal of property mentioned in B.i., Ghars al-Dīn transfers a further $\frac{1}{12}$ of property (two shares) to his daughter, Sitt al-Ḥasan.

Below to right

iii. *Faṣl iʿdhār*, dated 18 Shawwāl, 853/4 December, 1449.

Declaration that Ghars al-Dīn has no reservations concerning B.i and ii.

B.ii. and iii. cannot be read in full because they are partly covered by the extension of the scroll, joined by stitches.

Right margin

iv. *Faṣl tamlīk*, no date legible.

Contents: that Sitt, daughter of ʿAlam b. Ibrahīm (see B.i.) had transferred $\frac{1}{3}$ of the property to her husband, Ghars al-Dīn, and to her daughter, Sitt al-Ḥasan, to be divided equally between them.

Taking into account the further details to be given in XIX, one can summarize the transfers of the property as follows, first from IV alone:

- (a) 1419: from Patriarch to Ghars al-Dīn, complete (A.i.)
- (b) 1441: from Ghars al-Dīn, $\frac{1}{4}$ to daughter and $\frac{1}{3}$ to wife (B.i.)
- (c) ? : from Ghars al-Dhīn $\frac{1}{12}$ to daughter (B.ii.)
- (d) ? : from wife to Ghars al-Dīn and daughter; $\frac{1}{6}$ each (B.iv.)
- (e) 1455: from Ghars al-Dīn to Sutaita $\frac{1}{2}$ (A.ii.)
- (f) 1458: from daughter of Ghars al-Dīn to Sutaita $\frac{1}{2}$, making her owner of the whole property (A.iv.)

- (g) 1458: from Sutaita to daughter of Ghars $\frac{1}{4}$ (A.v.)
- (h) 1464: from daughter of Ghars to Sutaita $\frac{1}{4}$ (A.vi.)
- (i) 1473: from Sutaita to 'Abd al-Wahhāb, complete (A.vii.)
- (j) 1484: to 'Abd al-Qādir (A.viii.)
- (k) 1484: to Ghanīm b. Sālim, complete (A.ix.)

Then from XIX:

- (l) 1534: through Luṭf Allāh b. Ghānim, to his daughter, Karam (A.iv.)
- (m) 1554: to Kurjīya, daughter of Karam (B.iii.)
- (n) 1562: to 'Īsā b. Naṣr Allāh (B.iv.)
- (o) 1567: to his brothers, Mūsā and Ilyās (A.v.)
- (p) 1592: Musa (?) makes property a waqf (A.vi.)

V

No. 254: Parchment: Width 29 cms., length 51 cms.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 12 Jumādā II, 835/15 February 1432.

Purchaser: al-Tāj Ishāq b. 'Abd Allāh b. Naṣr Allāh al-Ṣairafī, *al-jawālī* (poll-tax collector), a Jacobite Christian.

Vendor: The Melkite Patriarch, Philotheos b. Mūsā b. 'Abd Allāh (see III, B.ii.)

Property: a plot of land and recent buildings on it in Lower Harat al-Rum (no detailed description).

Boundaries: South - a property known by the name of Yūsuf the Christian.

North - a property known by the name of Ibn Qishta (?), and the stable.

East - a property known as "the Christians" .

West - a property known by the name of al-Qatawī (?) and the property of al-Izzī. "The door is on this boundary".

Title: A Melkite, Masarra, the daughter of Surūr b. Surūr, had died without an heir. The property passed to her *milla* (the Melkite community) by a decision of certain 'Ulamā'.

Price: 725 dirhams (*min al-fiḍḍa al-jayyida al-mu'ayyadīya wa'l-ashrafīya bi'l-wazn al-ṣanja al-miṣrīya*)

The transaction took place in the presence of Ibrāhīm b. Jirjis b. As'ad, Bishop and *nāzir* of St. Catherine's Monastery.

ii. *Iqrār*, dated 16 Jumādā I, 851/30 July, 1447.

Contents: declaration by *al-maqarr al-karīm al-'ālī al-mawlawī al-amīrī al-kabīrī al-sayyidī al-mālikī al-makhdūmī al-saiḥī* Shāhīn²¹) al-Zāhirī, *nā'ib al-ṣaltāna al-sharīfa bi-qala'at Dimashq al-manṣūra* that he has received from *al-majlis al-'ālī al-qaḍā'ī* Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad...b. Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad... al-Shāfi'ī, acting as agent for *al-ṣadr al-ajall* Burhān al-Dīn Ibrāhīm b. Tāj al-Dīn 'Abd al-Razzāq b. Majd al-Dīn Ismā'īl al-Ṣairafī, the sum of 25 florins (*iflūrī*) from an original 32 owed him by Masarra, daughter of Surūr b. Surūr (see i. above), according to a money order (*hawāla*) issued by al-Ḥājj Aḥmad b. Sālim b. 'Abd al-Ghanī, and an acknowledgement of the liability of the vendor in i. above, the latter dated 2 Ṣafar, 847/1 June, 1443.

Right margin (inner)

iii. *Kitāb taṣāduq*, dated 25 Jumādā, II, 851/7 September, 1447.

A declaration by two parties

(a) *al-janāb al-'ālī al-qaḍā'ī al-sa'adī* Sa'ad al-Dīn Abū Ghālib Ibrāhīm b. Majd al-Dīn 'Abd Allāh b. Jamāl al-Dīn Yūsuf, known as Sayyid al-Karīm or Ibn 'Uwaid al-Sirāj (?) and

(b) *al-majlis al-sāmī al-sa'adī* Sa'ad al-Dīn Ibrāhīm (?) b. al-Tājī 'Abd al-Razzāq...

that the wall between their properties was a shared wall and that both could use it (e.g. as a support for timbers), and that the repairs carried out by party (a) are covered by the joint ownership.

21) A Shāhīn was replaced as *nā'ib* of the Damascus citadel in 821 A.H. (*Sulūk*, iv, 442).

Right margin (outer)

iv. Record of Waqf, dated 10 Dhū'l-Qa'ḍa 886/31 December 1481.

Donor: Jirjis (called Jarīḥ) b. Mas'ūd b. Ḍaw'²², a Melkite Christian, the head (*zimām*) in Lower Harat al-Rum, known as al-D i m y ā ṭ ī .

Property: complete as in A.i.

Title: The donor produced a parchment document in a *faṣl*²³ of which was recorded his purchase of half the property from Burhān al-Dīn, known as Ibn al-Ṣill(?) (see B.iv.). The other half he had purchased from Ibn 'Umar b...(?), namely Tāj al-Dīn Mūsā.

Beneficiaries: (a) his daughter, In'ām
then: (b) her progeny.

B. Verso

Left side

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 8 Shawwāl, 837/18 May, 1434.

Beginning illegible.

Purchaser: [The Shaikh Shams al-Dīn] (see B.ii.)

Price: 50(?) dinars *min al-dhahab al-ashrafī wa'l-zāhirī*

Right side, top

ii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 5 Ṣafar, 849/13 May, 1445.

Purchaser: *al-majlis al-sāmī* Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Zain al-Dīn 'Abd al-Ghanī....., *ṣāhib dīwān al-amīr al-ashraf al-'ālī al-sayyidī* Khujā(?), *kāfil al-.....(?) al-Ghazāwīya*²⁴.

Vendor: The Shaikh Shams al-Dīn (the purchaser in B.i.)

Property: complete as in A.i.²⁵.

Price: 38 dinars *min al-dhahab al-ashrafī*.

22) See also VI.A.v..

23) See XV.B.ii..

24) In *Sulūk*, iv, p. 1071, *s.a.* 842 A.H., the "Ghazawīyūn" defend a Ḥajj caravan against the Bedouin and their *Muqaddam* is referred to. Were they a military detachment? The missing word could be something like *tā'ifa* or *jamā'a*.

25) The text appears to read: *jamī' al-qit'a al-arḍ wa-mā istajadda bi-hā min al-akhīṣa* [plural of *khuṣṣ*?] *wa'l-qurā(?) wa-ghair dhālika*.

Middle

iii. *Faṣl i^cdhār*, no date.

Mutual declaration of purchaser and vendor mentioned in B.ii.
(Note that the vendor's personal name is here given as Ishāq.)

Bottom

iv. Deed of Conveyance, dated 10 (?) Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 849/9 March, 1446(?)

Purchaser: Burhān al-Dīn Ibrāhīm b. [ʿAbd al-Razzāq] b. Majd al-Dīn Ismā'il al-Ṣairafī, known as Ibn al-Ṣill(?)²⁶.

Vendor: Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad (the purchaser in B.ii.)

Property: the whole

Price: 50(?) dinars.

VI

No. 260. Parchment; width 33 cms., length 52 cms.

A. Recto

i. *Iqrar*, dated 30 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 847/19 April, 1444.

Declaration made by: Yūsuf b. Jirjis b. Ghabriyāl, a Jacobite Christian, a builder (?) (*al-bannā fī'l-ādūr*)

Property: the *qā'a* and the *ṭabaqa* above it ...situated in Cairo within the two Gates of Zuwaila in the Lower Harat al-Rum (no detailed description is given).

Boundaries: South - "the part (*qisma?*) of that, known by the name of Sam^cān".

North - the ruin known by the name of al-Qimanī.

East - the house of...(?)

West - the lane in which are the doors of the *qā'a* and the *ṭabaqa*.

26) See XV. A.i..

Contents: Having produced a document, dated 10 Jumādā I, 843/19 October, 1439, as evidence of his ownership of the whole property, he declares that he has transferred half of the same to his wife,...(?), daughter of Şadaqa b. Ya^çqūb, a Jacobite.

Right margin

ii. *Hukm*, dated8[7*] (?)

Authentication etc. before a deputy Qadi (name illegible; *alāma*: *al-ḥamd lil-lāhi jarā dhālika*) of a conveyance.

Purchaser: the wife (see A.i)

Vendor: her son (Faḍl Allāh) (see A.iii.)

Property: $\frac{1}{4}$ of property above

Price: 50 dinars (*zāhirī* or *ashrafī*)

Bottom right

iii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 22 Rabī^ç I, 87[*]

Purchaser: Faḍl Allāh (vendor in ii. above)

Vendor: the wife (purchaser in ii. above)

Property: $\frac{1}{4}$

Right margin, top

iv. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 12 Safar, 872(?)/12 September, 1467(?)

Purchaser: Jirjis b. Mas^çūd b. Ḍaw' [a Melkite].

Vendor: as in A.iii.

Property: not legible ($\frac{1}{2}$?)

Across centre, below i

v. Record of Waqf, dated 22 (?) Muḥarram, 8(86)(?)/23 March, 1481(?)

Donor: Jirjis b. Mas^çūd b. Ḍaw', a Melkite Christian

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of same

Beneficiaries: [the donor] for his life-time, then "according to the provisions set out in the document of Waqf"

Bottom left

vi. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 22 Sha‘bān, 911/18 January, 1506

Vendor: [In‘ām, daughter of Jirjis]

Purchaser: *al-ṣadr al-ajall* ‘Izz al-Dīn al-Azīz b. ‘Abd al-[Qādir] b. Aḥmad al-Sikandarī, *al-jūkhī* (see XV.A.v.)

Property: the whole property

The transaction carried out on the basis of a *Kitāb istibdāl* allowed by deputy Qadi, *al-shaikh* Mujīr al-Dīn Abū ‘l-Wafā’ Muḥammad b. al-Khafarī al-Ḥanafī²⁷)

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated 25 Muḥarram, 850/22 April, 1446, issued by deputy Qadi, Bahā’ al-Dīn Abū ‘Abd Allāh Muḥammad b. ...Shams al-Dīn.....(illegible) (the ‘*alāma*: *al-ḥamd lil-lāhi ‘alā kull ḥāl*).

Authentication of A.i.

Bottom left

ii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 18 Muḥarram, 912/10 June, 1506

Purchaser: In‘ām²⁸)

Vendor: ‘Izz al-Dīn (*al-mustabdil*) (see A.vi.)

Property: the whole

Bottom right

iii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 4 Shawwāl, 914/26 January, 1509

Purchaser: Sa‘ādāt, daughter of Yūsuf b. Dā’ūd...(?) (see XV, A.vii.)

Vendor: In‘ām (as B.ii.)

Property: 1/2 of same.

27) This same deputy Qadi allowed (probably on the same date) *istibdāl* for a different property which had been a *waqf* of Jirjis b. Mas‘ūd, see XV.A.v.).

28) Described as *al-ḥatīl* (the ‘dissolver’ of the waqf).

VII

No. 265: Paper; width 31 cms., length 232 cms.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 11 Jumādā II, 849/14 September, 1445.

Purchaser: *al-ṣadr al-aḡall* Badr al-Dīn Ḥasan b. Nūr al-Dīn ʿAlī b. Badr al-Dīn Ḥasan al-Adamī (?), known as Ibn al-Sharīfa.

Vendor: Jamāl al-Dīn Yūsuf b. Saʿīd b. Shibl, a convert to Islam and retailer (*mutasabbib*), known as Sab^c (Leo)

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of a house in Khuṭṭ al-ʿAtūf, “near the house of his late lordship, Baktimur”.

Description: see Appendix 4.

Boundaries: South – the house of *al-sayyid al-sharīf* Baktimur.

North – the vineyard (*karm*) there and the stable, known by the name of al-ʿAlāʾī ʿAlī, the *Shiḥna*.

East – the house of al-Ḥājj Aḥmad, known as Qulqās.

West – the lane and the well there.

Title: $\frac{1}{3}$ by a document of *taʿwīd* from full brother, Namir (“Leopardus”), issued by deputy Qadi Sharaf al-Dīn Abūʾl-Rūḥ ʿIsā b. Shams al-Dīn Abū ʿAbd Allāh Muḥammad b. Sharaf al-Dīn Abūʾl-Rūḥ ʿĪsā al-Aqfahsī al-Shāfiʿi²⁹), and dated 25 Rabīʿ I, 826/8 March, 1423.

$\frac{1}{6}$ by *tamlīk* from his full sister, Khashīma (?), a Christian, recorded in the margin of the above document and dated 11 Jumādā I, 826/22 April, 1423.

Price: 140 dinars (*ashrafī* and *zahirī*) – to be paid altogether after a delay of six months.

Right margin, top

ii. *Faṣl maʿrifā waʾl-jarayān*, no date.

²⁹) *Ḍawʿ*, vi, p. 156: died 835 A.H. (born 750 A.H.; correct “705” in *Ḍawʿ*, cf. *Sulūk*, iv, p. 877).

iii. *Faṣl al-iʿdhār*, no date.

Both with the customary testimony to the content of A.i.

Below i.

iv. *Isjāl*, dated 29 Shaʿbān, 859/14 August, 1455, issued by deputy Qadi Shams al-Dīn Abū'l-Faḍl Muḥammad b. Shihāb al-Dīn Abī'l-ʿAbbās Aḥmad al-Qarāfī al-Mālikī, grandson of Abū Muḥammad Ibn Abī Ḥamza al-Azdī al-Mālikī³⁰) (the ʿalāma: *al-ḥamd lil-lāhi al-laṭīf fī qaḍā'ihī*).

Authentication and ratification of B.ii.

There are eight witness notes, the second of which begins *bi-dhālīka ashhadanī wālidī* and is signed Muḥammad b. Muḥammad.

Right margin, alongside iv.

v. *Faṣl al-iʿdhār*, no date.

Testimony by *mawlānā al-maqarr al-ashraf* etc. Tāqī al-Dīn Abū'l-Ṣidq Abū Bakr b. *mawlānā* (etc.) Zain al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Bāsiṭ al-Shāfiʿi³¹), *nāzir al-jawālī*... al-Malikī al-Ashrafī that he has no objections to B.ii.

Below v.

vi. Record of Transfer of Property, dated 27 Rabīʿ I, 874/4 October, 1469.

After (a) the death of Mūsā b. Saʿīd (see B.ii.)

(b) the passing of the inheritance to his wife, Tāj al-Milla, daughter of ʿĀmir, and to his grandson, Sulaimān b. Yuḥannā

(c) the subsequent death of this grandson

30) *Daw'*, vii, pp. 27-8: died 867 A.H..

31) Abū Bakr: *Daw'*, xi, pp. 42-3: died 880 A.H.. He was arrested along with his father, the *nāzir al-jaish*, in 842 A.H. and released the following year (cf. *Sulūk*, iv, pp. 1146, 1156).

Zain al-Dīn: *Daw'*, iv, pp. 24-7: died 854 A.H..

(d) the passing of his inheritance to his cousin, Niqūlā b. ʿĪsā b. Saʿīd, a water-carrier (*saqqāʿ*) in Ṭūr.

the whole property was transferred to Maqārī b. Musallim b. Shubrā, a Melkite Christian (for deed, see XIV, A.i.)

Centre, between witness notes

vii. Record of Waqf, dated 26 Rabīʿ II, 874/2 November, 1469.

Donor: Maqārī b. Musallim (see vi. above)

Property: the whole property

Beneficiaries: "for charitable purposes", with reference to separate Deed of Waqf for details (see XIV, A.ii.)

B. Verso

i. *Iṣjāl*, dated Tuesday, 8 Shaʿbān, 849/Tuesday, 9 November, 1445, issued by deputy Qadi Raḍī al-Dīn Abū ʿAbd Allāh Muḥammad b. Shihāb al-Dīn Abī'l-ʿAbbās Aḥmad al-Aqfahsī al-Ḥanafī (the *ʿalāma*: *al-ḥamd lil-lāhi wa-as'aluhu al-riḍā*).

Authentication and ratification of A.i., ii. and iii.

Right margin, then full width

ii. *Iqrār*, dated 29 Shaʿbān, 859/14 August, 1455.

Before the Qadi Abū'l-Baqā' Muḥammad al-Qurashī al-Umawī al-Mālikī³²), a mutual declaration by

(a) Badr al-Dīn Ibn al-Sharīfa (see A.i.), and

(b) Jamāl al-Dīn Yūsuf, the Muslim convert (*al-muhtadī*) (see A.i.)

that

(a) Jamāl al-Dīn had received none of the agreed price from Badr al-Dīn, and that Badr al-Dīn had not entered into possession of the property.

32) This is the Qadi Walī al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Muḥammad b. ʿAbd al-Laṭīf al-Sanbātī al-ʿUmawī, who died in 861 A.H., see *Daw'*, xi, pp. 113-4, and *Unpublished pages... of Ibn ʿĪyās*, ed. M. Mostafa, Cairo, 1951, pp. 31, 45.

(b) Mūsā b. Saʿīd b. Ilyās, known as Ibn Ṭarkhān, the son of Jamāl al-Dīn's sister, Khashīma, had taken possession of the property

(c) the contrast of sale (A.i.) was annulled and neither party had any claim against the other

(d) Mūsā (see above) was the owner, and if his ownership was challenged in law there was an obligation to support his claim

VIII

No. 258: Parchment; width 35 cms., length 108 cms.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 11 Ramaḍān, 849/11 December, 1445.

Purchaser: Ilyās b. Ṣāliḥ b. [Tūmā] a Melkite Christian, through his *wakīl* (legally constituted agent) Sulaimān b. Yuḥannā b. Ishāq, a Melkite, merchant in the Wakāla of Qūsūn,³³) known as Ibn Lawīn (?).

Vendors: (a) Faraj Allāh and his full brother, Rizq Allāh, sons of Yūsuf b. Khamīs

(b) their mother, Sutaita, daughter of Khalīl b. Yaʿqūb

Property: two properties in Cairo within the Bāb al-Naṣr in al-Jūwānīya

Descriptions: see Appendix 5.

Boundaries:

First property South - the lane with the door

North - the house known as ʿAwwād b. Ṣawāba's

East - the house known as Ishāq b. Abī'l-Faḍl's

West - the residence (*dār*) known as Ibrahīm b.

ʿĀzir's

³³) See *Khiṭat*, ii, p. 94.

For Qawsūn (died 742 A.H.), see Ibn Hajar, *al-Durar al-Kāmina*, ed. Muḥammad Sayyid Jad al-Haqq, Cairo, n.d., iii, pp. 342-4.

Second property South - the lane with the frontage and the three doors

North - the *qā'a* known as the Waqf of Sakb (?), the dwelling of Khalaf b. Ghattāt

East - the property of al-Sairafī

West - the property known as Ishāq b. Faḍl's

Title: By inheritance from Yūsuf b. Khamīs and a document of the deceased, dated 18 Dhū'l-Ḥijja 819/6 February, 1417.

The shares are as follows:

The two sons - $\frac{7}{16}$ each i.e. $10\frac{1}{2}$ shares each

the widow - $\frac{1}{8}$ i.e. 3 shares

Price: 400 dinars (*ashrafī*)

Right margin

- ii. *Faṣl al-ma'rifa wa'l-jarayān*, dated 4 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 849/3 March, 1446. Testimony to "knowledge" of deceased father and the properties, and their passing by inheritance to his widow and two sons.
- ii. *Faṣl al-i'dhār*, no date
that the vendors and the purchaser have no objections or reservations concerning A.i.
- iv. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 5 Rajab, 854/14 August, 1450
Vendor: Ṣāliḥ (see B.v.)
Purchaser: Sulaimān b. Yuḥannā (see A.i.)
Property: the whole of the first property.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated 21 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 849/20 March, 1446, issued by the deputy Qadī 'Izz al-Dīn Abū Muḥammad 'Abd al-Raḥīm b. Nāṣir al-Dīn Abī 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad b. 'Izz al-Dīn Abī Muḥammad 'Abd al-Raḥīm b. al-Furāt al-Ḥanafī³⁴) (*alāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi 'alā ihsānihi*)

Authentication and ratification of A.i.

34) The son of the historian, Ibn al-Furāt: see *Daw'*, iv, p. 186; died 851 A.H..

Right margin, then full width below i.

ii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 26 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 849/25 March, 1446.

Purchaser: Mūsā b. Sālīm b. Khamīs, a Melkite Christian.

Vendor: Ilyās b. Šālīḥ b. Tūmā (see A.i.)

Property: both properties as in A.i.

Price: 400 dinars (*ashrafī*)

Across bottom, from left to right

iii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 29 Muḥarram, 850/20 April, 1446

Vendor: Mūsā b. Sālīm (see ii. above)

Purchaser: Sulaimān b. Yuḥannā b. Ishāq (see A.i.)

Property: both places

iv. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 24 Jumādā II 850/16 September, 1446.

Vendor: Sulaimān (see iii. above)

Purchaser: *al-majlis al-ʿālī al-qadāʾī* Muʿīn al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Shams al-Dīn(?) ʿUmar(?) b. Nūr al-Dīn ʿAlī, *aḥad al-sāda al-ʿudūl* (a notary).

Property: the whole of the first of the two properties.

v. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 5 Jumādā I, 852/7 July, 1448

Vendor: Muʿīn al-Dīn Muḥammad (see iv. above)

Purchaser: Šālīḥ b. Naṣīr b. Maṣṣūr, a Melkite of Shawbak, known as Ibn al-Ḥaddād

Property: all of first property.

Right margin, opposite i.

vi. *Kitāb tasāduq*, dated 20 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 901/30 August, 1496.

A declaration by (a) the Qadī³⁵) Nūr al-Dīn Yūsuf b. Sulaimān b. Yuḥannā b. Ishāq, a convert to Islam (*al-muhtadī li-dīn al-Islām*) and

35) 'Qādī' is here used as a title for the secretarial class.

Ibn Taghribirdī disapproved of this practice, particularly in the case of forced or opportunist converts (*al-Nujūm al-Zāhira*, ed. W. Popper, Berkeley, 1920, vi, p. 587).

(b) his full brothers, Ishāq, Yuḥannā and Fakhr and (c) their mother, Saʿda, daughter of Faraj Allāh b. Yuḥannā, known as Ibn Makīn, and (d) their cousin, ʿIsā b. Khiḍr b. Yuḥannā b. al-Hūrādīn(?), a Melkite.

to the effect that (a) Sulaimān b. Yuḥannā had died, and (b) his surviving sons, and Yaʿqūb, another son, and Saʿda had inherited from him, (c) by testament he had wished their cousin ʿIsā to be treated like a son, (d) Yaʿqūb had since died and his inheritance had passed to his brothers and his mother, and (f) the two properties (see A.i.) had formed part of Sulaimān's estate, divided thus by mutual agreement - property 1 to Nūr al-Dīn, Fakhr and their mother Saʿda property 2 to Ishāq, Yuḥannā, and cousin ʿIsā. Subsequently, by purchase, the shares of Fakhr and Saʿda were transferred to Nūr al-Dīn, who became the owner of all of the first property, and the shares of Ishāq and Yuḥannā were purchased by ʿIsā, who became owner of the whole of the second property.

Right margin, top

vii. A Record of Transfer of Ownership, date illegible.

Contents not clear; that after the death of ʿIsā (see vi. above) the second property passed to various relatives, including Harja, his daughter.

Top centre

viii. Record of Waqf, dated 27 Muḥarram, 952(?)/10 April, 1545(?)

Donor: Harja, daughter of ʿIsā (see vii. above)

Property: the second property of the two detailed in A.i.

Beneficiaries: details in separate deed of waqf.

IX

No. 281: Parchment: width 35 cms., length 205 cms.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 19 Rabī^c I, 865/2 January, 1461.

Purchaser: *al-majlis al-‘ālī al-sa‘dī* Sa‘d al-Dīn Faraj b.

Tāj al-Dīn ‘Abd al-Razzāq b. Jamāl al-Dīn ‘Abd Allāh (of the Ibn al-Wārit family).

Vendor: Šitt al-Našr, daughter of *al-majlis al-sa‘dī*...b. Tāj al-Dīn ‘Abd al-Razzāq, whose father is known as al-Ṭanāwī, and the wife of Taqī al-Dīn ‘Abd al-Wahhāb b. al-Manšūr b. Jamāl al-Dīn ‘Abd Allāh, the Clerk in the Royal Kitchen (*al-maṭbakh al-sharīf*).

Property: House and well... situated in Lower Harat al-Rum next to the twin Zuwaila Gates on the left at the end of Darb Shaḥī^c (also known as Darb Sha‘sha‘). The house was formerly known as the residence of Nāšir al-Dīn al-Makhzūmī.

Description: see Appendix 6.

Boundaries: South - two houses, one known by the name of Ḥassān al-Safaṭī, with its door giving on to Zuqāq al-‘Aḍud, which gives access to the Mistāḥ, and the second known formerly as Manqūra’s, and now a waqf for the Tomb of the Prophet at Medina. The boundary wall here belongs to the present property.

North - a house known formerly by the name of the wife of Abī’l-Bahā, then of the Qadi Sadīd al-Dīn Mufaḍḍal al-Makhzūmī, then of Zāhira, daughter of the Qadi Našīr al-Dīn al-Makhzūmī, and her cousin, *al-mu‘allim* Ḥahīr al-Dīn b. ‘Izz al-Qudāt. The wall is a shared wall.

East - the *darb* on to which the door and windows give.

West - the *funduq* formerly known as al-‘Afīf ‘Alī’s, then by the name of Fakhr al-Dawla, son of Philemos the Christian, *al-kātib*. The remainder of the boundary touches the house known formerly as Ibn M‘bṭ’s, later called after the heirs of al-Khaṭīr (?) the Christian, *al-mustawfi*.

Price: 320 dinars (*ashrafi* and *zāhiri*) and a gold ring with a red stone of unknown value, description and weight.

Received by vendor: 177 dinars, and, as the equivalent of 128 dinars, 1600 dirhams *min al-fiḍḍa al-ashrafiya al-mustajidda* (i.e. 12½ dirhams = 1 dinar), and the ring. The vendor waived the outstanding 15 dinars.

Right margin

- ii. *Faṣl al-Maʿrifa wa'l-jarayān*, no date.

Usual testimony to i.

- iii. *Faṣl al-iʿdhār*, no date.

The purchaser and the vendor (see A.i.) and the latter's husband and two sons, Amīn (?) al-Dīn Ibrāhīm and Jamāl al-Dīn Yūsuf, testify that they have no objections to A.i.

Right margin, then full width

- iv. *Iṣḡāl* dated Monday 8 Jumādā II, 880/Monday, 9 October, 1475, issued by deputy Qadi Sharaf al-Dīn Abū ʿImrān Mūsā b. Yūsuf al-Khaṭīb al-Manūfī al-Shafī³⁶) (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi al-laṭīf bi-ʿibādihi*).

Authentication of A.i., ii. and iii., and B.ii. and iii.

Ratification of B.ii.

Bottom right

- v. *Faṣl intiqāl wa-Waqf* (no date)

Contents: (a) the property was purchased by *al-ḥadra* Joachim, the Patriarch of the Melkite Christians, by a transaction ratified at the court of the mosque of al-Ṣāliḥ 15 Dhū'l-Qaʿda, 966/19 August, 1559.

(b) the owner then gave the property in waqf for purposes specified in the separate deed of waqf drawn up in the same court on the same day (for another *faṣl*, see XX.A.vii.).

36) *Daw'*, x, pp. 191-2: died 884 A.H..

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated Saturday, 27 Rabīʿ I, 865/Saturday, 10 January, 1461, issued by the deputy Qadi Jalāl al-Dīn Abū [ʿI-Faḍl] ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. [Badr al-Dīn] Abū ʿAbd Allāh Muḥammad b. Shihāb al-Dīn Abūʿl-ʿAbbās Aḥmad b. al-Amāna al-Anṣārī al-Shāfiʿī³⁷) (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi ʿalā lutfihi (?) wa-....*)

Authentication and ratification of A.i.,ii. and iii.

Right margin, then full width

ii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 27 Ṣafar, 880/2 July, 1475.

Vendor: Saʿd al-Dīn Faraj (see A.i.)

Purchaser: Faḍl Allāh b. Yuḥannā b. ʿAlam, a Melkite Christian, merchant in Bandar al-Ṭūr, known as al-Ṭūrī.

Property: the whole house.

Price: 320 dinars (150 dinars paid down, 170 to be paid within six months); the text is faint but there is mention of security (*rahn*).

Left side, below ii.

iii. *Faṣl al-milk waʿl-ḥiyāza*, no date

Testimony to identity of vendor, Faraj, and his ownership of property(see B.ii)

Right side, below ii.

iv. Quittance note, date obscure, begins 21 Jumādā I..

Contents: that Saʿd al-Dīn Faraj had received all outstanding money from Faḍl Allāh (see B.ii.)

Across middle, below i.

v. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 28 Jumādā I, 882/7 September, 1477.

Vendor: Faḍl Allāh al-Ṭūrī (see B.ii.)

37) *Daw'*, iv, pp. 120-1: born 823 A.H.. no date of death given.

Purchaser: Jirjis b. Rizq Allāh b. Wahba, a Melkite Christian, *al-mubāshir*.

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the house. For the full deed, see XVI.A.i.

Left side, bottom

vi. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 8 Sha^ʿbān, [88]5.

Vendor: Faḍl Allāh al-Ṭūrī (see B.ii.)

Purchaser: Fakhr, the daughter of Abū'l-Faraj b. Naṣr(?) Allāh, a Melkite Christian.

Property: [$\frac{1}{4}$] of the house.

This *faṣl* is not very legible. The only possible date seems to be 885, i.e., before the whole property passed to Sa^ʿd al-Dīn Ibrāhīm in 886. By that time Fakhr owned $\frac{5}{16}$ of the house. I assume that, if by this present transaction she acquired $\frac{1}{4}$, she later inherited a further $\frac{1}{16}$, her share of the $\frac{1}{4}$ of the property remaining to Faḍl Allāh when he died. Note that her title in XVI.B.vi. is given as by *al-milk wa'l-irth*.

Left margin

vii. *Kitāb taṣāduq*, dated 22 Rabī^ʿ I, 884/13 June, 1479. Illegible in parts.

Contents: Declaration by Majd al-Dīn Yaḥyā, a convert to Islam (*al-muhtadī li-dīn al-Islām*) that

(a) he inherited $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property as part of the estate of his brother Nūr al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Wāḥid [Jirjis (XVI.A.i.)],

(b) this $\frac{1}{2}$ passed from his ownership to that of [his sister-in-law] ʿAnqā, a Christian (by deed of conveyance, dated as this present *kitāb*, see XVI.B.ii.)

Right margin, upside down

viii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 26 Sha^ʿbān, [886] /20 October, 1481. Partially illegible. Same as XVI.B.vi.

Contents: the sale of whole property in various shares to Sa^ʿd al-Dīn Ibrāhīm.

ix. Record of Waqf, dated [13] Muḥarram, 905/ [20] August, 1499. Same as XVI.B.vii., recording waqf of Saʿd al-Dīn Ibrāhīm.

x. *Record of Istibdāl*, dated 12 Rajab, 907/21 January, 1502. Same as XVI.B.viii. Transfer of property from son of Saʿd al-Dīn Ibrāhīm to Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad.

xi. *Faṣl intiqāl*, no date.

Same as XVI.B.ix. Transfer of property from Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad to Fadāʾil b. Rizq Allāh. For full deed, see XX.A.i., dated 5 Ṣafar, 909/30 July 1503.

Top centre

xii. *Faṣl intiqāl*

Same as XVI.B.x. Transfer from Fadāʾil to Zulaikhā. For *Faṣl tamlik*, see XX.A.ii.

X

No. 270: Paper: width 31.5 cms., length 205 cms.

A. Recto

i. *Maḥḍar Kashf Ḥukmī*, dated 25 Jumādā I, 868/4 February, 1464.

A petition (originally attached at beginning of document, but now lost) presented to the Qadi Muḥibb al-Dīn Abūʾl-Faḍl Muḥammad Ibn al-Shihna al-Ḥanafī³⁸).

Petitioners: (a) Azdān, daughter of al-Nāṣirī Muḥammad b. al-Nāṣirī Muḥammad

(b) her half-sisters, Khadīja and Marḥabā, daughters of al-Nāṣirī Muḥammad al-Ḥalabī

Property: a house, partly on leasehold land (*ard muhtakira*), situated in the district (*khutt*) of Upper Harat al-Rum, known as al-Juwānīya.

Description (according to the expert *muhandisīn*); see Appendix 7.

38) *Ḍawʾ*, ix, pp. 295-302: died 890 A.H..

Boundaries: South – the house of al-^ʿAlamī Qaisar al-^ʿAlā'ī, and the remainder, a house known formerly by the name of Badr al-Dīn al-Bāsiṭī, now known by the name of Sitt Šidq al-Nāširiya, and also the house of Sharaf al-Dīn Kizil (?).

North – the mosque (*masjid*) known as the foundation (*inshā'*) of Shams al-Dīn, known as Salīl (?).

East – a thoroughfare, now a cul-de-sac, giving access to the house of *al-maqarr al-mu'allimī sayyidī* ^ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. al-Kuwaiz³⁹).

West – the house of Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad al-Ḥanbalī, and another house.

The boundaries of the plot of land are given separately.

Content of Petition: Of the above property, $\frac{1}{4}$ was the waqf of Azdān, and under her supervision, and $\frac{3}{4}$ was the waqf of their late mother, ^ʿĀ'isha, and under the supervision of her daughters, Khadīja and Marḥabā. The property was ruined and financially unproductive, and permission was sought to sell, and buy a different property on the terms of the original waqf.

The deputy Qadi Kamāl al-Dīn Abū'l-Wafā' Muḥammad b. Abī'l-Šafā' al-Ḥusainī al-Ḥanafī was assigned to investigate and recommend (see B.i.)

The expert witnesses estimated the cost of necessary repairs to be 100 dinars (*ashrafī* and *zāhiri*) and held that the present state of the property is dangerous to "neighbour and passer-by".

ii. *Faṣl al-qīma*, no date.

Testimony to (a) a valuation of the property, apart from the leasehold land, at 250 dinars (*ashrafī* and *zāhiri*)

(b) that the 'best course' for the waqf is to be sold at that price.

39) ^ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. Dā'ūd b. ^ʿAbd al-Raḥmān b. al-Kuwaiz, who died in 877 A.H.. For his chequered career, see *Daw'*, iii, pp. 212-4. When his name appears in XVII.B (dated 883 A.H.), he is described as "the late...". His grandfather, ^ʿAbd al-Raḥmān, was a Melkite from Kerak (originally called Jirjis), who converted in 767 A.H. at the time of persecutions as a result of the Frankish attack on Alexandria (*Daw'*, iii, p. 213), and was appointed *nāzir al-dawla* in 801 A.D. (*Sulūk*, iii, p. 969).

(c) that the property is in the state described above.

iii. *Faṣl al-Maʿrifa*, no date.

- Testimony to (a) 'knowledge' of the three petitioners
 (b) 'knowledge' of the property
 (c) 'knowledge' of the way the shares in the waqf are distributed
 (d) that the waqf is unproductive and does not produce any income to pay for repairs (there is no tenant)
 (e) that property is in the state described above.

B. Verso

i. *Idhn*, dated 25 Jumādā I, 868/4 February, 1464, issued by deputy Qadi Kamāl al-Dīn Abū'l-Wafā' Muḥammad b. Shihāb al-Dīn Abī'l-Ṣafā' Ibrāhīm b. Abī'l-Wafā' 'Alī al-Husainī al-Ḥanafī⁴⁰) ('*alāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi ajrī (?) fī dhālika 'alā al-wajh al-sharʿī*)

- Contents: (a) authentication of A.i. (called *maḥḍar al-kashf al-hukmī*) and A.ii. and iii.
 (b) permission (*idhn*) to the petitioners to sell the property at the minimum price of the above valuation.

ii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, no date.

Purchaser: *al-ṣadr al-ajall* Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad *al-khayyāt*, known as al-(ʿrsī) (?)

[Vendors: the petitioners in A.i.]

Property: all the property, except the lease-hold land.

On the basis of the document of *istibdāl*, and the *isjāl* on the verso, dated 26 Jumādā I, 868/5 February, 1464 (see XI)

Price: 260 dinars.

40) *Ḍaw'*, vi, pp. 261-2: "known as Ibn Abī'l-Ṣafā'". Cf. also B.i., although the reading of the document at this point is "Wafā'". *Ḍaw'* gives his *kunya* as Abū'l-Faḍl. His acting as *nā'ib* for the Qadi Ibn al-Shiḥna is expressly mentioned in *Ḍaw'*.

XI

No. 271: Paper; width 27 cms., length 233 cms.

A. Recto

i. *Maktūb istibdāl*, dated 25 Jumādā I, 868/4 February, 1464, issued according to the permission granted by the deputy Qadi, Kamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad al-Ḥanafī (see X, B.i.)

Vendors: the petitioners (as in X, A.i.)

Purchaser: (*mustabdil*): Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Muḥammad b. Aḥmad (see X, B.ii.)

Property: the house in Upper Harat al-Rum (see X.A.i.)

Price: 260 dinars (*ashrafi* and *zāhirī*)

Right margin

ii. *Faṣl*, no date.

Expert testimony of *muhandisīn*

(a) to knowledge of property

(b) to its present state

(c) that repairs would cost 100 dinars

(d) that sale is the best course.

iii. *Faṣl al-Maʿrifa wa'l-qīma*, no date

Testimony to 'knowledge' of property and that its value is 250 dinars.

iv. *Faṣl al-Maʿrifa wa'l-jarayān*, no date.

Testimony to (a) 'knowledge' of vendors and the property and
(b) that there is no income from waqf and no potential lessee of property.

v. *Faṣl al-iʿdhār*, no date.

Testimony that the purchaser and vendors have no objections to A.i.

vi. *Faṣl al-khaṣm*, no date.

A document, dated 3 Dhū'l-Qaʿda, 839/19 May, 1436, was produced.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated 26 Jumādā I, 868/5 February, 1464, issued by deputy Qadi Kamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Ibrāhīm (see X.B.i.), (*alāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi rabb al-‘ālamīn*).

Contents: authentication of A.i.-v. and ratification of same and of soundness of the ‘exchange’ (*istibdāl*).

ii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 19 Sha‘bān, 868/27 April, 1464.

Vendor: Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad (see A.i.)

Purchasers: the petitioners (i.e. the vendors in A.i.)

Property: the whole house

Reference to a separate *maktūb al-tabāyu‘* of same date as this *faṣl*.

iii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 7 Rajab, 879/17 November, 1474.

After Azdān, one of the purchasers in B.ii. had become owner of the whole property by virtue of the *maktūb* referred to in B.ii. and two *faṣls*, one in the margin of the recto of same, dated 25 Rabī‘ I 871/4 November, 1466, and the other in the margin of the verso, dated 3 Ramaḍān, 873/17 March, 1469, the property was transferred from her ownership to Maqārī b. Musallam b. Shubrā, a Melkite Christian, by separate deed of same date as this present *faṣl*.

iv. Record of Waqf.

Donor: Maqārī b. Musallam b. Shubrā (see B.iii.)

Property: the whole house

Beneficiaries: “for purposes specified in his deed of waqf”, which was dated 29 Rajab, 879/9 December, 1474.

XII

No. 272: width 32 cms., length 243 cms.

A. Recto

i. *Maḥḍar Kashf*, dated 22 Sha‘bān, 873/7 March, 1469.

A petition (originally attached at beginning but now lost) presented to the Qadi Muḥibb al-Dīn Muḥammad (cf. X.A.i.)

Petitioners: the beneficiaries (*mustaḥaqqīn*) of the waqf property (see below)

Property: a ruined waqf property situated in Cairo in the district district (*khuff*) of al-Bāṭiliya, near the Darb of al-Sitt Samrā'.

The property is the waqf of the late Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad b. al-Nāsir Muḥammad b. al-Jamāl 'Abd Allāh al-Arghūn Shāwī, and is under the supervision (*naẓar*) of *al-maqarr al-karīm al-'ālī al-ṣāhibī* al-Sharafī Yūnus b. al-Ruknī 'Umar b. *al-maqarr* Jarbugha, a former *mudabbir al-mamālik al-sharīfa* (vizier)⁴¹.

Description: see Appendix 8.

Boundaries: South - the lane in which it is found and where the frontage, doors, etc. are.

North - the house known by the name of 'Irfān the Christian.

East - the *khawkha* leading (?) to the house of 'Irfān mentioned above.

West - the house known as Fakhr al-Dawla's.

Content of Petition: the waqf property includes a *riwāq* and a stable which are in a dilapidated state. The petitioners have no income from the waqf to carry out repairs and desire to sell the property to effect an *istibdāl*. They request that one of the deputy qadis should look into the matter and report.

The deputy Qadi Kamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad (see X A.i. and B.i.) is assigned to carry this out.

The estimated cost of repairs is 70 dinars (*zāhiri* and *ashrafī*).

ii. *Faṣl al-qīma*, no date.

Testimony of experts that (a) they 'know' the property (b) its present value is 110 dinars (c) best course for waqf is *istibdāl*.

iii. *Faṣl al-ma'rifa*, no date.

Testimony (a) to 'knowledge' of property (b) that it was waqf of al-Shihāb Aḥmad under the supervision of Yūnus b. 'Umar (see A.i.) (c) that property in present state is unproductive and best course is *istibdāl*.

41) *Daw'*, x, pp. 343-4: died 876 A.H..

Right margin

iv. *Kitāb istibdāl*, dated 22 Sha^ʿbān, 873/7 March, 1469, issued by deputy Qadi Kamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad (see X B.i.)

Vendor: Yūnus, the nāzīr of waqf (see A.i.)

Purchaser: *al-janāb al-ʿālī al-aṣīlī al-ʿarīqī* al-Nāṣirī Muḥammad b. al-Saiḥī Arghūn b. ʿAbd Allāh al-Sharafī *al-malakī al-ashrafī*⁴²)

Property: the waqf property (see A.i.)

Price: 120 dinars (*zāhirī* and *ashrafī*)

Bottom

v. *Faṣl iʿdhār*, no date.

Testimony by vendor and purchaser in A.iv. that they have no objections to the contents of A.iv.

B. Verso

i. *Idhn hukmī*, dated 22 Sha^ʿbān, 873/7 March, 1469, issued by deputy Qadi Kamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad (see X B.i.) (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi... ajrī fī dhālika ʿalā al-wajh al-sharʿī*)

Authentication of A.ii. and iii. and granting of permission for A.iv.

Right margin, then full width

ii. *Isjāl*, dated 22 Sha^ʿbān, 873/7 March, 1469, issued by deputy Qadi Kamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad (see X B.i.) (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi rabb al-ʿālamīn*).

Authentication and ratification of A.iv.

iii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 22 Sha^ʿbān, 873/7 March, 1469.

Vendor: al-Nāṣir Muḥammad⁴³ (see purchaser in A.iv.)

Purchaser: *al-janāb al-ʿālī al-amūrī al-kabūrī* al-Saiḥī Qijmās b. ʿAbd Allāh al-Ishāqī *al-malakī al-ashrafī*⁴⁴)

42) For his father (?), see II.B.iii.

43) His titles now given as *al-majlis al-ʿālī al-amūrī al-kabūrī*.

44) Qijmās, sometime *nāʾib* of Syria, *Dawʿ*, vi, pp. 213-4: died 892 A.H..
 "When al-Ashraf Qaitbay was firmly in power, he promoted Qijmās and installed

Property: the whole property.

Price: 110 dinars (*zāhirī* and *ashrafī*)

iv. Record of Waqf, no date.

Donor: Qijmās (see B.iii.)

Property: the whole property.

Beneficiaries: "for purposes specified in his deed of waqf", dated 15 Muḥarram, 874/25 July, 1469 and the *isjāl* of which, issued by deputy Qadi Nūr al-Dīn al-Ṣūfī al-Ḥanafī, was dated 25 Ṣafar, 874/3 September, 1469.

XIII

No. 273: Paper; width 27.5 cms., length 152 cms.

A. Recto

i. *Iqrār*, dated 20 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 873/1 July, 1469

Declaration made by *al-shaikh al-ṣāliḥ* Zain al-Dīn Siddīq b. Abī'l-Faṭḥ Muḥammad Shams al-Dīn, known as al-Madanī, one of the Ṣufis in Khankāh Siryāqaws⁴⁵) that the property (see below) belongs to

(a) his daughter, Umm al-Khair - 18 shares, i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$

(b) his wife, Asmā, daughter of Kamāl al-Dīn (*shaikh al-qurrā' wa'l-muḥaddithīn*) Abū'l-Thanā Maḥmūd (see B.iii.) - 6 shares, i.e. $\frac{1}{4}$.

The property: the complete house, situated in the aforementioned Khankāh Siryāqaws in the district known as the Oratory Lane (*zuqāq al-muṣallā(t)*)

Description: see Appendix 9.

him in his house in al-Bāṭilīya". Qaitbay became sultan in 873 A.H., the year of this deed. Is this the actual house referred to, or do we witness some part of a wider interest taken by Qijmās in the property of the area?

45) *Khīṭaṭ*, ii, pp. 422-3: a large town developed around the *Khānkāh*, which was begun in 725 A.H. (Sulūk, ii, p. 261). A free market was held every Friday (cf. B.iv.).

Boundaries: South - the house known by the name of Ibrāhīm al-Ṭabbākh al-Ṣūfī, now in the possession of a woman known as al-Ḥawshīya.

North - the house known after Abū Bakr al-(Khl'ī)...(?)

East - the public way in Oratory Lane

West - mostly the house now known by the name of Nūr al-Dīn 'Alī, grandson (sib) of al-Naḥḥas al-Sufī, and the rest the house of al-Ḥājj al-Sarasī(?)

Bottom main text

ii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 5 Ṣafar, 891/10 February, 1486.

Vendor: Umm al-Khair (see A.i.)

Purchaser: al-Ḥājj Nāṣir al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Aḥmad b. Abī Bakr, known as Ibn Ṭalā'i'....(?)

Property: 1/4 of house

Price: 30 dinars (*ashrafi* and *zāhiri*)

Right margin

iii. *Faṣl intiqāl*⁴⁶) dated 8 Jumādā I, 912/26 September, 1506.

The building described in A.i. ceased to exist and Kamāl al-Dīn Maḥmūd (see B.iv.,v. and viii.) built a new house on the site

Description: see Appendix 10.

Boundaries: as for A.i., except that South reads - partly the mill (*tāhūn*) known as al-Sharīf's and partly the house now known as al-Sharīf's.

Vendor: Kamāl al-Dīn Maḥmūd

Purchaser: St. Catherine's Monastery (through Dānyāl [Daniel]b. Yūsuf b. 'Abd Allāh, the Melkite, *al-ra'īs bi'l-dair, al-rāhib al-rūmī al-nāzir 'alā al-dair*).

Property: 1/2 of house. (The property became a waqf of the monastery according to a deed of waqf of same date as this *faṣl*.)

46) Referred to as *faṣl al-inshā'* in A.iv..

Across middle

iv. *faṣl intiqāl wa-waqf*, dated 10 Jumada II, 912/28 October, 1506.

Vendor: Kamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad (see A.iii.)

Purchaser: Iklīm(?) b. Mattā (Matthew) b. ʿAbd Allāh, *al-rūmī al-naṣrānī*, the Rais of the Monastery.

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the house, situated in the city of Khankāh Siryāqaws, in Oratory Lane.

The property was made a waqf for the purchaser during his lifetime, then 'for purposes specified in the deed of waqf' (presumably for the monastery).

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated 21 Dhū'l-Hijja, 873/2 July, 1469, issued by deputy Qadi Abū'l-Faṭḥ Muḥammad b. Sharaf al-Dīn Abī ʿAbd Allāh Muḥammad al-Wafā'ī al-Shāfi⁴⁷) (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi ʿalā in ʿāmihī*)

Authentication and ratification of A.i.

Right margin (opposite bottom half of B.i.)

ii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 2 Shaʿbān, 876/14 January, 1472.

Vendor: Asmā' (mother of purchaser)

Purchaser: Umm al-Khair

Property: $\frac{1}{4}$ of house

Price: 25 dinars (*ashrafi*)

Below ii.

iii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 8 Ṣafar, 891/13 February, 1486.

Repeats details of A.ii.

47) Described as "deputy Qadi in Egypt, al-Khānkāh al-Siryāqawsīya and also in the Qalyūb districts and the Southern and Northern Provinces (*wajhain*)". Possibly *Daw'*, ix, p. 55 (no. 151).

Left side (next to bottom *faṣl*)

iv. Deed of Conveyance, dated 1 Rabī^c I, 906/25 September, 1500.

Vendor: Nāṣir al-Dīn Muḥammad (see A.ii.)

Purchasers: (a) Kamāl al-Dīn Maḥmūd b. Nūr al-Dīn Abī'l-Ḥasan Ali, known as.....(?) al-Hindī, *aḥad a^cyān al-sadāt al-ṣūfiya* in the Khankāh of Siryāqaws.

(b) Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. 'Alā' al-Dīn 'Alī, *al-tājir bi'l-khankāh al-madhkūra*

Property: $\frac{1}{4}$ of the property (shared equally by purchasers).

Price: 20 dinars (*ashrafi*)

Right side (second from bottom)

v. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 1 Rabī^c I, 906/25 September, 1500

Repeats details of B.iv.

Left side (bottom)

vi. *Faṣl i^cdhār*, dated (?) Rabī^c I, 906/September (?), 1500.

Testimony of children of Nāṣir al-Dīn Muḥammad that they have no objection to B.iv.

Right margin (opposite top half of B.i.)

vii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 1 Rabī^c I 906/25 September, 1500.

Vendor: Umm al-Khair (see A.i.)

Purchaser: Kamāl al-Dīn Maḥmūd (see B.iii.)

Property: $\frac{3}{4}$ of the house.

Price: 100 dinars (*ashrafi* and *zāhiri*). 20 down payment and the rest within four years.

The deed was drawn up before deputy Qadi Jamāl al-Dīn Abū Muḥammed 'Abd Allāh al-Wafā'ī al-Shāfi'ī.

Left side (above B.iv.)

viii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 3 Shawwāl, 907/11 April, 1501.

Vendor: Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad (see B.iv.)

Purchaser: Kamāl al-Dīn Muḥammad (see B.iii.)

Property: $\frac{1}{8}$ of house (the two parties were joint owners of a quarter of the property)

Price: 10 dinars (*ashrafi*)

Right side (bottom)

ix. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 3 Shawwāl, 907/11 April, 1501.

Repeats the details of B.viii.

Right margin (top)

x. *Iqrār*, dated 2 Rabīʿ I, 912/23 July, 1506.

Declaration made by Umm al-Khair that she had received of the balance on the purchase price 35 dinars and that 45 dinars were still outstanding (see B.vii.)

Across top

xi. Quittance Note, dated 19 Dhū'l-Qaʿda, 914/1 March, 1509.

Umm al-Khair received the outstanding 45 dinars and both parties declared that there are no outstanding claims.

The series of transactions may be represented schematically as follows (the fractions denote the amount of the property involved in each case and the other figures the date):

XIV

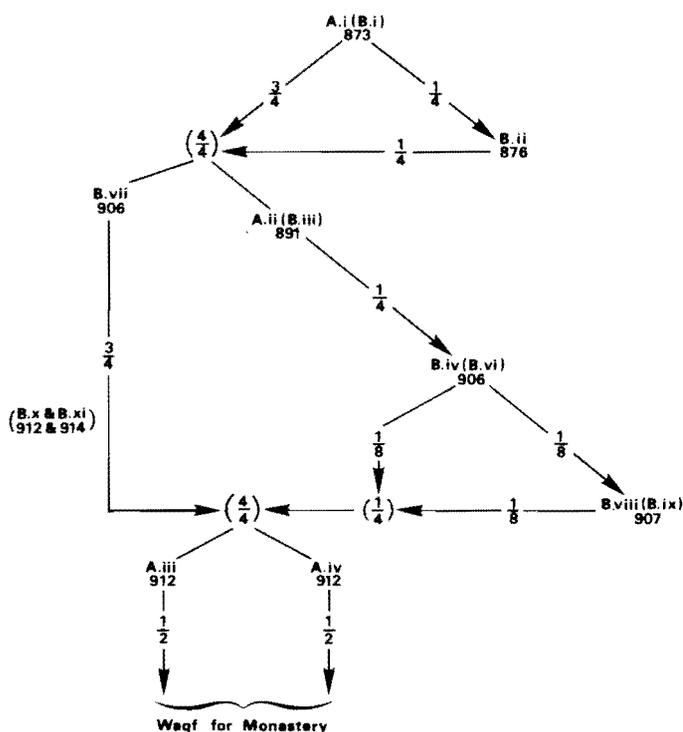
No. 275: Paper; width 31.5 cms., length 210 cms.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 27 Rabīʿ I 874/4 October, 1469.

After it had been established before the deputy Qadi Jalāl al-Dīn

Abū
a ma
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Saʿī
B.ii.
prop



Abū'l-Faḍl 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. al-Amāna al-Anṣārī al-Shāfi'ī that by a *maktūb al-'iṣā'*, dated 2 Jumada, II 783/18 December, 1468 (and ratified by *isjāl*, dated 22 Rajab, 873/5 February, 1469) the following persons —

(a) *al-sayyid al-sharīf* Zain al-Dīn Abū Bakr b. Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad al-Huṣainī, *aḥad al-sādat al-tujjār*, known as al-Sarūjī

(b) *al-ṣadr al-aḡall* Nāṣir al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Jamāl al-Dīn 'Abd Allāh, known as Ibn 'Abd al-Hamīd

(c) Jamāl al-Dīn 'Abd Allāh b. Ya'qūb b. 'Abd Allāh, known as Ibn 'Umaira

had been appointed executors for a third of the estate of Mūsā b. Sa'īd b. Illyās the Melkite Christian, known as Ibn Ṭarkhān (see VII, B.ii.) and that Mūsā b. Sa'īd had died, the following conveyance of property was effected —

Vendors: The executors (a) and (b) above, acting as agents for (i) the third of the estate

(ii) Tāj, daughter of ʿĀmir and wife of the deceased Mūsā

(iii) Niqūlā b. ʿĪsā b. Saʿīd (see VII B.vi.)

Purchaser: Maqārī b. Musallam b. Shubrā (*al-qissīs al-mutaḥaddith ʿalā dair Ṭūr Sīnā*)

Property: 3 separate items -

(a) all the *bināʾ al-riwāq*, situated in Cairo in the district (*khutt*) of Suwaiqat al-Sharīf, within the Darb al-Sharīf.

Description: see Appendix 11.

Boundaries - South - the shared stairway between this *riwāq* and the *riwāq* known as the property of Mūsā

North - the public way

East - the public way. Here are the columns and the door leading to the shared stairway

West - the *qaʿa* known as Mūsā's

(b) all the house (building and land) in Khuṭṭ al-ʿAṭūf, near the house of the late Saif al-Dīn Baktimur in Suwaiqat al-Sharīf.

Description: }
Boundaries: } as in VII A.i.

For a record (*faṣl*) of the conveyance of this particular property, see VII. A. vi.

(c) Property: [two shops] in the square (*sāḥa*) of Ṭūr, on the sea coast.

Description: see Appendix 12.

Boundaries: South - the public way

North - the properties known by the name of Saʿīd b. Jallāb

East - the lane with access to the two store-rooms.

West - the property of.....(?)

Price: 190 dinars (*ashrafī* and *zāhirī*)

Right margin

ii. Deed of Waqf, dated 26 Rabīʿ II, 874/2 November, 1469

Donor: Maqārī (see A.i.)

Property: the three properties in A.i.

Beneficiaries: (a) the monks in St. Catherine's Monastery,
or (b) the Greek nuns resident in Jerusalem
or (c) for the benefit and advantage of Hebron (al-Khalīl)
or (d) the poor and indigent anywhere.

Administrator: (a) the Bishop, or (b) the sacristan at Tūr ('uqlūm)
or

(c) the monks in general, or (d) the Patriarch of the
Rūmīya, i.e. Melkites, in Egypt, or (e) the
Melkite Patriarch in Jerusalem.

If categories (c) and (d) benefit, then the *nāzir* of Jerusalem and Hebron, or the Shāfi'ī Qadi in Egypt acts.

Bottom

iii. *Faṣl al-ma'rifā*, dated 29 Rabī' II, 874/5 November, 1469.

Testimony to 'knowledge' of Mūsā Ibn Ṭarkhān, his wife, Tāj, his grandson, Sulaimān, and his cousin, Niqūlā, and of the property in A.i. etc...., of the passing of the property into the hands of Mūsā, then its transference to Maqārī, the *wāqif* in A.ii.

Right margin, at bottom

iv. Quittance Note, no date.

Testimony by the vendors of A.i. and Maqārī that there are no outstanding claims between them.

Right margin, below ii.

v. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 28 Rabī' I, 922/1 May, 1516

After it had been established that the property in Suwaiqat al-Sharīf qualified for 'exchange' (*istibdāl*) and the deputy Qadi Muḥyī al-Dīn Abū'l-Luṭf 'Abd al-Qādir al-Zāhirī al-Ḥanafī had given formal permission for this, the ownership of the buildings (the debris and the materials) was transferred -

from: Dānyāl b. Yūsuf b. ʿAbd Allāh (on behalf of the monastery)
to: Anṭūnī b. Anbārak b. Jirjis, a Melkite.

The land and the foundations of the buildings remained part of the waqf.

Across centre

vi. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 27 Rabīʿ II, 922/30 May, 1516.

Vendor: Anṭūnī etc., (see A.v.)

Purchaser: *al-janāb al-ʿālī al-qaḍāʾī al-shamsī* Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Nāṣir al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad, known as al-Sakhāwī, chief administrator (*sāhib dīwān*) of *al-maqarr*... *al-saiḥī* Timur, *aḥad aʿyān muqaddamī al-ulūf* (Emir of 1000).

Property: the buildings, debris, etc. (as in A.v.)

B. Verso

Isjāl, dated 10 Jumādā I, 874/15 November, 1469, issued by deputy Qadi Jalāl al-Dīn Abūʾl-Baqāʾ Muḥammad b. ʿIzz al-Dīn Abīʾl-Faḍl ʿAbd al-Rahmān b. Zain al-Dīn Abīʾl-ʿAbbās Aḥmad al-Bakrī al-Qurashī al-Shāfiʿi⁴⁸ (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi waḥdahū*).

Authentication and ratification of A.i.,ii.,iii., and iv. (the last two notes called *faṣlā al-halāk wa-inḥiṣār al-irith waʾl-iʿdhār*)

XV

No. 276: Paper; width 27 cms., length 142 cms.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 10 Rajab, 875/2 January, 1471.

XV

Purchaser: Burhān al-Dīn Ibrāhīm b. Majd al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Rahmān b. Ibrāhīm....., the merchant in Sūq al-Sirb, known as Ibn al-Ṣill.

48) *Dawʿ*, vii, pp. 284-6: retired in 875 A.H., died 891 A.H..

Vendor: Burhān al-Dīn... b. Tāj al-Dīn 'Abd al-Razzāq b. Majd al-Dīn Ismā'īl, known as Ibn al-Ṣill (see V.A.ii. & B.iv).

Property: 1/2 of a house in Cairo in Lower Harat al-Rum⁴⁹, along with recent additions

Description: see Appendix 13.

Boundaries: South - the lane, and a house known as the Goldsmith's and after his nephew, Gabriel.

North - the stable known as Sūdūn al-Kāfilī's then as al-Saifī Aqbughā al-'Isāwī's.

East - a property known as that of Sūdūn's heirs, and a property known by the name of Rizq Allāh the Druggist.

West - a house reached by a lane [named after] Tūmā al-Ṣhawbakī.

Note: the additions made by the present vendor on an adjoining site, the boundaries of which are practically the same as those given in V.A.i.

For description of this part see Appendix 14.

Title of vendor: a *faṣl tabāyu'* at the bottom of the recto of a deed, the *faṣl* dated 8 Ramaḍān, 849/8 December, 1445.

Price: 200 dinars (*ashrafi*)

Right margin

ii. *Faṣl al-khaṣm*, no date

iii. *Faṣl al-ma'rifa wa'l-jarayān*, no date

Testimony relative to A.i.

iv. Quittance Note, no date (with reference to parties of A.i.)

v. *Faṣl intiqāl*, no date.

On the basis of an 'exchange' (*istibdāl*) allowed by deputy Qadi Mujīr al-Dīn Abū'l-Wafā' Muḥammad al-Khafarī al-Ḥanafī (see VI.A.vi) (the *maktūb istibdāl* was dated 22 Sha'bān, 911/18 January, 1506), the whole of the house and property changed hands.

⁴⁹ In a cul-de-sac, "on the right of someone going to the *zāwiya* of al-Sadād, and on the left of someone making for the *zāwiya* of al-Shaikh 'Abd al-Wahhāb".

Vendor: In^ᶜām, daughter of the *wāqif* (see B.iii)

Purchaser: ʿIzz al-Dīn ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz b. Zain al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Qādir
b. Aḥmad al-Sikandarī, *al-tājir al-jūkhī* (see VI.A.vi).

vi. *Faṣl intiqāl*, no date

Vendor: ʿIzz al-Dīn ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz (purchaser in A.v.)

Purchaser: In^ᶜām (vendor in A.v.)

The deed of sale was dated 18 Muḥarram, 912/10 June, 1506.

vii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, no date

Vendor: In^ᶜām (see A.vi.)

Purchaser: Sa^ᶜādāt, daughter of Yūsuf b. Dāʿūd b. Nāsir (*al-bazzāz*), known as Khirqa(?).

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the house and also of the plot of land which is 10×7
dhirāʿ al-ʿamal (6.6 m. \times 4.6 m.)

The separate deed of sale is dated 4 Shawwāl, 914/27 March, 1509.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated Wednesday, 19 Shawwāl, 875/Wednesday, 10 April, 1471, issued by the deputy Qadi Sa^ᶜd al-Dīn Abūʿl-Sa^ᶜādāt Ibrāhīm b. Muhibb al-Dīn Abīʿl-Faḍl Muḥammad al-Kamākhī al-Ḥanafī⁵⁰ (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi wa-ashkur ʿalā kull ḥāl*).

Authentication and ratification of A.i.,iii., and iv.

ii. *Faṣl intiqāl*, no date

After death of Burhān al-Dīn (purchaser in A.i.) the property passed by inheritance to his wife, Umm al-Khair and her seven sons by the deceased (named in the *faṣl*). Then -

Vendors: the heirs as above

Purchaser: Jirjis (called Juraij) b. Mas^ᶜūd b. Ḍawʿ, the Melkite Christian, the *zimām* in Lower Harat al-Rum, known as al-Dimyāṭī.

50) *Dawʿ*, i, pp. 160-1, and see D. S. Richards, "Arabic documents from the Karaite community in Cairo", *JESHO*, xv, 1972, p. 126, a document of the same year, where his father's *kunya* is given as Abū ʿAbd Allāh (note that *Dawʿ*, xi, p. 178, mentioned no *kunya*).

The *faṣl al-tabāyu*^c on the margin of a separate deed was dated 8 Rajab, 884/28 September, 1479.

Right margin

iii. *Faṣl al-waqf*, dated 10 Dhū'l-Qa^cda, 886/31 December, 1481.

Donor: Jirjis (see B.ii.)

Beneficiaries: In^cām, donor's daughter, then her progeny (males and females equally). (See also V, A.iv).

XVI

No. 295: Paper; width 32 cms., length 216 cms.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 28 Jumādā I, 882/7 September, 1477.

Purchaser: Jirjis b. Rizq Allāh b. Wahba, a Melkite Christian, clerk (*mubāshir*) in the households of the Emirs.

Vendor: [Faḍl Allāh b. Yuḥannā b.] ^cAlam, merchant in Ṭūr (see IX, B.ii.)

Property: 1/2 of house in Lower Harat al-Rum in Cairo.

Boundaries: }
Description: } see IX,A.i.

Title of Vendor: the *maktūb al-tabāyu*^c and its *isjāl* which are IX,B.ii. and A.iv. respectively.

Price: 160 dinars (*ashrafī* and *zāhiri*). The purchaser acknowledges that the house is in disrepair.

Right margin

ii. *Faṣl al-ma'rifa wa'l-jarayān*, dated 29 [Jumādā II, 882] / 8 September, 1477.

Usual testimony concerning A.i.

iii. *Faṣl al-i^cdhār*, no date

In connection with A.i.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated 1 Jumādā II, 882/10 September, 1477, issued by deputy Qadi Shihāb al-Dīn Abū'l-ʿAbbās Aḥmad b. Badr al-Dīn Abī ʿAbd Allāh al-Ḥasan al-Ḥasanī al-Mālikī (ʿ*alāma*: *al-ḥamd lil-lāhi alladhī lahu al-asmāʾ al-ḥusnā*).

Authentication and ratification of A.i., ii., and iii.

Right margin, then full width

ii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 22 Rabīʿ I, 884/13 June, 1479.

Purchaser: ʿAnqāʾ, a Melkite Christian, daughter of Abū Saʿīd b. Nashū, the doctor, known as Ibn al-ʿAfīf, and the wife of Nūr al-Dīn Abd al-Wāḥid, a convert to Islam, called before his conversion Jirjis, the purchaser mentioned in A.i.

Vendor: Majd al-Dīn Yaḥyā, a convert, full brother of Nūr al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Wāḥid.

Property: 1/2 of the house (see above)

Title of vendor: by inheritance from his deceased brother.

Price: 160 dinars (*ashrafī* and *zāhirī*)

Right side

iii. *Faṣl al-maʿrifa wa'l-jarayān*, dated 29 [Rabīʿ I, 884] / 20 June, 1479.

Testimony to title of property relative to B.ii.

Left side

iv. *Faṣl al-iʿdhār*, no date.

Relative to B.ii.

Full width

v. *Isjāl*, dated 10 Rabīʿ II, 884/1 July, 1479, issued by deputy Qadi Ṣadr al-Dīn Abū'l-Khair Muḥammad b. Ṣadr al-Dīn Abū ʿAbd Allāh

Muḥammad al-Rūmī al-Ḥanafī (*ʿalama: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi ʿalā jazīl niʿmātihī*)

Authentication and ratification of B.ii., iii. and iv.

Right margin

vi. Record of Transfer, dated 26 Shaʿbān, 886/20 October, 1481.

Vendors: (a) full brother of Faḍl Allāh b. Yuḥannā, Asmar

(b) wife of Faḍl Allāh, Fakhr

(c) ʿAnqāʾ, daughter of Abū Saʿīd b. Nashū, and of Fakhr
(presumably by an earlier marriage)

Purchaser: Ibrāhīm b. Faḍāʾil b. Naṣr Allāh, *al-kātib bi-dīwān al-khāṣṣ al-sharīf*.

Property: the whole of the house, and new additions

Price: 300 dinars (*ashrafī* and *ẓāhirī*)

Title and shares of vendors:

(a) Asmar - by inheritance from Faḍl Allāh, $\frac{3}{16}$ at 56 dinars.

(b) Fakhr - by inheritance from Faḍl Allāh, $\frac{1}{16}$ } at 93 dinars.
see IX.B.vi, $\frac{1}{4}$ }

(c) ʿAnqāʾ, - by purchase, see B.ii., $\frac{1}{2}$ at 150 dinars.

vii. *Faṣl al-waqf*, dated 13 Muḥarram, 905/20 August, 1499.

Donor: Saʿīd al-Dīn Ibrāhīm, "the purchaser referred to above"
(see B.vi.)

Property: whole house

Beneficiaries: (a) himself for his life-time, then (b) charitable purposes specified in the separate waqf deed of same date as this *faṣl*. (Cf. also the *faṣl al-waqf* in IX,B.ix.)

Full width

viii. Record of *Istibdāl*, dated 12 Rajab, 907/21 January, 1502.

Vendor: Nūr al-Dīn Abū'l-Baqāʾ Muḥammad b. Saʿīd al-Dīn Ibrāhīm, the *wāqif*'s son.

Purchaser: Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. ʿĀmir b. Ghanīm,
known as the brother of Sharaf al-Dīn.

Property: complete (see also IX, B.x.)

Note. It is stated that one of the conditions of the waqf was that any part of the waqf property could be 'exchanged' for any amount of cash or anything else.

Bottom left

ix. *Faṣl intiqāl*, no date.

Vendor: Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad (see B.viii.)

Purchaser: Fadā'il b. Rizq Allāh b. Wahba,⁵¹ a Melkite Christian, a clerk (*kātib*) in the households of the Emirs.

Property: complete

The separate deed of conveyance was dated 5 Ṣafar 909/30 July, 1503 (see XX.A.i.)

Bottom centre

x. *Faṣl intiqāl*, dated 13 Rabī' II, 928/12 March, 1522.

from: Fadā'il (see B.ix.)

to: Zulaikhā, wife of Ni'ama b. Ilyās b. Sulaimān, a Melkite Christian, known as Ibn al-Mufriz

Property: the whole house

Bottom right

xi. Record of Transfer and Waqf, no date.

Same as IX A.v. and XX. A.vii. Waqf of Patriarch Yū'ākhīm in 966/1559.

XVII

No. 286: Paper; width 15.5 cms., length 127 cms.

A. Recto

Text of Petition, no date. Beginning incomplete.

Petitioner: Maqārī [b. Musallim b. Shubrā]

⁵¹ Brother of Jirjis (?), see A.i..

The *tarjama* of the petition is placed in the lower right margin opposite the last few lines of the text (*al-mamlūk Maqārī al-naṣrānī al-malakī*).

Contents: that the petitioner had legally bought the property from a Muslim woman (documentary proof available) and that he had made no structural changes to the buildings, and requests that one of the deputy Qadis look into the matter.

In top right margin the wording of the *tatwīj* (the assignment of the investigation to a deputy qadi) is given:

al-ḥamd lil-lāhi al-qadī Shams al-Dīn al-Manūfi... [yanṣur fī dhālika etc.].

This is not the actual petition attached at the top of a document (as originally in X and XII) but a copy.

B. Verso

Maḥḍar, dated 13 Jumādā I, 883/12 August, 1478, issued by deputy Qadi Shams al-Dīn Abū'l-Ḥamd Muḥammad al-Shāfi⁵² (*alāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi al-wāḥid al-.....jarā dhālika*), on behalf of the Qadi Walī al-Dīn Abū'l-Faḍl Aḥmad al-Asyūṭī al-Shāfi⁵²), to whom the petition was first addressed.

Property: a complete *dār*, comprising store-rooms (*makhāzin*), stable, *riwāq*, and *tibāq* on upper floors, situated in the Upper Harat al-Rum, known as al-Juwāniya, in Cairo (see X and XI).

Boundaries: see X.A.i.

Contents: (a) A complaint brought that Maqārī had raised the above property higher than his Muslim neighbours' property, and it was requested that he should be restrained and made to remove the offending extensions.

(b) Maqārī replied that he had bought the property from a Muslim woman, Azdān, the daughter of al-Nāṣirī Muḥammad b. al-Nāṣirī Muḥammad, known as al-Shāṭir, by deed dated 7 Rajab, 879/17 November, 1474, with an *isjāl* issued by deputy Qadi Shihāb al-Dīn

52) Appointed Qadi in 871 A.H. and "held the office for a long time" (*Unpublished pages...of Ibn Iyas*, ed. M. Mostafa, p. 172).

Abū l-ʿAbbās Aḥmad ibn al-Qulaijī al-Ḥanafī, dated 25 Rajab, 879/5 December, 1474 [for relevant *faṣl*, see XI. B.iii.].

(c) that he made it a waqf “for purposes specified in the waqf deed”, which was dated 29 Rajab, 879/9 December, 1474 and authenticated by deputy Qadi Shams al-Din Abu ʿAbd Allāh Muḥammad al-Manūfī al-Shāfiʿī [for *faṣl*, see XI.B.iv.].

(d) that he had added no new building and had not added to the property’s height.

(e) When the complainant demanded evidence, Maqārī produced the deed of conveyance (see (b) above) and the deputy Qadi carried out an inspection of the property (*kashf*).

(f) the deputy Qadi then confirmed the previous documents in favour of Maqārī.

XVIII

No. 252: Paper; width 28 cms., length 107.5 cms. Verso blank.

Kitab Tasāduq, dated 16 Ṣafar, 889/26 November, 1493.

The Parties: (a) Jirjis, called Makīn, b. Ilyās b. Ṣāliḥ, a Melkite Christian, soap-maker (*ṣabbān*).

(b) Shaqrā, daughter of Manṣūr b. ʿĪsā, a Melkite Christian, known as the wife of Naṣr Allāh, *al-jūkhī*

Contents: their deposition before the deputy Qadi Muhyī al-Dīn Abū'l-Jūd ʿAbd al-Qādir al-Rāwī al-Ḥanbalī to the effect that (i) on the death of Miryam, daughter of Naṣr Allāh b. Badr, her estate passed to her husband, Makīn (see (a) above), and her son by him, Mūsā, a minor, and to her mother, Shaqrā (see (b))

(ii) on the death of Mūsā, his inheritance passed to his grandmother, Shaqrā, and his father, Makīn.

(iii) the estate of Miryam had consisted of clothes (*qumāsh*), household effects (*athāth*), copper utensils (*nuḥās*), gold and silver articles (*maṣāgh*), pearls (*luʿluʿ*), etc.

(iv) all this had been sold, and realised 131, 194 *dirham fulūs*.

(v) the following expenses had been met from the estate:

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| outstanding debts | 12,000 |
| legal expenses and dues ⁵³⁾ | 9,104 |
| Thus, residue of estate was | 110,090 <i>dirham fulūs</i> |

(vi) this residue was divided in the following required proportions (*bi'l-farīda al-shar'īya*):

to Shaqrā $\frac{6}{24} + \frac{1}{72} = 29,051$ dirhams

to Makīn $\frac{17}{24} + \frac{2}{72} = 81,038$ dirhams

(vii) both parties received their share "at the hand of Maqārī b. Musallim b. Shubrā", monk of St. Catherine's Monastery.

(viii) Shaqrā testified that she had settled her account with Makīn for her share of her daughter's bride-price (*sadāq*), and of the latter's *kasāda*(?) "from the time of her marriage to her death".

(ix) nothing is outstanding between the two parties except for their shares (in the proportion as above) in real estate (*ʿaqārāt*) in Alexandria left by Miryam, and a pair of carpets left to settle a debt owed to Miryam's father (they were his security)

The contents of this deposition were duly authenticated and ratified by the deputy Qadi (his *ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi jarā dhālika*).

XIX

No. 300: Parchment; width 37 cms., length 150 cms.

A. Recto

1. Deed of Conveyance, dated 3 Rajab, 889/27 July, 1484.

Vendor: ʿAbd al-Qādir b. Sharaf al-Dīn Yaḥyā b. Sālīm.

Purchaser: Ghanīm b. Sālīm b. Ghānim, a Melkite Christian.

Property: whole house, land and buildings, situated in Cairo within the Bāb al-Naṣr in the quarter of Jūwānīya (on the left at the far end of a cul-de-sac in the said quarter).

Description: see Appendix 15.

Boundaries: see IV, A.i.⁵⁴⁾.

53) *Fī maṣārif shar'īya wa-ʿurfīya wa-kulafihi wa-ʿummālihi wa-ghairihā.*

54) With slight differences, e.g. Shams al-Dīn is now "the former *Shaikh al-Shuyūkh*".

Title of vendor: in the margin of a deed authenticated by deputy Qadi Ṣadr al-Dīn Aḥmad al-.....(?) al-Shāfi'ī, dated 10 Jumādā I, 878/3 October, 1473, a *faṣl ta'wīd*, dated 8 Ṣafar, 889/7 March, 1484 (see IV.A.viii.), recording that the half-brother of the present vendor, Tāj al-Dīn 'Abd al-Wahhāb, had 'exchanged' the property with 'Abd al-Qādir.

Price: 90 dinars (*ashrafī* and *zāhirī*) and a ring stone of unknown type.

Right margin

- ii. *Faṣl al-marīfa wa'l-hiyāza*, dated 4 Rajab, 889/28 July, 1484. Customary testimony with regard to A.i.
- iii. *Faṣl al-i'dhār*, no date. Customary testimony with regard to A.i.

Right margin, then full width

- iv. *Hujja*, dated 16 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 940/29 May, 1534.

In the court of the Ḥanafīs in the Ṣāliḥīya (*maḥkamat al-sādat al-Ḥanafīya bi'l-Ṣāliḥīya al-Najmīya*) before deputy Qadi Raḍī al-Dīn Abū'l-Riḍā Aḥmad al-.....(?) al-Ḥanafī (*'alāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi jarā mā nusiba ilayya fī-hi*), the following was established:

(a) the 'identity' (*marīfa*) of Ghanīm b. Sālim, his son Luṭf Allāh, and Karam, daughter of Luṭf Allāh, known as the wife of Rizq Allāh b. Yūsuf b. Yuḥannā, the Melkite.

(b) the death of Ghanīm, and the property (as in i. above) formed part of his estate.

(c) the property's passing to Luṭf Allāh by inheritance.

(d) testimony of Luṭf Allāh in Ramaḍan 940/March-April, 1534 that he had given the property (by *tamlīk*) to his daughter, Karam.

(e) the death of Luṭf Allāh in Shawwāl 940/April-May, 1534.

(f) Karam's taking possession of the property by the testimony of Mūsā b. Gabriel, known as the Priest, and Faraj Allāh b. Barka b. Furaj, and Abū'l-Faraj b. Gabriel b. Nāsir, known as the Priest— all Melkites—, in the presence of (1) Faraj b. Sālim b. Ghanīm

(2) the wife of Luṭf Allah, Faraj, daughter of Mūsā b. Ishāq, known as al-Kabārītī.

(g) Testimony of the last two named that they have no claim on the property and their recognition of Karam's ownership.

All this is ratified by the deputy Qadi.

(v) *Faṣl tabāyu*^c, dated 5 Muḥarram, 975/11 July, 1567.

Authenticated and ratified in the Sharia Court in Jāmi^c al-Zāhid by deputy Qadi Abū'l-Yusr(?) Muḥammad b. Asad al-[^cUmarī] al-Shāfi^c. (^c*alāma*: *al-ḥamd lil-lāhi jarā mā nusiba ilayya fī-hi...(?). wa-katabahu Muḥammad b. Asad al-^cUmarī al-Shāfi^c*)

Purchasers: *al-Mu^callim* Mūsā b. Naṣr Allāh b. Faraj and his full brother, *al-Mu^callim* Ilyās, both Melkites

Vendor: the full brother of the purchasers, ^cĪsā.

Property: as in A.i.

Title of vendor: a *faṣl* dated 19 Rabī^c I, 970/16 November, 1562, issued from the Šāliḥīya by deputy Qadi Kamāl al-Dīn Abū'l-Baqā' Muḥammad al-Ḥazmī al-Shāfi^c55).

Price: 90 dinars (*min al-dhahab al-sultānī al-jadīd al-Sulaimānī*).

Renting clause: same date as above, ^cĪsā, the vendor, rented the property from Mūsā and Ilyās, his brothers, for a period of four years with immediate effect, for a rent of 400 niṣf (*min al-fiḍḍa al-sulaimānīya*). The rent was paid in a lump sum.

Right margin

(vi) *Faṣl al-waqf*, no date.

Donor: Mūsā.....(?)

Reference to the original waqf deed drawn up in the court at the mosque of al-Ḥākim, dated 7 Ramaḍān, 1000/17 June, 1592.

B. Verso

(i) *Isjāl*, dated 22 Rajab, 889/15 August, 1484, issued by deputy Qadi Badr al-Dīn Abū'l-Yumn Muḥammad b. Shihāb al-Dīn

55) Note this addition to the document: *min mawjibihī 'an lā shu'fa lil-jār* (see J. Schacht, *An Introduction to Islamic Law*, London, 1964, p. 142).

Abī'l-ʿAbbās Aḥmad b. Tāj al-Dīn Abī'l-Salma Muḥammad al-Bulqīnī al-Kinānī al-Shāfiʿī⁵⁶) (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi ʿalā kull ḥāl*).

Authentication and ratification of A.i.,ii. and iii.

Right margin

(ii) *Iqrār*, dated 13 Rajab, 892/5 July, 1487.

Before deputy Qadi Jalāl al-Dīn Abū' l-Yusr Muḥammad al-Radādī al-Ḥanafī (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi yastahiqq(?) al-ḥamd. jarā dhālika*),

after (a) the testimony of Zain al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Qādir and his half brother, Tāj al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Wahhāb (see A.i.) that they have no objections to the deed A.i., and (b) the recognition of Tāj al-Dīn that at the time of the deed Zain al-Dīn was *rashīd jāʿiz al-taṣarruf* (“in his majority and full legal capacity”),

both parties declared that neither had any claims upon the other, which declaration the deputy Qadi authenticated and ratified.

Right margin, then full width

(iii) *Faṣl al-ishhād*, dated 20 Dhū'l-Qaʿda, 961/17 October, 1554.

In the Sharia Court in the Mosque of al-Ṣāliḥ before the *mutawallīhā*, “the judge who signs above” (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi jarā mā nusiba ilaiya fī-hi. katabahu... (?) al-Shāfiʿī*),

the following, (a) Rizq Allāh b. Yūsuf b. Yuḥannā, a Melkite, known as Ibn al-Aṣfar

(b) Yuḥannā b. Faraj b. Sālim, a Melkite merchant in *Sūq Amīr al-Juyūsh*⁵⁷)

(c) full brother of the latter, Naṣr Allāh, goldsmith (*sāʿigh*)

(d) Faraj, daughter of Mūsā b. Ibrāhīm (sic), a Melkite, testified that they have no claim on the estate of Karam, daughter of Luṭf Allāh, now deceased (cf. A.iv.),

56) *Daw'*, vii, pp. 70-1: died 892 A.H..

57) *Khīṭat*, ii, p. 101.

and that the estate, consisting of the property (as in A.i.) and money (100 mithqāls²) and various utensils and garments (not readily legible) has passed to -

- (a) her husband, Rizq Allāh (⁶/₂₄)
- (b) her daughter, Kurjīya (*bikr bāligha*) (¹²/₂₄)
- (c) her mother, Faraj (⁴/₂₄)
- (d) her first cousins once removed, Naṣr Allāh and Yuḥannā, sons of Faraj b. Sālim (²/₂₄)

(iv) *Hujja*, dated 19 Rabī^c I, 970/16 November, 1562.

In the court of the Shāfi^cīs in the Ṣāliḥīya, before the deputy Qadi Kamāl al-Dīn Abū'l-Baqā³ Muḥammad al-Ḥazmī al-Shāfi^cī (*alāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi jarā mā nusiba ilayya fī-hi. katabahu Muḥammad al-Ḥazmī al-Shāfi^cī*), the following transference of property (the house as in A.i) was authenticated and ratified:

Purchaser: *al-Mu^callim* ʿĪsā b. Naṣr Allāh b. Faraj, a Melkite, known as Ibn Faraj the Goldsmith (*sā'igh*) in "the Goldsmiths" (*al-Ṣāgha*) near the Ṣāliḥīya

Vendor: Kurjīya,⁵⁸) daughter of Rizq Allāh, wife of *al-Mu^callim* ʿAbd al-Ra'ūf b. *al-Mu^callim* Mikhā'il, the secretary (*mubāshir*) in the service of the Emir Ibrāhīm Chelebī, the former Defterdar (*deftādār*) in Egypt.

Title of Vendor: the *faṣl* B.iii.

Price: 22 dinars (*min al-dhahab al-sultānī al-jadīd*) and "a ring with a stone of unknown value and nature".

XX

No. 255: Paper; width 28 cms., length 252 cms.

A. Recto

(i) Deed of Conveyance, dated 5 Ṣafar, 909/30 July, 1503

Vendor: Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. ʿĀmir b. Ghanīm, known as the brother of Sharaf al-Dīn.

⁵⁸) Her half share of her mother's estate must have been the house.

Purchaser: Faḍā'il b. Rizq Allāh b. Wahba, a Melkite clerk (*kātib*) in the households of the Emirs (*bi-buyūt al-umarā*).

Property: house (and well) in Cairo, in Ḥārat al-Rūm, near Bāb Zuwaila, and the darb known as Darb Sha^csha^c (see IX & XVI)

Description and boundaries: see IX A.i.

Title of vendor: a *kitāb*, dated 12 Rajab, 907/21 January 1502, and the *isjāl* on the verso, dated 1 Šafar, 909/26 July, 1503, issued by deputy Qadi Taqī al-Dīn Abū'l-Ṭayyib Muḥammad b. al-Muqrī al-Ḥanafī (cf. the *fašls* referring to this *kitāb istibdāl* in IX, B.x. and XVI, B.viii.)

Price: 320 dinars (*ashrafī* and *zāhirī*).

Right margin

(ii) *Fašl al-tamlīk*, dated 13 Rabī^c II, 928/12 March, 1522.

Before the deputy Qadi Shihāb al-Dīn Abū'l-Abbās Aḥmad al-Saftī al-Mālikī (*alāma: al-ḥamd lil-lāhi jarā dhālika*),

and in the presence of *al-qāḍī* Nūr al-Dīn, official (*mubāshir*) in the service of *al-Maqarr al-Atābakī* Sūdūn al-^cAjamī, and of *al-qāḍī* Zain al-^cĀbidīn, *mubāshir* in the service of the Emirs,

testimony of Faḍā'il (purchaser in A.i.) that he had given over ownership of the property to his daughter, Zulaikhā, wife of Ni^cma b. Ilyās b. Sulaimān, a Melkite, known as Ibn al-Mufriz.

This was in presence of Faḍā'il's wife, Harja, daughter of Mālik b. Ibrāhīm (Zulaikhā's mother), and all interested parties confirmed their acceptance (*tasādaqū*) before the Melkite Patriarch, Joachim.

Right margin, then full width

(iii) *Iqrār*, dated 5 Rabī^c I, 942/3 September, 1535.

In the Mālikī court in the Šāliḥīya, before the deputy Qadi Shams al-Dīn Abū ^cAbd Allāh Muḥammad al-Damīrī al-Mālikī⁵⁹ (*alāma: al-ḥamd li'l-lāhi jarā dhālika*),

59) See also D. S. Richards, "Arabic documents etc.", p. 132 (a deed dated 934 A.H.).

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(a) Testimony given by Nūr al-Dīn ʿAlī b. Saʿd al-Dīn Ibrāhīm, known as the brother of Abū'l-Baqā' (See XVI.B.viii.), the former Inspector of the Stables (*nāẓir al-iṣṭablāt kāna*), confirming the contents of A.i. and ii., etc.

(b) Testimony of Zulaikhā likewise.

(c) Both parties declared that there were no outstanding claims between them.

(iv) Declaration, dated 15 Ramaḍān, 959/4 September, 1552.

In the Mālikī court before the deputy Qadi Sharaf al-Dīn Abū Zakariyā Yaḥyā al-Qarāfī al-Mālikī⁶⁰ (*ʿalāma: al-ḥamd li'l-lāhi waḥdahu. katabahu Yahyā ibn Yūnus al-Qarāfī al-Mālikī*),

Testimony of (a) Nūr, the daughter of Sharaf al-Dīn Yaḥyā b. Nūr al-Dīn, known as the Head (*ṣāḥib*) of the *dīwān al-khāṣṣ* in Egypt, and

(b) her son, Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Muḥyī al-Dīn b. Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad, known as al-Sāramsājī(?), the 'balancer' (*al-qubbānī*) in Khuṭṭ al-Shawwā'iyīn in Cairo, as follows:

(1) confirmation of the contents of A.i., ii., and iii.

(2) that neither party has any share of ownership in the property.

(3) that the property belongs to Zulaikhā.

Zulaikhā herself confirms this in the presence of her husband, ʿAbd al-Muʿṭī b. Ibrāhīm b. Mūsā, a Melkite.

Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad and his mother, Nūr (one party) and ʿAbd al-Muʿṭī and his wife, Zulaikhā (the other party) declared that neither has any claim on the other.

Far right margin

(v) *Faṣl*, dated 13 Ramaḍān, 961/12 August, 1554.

Record of an undertaking by Zulaikhā (see ii. above) to sell the property to the Patriarch Yū'ākhīm after the expiry of 4 years from the present date, the property concerned being a *riwāq* adjoining.

60) For a *faṣl* issued by this deputy Qadi in this same month, see D. S. Richards, "Arabic documents etc.", p. 129 and the reference there to a 969 A.H. document signed by him, and pp. 142 and 144 (two deeds dated 958 A.H. and another dated 962 A.H.).

(vi) *Faṣl*, no date.

Vendor: Zulaikhā

Purchaser: Patriarch Yū'ākhīm

Property: the *riwāq* (see v. above) and half the house (see A.i.)

The separate deed dated 24 Rabī' I, 963/6 February, 1556.

(vii) *Faṣl al-waqf*, no date.

Donor: *al-Ḥaḍra* Joachim, the Jacobite [sic] Patriarch (cf. A.ii.).

Property: all the house (see A.i.)

Beneficiaries: the charitable purposes are specified in the separate waqf deed issued in the Sharia court in the Mosque of al-Ṣāliḥ, dated 15 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 966/19 August, 1559.

B. Verso

Isjāl, dated 11 Ṣafar, 909/5 August, 1503, issued by deputy Qadi Ṣalāh al-Dīn Abū'l-Faḍl Aḥmad b. Shihāb (?) al-Dīn Abī'l-Ma'ālī Khālīd al-Manūfī(?) al-Azharī al-Shāfi'ī (*'alāma: al-ḥamd li'l-lāhi al-muwaffiq li'l-ṣalāh*).

Contents: authentication and validation of A.i.

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سفلية
وجهته
نه الى
جانبه
سطبخ

II,
وعليا
الثاني
الحل
ضمية
(?)
تقوى
سفة
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III
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سلم
فقية
أفق

Appendices

1.

I, A., ll. 4-7:

[الدار] ... المشتملة يومئذ على باب مربع (مفوه مشربا؟) بعتبة رخام علوية وعتبة كدان سفلية يدخل منه الى دهليز كشف على يسرة الداخل عقد صليب عقد صليب يواجهته نحيب بصدر ذلك باب ثان مربع بعتبة رخام علوية واخرى خلصى (?) سفلية يدخل منه الى داخل الدار المذكورة وعلى يسرة ذلك بيت مسقف طبق بالخشب النقي (دف ومسمار؟) والى جانبه ايوان ثان مسقف طبق بالخشب النقي (دف ومسمار؟) وامامه ايوان عقد صليب بداخله مطبخ عقد وساحة هذه الدار مبلطة بالكدان وبها مستترق وحقوق ومرافق

2.

II, A., ll. 6-19:

[جميع المكان] ... يشتمل على قاعة سفلى تشتمل على بايين مربعين احدهما بعتبة سفلى حجرا وعليا خشبا يغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى اصطبل ركاب خاناة معاهد مقام دابة واحدة والباب الثانى بعتبة سفلى حجرا وعليا خشبا نقياً يغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى دهليز مبلط على يمينه الداخل باب مربع يغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى مطبخ ومرحاض ثم يتوصل من ذلك الى قاعة ارضية بغير بلاط مستجدة الانشاء مسقفة نقياً مدهونة تشتمل على ايوان مقابله دور قاعة بغير نمه (?) وبه مقعد اغانى نقي وذات السلم المبلط الذى يصعد من عليه الى المقعد الاغانى الذى من حقوق القاعة المذكورة والى الطبقتين الكاملين يومئذ احدهما مسقفة نقياً لوحا (?) وفسقية والثانية مسقفة نقياً وبهما مرحاض واحد وذات القناة الخالصة لذلك والخربة التى من حقوق ذلك والاسطحة العالية على ذلك والمرافق والحقوق

وذكر فى الكتاب المذكور انه مستجد الانشاء انه يشتمل على باب مربع يغلق عليه زوجا باب يدخل منه الى دهليز يتوصل منه الى باب يدخل منه الى ساحة بها على يمينه الداخل مصطبة ثم يتوصل من الساحة المذكورة الى باب يدخل منه الى مطبخ ثم يتوصل من الساحة المذكورة الى باب يدخل منه الى باب يدخل منه الى قاعة بها ايوانان متقابلان وفيما بينهما دورقاعة وبأحد الايوانين خرستانان وبالاىوان الثانى مقعد اغانى مسبل جدر ذلك بالبياض مفروش الأرض بالبلاط وذات القصبة القناة الخالصة والاسطحة العالية على ذلك والمنافع والمرافق والحقوق

3.

III, A., ll. 4-7:

[الدار] تشتمل على اصطبل محوى ركاب خاناة وطولتين وميتين ومرحاض وتشتمل على طبقتين متطابقتين بزقاق المسطاح يجاور الباب الاول وهو باب الاصطبل يغلق عليه باب يدخل منه الى سلم يتوصل منه الى احدى الطبقتين وهى تحوى ايوانا ودورقاعة وخزانة ومطبخ (sic) ثم يتوصل من بقية السلم الى الطبقة الثانية المشتملة على ايوان ودورقاعة وخزانة والقناة الخالصة لذلك والمرافق والمنافع والحقوق

4.

VII, A.i., ll. 5-6 (and cf. XIV, A.i., ll. 22-24):

[الدار] المشتملة على بايين مربعين بواجهة حجر يصعد من الباب الأول الى سلم يصعد من عليه «الى رواق»¹ مرخم وايوانين واغاني ومرافق وحقوق وطبقة ومن الباب الثاني الى قاعة مفروش ارضها بالبلاط وبعض رخام «قد افرز من هذه القاعة قطعة ارض صارت قاعة قزازة»²

¹ lacuna in VII.

² added in XIV only.

5.

VIII, A.i., first property, ll. 11-15:

[المكان] ... يشتمل على واجهة مبنية بالحجر الفص النحيت والطوب الاجر بها باب مربع يغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى دهليز على يسرة السالك مخزن لطيف ثم يتوصل من الدهليز المذكور الى مرحاض وسلم على يمينة السالك ياتي ذكره ثم يتوصل من بقية الدهليز المذكور الى باب مربع يغلق عليه زوجا باب يدخل منه الى قاعة ذات ايوان واحد ودورقاعة وسدلة يعلوها باداهنج وباليوان المذكور خزانة نومية مفروش ارض ذلك بالبلاط الكدان مسبل الجدر بالبياض مسقف نقيا ويصعد من السلم الموعود بذكره الى طبقة ذات منافع وحقوق

Second property, ll. 17-26:

[المكان] يشتمل على واجهة مبنية بالحجر الفص النحيت والطوب الاجر بها ثلاثة ابواب متجاورة احدها مربع يغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى دهليز على يمينة السالك بيت ازيار ثم يتوصل من الدهليز المذكور الى باب مربع يغلق عليه زوجا باب يدخل منه الى قاعة بايوانين متقابلين وفيما بينهما دورقاعة بها اربعة ابواب متقابلة احدها باب الدخول ويقابله خزانة لطينة يتوصل منه الى سلم ياتي ذكره فيه والثالث (sic) يتوصل منه الى مرحاض والرابع المقابل له خرستان وبدور القاعة المذكورة بير ماء معين بخرزة رخاما داخل (ساوها وماوها القار¹ بها المرى لها?) حالة العقد في حكم هذا البيع المذكور فيه ومفروش ارض دور القاعة والايوان بالبلاط الكدان وباليوان الكبير خزانة مبيت وباليوان الاخر سدلة ويتصل من السلم الموعود بذكره الى مطبخ علوى ثم الى اغاني مطل على الايوان الكبير ثم يتوصل من ذلك الى السطح العالى على ذلك والايوانان المذكوران مسقفان نقيا مدهونان حريريا... (?) والباب الثاني باب مربع يصعد اليه من ثلاث درج بارزة في الزقاق يغلق عليه زوجا باب يدخل منه الى سلم به على يمينة السالك طبقة لطيفة ثم يتوصل من ذلك لمرحاض (sic) ثم الى طبقة لطيفة ذات منافع وحقوق ثم يتوصل من ذلك الى رواق بايوانين متقابلين وسدلة يعلوها باداهنج وبه اربع خرستانات وباليوان الكبير خزانة لطيفة يقابلها خرستان مفروش ارض ذلك بالبلاط الكدان مسقف نقيا والباب الثالث باب مقنطر يغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى اسطبل ذات منافع وحقوق

¹ الفائر ?

6.

IX, A.i., ll. 10-40 (cf. XVI, A.i., ll. 6-33, and XX, A.i., ll. 5-28):

[الدار] تشتمل على باين احدهما يدخل منه الى دهليز وهو باب القاعة معقود حنيه يغلق عليه زوجا باب يدخل منه الى دهليز مسقف نقيا مصوق حريريا بصدرة مسطبة على يسرة الداخل باب يغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى دهليز ثانی كان يتوصل منه الى بيت ازيار معقود قبوا وهو الآن باب سر¹ بجواره سلم يصعد من عليه الى مسترقتين احدهما علو الدهليز المبدى بذكره فيه احدهما وهي مظلة على الزقاق مسقفة غشيميا يغلق عليها فردة باب والثانية على بيت الازيار وباب السر مسقفة غشيميا عليها فردة باب ثم يتوصل من الدهليز المبدى بذكره الى باب مربع يفتح عليه زوجا باب يدخل منه الى قاعة تشتمل على ايوان مسقف نقيا شاميا مصوق الخشب داير وواجهتين قوصرة وبصدرة صفة بجوارها خرستانان يمنة ويسرة وبجانبه سدلتان احدهما بها باب يغلق عليه زوج ابواب يدخل منه الى خزنة كسوة معقودة قبوا والسدلة المقابلة لها هي بادانج والكواى يغلق عليها طابق خشب قطعتان مصوق مكمل الازار والسقوف والمعابر ومقابل الايوان المذكور كان مجلس بثلاثة ابواب على ما دل عليه كتاب اصله وهو الآن ايوان مسقف نقيا مصوق حريريا مكمل الابندارية والسقوف والمعابر وفيما بين ذلك دورقاعة مفروش ارضها بالبلاط الكدان يعلوها جوسق مكمل الصحاوى والوترار مصوق وذات الطاقات الستة المكندجة وبدور القاعة المذكورة صفتان متقابلتان مسقفتان نقيا وبدور القاعة المذكورة الآن اربعة ابواب احدهما الباب المبدأ بذكره والباب الثانى يتوصل منه الى دهليز مسقف غشيميا يدخل منه الى سلم يتوصل منه الى المطلع الآتى ذكره فيه وبجانبه خزنة كشف² والباب الثالث يدخل منه الى سلم يتوصل منه الى المطلع الآتى ذكره فيه وبجانبه خزنة يغلق عليه زوجا باب والرابع يتوصل منه الى بيت ازيار المقدم ذكره فيه وذات البير الماء المعين وعلى فوهتها خرزة رخام يعلوها دورقاعة يرسم الضوء الى الدار المجاورة لهذه الدار التي كانت بيد الشيخ الاسعد وجميع هدة القاعة وما هو من حقوقها مفروش الارض الآن بالبلاط الكدان مسبل الجدر بالبياض مكملة الابندارية والسقوف والمعابر والباب الثانى هو باب المطلع مربع بعتبة عليا خشب نقيا وسفلة رخام يغلق عليه زوج ابواب يدخل منه الى دهليز مستطيل بصدرة سلم ثانى متصل بسلم القاعة المبدى بذكره ويصعد من عليه الى طبقة تشتمل على ايوان مسقف بقوصرة مصوقة وبصدرة صفة بجوارها بابان احدهما مشخص والثانى يغلق عليه زوج ابواب يدخل منه الى خزنة كبرى مسقفة غشيميا بها سلم يصعد من عليها الى مسترقة مسقفة غشيميا وامام الايوان دورقاعة به روشن من الجهتين وبدور القاعة ثلاثة ابواب مكملة الابواب (sic) والتشخيص والرخام والمرافق والحقوق ثم يصعد من بقية السلم المذكور الى الاسطحة المحظرة³ على ذلك ثم يصعد من على السلم المذكور المبدى بذكره الى طبقة تشتمل على ايوانين متقابلين مسقفين نقيا بواجهة كل منهما قوصرة مصوقة

¹ XVI adds: وهو مسدود الآن

² XVI: ونداوه كسف

³ IX: المحظرة

[الدار]
«الى روا
البلاط

[المكان]
فردة با
مرحاض
عليه ز
المذكور
من الس

[المكان]
متجاورا
من الد
بينهما
ياتى
المذكور
هذا
وبالايوان
الكبير
حرير
باب
طبقة
باداه
باليه
ذات

وفيما بين ذلك دورقاعة مكاملة الابواب والخرستانات مفروشة الأرض بالرخام وبدور القاعة المذكورة صفتان متقابلتان مرحمة السوادس وهما مسقفان وباحد الايوانين المذكورين باداهنج بقوصرة مصوقة عليها طباقه مفروشة الأرض بالرخام مرحمة السوادس مكاملة الابدارية والسقوف والمعابر وذات الخرستانين والمرحاض والمرافق والحقوق والمطبخ والطبقة مفروشة الأرض بالرخام مسبلة الجدر بالبياض ثم يصعد من ذلك السلم المذكور الى حظير⁴ كشف يتوصل منه الى طبقة لم تكمل عمارتها بجوارها الباداهنج وذات القناة الخالصة لها وذات المرافق والحقوق

⁴ IX: حصر The three versions differ in various other particulars.

7.

X, A.i., ll. 20-30:

[الدار] تشتمل على واجهة مبنية بالطوب الاجر شعثة البناء بها بايان يغلق على كل منهما فردة باب يدخل من احد منهما الى اسطبل لطيف معقود (غلس طلم ؟) معيب البناء يحتاج الى حمله على الاخشاب هو والقصب للقناة التي به وهدم المعيب الذي بذلك واعادته بالبناء على ما كان عليه اولا والباب الثاني يدخل منه الى ساحة لطيفة بها على يمنة الداخل مخزنين معقودين معيبى البناء يحتاج الى حملهما على الاخشاب وهدمهما واعادتهما بالبناء على (مام المذكور ؟) وبها ايضا بايان احدها يدخل منه الى مرحاض خرب مستهدم مهول¹ بالاتربة والثاني يدخل منه الى سلم معقود بالبلاط الكدان معيب البناء والبلاط يصعد من عليه الى مسترقتين طلم مستهدمين بجوارهما مجاز يتوصل منه الى كرسى مرحاض خرب مستهدم باحدى المسترقتين طاقة مظلة على الساحة المذكورة ثم يتوصل من بقية السلم المذكور الى باب يتوصل منه الى رواق يشتمل على باب يدخل منه الى دهليزين باحدهما مرحاض وياقيه (?) مطبخ ويتوصل من بقية الدهليز الى الرواق المذكور المشتمل على ايوان كبير بصدرة ايوان صغير وسدلتين وخزانتين باحدى السدلتين طاقات مطلات على الطريق مسقف الرواق المذكور نقيا بصدرة بالايوان معالم باداهنج وبالدهليز المذكور سلم يصعد منه الى (كنفة سحائية من كنوف ؟) الرواق بها مرحاض وطاقات مطلات على الطريق ثم يصعد من بقية السلم الى الاسطحة العالية على كنفة (?) التي سقط غالب احظرتها وياقها مبدع الى السقوط وللرواق المذكور (مسحح الاكمه والحاس ؟) بعضه محمول على خشب السد وياقيه مبدع الى السقوط

¹ Cf. IV, A.i.

8.

XII, A.i., ll. 21-28:

[المكان] ... يشتمل على واجهة البناء معيبة مبنية بالحجر العتيق والطوب الاجر بها بايان برسم سفلهما وعلوها احدهما مقنطر عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى اسطبل مقام اربع اروس من الخيول (غلس به اجناب واتحاف) معيبة تحتاج الى السد والهدم والبناء واعادة ذلك على ما كان عليه اولا وبه ركاب خاناة بطاقات مظلة على باب الاسطبل المذكور فيه وبه كرسى مرحاض تجاوره قسبة قناة معيبة تحتاج للعمارة والترميم من اصلها والباب الثاني مربع عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى مركز(?)

سلم معقود بالبلاط الكدان معيب البناء والبلاط يصعد من عليه الى باب مربع يدخل منه الى دهليز يتوصل منه الى رواق لطيف يشتمل على ايوان واحد ودور قاعة به خزانة وطاقات مطالات على الزقاق الذى هو فيه به (تخائن) معيبة تحتاج للعمارة والترميم بالبناء والغرود والبلاط ثم يصعد من على السلم المذكور فيه الى (تخائن) ذلك والى الاسطحة العالية على ذلك المحتاجة للاحظرة (واللسس والاستاد)

9.

XII, A.i., ll. 5-24 (cf. XIII, A.ii., ll. 4-18):

[الدار] تشتمل على باب مربع يغلق عليه فردة باب خشب يدخل منه الى دهليز وعلى يسرة الداخل مصطبة مسقف ذلك غشيميا ويتوصل الى باب ثان مقنطر يغلق عليه ايضا فردة باب خشب يدخل منه الى دهليز ثان به مصطبة ايضا سفله خزانة مسقف ذلك ايضا غشيميا ويتوصل الى مجاز مسقف غشيميا به على يسرة المارّ باب صغير عليه (با....) الخزانة التى سفلى مصطبة الدهليز الثانى ويدخل من المجاز الى ساحة الدار بصدورها قاعة ذات ايوان ودور قاعة مسقفة غشيميا بالايوان شباك مفتوح¹ بدرابزين يغلق عليه زوجا باب خشب مطل على ساحة الدار تجاه ذلك جنينة ياتى ذكرها مفروش ارض القاعة بالبلاط الكدان مسبلة الجدر بالبياض يغلق عليها زوجا باب خشب وبجانب القاعة ايوان كسقف غشيميا بصدورها خزانة مسقفة غشيميا يغلق عليها فردة باب خشب وبالساحة على يمينه الداخل من راس المجاز مخزن مسقف غشيميا يغلق عليه فردة باب خشب وبالساحة بير ماء معين بخرزة بجانبها مصطبة وجنينة متخللة بالانساب البلح المثمر وغيره واصل واحد سدر مثمر واصل ثانى يابس وتمرحنا وبصدر الساحة مطبخ بجانبه حفرة مرحاض وبيت خلاء وبجانب الايوان الذى بالساحة سلم مبنى بالطوب اللبن يصعد من عليه الى طبقة علو الدهليز الثانى مسقفة غشيميا ذات طاقات² وبصدورها باب يتوصل منه الى (خرجة معالم?) طبقة علو الدهليز الاول وتجاه الطبقة حضير³ علو المخزن الذى بالساحة وبه باب الطبقة المذكورة ويتوصل من ذلك الى سطح الايوان والقاعة وعلى يسرة الداخل من باب الدار الاول باب مربع يغلق عليه فردة باب خشب يتوصل منه الى مجاز مستطيل مسقف غشيميا على يمينه المارّ منه سلم مبنى بالطوب اللبن لم تكمل عمارته يصعد من عليه الى سطح المجاز المذكور انفا ويتوصل منه الى الخرجة التى بها معالم الرواق المنب عليه اعلاه الذى هو علو الدهليز الاول النافذ الى الطبقة التى هى علو الدهليز الثانى وبجانب هذا السلم بيت ازيار وبصدر هذا الحجر باب يغلق عليه فردة باب خشب يدخل منه الى ساحة بصدورها قاعة لطيفة ذات ايوان ودور قاعة مسقفة غشيميا يغلق عليه فردة باب خشب وبالساحة بيت خلاء على حفرة مرحاض بقصبة خالصة ملصقة بالجدار وما لذلك كله من المنافع والمرافق والحقوق

¹ In A.ii. - مسدود الآن

² In A.i. - مسقفة بطاقات - A.ii adds - مطلة على الساحة

³ A.i. - حضر - A.ii. - حضير Perhaps

وفيما بين ذلك
صفتان متقابل
عليها طبقة
الخرستانين وال
ثم يصعد من
الباداهنج وذا

ars.

[الدار]

باب يدخل
الاششاب هو
والباب الثانى
حملهما على
منه الى مرحا
معيب البناء
كرسى مرحاض
بقية السلم
مرحاض وابق
بصدورها ايوان
المذكور نقي
كنوف (?)
العالية على
الاكمه وال

[المكان] ..

برسم سفله
الخيول (غلم)
اولا وبه ركاب
قناة معيبة تم

10.

XIII, A.iii., ll. 8-29:

[انشأ] بناء جديدا يشتمل على واجهة مبنية بالحجر الفص النحيت والطوب اللبن بها بابان وشباك مزيلة احدهما مقنطر يغلق عليه فردة باب مطبق بالجميز يدخل منه الى دركاة لطيفة بصدرها مصطبة لطيفة وعلى يمنة الداخل باب مربع بغير باب عليه يدخل منه الى ساحة بها اربع حواصل وسلم ياتي ذكره واربع قاعات احدها معلقة وباحدها خزانة وثلاثة مخازن وايوانان وبير ماء معين وما به من الماء (الغار¹) به الان وفسقية واصل سدر مشمر واحد مفرد وجنينة بها اصول بلح عدتها تسعة احدها غير مشمر ونارنج وليمون ورومان وبطيخ وحفرة مرحاض والسلم الموعود بذكره يصعد من عليه الى ثلاثة طباق وسطح المخازن احد الطباق المذكورة مطلة على الشارع وسلم ثان يصعد من عليه الى القاعة المعلقة والباب الثاني بالواجهة المذكورة مربع يغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى بسطة لطيفة بها سلم ياتي ذكره وعلى يمنة الداخل باب مربع عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى ساحة بها سلم يصعد من عليه الى حفرة مرحاض و من بقيته الى المزيلة المذكور شباكها بالواجهة المذكورة اعلاه بها طبقة بها شباك مطل على الشارع وبها حفرة والسلم الموعود بذكره يصعد من عليه الى طبقة رابعة علو احد القاعات المذكورة التي بها الخزانة المذكورة بالطبقة المذكورة ثلاث (?) طاقات وشبكا كان راجعيان مطل ذلك جميعه على الشارع مسقف ذلك جميعه غشيمًا

? الفائر¹

11.

XIV, A.i., ll. 16-18:

[بناء الرواق] ... المشتمل على باب مربع يغلق عليه زوجا باب يدخل منه الى رواق يشتمل على ايوان ودورقاعة وخزانة ومطيخ ومرتفق ومنافع وحقوق مسقف ذلك نقيًا مقروش ارض ذلك بالبلاط المكسر مركب الرواق المذكور على دعائم حجر ...

12.

XIV, A.i., ll. 27-30:

[المكان] المشتمل على حانوتين كل منهما يشتمل على مسطبتين وباب و(حلخل (?)) وعلى واجهة بجوار الحانوتين على يسرة الداخل في الزقاق بجوار الحانوتين المذكورين مبنية بالطوب اللبن الاصفر بها باب يغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى ساحة تحوى مخزين لكل منهما باب يغلق عليه فردة باب وبها سلم مبنى بالحجر الاسود يصعد من عليه الى طبقة يغلق على بابها فردة باب تحوى ايوانا واحد ودورقاعة وخزانة نومية علو الحانوتين وبالساحة المذكورة حفرة مرحاض

13.

XV, A.i., ll. 13-19:

[الدار] تشتمل على واجهة قائمة على اصولها مبنية بالطوب الاجر بها باين برسم سفليها وعلوها يدخل من احد البابين الى دركاة لطيفة يدخل منها الى دهليز يتوصل منه الى قاعة تشتمل على ايوان (sic) ودورقاعة ومرتبة امام احد الايوانين وهو الصغير منهما ويعلو المرتبة المذكورة اغاني وبدور القاعة المذكورة رخام ملون وصحن ويبر ماء معين واربعة ابواب يرسم المنافع والحقوق وذات القصبة القناة الخالصة لذلك والباب الثاني المذكور اعلاه به سلم مستزل التطرق يصعد منه الى سلم معود بالبلاط الكدان يصعد منه الى اربع طباق متجاورة متطابقة كل منها يشتمل على ايوان ودورقاعة ومرافق وحقوق

14.

XV, A.i., ll. 26-27:

[المستجد] المشتمل على طبقتين بكل منهما منافع وحقوق وعلى حاصلين سفليهما وعلى مقعد مجاور لهما وعلى منافع ومرافق وحقوق وابنية وغرود

15.

XIX, A.i., ll. 10-17 (cf. A.iv., ll. 10-15):

[الدار] تشتمل على واجهة مبنية بالحجر الفص النحيت بها بابان احدها يعلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى اصطبل به متين ومرحاض ومنافع وحقوق والباب الثاني يعلق عليه زوجا باب يدخل منه الى سلم يصعد من عليه الى باب يدخل منه الى دهليز لطيف به بيت ازيار والى باب يعلق عليه زوجا باب يدخل منه الى رواق به ايوانان متقابلان فيما بينهما دورقاعة باحد الايوانين خزانة لطيفة وبصدره طاقات مطلة على الرقاق الذي هو فيه وباليوان الثاني خزانة مبيت مفروش [ارض الرواق المذكور]¹ بالبلاط الكدان مسبل جدره بالبياض مسقف نقياً بدور القاعة المذكورة باب يعلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى مرحاض وسلم يصعد من عليه الى اغاني مطل على الايوان الثاني ويقابل الاغاني المذكور مطبخ ويتوصل من ذلك الى طبقة حبيس (?) و يتوصل من بقية سلم الاغاني المذكور فيه الى السطحين العالين على الايوانين المذكورين فيه المحظرين وذات قصبة القناة الخالصة لذلك وذات المنافع والمرافق

¹ Illegible in A.i.

[انشأ]
وشباك مزبلة
مصطبة لطيفة
وسلم يأتى ذ
به من الماء
احدها غير
ثلاثة طباق
القاعة المعلقة

بها سلم يأتى
من عليه الى
بها شبك من
القاعات الم
ذلك جميعه

[بناء الرواق
ودورقاعة و
مركب الرواق

[المكان]
واجهة بج
الاصفر ب
فردة باب
ايوانا وا