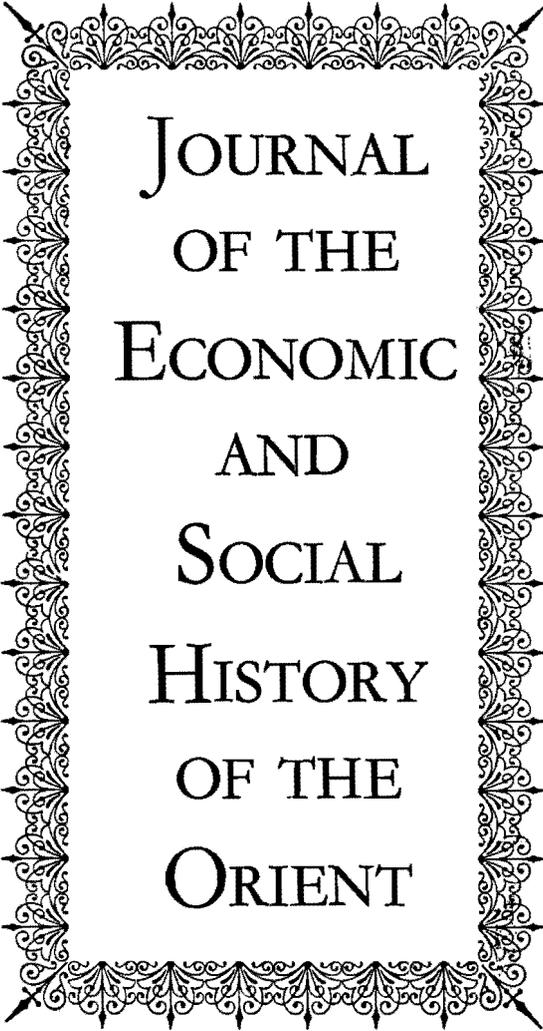


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ARABIC DOCUMENTS FROM THE KARAITE COMMUNITY IN CAIRO

BY

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(Oxford)

In the early summer of 1969, at the end of a stay in Cairo, I was fortunate enough to be able to gain access to the collection of documents in the possession of the Karaite community in Cairo.¹⁾ They are kept in an office adjoining the old synagogue, which is just off Shari'a Khurunfish in the old Fatimid city.

At the beginning of this century, in 1904, Gottheil examined these same documents and subsequently published two of them (see below, nos. I and IX). It was a pleasing coincidence that I was aided in my search for, and in my handling of, the documents by the grandson of the Hakam Bashi Mangoubi who had helped Gottheil²⁾.

In the short time at my disposal, I was able to copy only one or two of the documents in full, or practically in full, from the originals. For the rest I contented myself with transcribing only those passages which appeared difficult, or which were obscured by stains or were torn. It goes without saying that several words or passages remain undeciphered, or if deciphered, still cannot be understood. Initially it had been my intention to copy and photograph only the Mamluk documents, but I decided to abandon this limited aim, which was not practical in any case, because individual documents do not respect a division of history into periods based on the ruling regime, and to attempt to deal with all the documents preserved in this collection.

However, the hurried nature of my working and the unfortunate running-out of film at a time when a further visit to the office of the

1) My sincere thanks are due to many, but especially to Messrs. Sabet Mangoubi, Eli Massouda and Jacob Cohen, for their kindness and helpfulness.

2) For Gottheil's account of his search of the community's office, see *Festschrift zu Ehren des Dr. A. Harkavy*, St. Petersburg, 1908, 115-6: quoted in S. M. Stern, *Fatimid Decrees*, All Souls Studies no. III, London, 1964, pp. 13-4.

community was impossible meant that I neglected to take the measurements of several documents, missed at least one set of witnessing formulae on the verso of one document I photographed, and, most sadly, was unable to complete the photographing of one extremely long, but very clearly written, scroll (no. XX below), nor had I sufficient time to transcribe it. When, if it should be possible, I publish these documents in full with photographs, I hope that the shortcomings I have mentioned will have been rectified.¹⁾

At the moment it is my intention to present as complete a catalogue as possible of this interesting collection of documents and a resumé of the contents of each one. The documents, though not very numerous, in their various sections cover a large time span, and, as far as subject matter is concerned, concentrate mainly on the conveying of property, by no means exclusively within the ranks of the Jewish communities. It is not my intention at this stage to embark upon any discussion of the format of the documents themselves, of the types of phraseology found in them, or of the details of the processes of authentication and corroboration on the part of witnesses, Qādis or their deputies, for which the scrolls provide many an example. For this it is better to wait for a fuller publication of the texts with photographs.

I

No. 15: Paper; width 45 cms., length 800 cms.; incomplete.

A Fāṭimid governmental decree, issued under the Caliph al-Zāhir, dated Wednesday, 11 Jumādā I, 415 A.H./Wednesday = 19 August, 1024 A.D.

This document was first published by Gottheil ("A Decree in Favour of the Keraites of Cairo dated 1024", *Festschrift zu Ehren des Dr. A. Harkavy*, St. Petersburg, 1908, pp. 115-25), and then by the late Dr. S. M. Stern (Fāṭimid Decrees, London, 1964, pp. 23-34). Some points

¹⁾ I would like to thank many members of the British community in Cairo at that time for the interest they showed in my work and for their kindness in lending photographic equipment and offering useful advice, in particular Messrs. Martin Cooper and Gordon Weston.

connected with the document remained unsettled. Stern was unable to acquire a photograph and had only Gottheil's published text to work with. He was correct in doubting that the document was written on skin, as Gottheil had stated; it is a scroll of very thick, rather dark brown paper. However, Stern's ingenious attempt to make sense of the first eight lines as presented to him by Gottheil's text, by assuming a muddling of the order of the lines in Gottheil's copy, is unfortunately incorrect. The order of the lines in Gottheil's version is the right one and Stern's line no. 1 should be again restored to its position as no. 7. What Gottheil, as original editor, omitted to make plain was that the document is, and presumably was, when Gottheil saw it or had access to it, broken between lines 6 and 7. The slight difference in the spacing between lines 6 and 7, when the pieces are brought together, as compared with that between other lines, shows, as indeed does the lack of any clear sense or grammatical structure, that it is not just a matter of a clean break (such as threatens the document at other places), but that a portion of the document, of indeterminate length, has been lost. Gottheil's failure to mention the break in the document and his own assumption that "some words seem to be omitted here", make one suspect that with this document Gottheil followed his practice, elsewhere acknowledged, of relying on another person's transcription and not studying the original closely himself.

Further notes:

- a) Confirm the readings suggested by Stern for lines 15-16, 32, and 44 (see *op. cit.*, p. 26, note 1).
- b) Stern restored the final formulae (l. 48) correctly. The *ḥamdula* and the *taṣḥiya* are written in one long line, and the *ḥasbala* is placed just below it in the centre.

II

No. 25: Parchment; width 29.5 cms., length 37.5 cms.; verso blank.

- i. Conveyance Deed, dated 11 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 605(?) A.H./17 May, 1209 A.D.(?).

Purchaser: Nūr al-Dīn ‘Alī b. Ibrāhīm b. Ṣadaqa, known as Ibn al-Khallāl.

Vendor: The Jacobite Patriarch . . . ¹⁾

Property: all the ruined property situated in Old Cairo (*Miṣr al-mabrūsa*) in the Khaṭṭ al-Mamṣūṣa,²⁾ both land and buildings, outside the property known by the name of Amīn al-Mulk.

Boundaries: South, North, East—open space (*al-faḍā*). West—the property known by the name of Ibn Mshnqḍ(?)³⁾ al-Yahūdī.

Price: 50 dirhams *nugra*.

ii. In right margin, Conveyance Deed (end defective), same date as i.

Purchaser: Ibrāhīm b. Sayyār, the Karaite, known as Ibn al-Ḥaqqān, through the agency (*bi-tariq al-wakāla*) of Samuel b. Mūsā b. ‘Abd Allāh, the Karaite.

Vendor: Nūr al-Dīn ‘Alī (see i.).

Property: as above in i., but also “the wall that includes a staircase of baked brick (*tūb ājurr*)”.

Price: 50 dirhams *nugra* and a further 20 for the wall.

III

No. 5: Parchment; width 37 cms., length 78 cms.

A. Recto

i. Grant of Ownership (*kitāb tamlīk*), dated 24 Rabī‘ II, 658 A.H./8 April, 1260 A.D.

Grantor (*al-mumallik*): Abū’l-Faraj b. Abī Sa‘īd b. Abī’l-‘Alā’, Rashīd al-Dīn al-Yahūdī al-Ṣairafī, known as Ibn al-Khāzin.

Grantee (*al-mumallak*): Abū’l-Fakhr b. Abī’l-Faḍl b. Abī Naṣr b. Abī’l-Fakhr al-Yahūdī, known as Ibn al-Kirmānī al-Kaḥḥal.

1) If the date of the document is correct, the Patriarch should be John VI (1189-1216 A.D.), see Otto Meinardus, *Christian Egypt: Ancient and Modern*, Cairo, 1965, p. 27. The name in the document is unfortunately very faint at the end of a line.

2) See Ibn Duqmāq, pt. 4, p. 108. ll. 19-20, *Khiṭat*, ii, p. 411.

3) Cf. Ibn Duqmāq, pt. 4, p. 41, ult.

Property: "all that house which is in Cairo (*al-Qāhira al-Mabrūsa*) in the north in Ḥarat Zuwaila¹) at the end of Ḥarat Surūr al-Lu'lu'i in the vicinity of the house which adjoins the house known as the House of the Tarjumān."

Summary description of the property: A vestibule (*diblīz*) leads to a lower *qā'a* having a privy off to the right of the entrance. The *qā'a* has a *majlis*, described as *ḥarīy bi-kummain*²), and containing a closet (*kbizāna*) with a *kandūj* (?) above, various cupboards (*kburistānāt*), two facing *ṣuffas*, a small *sidillā*, and an adjoining kitchen.

A stairway in the *diblīz* leads to a mezzanine (*mustaraqa*)³) and an adjoining privy, then up further to two apartments (*ṭabaqāt*), one comprising a passage, leading to a *majlis*, with wind-catcher (*bādbanf*), *ṣuffa*, and cupboards, and along the passage a kitchen—a window (*tāqa*) in the passage gives light to the *qā'a*—, the other comprising a *dūr qā'a*, with *ṣuffa* in the *majlis*, a wind-catcher, cupboards, *bāb al-rīb* (?), and wardrobe (*kbizānat al-kiswa*)—a window gives light to the mezzanine and the lower privy. On the roof is a newly-added *ṭabaqa*.

At time of purchase some alterations to this description: Upstairs on street-side in ruined state, new *iwān* added opposite the *majlis* in the *qā'a*, and a private door to the upper floors, which now comprise three apartments (*ṭibāq*), or floors (?).

Boundaries: South—"the house known by the name of Abū'l-Faraj b. Sibā' al-Yahūdī, the clerk, or as the house of Bint Abī'l-Barakāt."

North—"the main thoroughfare leading to the lanes and sites of the quarter (*ḥāra*)."¹ The main facade of the property gives on to this thoroughfare.

East—"the house known by the name of Nāshiya ibnat Ibrāhīm b. Sa'īd al-Yahūdī, and known today as the Synagogue."

West—"the house known as that of Abū'l-Faḍl, the cloth merchant (*al-bazḡāz*), known as Ibn Khuwār, and the house next to it is now

1) See *Khiṭaṭ*, ii, p. 4.

2) See Lane, *Arabic-English Lexicon*, s.v. *Sidillā*.

3) Prof. Goitein has suggested the meaning 'mezzanine' for this term.

known as the house of al-Ra'is Abū Thābit al-Yahūdī, clerk to the noble Emir, 'Izz al-Dīn Aibak al-Mu'izzī (?)."

- ii. Record of Conveyance, dated . . . 701 A.H.(?)/. . . 1301-2 A.D.(?).
 Vendor: Abū'l-Fakhr (see above).
 Purchaser: Luṭf Allāh (see B. iii.).
 Property: $\frac{6}{24}$ of the property (see i).

B. Verso

Left side

- i. Record of Conveyance, dated 12 Shawwāl, 663 A.H./28 July 1265 A.D.
 Vendor: Abū'l-Fakhr . . . Ibn al-Kirmānī (see above).
 Purchaser: Abū'l-Ḥasan b. Abī Naṣr al-Yahūdī al-Ṣairafī.
 Property: $\frac{1}{3}$ of the property (see A.).
 Price: 650 dirhams *nuqra*.
- ii. Record of Conveyance, dated 23 Ramaḍān, 664 A.H./28 June, 1266 A.D.
 Vendor: Abū'l-Fakhr . . . Ibn al-Kirmānī (see above).
 Purchaser: Muḥāsīn b. Abī'l-Ḥasan b. Abī Naṣr al-Yahūdī al-Ṣairafī, as agent for his father (see i. above).
 Property: $\frac{1}{3}$ of the property (see A.).
 Price: 300 dirhams *nuqra*.
- iii. Record of Conveyance (no date deciphered).
 Vendor: Abū'l-Fakhr . . . Ibn al-Kirmānī (see above).
 Purchaser: *al-Shaikb al-Ṣanī'a* Luṭf Allāh b. Abī'l-Ālī b. Abī'l-Khalaf al-Yahūdī.
 Property: $\frac{6}{24}$ of the property (see A.).
 Price: 400 dirhams *nuqra*.
- iv. Record of Deed of Waqf, dated last day [30] Muḥarram, 673 A.H./5 August, 1274 A.D.
 Donor (*al-Wāqif*): Luṭf Allāh (see iii. above).
 Beneficiaries: Poor Karaites of Cairo and Fuṣṭāṭ.

Administrator (al-Nāzir): the donor for his life-time.

Property: $\frac{5}{24}$ of the property (see A. and iii. above).

Right side

v. Record of Conveyance, dated 6 Jumādā I, 724 A.H./1 May, 1324 A.D.

Vendor: Muḥāsin b. Abī'l-Fakhr (see ii. above).

Purchaser: *al-Ra'īs al-Mu'allim* [Dā'ūd].

Property: $\frac{1}{8}$ of the property (see A.).

vi. Record of Deed of Waqf, dated 11 Jumādā I, 724 A.H./6 May, 1324 A.D.

Donor: *al-Ra'īs al-Mu'allim* Dā'ūd (see v.).

Beneficiaries: the poor Karaites.

Property: $\frac{1}{8}$ of the property (see A.).

vii. Sworn Declaration (*Iqrār*), dated 6 Jumādā I, 724 A.H./1 May, 1324 A.D.

Contents: that after the death of their father (see i. and ii. above), the two brothers, al-Shaikh al-Rashīd Abū'l-Bishr and Muḥāsin, inherited, as part of his estate, one half ($\frac{12}{24}$) of the property (see A.); the share of each was one quarter of the property ($\frac{6}{24}$).

viii. Deed of Waqf, dated . . . (?) Jumādā I, . . . (724 A.H.)/(May, 1324 A.D.?).

Donor: al-Rashīd Abū'l-Bishr (see vii.).

Beneficiaries: the donor's wife, Sitt al-Shām ibnat Abī'l-Mujdib(?) the Karaite woman, for her lifetime, then,

the poor Karaites of Cairo and Fustāt and the surrounding districts of each, then,

Karaites whatever their place of origin, then,

the upkeep of the sanctuary of al-Khalīl (Hebron), west of Jerusalem, then,

the poor of any place of origin.

Property: $\frac{1}{4}$ of the property (see A.), the Donor's share of the inheritance (*naṣīb*) (see vii).

ix. A further note connected with the Deed of Waqf (see viii. above), mainly illegible.

IV

No. 17: Parchment; width 45.5 cms., length 92 cms.

A. Recto

Deed of Conveyance, dated 29 Ramaḍān, 684 A.H./28 November, 1285 A.D.

Purchaser: the Emīr Shams al-Dīn Ṭuquz, son of the Emīr Saif al-Dīn Qilij al-Nāṣirī, of *al-Baḥrīya al-Manṣūrīya*¹).

Vendor: Muḥāsīn b. Hibat [Allāh] b. Abī Thābit al-Yahūdī

(a) for himself,

and as agent for

(b) his brother, Abū'l-'Izz al-Yahūdī,

(c) Sadīda, Zarīfa and Rashīda, daughters of Hibat [Allāh] b. Abī'l-Bihā, al-Yahūdīyāt.

Property: "all that house . . . in Cairo (*al-Qāhira al-maḥrūsa*) in the north in Ḥārat Zuwaila in the place known as the square (*raḥba*) of Surūr al-Lu'lu'i, facing on to the main thoroughfare, and known as the house of . . . (*al-nḥlb*).

Summary description of Property: There are two vestibules. In the first a stone staircase to the upper floors, and in the second the door to the lower great *qā'a*, from which a *bāb ḡimām* gives access to a *majlis ḥārīy bi-kummain*. The *qā'a* has two privies, and there is access to two mezzanine floors.

Upstairs there are three apartments (*tibāq*); on the first floor two, the larger one of which comprises a *majlis*, cupboards, *abwāb rīḥ*, *dūrqa'a*, *suffa*, closets, privy and kitchen, and on the second floor one apartment, comprising vestibule with privy, *majlis*, *dūrqa'a*, closets and mezzanine. In addition, on two of its roofs (sic) are two other *ṭabaqas*.

Boundaries: South—"the adjacent blind alley and the house formerly in the possession of Sitt al-Karam, and then of another, the

¹) No other reference to such a 'regiment' is known to me; cf. Ayalon, 'The Regiment Bahriya etc.' *REI*, 1951, pp. 133-141.

timbers of the projecting window (*rawshan*) of which are supported on the wall of this present house."

North—"the main thoroughfare leading to the sites of the quarter (*bāra*), on which give the main door, a *rawshan*, and the grill windows (*tāqāt*) and *abwāb riḥ*".

East—"the alley giving access to the house of al-Zimām Muqbil and the house known . . . (*bi-amr bābibā* (?)), on to which gives the door now used for access to the downstairs and upstairs and another *rawshan*, the drain-pipes (*qānāt*) and the grill windows."

West—"the main thoroughfare leading to the sites of the quarter and to the house of Abū'l-Ḥasan, the baker."

On this side a *rawshan* of the property is supported on an arcade (*sābāt*) belonging to the house of Sitt al-Karam.

Price: 9000 dirhams *nuqra*.

Shares of vendors:

Muḥāsīn and his brother:	$\frac{1}{2} = 4500$	dirhams
Sadīda	$:\frac{18}{48} = 2437\frac{1}{2}$	dirhams
Zarīfa	$:\frac{7}{48} = 1312\frac{1}{2}$	dirhams
Rashīda	$:\frac{2}{24} = 750$	dirhams

B. Verso

Right side

i. Record of Conveyance, dated . . . 687 A.H./ . . . 1288-9 A.D.

Vendor: the Emīr Shams al-Dīn Ṭuquz (see above).

Purchasers: a) Muḥāsīn b. Hibat Allāh b. Abī Thābit (see above);
b) Abū'l-Manṣūr b. Abī'l-Ḥasan b. Abī'l-Faraj al-Yahūdī *al-ṣairafī*.

Property: the whole of the property (see A.).

Price: 7000 dirhams *nuqra*.

ii. Record of Conveyance, dated 15 Ṣafar, 688 A.H./10 March, 1289 A.D.

Vendor: Muḥāsīn . . . (see above) *al-ṣairafī bi'l-Ḥusainīya*.

Purchaser: the Emīr Shujā' al-Dīn Baktūt b. 'Abd Allāh . . . al-Irbilī al-Manṣūrī.

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property (see A.).

Price: 3000 dirhams *nugra*.

iii. Record of Conveyance, dated 16 Shawwāl (?) . . . / . . . (?).

Vendor: Muḥāsīn (see above).

Purchaser: the Emīr Shujā' al-Dīn (see above).

Property: [$\frac{1}{12}$] of the property (see A.), making the share in his possession $\frac{7}{12}$.

Price: 500 dirhams *nugra*.

iv. Record of Conveyance, dated 4 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 694 (?) A.H./15 September, 1295 A.D.(?).

Vendor: Abū'l-Manṣūr (see i. above).

Purchaser: the Emīr Shujā' al-Dīn (see above).

Property: $\frac{1}{8}$ of the property (see A.).

Price: 700 dirhams *nugra*.

V

No. 24: Parchment; width 34 cms., length 75 cms.

A. Recto

Deed of Conveyance, dated 4 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 769 A.H./21 July, 1368 A.D.

Purchaser: Yūsuf b. Sa'īd b. Abī'l-Faḍl, the Karaite, smelter (*sabbāk*) in the Ṣāgha al-Manṣūriya ¹⁾ in Cairo.

Vendor: Abū'l-Majd b. Ya'qūb b. Abī'l-Majd, the Rabbanite, oculist (*kabhāl*) in the Ṣalība ²⁾ of the Mosque of Tūlūn (sic).

Property: "the complete house, land and buildings, in Cairo (al-Qāhira) in the Ḥārat Zuwaila in the place known as the square of Surūr al-Lu'lu'i, on the right as one enters the blind alley, terminated by the house known as the house of the Shaikh Abū'l-Ma'ālī".

Summary description of the property: a vestibule leads to a lower *qā'a*, comprising a *majlis*, closets, cupboards and a well, and stairway

¹⁾ Cf. *Khiṭaṭ*, ii, p. 102.

²⁾ The thoroughfare which crosses the 'High Street' (*al-Shāri'a al-A'zam*: from Bāb Zuwaila southwards) and leads west to the Mosque of Ibn Tūlūn.

gives access to the living quarters (?) (*manāzil*), two of that designation, a mezzanine (*mustaraqa*), and a *manzil mustajadd*. The mezzanine has a *majlis*, closets, cupboards etc., and the recently added apartment (now called *ṭabaqa*), an *iwān* with wind-catcher, *majlis* and privy. The roofs lead-covered¹).

Boundaries: South—"the alley it is situated in . . . and a house known formerly as the house of 'Alī al-Anṣārī, then of 'Abd Allāh, his son, then of al-Siqillī".

North—"a house known as the property of Ibnat al-Ṭabbākh, then as the house of al-Farrāsh, then of another".

East—"a house known as the house of Najīb al-Farrāsh, which was transferred to Sharaf".

West—"a house known formerly by the name of Muḥammad al-Farrāsh, then by another's".

Price: 2900 dirhams *nuqra*.

B. Verso

i. Record of Conveyance, dated 9 Rabi' I, . . . (?).

Vendor: Yūsuf b. Sa'īd (see above).

Purchaser: . . . 'Abd al-Dā'im (?) b. 'Abd . . ., a Karaite, goldsmith (*al-ṣā'igh*).

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property (see A.).

ii. Deed of Waqf (?).

No details are available; the script is very difficult and the photograph is poor.

VI

No. 7: Parchment; width 34 cms., length 112 cms.

A. Recto

i. *Maktūb taṣāduq*, dated 3 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 841 A.H./28 April, 1438 A.D.

1) *Al-asfīha al-mḥṣrḥ* (?). See Dozy, *Supplément*, s.v. *ḥaṣīr*.

Confirmation of the previous sale of a half share in the property, and declaration by the new owners and the owner of the other half share that they have spent proportionate amounts on structural alterations, the details of which are given.

Details of the previous sale, dated 15 Sha'bān, 839 A.H./4 March, 1436 A.D.

Vendor: Zain al-Dīn 'Abd al-Kāfī b. 'Alam al-Dīn Sulaimān b. Sa'd al-Dīn, of the Ṣāgha, known as al-Dā'ūdī.

Purchasers: (a) his son, Abū'l-Faraj ($\frac{1}{4}$ share); (b) his grand-daughter, Khātūn ibnat Abī'l-Faraj ($\frac{1}{4}$ share).

The transaction was made in the presence of the vendor's daughters, [Sitt] Baghdād, the wife of Faḥ al-Dīn Ṣidqī, and Shaqrā, the wife of Jamāl al-Dīn 'Abd Allāh b. Yūsuf b. 'Abd al-Raḥīm, the owner of the other half share.

Price: 1000 dirhams *min al-fidḍa al-Ashrafiya wa'l-Mu'ayyadīya . . . waẓnan*¹⁾.

Property: "the building standing on *ḥiker* land, situated within Cairo (al-Qāhira) in the quarter of Ḥārat Zuwaila, in the alley of Ibn Samīḥ in 'Āshūrīya."²⁾

Boundaries: South—"the wall of the 'Āshūrīya madrasa".

North—"the alley".

East—as North.

West—"the wall of the above-mentioned madrasa".

ii. etc. 3 notes (sing. *faṣl*) in the right margin, containing specific confirmation by witnesses.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl* of Ḥanbalī deputy Qāḍī, dated 6 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 841 A.H./1 May, 1438 A.D.

1) Balog, *The Coinage of the Mamluk Sultans of Egypt and Syria*, New York, 1964, pp. 47-8; Darrag, *L'Égypte sous le regne de Barsbay*, Damascus, 1961, pp. 98-102.

2) For the 'Āshūrīya madrasa and its situation in an almost wholly Jewish alley (*zuqāq*), see *Khiṭaṭ*, ii, p. 368.

Issued by: Muwaffaq al-Dīn Abū'l-Faḍl Muḥammad b. Abī'l-
 'Abbās Aḥmad b. Naṣr Allāh al-Baghdādī al-Ḥanbalī.¹⁾

ii. etc. 6 marginal notes recording the subsequent history of the
 property.

The full text of this document is given in an appendix.

VII

No. 21: Paper; width 33 cms., length 92 cms.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 4 Rajab, 854 A.H./13 August, 1450
 A.D.

Purchaser: *al-Majlis al-'Ālī* Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad b. Yalbughā b.
 'Abd Allāh . . . *al-tājir bi-sūq al-qabw al-Nāṣirī*²⁾.

Vendor: Sam'ān (Simeon) b. 'Īsā b. 'Abd Allāh (?) al-Naṣrānī,
 known as Ibn al-A'raj.

His title derived by inheritance from his mother, Zahrā ibnat Sarkīs
 b. Batrūs(?) (Peter), and was supported by a deed he produced, dated
 5 Ṣafar, 803 A.H./25 September, 1400 A.D.

Property: "All that building situated on *ḥiker* land . . . outside Cairo
 (al-Qāhira), outside the Zuwaila and Kharq gates³⁾, in the *ḥiker* known
 by the name of the late Emir Saif al-Dīn Āqbughā al-Awḥādī, and
 formerly as *ḥiker* Jinn Hulwān"⁴⁾.

Summary description of property: The description given derives
 from the deed produced as proof of title (see above). Two outer doors,

1) Al-Sakhāwī, *al-Daw' al-Lāmi'*, Cairo, 1353-5 A.H., vii, pp. 114-5.

2) Unidentified.

3) Bāb al-Kharq = Bāb al-Khalq, see Salmon, „Études sur la topographie du
 Caire”, *Mémoires . . . de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire*, Cairo,
 1902, p. 51.

4) For Āqbughā, see Ibn Ḥajar, *Ḍurar*, Cairo, n.d., i, pp. 418-9; for the *ḥiker*,
Khiṭaṭ, ii, p. 116, where it is said that it is predominantly a residential area of Emirs
 and *Ajnād*, and the former name is given as Jinān al-Ḥāra. The present reading will
 be found in a different context, *Khiṭaṭ*, ii, p. 115, ll. 13-4 and 36-7. For *ḥiker* in law,
 see E. Clavel, *Le Wakf ou Habous*, Cairo, 1896. chapter XII of vol. ii.

one leading to a stable, the other up stone steps and through two doors to a *dihlīz*. Beyond this is a set of rooms (*tabaqa*) comprising an *iwān*, with three windows giving on to the street, a *dūrqā'a*, a closet with a window, and a *majlis* roofed with *naqīy*.¹⁾ Stairs lead on up to the roof.

The stable can accommodate three horses and has a fodder store (*matban*), tack-room (*rikābkhānāb*), and privy.

Boundaries: South—"the property of al-Ḥājj 'Alī, the fodder merchant ('*allāf*), known as Ibn al-'Ajūz".

North—"the property of Ināl, the *amīr ākbūr*".

East—"the property of Aidarūs, the Armenian Christian".

West—"the main thoroughfare, on which are found the two doors, the stone stairs, the projecting windows and the grilled windows".

Price: 70 Zāhirī dinars—to be paid in an appropriate number of new, scarlet woollen Sallārī coats, lined with sable.

Right margin

ii. *Faṣl al-Ma'rifa wa'l-Jarayān*, testimony as to "knowledge" of the vendor and his title to the property.

In the *Isjāl* (see below), it is referred to as *faṣl al-mulk wa'l-ḥiyāza*.

iii. *Faṣl al-I'dbār*.

The two parties to the conveyance affirm their acceptance of the deed (see i. above) and absolute lack of objection to any of the witnesses or any part of the contents.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl* of Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī, dated Tuesday, 29 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 854 A.H./Tuesday, 2 February, 1541 A.D.

Issued by: Khair al-Dīn Abū'l-Jawād Muḥammad b. Nāṣir al-Dīn Abī Ḥafs 'Umar al-Ḥanafī²⁾.

Right margin

1) Cf. Ibn Faḍl Allāh al-'Umārī, *Masālik al-Absār*, Ms. Paris 2325, fol. 163 a: "Few of the buildings of Egypt are made of stone; most are of brick, woven rushes (*aṣṭāq*) [see Dozy *s.v.*], palm trunks and branches, and timber from the pine (*ṣanawbar*), imported from Bilād al-Rūm by sea and called in Egypt *naqīy* [without dots in Ms.].

2) *Daw*, viii, pp. 265-6.

ii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 10 Muḥarram, 856 A.H./1 February, 1452 A.D.

Purchaser: Kizil ibnat ‘Abd Allāh b. ‘Abd Allāh, known as the Lady of *al-Majlis al-Saifī* Azbak al-Nawrūzī al-Malikī al-Zāhiri¹).

Vendor: Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad (see A.).

Property: the whole of the property as in A.

Price: 90 Zāhiri dinars.

iii. Deed of Conveyance, dated last day [29] Jumādā II, 879 A.H./10 November, 1474 A.D.

Purchaser: Aṣṣak‘el b. Abī Sa‘īd b. Abrāhām, an Armenian Christian.

Vendors: Fāris, Taghrī Bardī, and Muqbil, sons and heirs of Kizil (see ii. above).

“*al-Majlis al-‘Ālī* Saif al-Dīn Fāris b. ‘Abd Allāh, the follower of Saif al-Dīn Muqbil min Ṭūkh, of *Ṭabaqat al-Ṭāziya*²), the servant of al-Malik al-Ashraf, and his two brothers, *al-Majlis al-‘Ālī* Saif al-Dīn Taghrī Bardī b. ‘Abd Allāh, the follower of Saif al-Dīn Ṭūkh (sic), and *al-Majlis al-‘Ālī* Saif al-Dīn Muqbil b. ‘Abd Allāh, follower of Saif al-Dīn Azbak, both of them belonging to the foot-soldiers (*mushāt*) of *al-Maqarr al-Ashraf* Timrāz³) *amīr ra’s nawbat al-nuwab*, servant of al-Malik al-Ashraf.”

Property: the whole of the property (see A.).

Note the following:

“The purchaser is aware that the building is damaged and in a ruined and delapidated state, needing repair and reconstruction, and accepts that. The purchaser is also aware of the amount of the ground rent to be paid annually and accepts that”.

Price: 240 Ashrafī and Zāhiri dinars (80 dinars for each of the vendors).

1) Possibly Azbak Juḥā, see *Daw*, ii, p. 270: died 847 A.H./1443-4 A.D.

2) A Ṭāziya group mentioned in a Damascus context under the year 792 A.H., Ibn al-Furāt, *Ta’rikh*, ix, p. 218.

3) The nephew of Qaitbay; appointed *ra’s nawba* in Ṣafar, 878 A.H./June-July 1473 A.D., see Ibn Iyās, *Badā’i’ al-Zuhūr*, ed. Muḥammad Muṣṭafā, Cairo, 1963, iii, p. 90; for *tarjama* see *Daw*, iii, pp. 36-8 (he was still alive in 895 A.H.).

VIII

No. 13: Paper; width 29 cms., length 100 cms.; beginning and end lost; verso blank.

A Survey Report (*Maḥḍar Kashf*), or that section of a larger document; no date extant.

Property: a synagogue (*kanīsa*).

Boundaries: South—"the dwelling of Yūsuf *al-Ṣairafī*".

North—"the dwelling of 'Abd al-Ghānī *al-Ḥawwāsh* (?)".

East—"the lane, on which is the door and the ruined facade, which needs repairs".

West—"the dwelling of Ibn Tāj al-Ra'īs and the dwelling of another".

Contents: Details of a survey (state of the building, some measurements and an account of necessary repairs) completed on Wednesday, 26 Jumādā I, 859 A.H./Wednesday, 14 May, 1455 A.D., and that, on Sunday, 15 Jumādā II, 859 A.H./Sunday = 1 June, 1455 A.D., Afḍal al-Dīn *al-Ḥākīm*¹⁾ went . . . [end of document].

IX

No. 20: Paper; width 26 cms., length 598 cms.; defective at beginning, verso blank except for 3 witness notes.

i. *Ḥukm Tanfīdhī*, dated 9 Ṣafar, 860 A.H./18 January, 1456 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī, Afḍal al-Dīn Abū'l-Faḍl Maḥmūd b. Sirāj al-Dīn Abī Ḥafṣ 'Umar al-Qirimī²⁾.

This long document has been published by Gottheil ("Dhimmi and Moslems in Egypt", *Old Testament and Semitic Studies in memory of W. R. Harper*, Chicago, 1908, vol. II, pp. 353-414). Gottheil's text begins with the equivalent of about two lines which are now missing from the original. The published version has a number of errors and Gottheil's understanding of the document was rather faulty. My intention is to republish the whole in due course.

The document gives the background to a lengthy dispute with the

1) Cf. no. IX?

2) *Daw*, x, p. 142.

Dhimmī communities in Cairo and Fuṣṭāṭ over unauthorised building repairs to churches and synagogues. The immediate reason for the issuing of this document was the presentation by the head of the Karaite community of a petition (quoted in the text), asking the Ḥanafī chief Qāḍī to confirm a Royal Covenant (*'abd sharīf*) of Sulṭān Īnāl, which regulated the mutual obligations of the Muslims and the Dhimmīs. It was claimed that synagogue property had been damaged in the recent riots and therefore permission was sought for lawful repairs. The net result of the long exposition of the case was the issuing of this *ḥukm tanfīdhī*, an order confirming previous documents which had upheld the validity of the Royal Covenant.

X

No. 12: Paper; width 32 cms., length 320 cms.

A. Recto

i. *Maḥḍar Kashf*, dated 22 Ramaḍān, 867 A.H./10 June, 1463 A.D.

A Survey Report on two Waqf properties, issued in response to a petition addressed to the Qāḍī Badr al-Dīn Abū Muḥammad al-Ḥasan b. al-Ṣawwāf al-Hamawī al-Ḥanafī¹⁾ by the petitioner Abū Bakr b. Muḥammad (see below iv.); the original copy of the petition was attached to the beginning of this document, but has been lost, though the text of it is quoted *in extenso* ll. 6-14.

The petitioner asks that of two Waqf properties under his administration, both of them in a ruined state, one (a) might be 'exchanged'²⁾, i.e. sold, and the proceeds spent on making the other (b) productive. The deputy Qāḍī Shams al-Dīn Abū'l-Wafā' Muḥammad b. Nūr al-Dīn Abī'l-Ḥasan 'Alī al-Wafā'ī al-Ḥusainī³⁾ is delegated to investigate the matter, and, under him, official surveyors produce this

1) *Ḍaw'*, iii, p. 113-4.

2) For the 'exchange' of waqfs, see E. Clavel, *op. cit.*, chapter VI, especially pp. 259-262; Maqrīzī mentions a would-be exchange of a waqf property for one better. This is under the year 778 A.H./1376-7 A.D., and he adds that at that time exchange was not practised in Egypt and Syria, that the Ḥanafī Qāḍīs avoided it because it was controversial. see *Sulūk*, iii, p. 269.

3) *Ḍaw'*, viii, p. 230.

report, in which details of both properties are given and an estimate of the expense of repairing them. The conclusion is that (a) should be sold.

Properties:

(a) “[the waqf] in the quarter of Ḥarat Zuwaila . . . in the Karaite quarter in the alley known as Darb Turkī”, excluding a share (see iv.) owned by the petitioner.

(b) “[the waqf] in Cairo (al-Qāhira) in Khaṭṭ al-Bunduqīyīn”¹).

Boundaries:

(a) South—“the property known by the name of Mūsā b. Ghulaim, and the property known by the name of Burhān al-Dīn Ibn Fairūz”.

North—“the alley known as Darb al-Rayīd”.

East—“the blind alley in which are three dwellings”.

West—“a lane (darb) called Qaḍīb, on which side are the facade, door, projecting windows and grill-windows”.

(b) South—“the alley known by the house of the late . . .² Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad b. al-Nskhh (?)”.

North—“the site known as the building (*insbā*) of Shihāb al-Dīn (etc. as above)”.

East—“the main street, on which are the shops (see below), the projecting windows, grill- windows, and *al-mrk* (?)”.

West—“the property of Shihāb al-Dīn (as above). On this side is the *sidilla*, built of baked brick”—and another indecipherable structure, built of stone, shared with the property of Shihāb al-Dīn.

Summary Descriptions:

(a) consists of three floors (*adwār*); the facade is constructed of *al-bajar al-faṣṣ*³), brick, mud and lime. In the vestibule, to the right are stairs and to the left a *maḥbalat bait azyār* (store for dung fuel for heating domestic water). Door to *qā'a*, comprising two facing *iwāns* with *dūrqa'a* between; above small *iwān* is an *aghānī* (sic) (a gallery). A door leads to kitchen, privy and well.

1) *Khiṭāṭ*, ii. pp. 31-2.

2) Possible readings: al-Nāṣir, al-tājir, al-Qāḍī; but the order of the words would appear to be incorrect.

3) See Quatremère, *Histoire des Mamlouks*, ii, part 1, p. 270.

Stairs to door, then *diblīx*, leading to *riwāq*, situated over main entrance; the *riwāq* comprises two *īwāns*, *dūrqā'a*, *sidilla*, closet etc., and kitchen.

Further up stairs is another door, then *diblīx* giving access to a small apartment, and also a closet and *maṭbakh samāwī* (?).

The original height of the building is given as 20 *dhirā' al-'amal* (13.3 m.).

(b) along the facade are six shops on the Ḥarat al-Sammāk and two shore-rooms (*makhzan*). A door into a *diblīx* leads to stairs to six apartments (*ṭibāq*) over the six shops. There is a balcony (*kharja*), with an awning (?) (*kbarkāb*), overlooking the street.

ii. *Faṣl al-Qīma*, dated 22 Ramaḍān, 867 A.H./10 June, 1463 A.D.

Qualified witnesses affirm their knowledge of the waqf property that is to be disposed of, and evaluate it.

Property: the property (a) above (see i.), minus the share that is owned by the administrator, i.e.

$$\frac{4\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{8} + \frac{5}{8} + (\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8}) + (\frac{3}{28} \times \frac{1}{8}) + \frac{1}{21} + (\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{1}{8})}{24}$$

This equals $\frac{5.110107}{24}$ or .213

Evaluation: 500 Ashrafī or Zāhirī dinars.

iii. *Faṣl al-Jarayān*; no date.

Witnesses affirm a) their knowledge of the property to be sold and the share which is waqf;

b) that the property was a waqf of the late Ḥājj Malik, the paternal grandmother of the administrator, whose position as beneficiary and administrator derives from her;

c) that the waqf is producing no income, with which to carry out repairs, and that no long lease with advance rent (*ujra mu'ajjala*) can be arranged.

Right margin

iv. *Kitāb al-Istibdāl*, dated 25 Ramaḍān, 867 A.H./13 June, 1463 A.D.

Authorizer (*al-ādhin*): Deputy Qāḍī Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad (see i.).

'Vendor' (*al-mustabdil*): Zain al-Dīn Abū Bakr b. Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Nūr al-Dīn 'Alī al-Ṭunbadī.

'Purchaser' (*al-mustabdil*): Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Nūr al-Dīn Abī'l-Ḥasan 'Alī b. Shams al-Dīn Abī 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad al-Asnā'ī(?) al-Shāfi'ī.

Property: see ii. above.

Price: 530 Ashrafī and Zāhirī dinars.

v. *Faṣl al-I'dbār*; no date.

The two *mustabdils* testify to the soundness of the above *kitāb al-istibdāl* (see iv.).

B. Verso

i. Grant of Permission for the Transaction (*Idbn*), dated 25 Ramaḍān, 867 A.H./13 June, 1463 A.D.

Issued by: the deputy Qāḍī Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad (see A.i.).

Contents: (a) authentication (*thubūt*) of the Report (see A.i.), and the two *Faṣls* (A. ii. and iii.);

(b) authentication of a *maḥḍar* and *isjāl*, issued by the deputy Qāḍī Jalāl al-Dīn Abū'l-Baqā' Muḥammad b. al-Bakrī al-Shāfi'ī and dated 29 Ṣafar, 854 A.H./13 April, 1450 A.D., which was produced by the petitioner, Zain al-Dīn Abū Bakr, to establish his title to the waqf, derived from the provisions of his paternal grandmother, Ḥājj Malik ibnat 'Abd Allāh al-Ṭunbadīya (?);

(c) Permission (*idbn*) for the sale of the waqf in Ḥārat Zuwaila, at the official evaluation [i.e. at not less than this], and for the application of the proceeds to the repairing of the other waqf.

ii. *Isjāl*, dated 26 Ramaḍān, 867 A.H./14 June, 1463 A.D.

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

Authentication and ratification of the *Kitāb al-Istibdāl* (see A. iv.).

Right margin

iii. Record of Conveyance, dated 7 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 867 A.H./24 July, 1463 A.D.

Vendors: Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Nūr al-Dīn ‘Alī, and Zain al-Dīn Abū Bakr b. Muḥammad, the two *mustabdils* (see A. iv.).

Purchaser: Samuel b. Mūsā b. ‘Abd al-Walī, a Karaite, *al-tājir bi’ l-Ṣāgha*.

Property: the whole of the property (a) (see A.i.).

XI

No. 8: Paper; width 28 cms., length 243 cms.; beginning missing.

A. Recto

i. *Hukm* (beginning missing), dated 25 Rajab, 875 A.H./17 January, 1471 A.D.

Issued by: [the Qāḍī . . . b. Abī’l-‘Abbās Aḥmad al-Mālikī].

An order making binding the agreement of two parties (*al-taṣāduq*) for the lease of a waqf property.

Property: “the site in the waqf of ‘Awāḍ al-Yahūdī in favour of the Jewish poor”.

The details of its situation and its description are not extant.

Lessor: ‘Abd al-Ḥaqq, the administrator of the waqf.

Lessee: Burhān al-Dīn Ibrāhīm.

Period of the lease: 11 years.

Rent (for the whole period): 55 Ashrafī and Zāhirī dinars.

Right margin

ii. *Faṣl al-I‘dbār(?)*, dated 7 Rabī‘ I, 915 A.H./25 June, 1509 A.D.

Contents: that two parties, (a) Khalīl b. ‘Abd al-Muḥsin, (b) *al-muṣadiqqūn al-madbkūrūn fīhi*, have no outstanding mutual claims or obligations.

The beginning is missing; this is probably the end of a longer conveyancing document.

iii. Authentication and Ratification of ii. above, dated 10 Rabī‘ I, 915 A.H./28 June, 1509 A.D.

Issued by: the deputy Qāḍī Raḍī al-Dīn Abū’l-‘Abbās Aḥmad al-Ishāqī al-Mālikī.

Centre, beneath i.

iv. *Isjāl*, dated 1 Ramaḍān, 875 A.H./21 February, 1471 A.D.

Contents: Authentication and ratification of B. ii. below.

Issued by: the deputy Qāḍī Nūr al-Dīn Abū'l-Ḥasan 'Alī b. Shams al-Dīn Abī 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad al-Makhzūmī al-Bilbaisī al-Shafī'ī¹⁾.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl* (incomplete at beginning), dated 14 Sha'bān, 875 A.H./5 February, 1471 A.D.

Contents: Authentication of the *kitāb al-taṣāduq* and ratification of the order (see A. i.).

Issued by: Badr al-Dīn Abū'l-Ma'ālī Muḥammad b. Nāṣir al-Dīn Abī 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad al-Sa'dī al-Ḥanbalī, deputy Qāḍī and *Muftī Dār al-'Adl*²⁾.

ii. *Isjāl*, dated Sunday, 26 Sha'bān, 875 A.H./Sunday, 17 February, 1471 A.D.

Contents: Authentication and ratification of B.i.

Issued by: the deputy Qāḍī Sa'd al-Dīn Abū'l-Sa'ādāt Ibrāhīm b. Muḥibb al-Dīn Abī 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad b. Shams al-Dīn Abī 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad al-Kamākhī al-Ḥanafī³⁾.

Right margin

iii. *Isjāl*, dated 14 Shawwāl, 911 A.H./21 February, 1506 A.D.

Contents: Authentication of the *Isjāl* of the Ḥanbalī deputy Qāḍī, issued in 875 A.H./1471 A.D. (see B.i. above), and ratification of the earlier Ḥanafī ratification (*tanfīdh*) of that same year (see B.ii. above).

Issued by: the deputy Qāḍī Taqī al-Dīn Abū'l-Ṭayyib Muḥammad b. Badr al-Dīn Abī'l-Faḍl Muḥammad al-Maqarrī al-Ḥanafī.

XII

No. 4: Paper; width 28 cms., length 64 cms.; beginning missing, reverse blank.

1) *Daw*, v, pp. 300-1.

2) *Daw*, ix, pp. 58-60.

3) *Daw*, i, pp. 160-1.

Waṣīya, dated Wednesday, 24 Ramaḍān, 908 A.H./Wednesday = 22 March, 1503 A.D.

Legator: *al-Mu'allim* Mūsā b. Ibrāhīm b. 'Abd al-Laṭīf, a Karaite Jew, known as *al-Rayyīs*.

Witnessed and authenticated before the deputy Qāḍī Shihāb al-Dīn Abū'l-'Abbās (?) al-Anṣārī al-Ḥimṣī al-Shāfi'ī in the presence of

- (a) his brother, Yūsuf,
- (b) his sisters, Ghāliya, Ṭarafa and Rāḥīl,
- (c) their husbands, 'Abd al-Laṭīf b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. 'Abd al-Laṭīf, known as al-Bashīrī, Ibrāhīm b. 'Abd al-Karīm, known as Ibn al-Mī'mār al-Fairūzī and Yahūdā b. Yūsuf, known as Ibn al-Ḥaqqān,
- (d) his wife, Ṭarafa bint 'Abd al-W[āhid], known as Bint al-Ḥarīrī,
- (e) her brother, 'Abd al-Laṭīf,
- (f) his half-brother (on his father's side), 'Abd al-Laṭīf,
- (g) his nephew (his sister's son), 'Abd al-Raḥīm b. Ibrāhīm, known as Ibn al-Maghribī,
- (h) 'Abd al-Wāhid b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. 'Abd al-Ḥaqq, a Karaite, known as Ibn Fairūz,

Executors: (a) his half brother, (b) his wife, who were appointed guardians of his two minor daughters by Ṭarafa, Jall Allāh (?) and Faḍl Allāh.

Instructions to executors: assemble his estate (*qumāsh*, *athāth*, etc.), sell what might spoil. First charge is a suitable funeral, then collect what he is owed and pay any debts. His worldly goods are his clothes, certain materials, a copy of the Torah, and eleven dinars acknowledged to be held by 'Abd al-Wāhid b. Fairūz (see (h) above). The Torah and the clothes are to pass to his son, Yūsuf, by *waṣīya*.

XIII

No. 11: Paper: width 27 cms., length 315 cms; beginning defective.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 22 Muḥarram, 911 A.H./25 June, 1505 A.D.

Purchaser: [Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad al-Sharīṭī] (see iii. below).

Vendors: *al-Mu'allim* 'Abd al-Karīm, and [Faraj Allāh] through his agent (*wakīl*), 'Abd al-Ghaffār, his son.

Their shares in the property were as follows:

(a) 'Abd al-Karīm, $7\frac{1}{2}$ shares

$\frac{6}{24}$, title by *maktūb riqq maḥdar*, dated 20 Jumādā II, 875 A.H./10 December, 1470 A.D.

$\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{24}$, title by Record of conveyance (*faṣl al-ishtirā'*), dated 16 Jumādā II, 877 A.H./18 November, 1472 A.D.

(b) Faraj Allah, $16\frac{1}{2}$ shares

$[\frac{19}{24}]$, title by Deed, dated 24 Shawwāl, 894 A.H./20 September, 1489 A.D.

$\frac{2}{24}$, title by *faṣl al-ishtirā'*, "on margin of above mentioned deed", dated 21 Rajab, "in the above mentioned year", i.e. 894 A.H./20 July, 1489 A.D. (?)

$\frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{24}$, title by *faṣl*, "beginning in the margin of the recto of the above mentioned deed", dated 3 Jumādā II, 896 A.H./4 December, 1490 A.D.

Property: description and other details missing (see A.x.).

Price: 150 Ashrafī and Zāhirī dinars (for Faraj Allāh $103\frac{1}{8}$, and for 'Abd al-Karīm $46\frac{7}{8}$).

Right margin

ii. Deed of Conveyance and Security (*faṣl al-tabāyū' wa'l-rahṇ*), dated 20 Rabī' I, 911 A.H./21 August, 1505 A.D.: beginning defective.

Vendor: al-Shihābī Aḥmad (see below).

Purchaser: Azdān, the pledgor (*al-rāhina*) (see iv. below and B. iv.).

Price: 120 dinars (see iv. below).

Note: "that the purchased building passed to the possession of the pledgor for her use, subject to the rights of the pledgee" (cf. Nuwairī, *al-Nihāya*, IX, p. 14).

iii. *Faṣl al-Ma'rifa wa'l-Jarayān*: no date.

Certification by witnesses of their "knowledge" of the vendor, al-Shihābī Aḥmad, and of his title to the property.

iv. Receipt, dated 11 Rabī' I, 912 A.H./1 August, 1506 A.D.

Vendor, al-Shihābī Aḥmad, acknowledges receipt of 50 dinars from Azdān; this completes the payment of the full purchase price of 120 dinars.

v. *Faṣl al-Khaṣm* (?).

Centre

vi. Deed of Conveyance, dated 1 Rajab, 938 A.H./8 February, 1532 A.D. (the date of testimony), and 24 Muḥarram, 939 A.H./26 August, 1532 A.D. (the date of the authentication and ratification).

Issued by: the deputy Qāḍī Shams al-Dīn Abū 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad b. 'Abd al-Wahhāb al-Ḥanafī, *qāḍī al-maḥkama al-shar'īya bi'l-Ṣālihiya al-Najmiya bi-majlis al-sāda al-ḥanafīya*.

Purchaser: *al-Mu'allim* Dā'ūd b. Mūsā (see B. vi.).

Vendor: *al-Ṣadr al-ajall al-kabīr al-Zainī al-Mu'allim* Ramaḍān b. 'Isā (see B. vi.).

Property: $\frac{1}{3}$ of the property (see A.x.).

Price: 670 *nusf min al-fiḍḍa al-jadīda al-kabīra al-Sulaimānīya*¹).

By this transaction the purchaser completes ownership of the whole property; *al-Mu'allim* Shihāb al-Dīn Aḥmad b. Ramaḍān, the vendor's son, bears witness to this fact.

vii. *Faṣl Iqrār*, dated 28 Ramaḍān, 959 A.H./17 September, 1552 A.D.

Issued by: the deputy Qāḍī Sharaf al-Dīn Abū Zakariyā Yaḥyā b. Yūnus al-Qarāfī al-Mālikī²), in al-Ṣālihiya al-Najmiya in *maḥkamat al-sāda al-mālikīya*.

Contents: 1. Declaration that

1) Presumably the para, the successor to the *mu'ayyadī* half-dirham of the Mamluk period. The para in the 16th cent. weighed two fifths of a dirham (1.18 grms) and equalled 2 aqḥes, see S. Shaw, *The Financial and Administrative Organization etc.*, Princeton, 1962, p. xxii. Ibn Iyās, under the year 928 A.H./1522 A.D., records the abolition of dealings in 'old silver' and a rate for the 'new'; 1 *nusf* (= para) for $2\frac{1}{2}$ *nusf* (= the old *mu'ayyadī*), see op. cit., 1961, v. p. 477.

2) There is a short document issued and signed by this Qāḍī, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; Ms. Arab. c. 56, fol. 29, dated 26 Rabī' I, 969 A.H./4 December, 1561 A.D.

(a) Ḥasnā' bint Mūsā b. Yahūdā, having inherited all the stated property at the death of her husband, Dā'ūd b. Mūsā (see A.vi.) (*min huqūq zawjīyatihā alaibi*), did more than 13 years ago give it to her daughter, Esther (*bī'l-tamlīk*). This is confirmed by Khaḍir, half-brother of Esther, his uterine sister, Marḥabā, and his mother, Rifqa bint Shamu'āl b. Yūsuf, a Rabbanite.

(b) from the estate of Dā'ūd b. Mūsā, this property had come to Ḥasnā', his wife, and that no other heirs had any claims against her or *vice versa*.

2. Authentication of their testimony by the deputy Qāḍī.

Right margin

viii. Record of Conveyance (*faṣl intiqāl*), dated 23 Jumādā II, 9(?) (?) A.H.

Vendor: Azdān.

Purchaser: al-Shamsī Muḥammad.

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

ix. Record of Conveyance (*faṣl intiqāl*), dated 24 Muḥarram, 989 A.H./28 February, 1581 A.H.

Vendor: al-Shamsī Muḥammad.

Purchaser: *al-Mu'allim* Dā'ūd b. Mūsā, a Rabbanite Jew.

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

Centre

x. Deed of Conveyance (*faṣl tabāyū'*), dated 23 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 1000 A.H./31 August, 1592 A.D.

Issued by: the Qāḍī Abū Bakr b. 'Alī, *bī'l-Bāb al-'Ālī*.

Purchaser: *al-Khwājā* Shams al-Dīn Muḥammad b. Zain al-Dīn 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. Nūr al-Dīn 'Alī al-Maghribī (?) al-Zahrā'ī (?), known as *al-Warrāq*.

Vendors: (a) Mūsā b. Khalīfa b. Shamu'āl, a Rabbanite, known as . . . al-Ḍarāwī (?).

(b) his mother, Esther, daughter of Mūsā b. . . ., a Rabbanite.

Property: "all that building situated in Cairo (al-Qāhira) in the

quarter of Ḥārat Zuwaila in the district (*khatt*) of the Karaite Jews in the alley known as al-Manshar”.

Boundaries: (a) as quoted from A. i. (missing in the original).

South—“the house of Faraj Allāh b. al-Nazzār(?) al-Yahūdī”.

North—“the alley in which it is situated”.

East—“a house which was . . .”

West—“a blind alley”.

(b) at the time of this deed.

South—“the place known by the name of *mawlānā* Efendi Shams al-Dīn Ahmad b. *mawlānā* Sha‘bān”.

East—“the place known as . . . the house of ‘Abd al-Wahhāb al-Warrāq, known as al-Zarīkashī (?)”.

There is included an account of some alterations; the blocking up of one of the two doors of the main front, which led to a *riwāq*, and the provision of internal access to it.

Price: 75 (dinars) (*min al-dhahab al-sulṭānī al-jadīd*)¹): Musa received $\frac{7}{8} = 65\frac{5}{8}$ dinars, his mother $\frac{1}{8} = 9\frac{8}{8}$ dinars.

Right margin

xi. Note, dated 15 Muḥarram, 1001 A.H./22 October, 1592 A.D.

This note records the production of a *Ḥujja*, dated 16 Ramaḍān, 988 A.H./25 October, 1580 A.D., and authenticated by the late Chief Qāḍī Muḥammad Darwish (?) al-Ḥanafī, which contained a declaration (*tasdiq*) by Ḥasnā, daughter of Marḥab b. Yūsuf, a Rabbanite, that all the property was owned by Mūsā b. Khalifa (the vendor above, see x.), and that she had no claim etc.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl* of A. i: beginning defective, no date.

ii. Declaration (*ishbād*), dated 27 Ṣafar, 918 A.H./14 May, 1512 A.D.

Contents: that al-Shihābī Aḥmad (see A. ii.) has received the outstanding sum, through the agency of ‘Abd al-Ḥākīm b. . . . Yaḥyā

1) The standard Ottoman sequin (≈ 3.4 grms).

b. al-Badr Ḥasan, and that no debt remains and that the contract of security (*'aqd al-rahm*) is duly dissolved.

iii. Declaration (*ishbād*), no date.

Contents: that Sa'd b. 'Abd al-Ḥākim has received 20 dinars from . . . (?); the text is not clear, but the name of Aḥmad al-Sharīṭī is legible (see A. iii.).

iv. Deed of Conveyance, dated 3 Jumādā I, 932 A.H./15 February, 1526 A.D.

Issued by: the deputy Qāḍī Muḥyi al-Dīn Abū'l-Jawad 'Abd al-Qādir al-Shāfi'ī, in al-Ṣāliḥiyya al-Najmiyya.

Purchaser: *al-Mu'allim* Yahūdā b. Ya'qub b. Hārūn al-Maghribī, a Rabbanite Jew.

Vendor: Azdān bint Ibrāhīm b. Hārūn, a Karaite Jewess.

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property, now described as—"the building standing on *hikr* land, situated within Cairo (al-Qāhira) in the quarter of Ḥārat Zuwaila etc."

The vendors title is established by A. ii. above.

Price: 1500 *fiḍḍa nutf min al-fiḍḍa al-jadīda al-Sulaimāniyya* (1000 immediately, and 500 later).

v. Receipt (*faṣl al-qabḍ*), dated 20 Rajab, 932 A.H./2 May, 1526 A.D.

Issued by: al-Shaikh Shams al-Dīn al-Ḥalabī (?) al-Shāfi'ī in al-Ṣāliḥiyya al-Najmiyya.

Azdān testifies to receipt of the outstanding amount of 500 *fiḍḍa* (see iv. above).

vi. Deed of Conveyance, dated 8 Ṣafar, 934 A.H./3 November, 1527 A.D.

Issued by: the deputy Qāḍī Shams al-Dīn Abū 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad al-Damīrī al-Mālikī.

Purchasers: (a) *al-Mu'allim* Ramaḍān b. 'Īsā b. Aḥmad, known as "the tall" (*al-Ṭawīl*), (b) Dā'ūd b. Mūsā b. Sulaimān, a Rabbanite Jew.

Vendor: Yahūdā b. Ya'qub etc. (see iv.)

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the property.
 The vendor's title is established by iv. above.
 Price: 1500 *nusf fiḏda*.

XIV

No. 26: Paper; width 28 cms., length 70 cms.; fragment, defective at beginning.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 2 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 912 A.H./16 March, 1507 A.D.

Vendor: see ii. below.

Purchaser: see ii. below.

Property: see B. ii. below.

Price: 375 *nusf*.

Right margin

ii. Note of Quittance, dated 19 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 912 A.H./2 April, 1507 A.D.

Vendor: *Sayyidnā al-'abd al-faqīr ilā Allah al-'Aqīqī 'Aḏud al-Dīn*.

Purchaser: . . . Mūsā b. *al-Mu'allim* Yuḥannā.

B. Verso

i. Testimony of witnesses, probably the end of the *isjāl* of A. i.

Right margin

ii. Deed of Conveyance, dated 4 Šafar, 920 A.H./31 March, 1514 A.D.

Purchasers: (a) Shamū'āl b. Ibrāhīm al-Shāmī, the head of the Karaites, (b) *al-Mu'allim* Mūsā b. 'Abd al-Raḥīm b. Ibrāhīm.

Vendor: *al-Mu'allim* Yuḥannā b. Ya'qūb b. Jadīd, *al-Naṣrānī al-Ya'qūbī min awlād al-Manādīlī*.

Property: all that place situated outside Cairo (al-Qāhira) in Khaṭṭ al-'Aṭūf¹), within Bāb al-Nasr in a blind alley, known now as the Lane (*darb*) of the sons of al-Laffāf and the Well of the Steps".

1) Cf. Ibn al-Furāt, *Ta'riḫ*, ix, p. 444: "he lived in al-'Aṭūf within Cairo".

Price: 26 dinars *min al-dhabab al-mawṣūf a'lābu* (description lost).

The vendor's title is established by reference to a *faṣl al-shirā'* (now lost) in the margin of the verso, dated 8 Rabī' I, 916 A.H./15 June, 1510 A.D.

XV

No. 6: Paper; width 28 cms., length 135 cms.; verso blank, beginning defective.

Isjāl thubūt al-'adāla, certificate of 'moral rectitude' ('*adāla*), license to act as witness (*shāhid*), dated 17 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 912 A.H./31 March, 1507 A.D.

Issued by: Deputy Qāḍī Shams al-Dīn Abū 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad al-Ṣūfī al-Mālikī (cf. XIII, B. vi.).

Petitioner for certificate: Zain al-Dīn Abū'l-'Izz 'Abd al-Qādir b. Shams al-Dīn Abī 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad b. Zain al-Dīn Abī'l-'Abd al-Qādir al-Miṣrī al-Shāfi'ī.

Contents: The petition was submitted to the Qāḍī Burhān al-Dīn Abū'l-Marāqī Ibrāhīm al-Damirī al-Mālikī, who entrusted his deputy (*nā'ib*) Shams al-Dīn (see above) with the task of collecting evidence to support the petitioner's claim, the testimony to his qualities, which resulted in endorsements by *shubūd* on the verso and the margin of the petition; the petition was attached to the beginning of this *isjāl*, but is now lost. After reference to this process, the 'decision' etc. is formally given: ". . . and he decided on the validity of the '*adāla* of the petitioner . . . after the Qāḍī had given permission for the humble servant of God, Zain al-Dīn . . . to perform the functions of a *shāhid* in whatever region of the land he chooses".

For appointment in the form of a *ḥukm shar'ī*, see Tyan, *Histoire de l'Organisation judiciaire* etc. (Leiden, 1960) p. 244, and idem, *Le Notariat* (Beirut, 1945), pp. 21-8; Nuwairī, *Nihāyat al-Arab*, ix, p. 145; Qalqashandī, *Ṣubḥ al-'Ashā*, xix, p. 349.

XVI

No. 2: Paper width 28 cms., length 206 cms.; verso blank, beginning defective.

i. Deed of Conveyance (?): only record of witnesses testimony extant.

In iii. below probable reference to this Deed as—"Deed of . . . (?), attached above", dated 18 Muḥarram, 913 A.H./30 May, 1507 A.D., and issued by deputy Qāḍī Shihāb al-Dīn Abū'l-'Abbās Aḥmad al-Ḥimṣī al-Shāfi'ī. However, it is perhaps more likely that this section i. is the last surviving part of a Shafi'ī *isjāl*, authenticating etc. the deed, which is completely lost.

ii. Note of Quittance, dated 4 Ṣafar, 913 A.H./15 June, 1507 A.D. (referred to in iii. below as "The note of quittance, the first part of which is drawn up in the margin of the above document".

Two parties referred to; one as ". . . and his son, 'Abd al-Laṭīf".

iii. *Isjāl*, dated 6 Ṣafar, 913 A.H./17 June, 1507 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanbalī deputy Qāḍī Shihāb al-Dīn Abū'l-'Abbās Aḥmad b. 'Izz al-Dīn Abī . . . (?) 'Abd al- . . . (?) al-Futūḥī.

Authentication and ratification of i. and ii. above.

iv. *Isjāl*, dated 8 Ṣafar, 913 A.D./19 June, 1507 A.D.

Issued by: Mālikī deputy Qāḍī Faṭḥ al-Dīn Abū'l-Faṭḥ Muḥammad b. Shihāb al-Dīn Abī'l-'Abbās Aḥmad al-Wafā'ī.

Authentication and ratification of iii.

v. *Isjāl*, dated 9 Ṣafar, 913 A.H./20 June, 1507 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī Kamāl al-Dīn Abū'l-Faṭḥ Muḥammad b. Nūr al-Dīn Abī'l-Ḥasan 'Alī b. Ghānim al-Muqaddasī.

Authentication and ratification of iv.

XVII

No. 14: Paper; width 27 cms., length 240 cms.; beginning defective, much of one side (right of recto) torn away.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated Sunday, 11 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 917 A.H./ Sunday = 29 February, 1512 A.D.

Vendor: *al-Mu'allim* Faraj Allāh. The title of the vendor is established by a *maktūb tabāyū'* (*waraq Shāmī*), dated 2 Rajab, 917 A.H./25 September, 1511 A.D., and a *faṣl tabāyū'*, dated 6 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 917 A.H./25 January, 1512 A.D.

Purchaser: Khāṣṣ [Turk ibnat Shamū'āl b. Mūsā, wife of 'Abd al-Laṭīf b. Ibrāhīm, known as Ibnat al-Ḥaqqān] (details from B. v.).

Property: in Ḥārat Zuwaila, in ruined state (for fuller description of same property, see XVIII).

Boundaries: South—"the alley which formerly gave access to the private door (*bāb sirr*) of the Hospital of Qalawūn".

North—"the blind alley, in which is the facade and the main door".

East—"the place known formerly as the house of Yūsuf b. Sham'ūn, then of Mūsā al-Khāzin, and now of Hārūn the Kurd".

West—"the place known as the house of Yūsuf b. Shaikh al-Yahūd".

Price: 147 Ashrafī dinars.

ii. *Faṣl al-i'dhār*, no date.

Contents: that the two parties to i. above accept its validity absolutely.

iii. *Isjāl*, dated 29 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 917 A.H./18 March, 1512 A.D.

Issued by: Shāfi'ī deputy Qāḍī Fakhr al-Dīn Abū 'Amr 'Uthmān b. Shihāb al-Dīn Abī'l-'Abbās Aḥmad al-Ṭawīlī.

Authentication and ratification of B. iii.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated [1]6 [Dhū'l-Ḥijja 917 A.H./5 March, 1512 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanbalī deputy Qāḍī 'Izz al-Dīn . . .

ii. *Isjāl*, dated 25 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 917 A.H./15 March, 1512 A.D.

Issued by: Mālikī deputy Qāḍī Shams al-Dīn Abū 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad b. Karīm al-Dīn Abī Muḥammad 'Abd Allāh al-Damīrī.

Authentication and ratification of B. i.

iii. *Isjāl*, dated 28 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 917 A.H./17 March, 1512 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī Sharaf al-Dīn Abū Zakariyā Yahyā b. Badr al-Dīn Abī'l-Maḥāsīn Ḥusain al-Anṣārī.

Authentication and ratification of B. ii.

iv. Two *faṣṣ*s, dated 14 . . . , 918 A.H./ . . . 1512-3 A.D., and 16 Sha'bān, 918 A.H./27 October, 1512 A.D.

Two almost illegible notes in the mutilated right margin, being the evidence of title referred to in XVIII, A. i. and cf. B. v.

v. Record of Conveyance, dated 29 Ṣafar, 919 A.H./6 May, 1513 A.D.
Vendors: The sole heirs of 'Abd al-Laṭīf b. Ibrāhīm:

(a) Khāṣṣ Turk, his wife (see A. i.): $\frac{1}{8}$ of the property

(b) his two minor sons, Shamū'āl and 'Abd al-Ghaffār: $\frac{7}{16}$ each.

The agents of the two minors were the executors (*al-wāṣīyān*), 'Abd al-Ghaffār b. 'Abd al-Karīm b. Abī'l-Faraj, a Karaite, known as Ibn Fairūz, and Yūsuf b. Mūsā b. Ibrāhīm, a Karaite, known as Ibn al-Rayyis; this same 'Abd al-Ghaffār acted as agent for his wife, Khāṣṣ Turk, i.e. he had become her second husband.

Purchaser: Dā'ūd b. Shamū'āl b. Ibrāhīm, Head of the Karaites.

Reference is made to the separate Deed of Conveyance, dated as above (see XVIII).

vi. Record of Deed of Waqf, dated 2 Rabī' II, 919 A.H./=6 June, 1513 A.D.

Donor (*al-Wāqif*): *al-Mu'allim* Dā'ūd b. Shamū'āl (see B. v.).

Beneficiaries: poor Jews, see XVIII.

Reference is made to a separate Deed of Waqf (*maktūb al-waqf*), dated as above, added as appendix (*dhail*) to the Deed of Conveyance (see XVIII).

XVIII

No. 23: Paper; width 27 cms., length 592 cms.; beginning lost and first extant parts badly mutilated.

By an unusual coincidence, this scroll follows on with direct relevance to the preceding, no. XVII.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 29 Ṣafar, 919 A.H./6 May, 1513 A.D.

Vendors: the heirs of 'Abd al-Laṭīf b. Ibrāhīm,

(a) his two minor sons by his wife, Khāṣṣ Turk, 'Abd al-Ghaffār and Shamū'āl ($\frac{7}{16}$ each), through the agency of 'Abd al-Ghaffār b. 'Abd al-Karīm and Yūsuf b. Mūsā b. Ibrāhīm,

(b) his wife, Khāṣṣ Turk ($\frac{1}{8}$), through the agency of her second husband, 'Abd al-Ghaffār b. 'Abd al-Karīm.

The title of the heirs to the property is established by reference to a *faṣl*, dated 14 Jumādā II, 918 A.H./27 August, 1512 A.D., authenticated by an *isjāl*, issued by the deputy Qāḍī Zain al-Dīn Abū Huraira 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Ḥarīrī al-Ḥanbalī, dated as the above *faṣl* (lost in XVII?), and another *faṣl*, dated 16 Sha'bān, 918 A.H./27 October, 1512 A.D. For the two *faṣls*, see XVII, B. iv.

Purchaser: *al-Mu'allim* Dā'ūd b. Shamū'āl.

Property: as in XVII, A. i. for the boundaries etc., although the present document alone preserves the detailed description of the property.

Summary description of the property: Two vestibules, the second with a stone bench (*maṣṭaba*) on the left, lead to a *qā'a*, comprising two *iwāns* and a *dūrqā'a* between. The *iwān* on the left is large, with a separate door to a 'sleeping closet', and the right one small. In the *dūrqā'a* are three doors: the entrance from the vestibule, a door to a passage, with a *bait azyār*, and stairs to two apartments above the two *iwāns*, and a door to a kitchen and privy—from the kitchen a wooden stair leads to a set of rooms above.

Upstairs a passage leads to a kitchen with more stairs to two sets and the roof. Off the passage is an apartment comprising an *iwān*, *dūrqā'a* and privy, and a passage, with a *bait azyār* leads on to a *riwāq*, comprising an *iwān*, *dūrqā'a*, *sidilla* and 'sleeping closet'.

Price: 280 Ashrafī dinars.

ii. Deed of Waqf, dated Monday, 2 Rabī' II, 919 A.H./Monday = 6 June, 1513 A.D. (see XVII, B. vi.).

Donor (*al-Wāqif*): Dā'ūd b. Shamū'āl b. Ibrāhīm, *shaiḫ* of the Karaite community (see i. above).

Beneficiaries: at the discretion of the administrator, from amongst the following

(a) the poor of the Karaite community dwelling in the synagogue in Ḥārat Zuwaila, in Ḥārat al-Qarā'in, in the same lane (*darb*) as the property,

(b) those in Fustāt (*Miṣr al-Qadīma*), near the Mosque of 'Amr, in the synagogue called al-Maṣṣāṣa,

(c) other poor Karaites in Cairo (*al-Qāhira*) and Fustāt (*Miṣr*).

Property: as in i. above.

Administrator (*al-Nāẓir*): (a) the donor for his lifetime,

(b) subsequent *shaiḫs* of the Karaite community.

Right margin

iii. *Faṣl*, mostly lost.

iv. *Faṣl al-Ma'rifa*, no date.

Testimony to the various sections of i. above, e.g. confirmation of the possession of, and legal title to, the property on the part of the vendors.

v. Validation (*Thubūt*) of declaration of mutual quittance by both parties, vendors and purchaser (see i. above), dated 12 Shawwāl, 920 A.H./30 November, 1514 A.D.

Issued by: the Mālikī deputy Qāḍī Nūr al-Dīn Abū'l-Ḥasan 'Alī . . . (?), in the *majlis al-ḥukm al-'aẓīz* in al-Bunduqiyīn.

vi. *Faṣl al-Ma'rifa*, no date.

Testimony by witnesses to

(a) knowledge of the donor Dā'ūd (see ii. above),

(b) knowledge of the property made waqf.

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated 23 Rabī' I, 919 A.H./29 May, 1513 A.D., beginning missing.

Issued by: Mālikī deputy Qāḍī Nūr al-Dīn Abū'l-Ḥasan 'Alī . . . (?).

Authentication and ratification of A. i.

ii. *Isjāl*, dated 24 Rabī' I, 919 A.H./30 May, 1513 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanbalī deputy Qāḍī Zain al-Dīn Abū Huraira ‘Abd al-Raḥmān b. Abī’l-Jawād ‘Abd al-Ghānī al-Ḥarīrī.

Authentication and ratification of i.

iii. *Isjāl*, dated 25 Rabi‘ I, 919 A.H./31 May, 1513 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī Muḥyī al-Dīn Abū’l-Luṭf ‘Abd al-Qādir b. Jamāl al-Dīn Abū Muḥammad ‘Abd Allāh al-Zāhirī.

Authentication and ratification of ii.

iv. *Isjāl*, dated 25 Rabi‘ I, 919 A.H./31 May, 1523 A.D.

Issued by: Shāfi‘ī deputy Qāḍī Badr al-Dīn Abū’l-Yumn Muḥammad b. ‘Izz al-Dīn Abī’l-. . . (?) ‘Abd al-‘Azīz al-Bulqīnī.

Authentication and ratification of iii.

v. *Isjāl*, dated 4 Rabi‘ I, 919 A.H./= 8 June, 1513 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī Sharaf al-Dīn Abū’l-Yumn Muḥammad b. Jalāl al-Dīn Abī’l-Yasr Muḥammad al-Radādī (?).

Authentication and ratification of the Deed of Waqf (A. ii). and the *faṣl* connected with it (A. vi.).

XIX

No. 16: Paper; width 28 cms., length 177 cms.; beginning lost.

A. Recto

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 11 Rabi‘ II, 920 A.H./5 June, 1514 A.D.

Vendor: [The Qāḍī Sharaf al-Dīn Abū Zakariyā Yaḥyā al-Radīnī (?) al-Shāfi‘ī] (from B. i.).

Title established by a *faṣl al-shirā’*, dated 9 Sha‘bān, 916 A.H./11 November, 1510 A.D., on an earlier deed.

Purchaser: [Mūsā b. ‘Abd al-Ra]ḥīm, a Karaite, known as Ibn al-Maghribī (from B. i.).

Property: “all the real estate (*‘uqār*) situated [in Cairo (al-Qāhira) in the quarter of Ḥārat Zuwaila in the district of the Karaites¹] outside the ‘Āshūriya madrasa in the Lane of the Merchant”.

1) The lacunae are filled from the text of B. i.

Summary description of the property: a vestibule with a well gives access to a *qā'a*, comprising two *iwāns* and a *dūrqā'a* between, a 'sleeping closet' and a kitchen. In the vestibule a stairway, now blocked up, leads to a ruined upper set of rooms.

Boundaries: South—"the place known as the house of Zain al-Dīn 'Abd al-Raḥmān b. 'Arūs".

North—"a ruin belonging to waqf property of the Jews".

East—"a place known by the name of Ibrāhīm Mu'aġġin".

West—"the alley the building is situated in".

Price: 200 Ashrafī dinars.

The purchaser acknowledges that the property is in a state of delapidation and in need of repairs.

ii. *Isjāl*, dated 19 Rabī' II, 920 A.H./13 June, 1514 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī Badr al-Dīn Abū'l-Barakāt Muḥammad b. Nūr al-Dīn Abī'l-Ḥasan 'Alī al-Sa'ūdī.

Authentication and ratification of the Deed of Waqf (B. ii.) and the *faṣl al-ma'rifa wa'l-jarayān* (B. iii.).

iii. Right margin. *Faṣl al-ma'rifa* etc., no date.

Testimony to 'knowledge' of vendor, Sharaf al-Dīn, and to his ownership of the property (see i.).

B. Verso

i. *Isjāl*, dated . . . 920 A.H./ . . . 1514 A.D.

Issued by: Ḥanbalī deputy Qāḍī Zain al-Dīn Abū Huraira 'Abd al-Raḥmān.

Authentication and ratification of A. i,

ii. Deed of Waqf, dated 15 Rabī' II, 920 A.H./9 June, 1514 A.D.

Donor (*al-Wāqif*): Mūsā b. 'Abd al-Raḥīm (see A. i.)

Beneficiaries: (a) poor Karaites of Cairo (al-Qāhira), (b) poor Karaites of any origin

Administrator (*al-Nāẓir*): (a) the donor for his lifetime, (b) after the donor, successive administrators (*nāẓir*) for the Karaite poor.

Property: as in A. i.

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

Testimony to 'knowledge' of the donor (*al-Wāqif*), and to his ownership of the property at the time of the Deed of Waqf (ii.).

iv. Record of an Order (*Hukm*), dated 1 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 934 A.H./17 August, 1528 A.D.; defective text.

Signed by the Qāḍī and given the seal of the *amīn al-mahkama* "according to custom".

Contents: certification that the property (see A. i.) belongs to a certain 'Abd al-Karīm, who had bought it through an agent (Mūsā b. 'Abd al-Raḥīm ?), and annulment of the Deed of Waqf emanating from Mūsā b. 'Abd al-Raḥīm (B. ii.).

XX

No. 19: Paper; width 30 cms., length very long; beginning missing.

Not all the extant portion of this document was photographed, nor were the contents of the unphotographed portion examined in any way.

It is written in a very legible hand with large spaces between the lines, and probably dates from the late 15th or early 16th centuries.

The section which is available to me in photograph contains a list of 15 properties in Ḥārat Zuwaila in Cairo, all, it seems, adjacent one to another, with details of their boundaries and a brief description of the interior of each.

XXI

No. 10: Paper; measurements not taken; beginning missing; verso blank.

i. Deed of Conveyance, dated 10 Rabi' I, 958 A.H./18 March, 1551 A.D., and authentication and ratification by Mālikī deputy Qāḍī Sharaf al-Dīn Abū Zakariyā Yaḥyā al-Qarāfi.

Purchaser: 'Abd al-Dā'im b. Mūsā b. Ibrāhīm, a Karaite, known as Ibn Fairūz, *dayyān* of the Karaites.

Vendor: *al-Mu'allim* 'Abd al-'Azīm b. Hārūn b. Mūsā, a Karaite, also known as Ibn Fairūz, through his agent (*wakīl*), *al-Mu'allim* Sulaimān b. 'Abd al-'Azīz b. 'Abd al-Ghaffār, a Karaite, also known as Ibn Fairūz.

The instrument of agency (*mustanad tawkīl*), dated 1 Dhū'l-Qa'da, 957 A.H./11 November, 1550 A.D., was issued by the Mālikī deputy Qāḍī Shams al-Dīn Abū'l-Biṣr Muḥammad in the Sharī'a court of Damascus; a *faṣl*, dated 16 Dhū'l-Ḥijja, 957 A.H./26 November, 1550 A.D., on the verso of this *mustanad*, recorded that the Ḥanafī Qāḍī in Egypt, Muṣṭafā b. 'Alī (*qāḍī maḥkamat al-bāb al-'ālī*), had taken cognizance of this document (*ittaṣala bibi*).

The title of the vendor was established by *al-mustanad al-riqq*, dated 21 Ṣafar, 874 A.H./30 August, 1469 A.D., issued by "the late" Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī Sa'd al-Dīn Abī'l-Sa'ādāt Ibrāhīm b. al-Kamākhī, and his *isjāl* on the verso of it, dated 6 Rabī' I, 874 A.H./13 September, 1469 A.D.

The property: of the building, described as being "the building . . . situated in Cairo, in Ḥārat Zuwaila, in the lane known as Darb al-Rāyiḍ", the following shares (a) in the building itself $\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{7}{24} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{24}$ (b) in the land it was built on $\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{3}{24}$ (some portion of the land is said to have been *arḍ muḥtakira*, but presumably not any of the amount purchased in this document).

Summary description of property: a vestibule leads to a *qā'a* (two *iwāns* and a *dūrqa'a* between). In one *iwān* is a *sidilla*, in which are two closets facing one another, one of them a 'sleeping closet'. Above the *sidilla* is a wind-catcher. The *dūrqa'a* has four doors: the entrance, a door to a kitchen and privy, the third is omitted, and the fourth a door to a small *qā'a* with a 'private door' to the Darb al-Rāyiḍ.

Boundaries: South—"the alley which gives access to the square known as Raḥbat al-Lu'lu'i".

North—"the alley within the Darb al-Rāyiḍ, in which is the main facade of the house and its entrance".

East—"a house known formerly as the house of Ghāzi, then named after his heirs".

West—"the house known formerly as the House of the Oculist, then after that by the name of Sulaimān al-Ka'ki. On this side is the 'private door' mentioned above".

Price: 175 dinars (*min al-dhabab al-sultānī al-jadīd al-Sulaimānī*).

ii. Deed of Conveyance (*mustanad tabāyū'*), dated 10 Rabī' I, 958 A.H./18 March, 1551 A.D., and authentication and ratification by Mālikī deputy Qāḍī, Sharaf al-Dīn al-Qarāfi, in al-Ṣāliḥiya al-Najmiya *bi-maḥkamat al-sāda al-mālikīya*.

Vendor: 'Abd al-Dā'im b. Mūsā (the purchaser in i.).

Purchaser: *al-Mu'allim* 'Abd al-Ghaffār b. 'Abd al-Laṭīf b. Ibrāhīm, a Karaite, *al-rayyis al-ṣairafī bi-sūq al-ṣāgha*.

Property: shares in house and its land as above in i.

The title of the vendor is established by i.

Price: 161 dinars (*min al-dhabab al-sulṭānī al-jadīd al-Sulaimānī*).

Right margin

iii. *Kitāb tasdīq*, dated 3 Jumādā II, 962 A.H./25 April, 1555 A.D., and authentication and ratification by Mālikī deputy Qāḍī Sharaf al-Dīn al-Qarāfi.

Contents: sworn testimony by a certain *al-Mu'allim* Shamū'al b. Hārūn b. Mūsā, a Karaite, known as Ibn Fairūz, to the validity of the two documents i. and ii. (or rather, of the transactions they record), and the confirmation of this by the purchaser named in ii.

XXII

No. 1: Paper; measurements not taken; verso blank.

Kitāb taṣāduq, dated 15 Muḥarram, 980 A.H./28 May, 1572 A.D.

Issued by: the Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī Ḥusain b. 'Alī, from *majlis al-shar' al-sharīf bi'l-bāb al-'ālī bi-Miṣr al-maḥrūsa*.

Parties: (a) Salmūn b. Ibrāhīm al-Iskandarānī, *al-ḥakhām huwa bi-ḥārat al-yahūd wa'l-mutakallim 'alā tā'ifat al-yahūd al-m[iṣriyīn] al-mus-taghribīn*.

(b) *al-Ḥakhām* Hayyim b. Yūsuf, a Rabbanite, known as al-Kabūsi (?).

(c) Yāyīr al-Yahūdī al-Gharbī, *al-mutakallim 'alā tā'ifat al-yahūd al-maghārība*.

(d) *al-Mu'allim* 'Abd al-Wāḥid b. Shams, *al-ḥakīm wa'l-mutakallim 'alā tā'ifat al-yahūd al-qarā'in*.

Contents: Testimony by all parties named above that

(a) the Jewish cemetery at Basātīn al-Wazīr¹⁾ belonged from olden times to the Karaites (with a reference to a document confirming this for *al-Mu'allim* Shamū'āl, known as al-Dustūrī, former spokesman (*mutakallim*) of the Karaites, and dated 6 Rabī' I, 945 A.H./2 August, 1538 A.D.,

(b) a parcel (details given) of this cemetery passed to the Rabbanites, both *al-maghāriba* and *al-miṣrīyīn* by grant of ownership (*tamlīk*) of *al-Mu'allim* Shamū'āl, as various documents (*tamassukāt*) in their possession prove,

(c) no sect will usurp the rights of another

(d) the Rabbanites will assume responsibility for providing watchmen,

(e) no such responsibility falls on Karaites—*illā 'alā sabīl al-futuwwa fī mithl dhālika*,

(f) Parties (a)-(c) on the one hand, and (d) on the other, guarantee to make good any injury caused by a Rabbanite to a Karaite, or *vice versa*.

XXIII

No. 22: Paper; no measurements taken; beginning lost and verso blank.

i. *Hujja*, dated 22 Shawwāl, 1001 A.H./22 July, 1593 A.D.

Issued by: *al-Kashshāf* [of waqfs in Egypt, acting as deputy for Qādī].

Contents: the record of the proceedings and the judgements in the case of a dispute over the ownership of land and properties in the Maḥallat al-Yahūd [in al-Qāhira] between

(a) al-'Alā' 'Alī, *nāẓir* of the mosque concerned, and

(b) 'Abd al-Wāhid (shaikh of the Karaites ?)²⁾.

The various properties in question are not easily distinguished because the document is incomplete and badly torn. However, they seem to lie in an area, the boundaries of which are given as follows:

1) See *Khiṭāṭ*, ii, p. 157, and Ibn Duqmāq, part 4, p. 57.

2) Cf. XXII.

South—"the alley in which is situated the above-mentioned synagogue".

North—"partly the above-mentioned mosque and the rest . . .".

East—"the house of al-Kāzirūnī".

West—"the alley".

The main dispute appears to be over a building above a covered passage (*khawkha*), known as Khawkhat al-Qarā'in, and a baking oven (*furn*) (for public use ?), or simply, a bakery, within the passage.

The *Nāẓir* claims the whole of certain properties for the waqf of his mosque, while 'Abd al-Wāḥid puts forward counter claims for them as waqfs for poor Karaites. When challenged to produce a document for a certain property, 'Abd al-Wāḥid does so. The *Nāẓir* does not accept the document (*tamassuk*) on its own terms and demands the production of *al-bayyina*, i.e. the people who were witnesses to the document. They are found to be all dead, so the document is declared invalid.

Judgement in the case of several properties goes to the *Nāẓir*. 'Abd al-Wāḥid acknowledges the right of the mosque to all the ground rents involved (*abkār*), but continues to dispute possession of a share of a property.

The *Nāẓir* brings an accusation against 'Abd al-Wāḥid (called *al-sā'igh*), and *al-Mu'allim* 'Abd al-Karīm, that they stole timber (roof timbers) from the mosque, and produces as witnesses Kan'ān b. 'Abd Allāh, one of the emirs of *al-Mutafarriqa*, and another (name not legible). The *Kashshāf* orders the Jews to restore the roof timbers, after other witnesses (the *mubandisīn*, 'Abd al-Jawād b. 'Abd al-Karīm al-Qarāfī and *al-Mu'allim* Muḥammad b. Muḥammad al-Tawīl) have rebutted their claim that the mosque had long lacked a roof.

The *Nāẓir* claims the *furn* for the waqf of the mosque. 'Abd al-Wāḥid produces a *ḥujjat kashf*, dated 1 Rabi' . . . (?), 954 A.H./21 April or 21 May, 1547 A.D., issued with the permission of the Qāḍī Efendi Ṣāliḥ b. Jalāl, *qāḍī al-'askar bi-Miṣr*, now deceased, proving that the *furn* had been built at that time with the consent of the people of the quarter after a *nā'ib* had been sent to ascertain whether it would cause

any nuisance (*darar*), and that a certain Sulaimān, then in charge of Karaite waqfs, had constructed the *furn* from Karaite waqf funds. The judgement over the *furn* is given to the Karaites.

ii. *Hujja*, dated 1 Rajab, 1005 A.H./18 February, 1597 A.D.

Issued by: *Kashshāf al-Awqāf* in Egypt, acting for Qādī.

Contents: On the basis of a petition from al-Zain(?) Muṣṭafā b. ‘Abd Allāh al-Rūmī, the *nāẓir*(?) of the mosque (see below), the Qādī orders an enquiry (*kashf*) into the baking oven (*al-furn*) “situated within the above-mentioned covered passage, known as the Karaites”, which is claimed as a waqf for the mosque in Maḥallat al-Yahūd, “constructed over the passage (*khawkhat*) of the Karaite Jews”.

For the Karaites, *al-Mu‘allim* Riḍā’, *al-sā’igh*, and *al-Mu‘allim* ‘Abd al-Karīm, *al-‘attār*, and others claim the *furn* as a Karaite waqf and refer to previous disputes. They recognize the right of the mosque to one quarter of the *hikr* of “this building” (the *furn* ?), a share in the building over the *khawkha*, and the *hikr* of “the place on the right at the far end of passage and on the left as one issues from the passage into the alley”.

The *Kashshāf* gives judgement for the Karaites over the *furn*, but confirms the rights of the mosque, as mentioned above.

XXIV

No. 18: Paper; width 30 cms., length 149 cms.; verso blank

i. *Ḥukm tanfidh*, dated 15 Ṣafar, 1037 A.H./26 October, 1627 A.D.

Issued by: the Shāfi‘ī Qādī Abū ‘Abd Allāh Muḥammad Maḥfūz al-Majūlī.

Contents: the establishing of the legal ownership of the property concerned (see below) in the hands of *al-Mu‘allim* Ya‘qūb b. Faraj Allāh b. Ya‘qūb, a Karaite.

Property: described originally as “the building of all the old ruined place and the building of the well belonging to it, situated in the quarter of the *Bāb Sirr* of the Hospital of al-Manṣūr [Qalawūn] and the use of the ground”.

Boundaries: South—"the place known formerly by the name of Abu Yamūt(?) and now Ibn al-‘Alā’i”.

North—"an alley in Ḥārat Zuwaila, in which is the *bāb sirr* of the property in question”.

East—"the alley known as . . .”.

West—"the mill of the Hospital [of Qalawūn]”.

The details are set out in a *Hujja*, dated 1 Ramadān, 1024 A.H./24 September, 1615 A.D., issued from the *maḥkamat al-bāb* by the Ḥanbalī deputy Qāḍī Fakhr al-Dīn ‘Uthmān al-Futūḥī, and this *Hujja* is ratified and confirmed by the present document.

It is further established that the old property had been demolished, the site cleared, and the property rebuilt on the old foundations. Eight witnesses testify to this, and three expert witnesses (*mubandisīn*), *al-Mu‘allim* ‘Abd al-Ghānī b. Badr al-Dīn, his brother, *al-Mu‘allim* Aḥmad, and *al-Mu‘allim* Sulaimān b. ‘Abd al-Fattāḥ, testify to the state of the rebuilt structure, that it is not dangerous to any neighbour or neighbour’s property.

Summary description of property: there is a long entrance hall with four doors, one of which at the far end leads to stairs to a small *ṭabaqa*, and another adjoining to a passage (on left a door to privy) with a door at end leading to a *qā‘a* (two *iwāns* and *dūrqā‘a* between).

The *dūrqā‘a* has a well and one of the three doors leads to a small kitchen. This in turn has a door to a *bāb sirr*, in the passage leading to which is a stair up to two *riwāqs*, each with two *iwāns* and a *dūrqā‘a*.

The larger *iwān* of the *qā‘a* has a wind-catcher and a ‘sleeping closet’, and a *sidilla*, in which is a door leading up to a landing (*baṣṭa*) and a further door to a gallery (*aghānī*), overlooking the *qā‘a*.

The smaller *iwān* has three doors, one to a ‘sleeping closet’, one to a small courtyard (*fasha*) with stairs to gallery, and another to a further ‘sleeping closet’.

ii. *Hukm tanfīdh*, dated 16 Shawwāl, 1053 A.H./28 December, 1643 A.D.

Issued by: the Ḥanafī deputy Qāḍī Muḥammad Efendi al-Hāshimī,

on the testimony of two *shāhids*, identified as the third and the sixth of those who had witnessed i.

Contents: authentication and ratification of i.

iii. Record of Conveyance (*faṣl intiqāl*), no date.

Vendor: Shamu'al b. Ya'qūb b. Faraj Allāh, a Karaite, son of owner named in i.

Purchaser: *al-Mu'allim* Mūsā b. Ibrāhīm, a Karaite.

Property: $\frac{1}{2}$ share in the building (on *muḥtakira* land); see details in i.

Price: not specified.

Reference is made to a separate Deed of Conveyance for this transaction, dated 1 Rajab, 1054 A.H./3 September, 1644 A.D., a *mustanad*, issued from the *mahkamat al-Ṣālihiya al-Najmiya*.

XXV

No. 9: Paper; measurements not taken; torn, verso blank.

A Petition, no date.

Addressee: *al-Wazīr al-a'zam . . . wazīr al-dawla al-'uthmāniya*.

Submitted by: 6 persons (their signatures not entirely legible), 3 of whom are described as:

khādīm al-'ilm bi'l-Azhar.

Contents: that the Karaites are an obedient community; they pay their *jizya* etc.; that they should be protected from *ẓulm* and *al-mu'āraḍa li-mawtāhum* (desecration of their cemeteries).

XXVI

No. 27: Paper; width 24 cms., length 26 cms approx.; verso blank.

Fragment of *Farmān*.

Issued by: *Dīwān Miṣr al-mabrūsa al-'ālī*.

Addressed to: *wulāt al-umūr al-islāmiya wa-ḥukkām al-sharī'a al-muṭabbara*.

Contents: that the Karaites *bi-Miṣr* are a small, poor and obedient community; they pay their annual *jizya* for protection (including protection for their cemeteries). They possess former *sanadāt* and

farmāns to that effect. New impositions etc. are to be lifted . . . (Issued in response to XXV ?).

Date: at the top, left of centre, there is what appears to be a date written in figures, namely 1210 A.H./1795-6 A.D.

XXVII

No. 3: Paper; no measurements taken; verso blank.

Deed of Conveyance, dated 5 Sha'bān, 1281 A.H./3 January, 1865 A.D.

Issued by: the Qāḍī 'Alī . . . zāde(?) *al-sayyid* Maḥmūd in *al-qismat al-'arabiya bi-Miṣr al-maḥrūsa*.

Purchaser: *al-Mu'allim* Eliyāhū Ḥayyim Aṣlān, *al-ṣā'igh bi-sūq al-ṣāghba bi-Miṣr*, son of Ḥayyim Aṣlān, a Karaite, *al-ṣawwāf bi-khaṭṭ al-Mutawallī bi-Miṣr*.

Vendor: *al-Mu'allim* 'Āzar Mikhā'il, clerk in the employ of Amin Efendi, *wakīl maṣāliḥ anjāl al-marḥūm Ibrāhīm Bāshā Yakan*¹⁾, in Alexandria, and son of Mikhā'il Hinnā', *al-ṣā'igh*, a Copt, on behalf of

(a) himself,

(b) his uterine sister, Malika, by *wakāla*; the document of *wakāla*, dated 1 Jumādā II, 1281 A.H./2 October, 1864 A.D., was issued in the Maḥkama of Alexandria by the Qāḍī of that city, al-Shaikh 'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Abyārī,

(c) his two minor nieces, Satūta and Katūra, daughters of Jirjis Mikhā'il, by *wisāya mukhtāra* of the latter, and also by virtue of a permit (*musawwigh*) for the sale of their share of the property before it loses all market value.

Property: 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ shares from a total of 24 ($\frac{48}{40}$) of a shop.

Description: "the shop building situated in Cairo (*Miṣr al-maḥrūsa*) within the Goldsmiths Market (*Sūq al-Ṣāghba*), formerly next to the shop of al-Ḥājj Haikal, the trader (*al-jallāb*) and the shop of the Dhimmī, Yāsif, the goldsmith, and now adjoining a shop in the possession of

1) Ibrahim Yakan (Yeğen), a nephew of Muḥammad 'Alī; see J. Deny, *Sommaire des Archives Turques du Caire*, Cairo, 1930, p. 409: „Pièces relatives aux dettes des fils d'Ibrahim Pacha Yegen . . . les dates extrêmes sont 1257 et 1288 (A.H.) . . .”.

al-Mu'allim Ishāq Farah Šāliḥ, a Karaite Jew and goldsmith and a shop in the possession of the Shaikh Abū'l-'Alā' al-Khulafāwī, the residence of *al-Mu'allim* Anṭuniyūs, the goldsmith, and the main thoroughfare of the Goldsmiths Market on two sides; the shop is known as the residence of the above-mentioned purchaser and of his partner, *al-Mu'allim* Yūsuf Ibrāhīm Šāliḥ, the goldsmith".

Shares of Vendors:

- (a) 'Āzar: $5\frac{7}{15}$ shares,
- (b) his sister, Malika: $2\frac{1}{15}$ shares,
- (c) his two nieces: $3\frac{1}{3}$ shares, divided equally between them.

Price: 13,465 *ghirsh* 26 *nusf fidḍa* (1 *kīs* = 500 *ghirsh* = 20,000 *nusf fidḍa*).

N.B. the ground rent (*al-ḥikr*) belongs to the Waqf of al-Nāṣir b. Qalawūn, and for the whole property amounts to 3 *ghirsh* 30 *nusf fidḍa* annually.

APPENDIX

Text of VI :

A. Recto.

i.

- I. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم والحمد لله رب العالمين
2. بعد أن تصادق كل من زين الدين عبد الكافي بن علم الدين سليمان بن سعد الدين سعيد المنتسب بالصاغة الشهير بالداؤودي وولده لصلبه أبي الفرج وخاتون [المرأة]
3. الكامل ابنة أبي الفرج المذكور وهي ابنة ابن عبد الكافي المذكور أعلاه على أن ابا الفرج المذكور وابنته لصلبه خاتون المذكورة اشتريا لنفسيهما بماهما بال[سوية]
4. بينهما من عبد الكافي المذكور أعلاه في الخامس عشر من شعبان المكرم عام تسعة وثلاثين وثمان مائة جميع حصته من البناء القائم على الأرض المحتكرة الكائن ذلك
5. داخل القاهرة المحروسة بخط حارة زويلة بزقاق ابن سميح بالعاشورية وهي النصف اثنا عشر سهما من أصل أربعة وعشرين سهما شائعا
6. ذلك في جميع البناء الاتى ذكره فيه على ما كان عليه في التاريخ المذكور وهو أنه يشتمل على ما دل عليه نسختنا ورق أصل لذلك على باين أحدهما
7. مربع تغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى دهليز لطيف مسقف نقياً مفروش أرضه بالبلاط الكدان يدخل منه الى باب مقنطر بغير
8. باب عليه تجاهه حنيه ثم يدخل من الباب الثاني المذكور الى دهليز هو اذ ذلك أرض بغير سقف على يمنة الداخل منه حنيه صفه (?)
9. مطبخ بمنور وتجاه ذلك على يسرة الداخل مخزن ثم يتوصل من بقية الدهليز المذكور الى مرحاض حفرة على يمنة الداخل ثم يتوصل من ذلك
10. الى بيت أزيار على يسرة الداخل ثم يتوصل من ذلك الى باب مربع تغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى قاعة تشتمل على ثلاثة أواوين
11. بأحدهم (sic) وهو البحرى خزانة نومية وصفف ورفوف خشب وفيما بين الثلاثة أواوين (sic) دورقاعة مفروش أرض دور القاعة المذكورة بالرخام
12. الملون الدشت (?) وأرض الأواوين بالبلاط الكدان مسقف أحد الأواوين وهو الغربى غشيماً والايوانين الباقيتين نقياً مسبك (?)
13. جدر ذلك باليباض الجديد خلا الايوان الغربى المذكور والباب الثاني المذكور أعلاه يصار اليه من سلم شارع في الرقاق خمسة درجات بالبسطة وهو مربع
14. تغلق عليه فردة باب جديدة يدخل منه الى مرفقين أحدهما على يسرة الداخل الى دهليز هو اذ ذلك اسهم خشب بغير سقف يتوصل

15. منه الى طبقة لطيفة تشتمل على ايوانين لطيفين أحدهما وهو البحرى به خزانة مسقف هذا الايوان والخزانة التي به باسهم
16. نقيبا والجريد والايوان الثانى وهو أصغر من الأول وهو القبلى هو اذ ذلك بغير سقف بصدده درجتان يصعد من عليهما الى باب
17. يدخل منه الى مطبخ لم تكمل عمارته اذ ذلك والمفرق الثانى به سلم يصعد من عليه الى مكان هو اذ ذلك مسقف وأضلاع بارزة يريدان
18. أن يعمرأ فوق ذلك رواقا هذا صفة البناء المذكور حين الشراء فى التاريخ المذكور أعلاه وتحيط بذلك حدود أربع (sic) الحد القبلى
19. ينتهى الى جدار المدرسة العاشورية والحد البحرى ينتهى الى الزقاق وفيه البابين المذكوران أعلاه والحد الشرقى ينتهى الى الزقاق أيضا
20. والحد الغربى ينتهى الى جدار المدرسة المذكورة أعلاه المعلوم جميع ذلك عندهم العلم الشرعى الجارى ذلك بيد عبد الكافى المذكور وملكه
21. وتصرفه بدلالة الفصول المكتتة بالنسختين المذكورتين أعلاه شراة صحيحا شرعيا وبيعا معتبرا مرضيا بشمن مبلغه عن النصف المذكور أعلاه من جميع
22. ما ذكر أعلاه من الفضة الأشرفية والمؤيدية معاملة يوشذ بالديار المصرية الف درهم وزنا نصح (؟) الفضة نصف ذلك خمس مائة درهم بالوزن المذكور حسابا عن كل ربع
23. من البناء المذكور من الفضة المذكورة خمس مائة درهم نصح (؟) الفضة وأن جميع الثمن المذكور حالا مقبوضا بيد عبد الكافى المذكور حالة التبائع فى التاريخ
24. المذكور أعلاه بتسام ذلك وكماله ولم يتأخر من جميع الثمن المذكور فى جهة المشترين المذكورين أعلاه شىء قل ولا جل وان كلا من المشترين المذكورين
25. أعلاه تسلم ما ابتاعه فيه لنفسه وهو نصف النصف المذكور أعلاه من البائع المذكور أعلاه فى التاريخ المذكور أعلاه التسلم الشرعى بعد النظر والمعرفة والمعاقدة الشرعية
26. الصادرة بينهم فى ذلك حين التبائع المذكور بالايجاب والقبول والاحاطة بجميع ذلك علما وخبرة نافية للجهالة تصادقا شرعيا بحضور ابنتيه لصلبه
27. هما بغداد المرأة الكامل زوج فتح الدين صدق وشقراء المرأة الكامل زوج جمال الدين عبد الله الشريك فى البناء المذكور وتصديقهم على ذلك تصادق
28. جمال الدين عبد الله بن يوسف بن عبد الرحيم الشريك المذكور أعلاه وأبو الفرج المشترى المذكور أعلاه وابنته خاتون المشترية المذكورة أعلاه على أنهم
29. أخرجوا من مالهم بنسبة ما لكل منهم فى المكان المذكور مبلغا وعمروا علو القاعة المذكورة أعلاه أماكن تذكر وصار البناء المذكور يشتمل

30. الآن على ما يذكر فيه أما القاعة المذكورة أعلاه فانها على ما هي عليه أعلاه غير أن المخزن الذى بابه بدهليزها سدّ وفتح له بان بجوار الباب
31. الذى يدخل منه الى القاعة المذكورة وهو على يسرة داخلها وأما بيت الأزيار الذى بدهليزها فانه صار مطبخا وأما الايوان
32. الغربى الذى بالقاعة المذكورة وهو أحد الأواوين الثلاثة فانه صار مطبخا وبه سلم معقود بالبلاط الكدان يصعد من عليه الى
33. أعانى بغير درابزى خشب مطل على دور القاعة المذكورة أعلاه وبهذا الأغانى باب سر الى الطبقة المذكورة أعلاه الآتى ذكرها فيه
34. وأما السلم المجاور لباب القاعة المذكورة وهو الشارع فى الزقاق وهو خمسة درج بالبسطة فانه يصعد من عليه الى باب
35. مربع تغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى سلم معقود بالبلاط الكدان وعلى يسرة الداخل من هذا الباب درجة واحدة
36. يصعد من عليها الى الطبقة المذكورة أعلاه الموعود بذكرها أعلاه وهي تشتمل على ايوانين وخزانة نومية وهذه الطبقة بها باب سر
37. للأغانى المذكور أعلاه وفيما بين الايوانين دورقاعة مسقفة نقيا مفروش أرضها بالبلاط الكدان ثم يصعد من السلم المذكور
38. بأحد عشر درجة الى باب مربع تغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى دهليز لطيف على يمنة داخله باب مربع تغلق عليه فردة باب
39. يدخل منه الى مطبخ مفروش أرضه بالبلاط الكدان بصدده باب يدخل منه الى مسترقة هي الآن أرضية وبه بيت زير
40. وقصبة قناة مسقف ذلك نقيا وعلى يسرة الداخل من الدهليز المذكور باب مربع يغلق عليه زوجا بان بدرابزى خشب بالعتبة السفلى
41. يدخل منه الى رواق لطيف يشتمل على ايوانين متقابلين وفيما بينهما دورقاعة مفروش أرض دور القاعة المذكورة بالرخام الملون واطرفتيها (؟)
42. بلاط كدان (sic) ومفروش أرض الايوانين المذكورين بالبلاط الكدان وبالايوان الشرقى خزانة نومية وبالرواق المذكور خزانة خشب كتيبات
43. وبالايوان الغربى سدلة بها خزانتا خشب كتيبات وستة طاقات مطلات على الزقاق المذكور أعلاه مسقف الرواق
44. المذكور نقيا ثم يصعد من بقية السلم المذكور الى باب مربع تغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى دهليز لطيف على يمنة داخله باب مربع

45. تغلق عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى طبقة تشتمل على ايوان ودور قاعة بصدرها من الجهة الشرقية خزانة كبيرة نومية وبالطبقة
46. المذكورة قصبة قناة وبصدر الدهليز المذكور باب مربع بجوار باب الطبقة المذكورة عليه فردة باب يدخل منه الى مسترقة من منافع
47. العلو وبجوار باب المسترقة المذكور مطبخ لطيف مفروش أرض ذلك كله بالبلاط الكدان مسقف نقيا ثم يصعد من بقية السلم المذكور الى
48. السطح العالى على ذلك كله ولذلك كمل بقية أرض دهليز القاعة المذكورة أعلاه بالبلاط الكدان هذا ما دلت عليه المشاهدة فيمقتضى ذلك
49. صار البناء المذكور سفلا وعلوا على الصفة المشروحة مشترك بين جمال الدين عبد الله بن يوسف المذكور أعلاه وبين أبي الفرج المشتري المذكور أعلاه
50. وابنته خاتون المشتريّة المذكورة أعلاه ما هو لجمال الدين عبد الله المذكور النصف من جميع ما ذكر أعلاه وهو اثنا عشر سهما من أصل
51. أربعة وعشرين سهما شائعا في جميع ذلك وما هو لأبي الفرج المذكور أعلاه الربع وهو ستة أسهم من أصل أربعة وعشرين سهما شائعا ذلك في جميع
52. ما ذكر أعلاه وما هو لخاتون ابنة أبي الفرج المذكورة أعلاه الربع وهو ستة أسهم من أصل أربعة وعشرين سهما شائعا ذلك في جميع ما ذكر أعلاه
53. وإن كلا منهم واضح يده على حصته من ذلك كما عين فيه الوضع المتبر الشري وأقر كل من جمال الدين عبد الله المذكور وعبد الكافي المذكور أعلاه
54. أنه لا يستحق على الآخر حقا ولا استحقاقا ولا دعوى ولا طلبا بوجه ولا سبب ولا فضا ولا ذهبيا ولا دناسمطور(?) ولا بغيره ولا عمارة ولا مصروفا في عمارة
55. ولا واجبا وقابا(?) به ولا حسابا ولا غلطا في حساب ولا أجرة ولا اجارة ولا شيئا بسبب ذلك ولا حقا من الحقوق ولا تبعه من التبعات
56. ولا واجب من الواجبات ولا ما يصح به الدعوى شرعا ولا ما تقام به البيئات ولا يمينا بالله تعالى ولا شيئا قل ولا جل لما تفرق الفريقان والى تاريخه وتصادقا
57. على ذلك كله التصديق الشري وأقر كل من جمال الدين عبد الله المذكور وهو فريق وأبي الفرج المذكور وابنته خاتون المذكورة وهما فريق أنه كل فريق
58. منهما لا يستحق على الفريق الآخر حقا ولا استحقاقا ولا دعوى ولا طلبا بوجه ولا سبب ولا عمارة ولا مصروفا في عمارة ولا حسابا ولا غلطا في حساب

59. ولا شيئا مما بين في البراة المشروحة أعلاه على ما نص وشرح أعلاه ولا يمينا بالله تعالى ولا شيئا قل ولا جل لما تفرق الفريقان والى تاريخه سوى ما بينهم من علقه
60. الشركة في البناء المذكور أعلاه على ما شرح أعلاه وتصادق الفريقان المذكوران على ذلك التصديق الشرعيّ ووكلا جميعا في ثبوت ذلك وطلب الحكم
61. وإبداء الدافع والمطعن ونفيه كل واحد من نقباء الحكم العزيز على انفراده وكل واحد من المتصرفين بمجالس الشرع الشريف على انفراده وكل واحد من المسلمين على انفراده
62. توكيلا شرعياً وذلك في تاريخ الثالث من ذى القعدة الحرام عام أحد وأربعين وثمانى مائة وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل

شهد عليهم بذلك شهدا عندى بذلك أعزها الله تعالى شهد عليهم بذلك
 على بن حسن القاهري على بن محمد الطائي (؟)

Right margin

Opposite l. 2:

ii.

ليسجل

1. الحمد لله رب العالمين
2. يشهد من يضع خطه آخره ومن يكتب عنه باذنه وحضوره بمعرفة عبد الكافي بن علم الدين سليمان الداوودي البائع المذكور... والبناء المذكور....
3. المعرفة الشرعية وأن النصف من جميع البناء المذكور أعلاه على الصفة الأولى جار في ملك عبد الكافي المذكور وحيازته واختصاصه الى حين
4. صدور البيع المسطر أعلاه وأن النصف المذكور جار الآن في ملك أبي الفرج المشتري المذكور أعلاه وابنته لصلبه خاتون المشتريّة المذكورة
5. أعلاه مع نصف ما استجدّ بالمكان المذكور من البناء كما شرح أعلاه وحيازتهما واختصاصهما بالسوية الى تاريخه يعلمون هذا ويشهدون به بسؤال من جاز سؤاله شرعا
6. في سادس ذى القعدة الحرام عام أحد وأربعين وثمانى مائة وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل

شهد بمضمونه شهدا بذلك عندى شهد بمضمونه
 علم الدين بن عبد الرحمن في (؟) ... الشرعية (؟) ...
 سليمان الداوودي ...

iii.

- I. الحمد لله رب العالمين
 2. أشهد على كل من عبد الكافي البائع المذكور أعلاه وابنته لصلبه هما بغداد وشقراء المذكورتين
 أعلاه وأبي الفرج
 3. وابنته لصلبه خاتون المشتريين المذكورين أعلاه وجمال الدين عبد الله الشريك المذكور أعلاه
 شهيدا
 4. شرعيًا أنه لا دافع ولا مطعن في المكتوب المسطر أعلاه على ما شرح أعلاه ولا فيمن شهد فيه
 5. ولا فيما شهد به فيه ولا في شيء من هذا وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل

شهد عليهم بذلك شهدا عندي بذلك شهد عليهم بذلك
 محمد بن علي الوفاي (?) عبد اللطيف بن أحمد الخطيب

iv.

- I. الحمد لله مستحق الحمد
 2. أشهد على سيدنا العبد الفقير الى الله تعالى معين الدين شرف العلماء أوجد الفضلاء مفتي المسلمين
 أبو (sic) الخير محمد بن سيدنا العبد الفقير الى الله تعالى أفضى القضاة الشيخ تاج الدين
 شرف العلماء
 3. أوجد الفضلاء مفتي المسلمين أبي اليسر عبد الرحيم الطرابلسي الحنفى خليفة الحكم العزيز بالديار
 المصرية أيد الله تعالى أحكامه وأحسن اليه وهو الناظر الشرعي على أوقاف المدرسة العاشورية
 4. أنه لا دافع له ولا مطعن في مكتوب التصديق المسطر أعلاه ولا فيمن شهد فيه ولا فيما شهد به
 فيه ولا في شيء من هذا بتاريخ تاسع شهر شوال المبارك سنة خمس وأربعين وثمان مائة وحسبنا
 الله ونعم الوكيل (م)

شهد بذلك
 محمد بن علي الوفاي (?) ما نسب صح (?) شهد بذلك ... المنسوب لي فيه صحيح
 كتبه محمد بن الطرابلسي الحنفى

B. Verso.

i.

الحمد لله على توفيقه

- I. بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 2. [هذا ما اشهد به على نفسه الكريمة سيدنا العبد الفقير الى الله تعالى أفضى القضاة الشيخ موفق
 الدين شرف [العلماء]

3. أوجد الفضلاء مفتى المسلمين أبو الفضل محمد بن سيدنا ومولانا العبد الفقير الى الله تعالى الشيخ الامام العالم العلامة
4. الحبر الفهامة محب الله رحلة المحدثين هبة المجتهدين قاضي المسلمين خالصة أمير المؤمنين أبي العباس أحمد بن مولانا الشيخ
5. نصر الله البغدادي الحنبلي الناظر والده في الأحكام الشرعية بالديار المصرية وسائر الممالك الشريفة الاسلامية
6. وخليفة الحكم العزيز هو بالديار المصرية أيد الله تعالى أحكامه وأحسن اليه وأوسع نعمه في الدارين على من حضر مجلس حكمه
7. وقضائه وهو نافذ القضاء والحكم ماضيها وذلك في اليوم المبارك السادس من شهر
8. ذي القعدة الحرام عام أحد وأربعين وثمان مائة أنه ثبت عنده وصح لديه أحسن الله تعالى اليه على الوضع المعتر
9. الشرعي بشهادة من أعلم له تلو رسم شهادته بآخر المكتوب المسطر باطنه المتضمن للتبايع في النصف من البناء الموصوف أولا
10. باطنه بين عبد الكافي البائع المذكور باطنه وولده لصلبه أبي الفرج وخاتون ابنة أبي الفرج المذكور المشتريين المذكورين باطنه في التاريخ المنبه عليه
11. باطنه وقبض الثمن بيد البائع المذكور كما عين باطنه والتبادى بين من ذكر بذيل باطنه على الحكم المشروح باطنه ومعرفتهم المعرفة
12. الشرعية وباطنه مؤرخ بالثالث من شهر تاريخه وثبت أيضا عنده ثبت الله مجده وأبقى والده ورحم جده مضمون
13. الفصلين المسطرين بهامش باطنه المتضمن أحدهما معرفة عبد الكافي البائع المذكور والبناء المذكور وجريان النصف
14. منه على الصفة الأولى في ملك عبد الكافي البائع المذكور وحيازته واختصاصه الى حين صدور البيع المذكور وأن
15. النصف المذكور جار الآن في ملك أبي الفرج وابنته خاتون المشتريين المذكورين مع نصف ما استجد بالمكان المذكور من
16. البناء كما شرح باطنه وحيازتهما واختصاصهما بالسوية بينهما الى تاريخه والثاني يتضمن اشهاد كل من البائع المذكور باطنه
17. وابنتيه لصلبه هما بغداد وشقراء والمشتريين المذكورين وجمال الدين عبد الله الشريك المذكور على نفسه بعدم الدافع

18. والمطعن لذلك ولشيء منه على ما نص وشرح في كل منهما بشهادة من أعلم له تلو رسم شهادة
بآخر كل من الفصلين المذكورين
19. علامة الاداء والقبول ثبوتاً صحيحاً شرعياً وحكم لطف الله تعالى به بموجب التباعد في النصف
المذكور بين المتبايعين
20. المذكورين باطنه وجريان النصف المذكور ونصف ما استجدّ بالمكان المذكور من البناء المذكور
في ملك أبي الفرج وابنته خاتون المذكورة حسبما
21. تضمن ذلك فصل الملك والحيازة المسطر بهامش باطنه وبموجب البراة بين المتبايعين المذكورين
بذيل باطنه على ما شرح فيها حكماً صحيحاً شرعياً
22. تاماً معتبراً مرضياً مسولاً في ذلك كله مستوفياً شرائطه الشرعية عالماً بالخلاف في ذلك واشهد
على نفسه الكريمة
23. بذلك في التاريخ المقدم ذكره أعلاه المكتتب بخطه الكريم بين أسطره أعلاه شرفه الله وأعلاه
حسبنا الله
24. ونعم الوكيل اشهدني سيدنا العبد الفقير الى الله تعالى أفضى القضاة
25. موفق الدين شرف العلماء أوحدهم الفضلاء مفتي المسلمين الحاكم المسمى بإعاليه على نفسه الكريمة
بما نسب
26. اليه في اجاله المسطر عاليه شهدت عليه به في تاريخه وكتب ابرهيم (؟) بن أحمد اللحى (؟)
27. وبذلك أشهدني أيد الله تعالى أحكامه وأحسن اليه فشهدت عليه به في تاريخه وكتب محمد بن
على بن السلسى (؟)

Right margin.

ii.

1. الحمد لله رب العالمين
2. في يوم الأحد الثاني والعشرين من شوال
3. المبارك عام اثنين وسبعين وثمان مائه
4. تصادق أبو الفرج بن عبد الكافي
5. المذكور باطنه وابنته لصلبه
6. خاتون المذكورة باطنه تصادقا شرعياً
7. على أنه نحو ثلاث عشرة سنة تتقدم
8. على تاريخه المذكور أعلاه اشترت خاتون
9. المذكورة فيه من والدها أبي الفرج المذكور فيه
10. الحصة المذكورة باطنه وقدرها الربع

- II. ستة أسهم من أربعة وعشرين سهما من جميع البناء
- I2. القائم على الأرض المحتكرة المحدود الموصوف
- I3. باطنه المستغنى بوصف ذلك وتحديد باطنه
- I4. عن الاعادة ههنا الجارية الحصة المذكورة
- I5. أعلاه بيد بائعها المذكور أعلاه وملكه وتصرفه
- I6. حين صدور التبائع المشروح أعلاه بدلالة ما يضمه
- I7. مكتوب التصادق المسطر باطنه المعلوم ذلك
- I8. عندهما شرعا اشتراء شرعياً بثمن قدره ثمانون
- I9. ديناراً ذهباً ظاهرياً وعلى أن البائع المذكور
20. قبض من المشتريّة المذكورة من الثمن المذكور سبعين ديناراً
21. وأبراهما من باقيه وهو عشرة دنانير إبراء شرعياً مقبولاً
22. وعلى أن المشتريّة المذكورة تسلمت الحصة المبيعة
23. أعلاه تسليماً شرعياً بعد النظر والمعرفة والمعاقدة الشرعية
24. والسحله (؟) وعلى أنه بمقتضى التبائع المسطر أعلاه
25. والمسطر باطنه كل للمشتريّة المذكورة أعلاه ملك جميع
26. النصف من البناء المحدود باطنه ودفع (؟) الاشهاد بذلك
27. وبالتوكيل في والدعوى والسحله (؟) و الاشهاد في
28. التاريخ المعين أعلاه
29. شهد عليهما بذلك شهد عليهما به
أحمد بن عرفات (؟) محمد بن

iii. Centre.

- I. الحمد لله رب العالمين
2. انتقل ملك جميع البناء المحدود الموصوف فيه
3. من ملك خاتون المذكورة فيه الى ملك عبد الله
4. ابن ابراهيم بن صدقة اليهودى الربانى بخط حارة
5. زويلة المعروف بابن صفر انتقالاً شرعياً
6. بتبائع شرعى يشهد بذلك مكتوب تبائع رق
7. ويشهد لخاتون المذكورة
8. أعلاه بملكها جميع البناء المذكور الى حين انتقاله
9. عنها لعبد الله المذكور فصل التصادق المذكور

10. فيه اکتبت شهادة شهوده فصل التصادق
 11. بتاريخه وفصل تصادق(?) بذیل ظاهر(?) مکتوب تبایع
 12. شهوده بتاريخ ثانی عشرين شوال سنة اثنتین وسبعین وثمانی مائة
 13. المذكور
 أشهد في أصله
 أحمد بن عرفات(?)
 محمد بن

iv. below iii.

1. الحمد لله وحده
 2. انتقل ملك جميع البناء الموصوف المحدود بأعاليه من ملك عبد الله بن ابرهيم بن صدقة المشتري المذكور قرينه والى ملك ولده موسى وابن أخيه
 3. يوسف بن هارون بن ابرهيم اليهوديين القرائين انتقالا شرعياً بالسوية بينهما ما هو النصف بتملیک شرعی لولده موسى المذكور بمکتوب ورق شامی وقر
 4. بشهادة شهوده وما هو النصف الثاني لابن أخيه يوسف المذكور بتبایع شرعی بثن حال مقبوض يشهد به مکتوب التبایع
 5. ثم انتقل النصف من البناء المذكور من ملك يوسف المذكور والى ملك أخته شقيقته وزرا (sic) اليهودية القرائية موافق لتاريخه وشهوده بتبایع شرعی بثن حال
 6. مقبوض يشهد به فصل التبایع بالمکتوب المذكور موافق لتاريخه وشهوده وبه شهد في تواريخ آخرها رابع شعبان سنة أربع وتسع مائة وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل
 6a. فيه مصلح أخته شقيقته صحيح لكنه معدمه(?)
 7. أشهد بذلك
 محمد بن محمد(?)
 محمد بن النارسی(?)

v. below iv.

1. الحمد لله
 2. انتقل ملك جميع(?) الحصة التي قدرها النصف اثنا عشر سهما من أصل أربعة وعشرين سهما شائما ذلك من جميع البناء الموصوف المحدود بأعاليه من ملك وزرا الذكورة
 3. والى ملك سارة اليهودية القرائية ابنة عبد الحق بن عبد الواحد المعروفة بابينة الخواش انتقالا شرعياً بالابتیاع الشرعی بثن حال مقبوض بيدها حسبما يشهد بذلك
 4. كتان التبایع الورق الشای الموافق لتاريخه وشهوده بتاريخ رابع شهر رمضان المعظم قدره سنة أحد عشر (sic) وتسعمائة وحسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل
 5. أشهد في أصله
 محمد بن محمد(?)
 محمد بذلك

vi. bottom right margin.

- I. الحمد لله
 2. انتقل ملك جميع الحصة التي قدرها النصف اثنا عشر سهما من أصل أربعة وعشرين سهما شائما ذلك
 3. من جميع البناء الموصوف المحدود [باطنه] وما استجد به من بناء البئر الماء المعين من ملك موسى
 بن عبد الله
 4. ابن ابراهيم اليهودى القراء عرف بابن صفر والى ملك سارة المرأة اليهودية القرائية ابنة عبد
 الحق بن عبد الواحد
 5. عرف أبوها بابن الحواش انتقلا شرعياً بتبايع صحيح شرعياً بثمن حال مقبوض حسبما يشهد لها بذلك
 6. فصل تبايع مكتتب بظاهر مكتوب شاهد لها بالنصف الآخر بموافقة تاريخه وشهوده وبه شهد
 مشمولاً (?)
 7. بالتوكيل في ثبوته وطلب الحكم به التوكيل الشرعياً بتاريخ سادس عشرين جمادى الاخرى سنة
 ثلاث وعشرين وتسعمائة
 8. شهد في أصله
 محمد بن أحمد (?) الشافعى
 محمد بن يحيى الشهابى (?)
 شهد في أصله

vii. right margin and across bottom.

- I. الحمد لله
 2. انتقل ملك جميع البناء الموصوف المحدود باطنه وما استجد به من بناء البئر الماء المعين من ملك
 3. سارة المذكورة أعلاه والى ملك الحرمة استار (?) المرأة ابنة ابراهيم بن هارون عرفت بابنة المعوس (?)
 4. والحرمة فربع (?) المرأة ابنة عبد الله بن موسى الزعيمة اليهوديتين القرائيتين انتقلا شرعياً بالابتياح
 الشرعياً بالثمن الحال المقبوض
 5. بيدها منهما حسبما يشهد لكل واحدة منهما مستند شرعياً بيد (?) كل واحدة منهما محكوم به
 من قبل سيدنا الحاكم الحسن ابو عبد العزيز الروحى (?) قاضى محكمة الجامع الحاكى عمرها الله
 كل ذلك بموافقة تاريخه وشهادته شهد به بتاريخ ثالث القعدة (sic) الحرام سنة احدى وأربعين
 وتسعمائة
 شهد [بذلك]
 أحمد المالكى
 شهد [بذلك]
 محمد بن المعاوى (?)