

NOTES

1. Transliteration

- 1.1. Arabic letters are transliterated according to the system below:
, *b, t, th, j, h, kh, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, ṣ, ḍ, ṭ, ḏ, ʿ, gh, f, q, k, l, m, n, h, w, y*
We also used *g* for three dotted *jīm* ج / *kāf* ك .
- 1.2. The name of a family is transliterated in a unified spelling, although there are variations in the Arabic texts. The variation in each deed is designated in the Description (Chapter I) between parentheses following the unified family name.
- 1.3. Well-known city names, including Fès, Meknès, etc., are not transliterated.
- 1.4. A unique Moroccan personal name محمّد (with the vowel sign *fatḥa* above the first character *mīm*) is transliterated M'ḥammad.

2. Numbering of Documents and Deeds

- 2.1. The documents are numbered in capitalized Roman numerals.
ex. Document I, Document II, Document III, ...
- 2.2. The hypothetical source documents of the copied/transcribed deeds are numbered in small Roman numerals.
ex. Document I-i, Document I-ii, ...
- 2.3. The deeds comprising the document are numbered in Arabic numerals, according to the chronological order of the date of legal act described in the deed, such as purchase and testimony. In the Description of each document (Chapter I), the date of the act is shown first, and the date it was written down/transcribed/copied is explained later. Therefore, the order of the deed number is not always consistent with the order that the deeds were written down on the documents. The texts (*naṣṣ*) of a copied deed (*nuskha*) are also numbered in Arabic numerals.
ex. Deed 1 of Document I (I-1), Deed 2 of Document I (I-2), ...
Naṣṣ 1 of Deed 1 of Document I (I-1-1)

3. Numbering of Persons

- 3.1. The parties who are concerned with the contracts and testimonies described in the documents are numbered in Arabic numerals, following a small Roman letter which represents person's family. The capitalized Roman numerals refer to the numbers of the Documents.
ex. Muḥammad al-Mursī (I-a1), ʿAbd al-Raḥmān al-Mursī (I-a4),
Aḥmad al-Zawwāq (I-c1)
- 3.2. The signatures of notaries are numbered in Arabic numerals following the capital letter "S."

ex. I-S1, I-S2, ...

- 3.3. The signatures of qadis, deputy qadis and other officials are numbered in Arabic numerals following the capital letter “Q.”

ex. I-Q1, I-Q2, ...

4. Arabic Texts

- 4.1. The Arabic texts of the documents are written according to the rules of modern standard Arabic, disregarding the variants used in the documents.

ex. نائب (not نايب), أمانة (not ءامنة)

The three dotted *jīm* and *kāf*, however, were kept as they appear in the documents.

- 4.2. We omitted vowel signs, except those which were used to distinguish two names, مُحَمَّد (Muḥammad) and مَحْمَد (M’ḥammad).
- 4.3. Line numbers of the deed are written in Arabic numerals at the beginning of each line.
- 4.4. The heading of the copied deed (the word *naṣṣ* with its number) is underlined.
- 4.5. Marks in the Arabic texts represent the following:
- ∴ punctuation marks appearing in the original text.
 - [] Text that cannot be identified due to physical damage of the vellum document. We inserted the presumed text between parentheses, when it can be surmised from fixed legal phrases or the context.
 - < > Amendments written between the lines in the original text.
 - << >> Amendments written over erroneous words in the original text.
 - { } Signatures. The identifying number for the notaries, qadis, etc. are placed between parentheses.
 - ؟ A word about which we were not sure of the correct reading.
 - A word that cannot be identified.
 - Several words that cannot be identified.