

Document XIV

General Description

Title: Land in al-Shubbarīya (*bilād al-Shubbarīya*) / Muḥammad Ibn Shaqrūn al-Lamṭī purchased [it] in 1006/1597 (*Muḥammad Ibn Shaqrūn al-Lamṭī mushṭarā 1006*) / concerning the land of al-Ṣaḥīfa (*la-hu ta'alluq bi-bilād al-Ṣaḥīfa*)⁶⁷

Size: 45×29cm

Number of deeds: 8

Date: 981–1006/1573–1598

A document drawn up in 986/1578, as a duplicate of a purchase document (XIV-i) of a non-irrigated field (*al-arḍ al-ba'ī*) located in al-Shubbarīya, to confirm the rights concerning it, after the purchase of the field by Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī (XIV-c1). The first three deeds (XIV-1, XIV-2, XIV-3) were transcribed from the original documents (XIV-i) at first, and most probably, another three deeds (XIV-4, XIV-5, XIV-6) were transcribed from the original documents (XIV-ii) at the same time. This duplicate document was held by the Majjāṣī family.

The document was then handed over to the Lamṭī family when Muḥammad Ibn Shaqrūn al-Lamṭī (XIV-d1) purchased the field from the Majjāṣī family, Fāṭima bint Aḥmad al-Ḥasanī (XIV-c2), a wife of Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī (XIV-c1), and 'Alī (XIV-c3), Muḥammad (XIV-c4), 'Abd al-Raḥmān (XIV-c5), and Āmina (XIV-c6), four children of Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī (XIV-c1), at the beginning of Jumādā I 1006/December 1597. A deed (XIV-7) about this purchase was transcribed on the document from the original document (XIV-iii).

It was, however, not a purchase by Muḥammad Ibn Shaqrūn al-Lamṭī (XIV-d1) alone; his two brothers, 'Alī (XIV-d2) and Aḥmad (XIV-d3), purchased it jointly, according to Deed 8. It seems plausible that 'Alī (XIV-d2) thought to make use of this duplicate document to secure his own right to his share of the land, and the testimony for his own sake (XIV-8) was added on the top of the document, in the middle of Sha'bān 1006/March 1598.

Deed 1 (XIV-1)

Date: 27 Ṣafār 981/28 June 1573

No. of lines: 14

Notaries: signature XIV-S1

'Abd al-'Azīz b. Muḥammad Bū Rabī'

The handwriting of the deceased notary, 'Abd al-'Azīz b. Muḥammad

⁶⁷ These titles were written on the reverse side of the document by three different hands, probably at different periods.

Bū Rabī⁶⁸, was verified by two notaries (XIV-S2 and XIV-S3) when the deed was transcribed.

A deed of purchase of a non-irrigated field (*al-arḍ al-baʿl*) in al-Shubbarīya by Muḥammad b. ʿAbd al-Raḥmān al-Qaṣrī (XIV-a1) from the knight (*al-fāris*) Muḥammad b. Muḥammad Ibn Jīja⁶⁸ (XIV-b1).

Muḥammad b. ʿAbd al-Raḥmān al-Qaṣrī purchased the land, which consisted of three parts of farm land (*faddān*) called Qushāsha, al-Shāshīya, and al-Sarāwīl, from Muḥammad b. Muḥammad Ibn Jīja for 310 *uqīya darāhim sikkat taʿrīkh-hi*. The payment was to be done within one month after reaching the contract. It was confirmed that farm land known as Ḥarḥ Tuwayrit Sīdī Aḥmad b. Yūsuf al-Ṣaghīr was not included in this deal. It also says that the purchaser recognized the defects of the land.

It was transcribed on Document XIV at the beginning of Jumādā II 986/August 1578, on the occasion of the purchase of the land by Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī (XIV-c1).

Deed 2 (XIV-2)

Date: middle of Rajab 981/November 1573

No. of lines: 5

Notaries: signature XIV-S4

ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz b. Muḥammad b. Abī Rabī⁶⁸

The handwriting of the deceased notary, ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz b. Muḥammad b. Abī Rabī⁶⁸, was verified by two notaries (XIV-S2 and XIV-S3) when the deed was transcribed.

A deed which establishes the payment in full (*takhalluṣ*) for the purchase by Muḥammad b. ʿAbd al-Raḥmān al-Qaṣrī (XIV-a1) from Muḥammad b. Muḥammad Ibn Jīja (XIV-b1). This was originally written in the margin of Deed 1 and transcribed, as in the text, in the middle of Rajab 986/September 1578, on the occasion of the purchase of the land by Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī (XIV-c1).

Deed 3 (XIV-3)

Date: 23 Shawwāl 984/13 January 1577

No. of lines: 7

Notaries: signature XIV-S5

signature XIV-S6

A deed of purchase of the above-mentioned field in al-Shubbarīya by ʿAlī b. ʿAbd al-Raḥmān al-Qaṣrī (XIV-a2) from his full brother Muḥammad b. ʿAbd al-Raḥmān

⁶⁸ The Ibn Jīja family was an old family in Fès which produced many jurists and notaries, such as ʿAbd al-Salām b. Masʿūd Ibn Jīja, who held the qadī office of Fès after Muḥammad al-ʿArabī b. Aḥmad Burdulla. See ʿAbd al-Kabīr al-Kattānī, *Zahr al-ās*, vol. 1, pp. 312–13.

al-Qaṣrī (XIV-a1).

‘Alī b. ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Qaṣrī purchased the land from his brother Muḥammad for 315 *ūqīya darāhim ta’rīkh-hi*. It says that the purchase had been made eight months before the deed was written.

This deed was written on the reverse side of Deed 1 and transcribed, probably in the middle of Rajab 986/September 1578, on the same occasion as the purchase of the land by Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī (XIV-c1), together with Deed 1 and Deed 2.

At the end of document, two “*naqala*” (a word meaning “he transcribed it”) appears after each notary’s signature.

Deed 4 (XIV-4)

Date: 24 Dhū al-Ḥijja 985/4 March 1578

No. of lines: 9

Notaries: signature XIV-S7

signature XIV-S8

A deed of purchase of the above-mentioned field in al-Shubbarīya by Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī (XIV-c1) from ‘Alī b. ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Qaṣrī (XIV-a2).

Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī purchased the land from ‘Alī b. ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Qaṣrī for 430 *ūqīya darāhim sikkīya*. The seller received 195 *ūqīya* in gold (*dhahab*) and silver coins (*darāhim*). It also relates that Fāṭima bint Muḥammad al-Suwāl (XIV-a3), mother of the seller, agreed to the action of her son as seller and his receipt of the payment, and the amount of the remainder. In addition, it confirms that the seller had no rights to the land through this deal.

This deed must have been transcribed from another document, though it had no word indicating it was a transcription, after the purchase of the land by Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī (XIV-c1), most probably in 986/1578, together with Deeds 1, 2, 3.

Deed 5 (XIV-5)

Date: beginning of Muḥarram 986/March 1578

No. of lines: 4

Notaries: signature XIV-S7?

an unmentioned notary

The handwriting of the deceased notary was verified by two unnamed notaries and accepted by the qadi with his apostille (though this was an unusual way) when the deed was transcribed.

A deed which establishes that Fāṭima (XIV-a3), the mother of the seller, received 111 and one-eighth *ūqīya* from Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāṣī al-Jassī (XIV-c1), as an agent of her son ‘Alī b. ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Qaṣrī (XIV-a2).

This deed was originally written on the reverse side of Deed 4 and transcribed to this document, probably on the same occasion as the transcription of Deed 4.

Deed 6 (XIV-6)

Date: 2 Šafar 986/10 April 1578

No. of lines: 8

Notaries: signature XIV-S7
signature XIV-S8

A deed which establishes that ‘Alī b. ‘Abd al-Raḥmān al-Qaṣrī (XIV-a2) received 11 and a half *ūqīya darāhim sikkīya* from Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāšī al-Jassī (XIV-c1). He witnessed that he received the remainder of the payment in full at the beginning of Jumādā I 986/July 1578 and his mother agreed with this.

This deed was originally written on the reverse side of Deed 4 and transcribed to this document, probably on the same occasion as the transcription of Deed 4 and Deed 5.

Deed 7 (XIV-7)

Date: beginning of Jumādā I 1006/December 1597

No. of lines: 4

Notaries: signature XIV-S9
signature XIV-S10

A deed of purchase of the above-mentioned field in al-Shubbarīya with four bulls by Muḥammad Ibn Shaqrūn al-Lamtī (XIV-d1) from Fāṭima bint Aḥmad al-Ḥasanī (XIV-c2), a wife of Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāšī al-Jassī (XIV-c1), and ‘Alī (XIV-c3), Muḥammad (XIV-c4), ‘Abd al-Raḥmān (XIV-c5), and Āmina (XIV-c6), four children of Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāšī al-Jassī (XIV-c1) from another unnamed woman.

It first says that when Aḥmad b. Muḥammad al-Majjāšī al-Jassī died, his wife Fāṭima bint Aḥmad al-Ḥasanī (XIV-c2) and his children, ‘Alī (XIV-c3), Muḥammad (XIV-c4), ‘Abd al-Raḥmān (XIV-c5), and Āmina (XIV-c6), inherited his property, including the field in al-Shubbarīya with four bulls.

Then Muḥammad Ibn Shaqrūn al-Lamtī (XIV-d1) purchased the field from them for 1,300 *ūqīya sikkīya*. The payment was made in three installments by gold (*dhahab*), silver coins (*darāhim*) and excellent jewellery (*ḥulīy*).

This deed was transcribed, probably in the middle of Sha‘bān 1006/March 1598, on the occasion of the establishment of ‘Alī’s right on the land concerned.

Deed 8 (XIV-8)

Date: middle of Sha‘bān 1006/March 1598

No. of lines: 5

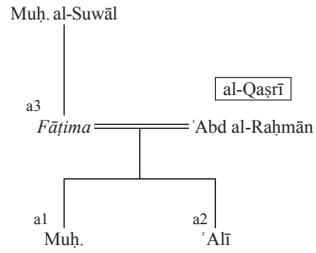
Notaries: signature XIV-S9

A deed which establishes that Muḥammad Ibn Shaqrūn al-Lamṭī (XIV-d1) purchased the field on behalf of his two brothers, ‘Alī (XIV-d2) and Aḥmad (XIV-d3), as well as on his own, and that each had the right to one-third of it equally.

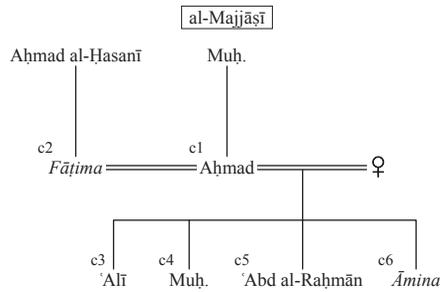
It also relates that the agency for ‘Alī had already been witnessed at the time of the purchase in Deed 7, though no such statement was written in Deed 7.

(KAMEYA Manabu)

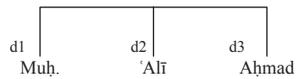
Families in Document XIV



Ibn Jja b1: Muḥ. b Muḥ.

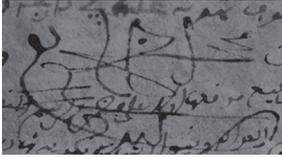


Ibn Shaqrūn al-Lamī

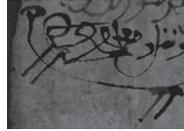


Signatures of Document XIV

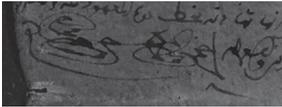
XIV-1
(XIV-S1)



(XIV-S6)



(XIV-S2)



XIV-4
(XIV-S7)



(XIV-S3)



(XIV-S8)



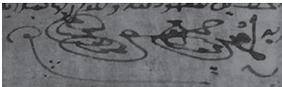
XIV-2
(XIV-S4)



XIV-5
(XIV-S7?)



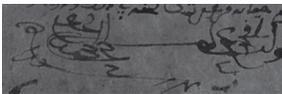
(XIV-S2)



XIV-6
(XIV-S7)



(XIV-S3)



(XIV-S8)

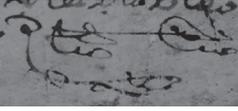


XIV-3
(XIV-S5)



XIV-7

(XIV-S9)



(XIV-S10)



XIV-8

(XIV-S9)

