

land can be attained.⁴⁹ Part Two establishes procedures for alienation (*ferağ*) of one's usufruct held by right of tapu.⁵⁰ Articles 41-43 treat the transfer of title to lands held in partnerships. Article 47 sought to resolve confusion that could arise in determining the dimensions of land being alienated according to dimensions expressed in the number of dunams and/or ziras (arm lengths). In the event that discrepancy over numbers and the size of the land parcel arose, this article determines that the traditional system of demarcating land according to its relative boundaries, such as the mountain or the property of another, would take precedence over any stated quantitative measurement. Part Three of the Land Code confers rights of inheritance of usufruct rights on *miri* lands.⁵¹ Article 78, in Part Four of the Land Code, establishes that individuals who can prove ten years' unchallenged tenure on the land (*haqq-ı karār*) were entitled to tapu, whether or not they held a document proving their title on the land.⁵² Protection against land seizure by creditors is outlined in Article 115; Articles 116 forbids mortgaging land by pledge (*rehn*) but permits landholders to mortgage their lands with an explicit guarantee of restitution of the property in full once their debt is

⁴⁹ Ibid., 8-19.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 20-27.

⁵¹ Ibid., 28-30.

⁵² Ibid., 41-42. For example of a title deed predating the Land Code, see Image 1 in the Introduction to this study.