

prove the capacity of the *wakīl* who would be filing the paperwork for them.<sup>407</sup> It implies that everyone's share in ownership had been officially recorded at the tapu offices.

Table 4.4

**Borders of Bayt Kāḥil's Jamrūra lands mortgaged in 1895  
to Hajj Ibrahim Shāwar<sup>408</sup>**

	Al-Abhara	Al-Ruweisāt
<b>To the south</b>	Al-Ṭaff, stretching to the lands of Sulīmān Hassan al-Karābliyyeh of Tarqumiya	The water line ( <i>maqālib</i> ) stretching to the land of the village of Idhna
<b>To the east</b>	The lands of Khirbat Bayt Ūla	Zaqāq al-'Amyān, stretching to Jawrat Sālim
<b>To the north</b>	Khirbat Umm al-Khanāzīr	The land of al-Hajj Ibrahim Shāwar, called Sahlat al-Khassab, and the road ( <i>al-ṭariq al-sultāni</i> )
<b>To the west</b>	Khallat al-Muḥāsabe	Marj Qaṣṣa as far as the lands of al-Hajj Ibrahim Shāwar

On the other hand, we have a (then) twenty-year old tax-registry entry that was in all likelihood symbolic of representative ownership. Further, the villagers characterized the lands as an undivided whole, *shared* between them. The only conclusion we can make with

<sup>407</sup> The *wakīl* appointed by the buyers was 'Aql b. Ṣāliḥ (al-Zuhūr). He was not one of the nineteen who announced the sale of his shares in court, although his name was the first one in the 1876 properties-tax register list for Jamrūra (see Table 4.3). 'Awda b. 'Aql Ṣāliḥ, one of the nineteen sellers, was undoubtedly his son.

<sup>408</sup> HR 16 / 120 / 76 ( 20 Sha'ban 1312 / 16 February 1895).