

garden in the village, two dunams in size, valued at 1,000 kuruş.³⁸⁶ When the court case took place two decades later, he was blind and unfit for travel, so a representative of the court was appointed to go to Idhna to take his testimony about the land principally in his name in the tapu. His testimony was needed to clarify which parcel of the Salīmī land had been apportioned to Khalīl's father. As recorded into the court record, he said:

This land ... in Wadi al-Afranĵ in Jawrat Sālim was registered in my name and in the name of my extended family (*hamula*) at the time of the apportioning (*takhṣīṣ*) of the tapu. We have the right to farm it according to the tapu registry (*daftar*). And we divided this land, and to Muhammad Salāme was apportioned (*khussat*) this [parcel].

This division took place in the years following the *Emlak* survey.

The Bayt Kāḥil case: survival through mortgage

The third sharia court case in this study involves a mortgage sale in mid-February 1895 by Bayt Kāḥil villagers of 39 of their olive trees and 320 dunams of the village's 840 dunams in Jamrūra.³⁸⁷ The village of Bayt Kaḥil, estimated by the Palestinian Authority to have a population of 8,350 in 2015, was comprised of just twenty-two residences in 1876, as well as a village guesthouse and a mosque. Ten years after the court case to be discussed here, the

³⁸⁶ *Esas-ı Emlak*, entries #6141 and 6195.

³⁸⁷ HR 16 / 120 / 76 (20 Sha'ban 1312 / 16 February 1895).