



**Document of lists register of the Musaqefat "taxes"
of Sultan Mohamed Khan (1327 – 1337 A.H | 1909 – 1918 A.D)**

"Study & publish"

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Abstract

The instruments of endowments and documents are considered one of the most important undoubted historical resources due to the important historical facts they carry, such as the names the administrators of the endowment as well as the era of the endowment. Reading those documents is not an easy task due to their patterns that varied between Naskh and alraqa, in addition to the analysis of each piece of information appearing on the document. This endowment represents a great importance in Mecca entails as it significantly impacted the study of the important role of the workers in the Grand mosque in Mecca and the administration of endowments in preserving the endowments of the holy mosque of Mecca.

The following are the results of the study:

- 1 – Registering and publishing the document as part of the history of holy Mecca.
- 2 – Documenting and invoking some places in holy Mecca, such as the shop located in the alley of al-Hgr in front of the Prophet's door; one of the doors of the holy mosque of Mecca, and the Hush of Sheikh Jan Al-Naqshbandi as well as Al-Aazam Street at the line of endeavoring.
- 3 – The endowment detected one of the most important entails in holy Mecca that is of sultan Mohamed Qaitbey.
- 4 – The endowment observed the names of some renowned persons, such as Mohamed and Naffisa progeny of the late Mr. Ahmed Abi Abd Allah Al-Merghani, and the name of Aisha the daughter of the late Mohamed Rizq Bn "son of" Abd Al-Rahman Al-Tahifi Al-Yamani Al-Samman.
- 5 – The endowment observed the name of the beholder, who was the Sheriff of Mecca, Sheriff Al- Hussein, son of the late Sheriff abd Al-Moen, son of Sheriff Oan.
- 6 – The endowment referred to the name of the vice of endowment that was Mr. Soliman, the vicar of the holy mosque "Haram", son of Mr. Ahmed abd Al-Wahab, the vicar of Haram.

Keywords:

Document, Holy Mecca, register, lists, Sultan Mohamed Khan, the Holy Mosque of Mecca "Haram, Sheriff Husein, Vicar of Civilization, ancient epochs, Islamic Art, Nazi Party

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1- Formal index :

Document number: No.32 .

Document place : Endowments administration in holy Mecca .

Document material : paper .

Type of calligraphy : Naskhi .

2- Descriptive index :

Proceeding matter : endowment .

Date

A-27th Jumada I 1335 A.H

B-14th Rabiei II 1340 A.H.

C-23rd Ragab 1343 A.H .

D – 29th Rabie II 1355 A.H .

E – 7th Rabie I 1370 A.H .

F – 25th Rabie II 1370 A.H.

G – 11th Jumada II 1375 A.H.

3 – Documentation :

Date : 27th Jumada I 1335 A.H .

Documentation judge :Qadi Abd Al-Salam Abd Al-Malek .

His sign : signed his name as a stamp of his name .

4 - Importance of the document :

The system of endowment "Waqf" is considered a great genius developed by Muslims to be close to Allah through participating in building their societies and immortality of earth. The first endowment in Islam was the mosque of Qibaa which was founded by Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) when he came to Medina, then western people excerpted it and transferred it to the Ottoman state in the nineteenth century A.D and called it later civilian society organizations⁽¹⁾.

⁽¹⁾civilian society organization:Charity organizations called by the reformers in Europe, consist of informal nets formed through the individuals of civilian society to achieve goal put in advance for developing the society raising the standard of living of people, stopping injustice that harms some classes of people as well as securing human rights, in addition they have a role in participating people in developing decisions, representing an opportunity for building the abilities of organizations, enabling them to have arts of administrations achieving cooperation and increase awareness of society, making it participate in solving public cases . See : Mohamed Al-Fateh Abd Al-Wahab al-Etebie, civilian society organizations –emergence, mechanisms – tools and achieving goals – first edition –Yemen 2009, P.7 .

It is known that the Islamic endowment system – for thirteen centuries – represented a wonderful image of human cooperation and was a resource of good when a lot of organizations depended on endowments, such as mosques , schools , Zawayas "small mosques", Ribats, as well as providing money for the poor. This was until they crumbled during recent ages except for the endowment of holy Mecca that had a great interest. Thus, endowments in Mecca are still preserved through instruments and documents that document them completely.

Thus, the endowments of sultan Mohamed Rashad Khan V,-one of the most important Ottoman sultans- in Mecca are considered among the important endowments that developed in the Ottoman period. His endowments varied between civil structures that were rented, then the rent was used for spending on the two holy Mosques (among them the text of our documentation). The documentation included different endowments; one of them was the house that included upper and lower housing "cells", facilities, legality rights, and a cistern at the bottom of the house , as well as shops and cells .

This endowment continued till the fourteenth century A.D but it was removed for enlarging the holy mosque in Mecca. **Publishing this document was very important for proving the continuity of the endowment in Mecca especially.**

As for the importance of the document, it was preserved in the record of roofers in holy Mecca during the Ottoman period for keeping it. This document contains details of the lists of endowments, so the researcher explained all important terms that were mentioned in it with comments, interpreting the obscure phrases through historical resources and available specialized books, hoping that the research will add new information about endowments, spending its income in holy Mecca.

5 – The study of document :

This document represents a historical, cultural and documentary importance as it referred to important information related to the endowment of holy Mecca as follows :

1 – **Endowment owner:** the Ottoman sultan Mohamed Khan (1327 – 1337 A.H / 1909 – 1918 A.D) .

2 – **The endowment site :** the document showed the site accurately in Qashashia that varied among shops and houses that included upper and lower housing, facilities, legality rights, and cistern at the bottom of the house as well as individual shops and cells .

Secondly : text of document :

Page No. 1

Type :3



Mohamed Khan

Mr. Mohamed Nur Al-Hariri

In the name of Allah

Thank God alone

Copy of list issued, date hereinafter No.3

As shown in the following space hereinafter.

1 – Copy from the record of endowment roofers⁽³⁾ the blessed late our excellence "Mawlana"⁽⁴⁾ sultan⁽⁵⁾ Mohamed⁽⁶⁾ Khan⁽⁷⁾ mercifulness and peace be upon him amen.

⁽²⁾ The seal of Mr. Mohamed Nour Al-Hariri.

⁽³⁾ Waqf in language means confinement and prevention, the jurists differed in its definition in Islamic law, some of them said that waqf is a confinement for the owner of it and charity benefit even totally, that means it belongs to the owner, others said that you can give the benefit but it still owned by its giver, in addition waqf is a confinement of money that can be benefited . See: Mohamed Naem Hany, encyclopedia of questions of the public in Islamic Fiqh "law", second edition, Dar al-Salam print house, Cairo 1428 A.H / 2007 A.D, P.593-594 .

⁽⁴⁾ title of Mawlana : is a plural pronoun, used for ownership and for belonging sometimes, it was used in Ottoman period also for religion and state men for sultans and soldiers . see : Hassan Al-Pasha, Islamic titles in history, documents and archaeology, General Egyptian organization for Book, Cairo, 1975 A.D, P.520, Mostafa Barakat, Ottoman titles and jobs, Dar Ghareeb for printing, publishing and distribution, Cairo, 1980 A.D, P.116 .

⁽⁵⁾ title of sultan : means in language sovereignty, it was taken by Turkish sultans in Constantinople, always comes pre their names, it was a high rank title, see : Hassan al-Pasha, Islamic titles in history P.323, Mostafa Barakat, Ottoman titles and jobs, P.33-36, Samuel Bernard, Coins and weights, P.116 .

⁽⁶⁾ title of Khan : was a Mongol title written as Qan, originally was for sheikhs of princes in Tatar tribes, then became a title for sultans means prince

2 – private for the name of the Honored " al-Mokaram"⁽⁸⁾ Mohamed Nur Al-Din son of the late Mr. Hashim son of Abi Bakr Amin Al-Hariri⁽⁹⁾ that one carat⁽¹⁰⁾ and three quarters of carat .

and used also for the khngs of Ottoman Turks, see: suhail Saban, Encyclopedic Glossary of Ottoman titles, revised by Abd Al-Raziq Mohamed Hassan, Library of King Fahd, Riyadh, A.S.K, 1421 A.H / 2000 A.D, P.95, Hassan Al-Pasha, Islamic titles in history, P. 272, Mostafa Barakat Ottoman titles and jobs, P.21 .

⁽⁷⁾ Al-Sultan Mohamed Rashad Khan V : born in 1844, had the throne in(27th April 1909 A.D – 3rd July 1918 A.D) he was known with good manners, beloved of people, kind for the poor, when he came to the caliphate he revived the era of Omar Ibn abd Al-aziz served the state, close to religion scientists, and during the first world war he encouraged all Muslims to defend Islam and preserving Islamic state, making a lot of inner and outer repairs such as providing needed money for the Holly lands to serve its people, enlarging the circle of its endowments in Mecca and Medina through buying lands and buildings for the two Honoree mosques, see: Belmar Oztona, History of Ottoman state, first edition, second folder, Istanbul, 1990 A.D, P.203, Yusuf Asaf, History of Ottoman sultans, investigated by Bassam abd Al-Wahab al-Gabi, Dar Al-Bassaer, Damascus, third edition, 1985 A.D, P.143 -144, Mohamed Farid Bek Al-Mhami " the lawyer ", History of the attic Ottoman state, investigated by Ihsan Haqi, first edition, Dar Al-Nafaef, Beirut, 1981 A.D, P.710 -712, Klifford, the ruling dynasties in Islamic history – study of genealogy history, translated by Husein Ali al-labudi, revised by Soliman Ibrahim al-Askari, third edition, Ain for human researches & studies, Cairo, 1995 A.D, P.193, Abd al-Aziz Al-Shenawi, Ottoman state an Islamic state fabricated upon, Vol.1, first edition, Angelo Library, Cairo, 1980 A.D, P.75 – 76, Akmal Al-Din Ihsan Oghlo, Ottoman state, history and culture, second edition, Vol.1, al-Shorouk Library, Cairo 1431 A.H / 2010 A.D, P.130, Miller W : The Ottoman empire and its successors 1801 – 1927, London, 1927, P.633 .

⁽⁸⁾ Mister " al-Sayed": means the owner or the leader was one of the titles of sultana, it was a general title for men, it was used with a pronoun added for good people and religion men .

see: Mostafa Barakat, Ottoman titles and jobs, P.213, it was common also for the grandsons of the prophet (peace be upon him) .

⁽⁹⁾ Mr. Mohamed Nur son of the late Mr. Hashim son of abi Bakr son of Amin Al-Hariri, (1324-1374 A.H), attributed to Mr. Ibn Abd Allah Al-Aarag belongs to the successors of Al-Husein son of Ali Ibn Abi Taleb, the grandson of the prophet, Mohamed Nur was one of the religious scientists, he worked as a lawyer, he supervised some endowments and ribats

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3 – From 24 carats, the whole of the shop⁽¹¹⁾ is located in holy Mecca in the alley of Al-Hgr⁽¹²⁾ in front of the Prophet's door, one of the doors of the holy mosque⁽¹³⁾ in Mecca.

as his descendants who inherited it from their descendants since old times in Honoree Mecca, one of the sons of Mr. Bakr son of Mohamed Nur "all are late", one of their successors is Mr. Prof.Dr.Hashim son of Bakr son of Mr. Mohamed Nur Al-Hariri who was working a vice-president of the University of Om Al-Qura .

⁽¹⁰⁾ Carat : is a half Dangle, its plural is Carats – standard in weight and measurement, differed according to time and places, in Hejaz equal a quarter of sixth of a dinar " a part of 24 parts ", in Iraq is a half tenth, for the measurement it was used to represent a part of 24 parts of a thing .see: Falter Hentis, Islamic weights and pints and its equivalent in the dusty system, translated by Kamel Al-Assali, publications of the University of Jordan, Amman, 1970 A.D,P.29, Baqer Mohamed Jaafar Al-Kerbasi, Coins, pints and weights in Arabic dictionaries, published research in the studies center in Kufa, sixth issue 2007,P.180.

⁽¹¹⁾Dakan "shop":plural is Dacans "Dakakin" feminine or male, a store or quotient, the origin of the word is Persian means something like a mastaba, the word appeared in the documents belong to endowments. see: Ibn Manzur, Lesan Al-Arab, Vol.6, Dar Al-Maaref, Cairo,1980 A.D, P.3366.

⁽¹²⁾ Zuqaq Alhgr " Alley of Hgr" lies in the north east of Endeavor at the area located between the library of Honoree Mecca and the area of Al-Qashashia, this alley is called Alley of Attarin and Alley of Al-Mowafaq and in recent times known as Sooq Al-Sagha or Alley of Sagha, in addition, parts of it entered in the enlargement of the Holly mosque by upon the orders of King Fahd son of Abd al-Aziz Al Saud .see: Mohamed Bn Ahmed Bn Salem Bn Mohamed Al-Maleki Al-Mecchi, Tahseel Al-Maram Fe akhbar al-Beit Al-Haram Walmashaer Al-Ezam Wa Mecca Wawelateha al-Fekham, study and investigation by abd Al-Malek bn Abd Allah bn Duhaish, first edition, Vol.1, Honoree Mecca, 1324 A.H / 2004 A.D, P.551 – 552, Nasser bn Ali Al-Harhi, Islamic monuments in Honoree Mecca, first edition, Riyadh, 1430 A.H/2009 A.D,P.365 .

⁽¹³⁾Prophet's door :one of the doors of the Holly Mosque added by the Abbasid caliph Al-Mahdi when he came to Mecca for pilgrimage in 160 A.H/ 776 A.D, it lies in the south eastern corner of the mosque opposite the alley of al-Attarin that leading to the house of Khadija Bint Khuailed . see : Abu Al-Waleed Mohamed bn Abd Allah "late in 250A.H", Akhbar Mecca, investigated by Roshdi Al-Saleh Melhes, third edition, Vol.1, Dar Althqafa, Honoree Mecca, 1378 A.H / 1978 A.D, P.212, Abd Allah bn Mohamed Al-Fakihi Al-Maki, Akhbar Mecca Fe Qadeem Al-Dahr Wa Haditho, study and

4 - On the right of the entrance from the mentioned alley to the Hush⁽¹⁴⁾ famous for the Hush of Sheikh⁽¹⁵⁾ Jan Al-Naqshabandi⁽¹⁶⁾ in the lane of Al-Qashashia⁽¹⁷⁾ that limits the entire aforementioned dacan "shop".

5 – Surrounded by four borders , east Hush of sheikh Mohamed Jan Al-Mogaddi Al-Naqshbandi Al-Solimani Al-Khurasani⁽¹⁸⁾ from westthe Dacan "shop" .

comment by Abd Al-Malek bn Duhaish, second edition, Vol.2, Dar Khedr for printing,publishing and distribution, Beirut, 1414 A.H/ 1994 A.D,P.165, Al-Najm Omar bn Fahd, Ethaf Al-Waraa Be-Akhbar Om Al-Qura, investigated by Abd Al-Kareem Ali Baz, first edition, Vol.2, University of Om Al-Qura, Mecca, 1408 A.H / 1988 A.D.P.211, Ibrahim Refaat Pasha, Meraat al-Harameen or Al-Rahalat Al-Hejazia,Vol.1, Cairo, 1925 A.D, P.230 .

⁽¹⁴⁾Hush : the source Hash, it has a lot of meanings, such as the court of the house or stockade for furniture and rides .see: Ibn Manzur, Lesan al-Arab, P.1049 – 1050 .

⁽¹⁵⁾ Sheikh : title for scientists,reconciles and jurists of religion, its origin in language elderly people, it is also for professors and the grand of people, it's a name of job related to the supervision of religious organizations such as mosques, Holly mosques, and the riwaqs, See: Hassan Al-Pasha, Islamic titles in history, Vol.2,P.63 .

⁽¹⁶⁾ Jan Al-Naqshabandi : a virtuous scientist, famous for plenty of worship, lived in Mecca till he died in it 1267 A.H and buried in Mealaa .see: Abd Allah Mohamed Ibn Al-Ghazi Al-Maki,Nazm Al-Dorar FE Ekhtesar Nashr Al-Nur Wa Al-Zahr, Fe Trajem Afade Mecca, investigated by Abd Al-Malek Ibn Duhaish, first edition,Library of Al-asadia, Mecca, 1435 A.H / 2014 A.D, Abd Allah Merdad Abu al-Kher, Nashr Al-Nur, investigated by Mohamed Said Aamodi, Ahmed Ali, second edition,1406 A.H/1968 A.D, P.153 .

⁽¹⁷⁾ Lane of Al-Qashashia : one of the most important lanes in Mecca, lies at the east of the Holly mosque overlooked by the mountain of Abi Qubais, from the east branch of Ali or branch of Hashim, the most important houses in this lane Dar Al-Khaizoran "Dar Al-Arqam Ibn Abi Al-Arqam" as well as houses of Beni Shaiba chamberlains of Kaaba, and Dar abi Suffyan which the prophet entered the year of the invasion, in it also the house of KhadeJa Bint Khuailed and the house of Abi Jahl, in addition to a bath known as Prophet's, bath . see: Ibrahim Refaat Pasha, Meraat al-Harameen or Al-Rahalat Al-Hejazia, Vol.1, P.180-181 .

⁽¹⁸⁾ Sheikh Mohamed Jan Al-Mojaddi Al-Naqshbandi Al-Solimani Al-Khurasani: he was known by his wide Knowledge, uplean to literature,frequent in travelling with his son sheikh Sidiq, he died in 7 / 9 /

6-Endowment of Mawlana sultan Mohamed Qaitbey⁽¹⁹⁾ working for merit of the two honorees Mr. Mohamed and Nafisa garcons of the late Mr. Ahmed .

1301 A.H. see: Abd Al-Sattar Ibn abd al-Wahab Al-Bakri Al-Sidiqi, Faiyd Al-Malek Al-Wahab Al-Mutaali Be Abnaa Awwael Al-Qarn Al-Thaleth Ashar Wa-Altawali, investigated by Abd Al-Malek Ibn Ab Allah Duhaish, first edition, Vol.2, Library of Al-Asadia, Mecca, P.1502 .

⁽¹⁹⁾ Sultan Mohamed Qaitbey : He is Sultan Al-Malek Al-Ashraf abu Al-Nasr Qaitbey Al-Mahmoudi, the forty first of Turks sultans and the fifteenth in Circassians, who ruled on Monday, sixth of Rajab 872 A.H / 1467 A.D, continued ruling Egypt and Levant till he died at the night of Monday 28th Dhul Qi, dah 901 A.H / 1496 A.D, entitled by Al-Malek al-Ashraf, ruled for nineteen years, that approved he was one of the most powerful Mamluk sultans in the field of war, spent his life preserving the Mamluk state, not ignoring the matters of his people, Historians described him as A good man, close to scientists and virtuous, spending a lot for Allah, he decided taxes for spending on religious and charity buildings in Egypt and Levant, in addition he contributed in the urbanization in Mecca and Medina through the innovation of the two holly Mosques as well as the holly places and facilities for pilgrims, concerning his name : one of researchers said that "None of historic resources contains the name of Mohamed but it was to be blessed by the name of the prophet Mohamed, it is worthy noting here that sultan Qaitbey had a son called Mohamed, became a sultan, but he was very bad .see: Jamal Al-Din Abu al-Mahasen Ibn Taghri Bardi, al-Nojoun Al-Zahera Fe Molok Masr Wa al-Qahira, first edition, Ministry of Culture, Cairo, Vol.16, P.395, Shams Al-Din Mohamed Ibn abd Al-rahman Al-Sakhawi, Al-Daoe Al-Laamei Le-Ahl al-Qarn Al-Rabei, first edition, Vol.6, Dar Al-Geel, Beirut, Lebanon, 1412 A.H / 1992 A.D, P.201 – 211, Mohamed Ibn Ias Al-Hanafi " died in 930 A.H / 1524 A.D ", Badaei Al-Zohor FE Waqaei Al-Dohor, investigated by Mohamed Mostafa, second edition, Vol.2, General Egyptian Organization for Book, Cairo, 1383 A.H / 1963 A.D, P.475, Said Abd Al-Fattah Ashour, Egypt & Levant during Mamluks and Ayyubids, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia, Beirut, 1972 A.D, P.245, Hussein Abd Al-Aziz Shafei, Document of enclose of the endowments of sultan Mohamed Qaitbey, the Mamluk (872-901 A.H / 1466 – 1495 A.D) in Mecca – study & publishing – a research represented to the course of prince Salman Ibn Abd Al-Aziz, University of Om Al-Qura, 1435 A.H, P.58, Lane Pool "stanly", A history of Egypt in middle Ages, London, 1908, P.344, Nicolle "David", The Mamluks 1250-1517, U.S.A 1993 . Daisuki "garashi", The financial of sultan Qaitbey, Mamluk studies review, Vol.13, 2009, P.27-32.

7- Abi Abd Allah Al-Merghani⁽²⁰⁾

"washama"⁽²¹⁾ the road to the line of lane of Hgr mentioned leading to the Greatest street "Al-Sharei Al-Aazam"⁽²²⁾ with a door .

8 – Its façade , the shop mentioned , on the right⁽²³⁾ the owner decided the range every year 17 .

9 – Divan⁽²⁴⁾ and half received by the honored Mr. Soliman the vice of the holy

⁽²⁰⁾ Mr. Ahmed Ibn Abd Allah Al-Merghani : Known by Knowledge, held Ifta in Mecca of Hanafi Sect in 1299 A.H . See: Al-Ghazi, Nazm Al-Dorar, P.367, 409, 451.

⁽²¹⁾ the north.

⁽²²⁾ Line Of Endeavor in the greatest street : It is the street that cuts the Holly Mosque at the south eastern side to its south east, it is said that it begins from Sheikh Mahmud or Growl passing Umrah door, then the Egyptian takkya "hospice" then the endeavor, the road of Al-Qushashiyya and Al-leil market to the top of Mecca from the direction of Al-Mulaa, the width of the road is 8 meters, with some lanes opened into it such as the lane of Bab, Al- Shebeika, Al-Souq Al-saghir, Jiad, and Al-Qushashiyya on the right, and on the right Al-Qushashiyya, the endeavor to Al-Marwa with Bab Al-Salam in it, al-Safa Market and the endeavor . See: Ibrahim Refaat Pasha, Meraat al-Harameen or Al-Rahalat Al-Hejazia, Vol.1, P.178-179, Ahmed al-sebaei, the History of Mecca, studies in politics, science, Sociology and Urbanism, 7th edition, Vol.1, Mecca 1414 A.H / 1994 A.D, P.39 – 40, Abd Allah Saleh And others Mecca, the source of Knowledge and civilization "its people lanes and markets", first edition, Library of Zahraa al-Sharq, Cairo, 2006 A.D, P.115 – 116, Mohamed Omar Rafie, Mecca in the 14th A.H century, publications the Mecca Cultural Club, first edition, Dar Mecca of Printing, publishing and distribution, 1401 A.H / 1981 A.D, P.25, Nasser Al-Harithi, Islamic monuments in Mecca, P.53 – 61 .

⁽²³⁾ The South .

⁽²⁴⁾ Diwani : Means half silver, that an Egyptian coins, low in price, its origin came from the Mamluk era that equal a half of Dirham and became 1 / 40 of Qurush, its weight is 16 Qamha "wheat" or 1.11 Gram that equal 1-10 of Qurush, some noted that its origin attributed to coins house "Darbkhana" in the Citadel where the Divan held, others said that Diwani means good caliber like cut halves, it became the first Egyptian local coins all over Ottoman era . See: Samuel Bernard, Coins and weights, P.76, Ahmed Al-Sawi, Coins in circulation in Ottoman Egypt, Center of Arab Civilization, Cairo, first edition, 2001 A.D, P.84, André Ramón, Carfts and merchants in Cairo in the 18th century, translated by Naser Ahmed Ibrahim, Batsi Gamal al-Din, revised by Rauf Abbas, Vol.1,2, 818 -819 ., Supreme Council of Culture, Cairo, 2005 A.D, P.121.

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Mosque⁽²⁵⁾ son of the late Mr. Ahmed Abd Al-Wahab⁽²⁶⁾ the vice of the holy Mosque as a vice of the beholder "Nazer"⁽²⁷⁾ of the endowment .

10 – His majesty , the honorable , deputy credit for the best predecessor sharif⁽²⁸⁾ of Mecca and its greatest king our master and the master of all Al- Sharif Al-Husein , May Allah protect him .

11 – His honor and acceptance , son of the late, the blessed , moved to the palaces in the house of eternity , Al-sharif Ali the late , moved to the highest palaces of bliss .

12 – Our master Al-Sharif Mohamed son of the late, the blessed , al-Sharif Abd al-Moen son of Al-Sharif Oan⁽²⁹⁾ Good villages and

⁽²⁵⁾ Vice-campus : He is the one who acts as a proxy in some tasks such as the affairs of the holly mosque "sweeping, cleaning, receiving visitors and the service of Kaaba as well as supervising the workers and the private money of the endowments, he usually from the people of Mecca, he must consult the beholder, taking his orders . see : Al-Kurdi, History and calendar, Vol.5, P.64 .

⁽²⁶⁾ Mr. Soliman Ibn Ahmed Abd Al-Wahab Vice-campus : known by frequent worship, Keeping the Quran, learned the Hanafi sect, he was interested in the service of the holly mosque, incense and cleaning, preparing candle sticks and lamps as well as Ottoman insignia . Copied from Mr.Ahmed Ibn Hassan vice-campus in the evening of Monday 22-9-1435 A.H his grandfather of his father directly .

⁽²⁷⁾ Nazer "the beholder" : He is the supervisor or the president specially for financial affairs, this task was for the responsible for Al-Darbkhana, and was known as the beholder of Dar Al-Darb " coins house" . The name of this job derived from the word seeing as he watches the affairs and see It, seeing means thinking of its sake .see: Hassan Al-Pasha, Islamic arts and jobs, Vol.3, Dar al-Nahda Al-arabia, Cairo, 1965 A.D, P.117, Suhail Saban, Encyclopedic Glossary of Ottoman titles, P.221, Mostafa Barakat, Ottoman titles and jobs, P.103, 223 .

⁽²⁸⁾ Sharif Mecca : comes from honor, that means high standard, it related to the rulers of Mecca of Al-Ashraf" related to the prophet" peace be upon him .see: Hassan ALPasha, Islamic arts and jobs, P.357, Mostafa Barakat, Ottoman titles and jobs, P.223.

⁽²⁹⁾ King Husein son of Ali son of Mohamed son of Abd al-Moen son of Oan : his lineage ends by Al-Sharif Abd Allah son of Al-Hassan son of Aba Nomai, one of the princes of Mecca, he was polite, writing poetry, riding horses and hunting wild animals, he is the founder of the Hashimite Hijaz Kingdom, and the first caller of the independence of Arab from the Ottoman State, born in Istanbul in 1270 A.H/1854 A.D, came back to Mecca at the age

rest their womb the mentioned vice authorized Mr. Mohamed Nur .

13 – Al-Hariri ,the mentioned receivable to pay off all his duties inside this list as he likes at the hands of the legitimate ruler and the stamp of the mentioned vice .

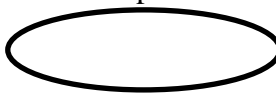
14 – In all of the above and depend and to the reference, he has to rely , peace be upon Muhammad ,his people and companions , issued on 27th Jumada I 1335 A.H .

The trustee's representative

Endowment clerk

First stamp

second stamp



Soliman Ibn abd al-Wahab vice-campus⁽³⁰⁾
Judge abd Al-Salam Ibn abd Al-Malek⁽³¹⁾

Second page:

Mohamed Khan

In the name of Allah

Thank God alone

Copy of the list issued on the date below , with the number of five as shown

1 – copy of the list from Musaqfat "taxes " endowment of the late, the blessed Mawlana

of three, led the Great Arab revolution in 1916 A.D and entitled the king of Arab, his uncle Al-Sharif Abd Allah Pasha loved him and directed him in tasks, making good relations with tribes, his father and uncle died, so his other uncle Oan Al-Rafiq held the Emirate of Mecca but he didn't accept his interference in the emirate Belongs to the Ottoman state, he asked to be removed from Hijaz, he was exiled to Astana in 1309 A.H, he made one of Shura members "consultative council", he stayed till Oan died, then came his third uncle Abd Allah, he was appointed as a prince of Mecca in 1326 A.H, and died in 1350 A.H / 1931 A.D, carried to Jerusalem and buried there . See: Mohamed Labib Al-Batanuni, The Hijaz Trip " Al-Rehla Al-Hijazia", 2nd edition, Cairo, 1329 A.H, P.78 – 81, Abd Al-Fatah Hassan, The princes of the Sacred Country through Islamic ages, Library of Maarif, Taif, 1407 A.H, P.412 – 440, Aref Abd al-Ghani, History of the princes of Mecca, first edition, Dar Al-Basheir, Damascus 1413 A.H / 1922 A.D, P. 842 -844, Areej Meshel Al-Qathami, The Honoree Mecca at the end of Ottoman era (1277-1334 / 1861 – 1916), PhD research, Um al Qura University, 1429 A.H / 2008 A.D, P.30-78 .

⁽³⁰⁾ Stamp of vice-campus : engraved in it five words in three lines .

⁽³¹⁾ Stamp of the judge : engraved in it five words .

sultan Mohamed Khan , he has mercy and contentment .

2 – About what is specific to safeguarding Aisha ,daughter of the late Mohamed Rizq son of abd al-Rahman al-Tufaihi Al-Yamani Al-Samman that eleven carat .

3 – And three quarters of carat from the origin twenty four carats that is the whole of the shop located in holy Mecca at the alley of Hgr "Ibrahim stone" opposite to the prophet's door.

4 – One of the doors of the Grand Mosque of Mecca , adjacent to the door of Hush Al-Sheikh from the lane of Al-Qashashiyah , limits the whole of the mentioned shop , and surrounded it .

5 – four borders east of the worship cell endowed for the right of sheikh Sediq Jan son of the latesheikh Mohamed Said⁽³²⁾ .

6 – Son of Mohamed Jan Al-Naqshbandi and west of the alley mentioned above , in it the door of the mentioned shop , its façade at the north .

7 – Hush sheikh Sediq Jan , and on the right the shop , the endowment of the late sultan Mohamed Qaitbey ,ongoing to the merit of the two holy mosques .

8 – Mr. Mohamed and his sister Naffisa , sons of the late Mr. Ahmed son of Abd Allah al-Merghani , all of it endowed by the mentioned .

9 – The quota mentioned above of the Al-Hikr⁽³³⁾ for the endowment every year two qersh⁽³⁴⁾ "two piaster" And thirty seven Diwan and half delivered .

⁽³²⁾ Sheikh Sediq Jan Mohamed Said son of Mohamed Jan al-Naqshbandi : known by accompany his father on travel, he took from him a lot of sciences and knowledge . Abd Al-Sattar Al-Sadiqi, Faiyd Al-Malek Al-Wahab, Vol2, P.1252 .

⁽³³⁾ Al-Hkr : Annual contract between sides the Tenant and the landowner or the responsible for the land, the first side pay for the second the return they agreed upon for keeping the land with him paying the Hkr. See: saleh soliman Al-Hawas, Rules Of Hkr In Islam, in comparison with what is done the K.S.A , PhD, University of Um al-Qura, Honoree Mecca, 1427-1428 A.H, P.23 .

⁽³⁴⁾ Gurus : Taken from the German Word Groche, then Arabs Took the word from Turkey with the name of Qurush, Arabs changed the letter G into Q then into Gh, so sometimes pronounced GHers, its plural is Qurush or ghurush, these coins known during Ottoman era since its first appearance with

10 - By the honored , owner of the building Mawlana Mr. Soliman , the vice-campus son of the late Mr. Ahmed Abd al-Wahab ,the vice-campus as.

11 – A vice of the beholder of this endowment Majesty , the lord of glory and honor , inherited credit for the best predecessor , the king of Arab kings .

12 – And the honorable deity of Mecca and its glorious king , his majesty , our master and master of all , our honorable master al-Hussein , may Allah preserve and honor him.

13 – The transferred to the palaces in the House of immortality and the honorable grave of the honorable Ali son of the late the late ,transferred to the highest palaces in the House of Bliss .

14 – Our master , Sharif Mohamed , son of the late late , the late Sharif Abd Al-Uu , in Ibn al-Sharif , Aoun , Allah fortune and rest their womb .

15 – The aforementioned vice authorized the safeguard Aisha , who is entitled to avoid all of its aforementioned entitlement at this list .

16 - For whoever she wants at the hands of the legitimate ruler and the dowry of the said agent in all of the above , Allah bless our prophet Muhammad, his family and his companions .

17 – Issued on the fourteenth day of the month of Rabi Al-Akher , 1340 A.H .

18 – Yes , identical to the original , the trustee's beholder, the endowment writer .

Stamp : Endowments in Honoree Mecca



Stamp:unread



the name of Al-Qurush Al-Romi or Al-Qurush Al-Islampoli, there were two types, Al-Sagh, that means in Turkish correct, equal 40 Para, the second type was Trending Qurush, equal 10 Barahs . See: Musa al-Huseini Al-Mazendrani, History of Islamic coins, Dar Al-ulum for investigation, printing and publishing, Beirut, 1408 A.H / 1988 A.D, P.154, Anestas Al-Kreml, The Arab Islamic coins, and Numismatics, Library of Al-Thaqafa Al-Dinia, Cairo, second edition, 1987 A.D,P.197 .

**Document of lists register of the Musaqefat "taxes"
of Sultan Mohamed Khan (1327 – 1337 A.H | 1909 – 1918 A.D)"Study & publish"**

Stamp : Soliman Ibn Abd Al-Wahab vice-campus



Stamp: Judge Abd Al-Salam Ibn Abd al-Malek



Page No.3 :

Mohamed Khan

In the name of Allah and his praise

1 – A copy of a statement issued by the Mizqafat folder of the endowment of the late sultan Mohamed Khan with a number of 13 ,paper 10 as mentioned below .

2 – Concerning what is related to the honorees Abdel Salam , Ammna and Fatima , everyone is the sons of the late Ahmed Al Khayyat Ibn Abdul Rahman .

3 – Ibn Abd al-Salam Al-Muzayn , which is eleven carats and three quarters of carats equally together , out of four .

4 – Twenty carats are the entire store located in the Holy city of Mecca in the alley of Hgr , in front of the door of the prophet , one of the Grand Mosque .

5 – al-Makki is on the right of the enterer from the aforementioned alley way , to the famous Hush of Naqshbandi from the lane of Al- Qashashia that .

6 – It borders the entire store and is surrounded by the four eastern borders , Hush Jan Ibn the mentioned and the west , the store of endowment .

7 – Sultan Mohamed Qaitbey , that is in the process of entitlement to the honorable Nafisa , daughter of ahmed Bin Abdullah Al-Merghani ,Shama "north" and the way .

8 – The mentioned alley Hgr line , which is connected to the Great street , Al-Masaa line and others , with the door and the façade of the mentioned store .

9 – On the right of the mentioned endowment , including the eleven carats and three quarters of those mentioned from the Hkr to .

10 – The direction of the owner Every year , two Qurush "Qurush" and thirty Diwani and half , received by his excellency the director of endowments .

11 – General Mawlana Mr.Abd Al-Wahab , deputy of the sanctuary , to explain what was mentioned on the twenty-ninth day of Rabi II .

12 – From the year of fifty-five , three hundred and thousand ,1355 A.H.

13 – Then recorded the eleven carats and three quarters of the carats mentioned above.

14 – By ending about Abd al-Salam ,Amna , and Fatima , the sons of Ahmed Al-Khayyat , mentioned above .

15 – In the name of Mr. Abdullah Ibn Mr. Bakri Bin Hashem Abdoh Al-Hariri according to the disclosure and document of its date , 2 from Jumadi .

16 – The first of the year 1355 A.H registered with the number 452 and the paper 196 from the first volume of the record of the instruments of the Notary of Mecca in 1355 A.H .

Stamp : Judge Abd Al-Salam Bin Abd Al-Malek



Stamp: unread



Page No.4

Mohamed Khan

In the name of Allah

1 – A copy of what was disclosed from the notebook "list" of Mizqfat "tazes" sultan Mohamed Khan , the one whose name ,May Allah rest his soul with the number 23 ,paper 19 as mentioned below .

2 – Concerning the name of the preserved Fatima daughter of "Bint" al-sheikh Siddiq Khan Ibn Mohamed Jan Naqshbandi.

3 – 11 carats and three quarters carat from 24 carats , that is the entire of the three cells .

4 – Contiguous , located in honorable Mecca at the alley famous for the alley of Hgr , in front of the prophet's door , one of the Grand Makki Mosque .

5 – At the lane of Al-Qashashia , inside Hush Sheikh Jan , on the right of the entrance to it from the direction of the door , it is limited the entire .

6 – The three contiguous mentioned cells⁽³⁵⁾ , surrounded by four borders , east the house "Dar"⁽³⁶⁾ The Divan⁽³⁷⁾ the oven "Forn"⁽³⁸⁾ .

7 – Endowment of Mulla Rashid in the past and recently at the hands of Sharifs "Honorable" ,people of Abdullah ,the beholder of it now Al-Sharifa "honorable" Kaiyria .

8 – Daughter of Sharif Mansour and Sharif Shaker Al-Zaiydi⁽³⁹⁾ and west the rear of the store currently for Mr. Abdullah Bin Mr.

9 – Abu Bakr al-Hariri and his partner in it , washama "north" the vastness of the Hush mentioned with the three cells mentioned their façade .

10 – On the right the wall , the sultan Mohamed Qaitbey endowed three carats and half carat mentioned from the Hk "r Property" .

11 – Of the direction of the endowment ,every year one Qurush and three quarters of

Qurush received by the general director of endowments , the Excellency Sheikh .

12 – Abd Al-Rauf⁽⁴⁰⁾ and a statement of the mentioned issued , peace be upon our master Mohamed , his family and his companions , issued on 23/7/1343 A.H .

Accepted " signature "

I Have given Fatima the aforementioned that emptied her entitlement from the right to housing and benefit from.

The three carats and half mentioned in the inside of this list .

Whoever she does not want to make a void on them at the hands of the notary of Mecca and my signature is baptized and on Allah is relying .

General director of endowment

The above portion was transferred to Roqaya

And Shamsia Bint Sheikh Siddiq Khan

In accordance with an instrument from the Notary of Mecca in 1318 A.H and date of 3 /11/year 63

Page No.5 :

Unread stamp



In the name of Allah

1 – a copy of what was disclosed from the notebook "list" of Mizqfat "tazes" sultan Mohamed Khan , the one whose name ,May Allah rest his soul with the number 24 ,paper20 as mentioned below .

2 – Concerning the name of the preserved Fatima daughter of "Bint" al-sheikh Siddiq Khan Ibn Mohamed Jan Naqshbandi.

3 –Three carats and a half carat from 24 carats, that is the entire of the two Contiguous cells locate .

4 - In honorable Mecca at the alley famous for the alley of Hgr, in front of the Prophet's door, one of the Grand Makki Mosque – At the lane of Al-Qashashia , inside.

⁽³⁵⁾ Khalawi"cells" : singular is Khulwa, that means a small room or residential room .see: Ibn Manzour, Lesan Al-Arab, P.1255.

⁽³⁶⁾ Dar : the location, building, or residence or the place of rest, its plural is Diyar –Udr – Dor, attached with several words such as Dar of Happiness, meaning palaces of kings and sultans, and Dar of industry, it is called for shipbuilding .see: Ibn Manzour, Lesan Al-Arab, P.1452, Hassan Halaq, Abass sabagh, the glossary of Ayyubid, Mamluk and Ottoman terms of Arabic,Persian and Turkish origins, first edition, Dar Al-Elm Lelmalayeen, Beirut, 1999 A.D,P.87 .

⁽³⁷⁾ Diwan : interpreters differed about the origin of this word, some of them said : it means the register "record", they quoted by the words of Ibn Abbas " poetry the Diwan of Arabs, others said that : the word is Persian, from Divaneh means the mad, and in idiom : for the administrative residence of the state where registers preserved . see : Hassan Halaq, Abass sabagh, the glossary of Ayyubid, P.97 .

⁽³⁸⁾ Al-Forn "Oven" means food of bread, and at the people of Mecca : the place of making bread after burning fire in it for a specific time . see: Hussein Hussein Ibn Abdul-Aziz Shafie, Instrument of the endowment of the minister Abi Bakr Pasha in Honoree Mecca and Jeddah, 1147 A.H / 1734 A.D, publication and study, research in the Journal of Um Al-Qura, Vol.47, part 2, Rajab 1430 A.H / July 2009 A.D,P.658.

⁽³⁹⁾ I didn't find any biography in resources .

⁽⁴⁰⁾ He is Sheikh Abd al-Rauf bin Muhammad Salih al-Sabban, the Secretary of the Holy Capital in the period between (1365-1372 AH / 1945-1952) during the reign of King Abdulaziz Al Saud, founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the period of Ma'ali was approximately seven years. From the official website of the Holy Capital Secretariat.

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5 - Hush Sheikh Jan , on the right of the enterer to it from the direction of the door , it is limited the entire the two cells mentioned surrounded by .

6 - Four borders , east the house "Dar" The Divan ³⁷ the oven "Forn"and endowment of Mulla Rashid in the past and recently at the hands of Sharifs "Honorable" ,people of.

7 - Abdullah ,the beholder of it now Al-Sharifa "honorable" Kaiyria daughter of Sharif Mansour And Sharif Shaker Al-Zaiydi and the complete of the limit is the Dar .

8 – Residence of sons of Mr. Amin Bin Mr.Ulwi bin Asaad Al-Merghani , and west the vastness of the mentioned Hush with the door of the two cells.

9 – Mentioned and its façade Washaman "north" of the Dar , the owner mentioned above endowed for the merit of sons of sheikh Siddiq Jan .

10 – Mentioned what is three carats and half carat mentioned from the Hkr for the endowment every year one Qurush .

11 – and three quarters Qurush ,received by the general director of Endowments ,Excellency, Sheikh Abd al-Rauf Al-Sabban , statement of the mentioned be issued .

12 – peace be upon our master Mohamed , and upon his family ,and companions , issued on 23/7/1343 A.H .

Endowment clerk

Stamp:Abd al-Malek Qadi ⁽⁴¹⁾

I have given Fatima the aforementioned that emptied her entitlement from the right to housing and benefit from the three carats and half.

Mentioned inside of this list whoever she does not want to make a void on them at the hands of the notary of Mecca and my signature is baptized and on Allah is relying. General Director of endowment
Accepted signature

⁽⁴¹⁾ Al-Mutawaf Abdul-Malik bin Abd al-Salam Qadi (1302-1373 AH / 1884-1953 AD) was an imam of the Grand Mosque of the Hanafi and Hanbali schools, besides being a writer for the Royal Endowments in the Directorate of Endowments in Makkah Al-Mukarramah. Quoted from one of his grandchildren, Mr. Hatem Qadi, the former undersecretary of the Ministry of Hajj on 12/7/2020.

The above portion was transferred to Roqaya And Shamsia Bint Sheikh Siddiq Khan In accordance with an instrument from

the Notary of Mecca No. 1318 and date of 3/11/year 63.

Page No.6 :

A Stamp of Soliman bin Ahmed ,deputy of the Grand Mosque



In the name of Allah

1 – A copy of what was disclosed from the notebook "list" of Mizqfat "tazes" sultan Mohamed Khan ,May Allah rest his soul with the number 25 , paper21 as mentioned below .

2 – Concerning the name of the preserved Fatima daughter of "Bint" al-sheikh Siddiq Khan Ibn Mohamed Jan Naqshbandi that is three .

3 -carats and a half carat from 24 carats , that is the entire of the the house locates in honorable Mecca at the alley famous.

4 - for the alley of Hgr , in front of the prophet's door , one of the Grand Makki Mosque – At the lane of Al-Qashashia , inside Hush that famous for Hush .

5 - Sheikh Jan , on the left of the enterer to the rear of the mentioned Hush , including Upper and lower residences, facilities and rights .

6 – legitimate and a cistern struck in the Purl of ground⁽⁴²⁾ as well as five stores at its western side ,this house .

7 – with what it included , it had a great fame , that no need for showing its limits or expanding in its description , only about the three carats and half carat aforementioned .

8 – from the Jkr for the endowment every year ,five Qurush and eleven Diwani and five sixths Diwani received by the Director of endowment .

9- General , Excellency ,Sheikh Abd al-Rauf Al-Sabban, statement of the mentioned be issued peace be upon our master

⁽⁴²⁾ Tank: the origin of this word is Persian in the sense of my son-in-law, meaning the basin of water, and in Arabic it is the basin where the water meets. Look . Bin Manzoor, Lisan Al-Arab, p. 2516.

Mohamed , and upon his family ,and companions
10 - issued on 23/7/1343 A.H .

Endowment clerk

Abd Al-Malek Qadi

I Have given Fatima the aforementioned that emptied her entitlement from the right to housing

and benefit from the three carats and half. mentioned inside of this list whoever she doesn't want

to make a .void on them at the hands of the notary of Mecca

and my signature is baptized and on Allah is relying .

General director of endowment

Accepted signature

The above portion was transferred to Roqaya And Shamsia Bint Sheikh Siddiq Khan In accordance with an instrument from

the Notary

of Mecca No. 1318 and date of 3/11/year 63 .

Page No.7

Mohamed Khan P.27 No.32 .

In the name of Allah

1 - A copy of what was disclosed from the notebook "list" of Mizqfat "tazes" sultan Mohamed Khan concerning the Above related to the name .

2 – Of Abdullah and Zainab sons of Abdulkher ,the follower of sheikh Hassan Ibn Siddiq and Mohamed Ibn Marzouq Al-Saegh⁽⁴³⁾ that .

3 – One carat and carat is equal between them , including three out of twenty-four carats that is the entire .

4 – Of the store locates in Mecca in the alley famous for the alley of Hgr , in front of the prophet , s door , on the right of the enterer from the alley to Hush Al-sheikh .

5 – Jan in the locality of Al-Qashashiyah limited east with the Hush mentioned and to the west , the store –the endowment of Qaitbey and north .

6 – the way of the line of the alley of Hgr with a door of the store and its façade and on the right of thee endowment mentioned .

7 – of the portion mentioned from the Hkr of the endowment for the direction of the endowment , every year thirteen Barah⁽⁴⁴⁾ received by the Excellency.

8 – of the general director of endowment sheikh abd Al-Rauf Al-Sabban , peace be upon our master Mohamed , his family .

9 – and his companions , issued on 7 / 3 / 1370 A.H .

Head of the royal endowments division

Abdullah Ibn Omar

I Have given Abdullah and Zainab mentioned above that emptied their entitlement

from the right to housing and benefit from their portion mentioned above whoever they don't want

to make avoid on them at the hands of the notary

of Mecca ,relying on Allah

General director of endowment

(signature) Hassan Hussein

Then the portion above was recorded

In the name of Mr. Abdullah Ibn Bakri

Issued the instrument from the notary

Of Mecca No.154 and date of 10/5 /year 1370 .

Page No. 8

Mohamed Khan

No.37 P.30

In the name of Allah

1 - A copy of what was disclosed from the notebook "list" of Mizqfat "tazes" sultan Mohamed Khan concerning the Above related to the name of Mr. Abdullah .

2 – Ibn Bakri Al-Hariri what is twenty three carats and four eights of carat and half of eight of carat .

3 – related to the name of Muneera daughter of Abdulkher the follower of Ibn Sidiq what is three eights of carat and half of eight of carat .

⁽⁴³⁾ I didn't find a biography of him .

⁽⁴⁴⁾ Para: word of Para from letters p .A. R, is a Persian word, means a part or a piece, its plural is Parat, a kind of silver coins, known in Egypt by the name of " silver halves", since striking of these silver halves,Ottoman knew these Egyptian coins by the name of Para, it means also Felos "Money" . see: Al-Husseini Al-Mazindrani, History of Islamic coins, P.113, Ahmed Al-Sawi, Coins in circulation in Ottoman Egypt, P.85 .

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4 – the whole of the two portions twenty four carats , the entire of the store locates in Mecca inside the alley famous in the past .

5 – for the alley of Hgr , in front of the prophet's door from the locality of Al-Qashashiyah , limited from the east by Hush sheikh Jan and from the west by the endowment of Qaitbey .

6 – and from the north from the alley of Hgr mentioned with the door and façade of the mentioned store and on the right by the endowment mentioned of .

7 – the entire mentioned store from the Hkr for the direction of the endowment , every year six Qurush received by the Excellency , the general manager of the endowments .

8 – Sheikh Abulhamid Hadidi for the direction of the public endowments , peace be upon our master Mohamed , and his family , issued on 25/4/1375 A.H .

9 – Head of the royal endowments division

10 – Abdullah Sheikh Ibn Omar

Page No. 9

Mohamed Khan P.31 No. 38

- After arranging the list below , one of the deservers died who was Mohamed Jan mentioned below before procedures .

- It was necessary to prepare another list , and the portion of the mentioned late was divided among his brothers by the orders of the general director .

1 – A copy of the list from the book of the endowment of sultan Mohamed Khan by the number mentioned above , that is related to the name of Said and Mohamed ,sons of .

2 – Sheikh Sidiq Jan , what is seven carats equally between them , concerning to the name of Shamsiah and Roqaiya , daughters of Sidiq .

3 – mentioned what is ten carats and half , equally between them , concerning the name of Ali and Saleha .

4 – sons of Saleh Ibn sidiq mentioned ,what is three carats and half equally between them , concerning the name of Zaid .

5 – And Zainab ,sons of Sidiq mentioned what is three carats and half equally between them , the entire .

6 – portions mentioned are twenty four carats what is the entire Dar locates in the alley of Hgr the famous now .

7 – in the alley of Al-Saghah , in front of the prophet's door in the locality of Al-Qashashiyah inside the Hush famous for Hush Al-sheikh .

8 –Jan , this Dar locates inside it on the left of the enterer to the rear of the mentioned Hush including that .

9 – Dar facilities⁽⁴⁵⁾ and legitimacy rights and five stores at its western side , including the mentioned Hush .

10 – three cells , two of them are conjoined to the front of the mentioned Hush on the right of the enterer to it and a large cell .

11 - originally were two cells , in the front of the mentioned Hush , that limited by all mentioned east Dar sons of Ali .

12 and west , the alley of Al-Sagha and north Dar Albo , and on the right the endowment of Qaitbey and the entire of the limit .

13 – Ribat Al-Abbas⁽⁴⁶⁾ , may allah be pleased upon him .

Head of the royal endowments division
(signature)

I have given the mentioned above their benefits in the housing and with the entire mentioned above , relying on Allah the general director of
accepted by the excellency ,the general director
(signature)

The most important results :

1 – Registration and publication of this document for the first time is considered an important historical publication on the history of Mecca during the period from 1335 A.H to 1375 A.H.

2 – Taking care of the responsible for the endowment , preserving its money , and

⁽⁴⁵⁾ facilities : they are the rooms at the ground floor or the upper floors in the houses and residence Dar, for keeping the private properties of the owners of the house . see : Ibn Manzour, Lisan Al-Arab, P.2736.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ a clear indication that Ribat Al-Abbas was existing till that date 11 / 6 / 1375 A.H , as the map No.1 refers to its location . for more information about it see: Hussein AbdulAziz Shafei , Ribats in Mecca since the beginning till the end of Mamluk era , first edition , Al-Forqan Organizayion , Mecca , 1426 A.H , P.108 .

recording the value of these money accurately .

3 – The document shows the development of the administrative systems in the endowment in Mecca during the 13th century A.H .

4 – The document mentioned the names of the dealers and deservers of this endowment such as Mohamed Nur son of the late Mr. Hashim son of abi Bakr son of Amin Al-Hariri and Aisha daughter of the late Mohamed son of rizq son of Abdulrahman Al- Tuhefi Al-Yamani Al-Samman and Amna , Fatima all sons of the late Ahmed Al- Khaiyat son of Abdulrahman son of Abd al-Salam Al-Muzaiyn and Fatima the daughter of Sheikh Sidiq Khan son of Mohamed Jan Al-Naqshbandi , and Abdullah & Zainab sons of Abdulkhair , the follower of sheikh Hassan son of Sidiq and Mohamed son of Marzouq al-Saaigh .

5 – This document is of an important geographical value , as it showed some places in details about the location of the endowment that was the lane of Al-Qashashiyah , in it the alley of Hgr , in front of the prophet's door , one of the Grand Mosque doors and the Great street in the line of Mecca as shown on the map .

6 – The economic importance of the document lies in the various types of coins used in Cash transactions during that period , represented in silver coins with their types such as Al-Diwani " half silver – Para" and Qurush and their parts such as the half and the quarter and a sixth .

7 – The document proved that the responsible persons of Wikala and the endowment were of the high rank positions such as the deputy of the Grand Mosque Mr. Soliman son of the late Mr. Ahmed Abd al-Wahab , known later by their jobs , the director of endowments Excellency sheikh Abd al-Rauf al-Sabban , Head of the royal endowments division Abdullah son of Omar

8 – The document mentioned a lot of titles and jobs of a religious description , in addition to prayers such as the honored - the late - the blessed - Mawlana – sultan – Khan – vice-beholder of the endowment – the deputy of endowment clerk – majesty Excellency the owner of honor – inherit the

credit for the best predecessor – Sharif of Mecca and its king – the greatest our master – Al-Sharif – may Allah exalt his honor – good fortune and comfort for them .

9 – The document assured the original beholder of the endowment who was Al-Sharif Al-Hussein son of Al-Sharif Ali son of the late Al-Sharif Mohamed son of the late , the blessed Al-Sharif Abul Muin son of Al-Sharif Oan .

10 – The document showed the interest of not deciding the value of the endowment , it varied during the period from 1335 A.H till 1375 A.H , that refers to the care of the responsible for the endowment saving its value during the different periods .

The most important recommendations of the study :

1 – The researcher recommends taking care, publishing , investigating , and analyzing the documents of endowments related to the two holy mosques either preserved in the division of endowments of Mecca or in the universal archives.

2 – Expanding of endowment studies and its effect on the social and economic studies in the Islamic community, especially in the countries of the two holy mosques .

3 – Establishing specialized center for the study of documents , interested in photographing all documents , collecting them , re-archiving , and directing researchers to study them .

4 – The study of cash values , that were mentioned in the document , analyzing their values that began with our document since 1335 A.H till 1375 A.H aiming to know the development of the value of the endowment during that period.

**Document of lists register of the Musaqefat "taxes"
of Sultan Mohamed Khan (1327 – 1337 A.H | 1909 – 1918 A.D)"Study & publish"**

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**Document of lists register of the Musaqefat "taxes"
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Appendices :

First appendix: list of the names mentioned in the document .

Second appendix: list of the heraldry of Mecca , incoming in the document .

Third appendix: list of coins paid for spending in the endowment that mentioned in the document .

Fourth appendix: maps .

Fifth appendix: images of the document of sultan Mohamed Khan endowments.

First appendix :

Serial No.	Name
1	Mohamed Nur son of Mr. Hashim son of Abi Bakr son of Amin Al-Hariri.
2	Al-Sheikh Mohamed Jan Al-Mugadidi Al-Naqshbandi Al-Solimani Al- Khurasani .
3	Mr. Mohamed and Naffisa sons of Ahmed Abi Abdullah al-Merghani .
4	Aisha daughter of the late Mohamed son of Abdulrahman Al-Tuhaifi Al-Yamani Al-Samman .
5	Abd Al-Salam , Amna and Fatima ,all the sons of the late Ahmed al-Khaiyat son of Abdulrahman son of Abd Al-Salam al-Muaiyn .
6	Mr. Abdullah son of Mr. Bakri son of Hashim Abdou al-Hariri.
7	Al-sharifa Khaiyria daughter of al-sharif Mansour and al-sharif shaker al-Zaiydi.
8	Abullah and Zainab ,sons of Abdulkhair ,the follower of Hassan son of Sidiq and Mohamed son of Marzouq Al-Saegh .
9	Muneera daughter of abdukhher .
10	Al-Sheikh Abdulhamid Hadidi .

Second appendix: list of the heraldry of Mecca , incoming in the document .

Serial No	Name	job
1	Mr. Soliman son of the late Mr. Ahmed Abd Alwahab	deputy of the holy mosque
2	Abd Al-Salam son of Abd Al-Malek	judge
3	Al-Sheikh Abd Al-Rauf Al-Sabban	General director of endowments
4	Al-Sheikh Abdullah son of Omar	Head of the royal endowment division
5	Al-Sharif Mohamed son of Abd Al-Moen son of Al-Sharif Oan	Prince of Mecca

Third appendix : list of money paid for spending on the endowment ,mentioned in the document :

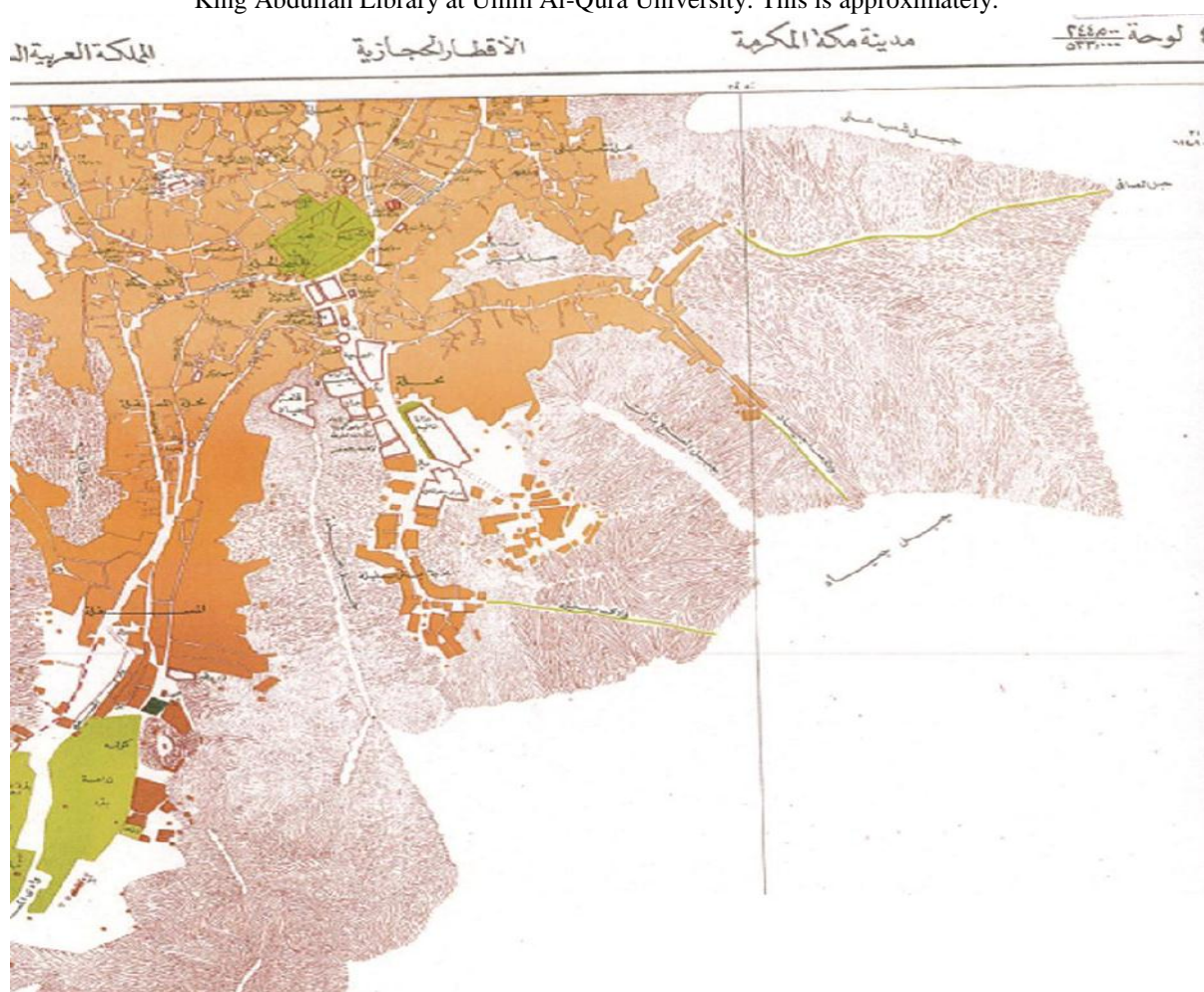
Volume of spending by carat	Value in one year	Date
1.75	17.5 Diwani	27 Jumada I 1335A.H
11.75	Two Qurush and 37.5 Diwani	14 Rabi II 1340 A.H
11.75	1.75 Qurush	23 Shaaban 1343 A.H
3.5	Five Qurush and 11 Diwani	23 Shaaban 1343 A.H
11,75	Two Qurush and 37.5 Diwani	29 Rabi II 1355 A.H
23	Six Qurush	24 Rabi II 1375 A.H

Fourth appendix: maps



Map No. (1)

Zoom in to the location of the Waqf of Sultan Muhammad Khan, It was taken from the King Abdullah Library at Umm Al-Qura University. This is approximately.



Map No. (3)

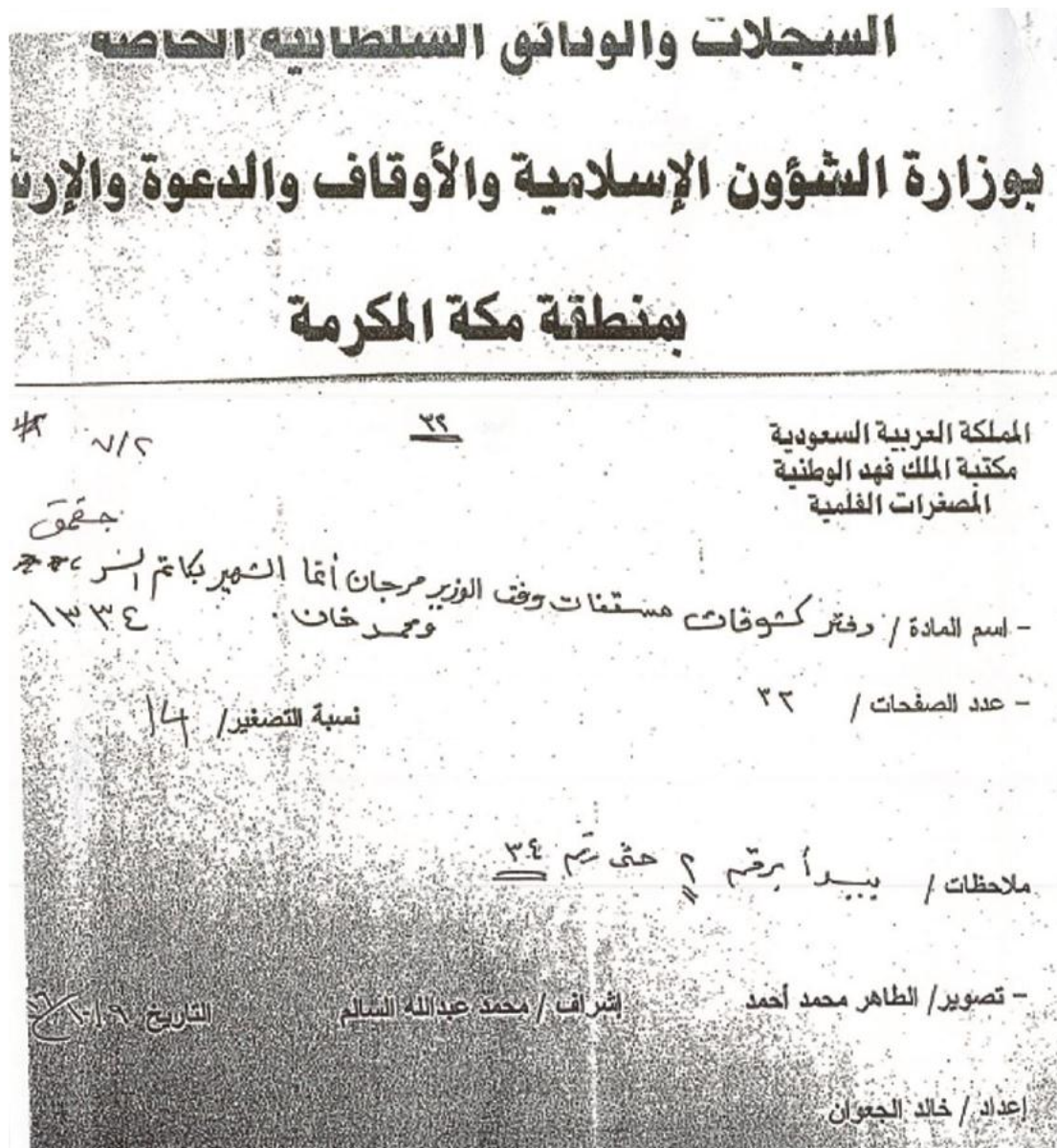
comprehensive map of Makkah. It was taken from the King Abdullah Library at Umm Al-Qura University.



Map No. (4)

shows the location of the endowment. It was taken from the King Abdullah Library at Umm Al-Qura University.

◆ **Fifth appendix:** images of the document of sultan Mohamed Khan endowments



Cover photo of the Sultan Muhammad Khan Endowment Document.
(Transfer For: Awqaf Administration, Makkah Al-Mukarramah)



document of sultan Mohamed Khan endowment
Transfer For: Awqaf Administration, Makkah Al-Mukarramah

خروج
٢
معدن

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

صدرت كسفت صناديقنا من تاريخ اذناه بنفق ثلاثة
فيما هو موضح فيه الفراغ الا ان ذكره اذنا

المورد من

صدرت ما دل عليه الكسفت من دفتر مسقفات وقف الرصوم البرور مولانا السلطان محمد خان عليه الرحمة والرضوان امين
عن قضاة باسم الملك سيد محمد بن ابي الرصوم سيد حاكم ابي بكر بن ابي الحويج وذلك قيراط واحد وثلاثة ارباع قيراط
من اصل اربعة وعشرين قيراطا من المال الذي كان الكافي بمكة المشرفة بزقاق الحجر القابل لباب النواحد ابواب المسجد الحرام الكعب
عن يمين الداخل من الزقاق المذكور الى الحوش الشريف من شئ الشيخ جلال النفق بندي بحاجرة القفسيه الذي كان له كان المذكور
ويحيط به حدود اربعة اشرف احمد بن الشيخ محمد جلال الجدي النفق بندي السيداني الخراساني وغيره وكان
وقف الرصوم البرور مولانا السلطان محمد قاتيباى الجارى في استمقاق الكاهي سيد محمد بن قتيبه ولد الرصوم سيد احمد
ابن عيسى اليربوعي وشيخ التمسكة النافقة خط نفاق الحجر المذكور الصلة الا ان مع الاكظم خط المسعى وغيره وبها الباب
واحدة كان المذكور ويمتد وقف الواقف المذكور بما على الحصة المذكورة من الحكة لبرهة الوقف في كل عام سبعة
دومانيا ونصف ديوانى تسلم سيد الكاهي سيد سليمان نائب الحاكم الرصوم سيد محمد بن عبد الصاحب نائب الحاكم من حجرة تكونه وكذا على انظر هذا الوقف
جلال سبادة صاحبا العزو والشرف وارث الفضل عرض سلف شريفتمه الكفة ومكدها المقام سيد نادر بن جميع سيدنا السيد الحسين الامام
اجلاره واقباله تمويل الرصوم البرور المنتقل الى عزمه التمسك في دار الخلد والجوار الشريف على نجل الرصوم البرور المنتقل الى اولاد القصر في دار النعيم
والجوي سيدنا الشريف محمد نجل الرصوم البرور الشريف محمد بن عبد المعين بن الشريف عيون طاب شرهم ورحم منورهم واذا من الرصوم المذكور للسيد محمد
الحويج السمتي المذكور بان يفرغ جميع استمقاق المذكور بياض حرم الكسفة على من شاء على يد الحاكم الشريفى رضى الله عنه والى المذكور عن
في جميع ما ذكره وبالله الأعمى واليه الرجوع وعليه الأستناد وحمل الله على سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم لا اله الا الله
وكل ناظر الوقف كاتب الوقف

١٣٢٥

document of sultan Mohamed Khan endowment
Transfer For: Awqaf Administration, Makkah Al-Mukarramah

موجود
بمكة المكرمة

صوت كشف صادر من دفتر مستغفرا وقف الرحمن السلطان محمد خان بن مصطفى رحمه الله تعالى في سنة ١٢٠٣ هـ بمحضه في ما ذكره من ادناه
 عما هو خاص باسم المكرمين عبد السلام وآمنه وفاطمة الجميع اولاد الرحمن احمد الخياط ابن عمه الرحمن
 ابن عبد السلام المزين وذلك احد عشر قيراطا وثلاثة ارباع قيراط بالسوية بينهم من اصل الرقعة
 وعشرين قيراطا هي كامل الدكان الكائن بمكة الشريفة بزقاق الحجر المقابل لبابه النبي احمد ابواب المسجد الحرام
 الكائن بين الدخان من الزقاق المذكور الى الحوش الشهير بمحوش جان النقشبندی من حارة النقشبندی التي
 يحدها كامل الدكان المذكور ويحيط به حدود اربعة اشرف حوش الشيوخ المذكور وغرب الدكان وقف
 السلطان محمد قايما بالجاري في استحقاق الصونة الشريفة نفسه بسائر احمد بن عبد البرعني وشامسا مكة النافذة
 خط زقاق الحجر المذكور الموصلة الى الشارع الاعظم خط السوي وغيره وبها البابه وداجه المذكور
 ويمتد وقف الواقف المذكور بما على الاحد عشر قيراطا وثلاثة ارباع قيراط المذكورين من الحكمه
 الوقف في كل عام قرشا وسبعة وثلاثون ديوانيا ونصف ديواني تسلم بيده عاده مدير الاوقاف
 العام مولانا السيد عبد الوهاب نائب الحرم وليسان ما ذكره في اليوم التاسع والعشرين من ربيع الثاني
 من عام الخامس والخمسين والثلاثمائة والألف ١٢٥٥ هـ
 ثم قيدت الاحد عشر قيراطا وثلاثة ارباع قيراط المذكور اعلاه
 بالفراغ عن عبد السلام وآمنه وفاطمة اولاد احمد الخياط المذكور اعلاه
 باسم السيد عبد البرعني السيد بكري بن هاشم بن محمد بن الحرم بمرى بموجب كشف وجهه تاريخها في من جاد
 الاول من عام ١٢٥٥ هـ بمحضه في سنة ١٢٥٥ هـ من اجله الاول لجل حصوله كما تبين من كتابه المذكور
 ١٩٦ ٤٥٤

document of sultan Mohamed Khan endowment
 Transfer For: Awqaf Administration, Makkah Al-Mukarramah

محمد خان

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

صورة ما دل على التفت من زكاة مستغاة وقت السلطان محمد خان طاب ثراه منه ومكتف [مباصرة ذكره اياه] ١٩ ٢٤
على ما هو خارج باسمه صوته فاصحبت النبي صديقه جانه امه محمد صديقه جانه القبه في
زكاة تهره في رطله ورضه في رطله في اول اربعه وعشرين قيراطه في كل منيه تهره المذكور
الموصوفه لظانه وقت محمد المده بالزقانه السهر بزقانه في المال لبايه النبي احد براليه السيد محمد
من حارة العباسية في كل من السهر بموت النبي جانه في عينة الدخول اليه في بايه ويحد كامل
التهره المذكوره الموصوفه المذكور ويحد ٣٢ حد وداريقه شرقا الدار واث الدارين والذوق
وقت محمد صديقه قديمه وحدثنا محمد بن ابي اسحاق في وقت عبد الله الناصر بطريق الدوق الزينة خيره
بنه الزينة مضره الزينة شاك الزينة وقرنا مؤخره كان في اربعه في اثمانه اليه عليه السلام
ببره الجبره وشريكه في شامه رجه في الزينة المذكور في رطله اربعه التهره المذكور في المذكور في
وقتا الجاه وقت السلطان محمد عباسي جامله التهره المذكور في رطله والذوق في المذكور في
في وقت الوقف في كل عام قرا واحد وثلاثة ارباع في قريه لهم في مديرا لادوقان التهم ساعه النبي
عبد الرؤف الصبان وليان ما ذكر في حق النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ

كانت الوقف

اذني لغايمه المذكور في ابيه الله في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ
بالذوق المذكور في رطله والذوق المذكور في رطله في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ
على من شانه من ارباع من اجراء الذوق المذكور في رطله
كانت في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ
مديرا لادوقان التهم

استعملت الحصة اعلاه في سنة
وسميت النبي السجده في سنة
المذكور في وقت صلته في سنة
على ذلك في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ

document of sultan Mohamed Khan endowment
Transfer For: Awqaf Administration, Makkah Al-Mukarramah

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

صورة ما دل عليه التمسك من وقت مستعان وحق السلطان محمد خان حيايه شاه بنه ومجيئه جيا صرته ذره اوانه
 لما صوحاهه باسم المصرتة فاصحبه الشيخ صديقه خان ابن محمد صديقه به جمان القندهه ووفت
 ثمرته واربطه ورضه قيراطن له في كل اربعه عشر من قيراطن كماله من المهوره المهوره كالتاليه
 عمه الموم بالزفانه السيره بطا وخر الممال لبا به النبي اهد البرايه لسجد المرام الله من حماره التي فيه بدخل
 الحره السهره بخمسة عشر جمان عن جمان الذي دخل اليه من حماره باب به وبعده كماله المهوره المذكوره في
 حرد واربعة اشرفا الدار والى البروان والذوق وقف له ريشه قيراطن حيا وبعده تحت به المهوره المذكوره
 عليه الله الناظر غير المذكور الذي فيه حيدر بن الشيخ منصور والابن شاك الزبير وتمام الحمد الذي
 كتب اوله السيد الفقيه ابنه الكي طهره ابنه احمد المرغفان وغيره من المهوره المذكوره وفيها باب المهوره
 المذكوره وواجبه كل وشاما الذي وقف الوقف المذكور اعلاه الجاير في استحقاقه اولاده الشيخ صديقه خان
 المذكور بتمامه المهوره القيراطن والرضه القيراطن المذكور به من المهوره الوقف في كل عام قيراطن واحد
 وبنوته ارباعه قيراطن مائة من الدراهم الفاضله الميسرة والشيخ عبد الرؤوف الجبان وبيان ما ذكر تحسره
 ورضه الله على سيدنا محمد وعلى اله وصحبه وسلم خير بلاءهم ورضاهم في سنة ١٢٤٦ كات الوقف

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

اذتة لنا صرح المذكور لعاليه ان لغرضه استحقاق المهوره المذكوره
 والاستماع بالبنوة القيراطن والرضه القيراطن
 المذكور به ماضيه هذا الفاضل في سنة مائة وثمانين
 من اجراء الفاضل عليهم على يد كاتب الله محمد بن
 واصفاني في عمده وبالله الاعانة
 يد يد الوردان المصطفى

تاريخ ١٢٤٦

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محمد خان
ص ٤٧
عدد ٤٤

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

صدرت كفاية وقد سمعنا وقف السلطان محمد خان بموت رقيه عملة محمد خان باسم
 محمد بن زينب ولدي محمد بن الشيخ حسين بن محمد بن مرزوقه الصالح وذات
 تقاطع واحد ومنازل واحد ونصف من قنطرة ابوتهم بنهم لا ما له اصل اربعة وعشرون قنطرة
 الدخان القاهية على المذبح برفاهه اشر المعامل ليه التوجه منه الذليل من الرفاهه الى هو شهره
 هان محل القاهية المحمد بن قنطرة الحرسه المساربه وعرضا الدخان وقف قانينا وسما
 الكه القاهية بظرفه قناه الخرد ورايا الدخان وواحدة ومنها وقف الاوقاف المذكور
 ببعك الحقه المذكورة له الخارجه الاوقاف في كل عام ثلثة عشر مائة ومائة تسعة
 مائة الاوقاف الهم حارة الشيخ عبد الرؤوف الصبان وصلى الله على سيدنا محمد وعلى
 وصحبه وسلم خير في الدنيا والآخرة

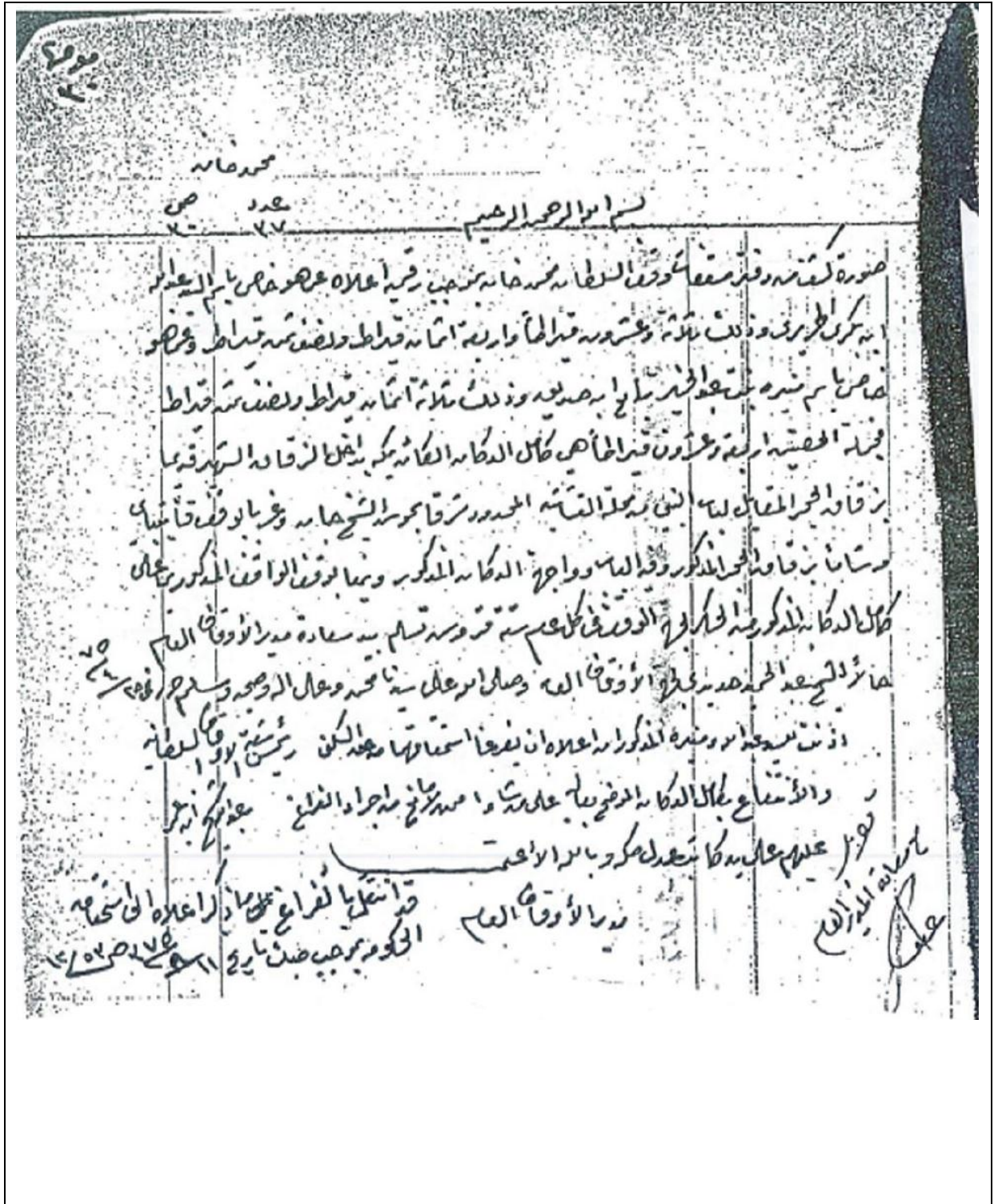
محمد بن زينب

اذنت السيد محمد بن زينب ومحمد المذكور من عماله ان لا يجوز الاستحلال
 من هذه الكفاية والانتفاع بمقتضى الموضع المذكور له
 محمد بن زينب من اجواد الفراع عليهم السلام
 محمد بن زينب
 محمد بن زينب

تم في الحقه المذكورة
 بالفراع المذكور
 محمد بن زينب
 محمد بن زينب

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محمد خان
 ص ٤٨
 ٤١
 ليد بصرهم المستأجران في اهد المسقطه محمد خان المذكور انما قبل اجراء الفراق
 قلزم اول بافراج كسقا اخر وقصد حصه التوفيق المذكور على احدى بموجب المذكرة رقم
 الظهيرة كسقا في دفتر دفتر السلطان محمد خان بموجب رقمه اعلاه عن محمد خان باسم سيده محمد وليد بن
 الشيخ صديقه جده وذلك بقراريه فاصفه بينهما وعلم هو خان باسم شمسه ورقم بنيتي محمد بن محمد بن
 المذكور وذلك عشرة قراريه ونصف قيراط بالسوية بينهما وعلم هو خان باسم علي بن محمد بن
 وليد صالح بن محمد بن المذكور وذلك ثمانية قراريه فاصفه بينهما وعلم هو خان باسم زيد
 وزينب وليد بن محمد بن المذكور وذلك ثمانية قراريه ونصف بالسوية بينهما فاحمله
 الحصص المذكورة اربعة وعشرون صير المأهلي كمال الدار الكائن بقرانه الحجر الشهبان الذي
 بقرانه الصاعقه القابل لباب النبي صه مائة الف الف درهم يدخل الحوسه الشهرية بمجموعه الشيخ
 عامه وهذه المائة واقعة يدخله عنه يسار الدخول الى حوض الحوسه المذكور الشغل هذا
 البيت على منافع حقوقه شريكه وعلى غيره ذكاليه بسقطه جبهته القريبه ويشتمل الحوسه المذكور
 على ثمانية حقوقي اسماءه منها مائة واقعة بمائة الحوسه المذكور عنده بمسئله يدخل اليه دخله
 كبيرة اعلها في شهر ربيع الثاني الذي يصدر الحوسه المذكور في جميع ما ذكره شرافا داره على
 بقرانه الصاعقه المذكور وما دار البو المذكور وبها وقفه بقايتيها وتمام الحمد
 رباط العباس في سنة ١٢٤١ هـ / ١٨٢٥ م
 رئيسي شعبه ابو قاضي السلطنة
 اذنت للمذكور ان يفرغوا استحقاقهم منه في السنة والذات في كل ما
 ذكره باليه حقه في كل سنة وبالذات
 مدير الوقف العام

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وثيقة سجل كشوفات مسقفات وقف السلطان محمد خان

(١٣٢٧-١٣٣٧هـ/١٩٠٩-١٩١٨م)

بمكة المكرمة "دراسة ونشر"

أ.د. حسين بن عبد العزيز بن حسين الشافعي

أستاذ بجامعة ام القري- قسم التاريخ drhosain1429@hotmail.com

ملخص البحث:

تعد صكوك الأوقاف والوثائق أحد أهم المصادر التاريخية غير القابلة للطعن حيث تكمن أهمية هذه الوثائق في معرفة العديد من الحقائق التاريخية الهامة ومنها أسماء القائمين على الوقف والمنشأة الموقوفة بالإضافة إلى الفترة الزمنية الواقعة في تاريخ الوقفية، كما أن قراءة صكوك ووثائق الوقف بصفة عامة ليست بالعملية السهلة وإنما هي عملية شاقة وصعبة من حيث الوقت في قراءة تلك الوثائق بالإضافة إلى صعوبة قراءة الخطوط التي كتبت بها هذه السجلات والتي تنوعت ما بين خط النسخ والتلث والرقعة، بالإضافة إلى تحليل كل معلومة وردت في هذه الوثيقة، وتمثل هذه الوقفية أهمية كبيرة في الأوقاف المكية لما لها من دور في دراسة الدور الكبير الذي قام به العاملين بالحرم المكي وإدارة الأوقاف بمكة المكرمة في الحفاظ على أوقاف الحرم المكي الشريف.

ومن أهم نتائج الدراسة ما يلي:

- ١- تسجيل ونشر الوثيقة باعتبارها جزءاً من تاريخ مكة المكرمة.
- ٢- توثيق وتحديد لبعض الأماكن في مكة المكرمة مثل الدكان الكائن بزقاق الحجر المقابل لباب النبي، أحد أبواب المسجد الحرام المكي وحوش الشيخ جان النقسبندي بحارة القشاشية والشارع الأعظم بخط المسعى.
- ٣- تميزت الوقفية بالكشف عن أحد أهم الأوقاف في مكة المكرمة وهو وقف السلطان المملوكي محمد قايتباي.
- ٤- رصدت الوقفية أسماء بعض الأشخاص المستحقين للوقف ومنهم السيد محمد ونفيسه ولدي المرحوم السيد أحمد أبي عبدالله الميرغني وعائشة بنت المرحوم محمد رزق بن عبدالرحمن الطحيفي اليماني السمان.
- ٥- كشفت الوقفية اسم ناظر هذا الوقف وهو شريف مكة الشريف الحسين نجل المرحوم محمد نجل المرحوم الشريف عبدالمعين ابن الشريف عون.
- ٦- أشارت الوقفية إلى اسم وكيل الوقف وهو السيد سليمان نائب الحرم ابن المرحوم السيد أحمد عبدالوهاب نائب الحرم.

الكلمات الدالة:

وثيقة؛ مكة المكرمة؛ سجل؛ كشوفات؛ السلطان محمد خان؛ الحرم المكي؛ الشريف الحسين؛ وكيل الوقف.