

and their allocated shares, represent the researcher's effort based on the available documents and records. It is recommended that the trustee and those responsible for the endowment seek validation from the relevant authorities and consult specialists in Islamic jurisprudence, particularly in the field of endowments.

being. Therefore, priority should be given to strengthening family ties and enhancing mutual acquaintance.

- Since we live in the digital era, a communication group can be established, consisting of representatives from each branch of the endowment beneficiaries (the eldest person or a family-nominated representative), along with a coordinator (nominated by the superintendent or selected through an agreed-upon method). This group would facilitate the exchange of information and data, as well as updates on new developments, particularly births and deaths.

Final Commentary on the Study:

This study provides a comprehensive overview of the endowment of Saleha bint Hassan Al-Tabbakh (may Allah have mercy on her). It is a family endowment that encompasses various forms of hierarchical and collective distribution. The study includes clarifications on the content of the endowment deed, the construction of a genealogical tree of the endower's descendants, and the development of the entitlement framework based on this tree. This framework serves as a tool to determine the rightful shares of each beneficiary, ultimately identifying the entitled individuals and calculating their respective shares among the fifteen families recorded at the time of this study.

The findings and insights presented in this study, particularly regarding the genealogical tree of the endowment beneficiaries

- The method of distributing shares to beneficiaries requires careful attention and precision in calculating the entitlement grid, which is an interactive tool that can be utilized through available programs such as Excel spreadsheets or others.
- The entitlements amount due to the beneficiaries is not equal, and this is due to several reasons, including: some beneficiaries receive shares from two sources (such as the father and the mother), and that the shares for individuals in the descendant branches increase or decrease depending on the number of people within them. Understanding this fact is important in explaining the reason for the differences in shares to prevent misunderstandings that may lead to conflicts among benefiting relatives.
- Creating an archive (both physical and digital) for all documents related to the endowed property (including title deeds, legal instruments, and others) and updating the beneficiaries' database in an organized manner to facilitate tracking and documentation. It is also recommended to keep multiple copies of document images with some beneficiaries as a precautionary measure.
- One of the fundamental objectives upon which such a family endowment is based is maintaining connections among relatives. The purpose is not solely financial benefit but extends beyond that to maintaining connections among relatives, understanding their conditions, and checking on their well-

Key Recommendations and Findings:

The study presented an overview of the most significant recommendations and findings, including:

- Family endowment is one of the forms of ongoing charity and requires precision in defining the eligible descendants, considering their tiers and ensuring that the wording used in the endowment deed is clear.
- Now that the endowment has been established, one of the most important tasks is ensuring that the beneficiaries receive their rightful shares in accordance with the endowment deed. This requires verification by a legitimate authority to ensure that the distribution aligns with the deed's provisions and to prevent discord and resentment among beneficiaries due to variations in share amounts.
- Allocating a fixed percentage of the annual endowment revenue for maintenance expenses, to be deposited in a dedicated account and used for preventive or corrective maintenance of the endowed property. The researcher also suggested including a condition requiring the building's tenant to be responsible for its maintenance.
- Allocating a share equivalent to the building's depreciation over (25–30 years) to ensure a replacement for the endowed property, either by rebuilding it or replacing it with a new property.
- Updating the entitlement grid in the event of the death or birth of a beneficiary, while considering that the shares of the descendant branch are portions of the original share in that branch.

especially when adding a new individual or updating the family tree due to a member's passing. He regarded the entitlement window as a fundamental tool in entitlement calculations. By the grace and guidance of God, he successfully designed a digital tool, which he named the (Entitlement Calculator), for the beneficiaries of the endowment.

The researcher highlighted that the primary advantage of this tool is the ease of recalculating entitlements whenever the family tree changes -whether due to birth or death- through an automated, precise, and user-friendly process. Additionally, this digital tool enables the determination of each beneficiary's entitlement value in riyals after inputting the total distributable revenue (excluding other expenses). The researcher considered this one of the key contributions of the study and emphasized that those managing the endowment can utilize it as a verification tool for entitlement distribution.

The researcher concluded this study by stating that the deductions and findings presented are specific to the family tree of the beneficiaries of **(Salha Al-Tabbakh Endowment)** and the distribution of their shares. He clarified that this is a personal effort based on the available documents and records.

He also proposed to the superintendent and those managing the endowment to formally validate this work through the relevant authorities and to seek the assistance of specialists in Islamic jurisprudence, particularly in endowments and inheritance laws.

Additionally, the researcher concluded the study by presenting a set of recommendations and findings he reached during its preparation.

clarifying certain terms and expressions found in the deed and explaining the relevant jurisprudential rulings by consulting various specialized scholarly sources.

2. Reviewing the family tree using the documents provided by the superintendent of the endowment, updating and reconstructing the lineage of the endower's descendants, and creating detailed sub-trees for different branches, which collectively form the comprehensive family tree. The tree was constructed using a specialized software program called (Age Long Tree). The researcher noted that one of the key benefits of this program is its ability to accurately map out ancestors and descendants, serving as the foundation for the subsequent steps in calculating inheritance shares.
3. The removal of the endower's condition in entitlement distribution calculations and the transfer of shares from ascendants to descendants. The researcher also developed a method for redistributing shares in cases where a beneficiary's lineage ceases, transferring them to individuals within the same tier. The study further involved calculating the rightful shares of individuals in successive generations of the endower's descendants up to the present time. The researcher highlighted that one outcome of this work is the identification of individuals (from the endower's descendant families) entitled to a share of the endowment's revenue distribution.
4. The manual implementation of the entitlement window mentioned in the previous section was carried out using Microsoft Excel. The researcher noted that this process is labor-intensive,

The researcher discussed the story of this endowment after the endowed property was expropriated for the expansion of Al-Masjid Al-Haram, as it was located within the designated area for the Makkah Grand Mosque expansion project. The property was appraised according to the criteria set by the relevant authorities, and a replacement property was purchased in Makkah, specifically in the central area near the Haram, using the compensation value. The new property is now an investment hotel located at the end of Ibrahim Al-Khalil Street, near (Kudai) in Makkah.

The researcher stated that the superintendent and supervisor of the endowment gathered data on families related to the endower and created a detailed genealogical tree of the beneficiaries, tracing the lineage from the endower to the living descendants. He explained that, according to the text of the endowment deed, the method of distributing the endowment's yield was specified. This was determined through inheritance documents, identifying those without direct heirs, and assessing the impact on reallocating shares among individuals of the same tier or transferring them to the next eligible tier. As of the study's preparation, the number of families eligible for allocation had reached 15, with a total of 158 beneficiaries receiving proceeds from the endowment.

According to the researcher, several tasks were undertaken to complete this study, including:

1. Transcribing the endowment deed to ensure readability and facilitate reference throughout the study and analysis. Additionally, another supporting deed was transcribed to corroborate the contents of the original endowment deed. This process involved

And this section concludes by mentioning the elements of the endowment deed (waqf document) as stated in the Sharia standard for endowments.

The second section of the study analyzes and examines the endowment deed of Saleha bint Hassan Al-Tabbakh. This section presents a model of a family/(descendants) endowment established by the late Saleha bint Hassan Al-Tabbakh in Mecca in 1262 AH, may Allah have mercy on her. She initially designated its proceeds for herself, followed by her only daughter (Amina), and then for her descendants, including her children and their offspring in perpetuity, according to specific terms outlined in the endowment deed. The endower also determined the method of appointing the superintendent of the endowment and specified other expenditure channels for the waqf.

The endowed property consisted of (houses) located in the Shi'b 'Āmer neighborhood in Makkah. Over time, they deteriorated and became uninhabitable, leading to the suspension of their revenue for many years. The endowment was on the verge of being lost and its traces erased, were it not for Allah's care—Glorified and Exalted be He-first and foremost, followed by the dedication of some family members from the endower's descendants in preserving and reviving it.

A superintendent and an administrator were appointed for the endowment, both from the endower's descendants, in accordance with the condition stated in the endowment deed. The administrator and superintendent undertook the responsibility of overseeing all judicial procedures related to the endowment and its revival.

the practices followed in judicial record offices at the time, focusing on the drafting style of endowment deeds and their inclusion of essential components, such as the description of the endowed property, beneficiaries, method of utilization, and supervision.

Keywords:

Family (descendants) endowment - private endowment

Significance of the Scientific Material:

The importance of this study lies in presenting a comprehensive model of a family (descendants) endowment and utilizing it to clarify the differences between charitable (public) endowments and family endowments. It also highlights the challenges in managing family endowments, such as identifying eligible beneficiaries and determining entitlements and shares according to the conditions set by the endower-may Allah have mercy on her.

Key Topics of the Scientific Material:

The researcher divided the book into two sections, in addition to the recommendations and conclusion:

The first section is the introduction, in which he discusses endowments, their rulings, the linguistic and terminological definitions of endowment, and the reported traditions encouraging its establishment. He also explores its types and pillars, clarifies the difference between inheritance and endowment, and addresses the conditions set by the endower and his legal implications. Additionally, he explains the meaning of the jurists' statement: (The text of the endower is like the text of the legislator).

The Endowment of Saleha bint Hasan Al-Tabbakh Since Shawwal 1262 AH A Documentary Study of a Family Endowment Model in Makkah, Saudi Arabia

Prepared by:

Dr. Abdulhalim bin Abdulaziz Mazi

Former Associate Professor at the College of Engineering,
King Saud University

This study was published as part of the Sae Scientific Publications
Series No. (29), issued by the Sae for Endowment Development,
1444AH/2023AD.

General Introduction to the Author/Researcher:

Retired Associate Professor at the College of Engineering, King Saud University; Former Dean of Admissions and Registration; Former Director of the Research and Studies Center at the Ministry of Higher Education; Interested in endowment studies.

General Objective of the Scientific Material:

Providing a detailed study of a family (descendants) endowment model established in 1262 AH, including the examination and analysis of the endowment deed (şukk al-waqf), its details, conditions, regulations, and beneficiaries of its yield. The study also explores