



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Section: *Philosophy and Religion*

The position of supervisor (Al-Nadhir) and its inheritance by the scholarly families in Damascus during the centuries (7-9 AH / 13-15 AD)

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Damascus city was characterized by a distinctive feature that was focused on by historical sources that dealt with the history of administrative organizations in it, which is the feature of inheriting administrative positions by men from the scientific families that were famous at that time, and the most important position that these families inherited was the position of supervisor (inspector), and the phenomenon of inheriting administrative positions by scientific families reflected a set of historical facts about the features of the administrative system in Damascus, including: that the family has a fundamental role in supporting administrative life, and that the ruling authority at that time agreed to the continuation of this phenomenon - functional inheritance - among those scientific families because it was confident that the correct tool for evaluating the administrative apparatus in the country is the scholar who is a descendant of these ancient families, in other words, the ancient and honorable history that the family possessed was a reason for the authority to choose its scholars to assume the positions of financial management at that time.

KEYWORDS: administration, Ayyubids, Family, Levant, Mamluks, position

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Introduction

The administrative system in Damascus during the rule of the Ayyubids and Mamluks was distinguished by its sobriety and cohesion due to the availability of its components, including the keenness of the ruling authority of this city to imbue its administrative system with the color of transparency, honesty, professionalism and justice, and its emphasis on drying up all sources of corruption that work to erode and drown the foundations of this system. The authority also worked to support the administrative apparatus of Damascus with the best scholars who enjoyed high experience and competence in addition to other good qualities that they carried, which led to the development of this system in Damascus and its progress according to steady steps over centuries. However, what distinguishes these scholars chosen by the authority is that they are descendants of well-known, ancient scientific families in the cities of the Islamic world, including the city of Damascus. These families were keen to produce a group of scholars who not only contributed to support the scientific reality, but also had a prominent role in the fields of financial management, as they inherited its important functions, including the function of reviewing the various administrative institutions of the state (awad 2018; 2024). Based on the above, the importance of preparing this study lies in.

The reason for choosing the subject of the study is to achieve some goals, including identifying the nature of the administrative system in Damascus at that time, whether it was a system characterized by sobriety, quality, and independence, or whether it was an absurd, disorganized system, dominated by corruption and favoritism, shedding light on one of the most important functions on which the administrative system in Damascus was based at that time, knowing the characteristics and tasks of those who hold these functions, clarifying the role of the ruling authority in consolidating the foundations of the administrative system, and diagnosing the impact of this role in supporting the sustainability of the sobriety of this system, in addition to clarifying the role of the family and proving that it is not only the basic unit on which society is based, but it is the first core on which the administrative system in the country is built, and therefore there are some questions posed to the study that it seeks to answer in succession, which are: Was the decision to appoint to administrative positions issued by one specific party? Was the decision to appoint an employee based on pre-established criteria, conditions, and specifications that must be met by the employee? Was the financial management system in Damascus characterized by integrity and transparency, or was it marred by corruption? Were the administrative functions? Does finance represent an administrative unit independent of the other, and does it have its own employees, or is one person assigned to each position who alone carries out the tasks of his job?

The study was divided into two main sections. The first section dealt with defining the function of vision (the observer), while the second section was devoted to present the types of vision functions, the tasks of each function, and the most prominent scientific families that inherited these functions. The descriptive historical approach was followed in presenting the information.

1. Definition of the supervisor job (Al-Nadhir)

One of the most important jobs of financial management that make up the administrative system in Damascus, and its name is taken either from the word “supervisor”, meaning the eye’s view, because its owner manages the affairs of his institution according to what he looks into, or from the word “supervisor”, meaning the meaning of thought, because he thinks about what is his interest in that, so it is the job of the one who looks after the money of the institution he manages, so he supervises the revenues that come to it, and the expenses that come out of it after determining the parties to spend them, and the supervisor may assume other administrative tasks in addition to his main financial task, and these tasks differ according to the institution that the supervisor supervises, so we find that the tasks of the (army supervisor) differ from the tasks of the (private office supervisor), and they also differ from the duties of the (school supervisor) and so on (Al-Qalqashandi, 5/437).

The decisions to appoint the supervisor in the administrative institutions in Damascus are issued by different parties. Either the appointment decision is by decree signed by the Sultan, as is the case in the appointment of the army supervisor (Al-Qalqashandi, 4/31), or he is appointed by the Sultan’s deputy, as is the case in the appointment of the treasury supervisor (Al-Qalqashandi, 4/197, 198, 12/96). As for the supervisor of the school and its endowments, the decision to appoint him is usually made by the builder or founder of this school (Al-Nuaimi, 1990 AD, 1/289, 359). Among the administrative organizations that follow the function of the supervisor and its occupiers, in Damascus, assistant employees were appointed for the supervisor to work

under him, and he worked to distribute administrative tasks to them, each according to his task, independent in his work from his counterpart. Among these assistant employees were the writer, the appointee, the copyist, the witness, the worker, and others (Hamad, 1997, p. 112).

2. The functions of the supervisor of religious, administrative, military and scientific institutions in Damascus

The institutions that the supervisor managed in Damascus during the rule of the Ayyubid and Mamluk states differed, such as the army institution, endowments, the treasury, and others. In order to distinguish the supervisor of this institution from the supervisor of the other institution, it was necessary for the name of the supervisor to be linked to the name of the institution he supervised, so his name became (the supervisor of the state), (the supervisor of the army), (the supervisor of endowments), (the supervisor of the treasury), and so on. His title was not limited to the name (supervisor) only, and each title had characteristics and tasks common to all of these titles, in addition to the characteristics and tasks that were not shared between them, and this is what the study will discuss in its current section. Among these administrative titles for the supervisory function that were inherited by the sheikhs of the Damascene scholarly families:

2-1- State supervisor

The person in charge of the position is known as the State Overseer or the Office Overseer or the Office Overseer, and he is also known as the Overseer of Oversight or the Overseer of the Levant Kingdom. He is appointed by a special decree from the Sultan, and enjoys a high position in the state equivalent to that of a minister. He has his own council, and in his hands is a chamberlain with the rank of prince in the state. He is entrusted with important tasks, as his powers include appointment and dismissal, he decides on the state's funds, monitors their entry and exit, and holds them accountable. Salaries are presented to him (Al-Qalqashandi, 4/29, 37, 195, 5/437, 464, 7/179, 8/219, 11/116, 117, 350). Therefore, it is necessary to choose a competent person for this position, who possesses distinctive qualities, such as strength of character, observation, intelligence, and cunning, in addition to experience in the field of financial management. This position was inherited by some sheikhs of scholarly families in Damascus, among them are the nobles of the aforementioned Banu Abi al-Jin al-Husayni family, as Sharif Zayn al-Din al-Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn Abi al-Jin al-Husayni al-Dimashqi (d. 708 AH), the most prominent noble of his family, assumed the position of state supervisor. He was described as a brave knight and a tough debater, moving between high positions. Al-Safadi depicted his high status, his extreme skill in administration, and the strength of his personality in his council, saying: "He moved in direct duties, and volunteered after the obligatory in social interactions, and was appointed supervisor of Aleppo, and brought to it from the sovereignty that he brought, then he was appointed supervisor of the Ashrafs in Damascus, and supervisor of the Diwan, and sat in his seat as if he were Kisra in the Iwan" (Al-Safadi, 1998 AD, 2/289). Here we note that Sharif al-Zayn was entrusted with the position of supervisor of the Diwan in Damascus, as well as supervisor of Aleppo due to his experience in the field of financial administration, in addition to his assignment to the two positions of the Ashrafs' Syndicate and the signing of the constitution in Damascus, which reflects the high confidence by the ruling authority at that time for him to assume all these important positions (Al-Safadi, 1998 AD, 2/288, 289). After the death of Sharif Zayn al-Din Muhammad, his brother Sharif Amin al-Din Ja'far ibn Muhammad ibn Abi al-Jin al-Husayni al-Dimashqi (d. 714 AH) inherited from him the position of overseer of the diwans, in addition to the position of head of the union of the nobles (Al-Safadi, 2000 AD, 11/118). Among his qualities were that he was pleasant in appearance, of high character, cheerful in face, soft in speech, generous in his giving, skilled in the art of writing, knowledgeable in questions and answering them (Al-Safadi, 1998 AD, 2/158).

Thus we notice the great role of the Ashraf family of Bani Abi al-Jin al-Husayni in assuming and inheriting financial administrative positions, as Sharif Zayn al-Din Muhammad and his son Sharif Amin al-Din Ja'far assumed the position of overseer of the diwans, and after them Sharif Burhan al-Din Ibrahim and Sharif Imad al-Din Abu Bakr assumed the position of Hisbah, as we mentioned previously, i.e. they combined and inherited a number of financial administrative positions, not just one position.

2-2- Special Diwan Supervisor

The owner is called the Special Diwan Supervisor, or the Special Supervisor, his appointment is issued by a

decision from the Sultan, provided that he is religious, trustworthy, and competent. The most prominent tasks assigned to him are supervising the funds of the Sultan or his deputy. He had followers such as the Treasury Supervisor and the Mustawfi (Al-Qalqashandi, 4/30, 197, 5/437, 12/383). The status of the Special Supervisor may rise to the level of a minister, as happened during the reign of Sultan Nasir al-Din Muhammad ibn Qalawun (d. 741 AH) (Ibn al-Imad al-Hanbali, Shuzarat 1986: 8/233), as the latter worked to abolish the position of minister and transfer its powers to the Supervisor of his Special Diwan, including issuing orders to appoint employees in state institutions after consulting the Sultan (Al-Qalqashandi, 4/30); Among the scholarly families whose sheikhs inherited the position of overseer of the private diwan were the sheikhs of the aforementioned Ibn al-Qalanisi family, represented by Sheikh Izz al-Din Abu Ya`la Hamza ibn As`ad ibn al-Qalanisi (d. 729 AH), one of the famous heads of Damascus, and one of its most prominent notaries, with leadership, competence and advancement. Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad ibn Qalawun brought him close to him and entrusted him with overseeing his private diwan, in addition to the position of minister in Damascus (Al-Subki, 2004 AD, p.: 176). Izz ibn al-Qalanisi remained in high esteem with the state until his death, as Ibn Kathir explained, saying: "He was generous to the elite and the notables, and he was kind to the poor and needy, and he remained respected and respected by the state, including the deputies, kings, princes and others, until he died" (Ibn Katheer, 1986 AD, 14/147) (Hussein 2014; Jandeel 2013), and Sheikh Alaa al-Din Ali bin Muhammad bin al-Qalanisi, mentioned above, also took on the position of overseer of the private office of Prince Saif al-Din Tankiz (d. 741 AH), the Sultan's deputy in Damascus (Ibn Taghri Bardi, 4/156) in addition to the position of agent of the treasury as mentioned above (Al-Safadi, 2000 AD, 22/88). The two positions also relate to financial management, and this indicates the state's keenness to assign Sheikh Alaa al-Din to these positions due to his experience in their field of work.

2-3- Army supervisor

It is one of the very important financial management functions in the state. Its owner is appointed by a royal decree. He has great responsibilities, some of which relate to the financial aspect and others to the military aspect. He must manage both sides with high expertise and efficiency. Among his duties is following up on the army's readiness in terms of the number of individuals, the strength of the armament, and the amount of provisions needed for it. All of this is documented in reports prepared periodically. Among his duties is also to be fully aware of the financial needs of the army and to manage the fiefdoms of its members. He has assistants appointed by the Sultan's deputy in Damascus, namely the owner of the diwan, the scribes, and the witnesses (Al-Qalqashandi, D.T., 4/196, 197, 12/96-98). The scholars of the Damascene scholarly families inherited this position, including the sheikhs of the Ibn Hajji al-Hasbani family, which is a Damascene scholarly family. The fame of its scholars resounded in most of the schools of Damascus, in addition to its administrative institutions, especially Which is concerned with the work of financial administration, including the position of army supervisor, which was inherited by some of its scholars, including Sheikh Al-Khatib Baha' Al-Din Abi Al-Baqa' Muhammad bin Omar bin Hajji Al-Hasbani Al-Dimashqi (d. 850 AH), the most famous man in Damascus. He held many noble positions, including teaching at the external Shamiya School, the external and internal Nasiri schools, and the internal Zahiriya School. He also held the position of Chief Justice, Secretary, and supervisor of many Damascene schools, in addition to the position of army supervisor in Damascus and Egypt due to his experience in the field of financial administration (Al-Nuaimi, 1990 AD, 1/222 – 223, 323). Al-Sakhawi described him with phrases that depicted his beautiful appearance and noble morals, saying: "He was a beautiful, tall, large man with a long beard, blond in color, with modesty, leadership, authenticity, and excessive generosity." "So that he died with more than twenty thousand dinars in debt" (Al-Sakhawi, 8/243). Then his son, Sheikh Muhyi al-Din and Najm al-Din Abu Zakariya Yahya ibn Muhammad ibn Hajji al-Hasbani al-Dimashqi (d. 888 AH), inherited the position of overseer of the army from him. Al-Sakhawi explained this by saying: "And he settled after his father in what was in his name of teaching, overseeing, and other things" (Al-Sakhawi, 10/253). That is, he did not inherit from his father only the position of overseer of the army, but all of its positions, such as teaching in schools and overseeing other institutions. This is evidence of the prevalence of the principle of job inheritance in Damascus at that time, with the approval of the ruling authority, due to its trust in the sheikhs of the scholarly families for their integrity, experience, and skill in various fields of work, including in the field of financial management. This is what the texts of the historians of his biographies, these

scholars, emphasized, as they always Praise them as mentioned above.

2-4- Endowments (Ahbas) Supervisor

Endowment: is what is allocated from real estate by specific persons, to spend its money on a certain institution, by way of charity and alms, such as spending on mosques, schools, or ribats, and corners. A person is appointed to supervise these real estate and their money, known as the supervisor of endowments (Dahman, 1990 AD, p. 152). Al-Qalqashandi described it as a high-status position (Al-Qalqashandi, 4/39) and the focus of its work revolves around the field of financial management. Scholarly families in Damascus inherited this position, including the Banu al-Barzi family, which is a scholarly family from Damascus and originally from Hama. It produced great figures in the sciences of the Holy Qur'an and the Noble Hadith, jurisprudence, literature, and others. It also graduated a group of administrators who held the reins of noble positions in Damascus, such as the judiciary and secretarial work. In addition to the financial management functions, including the function of overseeing endowments, which was inherited by some of its scholars, including Sheikh Shihab al-Din Abu al-Abbas Ahmad ibn Abdullah ibn al-Barzi al-Hamawi al-Dimashqi (d. 755 AH), Ibn Taghri Bardi said about him: "He had virtue, and he was from a family of knowledge and leadership. He assumed the ministry in the city of Hama, and assumed the position of overseeing endowments in Damascus. He was praised for his conduct, very humble and pious, and he had many virtues" (Ibn Taghri Bardi, 1/358), meaning that he managed his position with expertise and high morals, so his conduct was praised for that (Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani, 1972 AD, 1/209). Among the scholars of this family who assumed the position of overseeing endowments in Damascus was Sheikh Judge Shihab al-Din Ahmad ibn Ibrahim ibn al-Barzi al-Hamawi al-Dimashqi. (d. 755 AH), and he was one of the leaders of Damascus and its distinguished jurists (Ibn Taghri Bardi, 1/206-207).

2-5- Prisoners' Office Supervisor

The appointment to this position is within the powers of the Sultan's deputy in Damascus, and the task of its owner is to supervise the endowments whose proceeds are allocated to ransom prisoners. He works to manage the funds of these endowments and monitor their spending for the party designated for them (Al-Qalqashandi, D.T., 4/198, 12/388). The sheikhs of the scholarly families in Damascus inherited this position, such as the Ibn al-Fuwayrah family, which is a Damascene family originally known for its knowledge, prestige and wealth. Among its scholars who assumed the position of Supervisor of the Prisoners' Bureau in Damascus was the Sheikh and Hadith scholar Jamal al-Din Abu Zakariya Yahya ibn Muhammad ibn Fuwayrah al-Salami al-Dimashqi (d. 742 AH). Ibn Rafi' praised him, saying: "He was from a well-known family in Damascus, one of the wealthy and well-off, handsome in appearance and well-dressed" (Ibn Rafi', 1981 AD, 401/1) Then came his son, the Sheikh, the hadith scholar, the jurist, and the man of letters, Ala' al-Din Ali bin Yahya bin Fuwaira al-Salami al-Dimashqi (d. 754 AH), who inherited from his father the position of overseer of the prisoners' office in Damascus, in addition to holding other positions, namely the treasury certificate and the signature of the constitution (Al-Safadi, 1998 AD, 3/576).

2-6- School Supervisor

It is one of the important financial management functions in Damascus, as its owner supervises the management of the financial affairs of the school under his supervision, including following up the distribution of salaries to its employees such as teachers, teaching assistants, the muezzin, the caretaker, students and others. His duties also include providing all the material requirements of the school that ensure the continuity of its work, and allocating the necessary funds to purchase these requirements from the proceeds of endowments reserved for the school (Al-Nuaimi, 1990 AD, 1/28). The importance of this function lies in the urgent need for it for the large number of schools spread in Damascus during the Ayyubid and Mamluk eras. The school supervisor is usually appointed by its founder, as he places the supervision of his school in the name of a specific sheikh and his descendants after him (Al-Nuaimi, 1990 AD, 1/408, 2/89). This function has been inherited by the scholarly families in Damascus, including:

2-6-1- Ibn Asrun family

A large scholarly family in Damascus, originally from the city of Haditha in western Iraq (Ibn al-Imad al-

Hanbali, 1986, 6/465). It produced prominent hadith scholars and jurists who taught in the most famous schools in Damascus. This family was also famous for its men assuming the most important religious positions such as the judiciary, and financial administration positions such as the Hisbah and the Treasury Agency, in addition to the position of supervising schools. Among them was the Sheikh and hadith scholar Sharaf al-Din Abu Amr Uthman ibn Muhammad ibn Abi Asrun al-Dimashqi (d. 658 AH). He was a nobleman of excessive generosity until he became poor, and he had nothing left of his money except his salary that he received from the position of supervising the Nuriyya School in Damascus (Al-Yunani, 1992 AD, 2/20, 23) His son, the Sheikh and Hadith scholar Kamal al-Din Muhammad ibn Uthman ibn Abi Asrun al-Dimashqi, nicknamed al-Junayd (d. 660 AH) (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 14/942), inherited from him the position of supervisor of the Nuriyya School (Al-Yunani, 1992 AD, 2/23).

2-6-2- Ibn Qadi Ajloun family

A well-established family in Damascus, originally from Zar'a, one of the districts of Damascus. Al-Suyuti described it as the house of knowledge and leadership (Al-Suyuti, 1927 AD, p. 94) because it produced great scholars who devoted their lives to transmitting their hadith and jurisprudential sciences in the most famous Damascene schools. As for his description of this family as the house of leadership, its men rose to the most important positions at that time, most notably the judiciary and secretarial work, in addition to their fame for assuming financial management positions such as supervision, including the position of school supervisor, as some of its sheikhs inherited it, including the Sheikh, reciter, jurist, literary man, grammarian, accountant, and compiler Najm al-Din Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Qadi Ajloun al-Dimashqi (d. 876 AH), the most famous scholar of this family. He assumed the position of fatwa of the House of Justice in Cairo, and taught jurisprudence at the Ibn Tulun Mosque and the Hijazi School in Egypt, and worked as a treasurer of books. In the Basitiya School, while in Damascus he taught at the Aziziya School, the Shamiya al-Jawwaniya School, the Atabekiya School, the Zahiriyah al-Barraniya School, the Nasiriya al-Jawwaniya School, the Falakiya School, the Badariyya School, the Dawlaiya School, and the Sufi Sheikhdom in Khatuniya, in addition to assuming the position of supervisor of the Rukniyya School (Al-Sakhawi, 8/95-96). Thus we note the great scientific status that Sheikh Najm al-Din Muhammad enjoyed, which qualified him to teach in all of these schools, in addition to his experience in the field of financial management, which led to him being assigned the position of supervisor of the Rukniyya School.

Then came after him his brother, the Sheikh, the jurist, the literary grammarian and the compiler Taqi al-Din Abu Bakr ibn Abdullah ibn Qadi Ajloun al-Dimashqi (d. 928 AH). He was a prominent imam in the sciences, the most knowledgeable of his time, and the most respected of his contemporaries and peers. The sheikhdom of Islam and the leadership of the Shafi'is in the Levant came to him, and he achieved happiness in knowledge, leadership and many students. He taught at the Umayyad Mosque, the Umariya School, and the Shamiya al-Barraniya School in Damascus, in addition to giving extensive lessons in Cairo (Ibn al-Imad al-Hanbali, 1986, 10/217). As for his role in the field of financial management, he inherited from his brother Sheikh Najm al-Din Muhammad the view of the Rukniya al-Jawwaniya School (Al-Nuaimi, 1990 AD, 1/199).

2-6-3- Ibn al-Kushk al-Adhra'i family

A distinguished Damascene administrative and scientific family, originally from Adhra'at, one of the districts of Damascus (Al-Sakhawi, 2/4). Its sheikhs taught in the most famous Damascene schools, in addition to holding the highest positions, including the judiciary, the army's supervision, and the supervision of schools that some of its scholars inherited, including the jurist and preacher Sheikh Shams al-Din Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn al-Kishk al-Adhra'i al-Dimashqi (d. 722 AH), the most prominent sheikh of Hanafi jurisprudence in his era. He held the position of deputy judge for twenty years, and his rulings were sound, so his conduct in his judiciary was praised. Among his qualities was that he was very pious and well-connected. He took over the sermon at the al-Afram Mosque in Damascus, and taught at the al-Yaghmuriyah, al-Mu'adhamiyah, and al-Qalijah schools, in addition to taking over teaching and supervising the al-Zahiriyyah School Ibn Katheer, 1986AD, 14/103) Among the sheikhs of this family who held on to the position of supervising schools was the jurist Sheikh Shihab al-Din Ahmad ibn Mahmud ibn al-Kishk al-Adhra'i al-Dimashqi (d. 837 AH), the chief judge and secretary in Damascus, and the teacher of the two schools, al-Khatuniya, al-Nuriyya, al-Sadriya, and al-Qassa'in. Due to his

experience in the field of financial administration and his integrity, most of the Hanafi schools in Damascus were entrusted to him, as al-Sakhawi confirms, saying: “He had in his hand most of the Hanafi schools, teachings and supervising them, both inhabited and ruined... The leadership of the people of al-Sham in his time ended with him, and he was a noble man with a strong soul who could recall many rulings. He held the position of Hanafi judge in Damascus independently for a period, then the position of supervising the army in the Mu’ayyad state was added to him... He is from a family famous for knowledge and leadership.” (Al-Sakhawi, 2/221) So we note that he was also assigned the position of overseer of the army, in addition to overseeing the Hanafi schools, which is evidence of his experience in the field of financial management.

2-6-4- Ibn Nuh al-Maqdisi family

A well-known administrative scholarly family in Damascus, originally from Jerusalem. Its sheikhs inherited the position of overseer of the Rawahiya School in Damascus, beginning with the hadith scholar Shams al-Din Abd al-Rahman ibn Nuh al-Turkmani al-Maqdisi al-Dimashqi (d. 654 AH). He was knowledgeable in the Shafi’i school of thought, and took over teaching at the Rawahiya School, where he was overseer. In his last days, he relinquished teaching and overseeing this school to his son, Sheikh Nasser al-Din Muhammad ibn Abd al-Rahman ibn Nuh al-Maqdisi al-Dimashqi (d. 689 AH) (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 14/758), who held several positions in addition to overseeing the Rawahiya School, namely the agency of the treasury and the agency of Sultan al-Mansur Qalawun (d. 689 AH) (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/640), in addition to overseeing all The endowments in Damascus, and he is a clear witness to his experience in the field of financial management, which prompted the authority to assign him all these positions related to financial management, but the reputation of Nazir Muhammad in his positions was not praised because he was corrupt, bribed, unjust and arbitrary, he also transgressed against the funds of the endowments, so the deputy of the Sultan in Damascus dismissed him and he was beaten with clubs, his money was confiscated, and he tasted humiliation after that and then he was found hanged with his turban in the Al-Adhrawiya School (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/642). Here we must stand in reverence and respect devoid of emotions and inclinations at this important story that reflects to us the nature of the ruling authority’s treatment of its employees and its efforts to combat corruption in state institutions, despite the experience that Nasser al-Din possessed in his field of work, he was dismissed from his positions, punished, confiscated, imprisoned and beaten by the rulers who rejected corruption, and there is no doubt that if this was the ruler’s endeavor, then justice would prevail in his kingdom, and Integrity and professionalism in the institutions of his state and vice versa, and some of those who were wronged by Nazir Muhammad took pleasure in his fate, including the poet Saif al-Din Ahmad bin Muhammad al-Samari al-Dimashqi (d. 696 AH), who went to him while he was imprisoned in the Udhrawiyya School and took pleasure in him (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/835).

Another thing that we can conclude from this novel is the prevalence of the phenomenon of inheriting jobs, which may result in them being inherited by corrupt people who are not qualified to manage them with integrity and professionalism. We also noticed that the corruption of Muhammad, son of Noah, harmed the reputation of his family in society, which prompted the Samaritan poet to describe him with the worst description due to his intense anger at his corruption of the Muslims.

After the death of Al-Nasir Ibn Nuh, his brother inherited the view of the Rawahiyya School, namely the Sheikh, the hadith scholar and jurist Baha’ al-Din Abu Ishaq Ibrahim Ibn Abd al-Rahman Ibn Nuh al-Maqdisi al-Dimashqi (d. 720 AH), who saved the reputation of his family after his brother Muhammad brought it to the land, as his conduct in his job was praised by the testimony of Al-Safadi who praised him saying: “He was one of the direct workers who was thanked, and he was mentioned for his honesty and chastity, and he had goodness and righteousness, and he took care of his companions in public and in secret, and he had sufficiency and progress, and chivalry with which he fulfilled his duty in benevolence, and he dedicated endowments to charitable causes, and he made for him in the depths of beautiful memory, and he remained in this state until his camels appeared for departure, and death established his market” (Al-Safadi, 1998 AD, 1/91) Sheikh Al-Baha’ was established in the Rawahiyya view for more than thirty years, during which he also assumed the view of the endowments of the Two Holy Mosques and the Al-Aqbiya Mosque (Al-Safadi, 1998 AD, 1/91).

2-7- Treasury supervisor

It is one of the important financial management functions, and is also known as the Grand or High Treasury Oversight, and its administrator is appointed by a generous signature from the Sultan's deputy. Its owner is responsible for managing the affairs of the royal estates in the treasury, and he has assistants, including the owner of the Treasury Diwan (Al-Qalqashandi, 4/31, 197, 12/398). The scholarly families in Damascus inherited this function, including:

2-7-1- Ibn Abi Tayeb Al-Nahwandi family

It was previously mentioned, some of its scholars inherited the position of overseeing the treasury in Damascus, including Sheikh Najm al-Din Omar bin Hibat Allah bin Abi Tayyib al-Ajli al-Nahwandi al-Dimashqi (d. 704 AH) mentioned above (Al-Safadi, 1998 AD, 3/647) then he bequeathed it to his son after him Sheikh Najm al-Din Muhammad bin Omar bin Abi Tayyib al-Ajli al-Dimashqi (d. 742 AH) who was presented above (Al-Nuaimi, 1990 AD, 1/340) then it was inherited from him by his son Sheikh al-Muhaddith Taqi al-Din Abu Hafs Omar bin Muhammad bin Abi Tayyib al-Ajli al-Dimashqi (d. 768 AH), as he assumed the position of overseeing the royal treasury and signing the constitution, and among his achievements was that he frequently recited the Holy Qur'an and was dutiful to the poor (Ibn Rafi', 1981 AD, 2/329) Then his son, Sheikh Nasser al-Din Muhammad bin Omar bin Abi al-Tayyib al-Ajli al-Nahwandi al-Dimashqi (d. 803 AH), inherited from him the position of overseer of the treasury, in addition to his holding other positions that indicated his great status in administration, which were the position of secretary in each of the cities of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damascus (Al-Sakhawi, 8/262). So we noticed that four of the sheikhs of this family inherited the position of overseer of the treasury in Damascus, son to father.

2-7-2- Ibn al-Nahhas al-Asadi's family

A Damascene scientific and administrative family originally from Aleppo (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/825). Its scholars taught in the most famous schools in Damascus and held the most important positions, including financial management positions such as the position of overseeing the treasury and others that were inherited by its sheikhs, including the Sheikh, the hadith scholar, the architect, Muhyi al-Din Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yaqub ibn al-Nahhas al-Halabi al-Dimashqi (d. 695 AH), the teacher of the al-Zahiriyah al-Jawwaniyah, al-Zanjariya, and al-Rayhaniyah schools in Damascus. As for his role in the field of administration, it was no less important than his role in teaching sciences, as he held high religious, political, and administrative positions such as the judiciary, the ministry, and the emirate of Hagg. He also held several positions in the field of financial management, namely the position of overseeing the treasury, overseeing the bureaus, and overseeing endowments. All of this indicates his great experience in all of these fields, and his great His esteem with the ruling authority at that time (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/825) then his son, the jurist Sheikh Shihab al-Din Yusuf bin Muhammad bin al-Nahhas al-Halabi al-Dimashqi (d. 698 AH), inherited from him the position of overseer of the treasury in addition to teaching the Zahiriyya and Rayhaniyya in Damascus (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/890).

2-8- Umayyad Mosque Supervisor

It is one of the most important oversight functions, as it is concerned with managing the financial affairs of the largest mosques in Damascus. It is usually held by the Shafi'i Chief Justice (Al-Qalqashandi, 4/198, 12/297-299) and is appointed by the Sultan's deputy in Damascus (Al-Safadi, 2000 AD, 13/32). Among the Damascene scholarly families whose sheikhs inherited this position are:

2-8-1- Ibn Abi Al-Jin Al-Husseini family

It was previously defined. Some of its nobles assumed the position of overseer of the Umayyad Mosque, including Sharif Zayn al-Din al-Husayn ibn Muhammad ibn Abi al-Jin al-Husayni al-Dimashqi (d. 708 AH), as Prince Jamal al-Din Aqush al-Afram, the Sultan's deputy in Damascus, entrusted him with the position of overseer of the Umayyad Mosque (Al-Safadi, 2000 AD, 13/32). Likewise, the Sharif, the hadith scholar and jurist Shihab al-Din Ahmad ibn Ali ibn Abi al-Jin al-Husayni al-Dimashqi (d. 833 AH), who gained wide acceptance from the ruling authority, as he was assigned many high positions, including in Damascus as Chief Justice and Secretary,

in addition to financial administration positions such as overseer of the Umayyad Mosque, overseer of the army, and overseer of the Udhrawiyya School. He was also entrusted with the position of secretary in Egypt (Al-Sakhawi, 2/5).

2-8-2- Ibn al-Zaki al-Quraishi family

A large scholarly family of Damascene origin, from which emerged great scholars in the field of the sciences of the Noble Hadith, jurisprudence, literature, history, and others, who ascended the pulpits of knowledge in many Damascene schools. Its men also contributed to supporting administrative life by assuming noble positions, most notably the judiciary, as well as the judiciary, as some of its sheikhs inherited it, including the Sheikh, the authority, the jurist, the preacher, the chief judge, Muhyi al-Din Abu al-Ma'ali Muhammad ibn Ali ibn al-Zaki al-Qurashi al-Dimashqi (d. 598 AH), the supervisor of the Umayyad Mosque, and the teacher of the Aziziyya School in Damascus. He was one of the notables of the country. Al-Dhahabi said about him: "He is from a house of justice, modesty, authenticity, and knowledge... and he was a man of letters." "A creator, eloquent, knowledgeable, fluent, and articulate" (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 12/1155). He witnessed the conquest of Jerusalem in the year (583 AH), and at that time he was the first to ascend the pulpit of Al-Aqsa Mosque and deliver an eloquent sermon. He was very close to Sultan Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi (d. 589 AH) (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 12/1155). Likewise, the Sheikh, jurist, judge, Imam al-Din Abu Muhammad Abd al-Aziz ibn Yahya ibn al-Zaki al-Qurashi al-Dimashqi (d. 699 AH) assumed the position of supervisor of the Umayyad Mosque. Among his qualities were that he was modest, handsome, taught, issued fatwas, and led the councils. His role in education is embodied in his teaching in the Aziziyya and Taqwiya schools (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/917).

2-8-3- Al-Shirji family

It was previously defined, its sheikhs inherited the position of overseer of the Umayyad Mosque, including the Sheikh and Hadith scholar Najm al-Din Abu Ghalib Muzaffar bin Muhammad bin al-Shirji al-Ansari al-Dimashqi (d. 657 AH), whose biography was presented earlier, (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 14/868) then he bequeathed the position of overseer of the Umayyad Mosque to his son Sheikh Izz al-Din Abu al-Barakat Issa bin al-Muzaffar bin al-Shirji al-Ansari al-Dimashqi (d. 682 AH) mentioned above (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/479) and Sheikh al-Musnad Imad al-Din Muhammad bin Ahmad bin al-Shirji al-Ansari al-Dimashqi (d. 683 AH) also took over it, in addition to assuming the position of overseer of the treasury, and among his qualities was that he was religious, modest, and humble, and one of the leaders of his contemporaries (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/503) Thus, we notice that the sheikhs of this family inherited a number of financial management positions, namely, the Hisbah, the Treasury Agency, the Supervisor of Schools, and the Supervisor of the Treasury, in addition to the Supervisor of the Umayyad Mosque. This indicates their high expertise in this field, so the ruling authority in Damascus was keen to entrust these positions to them.

2-8-4- Ibn al-Nahhas al-asadi family

Its definition was presented above. Some of its sheikhs inherited the position of overseer of the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus, and they are Sheikh Muhyi al-Din Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Yaqub ibn al-Nahhas al-Halabi al-Dimashqi (d. 695 AH), and his son after him, Sheikh Shihab al-Din Yusuf ibn Muhammad ibn al-Nahhas al-Halabi al-Dimashqi (d. 698 AH) (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 AD, 15/825, 890). The definition of the two sheikhs was presented above.

2-9- Orphan Supervisor

It is one of the important functions of financial management, as it is concerned with managing the money of orphans, which Allah has commanded not to be transgressed against. Therefore, it is the responsibility of its administrator to look after this money, take precautions against it, and invest it as long as the orphan is a minor. When he reaches adulthood, his money is returned to him. Its administrator is usually a judge (Al-Qalqashandi, 4/37, 64, 14/386). Among the scholarly families that inherited this function are:

2-9-1- Ibn Qadi Ajloun family

Its biography was mentioned above, and some of its sheikhs inherited the position of overseeing orphans,

including the Sheikh and Hadith scholar Zain al-Din Abd al-Rahman bin Muhammad bin Qadi Ajloun al-Dimashqi (d. 837 AH), as he was keen to manage the orphans' money with the utmost care, so his conduct in his position was praised, and among his qualities was that he was friendly, good, and chivalrous, beloved among the people for his cheerfulness and good reception (Al-Sakhawi, 4/143). Then his son, the Sheikh and Hadith scholar Judge Burhan al-Din Abu Ishaq Ibrahim bin Abd al-Rahman bin Qadi Ajloun al-Dimashqi (d. 872 AH), inherited from him the position of overseeing orphans, in addition to the position of overseeing the Prisoners' Bureau in Damascus. Sheikh Burhan did not only inherit this position and his experience in the field of financial management from his father, but he also inherited from him before that his good qualities that qualified him for these positions, as al-Sakhawi described these qualities to us, saying: "He was one of the best Judges and their courtiers, of good character, very friendly and generous, and avoiding affectation" (Al-Sakhawi, 1/64).

2-9-2- Ibn Hilal Al-Azdi family

A prominent scholarly family in Damascus, which produced great hadith scholars. Some of its sheikhs inherited the position of overseeing orphans because of their religiousness, honesty, and chastity. Among them was the hadith scholar Imad al-Din Muhammad ibn Umar ibn Hilal al-Azdi al-Dimashqi (d. 676 AH). Al-Dhahabi described his noble morals, saying: "He was just, trustworthy, religious, and good, a man of generosity, kindness, and good lectures. He was appointed overseer of orphans for a period of years, and his conduct was praised. He is from a family famous for justice, leadership, and narrating knowledge" (Al-Dhahabi, 2003 15/322). Then his son, the hadith scholar Najm al-Din Abu al-Hasan Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Hilal al-Azdi al-Dimashqi, inherited from him. (d. 729 AH), the position of overseer of orphans in Damascus. Among his qualities was that he was one of the just scholars of his time, and he discussed useful things in history (Al-Subki, 2004 301).

Conclusion

At the end of our tour through the corridors of the financial administration institutions in Damascus during the era of the Ayyubid and Mamluk states, and the research operations in the historical sources that dealt with the history of administrative organizations, the study reached a set of results, including:

There was no single specific body responsible for issuing the appointment decision for financial management positions, and this shows us that the powers of appointment for administrative positions in Damascus were not limited to one person, which is the Sultan, but rather these powers may be entrusted to the person below him, which is the Sultan's deputy, and this means that the ruling authority of Egypt and the Levant had granted broad powers to the administrative authority in the Damascus Prosecution and other prosecutorial offices in the Levant affiliated with the central authority in Egypt.

Several qualities - qualifications - must be available for those nominated for the position of supervisor, including religion, knowledge, experience in the field of financial management, sound mind, strength of character, integrity, honesty, justice, firmness, and others.

It is not required for those who assume the position of supervisor to devote themselves to this position only, but rather it is permissible for them to hold several other positions at the same time, such as being a teacher or a judge, and this is evidence that Damascus possessed sufficient human resources with high efficiency and experience.

The scientific families contributed to supporting the prosperity of both scientific and administrative life. There was competition between the scientific families to assume the positions of supervision in Damascus, as evidenced by the inheritance of a number of scientific families for the same position, which explains the interruption of the chain of inheritance between the sheikhs of the same family.

The scientific families that inherited the positions of financial management were not all of Damascene origin, but some of them were of Iraqi origin, some of them were of Eastern origin, i.e. from the countries of the Islamic East, others were of Levantine origin, and others, and this indicates that the city of Damascus was the scientific destination to which various scientific families headed, so it became the most beautiful mosaic decorated with the colors of these noble families.

Most of those who were assigned the positions of supervision were originally good scholars and teachers - competent - and this shows that the ruling authority in Damascus knew for certain that these scholars were the correct tools to improve the reality of the administrative system of the state and keep it away from the scourge of corruption.

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