Owing expression is found at the beginning of the pt, "The Shaykh - may God the Most High have mercy - began with a discussion of the subject of religious rs." The author, identified as Shaykh Muhammad b. Ibrāhīm, may perhaps be identified with Shaykh al-Shaykh Muhammad b. Ibrāhīm Al-Shaykh who is known to have written a work on this topic in the same collection. The pt was copied during the 14th/20th century.

Comments:
The manuscript is missing some folios at the end, most folios have holes in them, and the text contains corrections and comments. In addition, the manuscript contains a statement of ownership in the name of the historian 'Uthmān b. Bishr. The copy was written during the 9th/15th century.
Classification no: al-Salmān/24
Subject: Religious obligations
Title: Nabīna fi 'ilm al-far'i'd
Author: Muhammad b. Ibrāhīm
Folios: 3

Comments:
The following expression is found at the beginning of the manuscript, "The Shaykh - may God the Most High have mercy on him - began with a discussion of the subject of religious obligations." The author, identified as Shaykh Muhammad b. Shaykh Ibrāhīm, may perhaps be identified with Shaykh Muhammad b. Shaykh Ibrāhīm Al al-Shaykh who is known to have written a work on this topic in the same collection. The manuscript was copied during the 14th/20th century.
The manuscript bears notes and comments, and represents only the first part of the book, the other parts having been lost. The text begins with the following, "Praise be to God the Most High; this first volume, and the two volumes after it, all three of them, are among the endowments made by our ancestors. This was confirmed by 'Abd Allâh b. Salâmâm b. 'Ubâyday after his father and his ancestors, who decreed it in his will which he wrote with his own hand, and which was witnessed by two witnesses of good repute. The books which were endowed by the 'Abd Allâh mentioned above were set aside for the use of students from the Al 'Ubâyday, and then for the benefit of Muslims in general. Written by 'Abd al-Rahmân b. Muhammad b. 'Ubâyday in the year 1265."

The manuscript bears the writer's seal.
الخليج العربي، ثم الفقرة التالية:

 começar a formar parte das transações que interligam a medida que a autoridade.

A informação contida em estes documentos é crucial para a compreensão do luxe e da importância das transações comerciais no território da Middle East.

Aqui estão alguns exemplos de documentos contendo dados sobre as transações:

1. Conselho de Ministros
2. Relatório da Comissão do Mercado
3. Documentos de Registro

Estes documentos são utilizados para orientar a política fiscal, promover o crescimento econômico e garantir a transparência nas operações comerciais.

Observações:

O início do manuscrito está faltando, são folhas 6 e 11. Durante o século 14/20, o manuscrito foi copiado de um original no autógrafo do Shaykh Muhammad b. Abd al-Wahhab.

Localizações:
Nas folhas 6 e 11 do manuscrito, está indicado que foi copiado no século 14/20.

Título:
Mukhtasar al-Imām al-aswād

Classificação:
al-Salūmī/74

Assunto:
Creeds

Folhas:
18
من تُرك الواجبات ففُضِيُّها جَهَرَةً هُمْ لَا يَبْسُطُونَ عَلَى العَمَلِ غَرْبَةً. وَفَارِضَهَا هُمْ لَا يَبْسُطُونَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ. وَهُمْ لَا يَبْسُطُونَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ، فَأَكْفَرُوا فَأَنْفَقُوا فَأَنْفَقُوا، فَأَنْفَقُوا فَأَنْفَقُوا، فَأَنْفَقُوا. وَالْحَقَّةُ مَحْمُودَةً مَنْ نَفَقَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ، مَنْ نَفَقَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ. وَأَنْفَقَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ، مَنْ نَفَقَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ. وَأَنْفَقَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ، مَنْ نَفَقَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ. وَأَنْفَقَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ، مَنْ نَفَقَ عَلَى النَّفَاقِ.