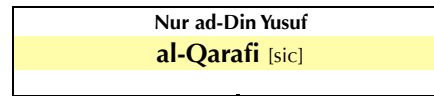
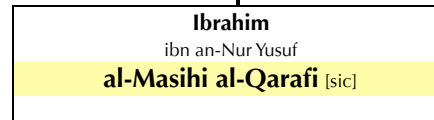


Figure 4. The Last Installment of the Qarafiyya: Evidence from the 1284/1928 Mahdar

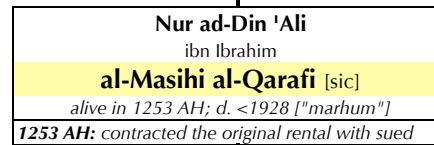
GEN 1
BORN CA. 1800 = CA. 1200 A.H.



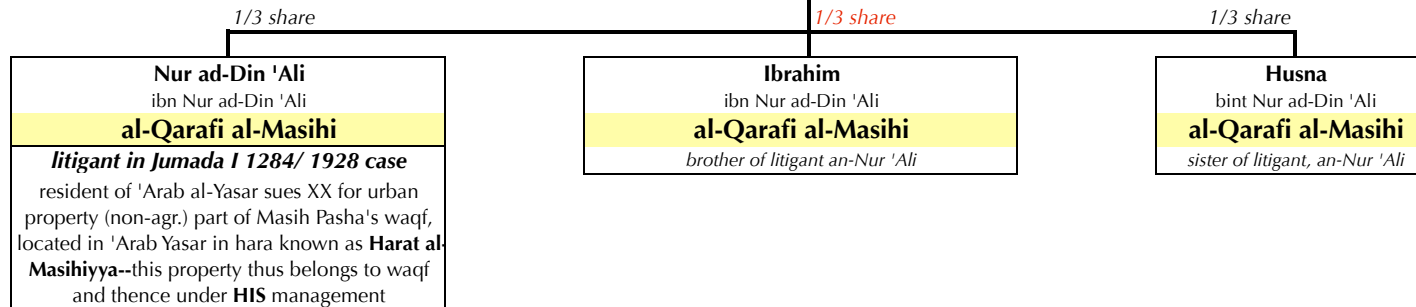
GEN 2
BORN CA. 1835



GEN 3
BORN CA. 1865



GEN 4
ADULTS IN 1928
BORN CA. 1895



EQUAL (i.e. 1/3) shares as per the Bab 'Ali writ dated 28th Ramadan 1258 A.H.

NOTES:

1. NB the change in the family name, now officially recorded—in a legal mahdar—with the addition of the “al-Masihi” epithet
2. The street name is consistent with the 1920 map, which indicates the street as Shari' al-Masihiyya.
3. Note the **remarkable continuity/resilience in naming patterns**—both ism/kunya combination, and more striking, the specific preference within this family for the Nur ad-Din 'Ali combination;
 - a. It is most likely this is under the influence of the waqf's name: whether conscious or not, the emulative naming here is part of the repeated appearance before—and resort to—legal and waqf
4. Note the equal shares between the three siblings—regardless of gender: clearly this was not inherited upon Nur ad-Din 'Ali's
 - a. The question now arises: when did the name become bowdlerized (domesticated for sectarian reasons?) into al-Musabihiyya—if this happened officially at all (or was it strictly informal/pop)
5. The legal suit implies he is (still--i.e. inherited) nazar/tahhaduth of Waqf Masih/Nur ad-Din;
 - a. which implies his family has been in control of it since--and, conversely, confirms that they are the extension of the 10th/16th-c. family of shaykh Nur ad-Din--a truly remarkable feat.