

التذكرة

THE REMINDER

Morocco North Africa

By Shaykh Sājīd Ibrāhīm Sūfī



Part 2

~4~

Grave and complex of Shaykh Abu al-‘Abbās al-Sabti (RH)

ضريح سيدى أبو العباس السبتي

The Mausoleum of Sidi Bel Abbes Sebti

This was the righteous Saint Bel Abbes Ahmad Ben Jaafar Al-Khazraji by descent. He was born in Ceuta in 544 Ah /1129 Ad, and died in Marrakesh in 601 Ah / January 26,1204/Ad. As an orphan, his mother referred him to a weaver to acquire the craft. Not interested, he sought knowledge passionately in koranic schools. He was known for his seclusion of 40 years, his eloquence as well as his ability to convince, and his inclination to benevolence. He sheltered strangers, fed the poor during famine and crisis, secured trade routes and helped anyone in need. He was rightfully considered as one of the valiant seven saints of Marrakech.



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كتاب المرحوم الشيخ
الشريف توفيق
العلوي





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ

ضَرِيحُ الْوَلِيِّ الصَّالِحِ
سَيِّدِي يُوسُفُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ

Unfortunately the complex was closed due to the recent earthquake.

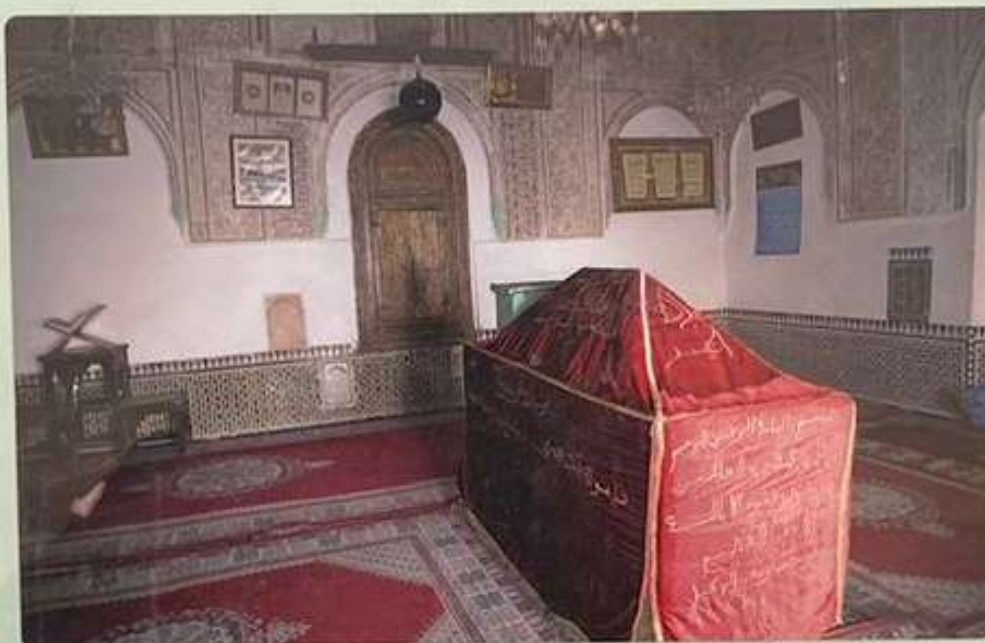


Grave and complex of Shaykh Abū Muhammad ‘Abdullāh al-Ghazwāni (RH)



ضريح سيدي أبو محمد عبد الله الغزواني مول القصور

The Mausoleum of Sidi Abu Mohamed Abdellah El Ghazouani Moul El Ksour
(Owner of palaces)



مول القصور | ضريح سيدي أبو محمد عبد الله الغزواني (رحمه الله تعالى)

قصور

مول القصور هو ضريح سيدي أبو محمد عبد الله الغزواني (رحمه الله تعالى) الذي ولد في القرن التاسع الهجري في مدينة فاس. كان من مشايخ الطريقة الشاذلية، وكنى أبو محمد. اشتهر بعمق بصرته ووفرة كتاباته، التي تتميز بالعمق والتحليل. كان له دور كبير في إحياء التراث المغربي، وحرص على تعليم تلاميذه. توفي في سنة 935 هـ / 1528 م، ودفن في ضريحه الذي بناه في حوزته الخاصة. الضريح منارة بيضاء ذات بوابتين أخضرين، ويحتوي على قبر سيدي أبو محمد الذي تغطى بغطاء أحمر. الجدران مزينة بالخط العربي، والداخل مزود بأثاث بسيط.

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Grave and complex of Shaykh 'Abd al-Azīz al-Tabbā' (RH)

خبر سید عید العزیز التبع

The Mausoleum of Sidi Abou Faris Abdelaziz Tebbaa

He grew up in Derb Ben Hareb in Marrakech where the notables of the city dwelt in in the middle of the ninth century AH. He ranked high among his contemporaries in science, knowledge and honesty. He was blessed by Sheikh Al Jazouli who nominated him the heir of his secret, and his successor favouring him over older and more experienced people. He had many titles including Al-harrar (silker) in reference to his family's manufacture and trade in silk. He was also called Sheikh Al-Kamel, who thought to be an inspiration for those who saw him. Another title he had was «Moul Tabaa» meaning that his disciples could not access the ranks they hoped for without his approval and recommendation. He died in Marrakesh in 914 AH/1508 AD and his honorable legacy qualified him to be one of the seven saints of the city.



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Kutubiyya Masjid - Marrakesh

According to some sources the Masjid was founded in 1147 and was rebuilt, entirely, around 1158, finalising the construction of the minaret around 1195. This second Masjid is the structure that stands today. Kutubiyya Masjid is over 800 years old.





Madrasah Ibn Yūsuf



*Unfortunately the Madrasah is now a
tourist site.*



About the madrasa

The Ibn Yusuf Madrasa was built by Sultan Abdullah Al-Ghaleb Assaadi between the years 1564 and 1565, and for four centuries, it remained a stronghold for scholars and a destination for knowledge-thirsty students in various fields, particularly in religious sciences.

The madrasa has 136 rooms spread across its ground floor and upper floor, a prayer hall, a courtyard, and an ablution room. It is an architectural masterpiece of extreme beauty that chronicles the original art of Moroccan architecture and showcases a rich artistic repertoire with diverse motifs, vibrant colors, and joyful forms born out of Moroccan creativity.

This madrasa has been restored, thanks to the great care of His Majesty King Mohammed VI, the Commander of the Faithful, may God assist him, by specialists in sciences, history, archaeology, engineering, and traditional craftsmen (maallams) who excelled in rehabilitating the madrasa using inherited techniques.

The Ibn Yusuf Madrasa is considered a historical treasure and a testament to the genius of our ancestors in architecture and decoration during its founding era. Its architectural construction and aesthetic creativity reflect the founders' high regard for the pursuit of knowledge for which it was built, their concern for learning conditions, and the comfort of the students for whom this madrasa was constructed and endowed as an inalienable endowment property to live in architectural atmospheres where everything exudes prestige, beauty, and majesty.



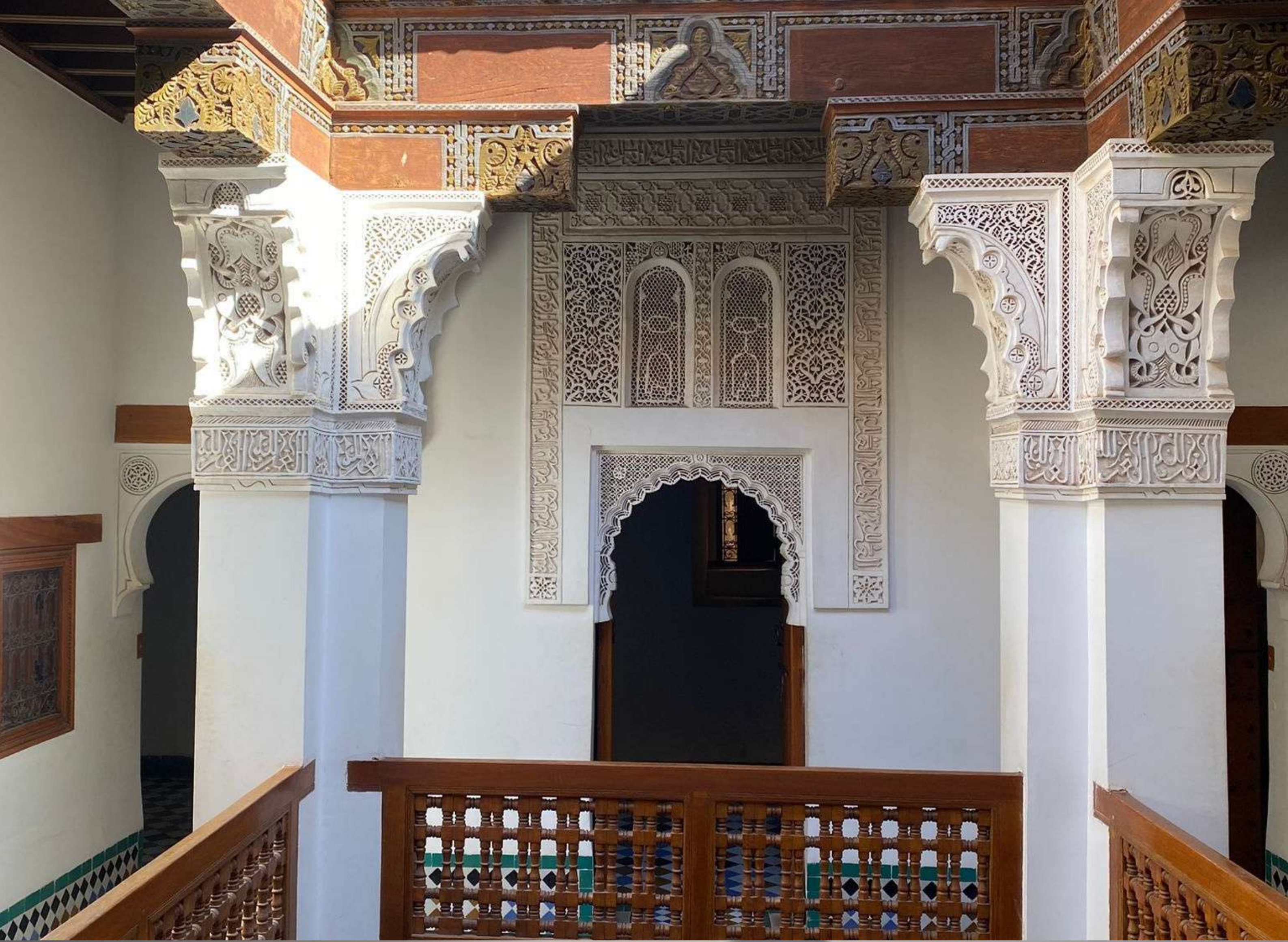












Badii Palace



bâti par
Mansour
8-1603).
et aux
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étrangers,
nts et des
s par la
murailles
ord'hui les
décor, la
luxuriance
d'autre de
ient quatre
s par des
ement ornés
tés, de bois
e Pavillon de
udiences ont
ceux qui ont
Aujourd'hui,
es au ras du
majesté.
s sans avoir
à prêcher, pur
andalou
art Almoravides.
la place
des

I am the incomparable Badia Palace,
built by the Saadian sultan Ahmed El
Mansour over the course of his reign
(1578-1603). Meant for festivities and
official audiences with the sovereign, I
hosted countless foreign ambassadors,
distinguished visitors, wise men, and
poets. All were struck by the height and
thickness of my walls (atop which storks
can now be seen nesting), the lavishness
of my decor, the size of my pools, and
the lushness of my vegetation. Around
my immense courtyard, four large
pavilions are supported by marble
columns and adorned with zellij (mosaic
tile), sculpted plaster, and finely painted
wood. The Crystal Pavilion and Audience
Pavilion impressed all those who were
able to admire their beauty. Even today,
though they are worn and crumbling
vestiges of their former selves, they still
retain all of their majesty. Do not leave
without admiring the minbar (preacher's
seat), a true masterpiece of
Andalusian-Maghrebian art from the
time of the Almoravids. While in the
area, visit the Tinsmiths' Square, where
you can admire lamps and tea trays that
come directly from artisan workshops.

لبنى السلطان السعدي
كمه (1578-1603).

قبالات العاهل الرسمية.

جانب وضيوف متميزين

سيعا علو وسمك أسواري

يامنا هذه، وروثق زخارفي

وجمال نباتاتي. وكانت

لكبير، أربعة أجنحة تُسندها

ليج وجبس منحوت وخشب

خلف كل من جناح البلور

يرا في نفوس كل من سنحت

جمالهما. واليوم، بالرغم من

ون أحدهما صار مجرد بقايا

ما زالا شاهدين على روعتهما

تتملي بجمال المنبر الذي كانت

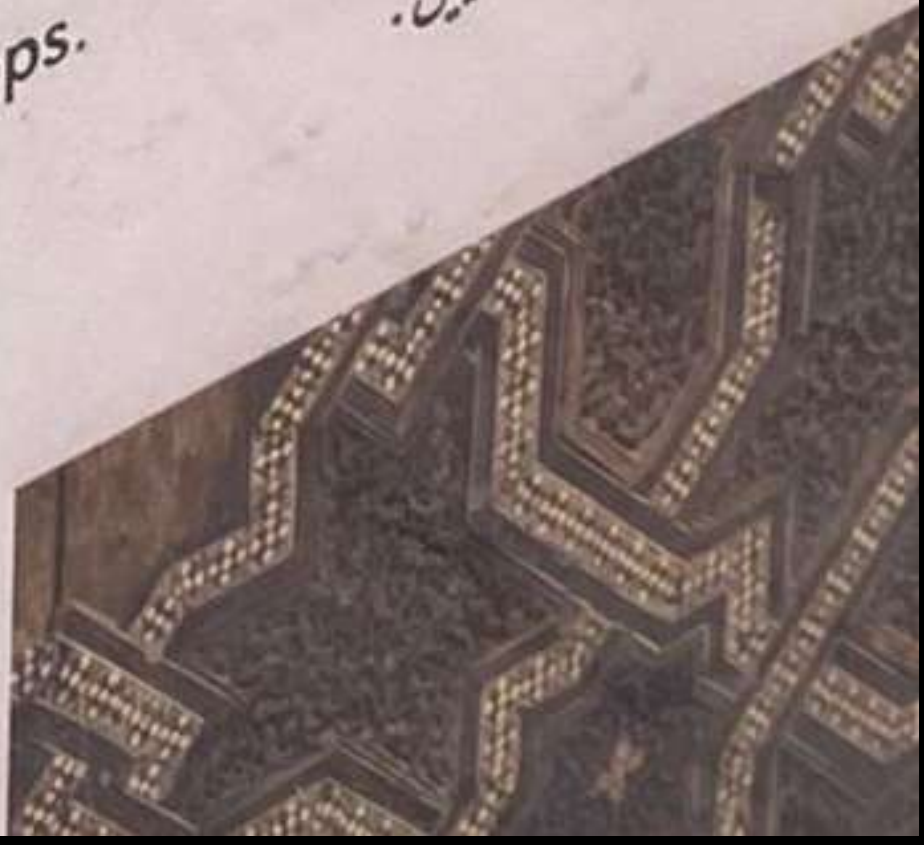
والإرشاد، وهو يعتبر قطعة فريدة

بي الذي يعود إلى عهد المرابطين.

مكن زيارة ساحة الصغارين حيث

أدوات الإنارة و"صواني" الشاي

ورشات الصناعات التقليدية.





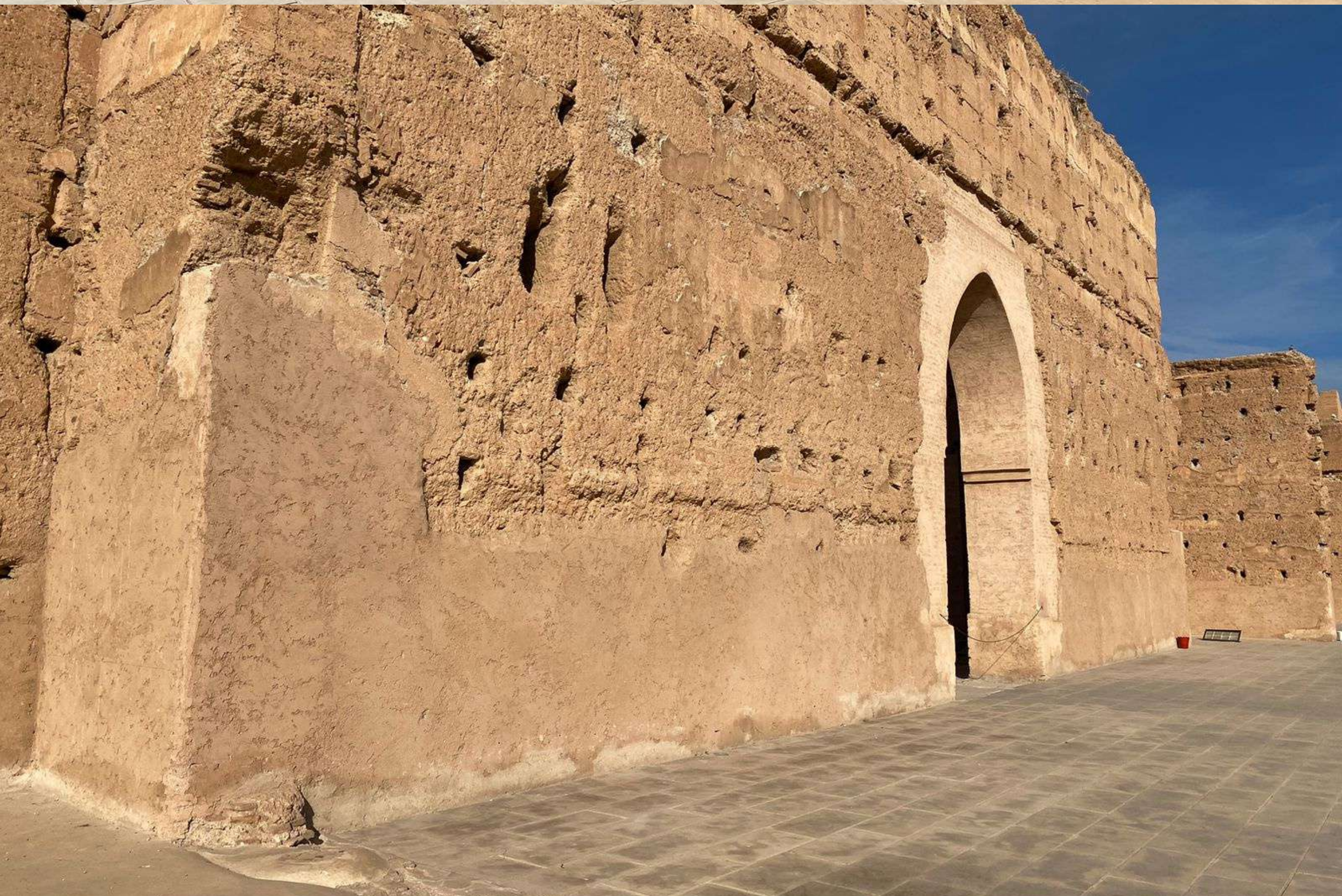






















Coins in Badii Palace



Ja'far ibn Idrīs, Silver dirham from 225H, 1.23g, 20mm

جعفر بن إدريس، درهم، فضة، أغمات، 225 هـ، 1,23 غ، 20 ملم.
Jaâfar ibn Idrîs, dirham, argent, Aghmat, 225 H., 1,23 g, 20 mm.



Manuscript of Al-Tashawwuf ilā rijāl at-tasawwuf in Badii Palace

Ibn al-Zayyāt al-Tādili (ابن الزييات التادلي)
was a Sufi, influential jurist and
hagiographer from Morocco.

He is the biographer of many Sufi
Saints. His best known publication is
the At-Tashawwuf ilā rijāl at-
tasawwuf (Looking upon the men of
Sufism)



مخطوط
التشوف الى رجال التصوف
ابن الزيات التادلي
(ت. 1229 م)
المكتبة الوطنية للمملكة المغربية

Manuscrit
Kitab al-tashawwuf ilâ rijâl al-tasawwuf
Ibn Ziyâât al-Tâdilî
(m. 1229)
BNRM



التذكرة

THE REMINDER

More manuscripts in Badii Palace





The first Minbar of the Kutubiyya Masjid in Badii Palace was crafted in Cordoba, Spain (al-Andalus at the time), in the early 12th century.

Marrakech





Casablanca

الدار البيضاء

وسط المدينة

CASABLANCA

Centre Ville





**On our way to Casablanca,
Morocco, we saw Masājid at
every service station, fully
segregated for men and
women.**



**We saw many olive trees on
our way to Casablanca**



In shā Allāh to be continued in part 3.