

The Hidden Figures and Scholars in the Field of Astronomy and Stars in the Region of Wadi M'zab, Algeria

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Abstract:

Our research addresses the topic of unknown and obscure astronomers and scholars in the field of astronomy and stars in the region of Wadi M'zab, Algeria. We were able to identify them thanks to their manuscripts found in the rich local archives, or through mention of their names in various sources and references.

The luminaries of astronomy in the Wadi M'zab region are numerous, some of whom are well-known for their preaching and guidance, or in mosques. However, the distinctive feature of our research is the mention of public figures who excelled in the field of astronomy, and their added value lies in the fact that some of them are not well-known, while others were known for their knowledge of astronomy but did not leave behind any known writings. Additionally, some of the local and unknown compositions are likely attributed to anonymous authors from the same region.

It is worth noting that this unique list is not found in any of the well-known or printed indexes, and we are pleased to highlight it for existence and public awareness, thus adding a piece of cultural and intellectual heritage to the rich history of Algeria.

Keywords: Manuscript, scholars, astronomy, stars, M'zab.

Introduction:

Every emerging country has a group of famous scholars and figures, and there are also many obscure scholars and figures for various reasons. Algeria is not exempt from these countries that have evolved through historical stages. Therefore, my thinking focused on highlighting, showcasing, and collecting astronomers from a specific area in Algeria, which is the Ghardaia region of Wadi M'zab. This is done by highlighting their obscure national and even local scientists in a specific field, namely "astronomy and stars". I will do this by mentioning snippets of their scientific lives, their education, teaching, and also their works. Hence, the title of my research is: "Prominent Figures in the Field of Astronomy and Stars in the Region of Wadi M'zab, Algeria."

The Berber heritage of the M'zabis and their works, which immortalized their memory through manuscripts they left, edited, studied, or taught, varied. It is worth mentioning that many of these figures and scholars cannot be found in dictionaries or in well-known indexes due to their abundance, making their compilation in an independent research a real precedent and a discovery of buried treasures.

Many of these scientific heritage artifacts are distributed across various fields in 114 vaults in Ghardaia alone, including 30,000 different manuscripts in various fields of mental and transmitted sciences, with a clear inclination towards literary transmitted sciences. I will present examples of these manuscripts and writings that they authored or edited with some detail and analysis.

First): List of Obscure Astronomers with Manuscripts

in the Villages of Wadi M'zab Below is a list of obscure astronomers with astronomical manuscripts preserved in the villages of Wadi M'zab:

- 1): Al-Yazmert, Yassifaw bin Ahmad** (10th century AH / 16th century CE).
- 2): Muhammad bin Amr, known as "Amghar Al-Musa'abi"** (died in: 1090 AH / 1669 CE).
- 3): Muhammad bin Qasim bin Yahya Al-Ghardawi** (died: 1129 AH / 1716 CE).

4): Al-Jami' Al-Musa'abi, Yahya bin Saleh Abu Zakariya ⁽¹⁾ (died: 1202 AH / 1788 CE).

5): Al-Jami' Ibrahim bin Dad (lived in: 1205 AH / 1790 CE).

6): Sheikh Al-Alama: Abdul Aziz bin Al-Hajj bin Ibrahim bin Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al-Thamini, Diya Al-Din (born: 1130 AH / 1718 CE - died: Saturday, 11 Rajab 1223 AH).

7): Hammo bin Ahmad, Baba and Musa (1280 AH / 1863 CE - died on Wednesday, 29 Jumada Al-Awwal 1376 AH / 02 January 1957 CE).

8): Omar bin Yusuf, Wintan Al-Musa'abi (early 14th century AH / 20th century CE) - a professor of astronomy with authored works.

2): Available Astronomical Manuscripts and Their Authors

Here is a list of astronomical manuscripts along with their authors, the start and end of each manuscript, their numbers, the main contents, and the number of known copies:

1. Al-Yazmertani, Yassifaw bin Ahmad (lived during the second half of the 9th century AH / 15th-16th century CE), numbered: DG 120. It is a beautiful poem describing lunar mansions.

Beginning: O inquirer about the description of the lunar mansions, I shall describe them clearly if you are ignorant.

End: And its belly with ten, along with four,

And its description is like a consecutive siskin. (Completed)

No scribe is known for it, and there is no known publication date (relatively old).⁽²⁾

The same poem can be found in another place, and the second line is written in a bad Maghrebi script⁽³⁾.

Similarly, in the manuscript from the seventeenth to the twentieth, we find the same poem, but this time attributed to an unknown author. It may be Yassifaw bin Ahmad bin Yassifaw al-Yazmartini, with a slight difference in the wording, where "Asfa" is replaced with "Asfa." The beginning is then: "O questioner about the nature of the houses... I describe [thus] the qualities if you understand" The

ending: "And his family and companions, the virtuous... and the followers, the elite [thus] the most virtuous." The first and last versions are complete, while the other two in the middle are incomplete. The subject matter, as is clear, is the description of lunar mansions, with a total of 47 verses in a poetic description of the moon's mansions. Additionally, it is noted in the manuscript that the lunar mansions are depicted in front of each house in the form of dots. See the attached figure number 10 for reference.



Shape 10: O questioner about the nature of the houses for Yasfaw.

2: Muhammad ibn Amr, known as "Amghar Al-M'zab" (lived in: 1090 AH / 1669 CE), Number: 845, His number in the treasury: Akhm 020/T4. He authored a work in astronomy and calendars titled "Deciphering the Astronomical Symbols to Extract the Celestial Treasures," with a manuscript copy of it found in the Al-Afdal Library. Its beginning⁽⁴⁾: "Praise be to Allah who turns the celestial bodies with His power... And after that, Muhammad ibn Amr, known as Amghar... When astronomy was the highest of the sensed sciences." Its end: "...Called the first motion, which is the fastest of all motions, and we are in its midst. Praise be to Allah for that, abundantly. (Hawqala) Finished. Copied by: Muhammad ibn Musa ibn Abi Al-Qasim ibn Amr." "In the margin, there are comments by Yahya ibn

Saleh, and it is likely that the scribe was Umar ibn al-Tabib Muhammad ibn Umar al-Yazjani⁽⁵⁾

3): Muhammad ibn Qasim ibn Yahya al-Ghardawi (d. 1129 / 1716 CE), known for his work as al-Jami al-Musabi, under number 209, has a manuscript titled: 'Chapters and Sections on Astronomy and Astrology.'

Beginning: 'Chapter on Understanding the Friendship and Enmity of the Constellations. Know that the constellations are friends to some and enemies to others...'

End: 'It is known by the month that has one and thirty, and the one that has thirty, recognized by these letters, a man succeeded in obtaining pilgrimage. Completed⁽⁶⁾.'

In the library of Sheikh Babakr, under number: 209/Babakr 54, there is a manuscript titled: 'Chapters and Sections on Astronomy and Astrology.'

Beginning: 'Chapter on Understanding the Friendship and Enmity of the Constellations. Know that the constellations are friends to some and enemies to others...'

End: '...It is known by the extra month that has one and thirty, and the one that has thirty, recognized by these letters: a man succeeded in obtaining pilgrimage. Completed.' It consists of 5 pages⁽⁷⁾.

The scribe was Muhammad bin Abi al-Qasim bin Yahya al-M'zab al-Ghardawi, around the second half of the 11th century AH (17th century CE)⁽⁸⁾.

The manuscript consists of 5 sheets, with 22 lines per sheet, measuring 21.3 x 15 cm. It is the second and last in volume B, spanning from page 59 to 63 recto. The content of the pages includes the following chapters:

- Knowing the friendship and enmity of the constellations (signs of the zodiac).
- The depiction of the celestial sphere and how it rotates, and the division of the celestial houses among the constellations.
- Understanding the night, its hours, and knowing the rising and setting of celestial bodies.
- The midpoint between night and day.

- Description of the ten celestial spheres.
- Chapter on the dawn.
- Section on the pronunciation of the months.
- Section on the analogs of the constellations. Additionally, many benefits can be found in the margins.

4): Al-Jami: Al-M'zab, Yahya ibn Salih Abu Zakariya (9) (d. 1202 AH / 1788 CE). He has a manuscript titled "Benefits in Knowing the Planets' Orbits."

- Beginning: "...and it begins with Aries, following what was mentioned about Venus, tracing step by step. Allah knows best."
- End: Copyist: Yahya ibn Salih Al-M'zab (before 1202 AH) ⁽¹⁰⁾. He is a resident of Wadi M'zab. It consists of a single page with 14 lines, sized 20.8 * 15.5, in a readable Moroccan color, which is brown, and it is a complete manuscript. Its condition is moderate. In a similar place, we find under number 214 the same title, page 100. Its beginning: Benefit in knowing the planets except for the sun and the moon, as their knowledge is well-known in any constellation... Its end: And he started from Aries, following what was previously mentioned, to Venus, step by step, and God knows best. Its copyist is Yahya bin Saleh al- Mus'abi ⁽¹¹⁾.
 - a) : 215 Deciphering the astronomical symbols to extract (the treasures) of the celestial bodies⁽¹²⁾.
 - b) : 219 Unknown in astronomy and astrology p. 102.

5) : Ibrahim ibn Dad (Alive in: 1205 AH / 1790 AD) Title: [Explanation of the Luma' in the Science of Arithmetic]. Beginning: These are the benefits mentioned by the explainer of the Luma' in the science of arithmetic... He said... And when he finished discussing what relates to the text... End: The name is Muhammad Salim, and praise be to Allah for the completion... And whoever seeks more knowledge in this field should seek assistance and guidance from the author... Copyist: [By Ibrahim ibn Dad / 1205 AH], and the manuscript consists of 9 sheets, with 24 lines on each sheet, in readable Maghrebi script, in brownish-purple color, and it is complete. He also has another manuscript: Explanation of the Luma' in Arithmetic ⁽¹³⁾.

6) :The distinguished scholar Sheikh Abdelaziz ibn El Haj ibn Ibrahim ibn Abdullah ibn Abdulaziz Al-Thamini, known as Diaa al-Din (Born: 1130 AH / 1718 AD - Died: Saturday, 11 Rajab 1223 AH / 1808 AD). He authored the book "Al-Taj Al-Munazzam Min Durar Al-Minhaj Al-Ma'lum" by Abdulaziz Al-Thamini, Volume 1+2 from the manuscript (1/3). Author's Biography: He is one of the greatest scholars of Islam, born and raised in Bani Yassjin, located in the M'zab Valley, south of Algeria⁽¹⁴⁾.

He memorized the Quran in his hometown, then traveled to Warjilan to manage his father's properties there until he reached the age of thirty. With the arrival of Sheikh Abi Zakariya Yahya ibn Saleh Al-Afdali ⁽¹⁵⁾ (died : 1202 AH / 1787 AD) to M'zab, he returned to the pursuit of knowledge. He attended his circles and excelled in Arabic language, Sharia, logic, and other sciences.

He engaged with his sheikh in the battle of reforming society, as corruption was widespread. He faced much harm for this cause, and that period marked the beginning of the reform movement in the M'zab valley, which continued beyond the era of Sheikh Bayyoudh Ibrahim. In 1201 AH, he was assigned the leadership of the bachelors, so he engaged in social and reform work, as well as religious duties for a period of time. Later, he withdrew from people to focus on teaching, issuing fatwas, and writing for a full eight years. Among those who graduated under his guidance were the scholar Ibrahim ibn Bihman and Sheikh Yusuf ibn Hamou ibn Addoun. He underwent a series of religious promotions. However, his writing absorbed most of his attention, enriching the Islamic library with many seminal works in various fields, including :

A poem on astronomy and the houses of the zodiac (manuscript).

The luminous secrets in explaining Abu Nasr's vision of prayer (manuscript).

7) : Hamou ben Bahmed, known as Baba and Moussa (1280 AH / 1863 CE – died Wednesday, 29 Jumada al-Awwal 1376 AH / 02 January 1957 CE), was one of the prominent scholars of Ghardaia and the M'zab valley in his time. He memorized the Quran at a young age and studied the principles of Arabic grammar under Haj Omar ben Yahya Al-Qarari. He continued his studies under Haj Bakkar ben Haj Massoud. He was one of the most prominent students of Sheikh Atfich, the spiritual leader of the time. Abu Al-Yaqzan said : « I met him in the gathering of his sheikh, Sheikh Atfich, at the end of the book Al-Saad Al-Taftazani in explanation... in the year 1325 AH / 1907 CE. »

He had extensive knowledge of Islamic jurisprudence. The bachelors of Ghardaia nominated him for the position of mosque leader, but he refused. They then sought the intervention of Sheikh Atfich, who insisted that he accept the position. He accepted it, crying out of fear of the consequences of the responsibility. This was in 1327 AH / 1909 CE.

He remained as the mosque leader in Ghardaia, serving as an imam, preacher, and teacher for about fifty years. After the death of Sheikh Atfich, he was known as the Sheikh of the M'zab Valley. He began teaching at the mosque in 1357 AH / 1938 CE.

He established an institute on « Al-Hassi Street » in Ghardaia, where many prominent scholars graduated, including his brother Sheikh Mohammed Baba Moussa, Saadallah Al-Alwani, Bihoun Fakhar, Abdullah Bghagha, and Hamou Al-Shaqbaqba.

Among his writings is a work on astronomy (manuscript), along with other important books⁽¹⁶⁾.

He passed away on Wednesday morning after a brief illness. He was mourned by Sheikh Matyaz Ibrahim in a touching poem that left its mark on society, including his rich library filled with precious manuscripts⁽¹⁷⁾.

8. Omar bin Yusuf, known as Wintan al-Musa'abi (died early 14th century AH / 20th century CE), was a brave, noble, and knowledgeable figure from the Beni Yassin tribe. He taught Abu al-Yaqzan a part of astronomy, but passed away before he could learn much from him. He authored a book titled « Taqyid Ba'd al-Ahdat, wal-Ittifaqat wal-Murasalat » (manuscript)⁽¹⁸⁾.

It seems that the manuscript begins with a poem that roughly translates to :

« O questioner seeking knowledge, Foundations of what he was extracting. »

And it ends with :

« From Allah, the Lord of the Throne, seek its protection, And seek His forgiveness, for the Lord pardons and accepts. »

This indicates a spiritual or moral aspect to the manuscript, emphasizing seeking knowledge with humility and seeking forgiveness from God⁽¹⁹⁾.

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Now I will begin to mention a brief overview of their lives and their important works related to my study :

1) : Saleh ibn Musa (Alive before: 624 AH / 1227 CE) Catalog number: 513
Astrologer

He was one of the respected scholars of Warjilan, who served the religion of Allah excellently. He was deeply involved in the study of astrology. Through his efforts, the conflicts that existed in Warjilan at that time were resolved. He was the founder of the town of Inqusa, now known as "Inqusa" with a triangular "Qaf", which is located about 18 km from the city of Warjilan. He was its leader and had a famous mosque there that still stands to this day. His tomb is located in Al-Rabwah near the mosque, and it is visited by many ⁽²⁰⁾.

2) Belhaj ibn Dawood (Abu Al-Hajj) (Alive after: 697 AH / 1297 CE)

He was one of the scholars of the Nafusin tribe who came to Wadi M'zab in 697 AH / 1297 CE and took over the leadership of Ghardaia. He was known for his knowledge in astronomy, chemistry, and legal matters. Some sources mention that he founded a mosque in Ghardaia, but it is not clear whether it is the ancient mosque that some attribute its establishment to the year 630 AH, or if it is an expansion of this mosque, or if it is another mosque. He is the original ancestor of the Belhaj clan, one of the largest clans in Ghardaia. He is also attributed to the cemetery where he was buried ⁽²¹⁾.

3) Yousef ibn Muhammad Al-Mus'abi Al-Maliki (Abu Ya'qub) (Born: 1079 AH / 1669 CE - Died: 1187 AH / 1773 CE) Number: 1069

He was born in the town of Melika in M'zab, from the family of Al-Wairo. He traveled to Djerba with his father in 1103 AH / 1692 CE and settled there. He acquired knowledge from the scholars of the island, including Sheikh Yahya bin Saeed Al-Jadawi, Sheikh Suleiman bin Muhammad Al-Baroni, and Sheikh Omar bin Ali Al-Sadoukshi. In 1112 AH / 1701 CE, he traveled to Tunis to increase his knowledge, and then he went to Egypt where he attended classes at Al-Azhar. He returned to Djerba filled with knowledge and became the Mufti of the island, its chief scholar, and the head of its ruling council. He had teaching sessions in its mosques, but he was mostly associated with the main mosque.

When discord erupted in the island, he was forced to leave it with his mentor, Saeed bin Yahya, to Jadu in the Nafusa Mountains, where he stayed for seven years before returning to Djerba. He was respected by the rulers and princes, courageous in speaking the truth, and unafraid of blame in the way of Allah. In the eyes of the Turkish state, he was the representative of the Islamic West and their leader. He was a remarkable scholar, knowledgeable in astronomy, calligraphy, and chemistry. He authored several beneficial works and annotations, all of which are manuscripts, including:

- "Tuhfat al-Albab fi 'Udhur Awliya al-Albab" (A Gift to Minds in Excusing the Minds)
- A commentary on the fundamentals of religion by Tabghurin bin Isa Al-Malashuti
- A commentary on "Tafsir al-Jalalayn" (The Commentary of the Two Jalals)

Feel free to ask if you need more information or have any questions! ⁽²²⁾.

4) Omar ibn Hamou ibn Bahmad ibn Isa ibn Bakli (Born: 1253 AH / 1837 CE - Died: The end of Dhu al-Hijjah 1340 AH / August 13, 1922 CE) Manuscript Number: 651

He was one of the working scholars and sincere nationalists who sought to purify society from ignorance and corruption, and resist colonialism and slavery.

Known by the title "Bakli," he was born in the city of El Atteuf where he memorized the Quran and studied the principles of sciences under his father,

Hamou ibn Bahmad. He then moved to the city of Beni Isguen and studied under its scholars, including Hajj Saeed bin Bafou, Omar ibn Suleiman Nuh, Muhammad ibn Suleiman ibn Idrissu, and others. Finally, he settled at the Institute of Sheikh Attifesh, and was assigned teaching duties there due to his competence and prominence.

He excelled in religious and linguistic sciences, and was skilled in mathematics and astronomy. He was an expert in preserving the genealogies of ancient Arab tribes, as well as those of his time, especially the tribes of the southern nomads, their lineages, and histories, in addition to the history of M'zab and its clans.

His interest in astronomy and the stars' positions made him accurate in determining times and navigating unknown routes in the desert.

He taught various sciences he acquired from his mentor, the pole (Sheikh Attifesh), who described him as a complete scholar. Omar explained the entire Quran in mosque lessons for twenty-five years, relying on Al-Baydawi's interpretation. He allocated a portion for students by opening an institute in his house to teach them the basics, then sending them to the pole for further studies or to the Zitouna University in Tunis ⁽²³⁾.

5) An-Nasir ibn Ibrahim, Al-Daghour (1265 AH / 1849 CE - 1327 AH / 1909 CE) Manuscript Number: 944

He was one of the scholars of Bria who contributed to its modern scientific renaissance. He memorized the Quran in his hometown, then went to Beni Isguen to learn from its scholars. He joined the Institute of Sheikh Attifesh and stayed there for more than ten years. He was one of the most beloved students to the Sheikh, who gave him additional lessons due to his talent and diligence. He was then selected among his students to accompany him on his journey to Hajj in 1878 CE.

After graduating from the Institute of Sheikh Attifesh, he went to Algiers, where he studied under Sheikh Abdelkader Al-Majawi at the Thaalibiyya School. He learned astronomy from him and mastered it, and it is mentioned that he authored a book on the subject. He was proficient in religious and linguistic sciences, and was fluent in the French language⁽²⁴⁾.

6) Muhammad ibn Saleh ibn Isa ibn Suleiman, Ashwu (Born around 1358 AH / 1939 CE) Manuscript Number: 828

He was one of the prominent figures of Beni Isguen, tracing his lineage to Sheikh Basa, the esteemed ancestor of the Al-Afdhal clan. He was blind, but that did not hinder his pursuit of knowledge. He studied at the Institute of Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yusuf Attifesh. It is remarkable that he took an interest in astronomy and the divine names.

He took care of printing his Sheikh's books, such as "Taysir al-Tafsir" in six volumes, and "Sharh al-Du'ami" among others. He had about thirty titles printed. He spent a lot of money on printing and had to sell some of his property to fund the dissemination of knowledge ⁽²⁶⁾.

Here is the translation of the poem:

Unknown writer, perhaps al-Mus'abi 'Umar ibn Yusuf ibn Sa'id al-Yazjani (d. late 13th century / 19th century)

Beginning: Praise be to Allah for Muhammad ... his prayers and peace, the guided one O seeker of knowledge of times Listen, may Allah guide you, to these verses

Ending: And knowledge of it is a duty upon you, O youth Do what you have done, do not turn back Completed with the praise of Allah and prayers upon ... the Prophet and his guided family. Completed.

Conclusions:

- Through this research, I have compiled an important list of local, obscure scholars who authored astronomical works, totaling eight scholars whose works are still available.
- I have gathered six scholars who had significant contributions to astronomy and stars, although I did not find authored works from them, sources and references confirmed their clear role in this field.
- I have also confirmed at least one unknown figure who left behind an important legacy in the subject matter.
- The nature of the manuscripts varies between poetic verses and prose writings.

- These manuscripts cover various astronomical topics such as calendars, timekeeping, constellations, astrology-related matters, and the description of the ten famous planets, as well as the twenty-eight lunar mansions, and more.
- The scholars of Wadi M'zab contributed significantly to the renaissance of the Algerian nation, particularly in the field of astronomy and its sciences. It is noteworthy that today we contribute to revealing and recognizing them, lifting the veil of ignorance from them, so that we may cherish our obscure luminaries and make them objectives of our studies or references for our scientific research.

Footnotes:

(1). Mohammed ibn Moussa Baba Oummi and others, in the Encyclopedia of Ibadi Figures from the First Hijri Century to the Present Era, Dar al-Gharb al-Islami, 1441 AH/2000 CE, trans: No. 1004.

(2). There is a manuscript by an unknown author in the manuscripts of Irawan, possibly belonging to Laysfaw ibn Ahmed ibn Laysfaw al-Yazmert, consisting of two sheets containing 13 verses. For more information, see: Manuscripts of Dar Irawan, p. 442.

In the catalog of manuscripts of Sheikh Mohammed ibn Youssef ibn Bnou, compiled by the library of Sheikh Saleh Lali, ibn Yazken Ghardaia, we find another manuscript by an unknown author, numbered in the catalog as 386, while in the repository it is: B 272. It contains 30 verses. The scribe was Al-Hajj Mohammed ibn Youssef ibn Dawood, p. 149.

(3). It is available in the library of Sheikh Saleh Lali in Bnou Yazken. See: Al-Sheikh Ammi Saeed Foundation, General Catalog Index, 2002 CE, p. 225. Also, see: Manuscripts of Dar Al-Talameed Irawan, at the Grand Mosque of Ghardaia, p. 442.

(4). Heritage Association, Al-Qararah, Manuscript Guide, Volume Aal Afadel No. 420, Vol. 020.

(5). Heritage Association, Al-Qararah, Manuscript Guide, p. 119.

(6). Sheikh Ammi Saeed Foundation, Al-Qadi Al-Ghardawi Library, p. 98.

(7). Sheikh Ammi Saeed Foundation, Index of Manuscripts of Sheikh Al-Qadi Abi Bakr ibn Mas'oud Al-Ghardawi, known as Al-Hajj Bakr (d. 1907 CE), p. 98.

- (8).Compilation of Authors, Encyclopedia of Ibadi Figures from the 1st to the 15th Hijri Century, Moroccan Section, 1420 AH/1999 CE, trans: 753, Heritage Association, Scientific Research Committee, p. 753.
- (9).Compilation of Authors, Al-Mu'jam al-A'lām, trans: No. 1004.
- (10).Ashqabqab Index, No. 214/Bakr 74.
- (11).Sheikh Ammi Saeed Foundation, Index of Manuscripts of Sheikh Al-Qadi Abi Bakr ibn Mas'oud Al-Ghardawi, p. 100.
- (12).Ashqabqab, Manuscript Index, p. 100.
- (13).Sheikh Ammi Saeed Foundation, Index of Manuscripts of Sheikh Al-Qadi Abi Bakr ibn Mas'oud Al-Ghardawi, p. 98.
- (14).Translation excerpted from the Encyclopedia of Ibadi Figures (Trial Edition), by the Heritage Association, Translation No. 620.
- (15). - See also the Guide to the Library of Aal Afadel - attributed to Sheikh Al-Afadel - by the Heritage Association, Guide to the Manuscripts of Wadi M'zab, No. 5.
- (16)... "Targhib Al-Rahib wa Tarhib Al-Raghib," (MS) in 300 pages, a letter about "The Scenes of the Righteous in Wadi M'zab," (MS), the journey following the Quranic and Sunnah rulings," (MS), "The Biography of the Bachelors," (MS), "Arrangement of the Fruits," which is an arrangement of the answers of his Sheikh, the Pole of Imams. (MS), The Visit and its Landmarks. Scientific answers and fraternal messages," with many scholars from M'zab and Oman. Numerous newspaper articles," especially in the newspapers of Abi Al-Yaqzan.
- (17).Abu Al-Yaqzan: Supplement to Al-Siyar (MS) 2/251 *Dubose: The Renaissance of Algeria, 1/380. Compilation of Authors, Encyclopedia, - (1 / 188)
- (18).Abu Al-Yaqzan: Supplement to Al-Siyar (MS) 2/217. Compilation of Authors, Encyclopedia, - t1 , p 456.
- (19).Index... p. 190.
- (20).Compilation of Authors, Encyclopedia, - 1 , 335.
- (21).Unknown: A letter about visiting the sights of Mezab, 4,6 *Al-Nouri: Overview 1/67 *Buras Yahya: M.N.T.M. (manuscript) *Bahaz Ibrahim: M.N.T.M. /*Liwicki: Historical Notes (Ghardaïa), 8,9 / Collective Authors, Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. 129.
- (22). Compilation of Authors, Encyclopedia, Vol. 2, p. 194.
- (23). Compilation of Authors, Encyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. 438.
- (24). Compilation of Authors, Encyclopedia, Vol. 2, p. 121.

⁽²⁵⁾. Diwan Madh Al-Nabi, (ed. Tah) 104-106 *Abu Al-Yaqzan: Supplement to Al-Siyar (MS) 2/385 *Buras Yahya: MN.T.M. (MS). Compilation of Authors, Encyclopedia, Vol. 2, p. 46.