

ENGLISH

حيث مولد النبي من أمم
وانفادك يوم المنى و كالمستش

Rabi' al awal & Mawlidu-n-Nabi

شهر ربيع الاول

Historical events

Rabi al awal

Mawlidu-n-Nabi

Annexes

Chahru Rabi al awal

شهر ربيع الاول

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N.B : Il est prévu une édition beaucoup plus exhaustive et complète l'année prochaine incha ALLAH.

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HISTORICAL EVENTS

Before you, certainly many things happened. However, travel through the earth and see what was the end of those who called (the Prophets) liars. This is a presentation for people, guidance and exhortation for the righteous. (Qur'an, Surah 3 - verses 137-138).

On Monday the 8th of the month Rabi' al awal the year 14 of Prophecy, the first year of the Hegira (622 G. September 23) the Prophet (*Anleyhi-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) was born to Kouba. Musaylima's pretending his Prophecy, took place in the year 10 of Hegira. This false prophet was killed in the war Yamaama during the period of Abu Bakr (*Radiy-Allaahu anhu*) in Rabi' al Awal month of the year 12 of Hegira.

The Messengers' Guide (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) was born in Bani Hashim place in Mecca in the morning of Monday 9th Rabi' al-Awal, at the beginning of the Elephant year, in the 40th year during the Kisra and Anoucharwân reign.

The arrival of the Messenger of Allah (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) to Medina, and his descent in Bani An-Najjar occurred on Friday 12 of the month of Rabi' al awal from the year 1 of Hegira (September 27 G. 622) and on that occasion he came down on land in front of the house of Abi Ayub and said, «*This is where we will camp if it pleases Allah.*».

We have also seen that from there he went at Abi Ayub (*Radiy-Allaahu anhu*).

The members of that delegation arrived in Bali Rabi-al-awal in the year 9 of Hegira; they converted to Islam to Medina and stayed three days.

Ummu Salmah (*Radiy-Allaahu anha*), the Prophet's wife (*Anleyhi-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) died in Rabi' al Awal of the year 50 of Hegira at the age of sixty five.

Ibrahim, the son of the Prophet (*Anleyhi-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) died on 10 Rabi' al Awal in the year 8 of Hegira when he was only eighteen months. At his death the Prophet (*Anleyhi-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) remarked :

«*Allah has chosen a heavenly maid to care for Ibrahim in the Paradise Gardens.*».

The Prophet (Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salam) disappeared on 12 of the month of Rabih al Awal, in the year 11 of blessed Hegira in the same moment he entered in Medina at his emigration. Thus, on 12 of the month of Rabih al Awal¹.

It was the day of his birth, the day of the first revelation (Monday), the day of his arrival in Medina and the day of his death.

Ummu Kalsùm emigrated with the family of the Prophet and Seyidina Usman ibn Affan married her in Medina, in the month of Rabih al Awal, the third year of the Hegira, after the death of her sister Ruqayya (*Radiy Tahanlaa-Allaahu anhum*).

Serigne Ndaam Abdurahmane² was born at Méoundou in the current department of Tivaouane³, during the month of Rabih al Awal 1271.

Sheikh Muhammad al Amin Dagana Diop⁴ was dead on 23 Rabih al Awal in 1967.

On the birth of Sheikh Ibrahim Faty Mbacké⁵; authors agree to Thursday 15 of Rabih al Awal lunar month of the year «*charfadji*», in 1283 Hijri, in the Gregorian calendar in 1863.

Serigne Abdou Mbacke Samad ibn Sheyxul Xadiim, joined his Lord one day of the blessed month of Rabih al Awal of 1948, he was just thirty and left a three year old daughter, Adji Mame Bouso⁶. He is buried in the cemeteries of Touba near his righteous brothers.

1 “ the overwhelming majority of historians claim that the Prophet was born on 12 Rabi Al Awwal. As each field, there are the experts who set the tone, we can only trust them. If, every time, specialists in science differ on an issue one abstains, almost all acts would be abandoned, beginning with the pillars of Islam. Anyone who knows the differences between ° foughahâ (lawyers) on the conditions of prayer, the obligations of minor and major ablution, what nullifies them, etc, will understand what we just explain ... ‘

c.f.Solid Arguments on the Importance of Mawlid, written by Mouhamadou Moustapha Mboup)

2 disciple and companion of Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba

3 Contrée of Senegal; fief of the branch of Tidianes affiliated with El Haj Malik Sy (*Radiy-Allaahu anhu*)

4 Close disciple and biographer of Sheyxul Xadiim.

5 Disciple and brother of Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba.

6 Mother of Serigne Cheikhouna and Serigne Glass son of the first grandson Khalif General Bara Mbacke Mouride El Hadji Fallilou.

RABIH AL AWAL

Rabih al Awal, commonly known Weeru Gammu in Wolof is the third month of the Muslim calendar. It is a month which requires a very high regard for Muslims because of the events it contains, particularly the Birth of the Prophet Muhammad Beloved *Anleyhi-salaatu wa-s-salaam* which gives it its importance.

THE FOUR DAY

It is among days, as the fourth day of Rabih al Awal, during which it is not recommended to do certain things; as to travel, to shave, to cut nails, etc...⁷

⁷ cf. Khouratoul Ayni, Light on Islamic Practices

MAWLIDU-N-NABI

THE ORIGIN OF THE CELEBRATION

It is Malik al Muzaffar⁸ who first celebrated the birth of the Prophet Muhammad (*Anleyhi-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) in public, 630 years after the Hijra.

That day thousands of sheep and chickens were 'sacrificed', a hundred horses, 300 000 dinars, were given in charity. Similarly 30,000 Halwa dishes were served. All fortune spent. The King of Arbel⁹, himself, wore only a dress with a value of five (5). This act¹⁰ far from being a bid'ha (innovation) is in accordance with the Sunnah of the Prophet (*Anleyhi-Salaatu wa-s-salaam*).

Al-Hafiz ibn Ismail Al Kathir said in *Bidaaya Wa-n-Nihaaya* (13/137) about the biography of Abu Zayd al Kawkaburi :

«He organized a grand ceremony in the month of Rabih al Awal during the birth anniversary of the Prophet. Al-Bast said one participant at one of the ceremonies organized by al-Muzaffar told me that it was spread out on a tablecloth 5000 (sheep), barbecue, 10,000 chickens, and 100 000 cream cups, 30 flat cakes [...] ».

In al-a'ydn Wafayat (3/274), Ibn Khallikan said that:

" Two days before the Mawlid, the king took a number of camels, cattle and sheep that defied description, and was accompanied by drums, chants and entertainments, and the procession was advancing up the public square [...]. On the night of the ceremony, he organized a (religious) concert to the citadel after the Maghreb prayer time".

HOW TO CELEBRATE MAWLUD ?

- Read Quran
- Pray on the Prophet (*Anleyhi-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) by doing numerous *Salaat anla-n-Nabi*
- Sing or read poems dedicated to the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s- salaatu*

⁸ Al Malik al Muzaffar Abu Zayd Al kawakaburi

⁹ Irbil in arabic.

¹⁰ Source : Haawil Fatawi (p 196) by Imam Suyuti (Radiyah-Allaahu anhu).

was-salaam)

- Listen or read the story of the Mawlid (The history and the birth of the Prophet)
- Cook delicious meals for family
- Make alms (even if it is a (or two) dirham)

BENEFITS OF MAWLIDU-N-NABI

Shamsuddin Hafiz ibn Muhammad Nasruddin ad-Dimashqi wrote about it in his book Mawrid did ada fi Mawlid al-Hadi:

“If a kefir who was condemned for eternity to hell with «Tabbat yada Abi Lahab « (Surat 111) wins a reprieve every Monday because he had welcomed the birth of Ahmad, what do you think of the servant all his life, and was happy with Ahmad and at the moment of dying, said La ilaha illallah Muhammadun Rassulullah?

In the poem “ The Attraction of Hearts ” by Sheyxul Xadiim

The Birth is Glorious, Holy and Respectful; its celebration is mandatory for all Leaders

Its celebration in accordance with the Sunnah (Tradition) leads us to Heaven; by it, the benefits increase for the sincere who is glorifying

Whoever celebrates the birth of our Prophet is the Gate of Good Guided they will never undergo the Doom Day Punishment; then, honors and glorifies that Birth

Whoever celebrates the Birth of the Best Creature, in this case the Most Praised (Ahmad) this one is a martyr who fought at Badr, and without illusion

Whoever makes expenditure in the occasion of the celebration of his Honorable Birth Anniversary, perfectly, without waste, with the equivalent of a «dirham»

This one is like someone who was present during the «Hunayn» Day patiently and Badr Day, and who supported the Best Creature who facilitates understanding

One who celebrates the birth of our Prophe whot is the Gate of Good Tour will not be controlled Tomorrow, at the alarming Doom Day

Whoever attends the Birth Anniversary of the Best of creatures, by celebrating by communion in the celebration, with sugar or meat

This one is certainly pledged what sustains joy and they will not meet any misfortune the Gathering Communities Day

The one who offers meals to those who sing or read liturgical texts, to honor him, will gather the benefits of talented people with spiritual decision force

Whoever recites panegyrics, during the celebration of the Birth of the Best of creatures, something for its anointing; this thing will be more and more raised and blessed

If one recites on water panegyrics, during the celebration of the Birth of the Best of mankind, the drinking of this water will keep away Satan machination, by the Grace of the Purified Creature

The absorption of this water through the Granted enlightens and enlivens the heart, without blemish, and the one who absorbs it will be preserved of misfortune

The exhilaration [celebration] of the Birth of the Bringer of Good News will protect families and homes; it contains the remedy of hearts for any individual claiming their belonging

May THE ETERNAL Who perpetuates my joy bestows His Prayer accompany by the Eminent Salvation on the Best of mankind, his family and his illustrious companions.

Dans Wolofalu *Maggal yi* de Cheikh Moussa Kâ

This book describes Sheikh Moussa Abu Zeyd¹¹, his qualities, and some poems that he had written about the importance of the celebration of Mawlid which he quotes some lines.

*Taalif na ay Mawlid yu dee fi gammu
Yuy qamlé bòoti Mustafaa ak gammu*

He wrote poems for the Celebration of Mawlid
Which let know the secrets of Mustafaa and Celebration of Mawlid

11 Or as Abu Sahid mentioned in his book *Wolofalu Maggal yi*; it is Malik Al Muzaffar «he was a Sufi who lived Irbil, so as to resemble to the Great who lived in Diourbel; He prepared the Night Celebration of the Birth one year forward, and handed everything he amassed to those who had come to celebrate it ... »

*Jisnaa munaā darham bu dem ci gammu
Doyna Qusak darham te m̀olay rammu*

I have read that every dirham spent during Mawlid
Just ... dirham, and that is what will intercede for you

*Joxla jur̀om ñaar fukki junniy diinaar
Te ñafa teew d̀otu ñu tabbi fi-n-naar*

Given seventy thousand dinars
And those who come will not go to Hell

*Joxla jur̀om ñaar fukki junniy hasanaat
Far sa jur̀om ñaar fukki junniy sayyi'at*

Given seventy thousand blessings
Eliminate your seventy thousand misdeeds

*Wubbi jur̀om ñaar fukki junniy wunta
Ca ndambi xeewal ya bor̀om di sant*

Opens seventy thousand doors [That lead]
Towards lots of benefits, the Beneficiary giving thanks

*Mad jur̀om ñaar fukki junniy wunta
Wunti balaa ak mbass sa k̀er du genta*

*Closing seventy thousand doors
Doors of calamities and epidemics, thy dwelling shall not be abandoned*

*Té gane gu ca ñëw yoraale junniy barakaat
Suy dellu yobbu ñaari junniy hasanaat*

*Then each guest that will come will bring a thousand of Barakas
On leaving he will take with him two thousand benefits*

*Té tibt bu nekkay alfu alfu hajja
Wa alfu umratine wa alfu zawja*

Then each wrist will be the equivalent of two thousands of needs (satisfied)
With thousand wives and thousand pilgrimages

*Mooy junniy jigween ci h̀urul hayni
Ñu jox bor̀om gammu ga d̀una mayni*

Thousands of women among the Beautiful of Paradise (Houris)
Awarded to the one that celebrates the Mawlid; this is not a lie [true]

*Yawmal qiyaamati suy dekki jaaré Tuubaa
Kër Mustafaa al Makiyyu mbaa té Tuubaa*

The day of the Gathering, when he is resurrected, will go by Tuubaa
At Mustafaa the Meccans (Anleyhi-s- salaatu- wa-s-salaam), or Tuubaa

*Extract from Wolofalu Maggal by Sheikh Moussa Kâ
Translation : Rédaction drouss.org*

ANNEXES

SOME INVOCATIONS AND PRAYERS FOR VIVIFYING MAWLUD

During the night of the celebration of the Prophet birth (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) it is recommended to make to the Best of Creatures, here are a few that you do as many times as you want :

صَلِّ اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Sal-I-Allaahu anla Muhammadine

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الْبَارِعِ لِمَا أَفْعَلُوا وَالْخَاتِمِ
لِمَا سَبَقَ نَاصِرِ الْحَقِّ بِالْحَقِّ وَالْهَادِيَ إِلَى صِرَاطِكَ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ
وَعَلَى آلِهِ حَقَّ حَقِّهِ وَمَنْعَهُ أَرَهُ الْحَكِيمِ

Allaahumma salli anla Seyyidinaa Muhammadine al Faathihi li maa uhliqa wa-l-Haatimi li maa sabaqa naasiri-l-Haqqi bi-l-Haqqi wa-l-Haadii ilaa Siraatika-l-Mustaqiimi wa anla àlihii Haqqa Qadrihii wa Miqdaarihi-l-Hanziimi

MAWLUD IS NOT A BI'DHA

Extract from Serigne Sam Mbaye Conference, Parcelles Assainies (Diamalaye) Dakar on 09/21/995.

Scientists have seen that there are practices that one cannot say that they were done during the Prophet lifetime (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*), but that no one can separate them from Islam.

They are Islamic practicals but the Sahaba did not know them because they had never seen the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) or

Sahaaba doing such practices. They could not help but call them bid'ha because these are new practices but since these are practices that have many merits, they added the word «*beautiful*»; so they say these are beautiful innovations to oppose other they call «*bad innovations*» which are not conform to Islamic practices. They gave as an example of great new things, the Mawlud and things like it. They say we have never celebrated the Mawlud of the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) and after his return to GOD, the sahaaba have ever done it. This is Malikul Al Muzaffar who was the first who celebrated Mawludu-n-Nabi.

But they saw that it is nothing but the celebration of the birth of the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*), they said maybe it is a good thing. For it was he who has come to save the creatures; and everywhere in the world important men live, it was found for them feast days to celebrate their glory. So our Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) is the Savior of all creatures (the first of all creatures) more than anyone deserves such an event. And if we look a little closer, we will see that all Muslims of the world are unanimous on the importance of Mawlid. So they said the Mawlud is a nice novelty. Why have they called it bid'ha? It is because we have never celebrated birthday in Islam. The Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) is the best of all men, so if someone has to celebrate a birthday it will be his and yet neither Sahaaba nor does epigones did. It is only from the third generation we started celebrating the Mawlud. Why have they called a beautiful novelty? No one can say that celebrate the birth of the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) is a bad thing. Now let us see what is called bid'ha: any practice that the Sahaaba did not know..... Ah! There, they are so many:

- Teaching *Fiqh* (Islamic law) is bid'ha
- How we have developed the *Tawhid* (Theology), by asking questions and then find answers (Ilmul kalaam = defensive apology) is bid'ha
- The *Nahwu* (Arabic grammar in Islam)
- The *Harùd* the *Bayaan* the *Mantiq* etc. etc..... are all bid'ha.

We can say that all this is part of religion but does not constitute worshipping acts.

We call Bid'ha worshipping GOD in a way that the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) did not do and they cannot reject the Mawlud be-

cause it has a lot of merit, so it is called a «*beautiful bid'ha*».

Whoever says this is a bid'ha hasana has the same arguments as the one who said the Mawlud is not a bid'ha. In fact they say the same thing. Because the first named it this simply because that practice was not done by the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*). He added the word hasana (beautiful) because for him, it is better to do it than to not do it.

But as I said earlier, the bid'ha is actually acting in a way contrary to the spirit of Islam. The Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) himself was doing that kind of practice: choosing a day that is known that it is a great day to work is not bid'ha because, as Sheikh has said in his *Masàlik*¹² written by Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba) about Imam Malik:

«Maalik, our Imam, used to fast in every month three (3) days which makes because of the multiplication by ten (10) that God gives in HIS kindness, as if he fasted all the time.»

We saw that each scholar (ulema) has their own way to worship GOD, which they observed that one cannot be called bid'ha.

We saw that the Sahaaba used to do certain practices and when the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) found out there encouraged them or praised it. We also know that this is the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) who made the ijtihaad a Sunnah... He showed that if we say «*Al yawma akmaltu lakum diinikum*» («*religion is now complete*») that does not mean that all possible mas'ala were examined and treated; but simply that we did understand the spirit of religion. We can therefore judge ourselves and make our decisions from what it likes and does not like. It therefore rejects the bid'ha.

The Prophet (*al-aihi-s-salaatu wa-s-salam*) asked Amr Ibn Ass one day to do ijtihaad (personnel reflection effort) to find the answer. He said “*is it allowed to me to do ijtihaad in your presence ?*”. The Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) said, «*Is not it an honor for you to do ijtihaad before me?*». He simply wanted to teach ijtihaad. What is the ijtihaad? The Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) knew that the world is progressing and will experience many changes and events that people did not know yesterday. If such things happen, we must, we Muslims, judge by the principles of Islam. We will see that Islam did not consider

12 *Masàlikul Jinan* (The routes of Paradise).

these events simply because it did not know them but if we refer to the events that occurred and judgments that Islam has on these events (and therefore with the case of Islamic law), we will be able to take, in relation to these new events, a consistent decision with the spirit of Islam....

We can therefore make an effort to know the path that leads to Paradise and in this analysis we will see that nothing is more important than celebrating the birthday of the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) because it is a great day. As I said in the same way that our Lord has shared the merits of men, He did the same for the days, times, places....

You know the night of Thursday to Friday, the great night of revelation (*Laylatu-l-Qadri*), and the night of the Birth of the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) (*Mawlidu-n-Nabi*) are great ceremonies for Islam. So, since Islam has given you the opportunity to choose a Friday night during which you decide to do three hundred thousand or more salaatu anla Nabi, no one can tell you that this is a bid'ha. For it is an ijtihaad and the more salaatu anlaa-n-Nabi you do was recommended by the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*); so it is a Sunnah. It has many interests.

[...] The hadith that says «*Ummatii laa tajtahi anlaa dalaalatin*» excluded Mawlid from bid'ha because of the whole community of the Prophet (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) today celebrates the Mawlid and since it is himself who said that my community will never be unanimous on a practice that is perdition, then the Mawlid is not a bid'ha.

THE CELEBRATION OF MAWLUD BY SHEIKH AHMADU BAMBA

أَحْيَيْتَ مَوْلِدَ النَّبِيِّ أَسَافٍ وَأَنْفَعًا لِي بِفَوْقِ الْمَنَاجِي مَلَمَسِش

Ahyaytu Mawliidi nabi min asashi

Wa qaada lii xidmatuhù min jaysashi

I was vivifying the anniversary of the birth of the Prophet in 1301¹³

And he engaged me in his service 1313¹⁴

Indeed, Xadiimu-r-Rasuul began celebrating the Mawlid in 1301 of Hegi-

¹³ Around 1882-1883

¹⁴ 1895

ra, a year after the death of his illustrious father, the pious Savant Mame Mor Anta Sally Mbacke in 1300 of Hegira (1882). Being at the bedside of the latter, he could not celebrate it earlier. However it is known that he was not ignorant of it. Because of his grandmother Soxna Asta Waa-lo Mbacké¹⁵ was, according to some, the first to celebrate the Mawlid in this country. This virtuous Hâfizul Qur'ân¹⁶ and Sufi, resolved during nights to recite the entire Qur'an in her voluntary prayers... She used to call on that occasion of Mawlid scientists and scholars of the country for all vivifying the Prophet Birth (Anleyhi-s-wa-s-salam salaatu), by reading the Holy Quran and reciting poems dedicated to the Prophet Muhammad Beloved (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) as *Dalaa'ilul Xaraat* of Imam Jazuli etc.

As for Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba Sheyxul Xadiim he celebrated the Birth of the Prophet Muhammad (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*) as he has written it *Jazbu- l-Qulûob*¹⁷ by devoting in it an unconditional worship.

Moreover, in one of his poems entitled ***Yawma Mawliidi Haaza***, he said that it is His EXISTENCE¹⁸ who invited him to the revitalization of the month, «*Dahan nii ilaa ihyaa'i zaa Shahri kawnuhù*». Indeed if great men agree to give that date a capital importance, it means that GOD HIMSELF has given it more.¹⁹

When the Mawlid was approaching, the face of Sheikh was radiant because of the joy that he was feeling for the One to whom he feels an indescribable and immeasurable love that made him be the one he is, ***Al Abdu-l-Laahi wa Xadiimu-r- Rasuulihi***. For this he did himself the Mawlid by spending all the fortune that was with him and asked the disciples to do the same. He said : «*Ramadan Chahru sirriya, Rabihu-*

15 Soxna Asta Walo is the mother of Soxna Mariama Bousso Jaaratullah. She was the daughter of Serigne Ahmadou Sokhna Bousso, son of the great man of God Mame Maharam Mbacke; the latter was the father of Serigne Mame Balla, who was the father of Serigne Mame Mor Anta Sally; he is the father of Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba highly revered. This charismatic figure who has lived more than 130 years, was the origin of the social and spiritual formation Mame Diarra.

16 He or she who has perfect mastery of the Qur'an

17 The attraction of Hearts to THE CONNOISSEUR OF MYSTERIES.

18 Doing Reference to the VERY HIGH LORD one of HIS NAMES.

19 cf. Mawloud 2007 Rabîhu Awwal 1428 h, published on daarayweb.org (currently this site has temporarily suspended its activities).

the-Lawaliyya»²⁰. Furthermore he used to say, «*Sama yaari weer yi ak sama yaari PAKK yii lu ci waay amul read ci yaw la*» («Whoever is on my two cities²¹ during my two months (they refer to months of Ramadan and Rabih al Awal) without getting what he desires shall only blame themselves «). In fact he personally took care of it.

According to Serigne Mbacke Thierno Guélongal²², the esplanade of the residence of Sheikh was filled by the crowd that came from the surrounding villages, but also the sheikhs (Great disciples, the Muqadam) who had to come to Njareem order to celebrate with their disciples the Birth of the Best of the Creatures (*Anleyhi-s-salaatu wa-s-salaam*). They recited thousands of times the Qur'an, chanting and reciting the qaçà'id written by the Sheikh after the sunset until the following morning. He was with them, sometimes circulating and distributing many gifts and was very accessible to all those who wished to see him. The kurels of qaçida were divided into three groups; the first sang twelve verses of *Jazbu-l-Qulòob*, the second twelve verses of *Mawaahibu-n-Naafih*²³ and the third twelve verses of *Muqaddimatul Amdaah*²⁴.

Then it adds recital *Barzan Jiyyu*²⁵ that Serigne Moussa KA will versify in Wolof); so on until the end. Hearty and sumptuous meals were distributed in abundance. And close disciples actively preparing those meals that their way towards Buq'hatul Mubaarak²⁶ ; include among other Cheikh Ibrahim Fall and Cheikh Ahmadou Mbacke Ndoumbé. Also let us remind that the Sheikh has made an inestimable number of poems dedicated to the blessed month of Rabih al awal ; we can mention some such as «*Yawmu-the-Mawlidi Hama Baksashine*», «*Lahu Rabihi-the-Awwali*», «*Min-r-Rasùlillaahi Mawlidi*», «*Wa-l-fii Rabihi Awwali*», «*Ibtidaahu Jazaa'inaa Rabihiu Bamsashinaa Zaa* », «*Mawli-dahù fii Rabihi-the-Awwali*», etc.

The Very-High (Sub'haanahu Wa Tahanlaa) Gives Him What Once Granted To Him And More And Protect His Family And His Disciples The

20 «The month of Ramadan is my secret, Rabih al awal is my own»

21 They are Touba and Njareem

22 Interview done by the International Radio Touba Daara Hizbu-T-Tarqiyyah.

23 The Gifts of BENEFACTOR written by the Sheikh

24 The Beginnings of Eulogies written by the Sheikh.

25 Panegyric on the Prophet (anleyhi-s-was-salaam salaatu).

26 The name that the Sheikh had given his residence in Njareem (Diourbel).

Muslim Community All, Bi-L-Barakati Abdu Laahi Wa Xadiimi-R- Rasuulih
hi Wa Barakati Qaçà'idihi, Amiine

***QUE LE TRÉS-HAUT (SUB'HAANAHU WA TAHANLAA) L'ACCORDE
DAVANTAGE CE QU'IL LUI A JADIS ACCORDÉ, ET PRÉSERVE SA FAMILLE,
SES DISCIPLES ET TOUTE LA COMMUNAUTÉ MUSULMANE, BI BARAKATI
ABDU-L-LAAHI WA XADIIMI-R-RASUULIHI WA BARAKATI QAÇÀ'IDIHI,
AMIINE.***

ENGLISH

حيث مولد النبي من أمم
وانفادك يوم المنى و كالمستش

Rabi' al awal & Mawlidu-n-Nabi

شهر ربيع الاول

Historical events

Rabi al awal

Mawlidu-n-Nabi

Annexes