

MSS: NU/Wilks, FN 265 (3 versions); Legon, 164 (variant version; see NU/Wilks, FN 79).

2. *al-Muṣṭafā wa-wulduhu'l-abrār al-kirām*

Prayer for the twelve sons of Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā Saganugu. Numerous copies of this work are extant, and are often carried in the cover of a person's Qur'ān.

MS: Legon, 446; NU/Wilks FN 181 (English translation of a longer version with the names of Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā's wives and daughters, as well as his sons).

3. *Nubdha min ta'riḫ al-Umawiyyīn*

List of Saganugu ancestors, who are sources of *baraka*.

MS: Niamey, 213 (attrib to *al-ḥājj* Marḥaba [Muḥammad Fodi Mori, *q.v.*]). This ms. is of Juula provenance. For a similar work of Jahanke provenance, see Dakar (IFAN), Fonds Curtin, Film 4, no. 20, "Tarikh de la famille Sakanoko", which also traces a putative descent from °Uthmān b. °Affān.

MUḤAMMAD b. IBRĀHĪM b. MUḤAMMAD, *fl.* 1217/1802-3

NU/Wilks FN 180, 183, 187, 189.

The writer's grandfather was Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā b. al-°Abbās Saganugu, who died in Boron (Ivory Coast). His father, Ibrāhīm, who died probably in 1241/1825-26, was second imam of Bobo-Dioulasso, and a younger brother of *Imām* al-°Abbās Saganugu of Kong who died 8 Dhū 'l-Ḥijja 1215/22 April 1801. The writer's son, Ibrāhīm, became fourth imam of Darsalami, (11° 03' N - 4° 22' W) and was grandfather of Muḥammad Fodi Mori b. Muḥammad al-Munīr (*q.v.*)

1. *Ṣifat al-janna wa-mā fihā*

160 vv., in 15 chapters, written in Jumādā I 1217/September 1802. Opens: *al-Ḥamdu li'llāhi °alā in°āmihī \* Wa'l-shukr li'llāhi °alā ifdālihī.*

MS: Niamey, 189.

MAḤMŪD b. IBRĀHĪM b. AL-MUṢṬAFĀ, *fl.* 1266/1849-50

NU/Wilks FN183, 186, 187.

Maḥmūd was brother of Muḥammad b. Ibrāhīm b. Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā (*q.v.*). He became seventh imam of Bobo-Dioulasso, but left there because of the prevalence of the Do cult. He founded Darsalami (eight miles distant on the Bouake road) in 1266/1849-50, and became its first imam. When still in Bobo-Dioulasso, he taught Maḥmūd Karantaw (*q.v.*), and gave him the Qādiriyya *wird*.

1. *Manzūma fī asmā' Allāh al-ḥusnā*

Opens: *Yaḡūlu °Abd Allāhi najlu sayyidī \* Muḥammad<sup>in</sup> dāma ḥubbuhu li'l-Aḥmadī.*

44 vv. on the 99 names of God.

MS: Niamey, 165(xiv).

MUḤAMMAD FODI MORI b. MUḤAMMAD AL-MUNĪR b. IBRĀHĪM b. MUḤAMMAD AL-MUṢṬAFĀ AL-ṢAGHĪR b. IBRĀHĪM al-Sakanūqī al-Umawī, known as *al-Ḥājj Marḥabā*, b. 12 Rabī° I 1314/21 August 1896, d. 28 Jumādā II 1401/3 May 1981

Autobiography in *al-Jawāhir wa'l-yawāqīt*, *Mawāqī° al-aḥdāq*, and *Ta'riḫ al-Islām fī Būbū* (for all of which, see below); Wilks (1968), 193-4; NU/Wilks FN 180-3, 185-9; Interview by JOH with Munīr Imam Wangara, son of Marḥabā, Accra 25/1/99.

Marḥabā was descended from the renowned Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā b. al-°Abbās Saganugu of Boron through his father, but also through his mother, Fāṭima, whose father was Muḥammad Fodi Mori b. Sa°id b. Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā. Marḥabā's paternal grandfather, Ibrāhīm, who lived in Kong, started from there on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He was detained for a time at Sati (11° 13' N - 2° 17' W), in the Gurensi country, and required to serve as imam to the convert Sati Musa, who had fought in the Karantaw *jihād* and had studied under its leader, *al-ḥājj* Maḥmūd Karantaw. Sati Mūsā gave one of his daughters to Ibrāhīm as wife. Ibrāhīm then continued his journey to Sansanne Mango, where again he was detained by its ruler. He spent several years there, during which time Sati Musa's daughter bore a number of children, the eldest of whom was Muḥammad al-Munīr. Ibrāhīm died in Sansanne Mango

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MS: Niamey, 189.

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U-HAC MARHABA

(EK)

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Maḥmūd was brother of Muḥammad b. Ibrāhīm b. Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā (*q.v.*). He became seventh imam of Bobo-Dioulasso, but left there because of the prevalence of the Do cult. He founded Darsalami (eight miles distant on the Bouake road) in 1266/1849-50, and became its first imam. When still in Bobo-Dioulasso, he taught Maḥmūd Karantaw (*q.v.*), and gave him the Qādiriyya *wird*.

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Opens: *Yaqūlu °Abd Allāhi najlu sayyidī \* Muḥammad<sup>līn</sup> dāma ḥubbuhu li'l-Aḥmadī*.

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MS: Niamey, 165(xiv).

MUḤAMMAD FODI MORI b. MUḤAMMAD AL-MUNĪR b. IBRĀHĪM b. MUḤAMMAD AL-MUṢṬAFĀ AL-ṢAGHĪR b. IBRĀHĪM al-Sakanūqī al-Umawī, known as *al-Ḥājj Marhabā*, b. 12 Rab'° I 1314/21 August 1896, d. 28 Jumādā II 1401/3 May 1981

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Marhabā was descended from the renowned Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā b. al-°Abbās Saganugu of Boron through his father, but also through his mother, Fāṭima, whose father was Muḥammad Fodi Mori b. Sa'id b. Muḥammad al-Muṣṭafā. Marhabā's paternal grandfather, Ibrāhīm, who lived in Kong, started from there on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He was detained for a time at Sati ( 11° 13' N - 2° 17' W), in the Gurensi country, and required to serve as imam to the convert Sati Musa, who had fought in the Karantaw *jihād* and had studied under its leader, *al-ḥājj* Maḥmūd Karantaw. Sati Mūsā gave one of his daughters to Ibrāhīm as wife. Ibrāhīm then continued his journey to Sansanne Mango, where again he was detained by its ruler. He spent several years there, during which time Sati Musa's daughter bore a number of children, the eldest of whom was Muḥammad al-Munīr. Ibrāhīm died in Sansanne Mango