



ROYAUME DU MAROC
Ministère du Tourisme, de Transport
Aérien, de l'Artisanat
Et de l'Economie Sociale
Secrétariat d'Etat Chargée de l'Artisanat
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Chambre d'Artisanat Régionale Fès -
Meknès



المملكة المغربية
وزارة السياحة والنقل الجوي والصناعة التقليدية
والاقتصاد الاجتماعي
كتابة الدولة المكلفة بالصناعة التقليدية والاقتصاد
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About Sefrou city

The city of Safrou is located in the foothills of the Mediterranean Atlas Mountains, combines mountainous and shallow nature , so that it meets the specifications of the so-called monastery . Besides, the forests surrounded it , without forgetting the importance of the city compared with the centers of other communities in the region . it is located 850 meters above sea level , bordered to the north by the mountains of the Rif , to the south by the Atlas Mountains , to the east by the Taza Straits and to the west by the Sais Plateau . However , it is very distinctive in its glorious history . it is followed by Muslims , Jews and Amazighs , Flamboyant and seductive , which in one way or another spurred politics of the mountain revived the city's economy on the one hand , and her fame on the other hand , urban architecture and from a third party .

In the same context it should be noted that the city of Sefrou was called Jerusalem Jews and the garden of the French and the cherry grain that Moroccans love so that this city not only known the famous annual competition of the beauty of the fruit of cherries , but also contain them over the years and decades the Jewish community , which settled in the city's neighborhoods, the first thing you will notice and you are visiting Safrou at first glance , its walls and alleys testify to the originality and authenticity , and historical heritage , and urban and Islamic cultural and Jewish , to reveal that it is not just a city but it considered as the gardens of Morocco beautiful , and the basin of the basins and a haven of safety for those looking for a place to rest and relax away from the noise of big cities the first human habitation in Safrou was dated to the second half of the seventh century AD , in a high place known later as the Citadel , despite the harshness of life because of its mysterious seduction and its wild forests ; but its abundance of water , which divides the city into two halves , In addition , the nomadic nomads of the Amazigh took their caves as their home . on the other hand , Sefrou is a commercial city since ancient times . it was a stations for commercial convoys from the north towards Tavilalet and Sigalmas . Jewish merchants have settled in and established commercial facilities for them ; which led to prosperity and commercial activity and construction through the ages .



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Among the special features of the city is the Cherry Festival or as they call it the festival's annual festival , which is held annually in the city , which is a popular cultural festival tourist , the months of its kind under the name of the Cherry Festival , and despite the cost of high material , but a traditional ritual was celebrated first once in June 1920 , is celebrated in the second half of June of each year , and the cherry may not indicate his name in fact and many may not expect it to be just a name for a kind of fruit ! the festival is in the vicinity of the neighboring cities to reach the world , where Moroccans and foreigners come from all over the world to enjoy it . this coincides with the end of the cherry harvest season, which is the most famous fruit in the city , and the nature of the celebration attended by local residents and foreign tourists . lasts for three days and includes the following Arabic and Amazigh songs . A popular tour of the streets of the city with torchlight and accompanied by the bands of popular and illustrious bands , announcing the opening of these events aimed at celebrating the fruit of cherries . the festival includes several sections of sports and artistic competitions and theater performances as well as the big public festivals in Bab al-Maqam Square , the carnival celebrations of the kingdom's procession , with a number of vehicles , are paintings of national , economic , and educational dimensions that translate the depth of the multi-cultural and human heritage . the official parade proceeds along the length of Mohammed V street in the big square door primarily with the contribution of copper and the choir of Berber character of folklore teams , to give aesthetic value to this event celebration .

With regard to the heritage and urban heritage of the city , it is fierce in the foot so that the latter is available on a series of fences and doors all testify to the strategic location of the city in securing and protecting commercial routes between Fez and Tafilalet on the one hand , and on the other witness the civilizations that have passed through this city , with its trees , and its variety of cedar trees and olive trees , its wild forests , its caves , its flowing eyes , its dazzling waterfall , its valley and its ancient festival .

So that the first to receive the Sefrou is the wall of the "Gate of the shrine" and the witness to the history of the city steadfast against the gases , with distinctive singing and different from any Hedayak anywhere , the park located in the center of the city and close to the "door of the place " spiral shape , which oversees the swimming pool is elegant , with a small bridge passes under the valley of the river "Agai" , famous for its dilapidated waterfall , which divides the city into two parts are almost identical , the city of fog , and streams of water pass through the residential neighborhoods cool and refreshing and pure and then there is also the door of the strait :



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now known door Babe city Masouda Bab Darb Omar : the door of BaniMdrk : there is inside SidiMashhour and LallaBint Ahmad , this is in addition to other doors such as : the door of the box , the door of the council , the door of the gate , the front door of the fortress , the back door of the castle . these monuments leave a great longing for the visitor to discover and view them .

In addition to the walls and gate , we find old houses that bear the rural features of the city and reflect one of the topics of archeological research in view of its historical heritage , for exemple : Dar Al Qayed Omar Dar Al Batah Dar Ammouri , Dar Hamamoush ... etc , which is characterized by architectural architecture derived from the southern Moroccan and derived from the traditional houses of the city Fez , a type that combines several arts , including what is Moroccan and Andalusia and dates of these houses and so far to the 18th and 19th century , and we find it especially in the courtyard of the house and in the Khayqqt city , which was inhabited by the AmazighAitYosi and generally these houses were built B wage flux and mortar sandstone or limestone , and is considered every house of this rich luxury homes Balosaghvh diverse shapes : Domes and of wood flour Ceilings , as well as rural houses were and still found the city's Jewish houses distinctive property of this houses are small in size and this is due to the large number of residents living in the neighborhood , and as it does not derive enough air and sunlight to preach it outwards by high balconies decorated with iron windows , these balconies spread in general give a great location for the rooms or Egypt sometimes floors , and each house takes a beautiful shape and what distinguishes this city from others is the multiple history created by the coexistence of the Islamic , Christian and Jewish religions . although these details have become memories of the past , their ruins are still present in their ancient parks , alongside the tombs of the Jews , the Christians , their temples and their churches . it is located in the center of the ancient city , such as the Mawlai Ali Al-Sharif , the corner of Sidi Mohamed Benaissa , and the corner of the Karadas , founded in 1780 by Sidi Mohamed ben Bouziane al-Qandousi and the corner of Sidi El Hassan ben Ahmed . the city proselytizes following the Druze angle of the inscription on the tomb of the 18th century guardian of the monastery , SidiZeid al-Khudair , founded in 1830 by HabibZeru , was a follower of the Druze corner and the corner of Sidi Ghazi , founded in 1831 by a desendant of the Wali family Sefrou also includes other angles, including the corner of Sidi Abdel QarGilali , the ZawiaSidi Mohamed Ben El Arabi , the Zouaya , the Sadia , and most of these corners no longer have a presence in the square .



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SidiBoumediene , Sisi Ahmed El Tady , and the tomb of Sidi Ali BouSarGuin ... perhaps the most important characteristic of this city is also the traditional industry , which was famous for the revival of the features of the city through the presence of Jews , most of whom were professionals in some professions , both selling clothes and carpets and in the 'Suweika' of the ancient city , which was laid according to the insiders of the history of the city Jsoraa coexistence between Moroccans and Jews in Sefrou to classify the traditional industry of the most important activities exist , and is located mostly of these activities in the old city and are related specifically to meet the needs of the initial population such as carpentry , sewing , painting , glazing, clay pots engraving on wood , gypsum and calico buttons .

The importance of craftsmanship in the operation is due to the remarkable development of the silk button industry , which is considered a home-based social activity , a very important social dimension of income distribution , but its modest value in the absence of initiatives to value this ancient craft , in the city , it is noted that the activity of traditional industry has been known as the rest of the Moroccan cities a significant decline in the invasion of manufactured materials and the development of consumption patterns in cities and towns alike, this decline appeared at two levels : the numerical level and the galactic level ; the first : the disappearance of a lot of crafts and second was shown in the decline in the practice of crafts in the Haddadin district of the old city , yet the artisan sector remained a striking phenomenon Zero because it occupies a significant proportion of the active labor .



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