

The aesthetics of the elements that make up the houses of the city of Fez el-Bali in Morocco - descriptive analytical study

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Abstract:

The importance of documenting and studying the case of the houses of the city of Fez Bali (*) in Morocco in order to preserve the identity of the architecture of the old Fezian houses in Morocco, through which we review the aesthetics of the components of these houses and explain their details and functions that meet the aspirations of society.

Hence, the research problem is the lack of research and studies that dealt with the aesthetics of the elements that make up the houses of the city of Fez Bali in Morocco. However, in this study we tried to show it through the case study of the houses of Fez Bali, the old city; The importance of highlighting the aesthetics of the elements that make up the houses of the ancient city of Fez Bali in Morocco, showing the aesthetic and artistic values, and studying and documenting these elements from extinction, and the scientific contribution that will enable researchers in this field to continue their research to preserve this legacy; The research also assumes the importance of providing research and studies dealing with the aesthetics of the elements that make up the houses of the ancient city of Fez Bali in Morocco in the scientific arena in order to preserve its identity. The research aims to spread the original identity of the houses of Fez Bali and preserve them from extinction and to highlight the role of building materials in coordinating the space and its relationship between the blocks; This is achieved through The research methodology that is based on the inductive approach through books and scientific references that document the history of the emergence of the ancient city of Fez Bali in the city of Morocco, and the analytical descriptive approach through analyzing the aesthetics of the components of the houses of the ancient city of Fez Bali in Morocco. The decorations and decorated columns of the courtyard of the House of Fassi.

key words

Fes Bali City - Sahn El Dar - Fez Bali Residence

Introduction

Since the middle of the third century AH / ninth century AD), the historical city of Fez has received the attention of a number of books on the grounds that it is the capital of the Idrisid state, as it was mentioned in the works of Ahmed bin Wadeh Al-Yaqoubi (d. 284 AH / 897 AD) and Abu al-Qasim Muhammad bin Hawqal al-Nusabi (d. 367 AH / 978 AD), Abu Abdullah Shams al-Din al-Maqdisi (died 390 AH / 1000 AD), Abu Obaid Abdullah Al-Bakri (died 487 AH / 1095 AD), Abu Abdullah Muhammad Al-Sharif Al-Idrisi (died 560 AH / 1165 AD), and Shihab Al-Din Yaqut Al-Hamawi (died 626 AH / 122 AD).

All of them emphasized in their description of this city that it was - since its inception - a city of great destiny, with many distinct architecture, with a wall surrounding it, a mosque for

sermons, caesars and markets. The city is the second largest city in Morocco after the city of Casablanca in terms of population, as its population is (1,112,072) people, according to the census of (2014), and it is possible that today it has become more than two million people.

The city was founded by Idris II, who made it the capital of the Idrisid state in Morocco, as the history of the city of Fez dates back to the second century AH, when Idris bin Abdullah, founder of the Idrisid state in 172 AH / 789 AD) built a city on the right bank of the Fez River. Imam Idris stood On its fertile soil, breathe its moderate air, drink its fresh water, and then check out the desert, seas, and majestic mountains, and land in the place known to this day (Jarawa) and proceeded to build it on Thursday, Rabi' al-Awwal 192 AH / 4 January 808 AD, and it was the city of Fez.

Research problem:

The problem of this research lies in the lack of research and studies that dealt with the aesthetics of the elements that make up the houses of the ancient city of Fez in Morocco.

Research importance:

The importance of this research is as follows:

- 1- Highlighting the elements that make up the houses of the old city of Fez in Morocco and showing the aesthetic and artistic values, as well as studying and documenting the architectural elements to preserve them from extinction.
- 2- The scientific contribution that will enable researchers in this field to continue their research to preserve this legacy and reveal more of its aesthetics.

Research Aims:

- 1- Demonstrating the original identity, functional and aesthetic value of the houses of the old city of Fez.
- 2- To highlight the role of building materials in coordinating the space and its relationship between the blocks.
- 3- Show the role of openings such as doors and windows that secure ventilation and natural lighting to save energy, in addition to ensuring protection and beauty at the same time.

Research Hypothesis:

The research assumes the importance of the availability of research and studies dealing with the aesthetics of the components of the historic houses of Fez in Morocco in the scientific arena in order to preserve the identity of the ancient Fez houses.

Research Methodology

1. The inductive approach: through books, scientific references and periodicals that document the history of the ancient city of Fez, Morocco
2. The analytical descriptive approach: by analyzing the aesthetics of the components that make up the houses of the ancient city of Fez El Bali in Morocco.

Results:

This study reached the following results:

1. The aesthetic and artistic values in the old Fassi House appear through the splendid decorations and decorated columns of the courtyard of the Fassi House.
2. The use of an open dish prevents global warming and gives a better quality to the interior environment.

3. The people of Fez relied on the use of local raw materials such as gypsum and natural wood, and the use of glazes to decorate the columns and the middle of the Fassi floor.
4. The fountain constitutes a focal point in most of the old Fasian houses.
5. The rooms form the main facades, giving a visual extension that allows a view towards the courtyard.
6. The gate forms a beautiful frame that frames the vision of the seated person in particular (the chest of the house), which is the integrated expression of the extension and continuity of the domains with the center of the house, thus forming a connecting element rather than a separate element.
7. The interior windows achieve ventilation and provide illumination for long rooms due to the entry of sunlight and light through them. The lower frame of the window opening is also designed for the view, as it is designed to enable the seated person to see outward.

Recommendations

Based on the previous results, the researcher recommends the following:

- 1- The necessity of documenting the aesthetics of the elements that make up the houses of the historic city of Fez (Al-Bali) in Morocco and preserving them from extinction.
- 2- Preserving the originality of the houses of Fez, Morocco, by writing down research on them and intensifying research studies on them.

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