

# Study of the Heritage Ottoman in Algeria

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## ABSTRACT

*Towers are not only human constructions in the nature, they are also creations in form. At the level of the Islamic sphere of influence, we build towers at the level of the mosques which is the symbol of Islamic member of a religious order. It is found in North Africa, to the close –front-east in Persia and in bordering regions. This article aims to study the minarets of the mosque. Ottomans in Algeria concerned with the history, the architecture, and highly rated artistic and ornamental, and the position of minaret as one element fundamental with the independent specific study. According to his form, according to origin, and the techniques of construction and materials, the results of our search grew rich and strengthened, thanks to the discrimination and the architecture which represent the latter.*

**Keywords:** Mosque, minarets, period Ottoman architectural characteristics

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## INTRODUCTION

Towers are constructions by human reaching the sky, but in Islamic architecture, it scratches them. These towers called minaret were of use at first to the muezzin who invites all for the prayer. They were raised meadows of the mosque or have the inside of this one was esteemed as the room of prayer. Later, they appeared as angle view of towers of mausoleums. In 1400 years of Islamic civilization, multiple exceptional forms developed.

There are several research works on the architectonic behavior of elements with religious character as the temples of the Nepalese pagoda or cathedral. In our research, we limit ourselves in the study of the Ottoman architecture of the minarets. We have to classify according to two typologies. These minarets incite the researchers to ask questions on sound ornamentations [2]., his structure closed view the tremors of earth. Bourdime demonstrated in his study the seismic behavior of the minaret Ottoman or he

approved that But this study will be focused on the mosque [5].

In our search, we have tried to establish a study comparative degree between three types of minarets.

## THE OTTOMAN PRESENCE IN ALGERIA

In 1492, the Spanish resumed Córdoba and numerous Andalusian took refuge in the Maghreb, and became established in ports. It is for the inhabitants of Algiers who were called to the Turkish privateers in 1520, where a part of Algeria was placed under the Ottoman power, divided into three Beylicats governed by Bey from the 17th century. The structure of this Ottoman regency "in Algeria" based itself on a complex cultural and religious set which assured the obstinacy of the Ottoman State [1].

The Ottoman architecture asserts itself in mosques, palaces and public buildings in Algeria from the 15th century. The

influence for the laughed is directly inspired by the forms and the equipment of Byzantine, which was characterized by the use of the freestone and the brick-built masonries. Their minarets are characterized with their tall and slender silhouette with a conical design.

Alger is a coastal city as several Algerian cities. Inheritance Ottoman architectural of the 15th and 16th century represents an important part of the built frame Algerian, as the ancient districts as well as mosques [3].

### TERMINOLOGY ARCHITECTURAL OF THE MINARET

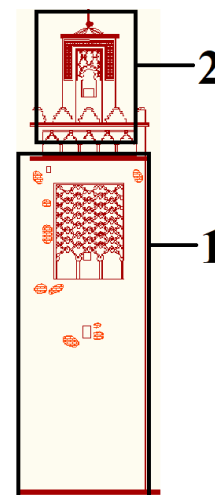
In order to study the minarets, it is essential to know its terminology. The minaret comprises the following elements: [3] 1) The tower the thing hand: This is regarded as the highest element; It is often composed of staircase. 2) Skylight: This surmounted the tower the thing hand. It is often covered by cupola, has roof with one mark and with arrows out of metal frame.

### CASE OF STUDY

Our study will be focused on the minarets of mosques in Algeria where a large number of mosques are there. For a better analysis, we selected minarets that are considered as more representative samples of Ottoman period: Algerie: (1) Sidi Brahim, (2) Ali Betchine, (3) La pêcheurie.

We noticed that tea period of tea mosque construction of tea trios is roughly close: 1612–1630–1660. Also, it is noted that tea places of localization of thesis trios mosque is in the tea town of major Algiers. Tea to batten represents the first place of invasion of Ottomans.

From the analysis of these data, one can draw the following characteristics: The material of the construction is common, which are stones with thickness exceeding 0.50 m in the form of a load-bearing wall. The localization of the minaret is always north to the mosque. Let us conclude that the reported height of the minaret's surface is 1/30.



(Source: Author)

**Fig. 2.** Composition of minaret.




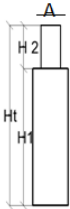
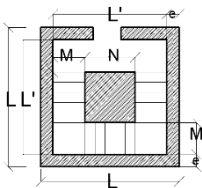
**Table 1.** Collective general information about the mosques.

N		Localization		Date	
		City	GPS	Dynasty	Year
1	Ali Betchine	Alger	36°47' 06"N	OTTOMAN	1630
2	La pêcheurie	Alger	36°47' 06"N	OTTOMAN	1660
3	Ketchaoua	Alger	3°03' 38"E	OTTOMAN	1612

**Table 2.** Collective general information about the minarets.

N	Les dimensions			Minaret des mosquées			
	Length (m)	larger (m)	Surface (m <sup>2</sup> )	Position by report the mosque	material	height	Height report by report surfaces mosque
1	/	/	500	Western north	stone	15	1/30
2	39.50	24	948	northeast.	stone	25	1/30
3	24.00	20	720	northeast.	stone	24	1/30

**Table 3. Dimensions of the minarets.**

		1	2	3
		Ali Betchine	la pêcheirie	katchawa
Illustration				
	p			
	A(m)	2.32	1.60	/
	H1(m)	12.60	19.30	20.00
	H2(m)	2.40	5.70	4.00
	Ht(m)	15.00	25.00	24.00
	L(m)	3.50	4.00	4.00
	L'(m)	2.66	3.50	3.50
	e(m)	0.84	0.54	0.50
	N(m)	1.35	1.60	/
	M(m)	0.65	0.70	1.00
	NM	44	124	/
Reports	H1/L	3.60	4.82	5.00
	Ht/L	1/4	1/4	1/4

We noticed that the height of minaret HT is connected has the larger of the tower the main thing, plus the height is important plus the larger is large. We also noted that the thickness of driven rest equal to or higher than 0.50 m, where the nature of the structure is in the form of a load-bearing wall. Let us conclude that the relation between the total height from the minaret and its larger which is fixed has 1/4.

## CONCLUSION

The period Ottoman in Algeria was marked by an original architectural heritage, especially the mosques. We have gone through this search for explanations on a significant component: the minaret. We can conclude by drawing from the characteristics similar to those minarets of Ottoman in Algeria, such as the standard utilization in the same way of material, with a thickness which exceeds 0.50 m; its square minarets; a relationship

visual between the height and larger of minaret 1/4 a relationship visual between the size of mosque and the height of the minaret 1/30; and finally, a reflection which shows the impressive architectural quality of the Ottoman heritage in Algeria.

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