

The unfamiliar minarets in the islamic mosques of cairo The Multiple Heads minarets

Prof.Amal Ahmed hasan Alemary

Professor of Islamic Archeology - Faculty of Archeology - Cairo University

Amal_alemary@gmail.com

Prof. Mahmoud Morsi

Professor of Islamic Archeology - Faculty of Archeology - Cairo University

Mahmoudmorsy1000@gmail.com

Ahmed Mohamed Serag Aldeen

Master's Researcher - Islamic Archeology - Faculty of Archeology - Cairo University

arcamedserag@gmail.com

Abstract:

The minaret was called by several names, the first of which is (the minaret) to denote the place designated for raising the call to prayer, and (the minaret) to end the prayer of the saddle during night prayers to inform those who could not hear the call to prayer that the time for prayer has come.

The construction of the minaret came later than the construction of the mosque, as this happened at the end of the Umayyad period, as the first mosques of Islam were without minarets until the end of the 1st century AH / 7th AD. May God bless him and grant him peace. Bilal called the call to prayer, and he used to call the call to prayer from the roof of the mosque.

Tops of the minarets are among the most important features that characterized their styles in general, as it began in the Fatimid era with a crest in the form of a dome, and in the Ayyubid era until the early Mamluk era in the form of the incense burner, then it took the form of the mukhmus sector (with The pentagonal shape) or what we know as the inverted few, up to the shape of the pencil in the Ottoman era and each of the previous forms was taken in its era as a general pattern on which most of the tops of the minarets of this era followed.

However, the Muslim architect from the Mamluk era until the Ottoman era had decided to innovate in changing the typical appearance of this element as a very significant component, so he invented another form for these peaks. So he invented a different summit that did not bear a single turban. But rather expanded it to two, four and five turbans, and it represented atypical models among the tops of the minarets of its time.

The minarets were divided accordingly in the search in the manner of two-, four- and five-turbans, and also determining what is already in place and studying them.

The research will be accompanied by an architectural descriptive study of these minarets and their religious symbolism.

Key words:

minarets – mulitple headers – two heads – four heads - five heads.