

*Documented examples of French crimes
in Algeria in the 19th century*

**أمثلة موثقة للجرائم الفرنسية
في الجزائر في القرن التاسع عشر**

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Abstract:

During its occupation of Algeria, colonial France left a black record of crimes of genocide, plundering and destruction of property, ignorance of generations of Algerians, and systematic displacement of them, especially during the 19th century. In this article, I will highlight the French confessions of multiple models of genocidal war against the Algerians and plundering. to the treasury of Algiers and the destruction of mosques during this period.

Keywords: Algeria, Colonial, France, Crimes, Genocide, Treasury, Algiers, Destruction, Mosques.

المخلص:

خلال احتلالها للجزائر، تركت فرنسا الاستعمارية سجلاً أسوداً لجرائم الإبادة الجماعية، ونهب وتدمير الممتلكات، وجعل أجيالاً من الجزائريين، والتشريد المنهجي لهم، خاصة خلال القرن التاسع عشر. في هذا المقال، سأسلط الضوء على الاعترافات الفرنسية لنماذج متعددة من حرب الإبادة الجماعية ضد الجزائريين والنهب. إلى خزانة الجزائر العاصمة وتدمير المساجد خلال هذه الفترة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الجزائر، المستعمرة، فرنسا، الجرائم، الإبادة الجماعية، الخزانة، الجزائر العاصمة، التدمير، المساجد

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Introduction

On July 5, 1830, the occupation of Algiers was announced, beginning a new phase embodied in a resistance to the French presence that lasted 130 years. It left behind a black record of French colonial crimes in all fields, recorded and documented by the writings of the noble officers and soldiers of the French occupation army and the reports contained in smuggled archival documents. On the eve of independence to France, which represents an important knowledge asset in exposing their crimes against Algerians, especially in the 19th century. In this article, I will address French crimes during the nineteenth century (between 1830 and 1900) through testimonies of French writings and French archival documents through examples of the crimes of genocide of Algerians and economic and cultural crimes.

1/ Documented French confessions of crimes

The absence of Algerian sources documenting the massacres of the French in Algeria during the 19th century, and the French authorities' tightening control over the archives of that period, and preventing access to the archives of the French military administration in Algeria, led to reliance on such writings in which their authors documented living testimonies of what they committed. Inhumane acts against Algerians. The report of the government investigation committee in 1832 summarized the violations that occurred against Algerians in the capital and its surroundings as follows:

“We have massacres in people’s ports of safe-conduits, dignified by a crowd of inner populations that are surrounded by innocent people, we have in the homes of saints in the pay, in the lives of others, with the help of courage.” In order to expose ourselves to our future people, we will be able to introduce you to the interests of compatriots...” (Robert, 1930).

There are many files that chronicle the colonial era through the testimonies of French army officers and civilians working in its ranks and archival documents in French preservation centers, as their writings contain important primary historical material as a witness of proof in uncovering proof of their crimes against the Algerians. Their writings recorded a multi-faceted human tragedy that the Algerian people were exposed to during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in light of the presence of international laws criminalizing it, and France was considered one of its founders in accordance with the principles of its

revolution based on justice, equality, fraternity and human rights, but it left a black record of crimes committed in The right of the Algerians, which will remain entrenched in our historical memory, is shared by generations in our relationship with France, present and future. Despite the French political and media attempts to jump on this criminal record by focusing on the events of the liberation revolution, one of the generals of the occupation army likened what army convoys committed. The occupation committed crimes against the Algerian tribes, including the destruction, sabotage and genocide that the Mongol butcher “Attila” (الشويخات، 2004), was doing in the areas through which his armies were passing (d’Hérisson, 1891). He pointed out that Lieutenant Colonel de Montignac, who was famous for his thirst for blood, had drawn up a plan to create an army of two thousand soldiers whose mission would be to hunt down the rebellious tribes and eliminate them, by spreading in the countryside and living at their expense. He asked his leadership to put him at the head of those forces, and promised them that “in Within two years there will not be a single Arab who can raise his head, 100 farsahk in the region.” Then he added: “I will sacrifice, without batting an eyelid, ten thousand enemies [i.e. Algerians], to save one of my soldiers.” (d’Hérisson, 1891)

2/ First documented crime (Looting the treasury of Algiers):

This case was revealed by the French parties as evidence of colonial France’s perpetration of the largest financial plundering operation in the 19th century, and thus bears a historical responsibility for it. The financial value of the treasures contained in the treasury before the French campaign was estimated, based on French capabilities, at approximately 65.037269 million francs, as these estimates were based. During the transfer of the treasury headquarters from the Dey Hocine Palace in Kasbah, the capital, during the reign of Dey Ali Khoja in December 1817, to the Dey Palace in the Kasbah, reliable sources indicate in French estimates that 76 mule loads of gold and 140 loads of silver were transferred, for each load 3 quintals (Merle, Anecdotes historiques et politiques pour servir à l’histoire de la conquête d’Alger en 1830, 2023), which were transferred to... France from the Kasbah treasury in Algiers, in the amount of 250 million francs, based on the testimonies of the French themselves. The issue of looting the Kasbah treasury has occupied French public opinion for years due to the involvement of the higher authorities in the process of looting and theft

after many investigations initiated by French official parties and the opposition in the French National Assembly (Flandin, 1839). The official French reports in the archives of the Ministry of War agree that plundering of treasury funds occurred (SHAT C. d., 1 H 225, 1830), and they confirm that between July 18 and 30, 24 million francs of gold were transferred to France, taken from the Dey's treasury, and that the total value of its contents exceeds 40 million (piastres). fortes) and August 10, 1830. Denniée sends a report on accounting documents showing the inventory of the treasury in the amount of 48,684,527.94 francs. He urges the Chief of Staff to form an investigation committee on September 18 to commit plundering of the "Dey's treasury". (SHAT C. d., 1 H 225, 1830)

In her study of the Kasbah treasury file, Marcel Emerit confirmed that the French police report in 1852 proves that the majority of the looted funds were acquired by King Louis-Philippe, and determined that the amount declared by the commander of the French campaign was around 48 million French francs. Old While the real value exceeds 250 million francs, a value of 200 million old francs was looted (Merle, Gallica, 2021).

The French journalist and researcher (Pierre Péan) (Péan, 28 octobre 2004) confirmed that the total value of the looted funds exceeds one billion current euros, as he relied in his study on documented archival reports and the work of French committees in the French National Assembly in the years 1840 and 1852 on the issue of the Casbah treasury.

Pellissier confirms: "The leaders' neglect of their responsibilities caused the destruction of the beautiful homes and fresh springs in this city...fruit trees were cut down, and the doors and windows and even the staircases of the homes were burned. The soldiers destroyed because of their love of destruction." (Reynaud, 1836)

This behavior proves that the leaders of the army invading Algeria, under the leadership of de Bourmont, do not hesitate to plunder the treasury, which contains treasures of gold and silver, under their responsibility.

The thing that concerns the Algerians at the present time is that France owes the Algerian state and people a financial sum ranging between 48 million francs, according to estimates by the French authorities themselves, and 250 million francs, according to the French opposition and French specialized academic studies, by virtue of the

legal commitment it signed with the Dey. Hussein on July 5, 1830, to protect property, in addition to the debts he incurred before the occupation of Algeria.

3/ Genocide, missing persons, and exiles, as crimes of the colonial era against Algerians:

The French occupation applied all forms and types of physical and moral genocide against the Algerian person in a systematic manner, and since the first days of the occupation, it left behind mass massacres of the Algerian tribes at the hands of French army units and under the guidance of the political authorities. Colonial (Louzon, 1930). The Algerian people will forever carry in their collective memory, generation after generation, the repercussions of the genocide that was committed. The officers of the French army in Algeria during the nineteenth century left behind documented testimonies through their written reports and letters, and even some Westerners in England, which were a record of the systematic plan to exterminate the Algerian people. (Robert, 1930) One of the French politicians (Jean Jaurès citant Clémenceau) expressed this in the French Parliament on March 27, 1908:

“On a tué, massacre, violé, pillé tout à l'aise in a sans-defense pays, the history of this French city of the murtres and rapines that will not come together, the Europeans ayant trop of motifs to save the silence. There is nothing more contraire to French companies than this barbarian policy.” (Esquier, 1923)

This colonial plan was expressed by the commander of the military engineers supervising the expansion project in Algeria in 1845 as follows. «The European population has increased, the Indians are ironed into the faubourgs. It is easier for this population to be more accessible to the European population in the place. You will be asked to receive the largest part, if you want to invest and manage the series”. (SHAT, Archives du génie, Art.8, Section 1, apostille du chef du génie accompagnant le projet pour l'année 1845, 1845)

We leave the most prominent leaders of the colonial army in Algeria during the nineteenth century to document their testimony to the scorched earth operations⁴ and the sale of women and mutilation of Algerian women or the killing of children and the beheading of men through their writings as evidence of their horrific massacres against humanity in Algeria:

- Marshal Saint Arnaud in his book (*les lettres du Marechal Saint Arnaud*), which is a collection of letters he sent to his brother in France about his diary in Algeria, where he spent fifteen years in ethnic cleansing operations against the Algerian tribes. These are examples of his testimonies by selecting excerpts. Among them, according to the location and date of the crime (Arnaud, 1870)

“The pill, delivered by the solders, sent to the officers, and upon evacuating Constantine, it was the same as those who had it all, that part of the richest and most abondante était échouée to the tête of the” armée and his major officers. Prize de Constantine, October 1837”. (Arnaud, 1870)

“Our rest are the last of our lives in Provence d'Oran, and it ruins all of the villas, all of the possessions of the Emir, part of the French army, the flames in the main may 1841. »8 “Mascara, as if I had this day, it was a beautiful and important village. Brûlée in parts and saccages, by Maréchal Clauzel in 1835 »9 « We are in the center of Montagnes, where Miliana and Cherchell are. We have many fuel coups, we live in many villages, there are villages, there are villages. They are part of the family. April 1842 ». (Robert, 1930)

“The Beni-Menasser pays are great and the many riches that you live in Africa. Oh! the guerre, the guerre! The women and their children, refuges in the neiges of the Atlas, and their fried and miserable morts!.. Churchill Region, avril 1842. » (Montagnac, 1885)

“These beautiful armies...the main farm in Africa, part of Mostaganem on May 14th, the afternoon of the day on May 22nd, was rich, bright and cheerful on May 24th, 1842. » “On the road, on the street, on the street, on the streets of the houses and the arbres, in the combat: in or past the Miliana region, June 1842. » (Pein, 1871)

“The next day 4, I descended to Haimda, I walked all over my passage and surrounded this village.. it was there today, the city hall (Bugeaud) was part of the city. of this colonne, Region of Miliana February 1843. » “These canads press on us against the outside and dead bodies that come to us! This is the malignant population of Beni-Naasseur, this is the one that does not live in the villages, the villages, and those who live in the Miliana region of February 1843. » (Pein, 1871).

“I have more breakfast in the village magnifiques. Kabylie ;28 octobre 1844 » ,« He is available in the group rooms of the group on the

pits; j'espérais a second combat.ils not pas descendus and j'ai start a coup of the beaux vergers and bruler of the superb villages sous les yeux de l'ennemi. March 1846 » . (Robert, 1930)

“There is a laissez sur mon passage of a large incendie.Tous les villages; Petit Kabylie, May 1851 » , “We have more than a few million ounces of food, more than a cent of home furnishings and more than a million olives. petit Kabylie,Juin1851» (Robert, 1930)

General Montagnac, Lucien-François, left testimony about the systematic purges against the Algerians and their property in his book (Lettres d'un soldat: new campagnes en Africa), and he stated in a number of its 11 pages: «Vive Lamoriciere! (Montagnac, 1885)

4/ Examples of the extermination of some Algerian tribes:

4.1. Extermination of the population of the city of Blida:

On November 26, 1830, the French army, by order of General Clauzel, issued an order to its military units to besiege the town of Blida under the pretext of boycotting its residents from selling food to the colonial authorities. They killed approximately 2,000 Algerians, most of whom were women and children, and turned into It turned the city into a mass grave, and referring to the archival documents of the French army, the operation left a number of the city's residents dead, but it is noted that some of the files are empty of reports. (SHAT, operations and correspondence in Algeria (October/December 1830 Dossier 3, 1831)

4.2. The massacre of the Al-Oufiya tribe in Al-Harrach, 06/07 April 1832:

By the (1 régiment de chasseurs d'Afrique), and according to French archival reports, between 80 and 100 heads were taken to the army headquarters in Al-Assa, and the sheikh of the tribe was sentenced to death by a council of war. It was carried out at that time, and this caused a crisis among some French army officers because the tribe was not responsible for the incident of the attack on Farhat bin Said's envoy. The report of General (De Rovigo) specified that the operation was necessary for security in the vicinity of the capital in preparation for the settlement of settlers there.

We cite the testimony of Péliissier, one of the commanders of the French army (the Al-Oufiya tribe settles in the areas of Al-Harrach, where French forces were sent, and they invaded the tribe's inhabitants without distinction between gender and age, and took their property. The

horsemen returned carrying heads on their spears, and the tribe's sheikh, Rabih bin Sidi Ghanem, appeared before a military court. He was executed on April 19, and his head was hung in front of Bab Azoun and transported to France, although it was confirmed that the Awfis had nothing to do with the attack on the envoy of Le Duc de Rovigo, Farhat bin Saeed. (SHAT, 1 H 12 Dossier 3, 1832) He expressed scenes of the killing of individuals. The tribe is one of the French witnesses:

«Apportez des têtes, des têtes! Bouchez the conduits crevés with the first one you receive. » (ANOM, , F80 1670, Analyse de la correspondance du lieutenant général duc de Rovigo, à Alger, et du lieutenant général Boyer, au 28 février et au 24 avril 1832, 1832).

It was stated in the book (l'Afrique française) by (Pierre Christian) regarding the massacre:

«Instructions from the general chef of Rovigo, a company from the group that comes out of Algeria, starting on April 6, 1832, at the point of the day of the end of the tribunal with so many tents, and all of the malheures in El-Ouffia, without saying 'Until this day is to be defended.' That's why you live when you die; it doesn't fit any sex distinction. Our return of this honorable, expédition, our cavaliers portaient of the têtes a bout the leurs lances » (Pellissier de Reynaud, 2022)

4.3. Massacres in western Algeria:

4.3.1. The Subeih tribe in Chlef (1844):

This tribe was subjected to a systematic liquidation process by the French army with the aim of confiscating its lands for the benefit of the settlers. The most famous of these was on June 11, 1844...and the Ain Meran massacre between August 8 and 12, 1845.

Massacres of the Sbéhas tribunal, Ould Sbih (11 June 1844) and (8 a.m. 12 a.m. 1845) of Aïn Merane.

4.3.2. The Dahra Massacres against the Ouled Riah tribe:

Between June 14 and 19, 1845, it was carried out by officers (Cavaignac, Péllissier and Saint-Arnaud) in implementation of the instructions of Marshal (Bugeaud) based on a scorched earth policy against the Algerian tribes to force them to leave to settle with European immigrants (Enfumades). He addressed his officers on June 11, 1845:

“If these gredins are retired from their caves, imitate the caverns with their teeth! Enfumez-les à outrance as des Renards. » (ANOM, GGA 2E 12 ,Lettres ou projets de lettres de Bugeaud :à l'amiral Baudin

(26 mars) au général d'Arbouville (01 au 23 juin) au ministre de la Guerre (Excideuil. 1er octobre) et au colonel de Saint-Arnaud (3, 13, 27 décembre), Lettre du général Lamoricière, 1845)

The French army resorted to besieging the tribe's residents in the Farashish cave in the Dhahra Mountains and setting fire to its entrances, which led to the death of the majority of the tribe. The description of the massacre stated:

“The huge grotesques on a computer account of 760 cadres, a separate group of people from the outside, aux trois quarts morts; Quarantine does not survive; there is an ambulance, dangerous damage”. (Christian, 1864)

Two months later, on August 12, Colonel Saint-Arnaud, near Tennis, besieged the remainder of the tribe's escapees in one of the caves and burned them in a pyre, the victims of which, according to his testimony, were 500 Algerians. (Arnaud, 1870)

Box No. (GGA 2EE) contains all the reports completed by the French army about this massacre, which plunged France into a political crisis through the issues that were raised to the leaders of the French army in the French parliaments. (ANOM, GGA 2EE 11, dossier1, 24 mai 1845 au 23 février 1846, GOUVERNEMENT GÉNÉRAL DE L'ALGÉRIE - CORRESPONDANCE POLITIQUE GÉNÉRALE (1830-1873), Campagne du Dahra et affaire des grottes : lettres au colonel Pélissier (18, 23 juin, 1er, 9 juillet 1845), au c, 1845).

4.4. The Massacres of villages in the Kabylie region between 1844/1871:

The French army carried out a holocaust in this region that lasted 17 years and included the burning of the infantry of the Tizi Ouzou region, Bejaia, Boumerdes, Bouira, Dills, Draa El Mizan, and especially the villages of the Djerdjura Mountains, after the revolution of Lalla Fatma N'Soumer and Sheikh El Haddad. (2010 مزيان, Saint Arnaud expressed this:

“The beaux orangers that my mother is here again! “There is a laissez sur mon passage of a large incendie. Tous les villages; Petit Kabylie, May 1851 » “I have more breakfast in the village magnifiques. Kabylie ;28 octobre 1844 » (Arnaud, 1870)

And Colonel Montagnac on 02 May 1843

“We have some people at the center of the pay...brulant, stubborn, sacrificial tot...all of the most persistent and stable supplies, but we have all of our children's shoes, for the sake of their women, their children, and their best. » (Montagnac, 1885)

The most dangerous consequences that the inhabitants of the Kabylie region have suffered for decades are the military fines imposed by the French criminal courts, which were estimated at (11,467,122 French francs). (مزيان، 2010) and the confiscation of lands, which were estimated at (83,780) hectares. (مزيان، 2010) The number of exiles from the region to Caledonia after the Al-Maqrani Revolution exceeded 2,100 Algerians among 1864 and 1897. (RINN, 1891) In the forefront of them are Sheikh Mouhammad Al-Moukrani Boumzraq and Sheikh Amzian bin Al-Sheikh El-Haddad. Searching in the archives of the archives located in the Overseas Center will reveal numbers double the numbers provided by the French authorities, in particular:

The archives: (91 1Q): for the Algeria Protection/Q-Affairs military series (conseil for the Algerian division) and (93 2Q): for the Constantine Protection/Q-Affairs military series (for the Algerian division) GUerre of the place of Bougie), (93 3Q): for protection of Constantine/serie Q-militaire affairs(et Conseils of guerre of the province of Constantine (Bône and Constantine)

In addition to the prison records of (Toulon), (Belle Ile), (Avignon) and (Calvi) in France for the period extending between 1864/1895.

4.5. Zaatasha Oasis massacre:

Motivated by revenge for the victories achieved by the resistance of Sheikh Bouziane in Biskra, the French authorities sent an army of 19 thousand soldiers led by General (Émile Herbillon) and Colonel (Carbuccia). They besieged the entire outskirts of the Zaatasha Oasis and used artillery to attack and crush it, which led to its storming on November 26, 1849. (Clancy-Smith, 2000) According to French sources, most of the revolutionaries were killed defending the oasis, and 800 bodies were found. (Seroka, 1912) While the rest were buried under the rubble, only 52 men, a number of women, a blind man, and a number of children survived. ((Lieutenant), 2022) The population of the oasis exceeded 3,000 individuals, and the death sentence was carried out among the survivors (52 men, headed by Sheikh Bouziane, whose head was hung at the gates of the city of Biskra, accompanied by his son Hassan and Musa Al-Derqawi, whose skulls were recovered from the

Museum of Natural Man after discovering their presence. He is the Algerian researcher Ali Farid. Belkadhi in 2011. In addition to burning all the palm trees, this reflected the spread of famine and poverty among its residents. (Bourseul, 2021)

5/ *The missing prisoners and the names of the martyrs from the skulls preserved in the Museum of Natural Man in Paris:*

- The fate of 32 Algerian prisoners who were arrested in a raid in Medina on 27 January 1841, and were transferred to the prison on the island of Sainte-Marguerite on 8 July 1841. 1,500 heads of livestock, including 150 cows and 40 mules, were confiscated. (SHAT, (janvier-février 1841))
- The fate of 426 prisoners who were arrested by General (Changarnier) in a military raid in the Chlef regions on 6 May 1842, and the confiscation of 6,000 heads of livestock from the tribes. (SHAT, 1 H 82 Dossier 1 Province d'Alger, (avril-mai 1842))
- The fate of 211 prisoners who were arrested by Colonel Changarnier in the outskirts of Blida and transferred to hard labor in Bab Azoun, where they disappeared permanently. (SHAT, 1 H 82 Dossier 1 Province d'Alger, (avril-mai 1842))
- The fate of 280 Algerian prisoners who were arrested by General Bougeaud in the Chlef region on 20 May 1842, after the execution of more than 40 of them by the Sabahiyya and African snipers, and the confiscation of 600 heads of livestock. (SHAT, 1 H 82 Dossier 1 Province d'Alger, (avril-mai 1842))
- The fate of 100 prisoners from the Beni Manasir tribe in the Miliana district who were arrested by Lieutenant Colonel (Bisson commandant supérieur) in the raid carried out by () between 10 and 30, June 1842. (SHAT, 1 H 83 Dossier 1. Province d'Alger, juin-juillet 1842)
- The fate of 171 Algerian female prisoners and their children who were arrested by General (François Aimé Frédéric Loyré d'Arbouville) in a raid on the Fleita tribe, whose lands are concentrated in the state of Relizane (in western Algeria) on 15 October 1842, and they were transferred to the port of Mars-el-Kébir in Oran on 19 October 1842 and their traces disappeared in the port. (SHAT, 1H83 Dossier 2. Province d'Oran, septembre-octobre 1842)

- The fate of 280 Algerian prisoners who were arrested by General Saint-Arnaud, a follower of the martyr Muhammad bin Allal Sidi Mubarak, in the Battle of Wadi El Mellah in western Algeria between 6 November and 11 November 1843. The latter was beheaded and taken to the colonial authorities in the capital. (BEN ALLEL,, Ahmed Mebarek et CHEVASSUS-AU-LOUIS, Nicolas, 2011) He was one of Prince Abdul Kader's assistants. On 6 November, 1842, according to archival documents, the prisoners were sent to Africa (SHAT, 1 H 86 Dossier 2 Province d'Oran, septembre-octobre 1842). whose skull was recovered from the Museum of Natural Man.
- The fate of 712 prisoners from the Beni Zeroual tribe in the Chlef region who were arrested between March 22 and 23, 1842 by a French army unit led by General Gentil. He executed between 100 and 600 Algerians, and he confirmed in his report that (j'ai fait tout ravager) sur mon passage) He also confiscated 3,000 heads of livestock. (SHAT, 1 H 89 Dossier 2 Province d'Oran , mars-avril 1843)
- The burial place of 22 prisoners who were transferred from the outskirts of the camp on June 3, 1843 to the prison camp (la Maison Carrée) according to the decision of the General (de Bar, commandant la division et le territoire d'Alger), where the number of those arrested in the prison camp was estimated at about 2,324 Algerian prisoners from the fellowship. Prince Abdelkader, including 450 men, 1,352 children, and 1,422 women. (YACONO, 1973) According to French reports, 290 of the men were exiled to the prison (îles Sainte Marguerite), and the rest of them are still unknown. Their fate is unknown. Were they demobilized or transferred outside Algeria?
- The fate of 94 Algerian prisoners who were brought from a camp by the butcher (La Moricière) and transferred to the capital on July 28, 1843, and sent to France on July 29, 1843. (SHAT, 1 H 91Dossier 2. Province d'Oran, juillet-août 1843) No trace of them appeared.
- The fate of 48 prisoners who were arrested in the districts of Oued Sahel, Beni Yahia and Qashtoula during the military operation in the Kabylie region in October 1849, where the honorable leader Muhammad bin Abdullah Boussif (ANOM, 1870) was beheaded,

and his skull is one of hundreds of skulls in the Museum of Natural Man in Paris.

- The fate of 2,070 Algerians conscripted in the campaign against Madagascar from the Kabylie region, and the reports kept in the Vincentian archives of the Ministry of War exclude the names of missing Algerians, despite the presence of nominal lists of conscripts and lists of those returning from the campaign. (SHAT, 8 H 2 (Dossier 1) Notes pour l'état-major de l'armée : 1er et 3e bureaux, service intérieur, 1894-1897)
- 3,800 Algerian recruits missing in the Crimean War with Russia in 1856. 6,000 Algerians who were recruited in (2e régiment de tirailleurs algériens) the Crimean War against Russia were enlisted and participated in the battles of (Wissembourg), (Froeschwiller-Woerth), and (Sedan). 15, only 2,200 Algerian soldiers returned. (SHAH, 11-28 février 1855)
- The fate of 78 Algerians, leaders of Arrsh from the Bararsha and Alawna Tribi, including Othman Ammar, Al-Saoud ben Al-Turki, Othman Abdullah, Bakhoush ben Abdullah, Al-Tayeb ben Hamid, Ahmed ben Salem, Ahmed ben Saleh, Ahmed ben Saad, Al-Kafi ben Mahmoud, and Muhammad ben Ubaid. And Ahmed ben Muhammadu Lahfsi ben Gaba and his brother Ammar, Ahmed ben Al-Faza, Al-Tounsia ben Abdullah, Bouzian Othman, Younes ben Abdul Rahman, Messaoud ben Ali, and Ammar ben Belkacem from the Nememcha tribe and supporters of the leader Mahieddine ben Amir Abdul Kadder in the 1871 uprising in the south. Tebessa. (ANOM, GGA, 3R, 1871).

6/ Destruction and looting of the mosques:

The deposits that the residents of the capital handed over to the officers of the French army, represented by golden swords studded with precious stones, including two boxes belonging to the sons of Hamdan bin Othman Khoja, were seized by General Loverdo, and most of the notables of the capital were subjected to the looting of their property and theft by the officers of the French army. Despite the legal obligation of the occupying authority to protect the property of Algerians in the surrender treaty.

Despite the French authorities' pledge, in the terms of the surrender treaty of July 5, 1830, with Dey Hussein to protect the centers of worship

and the right of the population to practice their religious rituals, as stated in Article Five, "...the practice of the Muhammadan religion remains free and the freedom of the population of all classes will not be undermined." Nor of their religion, property, trade, and industry..."¹ However, out of revenge and Crusader hatred, and during their entry into the Algerian cities that they occupied, they resorted to demolishing mosques, confiscating endowments, and converting some of them into churches, administrative centers, barracks for soldiers, or even warehouses for supplies. Some of them were made into stables to hold the soldiers' horses².

The historical fact confirmed by the historical confiscation is that every city or village that the French army entered unless it destroyed its mosques or demolished the corners that represented a platform for the French army leadership to direct popular resistance against the French presence³. By the twentieth century, Algeria had 166 mosques out of 792 before the French entered, compared to 327 churches⁴.

In the capital, 32 years after the occupation of Algeria by the French army, the city lost a large part of its architectural structures, especially its mosques. Of the 122 mosques in Algiers in 1830, there were 21 mosques still standing in 1862, but 12 remained. Only in service ; They are 4 out of 13 large mosques and 8 out of 109 small mosques. Of the 32 chapels, only 9 were preserved, the rest were destroyed or allocated to other uses. As for the twelve corners, 7 were demolished, and none of them preserved their original facade. Thus out of the 160 religious buildings that comprised the capital, only twenty-one retained their activities.

In Constantine, according to a French report, it was stated, "...at the time of the capture of Constantine, there were 77 mosques in the city dedicated to different sects of Islamic worship. Only one was converted into a Catholic church; it was the Souk El Ghazal Mosque belonging to the Bey Palace...and it was removed." 49 mosques while drawing up the plan for the European city there in June 1852. This is what embodies the principle of civilization and justice that the occupation leaders claimed to spread in Algeria. In addition to the administrative authorities' banishment and deportation of imams and scholars who opposed their hateful policy, such as the Hanafi judge Sheikh Muhammad bin Muhammad. Al-Annabi, Judge Al-Maliki Abdul Aziz, and Mufti Mustafa Al-Kababti⁵.

Table (1): The demolition and conversion of mosques by the French administration in Algiers capital in the 19th century AD

Mosques in Algiers	
The name of the mosque	Destiny
Mosque Ketchawa	Algiers Cathedral
Mosque Elsayida	Public square
Mosque Elkassaba	Church of the Holy Cross
Mosque Ali Bitchine	church of Mrs. Victory
Mosque Orchards	Demolition
Mosque Dyers	Demolition
Mosque of Kabyles	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Elradji	Central pharmacy
Mosque Virgin Mary	Headquarters of the military
Mosque Al-Shamaeen	Attached to the military administrator
Mosque Ali Khodja	Military interests
Mosque Sidi Amar Tnessi	Headquarters of the Artillery
Mosque Sabat Elhot	Granary
Mosque Elain Elhamra	Military barracks
Mosque Abdi Bacha	Military barracks

The source : LE BARON PICHON ,Algiers under French domination its present stateband its future, PARIS ,THEOPHILE BARROIS and BENJAMIN DUPRAT

أبو القاسم سعد الله : الحركة الوطنية الجزائرية ج 1. ص 91/75 ويحيى بوعزيز أوضاع المؤسسات الدينية خلال القرن 19 م والقرن 20م (المرجع السابق) ص 21/10 و يقطاش خديجة .أوقاف مدينة الجزائر (المرج السابق) ص 81/75

Table (2): The demolition and conversion of mosques by the French administration in Bejaia in the 19th century AD

Mosques in Bejaia	
The name of the mosque	Destiny
Mosque Alkabir	Cathedral
Mosque Zaouia Sidi Twati	Demolition
Mosque Lalla Fatma Nssoumer	Accommodation for military guards
Mosque Sidi Elnajar	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Elmouhonne	Demolition
Mosque Zaouia Sidi Elbahrouni	Demolition

Mosque Sidi Abdelouahab	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Lakhder	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Limlih	Demolition

The source : LE BARON PICHON ,Algiers under French domination its present stateband its future, PARIS ,THEOPHILE BARROIS and BENJAMIN DUPRAT

أبو القاسم سعد الله : الحركة الوطنية الجزائرية ج 1. ص 91/75 ويحيى بوعزيز أوضاع المؤسسات الدينية خلال القرن 19 م والقرن 20 م (المرجع السابق) ص 21/10 و بقطاش خديجة . أوقاف مدينة الجزائر (المرج السابق) ص 81/75

Table (3): The demolition and conversion of mosques by the French administration in Constantine in the 19th century AD

Mosques in constantine	
The name of the mosque	Destiny
Mosque Alkachabin	Military hospital
Mosque Rabat Elssouk	Grain store
Mosque Elkassaba	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Fradj	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Elferdjani	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Mouslem	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Elouaznadji	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Bouneb	Military barracks
Mosque Zaouiat Alaloui	Military barracks
Mosque Sidi Al-Baiadhzri	Military barracks
Mosque Sidi Rached	Military barracks
Mosque Souk Elghzel	Cathedral
Mosque Sidi Abd-Elhadi	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Elghassiri	Demolition
Mosque Sidi Hiden	Demolition

The source : LE BARON PICHON ,Algiers under French domination its present stateband its future, PARIS ,THEOPHILE BARROIS and BENJAMIN DUPRAT

أبو القاسم سعد الله : الحركة الوطنية الجزائرية ج 1. ص 91/75 ويحيى بوعزيز أوضاع المؤسسات الدينية خلال القرن 19 م
والقرن 20م(المرجع السابق) ص 21/10 و بقطاش خديجة. أوقاف مدينة الجزائر(المرج السابق) ص 81/75

Table (4): The demolition and conversion of mosques by the French administration in Oran in the 19th century AD

Mosques in Oran	
The name of the mosque	Destiny
Mosque Khak Elnitah	Military hospital
Mosque Elbacha	Military barracks
Mosque Lalla Fatma Nssoumer	Military barracks

The source : ANOM, 1 H 13 , Case 2. Internal correspondence from Algeria (May 1832) ,Boyer troop barracks in the great mosque of Oran, 1 H 90 Case 2. Province of Oran (mai-juin 1843), Province of Oran (avril-juin 1833).; Desmichels had the Pasha mosque returned to the Moorish administration for the exercise of Muslim worship (13 mai)

Conclusion:

The crimes of French colonialism, which were documented by French records in the overseas archives, the archives of the Ministry of War, and the writings of the French army commanders mentioned in this article, represent proof of the barbaric and racist nature of French colonialism through crimes of genocide and individual genocide, destruction of property, and plundering of wealth. And the removal of religious institutions to eliminate Algerians

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