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A History of Egypt

VOLUME 6: In the Middle Ages

STANLEY LANE-POOL





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A HISTORY OF EGYPT

Vol. VI.

THE MIDDLE AGES





HISTORY OF EGYPT

IN THE MIDDLE AGES

BY

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PREFACE

In this volume the History of Egypt in the Middle Ages, from its conquest by the Saracens in 640 to its annexation by the Ottoman Turks in 1517, is for the first time related in a continuous narrative apart from the general history of the Moḥammadan caliphate. In compressing the events of nearly nine centuries into a single volume, many interesting subjects are of necessity treated very briefly, but the list of authorities at the head of each chapter will enable the student to obtain fuller details, especially if he is acquainted with Arabic.

Besides the works thus cited, I am particularly indebted to M. Max van Berchem, not only for permission to reproduce his photographs of inscriptions, but for his invaluable assistance in preparing the lists of inscriptions which precede each chapter, for which he kindly sent me the proof-sheets of the forthcoming volume of his *Matériaux pour un Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum*, and also notes of the Mamlūk inscriptions he had collected in Syria. I have also to thank my colleagues Professor R. H. Charles and Professor J. B. Bury for their help in reference to the Ethiopic and Byzantine sources for the history of the Arab conquest; and M. P. Casanova and M. Herz Bey for the use of some of the illustrations.

S. L.-P.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, December 18th, 1900

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** The coins and glass weights are reproduced from plaster casts of the originals in the British Museum; the inscriptions are from M. Max von Berchem's Corpus Inscriptionum Arabicarum (Mém. de la Miss. archéol. française au Caire. xix., where French translations are given), except fig. 49. which is from his Inscriptions arabes de Syrie (Mém. de l'Institut Egyptien, 1897); figs. 47 and 67 are from M. Paul Casanova's Hist. de la Citadelle du Caire (Mém. de la Miss. archéol. française au Caire, vi.); the coats of arms are from Rogers Bey's article in the Bull. de l'Inst. Egypt., 1880, except fig. 92, which is from H. E. Artin Pasha's article on Trois différentes armoiries du Kait Bay (1bid.); fig. 52 is from an article by Mr. H. C. Kay in the Journal of the R. Asiatic Society, N.S., xiv. (1882); figs. 11, 33, 45, and 71 are from the plates of the Description de l'Egypte; the rest are from photographs, of which figs. 69, 75, 89 and 94 were kindly supplied by Herz Bey, chief architect of the Commission for the Preservation of Arab Monuments in Egypt.





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Other authorities are cited in footnotes.



NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION.

The Arabic alphabet is thus represented: i in the middle of a word by ' (as el-Ma'mūn), , , b, ; t, ; th, ; f (English j, but in Lower Egypt pronounced as hard g in "get"), , h, ; kh, ; d, ; dh (as th in "this"), r, r, z, w, s, w, sh, w, d, ; dh (as th in "this"), r, j z, w, s, w, d, b, t, b z, e ', è gh, i f, i k, k, l, m, i n, o, h, j, w, w, y. The Persian is represented by g. The vowels and diphthongs are i a or e (according to the rules of imāla), i u or o, i; i ā, j w, i ey or ay. When a name is repeated the article is often omitted; as El-Ḥākim and Ḥākim. Ibn (son) is abbreviated as b. D stands for dīnār, a gold coin worth about half a guinea.



CORRIGENDA

PAGE 40 for Ghauth read Ghawth 48 ., Handhala 76 ., Ḥārūn ., Hanzala ., Hārūn 85 ., Ghaṭās .. Ghiṭās 105 ., Higāz 106 ,, Tyy ., Ḥigāz .. Tayy 111 ,, el-Yāzurī .. el-Yāzūrī 129 ,, Ommayyad .. Omayyad 148 ,, Dābīk .. Debīķ 151 ., Amîr .. Emīr 155 ,, Aydhāb .. 'Aydhāb 160 ,, Hassān .. Ḥassān 166 ,, Abū-Nejāḥ .. Abū-Negāḥ ., 'Aydhāb 166 ,, 'Abdu-el-Megīd .. 'Abd-el-Megīd 179 ,, Atfīh .. Aṭſiḥ 192 ., Akaba ., 'Akaba ., naphtha 296 ,, naptha 299 ., Aradus .. Antaradus 330 ,, Sarkhab ., Sarkhad





