



جامعة عين نمس كلية الآداب قسم الإرشاد السياحي

Amīr Silāḥ during the Mamlūk Period in Egypt and his Artistic and Architectural Works (648-923A.H/1250-1517A.D)

A thesis submitted for the degree of Ph.D

Yāsmīn ^cĀdil Muḥammad Assistant lecturer

Under the supervision of

Professor Dr.

Aḥmad 'Abd al-Rāziq Aḥmad

Professor of Islamic Archaeology Faculty of Arts Archaeology Department

'Ain Šams University

Professor Dr.

Muḥammad Ibrāhim 'Alī

Former minister of Antiquities
Professor of Egyptology
Tourism Guiding Department

Faculty of Arts

'Ain Šams University

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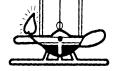
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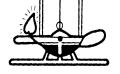


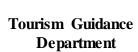
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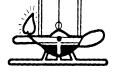


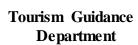


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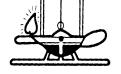


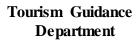






I can't forget the infinite help and efforts which were a great encouragement possibly by a number of grants from my family . I could express warmly their efforts and assistance with their valuable advices; however they were patient enough with me in assembling and accomplishing my work. The great dept from me goes to my husband who was always encouraging me all over the way. He gave me great support and encouragement during the preparation and writing of this thesis.



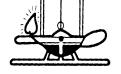






Preface

This thesis proposes to examine the office of the amīr silāh in Egypt during the Mamlūk period (648-923A.H/1250-1517A.D). The subject of this research has been chosen as it deals with a very important rank which has a long history in the Islamic world. This rank is the title of grand master of the armour, amīr silāḥ which wasnot mentioned an independent detailed study except some simple not detailed references which came during referring to the terms connected with the post during Mamlūk period, its ruling system and military rank. As well as that was mentioned by al-Saīd al-Bāz al-'Arīnī about the Mamlūks as he described his order in the Mamlūk army. Also David Ayalon referred to this post in his articles about the Mamlūk army. *Ḥasan al-Bāšā* also referred in his book (al-Funūn al-Islāmīyah w-l-Wazā'if 'ala al-Atār al-'Arabīya') to its order in the Mamlūk army as well as the architectural works and artistic objects which were made by the order of *umarā' silāḥ* and *al-silāḥdārīyah*.





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Actually, the high position of *amīr silāḥ* in Egypt, in addition to the influence of this post in the Mamlūk society, emerged the need for this detailed study which comprises many matters related to this post, the architectural and artistic works related to it.

This work concentrates on the post of the *amīr silāḥ* and its historical importance, in addition to his position and tasks in Egypt during the Mamlūk period. In attempting to explore this topic, a number of other relevant points were studied.

The word $am\bar{\imath}r \, sil\bar{a}h$ consists of two terms which are $am\bar{\imath}r$. While the other term is $sil\bar{a}h$, which is a fighting instrument or weapon, .'

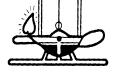
al-Silāḥdār or al-silaḥdar, arm-bearer, consists of two terms which $sil\bar{a}h$ or armour and $d\bar{a}r$ which is a Persian word means the holder; it is called for the person who holds a weapon that is specialized for war and it belonged to the sultan'.

This research comprises an introduction, the first chapter which deals with the position of $umar\bar{a}'$ $sil\bar{a}h$ during the Mamlūk period, it will show the post of $am\bar{\imath}r$ $sil\bar{a}h$ before Mamlūk period, the post of $am\bar{\imath}r$ $sil\bar{a}h$ during mamlūk period, the difference between $am\bar{\imath}r$ $sil\bar{a}h$

¹ al-cUmarī, *Masālik al-Abṣār fī Mamālik al- Amṣār*, realized by Kāmil Salmān al-Gabūrī, *Dar al-Kutub al- cIlmīyah*, Cairo,1924, Vol. III, part VI, pp.304, 307-308; al-Nuwaīrī, *Nihāyat al-Arb fī Funūn al-Adab*, *Dār al-Kutub al-cIlmīyah*, Beriut, 1424 A.H / 2004 A.D, p.215;al-Qalqašandī, , *Şubḥ al- Acšā fī Ṣinācat al-*

Inšā, Cairo, 1913-1916, VI, p. 18 V, p. 426.

² al-cUmarī, *Masālik al-Abṣār*, III, part 6, p.293; al-Subkī, *Mu'īd al-Ni'am wa Mubīd al-Niqam*, released by Muḥammad 'Alī al-Naǧǧar and Abū Zāīd Šalabī, Cairo, 1948, p.34; al-Nuwaīrī., *Nihāyat al-Arab*, XXXII, 1926, p.15; al-Qalqašandī, *Subh*, IV, p.14; VI, p.462





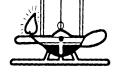
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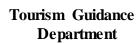
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 $h\bar{a}$ $sil\bar{a}$ and $am\bar{\imath}r$ $sil\bar{a}$ h $barr\bar{a}n\bar{\imath}$, the position of $am\bar{\imath}r$ $sil\bar{a}$ h throughout the classifications of the historians. Also this chapter deals with the social position, the political position, the ecnomical position of $am\bar{\imath}r$ $sil\bar{a}$ h during the Mamlūk period

The second chapter presents $am\bar{\imath}r\ sil\bar{a}h's$ nomination, his titles, costumes, robes of honour, feudal charters and salaries. This chapter deals with the tasks of $umar\bar{a}'\ sil\bar{a}h$ during the mamlūk period which are primary tasks as supervision of $al\ sil\bar{a}hd\bar{a}r\bar{\imath}yah$, conveying the arms to the sultan, supervision arsenal $(sil\bar{a}hh\bar{a}nah)$, the emirs of the arsenal $al\ zardk\bar{a}s\bar{\imath}yya$, Leading of military campaigns and the army parade .Besides also, he had secondary tasks as social tasks religious tasks, then it will show the sword blazon of $am\bar{\imath}r\ sil\bar{a}h$ which is illustrated upon different objects or monuments of $umar\bar{a}'\ sil\bar{a}h$.

The third chapter shows the architectural works of $umar\bar{a}' sil\bar{a}h$ in the Mamlūk society, extant monuments and extinct monuments with a description is given to display a comprehensive exploration to the monument. The fourth chapter presents the artistic works of $umar\bar{a}' sil\bar{a}h$ as metalwork, glasswork, woodwork objects, textile and glazed earthen-ware and ceramic fragments, marble work; a detailed description is given to display a comprehensive exploration to the element with all its decorations. Finally we can assume that the $umar\bar{a}' sil\bar{a}h$ contributed in the artistic and architectural life as an aspect of their power and authority. The fifth chapter presents the list of $umar\bar{a}' sil\bar{a}h's$ names in Egypt during the Mamlūk period



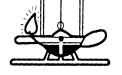


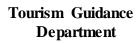


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The conclusion comprised the most important results which arose from the research and the study.

The thesis is provided by a catalogue of photographs to illustrate all points recovered. The extant monuments of <code>umarā' silāḥ</code> besides the artistic works. Some of these artistic works were photographed by the researcher from the Museum of Islamic Art at Cairo, <code>Museum of al-Hadārah</code> at <code>al-Fustāt</code>, other photos were extracted from the books, some objects were delievered by e-mails from different museums as I made connections with different museums as National Museum of Oriental Art, Louvre museum, Metropolitan Museum, Museo Correr-Venezia, The David Collection-Copenhagen K- Denmark, <code>Dār al-Atār al-Islāmīyah</code> at <code>al-Kuwait</code>, The British Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum, <code>Hims</code> Museum, National museet-KaiseFriedrich in Berlin, Museum of Islamic Art at <code>Doha -Qatar</code>, Hermitage Museum in Russia. Beyond each photo cited a detailed description for the object stating the date, the material, the measurements, the location









Notes on the transliteration

I have tried as far as possible to follow the system of the transliteration of Arabic characters used in both the Encyclopedia of Islam (second edition) and the Annales Islamologiques. However, certain discrepancies in transliteration inevitably appear, particularly in the citation of secondary sources.

Consonants

b

و ' ن ز z ق

نی

k



f

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I	ل	š <i>ڜ</i> t	ت
m	S م	<u>t</u> ص	ث
n	¢ ن	ğ ض	E
	h-a ţ	þ þ	7
W	Z و	h ظ	Ċ
	، يγ	d ع	7
		ġخ ₫	ذ

Short vowels are transcribed as follows: fathah-a, dammah-u, kasrah-

i.

رr





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ī. The two diphthongs $\varphi - \bar{u}$, $\varphi - \bar{a}$, Long vowels are transcribed: $t\bar{a}$ 'marb $\bar{u}tah$ as terminals is written as "ah". \bar{a} appear as aw & ay. The The definite article in compound names is always given as "al"