TABLE 1:

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| ***Date*** | ***Period/Dynasty*** | ***Key events in Fustat/Cairo*** | ***Related events in Egypt and the region*** |
| 525−404 BCE | Persian (Achaemenid) occupation | Foundation of Persian trading post(?) on the east bank of the Nile near Memphis | Darius I (521−486 BCE ) cut canal linking Nile to Red Sea  |
| 31 BCE−641 CE | Roman, Byzantine | 50 BCE First mention of Babylon of Egypt107 CE Trajan shifts mouth of Red Sea canal to Babylon and builds harbour at its mouthc.300 CE Diocletian encloses harbour and entrance to canal in fortress of Babylon | 31 BCE Battle of Actium50 CE Arrival of St Mark in Alexandria 619−629 CE Egypt occupied by Sasanids622 CE Beginning of Islamic era635 CE Capture of Damascus and Jerusalem |
| 641−750 | Rashidun, Umayyad | Entrance to Red Sea canal shifted to the north and “camp city” of Fustat built around the nucleus of Babylon and the Mosque of ‘Amr ibn al-‘As; developed further by Umayyad governors | 641 Arab Conquest of Egypt 656 Battle of Karbala, defeat of Alids |
| 750−868 | ‘Abbasid  | 750 Much of southern and eastern Fustat destroyed during ‘Abbasid conquest of Egypt. Foundation of separate military/ administrative enclosure of al-‘Askar, north of Fustat | Red Sea canal went out of use |
| 868−969 | Tulunid, ‘Abbasid, Ikhshid | 870 Foundation of new elite enclosure al-Qata’i‘ at northeast edge of Fustat | Ahmad ibn Tulun formed separate dynasty but Egypt recaptured by ‘Abbasids in 905935−969 Ruled by Ikhshids as client dynasty |
| 969−1169 | Fatimid  | 969 Conquest of Egypt by Shia Fatimids. Foundation of new elite enclosure of al-Qahira (Cairo), northeast of Fustat; influx of new settlers from North Africa 1060-90 CE “Great Disaster” (famine, earthquakes, unrest)1168 Crusader invasion of Egypt and “burning of Fustat” | 1099 Capture of Jerusalem by First Crusade  |
| 1169−1250 | Ayyubid  | Construction of Cairo citadel and city walls; c.1240 Construction of new citadel for mamluks on Rawda island  | 1187 Recapture of Jerusalem  |
| 1250−1382 | Bahri Mamluk | Influx of refugees from the east End of Crusader kingdoms brings European merchants to Cairo | 1258 Mongols capture Baghdad1260 Mongols defeated at ‘Ayn Jalut1347 Arrival of Black Death |
| 1382−1517 | Burgi Mamluk | Relative peace and cultural vitality but wealth and power of Egypt gradually declining despite revivals under outstanding individual rulers | 1400 Sack of Damascus by Tamerlane1453 Fall of Byzantium to Ottomans 1497 Vasco da Gama circumnavigates Africa |
| 1517−1805 | Ottoman  | Administration by beys under nominal control of Ottoman governor or pasha  | 1798−1801 French invasion of Egypt under Bonaparte |
| 1805−1953 | Muhammad ‘Alids | Wide range of modernizing measures and new areas of city | 1869 Suez Canal opened  |

TABLE 2:

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| ***Location*** | ***Features and products*** | ***Date*** | ***Source*** |
| Istabl ‘Antar | Kiln, wasters: small silt bottles, kiln furniture including bar with glaze traces | 9th century | Gayraud and Vallauri 2017, 19, 39−46 |
| Wasters: water-lifting jars (*qawadi*) | Late 9th century | Gayraud and Vallauri 2017, 19 |
| Wasters: “Fustat Fatimid Sgraffito” (FFS), polychrome-glazed wares, filtered water jars, kiln furniture | Late 9th−early 11th century | Gayraud and Vallauri 2017, 20−1, 30 |
| Wasters: “imitation celadon” | 15th century and perhaps later | Gayraud and Treglia 2012 |
| West of Saba‘ Banaat | Wasters: silt bottles or sphero-conical vessels | Uncertain: 9th−15th century? | Gayraud and Vallauri 2017, 21 |
| Roman Tower | Kiln, wasters: polychrome-glazed wares (FG12), kiln furniture | 10th century | This paper; Sheehan 2010, 103−5 |
| Wasters: brown-glazed cooking wares (FG10b) | Uncertain: early modern? | This paper; Sheehan 2010, 103−5 |
| Beneath Church of St George  | Kiln; products unknown | Probably contemporary with Roman-tower kiln | This paper; Sheehan 2010, 103−5 |
| Unprovenanced: V&A Museum, London (acquired 1920s, contemporary with Bahgat’s excavations) | Wasters: monochrome-glazed wares including FFS and “imitation celadon”; blue-on-white, blue/black-on-white, black-on-green and black-on- turquoise underglaze-painted wares; cream-on-brown slip-trailed/painted wares; blue faience beads | 10th−15th century | Gascoigne, personal observation |
| Bahgat’s excavations | FFS tile; wasters (seconds?): lustreware; lustre-glaze tests | Fatimid | Bahgat and Massoul 1930, 21, 27, 93, pl. B, no. 20−1, pl. N, no. 131 |
| Waster: unglazed *qulla* filter | Mid-Fatimid− 14th/15th century | Bahgat and Massoul 1930, 89, pl. LIXbis, no. 122−3 |
| Cluster of c.20 kilns; kiln furniture (tripods, stands, spacers); wasters: “imitation celadon”, underglaze-painted wares, glazed beads | 14th century | Bahgat 1915; Bahgat and Massoul 1930, 24−29, 31, pl. B |
| Fustat-C | Kiln | “Islamic” | Kubiak and Scanlon 1989, 1−2 |
| *Fawakhir* area | Multiple kilns and workshops producing a wide range of coarsewares | At least 18th century (probably earlier)−1998 | Kawatoko 2005, 845−8; Golvin, Thiriot, and Zakariya 1982 (27−40 for forms) |
| Fustat (unspecified; relating to Scanlon’s excavations?) | Wasters: unspecified polychrome-glazed (“Fayyumi”) wares | 9th−12th centuries | Scanlon 1993, 295 |
| Fustat-A | Wasters: FFS | 10th−12th century | Scanlon 1967, 75−6 |
| Large workshop with kilns, clay deposits and infrastructure, producing unspecified glazed wares | Initially proposed as Fatimid, later re-dated as Mamluk | Scanlon 1965, 18−20; Kubiak and Scanlon 1980, 88, n. 46 |
| Fustat-B | Wasters: FFS | 10th−12th century | Scanlon 1967, 75−6 |
| Multiple workshops and kilns, wasters, glaze/glass production infrastructure producing unspecified glazed wares | c.1200−c.1300 | Scanlon 1966, 100; 1967, 72−9; 1976, 72, 79 n. 20; 1981, 59−61 |
| Fustat-B (debris mounds) | Wasters: underglaze-painted wares and “imitation celadon” | 13th−15th century | Scanlon 1971; 1984b, 118−9 |

TABLE 3:

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| ***Ibn Duqmaq’s feature*** | ***Ibn Duqmaq’s location*** | ***Suggested modern location*** |
| The kilns of Ibn Khashana | At the end of the lane of Shabib, in the al-Hamra’ quarter | Al-Hamra al-Wusta, i.e. central/northern Fustat, near the aqueduct of al-Ghuri |
| A street of potters’ kilns | In al-Hamra’, near *midan* Sabra and the bath of Ibn Abi Shuraih | As above |
| Kilns | Built over the site of a house connected with the “mosque of the horns”, next to the bath known as that of the merchants of maize-straw | As above |
| A potters’ quarter | In the neighborhood of the mosque of Ibn al-Khashshab and the church of Mar Mina | As above |
| An unnamed workshop | On the right-hand side of an exit from Darb Ma‘ani towards al-Qahira | As above: Darb Ma‘ani was in northern Fustat just south of and running parallel to the aqueduct of al-Ghuri, in an area which is still industrial today (Denoix 1992, 44, 48, pl. 1) |
| Kilns | On the edge of the Kubbara quarter, close to a gated exit point | As above, near Bab Misr: Denoix 1992, pl. 1 |
| A “market of fishermen and potters” | On the edge of the quarter of the Sultan’s sugar factories | Al-Hamra al-Dunia, i.e. central Fustat, near Abu Sayfayn |
| A lane of potters (*al-ghadariyyin*) [makers of luxury wares? stone-paste manufacturers?] | West of the Mosque of ‘Amr | Al-Hamra al-Dunia, i.e. central Fustat |
| The kilns of Ibn Gurab | Near the hill of the Banu Wa’il and the two gates of al-Qantara, also referred to as a “potters’ quarter” at the foot of the hill of Ibn Gurab, near Babylon | Kom al-Ghurab, just south of the Roman fortress, southern Fustat |
| Kilns | In the vicinity of the mosque of the vegetable sellers and opposite a basin | Location unknown |