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HISTORICAL NARRATIVES ABOUT THE MONGOLS IN LIGHT OF THE BOOK "COUNTRIES OF THE EASTERN CALIPHATE" OF THE ORIENTALIST GUY LE STRANGE

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ABSTRACT

Guy Le Strange is a British orientalist, born in 1271 AH/1854AD, from a noble family in the Northern Province of Norfolk in Eastern England, and was mentioned in the county of Hunstanton. He traveled to several countries to study and teach. He mastered several languages, especially Persian and Spanish. He was interested in studying the Islamic East and classed In addition to his translation of a number of Persian books, he obtained a master's degree in 1332 AH/1913 CE from the University of Cambridge, specializing in the study of the geographical history of Arabia and Persia, and practiced the profession of teaching there, he died in London in the year 1352 AH/1933 CE. The importance of the topic lies in the fact that his book The Countries of the Eastern Caliphate is one of his most important books, and although it included extensive geographical information on the Islamic East, it contained important historical narratives, the most important of which was related to the history of the Mongols and the most important military campaigns they launched against the Islamic countries and in different historical periods. The study came out with important results that clarify the devastation and destruction committed by the Mongols in the Islamic countries that they controlled, and refer to the most important urban reforms carried out by the Ilkhan Ghazan, and the construction of the city of Sultana during the reign of the Ilkhan Oligaito.

INTRODUCTION

The book "The Countries of the Eastern Caliphate" of the Orientalist Guy Le Strange is considered one of the important geographical books in which he reviewed the geography of most regions of the Islamic East in a comprehensive manner, relying on several geographical and historical sources,

including Arabic and Persian, but during his talk about their geography he mentioned many historical narratives in various historical stages, and we will refer here Our study is the most important historical accounts related to the history of the Mongols from the time of Genghis Khan until the end of the Ilkhanate state in Persia. The importance of the topic lies in Strange's reference to the military campaigns launched by the Mongols during the reign of Genghis Khan against the cities of the Islamic East, describing the destruction and devastation that befell them, and then reviewing the most important events or cities that were related to the Mongols, and this was one of the most important reasons that prompted this study. This research sheds light on historical accounts during the reign of Jagtay bin Genghis Khan and then Prince Batu Khan, and pointed to the most important events that occurred during the reign of Hulaku and how he managed to control most of the fortresses of Ismailia. The research also dealt with the most important historical narratives in the era of the Ilkhans in the Islamic Orient, and Argun through his review of the geography of a number of cities in the Islamic East. I referred to the most important historical accounts in the era of Ilkhan Oligaito through his discussion of the city of Sultaniyah mentioning the perimeter of its walls, its fortress, and its mosque, as well as his tomb. The difficulty of the topic is that Strange relied on Persian and Arab sources to produce a number of narratives related to the Mughals, in addition to their scarcity, which means that he translated and compared them to arrive at correct and accurate narratives.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF GUY LE STRANGE

He is a British orientalist, born in 1271 AH/1854 AD, from a noble family in the Northern Province of Norfolk, Eastern England [1]. It was mentioned in Hinsten Hull in England [2]. He was educated at Clifton College and the Royal Agricultural College, located in southwestern England. He was known as a researcher in Arabic and Spanish languages, as well as Persian, which he learned after spending three years in Iran, which made him aware of its land, its people and its language and its culture. He traveled for a long time to tour a number of countries in Europe and the Middle East, and worked in London as a writer for the literary magazine "The Saturday Review" [1]. He spent a long time of his life outside his country, and lived in Paris with his mother, and there he contacted the orientalist Julius Mohl, the publisher of the Shahnameh and its translator into French. He encouraged him to study Arabic and Persian languages. He was at the height of his youth, and he stayed there for three years, during which he learned about the history of this country, its conditions and its language, and with the participation of Haggard he published the story of "The Vizir of Landkuran" in Persian with an English translation of it and a dictionary for its vocabulary and commentary, then published a translation of another Persian story entitled The Alchemist. However, one of the most important areas in which Strange rose to prominence and elevated him to the ranks of the great orientalists was in the books he wrote on the historical geography of Islamic countries. And he published a piece of the book "The Seven Wonders of the Territories" by Ibn Sarabion Sohrab, describing the rivers of Iraq and the island, with an English translation, commentaries and a map, and his book entitled "Baghdad in the Era of the Abbasid Caliphate" was

published, then his book "Countries of the Eastern Caliphate" was published [2].

He also contributed to the publication of the book "The Experiences of Nations" by "Miskawayh" and he has several articles on the historical geography of the countries of Islam which he published in the Journal of the Royal Asian Society from his election as a member until his death. He lost his sight, and this did not prevent him from continuing his scientific activity, so he used to resort to those who read for him and write for him, and in this case he devoted himself to studying Spanish, and that resulted in his publication of his book "Spanish Songs" [2]. Among the most important academic degrees he obtained is a master's degree from the University of Cambridge, specializing in the study of the geographical history of the Arab countries and Persia [1]. Many friends and admirers gathered around him, and the closest to him was the orientalist Brown, who paved the way for him to work at the University of Cambridge, where he gave many lectures on various topics, and worked together, and his days were not without a student, an old man, or a young man who learned about him in Persian [2]. He passed away in Cambridge on December 24, 1352 AH/1933 CE, at the age of eighty years [2], after colliding with a bus [1].

HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF GENGHIS KHAN'S REIGN (624 AH/1226 AD)

Strange cited a group of historical accounts related to the history of the Mughals during the era of Jizkhan. In his talk about the city of Xi'an from Rustaq Eskimisht and the spread of silver metal in its mountains, however, this place was destroyed by Genghis Khan [2]. Strange pointed out that the city of Merv was famous before the Mongols took control of it with coffers he wrote, and he referred to what Yaqut al-Hamwi mentioned that had it not been for the arrival of the Mongols to it, he would have stayed there until his death [2]. The city of Marw is called Marw al-Shahjan, and it is one of the most important cities in the Khorasan region. It was inhabited by a number of Arab tribes, such as Al-Azd, Tamim and others. Its land is marshy with lots of sand and its buildings are of clay and it has three mosques, where the finest types of clothing are made [3], [4], and [5].

Among its treasures were mentioned two cabinets in the mosque, one of which is called Al-Azizia and contains 12 thousand volumes, or close to it, and the other Al Kamaliya, which contains the treasury of the king's honor in his school, the treasury of the king's system in his school, two cabinets for the Samaanis, another in the Amidiyah school, the treasury of the Khatuniya school, the Treasury of Majd al-Mulk and the Treasury of Al-Dameiriya in Khanaqah or the corner of the dervishes and there are only 200 volumes in it, but each volume is worth two hundred dinars, according to what Yaqut al-Hamwi mentioned, because each of its books is unique and invaluable. Strange referred to the escape of Yaqut al-Hamwi to Mosul after the arrival of the Mongols to Merv, and that the coffers of Marw and the treasures of the books had become a feast for fire after the Mongols plundered this great city, and as a result 9 million corpses remained among its ruins that were not

buried. The soil of Sultan Sanjar, mosques, treasuries and others, and he mentioned what Al-Hafiz Abru referred to. The Mongols broke the dams and destroyed the old ones and the watersheds of the Marghab River, which increased during the Seljuq era, as the Seljuks paid great attention to the water of this river and arranged for its distribution to this oasis, which turned into a desolate marsh, and he referred to what Ibn Battuta said when he passed Mero and saw it as ruined [2]. Strange referred to the city of Amal, and that its name became Ummu or Umayyad, as with this name it appeared in the news of the Mongol wars and the news of the Timur Wars and was also known as Umayyad Castle, then Abu Al-Ghazi called it an Umayyad name when he referred to Genghis Khan's march to it [2]. He talked to String about the Mongols launching their military campaigns against the city of Tirmid while it is on its way south to Khorasan and Khorasan, the name of the region, which is a vast country whose first borders are from the following Iraq, and the last borders are India, Takhurstan, Ghazni, Sijistan and Kerman, which includes several cities and Koran, including Nishapur, Herat, Merw, Balkh, Tales, and the finest types of animals, slaves and foods [3] and [5].

The Mongols created burials in the dams in the year 617 AH / 1220 AD to seize Arkang after they besieged it for five months, so the waters of Gihon and its branches flooded this city and since then its waters began to flow from the east of this city in other than its first streams, so the water flooded the land, and after several years the water started The surplus is heading southwest towards the Caspian Sea [2]. The city of Bukhara maintained its high position in the early ages Al-Wusta, but in the year 616 AH/1219 AD it was subjected to the Mongolian invasion, so the city was plundered and destroyed, and it did not rise for a century or more, and he mentioned that when the traveler Ibn Battuta, as it was when Genghis Khan left it, and in fact it did not regain its prosperity until the reign of Tamerlane, as Samarkand was taken as his capital, and Bukhara gradually restored its splendor [2]. It seems that most of the historical accounts that Strange referred to in his book on the reign of Genghis Khan refer to the most important campaigns he launched against the cities of the Islamic East, and he emphasized that most of them were prosperous cities, but he destroyed and destroyed them and killed their inhabitants.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE ERA OF JAGTAYKHAN (638 AH/1240 AD)

Jagtay Khan took the city of Balasagun as his capital, and the ruins of Amalg, which were taken by the Mongols as their capital during the reign of Jagtay ibn Genghis Khan, were found near the ancient site of Kalaja on the River Ayla [1]. Blasagon is a great city located behind the Sihon River near the city of Kashgar and it has been mentioned that it may be located in the western part of the Russian region known today as Semirjetschje, and perhaps what is meant by the River Joe, as there are to this day many monuments in this region, its inhabitants speak the Sogdian and Turkish language [4], [5], and [6].

HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE OF BATU KHAN (624-654 AH)

On Abhar Road, on five leagues east of Al-Sultanah, the village of Fahud, and the Mongols call it Sain Qalaa, and this place still has the same name, and it

was also called Batu Khan, who is the grandson of Genghis Khan [2]. Strange referred to Prince Batu Khan through his talk of the name of a place he called Sain, which is the title of Prince Batu Khan, which confirms that this place may have been subordinate to his authority, or that it had a tangible effect in this region, which necessitated its designation with one of his names [2].

HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE REIGN OF ILKHAN-HULAGU (651-663 AH)

During Lestrang's conversation about Shaha Island, or Shahi, he mentioned that there is a fortified castle on a mountain in which the tombs of the Ilkhan Hulagu and other Mughal princes are located. Apparently, the Great Observatory was built by the astronomer Nasir al-Din al-Tusi under the command of the Ilkhan Hulaku, and its ruins are still preserved, and in it he wrote his book, "The Ilkhani Zaj", the famous one, which confirms the Mongol-Ilkhanid interest in astronomy and its scholars [2]. Maragha is one of the most important cities in the Azerbaijan region, and it is a city with many orchards, rivers and fruits, it has many rivers, and it has a wall, a fortress and a castle [3], [4], and [5]. Speaking about the city of Maragheh, Strange pointed out that it had become in the days of the Mongols the kasbah of Azerbaijan [2]. Regarding the fortress of Alamut, which is one of the forts of Ismailia, he indicated that the Ilkhan Hulagu took control of it and ordered it to be stripped of its war machines. He referred to String to the city of Tarshiz, which had become one of the cities of Ismailia, and stated that Hulagu was able to eliminate the Ismailis and his armies seized seventy fortresses from their castles in Quhistan. Regarding the forts of the city of Damavand in Tabaristan, he referred to the existence of the Estonawand fortress, or tsunibad, which the Mongols could control by force [2].

It is worth noting that Tabaristan was called by this name because Tabar in Persian means ax, and the reason for its name is that because of the many clashes of trees, because the army does not walk in it until after its trees are cut down with tabar, as for Istan it means the area, and it is a lot of rain, in which clothes are made of silk and wool [3], [4], and [5].

HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE ILKHAN ERA

Strange pointed out that the city of Chez, the first city of Ingroud State, was called by the Mongols, Sturik, and the Ilkhans built a palace in it, as it was surrounded by fresh meadows [2].

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE REIGN OF ILKHAN ARGUN (683 - 690 A.H)

Strange referred to the city of Barberi, or Bahr Berri near Band Mahe "Samak Dam" which is located on the road from Argeesh to Khoy in Azerbaijan, quoting Al-Mastufi, and mentioned that there is a fortified castle in the head of the mountain, and its river descends from the meadows of Al-Ataq where the Ilkhan Argun built a palace Great for him there, in the middle of a place designated for hunting with a fence on it. This account confirms the interest of the Irgun Ilkhan in construction and urbanization [2].

HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE REIGN OF THE ILKHAN OLIGAITO (703-716 AH)

There is still a postal route that crosses Persia and its center is Tehran, which is near the ancient irrigation. Except for the opening of a secondary road that followed it in the north from Hamadan to the Sultanah, which for a period of time became the center of roads in this quarter instead of the city of Al-Ray [2]. The city of Ray is one of the large cities in which the fort and the Great Mosque have several gates, including Bab Al-Taq and Bab Hisham [3] and [5]. As for Hamadan, it is a vast city, named after Hamadan ibn al-Falluj bin Sam bin Noah, its city has four iron gates, and it has many orchards [3], [4], and [5].

The Ilkhan Oligaito built a second capital in Sultanabad Chamchamal near the edge of Mount Beeston, and Al-Mufti described it with abundance of its bounties, especially wheat, and indicated in the description of the paths the location of Chamchamal whose ruins are still standing [2]. There are ruins of the city of Soltaniyeh, the Mongolian which was established by the Ilkhan Argun and completed by the Ilkhan Oligaito and made it the base of the Ilkhanate state [2]. The Sultanah, named after Sultan Muhammad Khadabanda Olijaito, who ordered its construction, is located northwest of the Ajami region of Iraq. It included many schools, mosques, markets and baths, and built a large castle in its center, and inside it he built a cemetery for him which he recommended to be buried there [7], [8], and [9]. Strange, quoting Al-Mustawfi, stated that during his reign the Sultanah included more luxurious buildings than in any other Persian city except Tabriz [2]. Tabriz is a small city of Mamoura, which is one of the cities of Azerbaijan, with fortified walls and wonderful buildings, and they are cheap. It has many rivers, and orchards surround it on all sides, and there are many schools, and its mosque is located in the center of the city [2], [3], [4], [5], and [10]. Strange pointed out that the city of As-Sultaniyah became the capital of the Mongol-Ilkhanids and the center of this network of roads, and accordingly, the one who is satisfied in describing the paths instead of starting from Baghdad and the description of the roads shines from them, making their start from the city of As-Sultaniyah towards Baghdad, so he followed a direction opposite to the first, so the road instead If he goes from Hamadan to irrigation by Sawa road, the Mongols made him head north to Al-Sultaniyah, penetrating into two districts and breaching two districts, not passing through a large city, and what the completer mentioned of the stages of this road is nothing but the names of the villages that he knows nothing about [2].

In his novels about the Ilkhan Oligaito, Strange mentioned his interest in building and urbanization through building the city of Sultanah and Sultanabad Chamchamal, and pointed out the importance of the Sultanah commercial site and the Ilkhanid Mongols taking it as their capital, and the most prominent buildings that were built in it. And to the west of Al-Sultania, the city of Sagas and Sahraward, which were destroyed during the Mongolian campaigns for them, and according to what Al-Mastoufi pointed out that in his days they were only two large inhabited villages. It has the grave of the Ilkhan Argun, and its daughter, Aljay Khatun, made a khanaqah for the dervishes there [2].

HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE ERA OF THE ILKHAN GHAZAN (694-703 AH)

Strange referred to what was mentioned by the historian Al-Mustafi Qazwini during his talk about the scene of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) that the Ilkhan Ghazan created in the scene of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) a house of masters called the House of Sovereignty and established a khanqah for Sufism [2]. Speaking about the city of Salmas, Strange pointed out that Minister Ali Shah, according to what Al-Mastoufi narrated, renewed its walls and environs by 8,000 steps, thus the city regained its first position [2]. Speaking about the Indrab River, he mentioned that it has a beautiful arch built by Ali Shah, the Minister of Ilkhan Ghazan [2]. During his talk about the city of Tabriz, Strange pointed out that the Ilkhan Ghazan began building large lands in what follows its old wall and surrounded these lands with a new wall, and this wall has six gates and inside it is a mountain, and its perimeter is 25 thousand steps, and that the Ilkhan Ghazan was buried in Rabd al-Sham the Great, which he established and his successors added to his buildings, many large mosques and other buildings within the city and in Ar-Rudd al-Rashidi in the slopes of Mount Walyan [2].

He added, quoting Ibn Battuta, that there is a good school and a corner of the construction of the Ilkhan Ghazan, and he reached the Ghazan market, and that he passed the Jawharien market and saw the types of jewels and visited the amber and musk market, until he reached the mosque of the age of Minister Ali Shah, known as Gilan, and his plate is furnished with alabaster, and a river breaks through it. A jar, and its walls are built with Qashani, and outside it was a school on the right of the qibla, and on the left was a corner [2]. Regarding the city of Mahmudabad, located in the Mughan Plain, Strange pointed out that it was located in the Kaubari Mafaza near the Caspian Sea and was on twelve leagues from the following Belswar, and according to Al-Mistoufi, it was mentioned that its builder was the Mongolian Ilkhan Ghazan [2]. He mentioned about the city of Argish, located in Armenia on the northern coast of Lake Van, or Argish, and the lake was known by its name, and according to what Al-Mastoufi mentioned, Minister Ali Shah had tightened its fortification by order of Ilkhan Ghazan [11]. Speaking about the city of irrigation, Lestring pointed out that the Ilkhan Ghazan tried to rebuild it and save it from the devastation that befell it, so he ordered to rebuild and reside in it, but he did not succeed because most of its residents left and moved to the neighboring cities of Ramin and Tehran, especially to the first, which was better than irrigation Ancient [12]. Minister Ali Shah built a number of connections according to the account of Al-Mastoufi in the areas between the road from Tabriz to the northeast to Bajrawan and the city of Ahr [2]. Lestring referred to several accounts of the urban reforms undertaken by the Ilkhan Ghazan and his construction of a number of cities and build it for schools and mosques, khanqahs and angles, for his awareness of their importance and scientific role, as well as the urban reforms undertaken by his minister, Ali Shah.

CONCLUSION

The study reached a number of important results, the most prominent of which are:

1. The book *The Countries of the Eastern Caliphate* of the Orientalist Key to String is one of the important and valuable geographical books, but it contained a large number of historical narratives in various eras, as it relied on a large number of original and important geographical and historical books, both Arab and Persian, and documented his information from them.
2. Strange shed light on the history of the Mongols through his talk about the devastation and destruction that a number of cities in the Islamic world witnessed in the East at the hands of the Mongols during the reign of Genghis Khan.
- Strange dealt with a number of historical accounts related to Jagtay bin Genghis Khan during his talk about the city of Blasagon, which became the capital of his khanate.
3. Lester's novels included a reference to Prince Batu Khan bin Jogi Khan bin Genghis Khan during his talk about the village of Fahud, which the Mongols called Sayin Qalaa, according to one of his names, which is Sain, or Saen Khan.
4. Strange referred to several accounts of Ilkhan-Hulagu through his discussion of the Ismaili fortresses that he controlled.
5. He mentioned to String the Ilkhan Aaaqa during his talk about the city of Shez, in which he built a palace for him.
6. Strange referred to Elkhan Argun during his talk about the city of Barkery and that there was a fortified castle in which he built a palace.
7. Strange talked about the Ilkhan Oligaito while referring to the city of Soltaniyeh that he built and indicated its location and the perimeter of its walls and fortress, as well as the cemetery in which he built it.
8. Strange referred to Elkhan Ghazan during his talk about building a house for the masters in the scene of Imam Ali "peace be upon him" in Najaf, as well as his other urban reforms and the reforms of his minister Ali Shah.

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