Record Nr. UNINA9910792456403321 Autore Milwright Marcus Titolo The fortress of the raven [[electronic resource]]: Karak in the Middle Islamic period (1100 -1650) // by Marcus Milwright Leiden: Boston: Brill, 2008 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-282-60199-7 **ISBN** 9786612601996 90-474-3290-8 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (488 p.) Islamic history and civilization, , 0929-2403;; v. 72 Collana Disciplina 956.95/6303 Soggetti Avvubids - History Mamelukes - History Islamic civilization Karak (Jordan: Province) History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. [403]-432) and index. Preliminary Material / Milwright -- Chapter One. Introduction / Nota di contenuto Milwright -- Chapter Two. The political history of Karak / Milwright --Chapter Three. Administration and architectural patronage in Karak and its dependent regions / Milwright -- Chapter Four, Economic survey of Karak and its dependent regions / Milwright -- Chapter Five. Summary of the historical evidence / Milwright -- Chapter Six. Unglazed ceramics / Milwright -- Chapter Seven. Glazed ceramics / Milwright --Chapter Eight. Summary of the ceramic evidence / Milwright -- Chapter Nine. Conclusion / Milwright -- Appendix One. Catalogue of the ceramics from Karak: Areas A-F / Milwright -- Appendix Two. Identifications of sites / Milwright -- Bibliography / Milwright -- Index / Milwright. Sommario/riassunto In c.1142 work started on the construction of a major castle in the southern Jordanian town of Karak. The largest of a network of fortifications. Karak castle became the administrative centre of an important Crusader lordship. After 1188 Karak and its territories were incorporated into the Ayyubid, Mamluk and Ottoman sultanates. This

book traces the history of Karak and the surrounding lands during the

Middle Islamic period (c.1100-1650 CE). The book offers an innovative methodology, combining primary textual sources (in Latin and Arabic) with archaeological data (principally the ceramic record) as a means to reconstruct the fluctuating economic relations between Karak and other regions of the Middle East and eastern Mediterranean.