

A New Addition to Islamic Inscriptions Recently Discovered in Egypt

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Ancient Arabic inscriptions, is a leading position among material sources for the study of Islamic monuments in terms of form and content, and distinction for its role in highlighting building context, applied arts and various types of plastic arts.

The theme of this research study is two Inscriptions in Egypt to be published scientifically for the first time, through two stelea not registered among the Islamic monuments, and found in Lower Egypt, in two villages belonging to the town of Abyar, one of the large villages in Kafr El Zayat, Gharbia Governorate. The first inscription is a tombstone dated to Year 313 AH/925 CE, and the second is a text of an extinct mosque of the Mamluk Era Marine during the reign of Sultan al-Nasir Muhammad ibn Kalaoun, and attributed to one of his princes dating Year 730 AH/1329 CE.

The research in the study of these two Inscriptions, in terms of form and content, through studying the styles of calligraphy, and what it contains concerning religious texts and advertisements and titles, with a comparative analysis of other inscriptions. The research includes five panels and three tablets.