

a long time. The former is the idea that these figures signify the number of villages (*grāma*) included in the divisions. The latter opines that revenue and the number of *nāḍs* are expressed by these figures.

Further some corrections have been made to the idea of Fleet. Pran Nath thinks that the term *grāma* does not signify an ordinarily village but landed property. M. N. Katti holds the idea that figures express land units of agriculture. But both of these ideas are not tenable for lack of proof in the contemporary sources.

The author, following the opinion of Fleet in principle, regard the numerical figure below one lakh (hundred thousands) as expressing the number of villages according to some inscriptions. As for the figure below thousand, it is clear from some descriptions of sources that it expresses the actual number of villages. To ascertain this interpretation, it is required to prove the process of formation of villages and towns.

At present state of our knowledge, figures above one lakh seem to be difficult to interpret precisely. We can only infer that figures may be calculated to meet certain administrative purposes.

The Revolts of 'urbān in Upper Egypt under the Bahārī Mamlūks

by Toshimichi MATSUDA

Since the Mamlūks established the dynasty, 'urbān of Upper Egypt continued to rise against it. These revolts rised by 'urbān which were dissatisfied with the rule of Mamlūks were extremely political movements at the first stage. So, on the one hand the Mamlūks tried to take them in the ruling system by every possible means, and on the other hand Mamlūks carried out oppressive policies for the rebellious 'urbān. But, on the contrary these policies incurred their repulsions, and the revolts occurred continuously. However, each revolt was isolated, and wasn't organized by uniting the people like fallāḥūn and slaves which were dissatisfied with the social system.

Certainly, it was found that the fallāḥūn participated in the revolts occurred under Sulṭān Nāṣir. Perhaps, there was coincidence for a time

between the resistance of 'urbān for the Mamlūk polity and the economical aim of fallāḥūn against the levy. So, they rised against their common enemy, that is Mamlūks. However, the Mamlūks set up Kāshifs in the course of suppressing the revolts, and they succeeded to strengthen the control of Upper Egypt.