

Corrections and Additions: Survey of Zijes Written in the Subcontinent by S. M. Razaullah Ansari

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- p. 576, col.1, line 17. Babylon, India ... *read*: Mesopotamia and India ...
- p. 577, f.n.4, after sentence 1. *Addition*: The present historical survey span the zijes written in Medieval Indian subcontinent, which to-date include India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. However, manuscripts of zijes extant in Bangladesh were not available to the author and therefore not included.
- p. 579, col. 1, lines 6-7 from below. ... the correct value ... *read*: another value $103^{\circ} 35'$... (fol.32b). *Addition*: This value is found in several Indian *Zijes*, namely, *Zij-i Raḥimī*, *Zij-i Sa'īdī*, *Zij-i Muḥammad Shahī*, and also on many astrolabes according to Dalen (2004, pp.839, f.n.6).
- p. 580, f.n. 26, line 2: historian, Sultan *read*: historian Farishta, Sultan ...
- p. 581, end of f.n. 34. *Addition*: Pingree (2003, pp.135-138) found 4 manuscripts (complete/partial) in the City Palace Library, Jaipur.
- p. 582, f.n. 45, line 3: ...a scholar of many languages, ... Hindī/Sanskrit. *Addition*: He wrote a very popular book, *Kheṭakautuka* in Sanskrit verses on *tājika* branch of astrology, in which he used also Arabic and Persian technical terms.
- p. 583, col. 2, end of line 3. *delete* (now Lucknow). Line 5. ... (now Aligarh) *read* : (Aligarh and Jalālī).
- p.584, col.2, line 1-2. ...14 manuscripts *read*: 14 Persian manuscripts ...
— — , second paragraph, line 13. ...*Śakha* *read*: *Śaka* ...
- p. 587, col. 1, end of line 3. ...*matsyakara* *read*: *matsyākāra*
- p. 587, f.n.70. ...text into English. *Addition*: It is worthwhile to list some of the Arabic and Persian terms used for the observations mentioned above. They are listed in the table on p.2.
- p. 590, col. 2, line 7. ... (northern province) *to be replaced by* ... (modern *Uttar Pradesh*).
- P.591, col.2, lines 17–18. *Read*: ...He quotes his date also according to other calendars...
— , lines 16-17. “... *Amīn* on 3 Jumādā II, AH 1231, corresponding to 2 May, 1816 ...” *read*: 1 May 1816”.

Note: This correction is because 2 May is Thursday and not Wednesday, the day of 3 Jumādā II, which is not mentioned specifically in the text. Presuming his date *Wednesday* 3 Jumādā II AH 1231 as correct, the author recalculated all Ashki's cited dates corresponding to Wednesday 1 May 1816 (Gregorian) or 19 April 1816 (Julian).

For *emended* following book is used:

Wüstenfeld–Mahler'sche Vergleichungs–Tabellen, in German . Revised third edition by Joachim Mayr (Tirol) and Bertold Spuler (Hamburg), Wiesbaden, **1961**. Franz Steiner Verlag; commissioned by the German Society for Oriental Studies. This standard book comprises the famous Comparative Tables for determining the dates of the Hijri (AH 1– AH 1450) , Iranian or Turkish calendars and corresponding dates of the Christian calendars, without any complicated calculations. For dates according to Indian Calender the author has used Michio Yano's method. A modern programme for converting dates of Islamic Calender by Benno Van Dalen is also available now.

— lines 18-20 to be *replaced by* : 19 (29) Nisān 2127 Iskandarānī; 29 Abān 1185 (not 17 Abān 1186) Yazdigird ; 12 Urdībihisht 738 Jalālī; 4 (21) Baisākha 1873 Vikramājīt / 1738 (not 1736) Śaka. 1763 is a printing mistake. Askī's wrong values are given in parentheses.

p. 593, col.2, line 2. ... 19° in Airy *read:* 19° in the Zodiac sign Aries, ...

— , f.n. 96, line 4. Exaltation Airy... *read:* Exaltation Aries ...

p. 599, col.2, the following missing item in the Bibliography is important.

Ghori, S. A. Khan, “The Impact of Modern European Astronomy on Raja Jai Singh”, *Indian Journal of History of Science* (New Delhi), Vol.15 (1980), pp. 50–57.

p.600, col.2. the following additional item in the Bibliography is important.

Pingree, David et al. *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit Astronomical Manuscripts Preserved at the Maharaja Man Singh II Museum in Jaipur, India*, (*Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society*, Volume 250, **2003**). American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia , Pennsylvania.

Arabic -Persian Terms for Modern Astronomy

Terms	Arabic /Persian	Alternative Term
Telescope	<i>dūrbīn</i>	<i>minzār</i>
Phase	explained in words no specific term	<i>hilāl</i> (crescent)
Sunspots	<i>khālhā</i> ’-i <i>aswad</i> (black moles)	Ar. <i>shāmāt-i sawdā</i> , Per. <i>lakkahā</i> ’-i <i>siyāh</i> (black spots)
Satellite (s)	<i>kaṭkab</i> (wandering star)	<i>qamar</i> (moon), pl. <i>Aqmār</i> <i>tābi</i> ’ (follower), pl. <i>twābi</i> ’
Band	<i>manṭaqa</i> (zone, girdle)	<i>kamarband</i> (waist band)
Ellipsoidal	<i>ahlayljī</i>	<i>bayḍī</i> (oval)

Note: Terms in the second column are those as given in the text of ZMS and used by Sawai Jai Singh’s astronomers. Terms in the third column are those as given in other Persian texts concerning modern astronomy; for instance, by Mīr Muḥammad Ḥasan (d. 1791), Mirza Abū Ṭālib (d.1806), Ghulām Ḥusain Jaunpūrī (d.1862) etc.; In this context vide also, Ansari, S. M. Razaullah, “Transmission of the Modern Exact Science to the Muslim World”, *The Oxford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy, Science, and Technology in Islam*, Editor-in-chief Ibrahim Kalin, New York 2014. Oxford University Press. Vol. 1, pp. 376–385.