David A. King

Publications, works in press, works ready for publication, and works in progress

August, 2007

Notes: Titles of books are printed bold; titles of reviews other than essay reviews are in small font. Titles of works which may be of particular interest or importance (and which have not since appeared in reprints or improved versions) are boxed. References of the form X-n show that an article has been reprinted as no. n in vol. X of the three Variorum volumes:

A	*Islamic Mathematical Astronomy*	(1986/1993, see nos. 79/132)
B	*Islamic Astronomical Instruments*	(1987/1995, see nos. 87/163)
C	*Astronomy in the Service of Islam*	(1993, see no. 131)

Some other works are available in new versions in:

SATMI *Studies in Astronomical Timekeeping in Medieval Islam* (2004/5, see nos. 230-231)

The signs + and ++ indicate that the work in question was translated by Kurt Maier or Wolf-Dieter Wagner, respectively. An asterisk is used for further works not in English that were translated by others. X indicates a work in press, Y a work still in preparation.

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I	Some Reflections on the History of Islamic Astronomy;
II	On the Astronomical Tables of the Islamic Middle Ages (no. 14);
III	The Astronomy of the Mamluks (no. 61);
IV	Mathematical Astronomy in Medieval Yemen (no. 35);
V	A Double-Argument Table for the Lunar Equation Attributed to Ibn Yûnus (no. 7);
VI	Ibn al-Majdî's Tables for Calculating Ephemerides (no. 46);
VII	Some Astronomical Observations from Thirteenth-Century Egypt (no. 52);
VIII	Indian Astronomy in Fourteenth-Century Fez: The Versified *Zîj* of al-Qusuntînî (no. 56);
IX	Ibn Yûnus` *Very Useful Tables* for Reckoning Time by the Sun (no. 4);
X	Astronomical Timekeeping in Fourteenth-Century Syria (no. 24);
XI	al-Khalîlî's Auxiliary Tables for Solving Problems of Spherical Astronomy (no. 3);
XII	Astronomical Timekeeping in Ottoman Turkey (no. 36);
XIII	al-Khalîlî's *Qibla* Table (no. 13);
XIV	On Medieval Islamic Multiplication Tables (no. 8);
XV	Supplementary Notes on Medieval Islamic Multiplication Tables (no. 32);
XVI	A Handlist of the Arabic and Persian Astronomical Manuscripts in the Maharaja Mansingh II Library in Jaipur (no. 45);
XVII	Islamic Mathematics and Astronomy. An essay review of the Chapters on mathematics and astronomy in S. H. Nasr, *Islamic Science: An Illustrated Study* (no. 30);
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[See no. 132 for the 2nd edn.]

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I	Astronomical Instrumentation in the Medieval Near East;
II	The Medieval Yemeni Astrolabe in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York (no. 73);
III	The Origin of the Astrolabe according to the Medieval Islamic Sources (no. 48);
IV	A Note on the Astrolabist Nastûlus/Bastûlus (no. 27);
V	Nastûlus the Astrolabist Once Again (no. 63);
VI	The 'Abd al-A'imma Astrolabe Forgeries (no. 2);
VII	On the Early History of the Universal Astrolabe in Islamic Astronomy and the Origin of the Term "Shakkâzîya" in Medieval Scientific Arabic (no. 33);
VIII	The Astrolabe of 'Alî al-Wadâ'î;
IX	The Astronomical Instruments of Ibn al-Sarrâj: A Brief Survey;
X	An Analog Computer for Solving Problems of Spherical Astronomy: The *Shakkâzîya* Quadrant of Jamâl al-Dîn al-Mâridînî (no. 10);
XI	New Light on the *Zîj al-Safâ'ih* of Abû Ja'far al-Khâzin (no. 43);
XII	Ibn al-Shâtir's *Sandûq al-Yawâqît*: An Astronomical "Compendium" (no. 21);
XIII	An Islamic Astronomical Instrument: A Review of W. Brice, C. Imber & R. Lorch, *The Dâ'ire-yi Mu'addel of Seydî 'Alî Re'îs* (no. 42);
XIV	Osmanische astronomische Handschriften und Instrumente (no. 71);
XV	Three Sundials from Andalusia (no. 26);
XVI	Le cadran solaire de la mosquée d'Ibn Tûlûn au Caire (no. 28);

XVII	The Sundial on the West Wall of the Madrasa of Sultan Qaytbay in Jerusalem (no. 38);
XVIII	A Fourteenth-Century Tunisian Sundial for Regulating the Times of Muslim Prayer (no. 20);
XIX	Ibn Yûnus and the Pendulum: A History of Errors (no. 34);
XX	Medieval Mechanical Devices: A Review of D. R. Hill, *The Book of Knowledge of Ingenious Mechanical Devices* (no. 17);
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VIa	Universal solutions in Islamic astronomy (no. 91);
VIb	Universal solutions from Mamluk Syria and Egypt (no. 96);
VIIa	On the orientation of medieval Islamic architecture and cities (no. 156);
VIIb	Architecture and astronomy: The ventilators of medieval Cairo and their secrets (no. 68);
VIIc	Safavid world-maps centred on Mecca (supplement to no. 194);
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XIIIa	The neglected astrolabe – A supplement to the standard literature on the favourite astronomical instrument of the Middle Ages;
XIIIb	The oldest astrolabe in the world, from 8th-century Baghdad;
XIIIc	Astrolabes from late-9th- and 10th-century Baghdad;
XIIId	A medieval Italian testimonial to a forgotten Islamic tradition of non-standard astrolabes (no. 220);
XIIIe	The origin of the astrolabe according to medieval Islamic sources (no. 48);
XIVa	An astrolabe made by the Yemeni Sultan al-Ashraf (no. 73);
XIVb	Some astronomical instruments from medieval Syria (no. 134);
XIVc	A monumental astrolabe from 13th-century Damascus (no. 190);
XIVd	An astrolabe for the Sultan Ulugh Beg;
XIVe	Two astrolabes for the Ottoman Sultan Bayazid II (no. 236);
XIVf	Brief remarks on astronomical instruments from Muslim India;
XIVg	A universal astrolabe from 17th-century Lahore;
XV	An astrolabe from medieval Spain with inscriptions in Hebrew, Arabic and Latin (no. 215);
XVI	The geographical data on early medieval Islamic instruments (no. 192);
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WORKS CURRENTLY IN PREPARATION

Y1 ***A Catalogue of Medieval Astronomical Instruments (to* ca*. 1500).* 1-5: *Eastern Instruments* (1: Astrolabes to *ca*. 1550; 2: Late Astrolabes; 3: Quadrants; 4: Sundials; 5: Miscellaneous); 6-10: *European Instruments (to ca. 1550)* (6: Astrolabes to *ca*. 1500; 7: Later astrolabes; 8: Quadrants; 9: Sundials; 10: Miscellaneous).** [See nos. 115, 133 and 154 and the website of no. 207 for descriptions. For the first published sections – astrolabes from 9th and 10th-century Iraq and Iran – see ***SATMI*, XIIIb-c**.]

Y2 ***The Universal Astrolabe of Ibn al-Sarrâj – A Medieval Mathematical Jewel* (with François Charette).** [See **SATMI, XIVb-5.1** for a summary.]

Y3 ***The Sacred Geography of Islam*, to be submitted to E. J. Brill, Leiden.** [See no. 93 for a summary.]