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335 *A Felicitation Volume for
Professor J. D. Pearson*

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Conclusion

The list which is hereby presented contains only the important works of traditional Swahili poetry, 'traditional' as opposed to 'modern' works of literature. Although there are too few workers in the field of the 'old' Swahili literature, yet there is progress. In May 1979, the East African Literature Bureau published the *Utenzi wa Rasi'l-Ghuli* as a book with 230 pages of text, 20 pages of glossary and an introduction of 24 pages by Fr Leo Van Kessel, who has worked on the epic for more than a decade. It is the longest epic that was ever published in an African language. There is sad news too: in the same month, Mr John Willoughby Allen, the most quoted authority in this article, died in Oxford, aged 75.

At the end of this brief survey one thing ought to be clear: that there is a staggering amount of work still awaiting us. More than half the literature in Swahili has not yet been published, and has not even been read except by a very few native scholars. Until all, or at least a majority, has been made accessible to the public, we have no idea of the reality of Swahili literature, its authors, its chronology, its development, or the concepts of the culture which it represents. Most important of all, the complete dictionary of Swahili cannot be written before all the literature of any importance is available to the lexicographers.

We wish Jim Pearson a peaceful and yet active *otium cum dignitate*.

Loanwords from the Arabic in the Latin translation of the *Calendrier de Cordoue*

J. Derek Latham

(i)

It is for me both a pleasure and an honour to be afforded the opportunity of expressing in this Festschrift an appreciation of a valued friend and colleague, who is, at the same time, a celebrated international figure in the field of oriental librarianship and bibliography. What I have to offer is but a small token of esteem, yet one that seems to me fitting tribute to a man who has devoted a large part of his professional life to indexing.

As the member of the British Academy's Medieval Latin Dictionary Committee responsible for dealing with (indeed, more often wrestling with!) Latin words known or thought to be of Arabic, Persian or Turkish origin for inclusion in the *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources* (London, 1975-), I have only too often found myself obliged to work my way through reams of material in Latin and oriental languages ('oriental languages' in this context denoting only the main languages of the heartlands of medieval Islam). What is quite clear, and became so at an early stage in my labours, is that had much greater attention been paid in the past to the matter of identifying and indexing words of foreign origin contained in the medieval Latin translations of extant oriental works—primarily Arabic—much less time and effort would now be needed to tackle etymological problems of the kind with which I have been, and continue to be, confronted.

To ease my burden somewhat I have, for my own convenience, taken to indexing lists of loanwords extracted from medieval Latin translations, versions, and adaptations of works that are extant in the original, so that pronouncements on the etymologies of borrowings can be made with a

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higher degree of certainty than would otherwise be possible. One such list I have chosen to publish in the following pages. The choice is not a random choice: the work to which the list relates is not, I think, without interest to students of Spanish Arabic, notably in the areas of phonology and morphology. Moreover, it is not unduly long.

The work is that first published by the renowned Reinhart Dozy with the title *Le Calendrier de Cordoue de l'année 961. Texte arabe et ancienne traduction latine* (Leiden, 1873). The latter has since been superseded by a new edition, which, apart from the Arabic and Latin texts, carries an annotated French translation, viz. Ch. Pellat, ed., *Le Calendrier de Cordoue publié par R. Dozy. Nouvelle édition*, Medieval Iberian Peninsula Texts and Studies I (Leiden, 1961). It is to this new edition and translation that all following references will be made.

Of the *Calendrier* little need be said: as a source for the economic and administrative history of Caliphal Spain it is well known and it has been exploited to advantage. As regards the author, the ascription in the Arabic version differs from that in the Latin. Dozy suspected the possibility of a composite work, and indeed Pellat has convincingly demonstrated that it is such a work. All the indications are that some compiler has combined in it (a) a *kitāb al-anwā'* attributable to 'Arib b. Sa'd al-Kātib—secretary of the Cordovan Caliph al-Ḥakam II and continuator of Ṭabari—with (b) a calendar of essentially liturgical character attributable to Recemundo (Rabī' b. Zayd), Bishop of Elvira. It is to the latter that the *Calendrier* owes all the liturgical and medical material it contains and, perhaps, though we cannot be sure, its agricultural and administrative details. (See *Calendrier*, pp.viii-x and my review in *JSS* VIII (1963), 300 ff.)

Those who are unfamiliar with medieval Latin borrowings from Arabic or who have any difficulty in understanding the Latin spellings of Arabic words in my list, to say nothing of corrupt forms and gross distortions, may find it useful to consult the introduction to my 'Arabic into Medieval Latin' in *JSS* XVII (1972), 30-39, and, for addenda and corrigenda to the latter, my 'Arabic into Medieval Latin (2)' in *JSS* XXI (1976), 120 ff.

Now to the list itself. Ordinarily, in each full entry, the Latin word is immediately followed by an oblique stroke (/) dividing it from the Arabic word from which it derives or seems to derive. (Here it is important to note that, for purely practical reasons, Pellat's transliteration has not been followed, *d*, *ǧ*, *g*, *h*, *š*, and *t* having been abandoned in favour of *dh*, *j*, *gh*, *kh*, *sh* and *th*.) The sense of the word is then given in English, either in precise or general terms, together with any comments that have seemed necessary or appropriate. In cases where it has been thought useful or proved convenient to give the literal meaning of a word—notably in the case of names of lunar stations—this has been given between inverted commas. Sometimes Pellat's understanding of a word either

differs from mine or seems to need modification or amplification, and in such cases what Pellat says is indicated in parentheses and introduced by his initial, e.g. (P: buphtalme).

As regards page and line references to the Latin text, it is important to note that the Arabic text, which is regularly placed above the latter on each right-hand page, has been ignored in the line count. All line references follow a colon, so that, 149:8, for example, represents page 149, line 8. In all entries, numbers followed by a suprascript number indicates material in the apparatus or footnotes. Thus, 148² = page 148, note 2.

One or two more points remain to be explained. First, where there are two forms of the same word (e.g., Alcoraten, alcaratén) the derivation and definition appear in one place only, though full cross-references are given. Second, entry-words marked with an obelisk (†) indicate that they are actual or suspected misreadings, scribal errors, and so on. In such cases the reader is directed by the abbreviation *v.* (used throughout for 'see') to the correct form of the word in question. Third, where the Classical Arabic grapheme for the feminine singular grapheme (*tā'* *marbūṭa*) has been carried over into a Latin word, it is marked off by parentheses, e.g. alzuba(ti). Where I suspect that the reason for this phenomenon *may* conceivably be because of the nature of the Arabic syntax I indicate the case in which the word occurs. In some cases the inflexion has certainly been carried over into the Latin, and in the Arabic it is marked off by a hyphen, e.g. *badr-an* (*s.v.* *bederen*), *badra-tun* (*s.v.* *bederetum*). Finally, although most abbreviations used are so common as to require no explanation, I should perhaps explain that 'n.of' stands for 'name of' and, for the benefit of non-Arabists, that 'coll.' is the abbreviation for 'collective noun'.

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Adar/*Ādhār*, March, 51:2.

Adebaran/*ad-Dabarān* (13¹) *v.* Aldebaran.

adira (109:11) *v.* adiraha.

adiraha/*adh-Dhirā'* 'forearm, n. of 7th lunar station,¹ marked by asterism in Gemini (αβ), 27:10,12,16; 93:5; 109:15.

adulaha/*ad-dullā'*, water-melon,² 131:17.

Aiar/*Ayyār*, May, 78:2.

alahazal/*al-a'zal* (67:13,15) *v.* Asimek.

Alahazez/*al-Ḥajjāj*, n. of Umayyad governor of Iraq, 7:5.

Alaizegi/*al-Ḥijāz*, the Hejaz, 127:3. Cf. Alhaizez.

†Alakialia (7²) *v.* Alakialia.

Alakialia/*al-Akhyaliyya* (7:4) *v.* Leile.

†alangué (59²; 135⁵) *v.* alaugue.

alanoc/*al-anwā'*, pl. of *naw'*, meteorological period determined by the simultaneous setting and rising of certain paired stars or asterisms

Loanwords from the Arabic

situated at opposite sides of the heavens³, 5:15.
 alaugue/*al-awwā* 'howler' (dog), n. of 13th lunar station marked by asterism in Virgo,⁴ 59:11,13; 135:5; 141:13,17.
 albacori (m.pl.)/*al-bākūr* (coll.), early figs, 59:18.
 albateke (f.pl.)/*al-baṭṭikh* (coll.) melons, 105:1.
 albear/*al-bahār* (P: buphtalme), bulbous narcissus-like plant of uncertain identity in white and yellow forms, often popularly called *narjis*⁵ and conceivably a *Narcissus tazetta* or of a related species, 185:13.
 †albedatu (27:9; 27¹) v. albelda.
 albedeguart/*al-bādāward*, (?) a tinctorial thistle,⁶ 133:6.
 albedo/(?) *al-bayād*,⁷ white of eye, 131:15.
 albelda/*al-balda*,⁸ n. of 21st lunar station marked by π *Sagittarii*⁹, 27:9,16; 109:14; 175:6.
 †albeldati (?) (27¹) v. albelda.
 Albetenus (*equatio A.*)¹⁰/*al-Battāni*, n. of famous astronomer, often called Albategni or Albatenus in the medieval West, 31:2.
 alboloc/*al-bulq*, pl. of *ablaq* 'piebald', adj. applied to 40 days, divided into 2 groups of 20 and beginning on 22 November and ending on 9 February, with intercalation of the so-called 'black nights', 41:12; 169:8. Cf. albulk.
 †alboloe (41³) v. alboloc.
 albuherei/*al-bawāriḥ*, pl. of *bāriḥ*, hot summer whirlwind, 85:10.
 albulk/*al-bulq* (169:6) v. alboloc.
 †albuloe for alboloc (169¹) v. alboloc.
 albumetegi/*al-maybukhtaj*, grape robb, 141:10.
 albutain/*al-butayn*, n. of 2nd lunar station marked by asterism in Aries ($\epsilon\delta\rho$), 65:5; 81:12; 157:8.
 †albutam (65¹) v. albutain.
 albutaun (157:12) v. albutain.
 alcanavet/*al-qunnabiṭ*, cauliflower, 77:8.
 alcanna/*al-ḥanna*,¹¹ henna, 145:14. Cf. alchana.
 alcaraten/*al-Kharātān-i*, also called *al-Zubra*, n. of 11th lunar station marked by asterism in Leo ($\delta\theta$), 47:8. Cf. Alcoraten.
 alcasel/*al-qaṣīl*, hay for horses made from barley reaped while green, 45:6. Cf. casel.
 †alcatani (119¹) v. alcatmi.
 alcatmi/*al-khatmī*, marshmallow, 119:4.
 alchana/*al-ḥanna*, henna, 77:7. Cf. alcanna.
 alcharait (67²) v. alchatait.
 alchatait/*al-khatā'it*, pl. of *khatīṭa*, land that gets little rain, situated between two areas that are regularly watered by rain, 67:19.
 †alcocorti (149³) v. alcorti.
 Alcoraten (129:11,16) v. alcaraten.
 alcorti/*al-qurṭ*, lucerne (v. 148²), 149:8. Cf. alcocorti.
 Aldebaran/*al-Dabarān*, n. of 4th lunar station marked by α *Tauri*, 13:10;

79:5-6; 87:13; 89:2; 171:3,5. Cf. Adebaran.
 †alfardi (89¹) v. alfarik.
 alfarik/*al-farik*, May wheat, an early wheat used in the preparation of a particularly choice couscous (88³), 89:12.
 alfasfasa/*al-fiṣfiṣa*, lucerne (v. 148²), 149:8. Cf. alcorti.
 algafar (147:5) v. algafr.
 algafr/*al-Ghafr*, n. of 15th lunar station marked by asterism in Virgo,¹² 71:12,14,17. Cf. algafar, algafra.
 algafra (153:6,11,14) v. algafr.
 algaguab/*al-ghawābi* (MS: *al-jawāni*), pl. of *al-ghābiya*, species of gull, (?) the Mediterranean Gull (*Larus melanocephalus*),¹³ 145:12.
 †algasr (71³) v. algafr.
 Algeba(ti)/*al-Jabha* 'forehead', n. of 10th lunar station, marked by asterism in Leo,¹⁴ 9:1.
 algomisa/*al-ghumaysā*' (109:7) v. assahare.
 alhabor/*al-'abūr* (111:6; 113:11) v. assara. Cf. alhahabor.
 alhaca/*al-Haq'a*, n. of 5th lunar station marked by asterism in Orion ($\lambda\phi$), 79:6; 93:5; 97:1; 179:3,6.
 †alhaca (101²) v. alhana.
 Alhacha (97:6; 179:1) v. alhaca.
 †alhacha (101¹) v. alhana.
 alhacoen/*al-uḡḡuwān*, feverfew, 105:8.
 †alhahabor (111², 113¹) v. alhabor.
 †alhahaca (179¹) v. alhaca.
 Alhaizez/*al-Ḥijāz*, the Hejaz, 33:5. Cf. Alaizegi.
 alhana/*al-Han'a*, n. of 6th lunar station marked by asterism in Gemini ($\gamma\xi$), 93:5; 101:6,12.
 alhana(ti) (183:2,4) v. alhana.
 alhansora/*al-'ansara*, n. of festival of summer solstice (in Spain, feast of St. John), 101:13.
 alhazel/*al-a'zal* (149:12,16) v. asimek alahazel/alhazel.
 †alheananati (183²) v. alhana(ti).
 †alia manu (173³) v. aliamenia.
 aliamenia/*al-Yamāniyya*, Yemenite, f.adj. qualifying *al-baqla*, which, when so qualified, denotes blite, 173:6.¹⁵
 aliamenia/*al-Yamāniyya*, Yemenite, f.adj. qualifying *al-Shi'ra al-'Abūr* (113:11) v. assare.
 †aliter ahoa (61:10) v. alterchia.
 aliumar/*al-jummār*, pith of palm tree, 187:4.
 aliumeiz/*al-jummayz*, sycamore, 89:16. Cf. aliumetz.
 †aliumetz (89³) v. aliumeiz.
 (?) aliummar (187¹) v. aliumar.
 alkem (133¹) v. alkeri.
 alkeri/*al-khayrī*, gillyflower, 133:8.
 alkudhari/*al-khudr*, vegetables, 145:15.

alleblia(ti)/*al-Labliyya* 'of Niebla', f.adj. qualifying 'falcons' (*shādhāni-qāt*), the 'Niebla falcon' being the Saker (*Falco cherrug*),¹⁶ 145:9.
 †alliumar (187¹) *v.* aliumar.
 almagnetiset (? f.pl.)/(?) *al-m.k.nyṭ.sāt*¹⁷ (53:2) *v.* magnetis.
 †almagnetiset (53¹) *v.* almagnetiset.
 almagre (gen.)/*al-maghra*, red ochre, 55:5.
 almeḡdis, domus/*al-Maḡdis*, Bayt, Jerusalem, 73:9.
 almeisen/*al-Maysān* 'bright star', n.of one of two stars in Gemini close to those constituting the lunar station al-Haq'a, but not itself such a station (176¹) as the text suggests, 179:3.
 almustee (f.pl.)/*al-mushtahā*, sorb (service tree) or (?) medlar,¹⁸ 145:7.
 †alnaha(ti) (183¹) *v.* alhana(ti).
 alnaim/*al-Na'ā'im* 'ostriches', n.of 20th lunar station marked by asterism in Sagittarius,¹⁹ 101:7,10; 183:6. Cf. anaim.
 alnasmu/*al-najm-u* 'the Star', the Pleiades, also called *al-Thurayyā*,²⁰ 165:9.
 alnataha/*al-Naṭḥ*, n.of 1st lunar station, marked by asterism in Aries (βγ), also called *al-Saraṭān* (P:*al-Sharaṭān* (152¹),²¹ 65:5. Cf. anataha.
 †alnaun (183⁴) *v.* alnaim.
 †alnisinu (165²) *v.* alnasmu.
 alnuroz/*al-nawrūz* (suggested by the corrupt Lat. *alburoz*, prob. from the corrupt Ar. *al-f.rwz*) (P:*al-nayrūz*), New Year's Day festival,²² 131:6.
 Alsecla(ti) (gen.)/*al-Sahla-tu* (nom.) 'the plain', place-name in la Campiña de Córdoba,²³ 183:15. Cf. Sehela(ti).
 alteiati/*al-Taḥāṭi*, n.of three stars in Gemini (ημν) in the vicinity of al-Han'a (*v.* alhana), for which lunar station it is an alternative name, 182¹; 183:4.
 alterchia/*al-tarqī'*, budding, grafting (of fig trees), 61:10.
 althoraie/*al-Thurayyā*, the Pleiades and n.of 3rd lunar station, 65:5-6; 79:5; 85:3; 157:10. Cf. athoraie, Thoraie.
 †althorne (85¹) *v.* althoraie.
 alzubra(ti) (47:9) *v.* azubra(ti).
 anaim/*an-Na'ā'im* (175:5; 183:1) *v.* alnaim.
 anataha (71:16) *v.* alnataha.
 †anatcha (71⁵) *v.* anataha & alnataha.
 anatha/*an-Naṭḥ* (153:9) *v.* alnataha.
 anathra/*an-Naṭhra*, n.of 8th lunar station marked by asterism in Cancer,²⁴ 31:13; 107:5; 115:3.
 anisan/*an-Nisān*, n.of rain expected on 27 April (74¹), 75:1. Cf. Nisan.
 anoe/ (a) *an-naw'* (sg.) *v.* alanoe for definition, *passim* (fem. & indeclinable in Lat. as seen from 27:14; 143:2, etc.); (b) *anwā'* (pl.), 3:1,2; 5:10; 7:9,10; 9:7; 157:9,11.
 arami/*ar-Rāmiḥ* (67:16; 141:1) *v.* asimek arami.
 arotab/*ar-ruṭab*, fresh, ripening dates (P:les premières dattes), 131:16.

asarcon/*az-zarqūn*, minium,²⁵ 159:10.
 †Asarfacti (135²) *v.* asarfa(ti).
 asarfa(ti)/*aṣ-Ṣarfa-tu*, n.of 12th lunar station marked by β *Leonis*, 55:12; 135:5; 139:1,5.
 asimek/*as-Simāk [al-a'zal]* (135:6) *v.* asimek alahazel; on asimek lanceator (13:12) *v.* asimek arami.
 asimek alahazel/*as-Simāk al-A'zal*, n.of 14th lunar station marked by *Spica Virginis*, 67:13,15.
 asimek alhazel (149:12,16) *v.* asimek alahazel.
 asimek arami/*as-Simāk ar-Rāmiḥ*, Arcturus, 13:12 (Asimek lanceator); 67:16; 141:1.
 Asind Indi/*as-Sindhind* (33:9; 73:5) *v.* Sindi Indi.
 †asinek (149⁶) *v.* asimek.
 asipheti (gen.pl.)/*as-sāfāt(-i)* (MS:*as-safāh*), pl. of *sāf*, kite (bird of prey), 91:7.
 assacassik (pl.)/*ash-shaqāshiq*, pl. of *shuqshuq* or *sh.qshāq*, (?) dipper (bird), 119:6.
 †(?) assahara algomisa (109¹) *v.* assahare algomisa.
 Assahare/*ash-Shi'rā*, Sirius, Dog-Star, 13:11; 109:7.
 assahare algomisa/*ash-Shi'rā al-Ghumayṣā'* 'blear eyed Sirius', i.e. α *Canis Minoris*, also called the 'Syrian' Dog-Star, 109:7.
 †assahate (*for* assahara or assara, q.v.), 109¹.
 †(?) assara [algomisa] (109¹) *v.* assahare algomisa.
 assara alhabor/*ash-Shi'rā al-'Abūr* (111:6) *v.* assare alhabor alicmenia.
 assare alhabor alicmenia/*ash-Shi'rā al-'Abūr al-Yamāniyya*, the 'Yemenite' Dog-Star, Sirius,²⁶ i.e. α *Canis Majoris*, 113:11.
 assemia/*ash-Shāmiyya* 'Syrian' f.adj. (109:7) qualifying assahare algomisa, q.v.
 atarf/*aṭ-Ṭarf* n.of 9th lunar station marked by asterism in Cancer and Leo,²⁷ 35:15,17; 37:2; 107:5; 123:7.
 †atarf (139¹) *v.* asarfa(ti).
 athoraie (165:7,9,16; 171:6) *v.* althoraie.
 Atirez/(?) *aṭ-tirāz*, place of manufacture of the *ṭirāz*²⁸ (P:[vicus] Atirez = faubourg des Ṭarrāzin (82:7-8)²⁹), 83:5.
 axevala(ti) (97:2) *v.* axula.
 axula/*ash-Shawla* 'sting in scorpion's tail, n.of 19th lunar station marked by two stars in Scorpio (λν), 97:2; 177:14.³⁰
 axula(ti) (gen.: noe axulati *Scorpionis*), 97:4) *v.* axula.
 axule (gen.)(161:6, 175:5) *v.* axula.
 azubene/*az-Zubānā* 'scorpion's claws', name of 16th lunar station marked by the Scales of Libra (αβ *Lib.*), 81:11; 157:5,13.
 azubra(ti) (gen.)/*az-Zubra-tu* (nom.) (47:6,8) *v.* alcaraten. Cf. alzubra(ti).
 bederen/*badr-an* (m.accus.indef.), full moon, 19:7,9.
 bederetum (? bederetun)/*badra-tun*,³¹ coin-filled purse, 19:10-11; 19¹.
 candis/*Handīs*, n.of a maritime *naw'* falling on 17 November and

marking end of sailing season, 167:8.
 cartami (gen.)/*qurṭum*, *qirṭim*, safflower, 105:9.
 casel/*qaṣīl* (149:8) v. alcasel.
 †caudis (167¹) v. candis.
 †Cemuz (107¹) v. Temuz
 cotun/*quṭun*, cotton, 63:2.
 cuscutha/*kashūthā*, dodder, 105:8.
 deide/*da'ādi*' (pl.), n. of 9th of 10 groups of 3 nights into which the Arabs divided the month, 19:20.
 †denidis. (19³) v. henidis.
 dhulam/*zulam* (pl.), n. of 7th of 10 groups of 3 nights into which the Arabs divided the month, 19:19.
 duravii (m.pl.)/*dura'* (pl.) (P:*dur'*), n. of 6th of 10 groups of 3 nights into which the Arabs divided the month, 19:17.
 Eillel/*hilāl*, crescent, name given to the moon during first three nights of its appearance, 19:6.
 Eracha/*Irāq*, Iraq, 33:5; 131:1.
 †Eraclia (131¹) v. Eracha.
 fistici (m.pl.)/*fustuq*, pistachio, 117:18.
 garar/*ghurar*, pl. of *ghurra*, 'blaze' on horse's forehead, name of first three nights of the Arab month, 19:14.
 †gnabron (49¹) v. guabron.
 guabron/*Wabr-an* (? -un),³² third of the 'Old Woman's Days' (period of extreme cold), falling on 28 February, 49:2.
 guairat (pl.)/*wagharāt*, pl. of *waghra*, occasion of sudden and excessive noon-day heat (the Arabs had five such occasions: 84³), 85:9.
 Haziran/*Hazirān*, June, 93:2.
 †Hazizaran (93²) v. Haziran.
 henidis (pl.)/*hanadis*, pl. of *hindis* 'black night', n. of 8th of 10 groups of 3 nights into which the Arabs divided the month, 19:19.
 †Kenun (25²; 131²) v. Kenun.
 Kenun/*Kānūn* (a) K. postremus, January, 25:2; 131:3 (b) K. primus, December, 175:2.
 †Leile Alakialia (7²) v. L. Alakialia.
 Leile Alakialia/*Laylā al-Akhyaliyya*, Laylā (the beloved) of Akhyal, n. of an Arab poetess of some beauty (d. AD 707 or 708), 7:4.
 Magnetis/*m.k.nyts* (? *mahnīṭis*), n. of 1st day of each of 7 weeks beginning 1 March and ending 11 April, 55:1; 57:4; 59:5; 61:3; 67:9; 69:7. Cf. almagnetiset.
 mahac/*mahāq* (P:*miḥāq*), n. of last 3 nights of the Arab month when the moon has waned, 19:20.
 Mecha/*Makka*, Mecca, 85:19.
 Meke (gen.)/*Makka*, Mecca, 113:2.
 †meraclia for in Eracha (33¹) v. Eracha.
 mukita/*mukhīṭa*, sebesten tree, 119:8.

musa/*mūz* (coll.), bananas, 145:6; 173:10.
 muzu (? for muza, nom.neut.pl.adj. from muzus)/*muzz*, acidulous (mala 'apples'), 119:1; 159:9.
 Nisan/*Nīsān*, April, 65:2. Cf. Anisan.
 noe/*naw'* (v. alanoe for definition), 5:17; 7:1,3; 31:14, & *passim*.
 nufel/*nufal* (pl.) 'additional', n. of second three nights of the Arab month, 19:15.
 rizus/*ruzz*, rice, 77:8.
 robahan/*ruba'-an* (m. accus.indef.), name given to young of camel born towards end of November (72¹), 171:11.
 sandia/*sindiyya* ('of Sind'; v. 132¹), water-melon,³³ 133:1.
 savali (m.pl.)/*shābil* (sg.), shad (cf. Spanish *sábalo*), 63:1.
 Sehela(ti)/*Sahla(-t)* (43:4) v. alsecla(ti).
 sicla/*silq*³⁴ beet, 133:9; 173:7.
 sinabron/*Sinnabr-un* (m.nom.indef.), 'cold wind', n. of second of the 'Old Woman's Days' (period of extreme cold), falling on 27 February, 47:14.
 Sindi Indi/(as-)*Sindhind*, the Indian *Siddhanta* (translated into Arabic 154/770-1 and brought to Spain by 'Abbās b. Firnās (d. 274/887; cf. 44¹), 45:11, 59:3-4; 87:5; 101:10; 115:17; 143:4; 155:3; 167:16. Cf. Asind Indi.
 siseloes/(as-)*sāsaliyūs*, 'seseli', ferula (plant), 119:5.
 ssiyef/*shiyāf*, eye-salve (P: collyre pâteux), 131:15.
 Subat/*Subāt*, February, 39:2.
 Sueil/*Suḥayl*, Canopus, 13:11; 33:3; 127:3; 131:1.
 sumach/(as-)*summāq*, sumac, 133:5.
 tarathit/(at-)*ṭarāthīth*, (?) Malta mushroom (*Cynomorium coccineum* L.), 89:18.
 Tarsil Alcanpanie, P: *Tarsīl* pourrait être la transcription du nom d'un village de la Campiña de Cordoue, *Tertios* ou *Terzos* . . . , 164².
 Temuz/*Tammūz*, July, 107:2. Cf. Cemuz.
 Thoraie (13:10) v. althoraie. Cf. athoraie.
 Tiraceorum, vicus/ n. of quarter of the producers of the *tirāz* (above n.28), viz. *aṭ-ṭarrāzīn* (m.gen.pl.), 103:6. Cf. Tiraciorum, vicus.
 Tiraciorum, vicus (163:8) v. Tiraceorum, vicus.
 tiracius/(?) *ṭarrāz*, *tirāz*-maker,³⁵ 133:7.
 tiriacha/*tiryāq*, theriac, 101:18.
 †tisirim (21¹) v. tisirin.
 tisirin/*Tashrīn* (a) t.primus, October, 21:9; 147:2, (b) t.postremus, November, 161:2.
 turungen/*turunjān*, balm, 133:6.
 ubaon/*huba'-an* (m. accus.indef.), name given to young of camel born towards end of April (72¹), 73:2.
 †Uraceorum, vicus (73¹) v. Tiraceorum, vicus.
 xeula/(*ash-Shawla*) (177:14) v. axula.

Zemzem/Zamzam, n. of well in Mecca, 113:1.
 †zimar (159³) *v.* zincar.
 zincar/zinjār, verdigris, 159:10.
 zubena/(az-)Zubānā (147:5) *v.* azubene.
 zucarinus/sukkarī, sugary, sweet, 119:1; 133:1.
 zucarar/sukkar, sugar (cane), 37:14 (cane zuccari); 145:6 (arundines zuccari).

Notes

1. Often termed 'mansions' [on which see Pellat's important note, *Calendrier*, p.10, n.5.]. A table of the lunar stations is given in H.P.J. Renaud, ed., transl., *Le Calendrier d'Ibn al-Bannā' de Marrakech [1256-1321 J.C.]*, (Paris, 1948), (hereafter BAN), p.20, partly based on J. Ruska's article in the old *Encyclopaedia of Islam* (*EI*¹), III, 247. One should note, however, that the various stars with which the twenty-eight stations are associated differ from those very recently given by R. Muñoz's 'Un calendario egipcio del siglo XVIII (1.^a parte)' in *Awraq* (Madrid), I (1978), (hereafter MUN), p.70, following P. Kunitzsch's classification in *Arabische Sternnamen in Europa*, (Wiesbaden, 1959).
2. H. Wehr gives *dallā'* as Maghribi [*Dict. of Modern Written Arabic* (Wiesbaden, 1961), *s.v.*], but in certain dialects of Morocco we now have *dellāh*.
3. See BAN, p.4. Cf. *Calendrier*, p.x, n.2.
4. BAN, p.20: βγδε; MUN, p.70: βηγδε.
5. See Al-Ghāfiqī, *Abridged Version of 'The Book of Simple Drugs'*, ed. and transl. by M. Meyerhof and G.P. Sobhy, II (Cairo, 1932), 72 (text)/321ff. (transl.). Cf. Ibn Baṣṣāl, *K. al-filḥa*, ed. and transl. by J.M. Vallicrosa and M. Aziman (Tetuan, 1955), p.167. The plant is wrongly identified as 'crisantemo' in the Spanish translation, p.212.
6. Cf. BAN, p.48, n.4.
7. In the *Dict. of Medieval Latin* 'albedo' is not associated with the Arabic *al-bayād*, but I have reason to suspect that it is a hybrid born of a fusion of 'albus' and *al-bayād*.
8. See Lane, *Arabic-English Lexicon*, *s.v.*
9. BAN, p.20: δξοπυ.
10. The sense of the expression is unknown to Pellat [*Calendrier*, p.30, n.1.].
11. See Latham in *JSS* XVII (1972), p.43.
12. BAN, p.20: φυκ, MUN, p.70: υκλ.
13. I base my conjecture on details of plumage given in the text.
14. BAN, p.20: αγγη; MUN, p.70: ξηγα.
15. See M. Levey and N. Al-Khaledy, *The Medieval Formulary of Al-Samarqandī* (Pennsylvania University Press, 1967), p.241.
16. See *Encyclopaedia of Islam. New edition*, I, 1153.
17. The vocalization of this word is uncertain. See *Calendrier*, p.52, n.1.
18. See Ibn al-Bayṭār (transl. L. Leclerc), 'Traité des simples' in *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale*, XXV (Paris, 1881), p.211.
19. BAN, p.20: γδεζηστφ, MUN, p.70: γδεηστξ.
20. See under althoraiā, athoraiā, Thoraie. See also *Calendrier*, p.164, n.4.

21. BAN, p.20: āš-Šaratūn; MUN, p.70: al-Saraṭān. See *Calendrier*, p.152, n.1.
22. Cf. Pellat's 'Nayrūz (Nörüz)', *Calendrier*, p.viii.
23. See E. Lévi-Provençal, *Hist. de l'Espagne musulmane*, III (Paris, 1953), Fig. 11.
24. BAN, p.20: βγδ; MUN, p.70: ε.
25. See R. Dozy and W.H. Engelmann, *Glossaire des mots espagnols et portugais dérivés de l'arabe*, 2nd ed. (Leiden 1869; repr. Amsterdam, 1965), p.225, *s.v.* azarcon.
26. See *Calendrier*, p.108, n.2.
27. BAN, p.20; ξ Cancri, λ Leonis; MUN, p.70: κ Cancri, λ Leonis.
28. On the *tirāz* see *EI*¹, IV, 785-93 and *Suppl.*, pp.248-50. In particular, see R.B. Serjeant, *Islamic Textiles* (Beirut, 1972), pp.7ff. & (for Spain) 165ff.
29. Apart from the textile itself, *tirāz* could denote the place where it was produced [see Dozy, *Supplément aux dictionnaires arabes*, *s.v.*; cf. W. Marçais, *Textes arabes de Tanger* (Paris, 1911), p.296]. In view of the form 'Atirez' and the fact that Pellat emends *al-t.rāz* to *al-t.rāz[in]* [*Calendrier*, p.163, line 7], I suspect that the word *tirāz* may well have been used loosely to denote the quarter of the *tirāz*-makers (*al-tarrāzūn/-in*).
30. BAN, p.20: λν; MUN, p.70: λν.
31. Pellat is almost certainly right to suggest that 'bederetun' be read in place of 'bederetum'.
32. The termination *-an* is uncertain because Pellat has himself supplied the Arabic text on the basis of the Latin. To me the Latin form suggests the nominative *-un*.
33. See Dozy and Englemann, *op.cit.*, p.339, *s.v.* sandia.
34. See Latham in *JSS* XVII (1972), p.40 *s.v.* Aḡelga.
35. The Arabic text reads *l.ḷ.rāz*, and Pellat is certainly right to translate 'pour le *tirāz*', unless the word should be vocalized *al-turrāz*, pl. of a *fā'il* form—and this may not be impossible in the light of Pellat's emendation referred to in n.29 above, though I must confess I have never encountered the form *ṭariz*, pl. *ṭurrāz*. The Latin translation suggests 'tirāz-makers' unless we assume that 'tiracius' was used to denote both the *tirāz*-maker and the *tirāz* itself.