

KABZA (= قبضة) :

var Eski Mısır Zirâ'ının altıda birine eşit bir uzunluk ölçüsüdür : 1 kabza = 7,7 cm.

PARMAK :

Arapça'sı "usbu (= اصبع)" olup bölgelere göre de-
ğişen bir uzunluk ölçüsüdür. Kabzanın dörtte biri kadardır :
Yaklaşık olarak, 1 parmak = 1,925 cm.

حم - ثالث ص ٣٧٩؛ ٣٨٠؛ رابع
ص ٣٣٢

* نَشْرُ الْأَصَابِعِ فِي التَّكْبِيرِ -

تر - ك ٢ ب ٦٣

* الْإِشَارَةُ بِالْأَصْبَعِ أَثْنَاءَ الْعُطْبَةِ

نس - ك ١٤ ب ٢٩ ق

می - ك ٢ ب ٢٠١

حم - رابع ص ١٣٥ و ١٣٦

PARMI 195
* الْأَصَابِعُ *

* الْإِشَارَةُ بِالْأَصْبَعِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ

مس - ك ١٥ ح ١٤٧

ید - ك ١١ ب ٥٦

تر - ك ٤٥ ب ١٠٤

نس - ك ١٢ ب ٧٩؛

ك ١٣ ب ٢٠ و ٢٦ - ٢٩

مج - ك ٥ ب ٢٧

می - ك ٢ ب ٨٣ و ٩٢

حم - أول ص ٣٣٩؛ ثان ص

١١٩؛ ثالث ص ٤٧٠؛

رابع ص ٣١٦ و ٣١٨

و ٣١٩؛ خامس ص ٢٩٧

ط - ح ٧٨٥

* الْإِشَارَةُ بِالْأَصْبَعِ فِي الدُّعَاءِ -

بد - ك ٢ ب ١٨٠

حم - ثالث ص ٤٧٠؛ رابع ص

٢٦١؛ خامس ص ٣٣٧

ط - ح ١٢٦٩

* تَشْبِيهُ الْأَصْبَعِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ -

نس - ك ٨ ب ٢٦

* رَدُّ السَّلَامِ بِالْإِشَارَةِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ

تر - ك ٢ ب ١٥٤

نس - ك ١٣ ب ٦

مج - ك ٥ ب ٥٦

ما - ك ٩ ح ٧٦ ق

84 EKİM 1998

WENSINCK AREN JEAN, MIFTAHU KÜNUZÜ's-SÜNNE.

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KISALTMALAR:

بخ= صحيح البخاري، مس= صحيح مسلم، بد= سنن أبي داود، تر= سنن الترمذي، نس= سنن النسائي، مج= سنن ابن ماجه، می= سنن
الدارمي، ما= موطأ مالك، ز= مسند زيد بن علي، عد= طبقات ابن سعد، حم= مسند أحمد بن حنبل، ط= مسند الطيالسي، هس= سيرة ابن
هشام، قد= مغازي الواقدي

THE MOGUL UNIT OF MEASUREMENT

In the Mogul period linear and square measures are usually explained in terms of the digit or finger-breadth (*angusht*). The unit is very small, and since it has to be multiplied by large factors, in order to interpret distances and areas, its precise size is a matter of some importance. The details given in the *Ain-i Akbari* (ASB. text, ii, 597) do not help us, because the digit is there defined in terms of ordinary barley-corns, and the barley-corn in terms of hairs from the mane of a Turki horse, things which do not lend themselves to precise evaluation. Of modern descriptions, the digit of 9 inches given in Steingass' and other dictionaries must be rejected, because it gives the impossible figure of 30 feet for Akbar's yard. Prinsep (*Useful Tables*, i, 87) wrote that the unit "may be safely taken as three-quarters of an inch", and on this basis he gave Akbar's yard as 30.75 inches, but he recognized that the evidence drawn from land measurements pointed to 32 or 33 inches. Contemporary commercial documents, to which Prinsep apparently had not access, make it clear that the latter figure is nearer the truth. The most definite statements on the subject are contained in some letters of 1647-8 (*The English Factories in India*, 1646-50, pp. 122, 190), which tell us (1) that "the Agra covett by the King's command was made equal to the Lahore covett, the difference computed [*sic*] at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "; (2) that, after this change, the Agra covett was "exactly $\frac{3}{8}$ th of a yard or 32 inches". The Agra covett may safely be identified with Akbar's yard (the *Ilahi gaz*), which was there the regular unit from Akbar's time onward. The reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. can be explained from Abdul Hamid's *Badshahnama*, which was compiled from official records by the Emperor's command, and which gives all measurements in terms of a "royal yard" (*zarā' i-bādshāhī*) of 40 digits (*Badshahnama*, in *Bibl. Ind.* I, ii, 237). Akbar's yard was 41 digits (*Ain*. text, i, 296), and the difference between these is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the figure given in the English record. We may safely infer then that Shahjahan in 1647

ordered Agra to adopt the royal yard (40 digits), which had been used at Court for some years, in place of Akbar's yard (41 digits), and that the royal yard was exactly 32 inches; Akbar's yard would then be 32.8 inches as nearly as possible, and the digit would be $\frac{3}{8}$ th of an inch as against Prinsep's $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. The small difference in the primary unit becomes important in the case of the bigah, the unit of land measurement. Prinsep made this unit equal to 0.538 acre: actually it was nearly 2,988 sq. yards, or 0.617 acre, which is very near the arbitrary value of 0.625 adopted by the British Government. I have found no record of the date when the royal yard was introduced, but Jahangir had introduced a yard of his own (the *Jahangiri*), so probably the royal yard is to be attributed to Shahjahan.

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THE USE OF TONES IN SEMA NAGA

Sir George Grierson, in the *Linguistic Survey of India*, has included the Sema Naga language in the Western Naga sub-group of the Naga Group of the Tibeto-Burman Family of languages. Most of the languages contained in this family are highly tonal, and it is probable that all Naga languages are tonal.

Of the Western Naga group Angami Naga is highly tonal and has the difference in the pitch of the tones very clearly marked. Sema Naga, however, does not strike the listener as tonal, and, with its numerous gutturals, is rather monotonous to the ear. Vowels as a general rule are unaccented, and do not seem to vary from the mid-register. Words do occur, however, which except for a difference in tone and in meaning are identical. This tonal difference is not nearly so marked as in Tibetan, for instance, or in Angami, but it is distinctly perceptible as pitched above or below the mid-register when required to differentiate meaning.

An amusing example of this differentiation occurred when the first-named of the writers was appearing before a Board