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...

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TRK

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(أنظر : كشف الظنون 1260 ؛ ذيل كشف الظنـــون 12/1 ، 660 ؛ هديــة العــارفين 414/1 ؛ معجـــم المؤلفين 289/4)

من تصانيفه :

1 – **الرأي الصائب في إثبات ما لا بد منه للكاتب**

أحمد ثالث رقم 2583 ورقة 173 ، 1116 هــ

شافـــع بـن علي

ناصر الدين شافع بن علي بن عباس الكناني العسقلاني (٧٣٠ هـ)

١ – المناقب السرية المنتزعة من السيرة الظاهرية ٠
– تحقيق : عبد العزيز عبد الله الخويطر ٠
الرياض ، ١٣٩٦هـ = ١٩٧٧م ، ١٩٠ ص ٠
وهو مختصر : (السيرة الظاهرية) لمحيي الدين عبد الله بن عبد الظاهر ٠

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١ ــ المناقب السرية المنتزعة من السيرة الظاهرية :

○ تحقيق عبد العزيز عبد الله الخويطر ، الرياض : على نفقة المحقق ، ١٣٩٦هـ/ ١٩٧٧م ، ١٩٠ص .

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الشاغوري المعلم

انظر: الشهاب الشاغوري ، فتيان بن علي ...

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٦٤٩ ـــ * ٧٣٠هـ.

١٢٥٢ ـــ ١٣٣٠م

* في فوات الوفيات: «توفي سنة ٧٣٣ هـ».

١- فوات الوفيات: ترجمة رقم ١٥٧ في ١ : ٣٧٦.

٢- الدرر الكامنة : ترجمة رقم ٢٢ ١٩ في ٢ : ٢٨١.

٣- نكت الهميان ص ١٦٣.

٤- السلوك / للمقريزي ٢ : ٣٢٧.

٥- النجوم الزاهرة ٩ : ٢٨٥.

٦- مجلة المجمع العلمي العراقي مج ٢ : ١١٦.

٧- كشف الظنون في مواضع منها ٢ ع ١٢٦٠.

٨- هدية العارفين ١ ع ٤١٤.

٩- الأعلام ط ٣ في ٣ : ٢٢٢، ط ٤ في ٣ : ١٥٢.

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7th/13th to the 13th/19th century, some of which go back to Ibn Yūnus, 19° is used for morning and 17° for evening twilight. Naṣīr al-Dīn al-Ṭūsī [*q.v.*] assumed 18° for both phenomena. Al-Marrākushī [*q.v.*] favoured 20° and 16°, but al-Khalīlī (*ca.* 760/1360), who otherwise relied heavily on him, used 19° and 17° in the corpus of tables that was used in Damascus from the 8th/14th to the 13th/19th century.

The duration of twilight (*ḥiṣṣat al-shafaḳ*) is a function of the solar longitude and terrestrial latitude and hence varies throughout the year as well as from one latitude to another. Its determination is a trivial extension of the general problem of determining time from solar altitude, a problem that was extremely popular amongst Muslim astronomers. The earliest table displaying this interval is due to Ḥabash and is based on an approximate Indian formula for time-keeping (as well as on the parameter 18°); the time is given in seasonal hours and the table serves all latitudes (up to *ca.* 45°). Later tables, based mainly on exact formulae, are found in the various corpuses of tables used for time-keeping in various localities [see MĪḲĀT. ii]. These corpuses sometimes contain in addition a table of the duration of total darkness (*ḏjawf al-layl* or *mā bayn al-shafaḳ wa 'l-fadjr*), simply determined by subtracting morning and evening twilight from the time between sunset and sunrise. The 10th/16th-century Cairene astronomer Muḥammad b. Abi 'l-Khayr al-Ḥusnī prepared a set of tables displaying the duration of morning and evening twilight at the equinoxes and solstices for a series of latitudes.

The duration of twilight may also be determined with an astrolabe [see AṢṬURLĀB], whose markings sometimes include a curve representing the solar depression at daybreak/nightfall below the horizon, enabling the user to measure the time taken from that depression to the eastern or western horizon. In the case of the astrolabic quadrant (*rubʿ al-mukanṭarāt*) [see RUBʿ], two curves are often included whose distance from the meridian measures the duration of morning and evening twilight throughout the year (the meridian being cleverly substituted for the horizon).

To explain the varying phenomena at twilight, it is assumed by Naṣīr al-Dīn al-Ṭūsī and Ḳuṭb al-Dīn al-Shīrāzī [*q.v.*] and others that the spherical earth is surrounded by a layer of vapour that contains earthy and watery components, thicker in the lower strata than in the upper ones. Around the veil of vapour is a layer of pure air. The sun's rays cast a shadow of the earth into these layers, the parts outside the shadow reflect the light and appear to shine. The earliest attempt to measure the height of the atmosphere was by the late 5th/11th-century Andalusian *ḳāḍī* Ibn Muʿādh. His work, lost in the original, was published as *Liber de crepusculis* in 1542 and, falsely associated with Ibn al-Haytham [*q.v.*] (the correct authorship was first established in Sabra, 1967), it was influential in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. Ibn Muʿādh "deserves credit for bringing together diverse views in meteorology and astronomy to form a coherent method for determining the height of the atmosphere" (Goldstein, 1977), even though his result, namely, 50 miles, was not satisfactory. More practical considerations of twilight are found in *zīdjs* [*q.v.*] and in works on time-keeping and on instrumentation.

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(E. WIEDEMANN-[D.A. KING])

SHĀFIʿ B. ʿALĪ AL-ʿASḲALĀNĪ, Nāṣir al-Dīn, historian of Mamlūk Egypt (born Dhu 'l-Ḥidjdja 649/February-March 1252, died 24 Shaʿbān 730/12 June 1330).

The son of a sister of the chancery clerk Ibn ʿAbd al-Ẓāhir [*q.v.*], he served as clerk first Baraka Khān b. Baybars, then Ḳalāwūn [*q.v.*]. His official career ended when he was blinded by an arrow at the battle of Ḥimṣ (680/1281) [*q.v.*], although he claimed to have