The Stars of Arab Navigation in Ibn Mājid's Works[1]

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Ibn Mājid, the famous Arab pilot of the Indian Ocean in the 15th century, wrote some 46 works in poesy and prose, dealing with the sea navigation. More than one hundred years later, in 1574, William Bourne, "The instructor to Navigators", published his Sea Manual and principal work, the "REGIMENT FOR THE SEA" or "RULES OF NAVIGATION", explaining what was called "THE NEW NAVIGATION"[1], because it used Mathematics and Astronomy.

As a matter of fact, Ibn Mājid preceded Bourne, promoted the NEW NAVIGATION before him in 1462 and introduced Mathematics and Astronomy in the nautical art. He was also the first pilot who practiced it in the 50 years of his career of seaman: "I am writing a new navigation, he said, a navigation you never heard of before me"[2].

This new navigation of Ibn Mājid required, according to him, a technical knowledge, a good geographical knowledge, a good geographical background, including land and seamarks and especially an astronomical learning.

In fact, astronomy had too many applications in Ibn Mājid New Navigation. Thus, the altitudes of the stars were used:

First, to draw the lines of latitudes;

Second, to determine the position of the ship;

Third, to check the arrival at a known or unknown latitude;

Fourth, to check the exactness of a known altitude (substitute stars);

Besides, the seasons of navigation were computed by the rising of the celestial bodies, and some stars were used to indicate the sailing directions

We don't intend to examine all these aspects. Our only purpose is to present a comprehensive list of the stars used in Ibn Mājid's navigation and expressly named in his works, we have already published in Arabic, English or French. Precise references are clearly given in the indices of stars made for these publications.

Ibn Mājid's stars of navigation may be classified in four categories:

1. The Magellanic Clouds

2. The Brightest Stars of the Sky

3. The Mansions of the Moon

4. The Stars of Lesser Magnitude.

Magellanic Clouds

Their name is al-Jamamah, or al-Saḥāb, al-Saḥā'ib, or al-Saḥābatān al-Janūbiyyatān[3]. They consist of two clouds:

1. Al-Saḥābah al-Bayḍā' or al-Bīḍ: Nebecula Major, or the Greater Little Cloud.

1. Al-Saḥābah al-Sawdā' or al-Saḥāyib al-Sawdā', or al-Sawdā': Small Magellanic Cloud; Nebula Minor, or Lesser Little Cloud.

Brightest Stars of The Sky

24 out of the 25 stars of the sky[4] were used in Arabic Navigation in the 15th century. They are:

1. Al-Shiʿrá: α CMa, Sirius. Also known as al-Shiʿr and al-Shiʿrā'; more often: al-Shiʿrá al-ʿAbūr or al-Tīr; rarely: al-Bājis or al-Bājis al-Awwal.

2. Suhayl: α Car, Canopus. Also known as Miqḍāf al-Safīnah, or Miqḍāf al-Safānīn[5].

3. Al-Maʿqil: α Cen, Rigel Kentaurus. Also known as: al-Wazn.

4. Al-Simāk al-Rāmiḥ: α Boo, Arcturus. Also known as al-Rāmiḥ, al-Rāmiḥ al-Janūbī, or al-Muʿtalī.

5. Al-Kāsir: α Lyr, Vega. Also known as: al-Nasr al-Kāsir, al-Nasr al-Kabīr, al-Nasr al-Kafīt, al-Nasr al-Wāqiʿ, al-Wāqiʿ, Najm al-Nasr, al-Nasr, Nasr al-Shām.

6. Al-Nājid al-Barrāq: β Ori, Rigel. Other names: al-Barrāq Al-Nājid, Rijl al-Jawzāʾ

7. Al-ʿAyyūq: α Aur, Capella: Other names for this star: al-Bār, Bār al-Thurayyā, ʿAyyūq al-Thurayyā.

8. Al-Shiʿrá al-Shāmīyyah: α CMi, Procyon, called: al-Jumayṣah also[6].

9. Al-Muḥannith: α Eri, Achernar, named as al-Sillibār too.

10. Ḥaḍār: β Cen, Hadar or Agena. Synonyms: al-Ẓalīm, Ẓalīm al-Maʿqil, Ẓalīm al-Ḥimārayn.

11. Al-Ṭāʾir: α Aql, Altair. It is also known by these other appellations: Shaqqād al-Āfāq, al-Nasr al-Ṣaghīr, al-Nasr al-Ṭāʾir, al-Nasr al-Ṭalīq, al-Nasr al-Yamānī, al-Hīrān.

12. Al-Dabarān: α Tau, Aldebaran. It has many other names: al-Burkān, al-Baʿīr, al-Tālī, Tālī al-Najm, al-Ḥādī, Ḥādī al-Najm, al-Dubayr, al-Miḥdaj, or al-Ḥuhdaj.

13. Al-Murabbaʿ: α Cru, Acrux. Ibn Mājid said it is called al-Taḥtānī, al-Murabbaʿ al-Taḥtānī, al-Murabbaʿ al-Taḥtī, al-Najm al-Taḥtānī min al-Murabbaʿ, Anjum al-Murabbaʿ al-Qarībāt min al-māʾ.

14. Al-Mirzam: α Ori, Betelgeuse, or Mirzam al-Jawzāʾ, or Najm al-Jawzāʾ.

15. Al-Qalb: α Sco, Antares, named also Qalb al-ʿAqrab, al-ʿAqrab and Najm al-Qalb.

16. Al-Simāk al-Aʿzal: α Virg, Spica. Also al-ʾAʿzal, al-Aʿzal al-Ṭayyāsh, al-Uḥaymir, and al-Janūbī.

17. Raʾs al-Tawʿam al-Muʾakhkhar: β Gem, Pollux[7].

18. Ākhir al-Nahr: α PisA, Fomalhaut. Known by several other names: Awākhir al-Māʾ, Awākhir al-Nahr, Awwal al-Nahr, al-Sākib, Sākib al-Māʾ, al-Ḍifḍiʿ al-Awwal, Ḍifḍiʿ al-Sākib, Ḍifḍiʿ Sākib al-Māʿ, al-Ḍafāḍiʿ, Fam al-Ḥūt al-Janūbī, Fam al-Ḥūt al-Yamānī, Fam Ṣūrat al-Samakah al-Janūbiyyah, al-Ẓalīm al-Fard, al-Ẓalīm Sākib al-Māʾ.

19. Al-Ridf: α Cyg, Deneb. Synonyms: Ridf al-Dajājah, Ridf al-Majarrah, al-Ridf al-Munīr, al-Ridf al-Muʾakhkhar, al-Munīr min Nujūm al-Dajājah, Najm al-Dajājah.

20. Najm al-Ṣalīb al-Sharqī: β Cru, Mimosa, or al-Mashriqīyāt min al-Murabbaʿ.

21. Al-Fuʾād: α Leo, Regulus. It is named also: Fuʾād al-Asad, Fuʾād al-Layth, al-Malakī.

22. Al-Mirzam: γ Ori, Bellatrix.

23. Al-Shawlah: λ Sco, Shaula. Also Shawlat al-ʿAqrab, al-Shawl, al-Ibrah.

24. Kalbā al-Dabarān: β Tau, Elnaṭḥ.

The Mansions of the Moon

As usual, Ibn Mājid divides the Mansions into Northern and Southern and gives the number of stars in each of them.

A. The Northern Mansions

They are fourteen:

1. Al-Sharaṭān: In 11:2[8], he says that they are composed of three stars disposed in a curve line: αβγ Ari. This statement contradicts *Ṣuwar al-Kawākib* (Uranometry) of al-Ṣūfī[9]. Ibn Mājid does not apparently distinguish al-Sharaṭān from al-Naṭḥ as the astronomers do. For him, al-Naṭḥ is called al-Fard al-Kabīr, and corresponds to α Ari alone[10]. In *al-Fawā'id*, al-Sharaṭān are made of two stars only[11]. Al-Ashrāt is another name for them.

2. Al-Buṭayn: εδρ Ari. It is related in 11:3 that this mansion contains three stars, and this agrees with al-Ṣufī[12].

3. Al-Thurayyā, the Pleiades. The poem 11 does not cite the number of stars in that mansion. But *al-Fawā'id* seems to believe they are 13 and gives a synonym for it: al-Najm[13].

4. Al-Dabarān: α Tau. It is a single star in 11:5. So it is in *al-Fawā'id* where nine synonyms for it are given[14]. For details, see the Brightest Stars in the Sky, no. 12.

5. Al-Haqʿah or al-Haqʿ: λφ$^{1-2}$ Ori. It is described in 11:7-11 and said to appear as three small stars almost connected. This is similar to the wording of al-Ṣūfī[15].

6. Al-Hanʿah or al-Hanʿ: In 11:12-13, it consists of a group of six stars in a straight line curved at its end: γημνξι (H) Gem. In fact, Ibn Mājid contradicts al-Sūfī who says that al-Hanʿah is composed of two stars only: γξ Gem; the other stars being al-Taḥāyī: ημνι (H) Gem[16].

7. Al-Dhirāʿ: αβ Gem, Castor and Pollux. Synonyms: al-Dhirāʿ al-Shāmī, al-Dhirāʿ al-Mabsūṭah, al-Shāmī, al-Dhirāʿ al-Mushʾam. In 11:15, Ibn Mājid thinks that al-Dhirāʿ al-Yamānī is the mansion. *Al-Fawāʾid* and *al-Ḥāwīyah* do not settle this question and are not clear.

8. Al-Nathrah: ε Cnc, Praesepe. One can find two other names for it in Ibn Mājid's works: al-Nathr and Nathrat al-Asad[17]. In 11:16, Ibn Mājid thinks it is composed of two faint stars.

9. Al-Ṭarf: χ Cnc + λ Leo, named Ṭarf al-Asad also.

10. Al-Jabhah: ζγηα Leo, named Jabhat al-Asad, too.

11. Al-Zubrah: δν Leo. Synonyms: Zubrat al-Asad, al-Khirātān and al-Kharatān

12. Al-Ṣarfah: β Leo, named al-Ṣarf and Dhanab al-Asad[18].

13. Al-ʿAwwāʾ: βηγδε Vir. Ibn Mājid adds οπ Vir to make it seven stars: cf. 11:21.

14. Al-Simāk al-Aʿzal: α Vir, Spica. For more details, see the Brightest Stars of the Sky, no. 16.

B. The Southern Mansions:

They are fourteen also.

15. Al-Ghafr: ιχλ Vir.

16. Al-Zubānah: αβ Lib. Synonyms: al-Zabn, al-Zubān, al-Zubānayān, al-Zubānān. Ibn Mājid seems to believe it is a group of connected stars: 11:25.

17. Al-Iklīl: βδπ Sco, named also: Iklīl al-Janūbī, Iklīl al-ʿAqrab, Iklīl al-ʿAqrabī

18. Al-Qalb: α Sco, named Qalb al-ʿAqrab too. Cf. no. 15 of the Brightest Stars in the Sky.

19. Al-Shawlah: λοτλυ? Sco, named al-Shūl, Shawlat al-ʿAqrab and Ibrah. But Ibn Mājid says that al-Shawlah is a group of stars like the Arabic letter *nūn*, whose two eastern ones are called Ibrah: 11: 32-35. Al-Ṣūfī makes no

difference between al-Shawlah and al-Ibrah (p. 209): for him, both of them are alike and composed of two stars: λυ Sco. Cf. the Brightest Stars of the Sky, no. 23.

20. Al-Naʿāʾim or al-Naʿām: γδεσφτζ Sgr. According to *al-Fawāʾid*, it is eight stars. In 11: 36-38, Ibn Mājid makes it nine by adding λ Sgr.

21. Al-Baldah: π Sgr. It is a void space in 11: 39-40, but six stars in *al-Fawāʾid* (p. 98), confusing it with al-Qalāyiṣ or al-Qilāṣ.

22. Saʿd al-Dhābiḥ: αβ Cap, or al-Dhābiḥ. Ibn Mājid adds a third faint star, al-Dhabāyiḥ.

23. Saʿd Bulaʿ: νμε Aqr, or Bulaʿ. It is composed of two stars in 11:42, and in *al-Fawāʾid*, the third one does not seem included: ν Aqr.

24. Saʿd al-Suʿūd or al-Suʿūd: βξ Aqr + λ Cap. It is only two stars in 11:43.

25. Saʿd al-Akhbīyah: γπζη Aqr.

26. Al-Fargh al-Muqaddam: αβ Peg. Or Farghān al-Muqaddamān.

27. Al-Fargh al-Muʾakhkhar: γ Peg + α And.

28. Baṭn al-Ḥūt: β And. It has three other appellations: al-Baṭn, Baṭn al-Ḥūt al-Shamālī and al-Rashāʾ.

The Stars of Lesser Magnitudes

The stars of this category are still very important in Arab navigation. We think it would be better to distribute them on their constellations.

A–*Northern Constellations*

Ursa Minor: Umi

1. Al-Jāh: α UMi, Polaris. It is named also: al-Jadī, Jadī Banāt Naʿsh, and al-Sumayyā.

2. Al-Farqad al-Kabīr: β UMi, Kochab, called al-Kabīr, Kabīr al-Farqad, Farqad al-Akbar, and al-Farqad too.

3. Al-Farqad al-Ṣaghīr: γ UMi, synonyms: Ṣaghīr al-Farqad and al-Ṣaghīr (Pherkad)[19].

Ursa Major: UMa

1. Awwal al-Naʿsh: α UMa, Bubhe. It has many other names: Awwal al-Nuʿūsh, Awwal al-Naʿsh al-Shāmī, Awwal al-Naʿsh al-Muqaddamayn al-Shamāliyayn, Muqaddam al-Naʿsh, Muqaddam al-Nuʿūsh, Muqaddam al-Nuʿūsh al-Shāmī.

2. Thānī al-Naʿsh: β UMa, Merak. Or Thānī al-Nuʿūsh.

3. Thālith al-Naʿsh: γ UMa, Phed, or Thālith al-Nuʿūsh.

4. Al-Khāfī: δ UMa, Megrez. Synonyms: Akhīr al-Sarīr, Rābiʿ al-Naʿsh, Rābiʿ al-Naʿsh al-Iʿraj, Rābiʿ al-Iʿraj.

5. Al-Jūn: ε UMa. Other names for it: al-Ḥawar, and Khāmis al-Naʿsh.

6. Al-ʿAnāq: ζ UMa, Mizar. It has some other appellations: Sādis al-Naʿsh, Sādis al-Nuʿūsh, Sādis Nujūm al-Naʿsh.

7. Al-Qāʾid: η UMa, alkaid, called also Ākhir al-Nuʿūsh and Sābiʿ al-Naʿsh[20].

8. Al-Suhā: 80 UMa, Alcor. It has two names: al-Ṣaydaq and al-Nuʿaysh.

Draco: Dra

1. Al-Tinnīn: νβξγ Dra, called Najm al-Tinnīn or al-Awāʾidh.

2. Awwal al-ʿAwāʾidh: ν Dra. or Muqaddam al-ʿAwāʾidh.

3. Thānī al-ʿAwāʾidh: β Dra.

4. Al-Awhaqān: ζη Dra, named al-Dhiʾbān or al-Jarrān.

Lyra: Lyr

1. Ridf al-Wāqiʿ: ε Lyr.

Cygnus: Cyg

1. Ridf al-Ridf: ω or ζ Cyg.

Cassiopeia: Cas

1. Baṭn al-Nāqah: β Cas. Synonyms: al-Jmāl, al-Jamal, al-Sanām, Sanām al-Jady, Sanām al-Quṭb, Sanām al-Nāqah, al-ʿIs, al-Kaff al-Khaḍīb, al-Naqā, al-Qayl.

Auriga: Aur

1. Al-Dhubbān: β Aur, or Dhūbbān al-Bār, or **Dhubbān al-ʿAyyūq**.

2. Dhubbān, Dhubbān al-ʿAyyūq: θ Aur.

Ophiuchus: Oph

1. Al-Sābiqān: ζη Oph

Delphinus: Del

1. Ṣalīb al-Shām or Ṣalīb al-Shamāl: αβγδ Del.

Pegasus: Peg

1. Al-Fargh: αβγδ Peg. It has many other names: al-Farghān, al-Furūgh, Furūgh al-Dalū, ʿUrquwat al-Dalū.

2. Awwal al-Fargh: α Peg, Markab, called also: al-Fargh al-Muqaddam al-Janūbī.

3. Awwal al-Fargh al-Shām: β Peg, Scheat, named also: Awwal al-Fargh al-Muqaddam al-Shāmī, Jarīm Awwal al-Naʿsh al-Shāmī, al-Muqaddam al-Fargh al-Shāmī.

4. Akhīr Fargh al-Shām: δ Peg. Other appellations: al-Fargh al-Shāmī al-Muʾakhkhar, al-Fargh al-Muʾakhkhar al-Shāmī, al-Fargh al-Muʾakhkhar al-Shāmālī, Fam al-Faras, Fam al-Nāqah.

5. Al-Fargh al-Shamālī: α And + β Peg, or al-Farghān al-Shamaliyān, or al-Shamaliyān.

6. Al-Najmān al-Janūbiyān min al-Farghayn: αγ Peg, or al-Janūbiyān.

Andromeda: And

1. Fuʾād al-Ḥūt: β And.

B–*Constellations of the Signs*

Aries: Ari

1. Al-Aḍlāʿ: 41(c), 39, 35, 33 Ari, called also Aḍlāʿ al-Ḥamal or Adlāʿ al-Kabsh.

2. Awwal Aḍlāʿ al-Ḥamal: 41(c) Ari. Synonyms: al-Ḍilʿ, al-Ḍilʿ al-Saḥābī, al-Ḍilʿ al-Shām, al-Ḍilʿ al-Shamālī, al-Ḍilʿ al-Kabīr al-Munawwar, al-Ḍilʿ al-Munīr, al-Munīr min al-Ḍulūʿ.

3. Fard al-Sharaṭayn: α Ari. Named also: al-Fard al-Kabīr, Fard al-Naṭḥ, al-Fard min al-Naṭḥ.

Taurus: Tau

1. Al-Ḍayqah: χν Tau.

Gemini: Gem

1. Shāmī al-Dhirāʿ al-Shāmī: α Gem, Castor. Other names for it: Shāmī al-Sham, and Shāmī al-Shāmī.

Virgo: Vir

1. Ākhir al-ʿAwwāʾ: ε Vir.

2. Awwal al-ʿAwwāʾ: o Vir.

3. Zāwiyat al-ʿAwwāʾ: γ Vir.

Sagittarius: Sgr

1. Al-Sahm or Sahm al-Qaws: γ Sgr.

2. Al-Ṣādirah: σφζτ Sgr. Or al-Naʿāʾim al-Ṣādirah.

3. Al-Qilādah: τνψωAζ Sgr. Or Qalāʾiṣ.

4. Al-Naʿāʾim al-Wāridah: γδεη Sgr. Or al-Wāridah.

Aquarius: Aqr

1. Saʿd Malik: αo Aqr.

C–The Southern Constellations

Cetus: Cet

1. Al-Ḍifḍiʿ al-Thānī: β Cet.

Orion: Ori

1. Tāj al-Dhawāʾib: 15(γ^2), 11(γ') $0^2\pi^{1\text{-}6}\delta\epsilon$ Ori, called al-Tāj and al-Dhawāʾib.

2. Al-Naẓm: $\delta\epsilon\zeta$ Ori, named Minṭaqah al-Jawzāʾ and al-Safāfīd.

3. Al-Marāzim: $\alpha\beta\chi$, γ Ori, or Marāzim al-Jawzāʾ.

4. Marāzim al-Jawzāʾ al-Awwalān: $\beta\gamma$ Ori.

5. Al-Mirzamān or al-Mirzamān al-Zawāhir: $\alpha\beta$ Or

Canis Minor: CMi

1. Al-Dhirāʿ al-Ghumayṣāʾ: $\alpha\beta$ CMi. Other names for it: al-Ghumayṣāʾ, al-Dhirāʿ al-Yamānī, al-Dhirāʿ al-Maqbūḍah, al-Yad al-Maqbūḍah.

Corvus: Crv

1. Anjum al-Ghurāb: $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon$ Crv

Centaurus: Cen

1. Al-Ḥimār: $\alpha\beta$ Cen, named also: al-Ḥimārān, al-ʿAraqān, al-ʿĀmūdān, al-Fārisān, al-Misḥalān.

Puppis: Pup

1. Dhubbān Suhayl: τ Pup.

Crux: Cru

1. Al-Ṣalīb al-Janūbī: αβγδ Cru. Other appellations for it: Ṣalīb al-Janūb, Ṣalīb al-Quṭb, Ṣalīb al-Yaman, al-Murabbaʿāt.

2. Al-Murabbaʿ al-Fawqānī: γ Cru. Named also: al-Murabbaʿ al-Fawqī, Najm al-Murabbaʿ al-Fawqī, Fawqiyāt al-Murabbaʿ, al-Fūqānī.

3. Al-Murabbaʿān al-Awsaṭān: βδ Cru. They have many other names: al-Murabbaʿān, al-Najmān al-Awsaṭān min al-Murabbaʿ, al-Murabbaʿ al-Awsaṭ, al-Murabbaʿ al-Wusaṭ, al-Murabbaʿ al-Wusṭānī, Nujūm Wasaṭ al-Murabbaʿ, al-Awsaṭān min al-Murabbaʿ.

4. Al-Murabbaʿān al-Taḥtiyān: αβ Cru.

5. Al-Maghribiyāt al-Murabbaʿ: ε Cru.

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This list of 110 stars shows the great choice that the Arab Navigators had when sailing over the Indian Ocean, and it proves also they were highly qualified in the nautical sciences in the 15th century.

Anyway, we feel we should put in an addendum other stars mentioned by Ibn Mājid but apparently not very useful to the pilots of the high seas.

Addendum

1. Al-Qafzāt: ιχλμνξ UMa.

2. Al-Qafzat al-Ulá: ξν UMa, or al-Ulá

3.   Al-Qafzat al-Wusṭá: μλ UMa.

4.   Ḥawḍ al-Ẓibā': αβγδ UMa.

5.   Al-Ẓibā': οδπσς UMa.

6.   Awāsiṭ al-Nuʿūsh: γδε UMa.

7.   Al-Fāriṭān: υθ UMa.

8.   Al-Mīkh: γ Cep. Or Mīkh al-Jāh or Mīkh al-Juday

9.   Muqaddam al-Ḥujrah: α CrB. Named also: Munīr al-Ḥujrah, al-Munīr min al-Iklīl al-Shamālī, al-Najm al-Munīr min al-Fakkah.

10. Saʿd al-Bāriʿ: λμ Peg.

11. Al-Aʿlām or Tawābiʿ al-Ayyūq: βγι Aur.

Notes

[1] Cf. Works issued by the Hakluyt Society, *A Regiment for the Sea by William Bourne*, second series, no. CXXI, 1961.

[2] Cf. The Eloquent Poem, verse 44; The Pearl of the Pearls, verse 137.

[3] Cf. 3:286-292.

[4] Cf. Norton Atlas, 17th edition, 1978, p. 89.

[5] Cf. 21:48.

[6] Cf. Ṣuwar al-Kawākib, p. 293. It should be different from al-Dhirāʿ al-Maqbūḍa, αβ CMi, according to al-Ṣūfī.

[7] Used in al-Dhirāʿ al-Mabsūtah, αβ Gem.

[8] The first number refers to the number of the Nautical Poem in our publication: The Nautical Poems of Ibn Mājid; the second to the number of the verse in that particular poem

[9] Ṣuwar al-Kawākib, Beirut, 1981, p.142.

[10] Kitāb al-Fawāʾid, Damascus, 1971, p.32.

[11] The same, p. 35.

[12] Ṣuwar al-Kawākib, p. 142, in fine.

[13] al-Fawāʾid, p. 42.

[14] Cf. al-Fawāʾid, p. 45-46.

[15] Ṣuwar al-Kawākib, p. 268-269

[16] Same reference, p. 166: al-Ṣūfī cites al-Maysān and al-Zur for al-Hanʿah.

[17] Same reference, p. 173: al-Lahāt.

[18] This agrees with al-Ṣūfī, p. 179.

[19] Kochab and Pherkad are named al-Farqadān and al-Farāqid in Ibn Mājid's texts.

[20] The first 7 stars of UMa are named al-Naʿsh or Naʿsh as Samāʾor al-Naʿsh al-Kubrah. Aβ are called awwalān al-Naʿsh or Muqaffamān al-Naʿsh, or al-Nuʿāsh al-Awāʾil, or al-Awāʾil al-Nuʿūsh. Aβγδ are known as al-Sarīr. εζ have the following appelations: Ḥirāb, Ḥirāb al-Safīnaʾ, Anjūm al-Ḥirāb, Anjum Ḥirāb al-Safīna. Eζη are Banāt, or Banāt Nāʿsh, or Banāt Nāʿsh al-Kubra, or Banū Naʿsh.