ʿAbd al-Wājid: Badr al-Dīn Ṭūsī and Shīrāzī, who had also worked at various centers and schools there. The influence of the Marāgha circle had previously been felt in Anatolia because of Shīrāzī, who had also worked at various centers and schools there.

Local traditions indicate that the Wājidīyya Madrasa was a place where astronomical observation and instruction took place, often associated with ʿAbd al-Wājid in the 14th century. According to its foundation inscription, this madrasa was built in 1308 by Mubāriz al-Dīn ibn Sāwjī. ʿAbd al-Wājid must have been a very prominent professor at this madrasa in as much as it seems to have been renamed in his honor; clearly, he was not one of its founding professors. Because ʿAbd al-Wājid had astronomical interests and was the author of several books on astronomy, the local tradition connecting the school with astronomy gains some credibility. This probably consisted of astronomical instruction and some practical applications. It is unlikely, though, that there was a large-scale observatory, such as those at Marāgha and Samarqand, associated with the school.

Among ʿAbd al-Wājid's works on astronomy, Sharḥ al-Mulākhkhās fi al-hay'a is a commentary on Jaqmaq's famous astronomical textbook; ʿAbd al-Wājid dedicated it to Sultan Murād II (1404-1451). Sharḥ Si faṣl is a commentary on Ṭūsī's Persian work on practical astronomy, which consists of 30 chapters. This text was translated into Turkish by Ahmed-i Dāʾī, but it cannot be precisely dated. Maʿālim al-awqāṭ wa-sharḥuḥu is a work about the astrolabe and its uses. It was written in verse and consisted of 552 couplets. It was dedicated to Muḥammad Shāh (died: 1406), the son of ʿAbd al-Wājid's teacher al-Fanārī.

Selected References

