Jamshīd al-Kāshī, a mathematical astronomer in Ulugh Beg’s court at Samarqand in the early 15th century, devised a well-known method for computing sin 1° — the fundamental quantity for constructing trigonometric tables — that has been compared to fixed-point iteration. Less known is another method found in his great astronomical handbook of a decade earlier, the Ḵāqānī Zūj. The dramatic differences between the two methods highlight falling disciplinary boundaries within mathematics, leading to a mathematical landscape much more familiar to modern readers. (Received September 12, 2015)