AL-FARGHANI'S «ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY» AT THE MEETING POINT OF ASTRONOMICAL AND MEDICAL TRADITIONS

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This paper explores al-Farghānī's Elements of Alexandrian summaries on Medicine. of Astronomy, a pioneering work in theoretical astronomy written in Arabic during serving educational purposes, featured a a period of increased availability of translated scientific texts. While the technical aspects of the treatise largely follow Ptolemaic astronomy, its manner of presentation two fields, such as a nuanced underdeparts from the typical geometric-demonstrative structure of Greek astronomy in mathematical definitions of equinoctial favour of jawāmi\(\overline{\text{genre}}\), which was predominantly associated with the translations

I argue that this writing choice, beyond thematic connection between medicine and astronomy. Al-Farghānī's treatise emphasises shared concerns between the standing of seasonal periods through and solstitial points, the delineation of climatic zones, and the cyclical changes

in day and night hours throughout the year. Although the application of astronomical concepts in medicine is not explicitly stated, the treatise introduces a new language for astral knowledge, making it more accessible beyond the realm of astronomy specialists, in particular appealing to physicians. This stands in contrast to Ptolemy's Almagest, which was challenging for non-astronomers to grasp and pick up information. The widespread dissemination of al-Farghānī's text outside astronomical circles attests to the success of this approach in reaching a broader audience.