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Gregg De Young* (gdeyoung@aucegypt.edu), Dept of Mathematics and Actuarial Science, The American University in Cairo, PO Box 74, New Cairo, 11835, Egypt. *The Arabic redaction of Euclid's Elements by al-Ṭūsī.*

The Arabic redaction of the *Elements* (completed 1246 AD) by Naṣīr al-Dīn al-Ṭūsī was one of the most influential mathematical treatises in the Islamic world, forming the foundation of mathematics education until the 19th century. The treatise marked a major watershed for Arabic Euclidean studies, a shift from reliance on the Ḥajjāj translation toward that of Ishāq-Thābit. Moreover, the treatise originated the Persian Euclidean tradition through the translation of al-Shīrāzī. Its mathematical notes (most borrowed from earlier authors) enhance its pedagogical purpose. Despite its historic importance, the treatise is little known to historians. No modern edition, translation, or analysis of the text exists, although it is often confused with an anonymous Arabic redaction printed in Rome (1594). Evidence of its continued importance includes (a) the commentary on book I by Muḥammad Barakāt, printed several times following the 18th century Dars-i-Nizāmī educational reforms in India, (b) the edition of books I–VI printed by the Calcutta School Book Society (1824) as a geometry textbook for use in British East India schools, and (c) a complete lithograph edition printed in Tehran in 1881. (Received August 25, 2015)