

*Annotated Editions:*

M. Leroy, "La traduction arménienne d'Euclide," *Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves* 4: 1936, pp. 785-816; N. Akinian, *Եվկլիդեսի Գիրք Յաղագս Տարեբաց Երկրաչափության* (Euclid's Book on Elements of Geometry), Vienna: 1959; G. Petrosyan, *Մաթեմատիկան Հայաստանում հին և միջին դարերում* (Mathematics in Ancient and Medieval Armenia), Erevan: 1959, esp. pp. 94-131 (with a parallel Greek text).

*Studies:*

A.A. Shaw, "A New Fragment of Euclid's Elements. Preliminary Report," *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society* 43 (409): 1937, p. 774; G. Petrosyan and A. Abrahamyan, *Երկրաչափության Եվկլիդեսի* (Euclid's Geometry), Erevan: 1962.

The Armenian statesman and scholar Gregory Magistros, who lived in the first half of the eleventh century, relates in one of his letters that he has just started a translation of EUCLID. Apparently, however, he soon abandoned this task. A fragmentary Armenian translation extending from the beginning of EUCLID's *Elements* to the third Proposition is preserved in four manuscripts dated in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries as well as in another, somewhat later copy. Most scholars of the text agree that this fragmentary translation is the product of Gregory's abandoned project. Slight deviations of the Armenian text from the Greek led Shaw to suggest that Gregory might have translated some pre-Euclidian *Elements* or else an edition of EUCLID different from the vulgate one. Petrosyan, in his studies, was impelled to reject both of these intriguing suggestions.

Akinian believed that Gregory was using an older Armenian translation of EUCLID which he tentatively attributed to the sixth and seventh-century Byzantine mathematician of Armenian origin, Tychicus. The existence of an old Armenian translation of EUCLID's entire text is also assumed by Petrosyan and Abrahamyan in their edition of a late, seventeenth-century adaptation of the *Elements*. Such assumption, however, still requires further proof.