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From Toledo to Venice: The *Alfonsine Tables* of Prosdocimo de' Beldomandi **

THE *ALFONSINE TABLES* WERE COMPILED in Toledo by Isaac ben Sid and Judah ben Moses ha-Cohen, two of the most active collaborators of Alfonso X, king of Castille and León (reigned: 1252–1284). The original version of these tables is not extant, but the canons explaining their use have survived in a unique manuscript in Castilian. From Toledo the tables reached Paris and were recast there in the 1320s, then spread throughout Europe, and became the main computing tool used by astronomers for more than two centuries. In 1483 the *Parisian Alfonsine Tables* were published in Venice for the first time, followed shortly thereafter by other editions, all of them by printers in that city.

During the period of more than two centuries between their compilation and their first publication, the *Alfonsine Tables* made a long journey and were subject to many changes, without losing the basic features that characterized them. We still lack a global picture of the transmission of all tabular material associated with the *Alfonsine Tables*. In order to help fill in this essential gap in the history of astronomy in late Middle Ages and early modern times, we analyse here the version of the *Alfonsine Tables* compiled by Prosdocimo de' Beldomandi, an astronomer in Padua who died in 1428, focusing our attention on his catalogue of more than 1,000 stars which is closely related to the star catalogues published in the incunabula editions.

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