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Autor:	Moureau, Sébastien / Callataÿ, Godefroid de
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Sébastien Moureau* and Godefroid de Callataÿ

In code we trust: the concept of *rumūz* in Andalusī alchemical literature and related texts

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Abstract: In the medieval Arabic tradition of the so-called occult sciences, the concept of *ramz* (symbol, code) has acquired an important role in the way the authors were considering and reading the texts of their predecessors and writing their own. This term, closely related to the notion of secret, covered various ideas of code: from allegories and allusions to codenames and secret alphabets. Above all, the alchemists made *ramz* a real *topos* of their literature. In this paper, we focus on the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm* of Maslama b. Qāsim al-Qurṭubī (written in 339–342/950–953) and some of its main sources, such as the corpus of texts attributed to Jābir b. Ḥayyān, Ibn Wahshiyya's *Filāḥa Nabatiyya*, the *Rasā'il Ikhwān al-Ṣafā'* and the *Risāla Jāmi'a*. We argue that Maslama produced a detailed definition of *ramz*, conceived a true typology of it, and proposed his own key to reading the alchemical *ramz*. This rich development is not found in any of the other texts that we have examined here. This observation confirms that Maslama b. Qāsim al-Qurṭubī, far from being a simple transmitter of Eastern ideas and practices to the Western Arab-Muslim world, was an original and innovative milestone in the transfer of knowledge.

Keywords: alchemy, code, esotericism, secrecy, symbols

1 Introduction

Maslama b. Qāsim al-Qurṭubī, whose role as transmitter of occult sciences in al-Andalus has recently been significantly re-evaluated, was a rather peculiar traditionist who lived in Cordoba in the tenth century. He is known to have undertaken a long journey throughout the Islamicate East in c. 317–c. 325/929–937,

*Corresponding author: Sébastien Moureau, Oriental Studies, FNRS/Université catholique de Louvain, Place Blaise Pascal 1, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium,
E-mail: sebastien.moureau@uclouvain.be

Godefroid de Callataÿ, Oriental Studies, Université catholique de Louvain, Place Blaise Pascal 1, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, E-mail: sgodefroid.decallatay@uclouvain.be

and to have likely brought back with him a series of works of an esoteric nature.¹ Once returned to al-Andalus, Maslama wrote his two masterpieces, the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm* (the *Scale of the Sage*), an alchemical text which is very possibly the first alchemical treatise ever written on the soil of al-Andalus, and the *Ghāyat al-ḥakīm* (the *Aim of the Sage*), a work on astral magic which enjoyed great fame in the Latin world under the name of *Picatrix*.² As an expert in esoteric materials, the author of the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm* and the *Ghāyat al-ḥakīm* addresses the concept of *ramz* (pl. *rumūz*), i.e. code or symbol, repeatedly across his works. This article focuses on the concept of *ramz* in these two works, and in other apparently closely related texts which are surely to be counted among his chief sources: the *Rasā'il Ikhwān al-ṣafā'* (the *Epistles of the Brethren of Purity*), a ninth or tenth century encyclopaedia of philosophy and sciences of Shī'ite provenance, and which came to be highly influential in al-Andalus;³ *al-Risāla al-Jāmi'a* (the *Comprehensive Epistle*), a work that also circulated under the name of the *Ikhwān al-ṣafā'* although its exact relation with the rest of the *Ikhwān* corpus remains a matter of controversy today; *Filāḥa Nabatiyya* (the *Nabatean Agriculture*), a text of debated origin on agriculture and various other matters, which purports to be a translation made by Ibn Wahshiyya (d. 318/930–1) of a 'Chaldean text' in the first half of the tenth century;⁴ and the corpus of texts attributed to Jābir b. Ḥayyān, a collection of texts dealing principally with alchemy, possibly written around the ninth century.⁵

2 *Rumūz* in general

In 1995, Wolfhart Heinrichs published for the second edition of the *Encyclopaedia of Islam* an article on *ramz* in rhetoric and its related uses,⁶ in which he provided a general definition of the word based on various texts. He distinguished three main meanings of *ramz*: *ramz* as a code, *ramz* as a symbolic action, and *ramz* as a 'siglum' (Heinrichs's terminology) in the simplest sense of the word. Since only the first type of *ramz* is used extensively in the above-mentioned texts, the other two will not be discussed in this article. *Ramz* as a code can itself be divided into two subsets: codenames, symbols and allegories on the one hand, and secret

1 Callataÿ/Moureau 2017.

2 On the hypothesis of attribution of these two works to Maslama b. Qāsim al-Qurṭubī, which is the most convincing hypothesis at the moment, see Fierro 1996.

3 See in particular Callataÿ 2013; Callataÿ 2014–2015.

4 On this, see Hämeen-Anttila 1999; Hämeen-Anttila 2006; Travaglia 2009; Hämeen-Anttila 2011. Edition: Fahd 1993.

5 Among the abundant literature on this, see in particular Kraus 1942–1943.

6 Heinrichs 1995.

characters and secret alphabets on the other hand. *Ramz* in alchemical texts refers, in most cases, to these two methods.

3 Rumūz in the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*

It is first and foremost in the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm* (339–342/950–953) that Maslama b. Qāsim al-Qurṭubī describes his conception of *ramz*. Indeed, the fourth *maqāla* of the *Rutba* – i.e. around 57% of the book – is entirely dedicated to *rumūz* and their resolution (*fi l-rumūz wa-fakkihā wa-ma 'rifatihā*). This section also contains Maslama's claim to have written a complete epistle on the resolution of *rumūz*,⁷ but no work attributed to Maslama has been preserved with this title or content.⁸ In the *Rutba*, Maslama aims at providing a method for resolving *rumūz*, since resolving all of them would take too long.⁹

Maslama gives two definitions of the word *ramz* in the *Rutba* that illustrate two different aspects of the concept. The first appears in the introduction of the book: “As for the code, it is only similes that is used for this science in order to hide it from those who are stupid and ignorant and to show it to the experienced and the intelligent.”¹⁰ The second aspect presents another feature of *ramz*: “Know that the *ramz* only informs one about something, either without its expression or without its aspect.”¹¹ This second definition stresses the role of *ramz* as a way of transmitting information, which is central to Maslama's perception of it. Indeed, he considers *ramz* to be that which the sages use to transmit their knowledge – but only to the wise – without unveiling it to the average man.¹² Thereby another aim of *ramz* is highlighted: *ramz* implies that whoever understands it has a subtle mind (*dhihn*), and therefore it allows one to discriminate between the “pure soul” (*al-nafs al-zakiyya*) and the “stupid soul” (*al-nafs al-balida*).¹³ However, one should not think that *ramz* is merely hiding or veiling things, since Maslama insists

7 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 95:

وإذ قد أفردنا في هذا رسالة تامة موعبة على الكلام كيف رُمِّزَت جميع العلوم وما معنى الرمز.

In this article, we quote from the preliminary edition of Wilferd Madelung (2017), who edited the text from only three witnesses. We are currently preparing a critical edition of this text.

8 The text might, however, be a text by another author, since Maslama also claims to be the author of the *Epistles of the Brethren of Purity* in the *Rutba* (*Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017, 19). On this, see also Callataÿ, forthcoming.

9 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 128, 156–157.

10 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 20:

وأما الرمز فإِنَّما هو أمثلَ تضرُّبٍ على ذلك العلم ليخفي عن الجاهم البليد ذلك العلم ويظهر للعقل الناير.

11 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 96: أعلم أنَّ الرمز إِنَّما هو الإنباء عن الشيء إِما بغير لفظه أو وجهه.

12 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 97.

13 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 95: لتطهُّر الأذهان ونُعْرَفُ النفُسُ الْزَّكِيَّةُ مِنَ النُّفُسِ الْبَلِيْدَةِ.

that *ramz* requires somebody who understands it, otherwise it would be a useless “unintelligible speech” (*kalām ghayr ma’qūl*).¹⁴ The person who knows what is behind the *ramz* and understands it is a “discerning learned person” (*‘ālim nabīh*), and is deemed on a par with the people who coded the text.¹⁵

Maslama provides anecdotes to illustrate his definitions. The first one is an example of *ramz* by signs (*ishāra*) and is taken from the Qur’ān, quoting the story of Zakariyyā.¹⁶ Zakariyyā, the father of Yaḥyā, was told by God that the sign that he would have a son was that he “would not be able to speak to people for three days except by *ramz*” (*Qur’ān* 3:41, our translation). If Zakariyyā were to have met anybody during these three days, Maslama explains, he would have had to make gestures to let him know that he was unable to speak: someone stupid would have thought Zakariyyā was ill or insane, whereas somebody experienced (*niḥrīr*) would have understood.

The second anecdote is an example of *ramz* by speech (*kalām*)¹⁷ and is taken from a “chronicle of the Arabs”.¹⁸ A one-eyed tribesman is taken by a rival tribe during a war. While being held in their camp, he realises that this rival tribe is preparing an attack on his own tribe and plans to send a message to his fellow tribesmen. He asks his enemies to allow him to send a message to give some orders to his fellows about his business. The enemies agree and present him a black slave to deliver the message. Having asked his fellows to treat their captive from the rival tribe well, since he himself was being treated well (a *captatio benevolentiae*, in Maslama’s view), he says: “Let them unsaddle my reddish she-camel, they have ridden her for too long, and let them ride my brownish camel, he is tough for not having been ridden. Ask the ploughman about me and how much I ate *hays* with you¹⁹.” The slave goes to his tribe and relays the message. The fellows of the one-eyed man think that the one-eyed man has gone crazy for he had no reddish she-camel nor brownish camel, and they come to ask the ploughman who says: “Your cousin gave you some good advice: he tells you to leave the easy valley and to go to the tough, black, and inaccessible mountain, because the troops (of your enemies)

¹⁴ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 96.

¹⁵ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 95–96.

¹⁶ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 96–97.

¹⁷ This kind of *ramz* is considered higher status than the *ramz* by signs, since more people understand signs (*Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 97).

¹⁸ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 97–98.

¹⁹ In Madelung’s edition, we read: وسلوا عن خبri الحرات بأنه ما أكلت معكم حشأ؟ (*Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 98). This reading does not make sense. According to various old manuscripts, we propose to read: وسلوا عن خبri الحرات بأنه ما أكلت معكم حيسا? *Hays* is a dish made with dates mixed with butter, curdled milk and a little flour; this mixture alludes to the mixture of men and tribes as referred to in the passage (see Lane’s *Arabic-English Lexicon*, s.v.).

come in a mix of people and tribes, and you do not have the capacity to resist them.” Then, the tribe flee to the mountain and are saved.

In addition to these two means of using *rumūz*, Maslama also focuses on *ramz* by images (*ṣuwar*), paying special attention to the *Muṣṭaf al-ṣuwar* (*Tome of Images*) attributed to Zosimos.²⁰ He explains that some people believe that these images were drawn only to adorn the book, to ensure its easier transmission, but Maslama does not agree and asserts that these images are the “origins/mines/minerals of the science of that book” (*ma’ādin ‘ilm dhālika al-kitāb*), and that they refer to the alchemical stone. He asserts that he has described these pictures in a *Risāla fī l-Bunyānāt wa-l-nawāmīs*²¹ (*Epistle on the buildings and laws*), where he linked the illustrations of the *Muṣṭaf al-ṣuwar* to the images in the temple of Birbā in Ikhmīm (Panopolis, where Zosimos was born). According to Maslama, these images are clearer and more useful than written books.

In short, Maslama highlights the fact that all the demonstrative (*burhāniyya*) and divine (*ilāhiyya*) sciences are coded:²² moreover, not only science is coded, but also poetry. Indeed, as Maslama tells us, poets use *rumūz* in their works too, in what they call the “verses of the meanings” (*abyāt al-ma’āni*), namely enigmatic verses that leave room for interpretation;²³ they consider those who are able to understand these verses on a par with their own community. Poets are familiar with the art of the riddle (*lughz*) and the puzzle (*mu’amman*). Yet, the science of codes *par excellence* is alchemy, so much so that people give it the name *ramz* as such, and unjustly denigrate it.²⁴ This is why the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, which is devoted to alchemy, is concerned with *rumūz* at length.

All the Ancients used *rumūz* in their works, and so does Maslama: the reader may therefore consider Maslama’s own book useless, as he himself admits. However, Maslama introduces another important aspect of *ramz* here: *ramz* depends on the language and the era, requiring, therefore, adaptation which is what Maslama purports to do in the *Rutba*, and why his work is not at all useless.²⁵ For instance, the Greek code (*ramz yūnānī*) is very different from the Arabic code (*ramz ‘arabī*), and needs to be translated.²⁶ As for the epoch, scholars must

²⁰ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 113–114.

²¹ Madelung reads *Risāla fī l-Nabātāt wa-l-nawāmīs* (*Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 114), but the manuscript tradition and the context prompt us to choose the reading suggested above.

²² *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 95:

اعلم أن القوم ذكروا أن جميع العلوم البرهانية والإلهية إنما هي مرموزة، ولو ذلك ما كانت على بوجه.

²³ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 95.

²⁴ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 95–96.

²⁵ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 19.

²⁶ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 20.

compare the *rumūz* of the Arabs with the *rumūz* of the Ancients and see whether they agree.²⁷ Among the Greek sages mentioned by Maslama, one finds Hermes, Democritus, Maria, Ostanes, Agathodaimon, Plato, Aristotle, Balīnūs, Zosimos. Among the Arabs, he gives preeminence to two scholars, namely Jābir b. Ḥayyān and Abū Bakr al-Rāzī, but he also cites other thinkers such as Ibn Wahshiyya.²⁸

Maslama also emphasises that the tradition is essentially unique: even if they seem to be at variance with one another, in reality all the Ancients agree. Indeed, although the words are different and numerous (*kutub mukhtalifa, kalām mukhālif, ikhtalafat alfāzuhum*), they all agree since their subject (*mawdū'*) is unique, their meaning (*ma'nan*) is unique, their result (*natija*) is unique.²⁹ Maslama compares this with numerous different trees all giving a unique fruit.³⁰ One can perceive this unity if one reads the words of the sages with a subtle mind (*laṭufa dhīhnuka*).³¹

Maslama divides *rumūz* into three categories: adorning something (*tamlīḥ wa-taḥsīn*), hiding something (*ikhfā'*), and showing something (*iżhār*).³² 1) Adornment is that which is referred to as eloquence (*balāgha*) and *belles-lettres* (*adab*). This kind of *ramz* consists in making a discourse more beautiful in order to facilitate its transmission as people will find it attractive.³³ It is used in both prose and poetry, and Maslama gives examples of books intended to transmit tenets of worldly administration (*siyāsāt al-dunyā*) in this way: *Kalīla wa-Dimna*, the *Kitāb Tha'la* (the *Book of the Vixen*),³⁴ the *Kitāb Wazra* (the *Book of Wazra*),³⁵ and the *Kitāb Sindibād* (the *Book of Sindbad*). Alchemists sometimes use this kind of *ramz*, when they speak of “making

27 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 27.

28 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 26–27, 156.

29 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 26, 38–39, 101, 130.

30 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 130.

31 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 26.

32 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 99.

33 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 99.

34 This title points in all likelihood to Sahl b. Hārūn's *Kitāb Tha'la wa-'Afrā* (Zekari 1995: 839). Madelung reads كتاب ثعلبة (*Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 99), but we found the title كتاب ثعلبة in various old manuscripts.

35 Madelung reads كتاب ورده but most of the manuscripts have كتاب وزرہ, which we choose to keep. This very likely alludes to a book quoted in al-Mas'ūdi's *Murūj al-Dhahab* (the *Golden Meadows*) where a work called كتاب فرزہ و سیماں is cited as a book of stories about kings and viziers of India (al-Mas'ūdi, *Murūj al-dhahab*, ed. Barbier de Meynard et al. 1965–1970: vol. 2, 406, § 1,416). Indeed, in an older edition of this text, we have found the reading (al-)كتاب وزرہ و سیماں (al-Mas'ūdi 1283/1866: vol. 1, 297), and the book may have circulated under this title. Yet, the original reading in the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm* might have been كتاب وزرہ instead of كتاب ورده. This might point to the book known nowadays as *Kitāb Shimās* (on this book, see Abbott 1949: 156).

the hot cold”, “making the big small”, “putting the high low”, etc.³⁶ 2) The second kind of *ramz* consists in hiding something completely. This method, since it entirely conceals that which is implied, is not useful and hence Maslama calls it *ramz fārīgh* or *ramz ‘aqīm*, useless code.³⁷ Maslama’s contemporaries tried in vain to understand what is hidden behind these useless *rumūz*, but their efforts were in vain since there is nothing to find when everything is hidden.³⁸ Sometimes, alchemists use the useless *rumūz*, which deceive the ignorant.³⁹ 3) The last method is what Maslama calls the manifestation (*izhār*) of something. Alchemists use this approach in most cases. When using this *ramz*, they usually say what they need to say, but mix it with lots of useless information, offering a complicated mixture that the reader must filter. Maslama calls it the *ramz mufīd* (useful code).⁴⁰

Since Maslama focuses on alchemy in the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, he does not neglect to mention that to which *rumūz* refer in alchemical works. In these texts, he says, *rumūz* always indicate two ideas, and only two: the stone (*hajar*), corresponding to theory (*‘ilm*); and the operation (*tadbīr*), corresponding to practice (*‘amal*).⁴¹ 1) In an alchemical context the stone means the material from which the elixir is made, irrespective of whether or not it is a stone. When alchemists want to hide the true name of the stone, they use alternative names,⁴² which is why *rumūz* for the stone are plentiful (*kathīr*).⁴³ These names must, however, refer to aspects or properties of the stone,⁴⁴ otherwise the code becomes a *ramz fārīgh*, hence the necessity of knowing the natures of natural things (*tabā‘i‘ al-ashyā‘ al-ṭabī‘iyā*) for those wishing to accomplish the alchemical work.⁴⁵ The names that alchemists use to designate the stone can be divided into two categories: names that the common people know; and names that the common people do not know and which the sages use as an agreement (*ittifāq*).⁴⁶ 2) The operation is the series of processes that must be conducted in the alchemical work. To conceal it, alchemists have most

³⁶ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 99. Maslama also explains the alchemists’ expressions “make the cold hot”, “make the small big”, “make the narrow large”, and “make the short long” (*Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 100–101): this means that they have set the propaedeutic sciences (*al-‘ulūm al-riyāḍiyya*), that are hard, as a ladder to the two conclusions, alchemy and astral magic (*kīmiyā‘* and *sīmiyā‘*), which are easy.

³⁷ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 107–108.

³⁸ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 108–109, 171.

³⁹ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 181–182.

⁴⁰ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 101–102, 108.

⁴¹ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 101.

⁴² *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 129.

⁴³ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 101.

⁴⁴ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 40, 129.

⁴⁵ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 129.

⁴⁶ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 129.

usually made recourse to the method of combining a lot of unnecessary elements with the real principles, mixing the useless with the useful.⁴⁷ This is why the *ramz* for the operation is long (*tawīl*), longer than the *ramz* of the stone (which is plentiful, *kathīr*), since the description of the modality (*kayfiyya*) is longer than that of the quiddity (*māhiyya*).⁴⁸ Revealing how things can get even more complicated, Maslama emphasises that these codes – namely the code for the stone and the code for the operation – can, and often do, become conflated, so that many people confuse the code for the stone with the code for the operation, and vice versa.⁴⁹

4 *Rumūz* in the *Ghāyat al-ḥakīm*

Unsurprisingly, the *Ghāyat al-ḥakīm* also provides us with material relevant for the topic under discussion. In the prologue, Maslama frames the terms of debate by asserting that in the *Ghāya* he is pursuing the same objective as he did in the *Rutba*. That is to say, he is going to unveil and disclose the secrets of the sciences which ancient philosophers did their utmost to conceal in their books “by way of symbols and cryptic formulas that only sages of their kind are able to understand”.⁵⁰ In fact, as every reader quickly realizes, the *Ghāya* itself looks like just another grimoire that “leave people buried under thousands of symbols”, to use an expression favoured by Maslama in another place.⁵¹ Far from revealing or elucidating secrets, it appears that he deliberately composed his work in such a way as to ensure that these secrets are kept away from those deemed unworthy. The use of symbols evidently contributed to this objective, as did the absence of any “discernible guiding principle” in the book.⁵²

Symbols are everywhere in the *Ghāya*, and there is little interest in citing multiple examples of their use. More informative for our purpose is a passage where Maslama provides us with a proper definition of *ramz*. This is in *maqāla* III, *faṣl* 4, a chapter for which our author mentions the *Kitāb Makhzūn* (the *Treasured*

47 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 129, 171.

48 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 101.

49 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 101–102.

50 *Ghāyat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Ritter 1933: 2: خلدو في الكتب بالرموز والتعويذات لئلا يفهمها إلا الحكيم مثهم.

51 *Ghāyat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Ritter 1933: 341: القوم المدفونة تحت آلاف الرموز.

52 On this latter issue, see M. Plessner (in Ritter/Plessner 1962: XXXIX): “This matter of writing may well be intentional, whether to make the magical sections appear less suspect by interlarding them with theoretical passages, or to make certain doctrines seem less strange by administering them in small doses, or to demonstrate the equal validity of the magical and philosophical material, or for a combination of all three reasons. At all events, a similar method of presentation is apparent in one of the principal sources of *The Aim of the Sage*, the encyclopaedia of the Brethren of Purity (*Ikhwān al-Ṣafā’*).”

Book) as his main source, a text by an otherwise unidentified Ja‘far al-Baṣrī. The whole chapter strikes the reader by the exclusively Islamic nature of its contents and, indeed, it finds no counterpart in the Latin *Picatrix*.⁵³ In the original Arabic, after having painstakingly reviewed the correspondences between the numerical values of the opening letters of the Qur’ān and the seven planets, Maslama embarks on the calculation of the duration of Islam, by using those of the opening letters that are specifically associated with Venus, the planet of the Arabs.⁵⁴ Occurring in this very particular context, the definition of *ramz* is given in the following terms:

This is a wonderful formulation and code. Indeed, a code is a word for which the external appearance does not matter but which has a hidden meaning. In short, it is an expression endowed with two sides, one known and one veiled, regarding a matter or a piece of wisdom. Thus, it is said that the Qur’ān is [both] hidden and apparent. These are two subordinate properties, for the apparent may be apparent for one thing and hidden for another. Yet it cannot be apparent and hidden in one single respect: rather it will be apparent with respect to perception and hidden in another respect. Being apparent or being hidden will depend on perceptions. This is why God Most-High is “hidden” when He is sought for through the perception of the senses or the chest of chimeras and “apparent” when He is sought for from the chest of reason via the path of inference.⁵⁵

To further illustrate the paradoxical nature of symbols, Maslama elaborates in the same chapter on the well-known image of man’s inability to comprehend God as resulting from the overabundant light proceeding from the Creator. This idea

⁵³ See Pingree 1986: 102–103. It will be observed that the Latin translator has limited himself to providing the chapter with a title, namely, “How secrets can be understood only by those familiar with that science” (*Qualiter secreta nisi in hac sciencia ab assuetis intelligi non possunt*), and a five-line justification of why he has not deemed it of sufficient interest to include its content. Significantly, he does not refer to anything Qur’ānic or Islamic, but only to the fact that “ancient sages who have dealt in their books with magic sciences and nigromancy have written in the most obscure way they could” (*sapientes vero antiqui qui in magicis scienciis et nigromancia fuere locuti in eorum libris quantum plus potuere obscure scripserunt*). For a comparison of the Latin *Picatrix* with its Arabic original see Boudet/Coulon 2017; Burnett 2017.

⁵⁴ Although other examples of this kind of speculations exist in Arabic literature – most famously al-Kindi’s *Risāla* on the duration of the rule of Islam, which Maslama mentions in the same chapter –, it is this passage from the *Ghāya* that Ibn Khaldūn has in mind when he reports his own disapproval of such theories (Ibn Khaldūn, *Muqaddima*, vol. 6, 28). The edition of al-Kindi’s epistle is provided in Yamamoto/Burnett 2000: vol. 1, 525–543 (Appendix III). For references on Venus as the planet of the Arabs, see Michot 2000: 181–182. See also Callataÿ, forthcoming.

⁵⁵ *Ghāyat al-hakīm*, ed. Ritter 1933: 169–170:

وهذا من عجيب الوضع والرمز اذ الرمز كلام ليس على ظاهره وله باطن معنوى فهو بالجملة لفظ ذو جهتين مشهورة ومستوره لمصلحة أو حكمة ولذلك ما قيل ان للقرآن باطنها وظاهرها وهذا الوصفان من المضادات فان الظاهر قد يكون ظاهر انشيء وباطنا انشيء ولا يكون من وجه واحد ظاهرها وباطنا بل ظاهرها من وجه وبالاضافة الى ادراك وباطنا من وجه آخر فان الظهور والبطون انما يكون بالاضافة الى الادراكات ولذلك ما كان الله تعالى باطنها ان طلب من ادراك الحواس وخزانة الخيال وظاهرها ان طلب من خزانة العقل بطريق الاستدلال.

Maslama may have found in various works, but he most likely derived it from the *Rasā'il Ikhwān al-ṣafā'*.⁵⁶

5 *Rumūz* in the *Rasā'il Ikhwān al-ṣafā'*

The Brethren of Purity themselves never seem to have tired of harmonising the discourse of ancient philosophers with the wisdom of religious and prophetic revelations. Statements in this sense are found all throughout in the *Rasā'il*, and it is in this context, and against this particular background, that mention of *rumūz* is made most frequently. A typical example is the following admonition to the reader, with which *Epistle 17 (On Generation and Corruption)* concludes:

So endeavour, O my brother – may God help you and us through a spirit coming from Him – in the search for what the prophets of God – God's blessings be upon them – hinted at (*ashārat*) in the books revealed in their languages, whose meanings were taken from angels – be peace upon them – with regard to the description of the Grace of the Holy Gardens and the happiness of their inhabitants, and to the quality of the Fire and the unhappiness of its inhabitants; [and endeavour also in the search] for what the philosophers and the wise men hinted at (*ashārat*), too, in their symbolic tales (*fi marmūzātihim*) with regard to the description of the world of spirits and the praise of its inhabitants, and [with regard] to their denigration of the world of bodies and their disregard for its inhabitants. Perhaps you will be able to conceive with your intelligence ('*aql*) of what they represented and you will experience in the purity of your substance what they experienced in the purity of their substance.⁵⁷

56 See *Rasā'il Ikhwān al-ṣafā'*, ed. al-Bustānī 1957: vol. 3, 22: "Likewise, the power of man's intellect is intermediate: of intelligible things [*al-ashyā' al-ma'qūla*] he is able to conceptualize only those that are intermediate between the two extremes in terms of sublimity (*jalāla*) and secrecy (*khafā'*). Indeed, amongst intelligible things, there are those which it is not possible for man's intellect to perceive and to become acquainted with by science (*idrākuhu wa-iḥāṭat al-'ilm bihi*), due to their sublimity and the intensity of their manifestation, of their evidence, and of their clearness, such as the sublimity of the Creator: man's intellect is not able to perceive Him nor to acquaint itself by science with what He is in essence, [and this is] due to His sublimity, the intensity of His manifestation and the clearness of His evidence, not to the secrecy of His essence nor to the intensity of His concealment (*kitmāni-hi*)."⁵⁸ The intimate relation of Maslama's twin works with the Ikhwānian corpus has been an important topic of recent scholarship. See in particular Fierro 1996; Callataÿ 2013; Kacimi 2013; Callataÿ 2014–2015; Madelung 2014–2015; Callataÿ/Moureau 2015; Callataÿ/Moureau 2016; Callataÿ/Moureau 2017.

57 *Rasā'il Ikhwān al-ṣafā'*, Epistle 17, ed. Baffioni 2013: 180–181 (translation Baffioni):

فاجتهد يا أخي، أينك الله وإيانا بروح منه، في طلب ما أشارت إليه أنبياء الله، صلوات الله عليهم، في الكتب المُنزلة على ألسنتهم، الماخوذة معانيها عن الملائكة، عليهم السلام، من وصف نعيم الجنان وسعادة أهلها، وصفة النيران وشقاوة أهلها، وما أشارت إليه أيضًا الفلاسفة والحكماء في مرموزاتهم من وصف عالم الأرواح، ومذبح أهلها، وذمهم عالم الأجساد، وشوه شأنهم على أهلها. فلعلك تتصور بعقلك ما تصدوروا وتشاهد بصفاء جوهرك ما شاهدوا بصفاء جوهرهم.

The view expressed here is very straightforward and does not require much explanation. Imperceptible to the eye, the realities of the Hereafter can be apprehended by the human soul that has managed to actualise the potentiality of its pureness and intelligence. Prophets and philosophers agree with one another when speaking of these realities by way of “allusions” (*ishārāt*) and “symbols” (*rumūz, marmūzāt*), two words that are found side by side in countless passages of the same nature throughout the Ikhwānīan corpus. The same holds true for the physical realities of the world around us. Anticipating the modern conception of Nature as a book to be read and understood, the Ikhwānī tend to call every physical law a symbol or a sign of the Creator’s omniscience and omnipotence. In a well-known passage from *Epistle 45* on “the ultimate books” which were meant to have inspired their own view of the world, the Ikhwānī describe ‘the books of nature’ (*al-kutub al-ṭabī‘iyya*) as:

the forms of existents in the way spheres are presently structured, dealing with the divisions of the zodiac, the movements of the stars, the scale of their celestial bodies, the vicissitudes of time and change in the elements, the different kinds of animals, plants, and minerals, and the various things made by man. All these forms and writings point to subtle concepts and delicate secrets whose superficial sense is understood by the populace; however, they are unable to appreciate their real inner subtleties among the works of Almighty God.⁵⁸

Also noticeable in the *Rasā’il* are passages concerned with religious rituals and symbols and which, as in the following example taken from *Epistle 20 (On Nature)*, provide the authors with an occasion to develop their universalistic approach:

Each human nation in its houses of worship, its traditions of obligations, and its sacrifices in its temples of prayer, has models, allusions, and symbols forged for those who describe them with regard to the meaning hinted at by Abraham, the Friend [of God].⁵⁹

In fact, a closer examination of terms like *ishārāt*, *rumūz*, *kināyāt*, and many others such as *marāmī* (purposes), *āyāt* (signs) or *tanbīhāt* (admonitions)

58 *Rasā’il Ikhwān al-ṣafā*, Epistle 45, ed. Mayer et al. 2016: 98–99 (translation Netton):

وهي صور أشكال الموجودات بما هي عليه الآن من تركيب الأفلاك وأقسام البروج وحركات الكواكب ومقادير أجرامها، وتصاريف الزمان، واستحالة الأركان، وفنون الكائنات من الحيوان والنبات والمعادن، وأصناف المصنوعات على أيدي البشر. كل هذه صور وكتابات دالات على معانٍ لطيفة وأسرار دقيقة يرى الناس ظاهرها ولا يعرفون معاني بواسطتها من لطيف صنعة الباري تعالى.

On this passage, see Callataÿ 2004.

59 *Rasā’il Ikhwān al-ṣafā*, Epistle 20, ed. Baffioni 2013: 383–384 (translation Baffioni):

وعلى هذاقياس لكل أمة من الناس في بيوت عبادتهم من شئون مفروضاتهم وقربابين هيكل صلواتهم، أمثلة وإشارات ومرامٍ ومرمزات لواصفيها إلى هذا المعنى الذي أشار إليه إبراهيم الخليل.

reveals that our philosophers ascribed them all more or less the same metaphorical function throughout, and indeed used this vocabulary in a very loose manner and with a high degree of interchangeability – a fact that sharply contrasts to Maslama's terminology. This metaphorical language is found all over the place in the *Rasā'il*, and is one of the most characteristic hallmarks of the Ikhwānian corpus to address “those with eyes to see”, as was recently stressed in a recent article on the hidden meaning of the famous animal fable in *Epistle 22*.⁶⁰

Since it is entirely devoted to magic, we would expect *Epistle 52*, the last one of the corpus that has come down to us in manuscripts,⁶¹ to offer us more remarkable evidence on *rumūz*, but in fact this epistle, in all its known versions, turns out to be rather disappointing. It may be the case that version B of this epistle – the version from which Maslama quotes extensively in the *Ghāya* – includes one reference to the symbolic formulations of the sages of the past, a reference which occurs, notably, in one of the very few sections concerned with alchemy.⁶² Yet, the passage does not contain much more than generalities and a few second-hand quotations on the alchemical art and only serves to illustrate how unfamiliar the authors of that version of the epistle – who may not have been the same as the authors of the rest of the corpus – were with alchemy.

6 *Rumūz* in the *Risāla Jāmi'a*

The *Risāla Jāmi'a* (the *Comprehensive Epistle*) presents itself both as a summary of, and a commentary on, the *Rasā'il*, purporting to explain for the initiates the most essential points of each epistle. The decipherment of symbols is naturally at the core of this approach, as the text makes clear:

[on the naming of “The Comprehensive [One]”] Since we have named this epistle “The Comprehensive [One]”, we need to bring together in it the meanings of the words in a short and abridged manner. We elucidate in this epistle what we have made incomprehensible in the other epistles that have preceded it. And since we assigned to each of our epistles the

60 Callataÿ 2018.

61 For reasons that will be explained in the introduction of our forthcoming edition (Callataÿ et al., forthcoming), we are inclined to regard version B as a work which was not part of the original plan of redaction of the *Rasā'il*.

62 *Rasā'il Ikhwān al-ṣafā'*, Epistle 52, ed. al-Bustānī 1957: vol. 4, 413. On this passage, see Marquet 1988: 32–33.

custody of a particular meaning [taken] from the noble sciences and the fine wisdoms, we have reserved for each a chapter which is the objective and the purpose of the whole epistle, the epistle serving as a building for the chapter and the chapter as a foundation for the epistle. We have composed this chapter in a coded manner so that nobody can access it nor find his way to it except he who has cleaned his soul, and has modelled himself on the morals of the sages.⁶³

Although it is far from evident which parts of which specific epistles are meant to correspond to these ‘cryptic chapters’ of the Ikhwānīan corpus, the *Jāmi‘a* includes at least one passage that illustrates the point in a very remarkable manner. This passage is concerned with the famous animal fable from *Epistle 22*, and more particularly, with the symbolic representation of the category of domestic beasts. In *Epistle 22* domestic beasts play a major role as they embody the mistreatments inflicted by humans on animals like no other species can. At some point in the trial opposing the representatives of both sides, we learn from the jinnī sage of the tale that “the beasts will have to remain in captivity and servitude until the revolution of the conjunction has expired, and [until] the Last Abode recommences to appear”.⁶⁴ The *Jāmi‘a* explicitly identifies the suffering of domesticated animals at the hands of humans with the humiliation to which the “progeny of prophecy” (*dhurriyyat al-nubuwwa*) is currently subjected by the “armies of Iblīs” – a transparent allusion to the current situation experienced by the Ikhwān as Shī‘ites. In his recent study of the *Jāmi‘a* in the Judeo-Arabic manuscript tradition Ehud Krinis suggested with much plausibility that the expression *dawr al-qirān* in this context might itself be a case of double reading:

on the exoteric level, the present historical cycle is referred to as ‘the cycle of the (present) astrological conjunction’ (*dawr al-qirān*) [instead of ‘constellation’, as Krinis translates], i.e., the age when the domesticated animals (representing the loyal Shī‘is) must remain in bondage under the rule of their oppressors. On the esoteric level, the same phrase can be understood as ‘the cycle of the Qur’ān’ (*dawr al-qur’ān*), referring to the age when the Muslim law, brought by the prophet of the present historical sequence, is valid and binding.⁶⁵

63 *al-Risāla al-Jāmi‘a*, ed. Ghālib s. d.: 91:

[في تسمية الجامعة]: ولما سميّنا هذه الرسالة بالجامعة، وجب علينا أن نجمع فيها معاني القول بوجيز الكلام واختصار الوصف، ونبين فيها ما أعمّناه في غيرها من الرسائل المقدمة بين يديها. ولما أودعنا كل رسالة صنفناها في معنى يختص بها من العلوم الشريفة والحكم اللطيفة، جعلنا فيها فصلاً هو الغرض والمراد من الرسالة كلها، وهي مبنية عليه وهو الأساس لها، وجعلناه مرموزاً لا يكاد يطلع عليه ولا يهتدى إليه إلا من تهذّب نفسه، وتخلفت بأخلاق الحكماء.

In the citation, it is certainly worth emphasizing on the use of *a‘jama*, a verbal form frequently associated with the obscure and unintelligible language of barbarian peoples, since it clearly reveals a deliberate design to write cryptically.

64 *Rasā'il Ikhwān al-ṣafā*, Epistle 22, ed. Goodman/McGregor 2012: 80 (our translation):

تَصْبِيرُ هَذِهِ الْبَهَائِمُ فِي الْأَسْرِ وَالْغَيْوَبِيَّةِ إِلَى أَنْ يَنْفَضِيَ دُورُ الْقُرْآنِ، وَيَسْتَأْنَفَ نُشُوَّةَ الْآخِرَةِ.

65 Krinis 2013: 315.

7 *Rumūz* in the *Filāḥa Nabaṭiyya*

The *Filāḥa Nabaṭiyya*, another important source to Maslama b. Qāsim a-Qurṭubī, does not discuss *rumūz* at length. The word scarcely appears and has a very general meaning in most cases. There is only one passage in which the author provides more explanations:

Abū Bakr Ibn Wahshiyya says of all Nabateans that they do not usually speak clearly to express the meanings they declare and assert, but they encode (*yarmuzūn*) their speech with a code about which the one who would deduce it needs to think for some time so that he might understand its meaning and that what they wanted [to say] in this [code] might appear to him.⁶⁶

In his article on *ramz*,⁶⁷ Heinrichs described the use of *ramz* in another text attributed to Ibn Wahshiyya, *Shawq al-mustahām fi ma‘rifat rumūz al-aqlām* (the *Passionate Desire to Find out the Symbols of Scripts*).⁶⁸ In this text, the author describes various alphabets, among which are hieroglyphs that are interpreted as codes hiding occult knowledge on alchemy, magic or astrology, or information about hidden treasures. Although Maslama neither cites this work in the *Rutba*, nor in the *Ghāya*, he might have known of it since he often quotes from Ibn Wahshiyya without naming a specific work.

8 *Rumūz* in the *Corpus Jābirianum*

In the *Corpus Jābirianum*, as we know it through those few editions that have been published, *rumūz* are not addressed in as much depth as in the *Rutba*.⁶⁹ Although the word *ramz* is abundantly present in the corpus, the concept is not defined systematically. Even if Maslama might have been influenced by some of the features of *ramz* that appear in Jābirian texts, one must still conclude that the corpus was probably not the main source for his understanding of *ramz*, in contrast to what we know of his alchemy, which appears deeply indebted to Jābirian treatises.

66 Fahd 1993: vol. 1, 372:

قال أبو بكر بن وحشية إن من عادة النبط كلهم أن لا يفصحون افصاحاً بينا للكلام بالمعاني التي يتكلمون بها ويعبّرون عنها، بل يرمّزون الكلام رمزاً يحتاج المستفيد له أن يفكّر فيه زماناً حتى يقف على معناه ويظهر له مرادهم فيه.

67 Heinrichs 1995.

68 Edited Hammer 1806 and al-Ṭabbā‘ 1423/2003.

69 For this investigation, we have searched through all the texts edited in Berthelot et al. 1893: vol. 3; Holmyard 1928; Kraus 1935; Lory 1988; al-Mazīdī 2006.

The Jābirian corpus is a multifarious collection of texts written by various authors. However, since Maslama regarded these texts as the works of a single alchemist, we shall here present tenets that come from different texts, irrespectively of their dates. Luckily enough, Maslama mentions a few titles belonging to the Jābirian collection, which helps us better appreciate the extent of his familiarity with the corpus. But this can also be misleading, since Maslama may have mentioned texts he did not have at his disposal, or only in part; alternatively, he may have not mentioned texts that he had in his hands.

In the Jābirian corpus, *ramz* is usually a code, ranging from a single word to an entire recipe. In the collection entitled *Kitāb al-Sab‘īn* (*Book of the Seventy*) – a collection known to Maslama⁷⁰ – *ramz* is heavily used, most commonly at the end of a sentence to indicate that this sentence is coded. In the *Kitāb al-Hajar* (*Book of the Stone*) – a treatise from the collection of the *Kutub Khamsimi‘a* (the *Five Hundred Books*) which Maslama quotes⁷¹ – in the *Kitāb al-Idāh* (the *Book of Elucidation*) – a text from the collection of the ‘*Ashara Kutub Muḍāfa ilā al-Sab‘īn* (the *Ten Books Attached to the Book of the Seventy*) which was also known to Maslama⁷² – and in the *Kitāb al-‘Ashara* (the *Book of the Ten*) – a text of the *Kitāb al-Sab‘īn* – *ramz* is described as a way to turn people who are not alchemists, who are ignorant, away from the path of truth which will be reached by the deserving.⁷³ Although it does not limit *ramz* to designate, as with Maslama, either the stone or the operation, the author of the *Kitāb al-Hajar* as well as the author of the *Kitāb al-Munā* (the *Book of Desires*) – a text of the *Kitāb al-Sab‘īn* – insist that *ramz* is used by sages to denote the stone.⁷⁴ Furthermore, in *Kitāb al-Lāhūt* (the *Book of Divinity*), a treatise of the *Kitāb al-Sab‘īn*, we read that the stone is described according to a name which refers to certain aspects of the stone.⁷⁵

Another device commonly used in the Jābirian corpus to hide information is the famous *tabdīd al-‘ilm*, the dispersion of science,⁷⁶ a technique which Maslama also mentions.⁷⁷ At times Maslama seems, tacitly, to oppose Jābir b. Ḥayyān.

70 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 173.

71 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 173.

72 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 173.

73 *Kitāb al-Hajar*, ed. Holmyard 1928: 33; *Kitāb al-Idāh*, ed. Holmyard 1928: 51; *Kitāb al-‘Ashara*, ed. Lory 1988: 94.

74 *Kitāb al-Hajar*, ed. Holmyard 1928: 33–32; *Kitāb al-Munā*, ed. Lory 1988: 52.

75 *Kitāb al-Lāhūt*, ed. Lory 1988: 10.

76 Kraus 1942–1943: vol. 1, XXVII–XXX.

77 *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 40.

Indeed, Maslama dismisses the idea that *ramz* may have different levels: a close *ramz* (*ba‘id*); a middle *ramz* (*mutawassit*); and a distant *ramz* (*ba‘id*).⁷⁸ These expressions are often found in Jābirian texts.⁷⁹

9 Conclusion

On the basis of the above, it is possible to identify a characteristic of *ramz* which is present throughout the texts that we have studied: all of the selected authors consider code a device deliberately used by philosophers, prophets or alchemists in order to hide their knowledge from the ignorant and a touchstone intended to distinguish the intelligent. The code is reserved for an elite, it is the instrument of the wise to speak to the wise and to deceive the ignorant. One of these texts, however, goes beyond this simple definition which, after all, is usual in texts of an esoteric bent. Indeed, in the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, Maslama b. Qāsim al-Qurṭubī produces a detailed definition of *ramz* and conceives a true typology of it. He classifies the codes according to the mode of expression (sign, speech, image), or according to their method (embellishment, occultation, revelation). He insists on their non-universal character, and on their omnipresence in the demonstrative and divine sciences. Moreover, he proposes his own key to reading the alchemical *ramz* (the stone and the operation), and argues on this subject, with supporting quotations. This rich development is not found in any of the other texts that we have examined here: with regard to *ramz*, it is not possible to link the *Rutbat al-ḥakīm* and the *Ghāyat al-ḥakīm* to any text that may have inspired them, making it plausible that this was a personal enrichment on the part of the author. This observation confirms that Maslama b. Qāsim al-Qurṭubī, far from being a simple transmitter of Eastern ideas and practices to the Western Arab world, was an original and innovative milestone in the transfer of knowledge.

⁷⁸ *Rutbat al-ḥakīm*, ed. Madelung 2017: 128.

⁷⁹ In the *Kitāb al-Zi’baq al-gharbī* (the *Book of the Occidental Mercury*) (ed. Berthelot et al. 1893: vol. 3, 188), the *Kitāb Nār al-ḥajar* (the *Book of the Fire of the Stone*) (ed. Berthelot et al. 1893: vol. 3, 194), the *Kitāb al-Mulk* (the *Book of Kingship*) (ed. Berthelot et al. 1893: vol. 3, 97), three of the *Kutub Khamsumi’ā*, and in the *Kitāb al-Ṣifāt* (the *Book of Attributes*) (ed. Lory 1988: 80) and *Kitāb al-‘Ashara* (ed. Lory 1988: 94–95), two texts of the *Kitāb al-Sab‘īn*.

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