

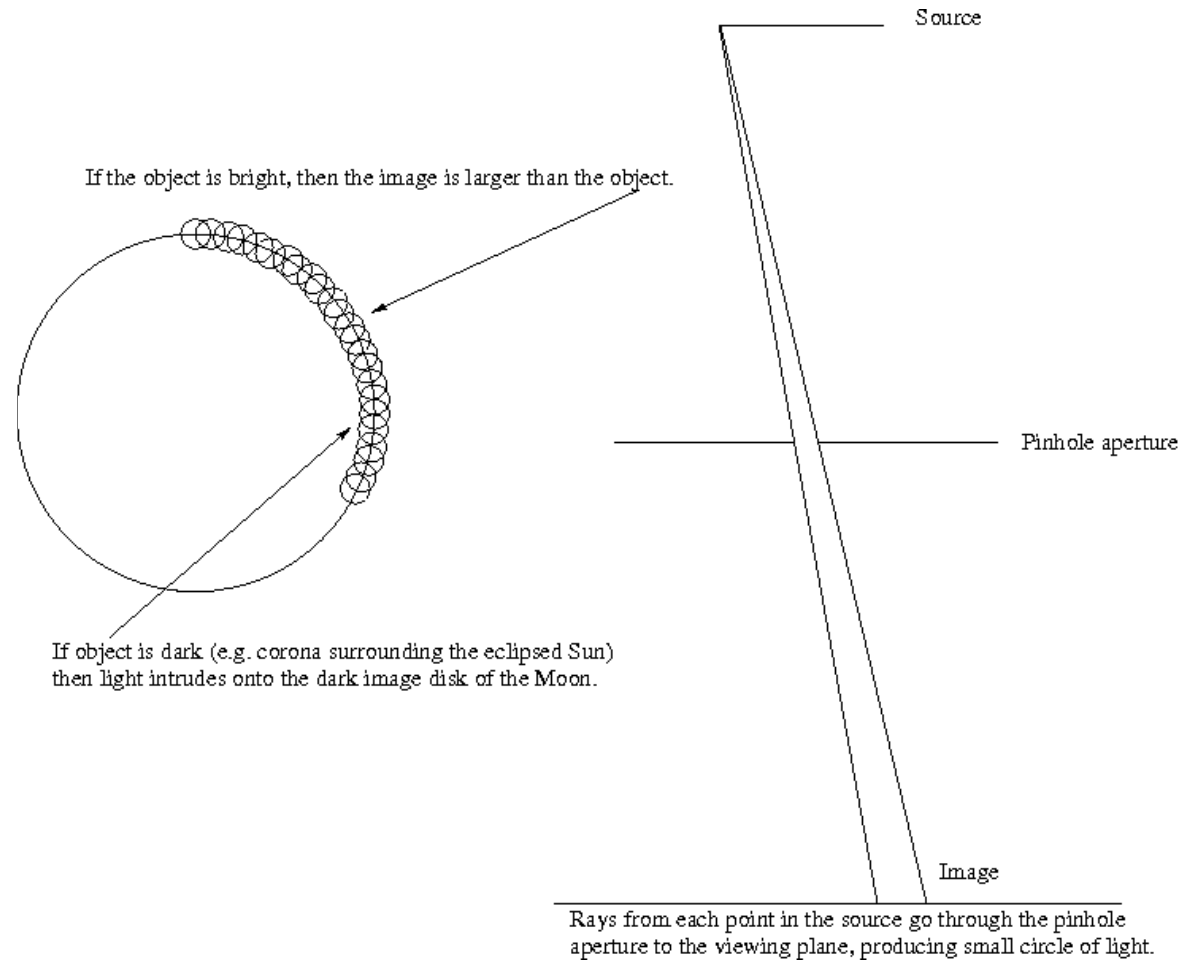
From Ibn Al-Haytham to Kepler

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Portrait of Kepler. Observatory of Kremsmünster, Austria.

Kepler's Solar Eclipse Puzzle



Puzzle: Why does the Moon seem smaller during an eclipse?



Title page of Kepler's 1604 treatise on Optics



Anonymous wood engraving of Ptolemy and Astronomy. Title page of Gregor Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica* (Pearl Of Wisdom) 1504.

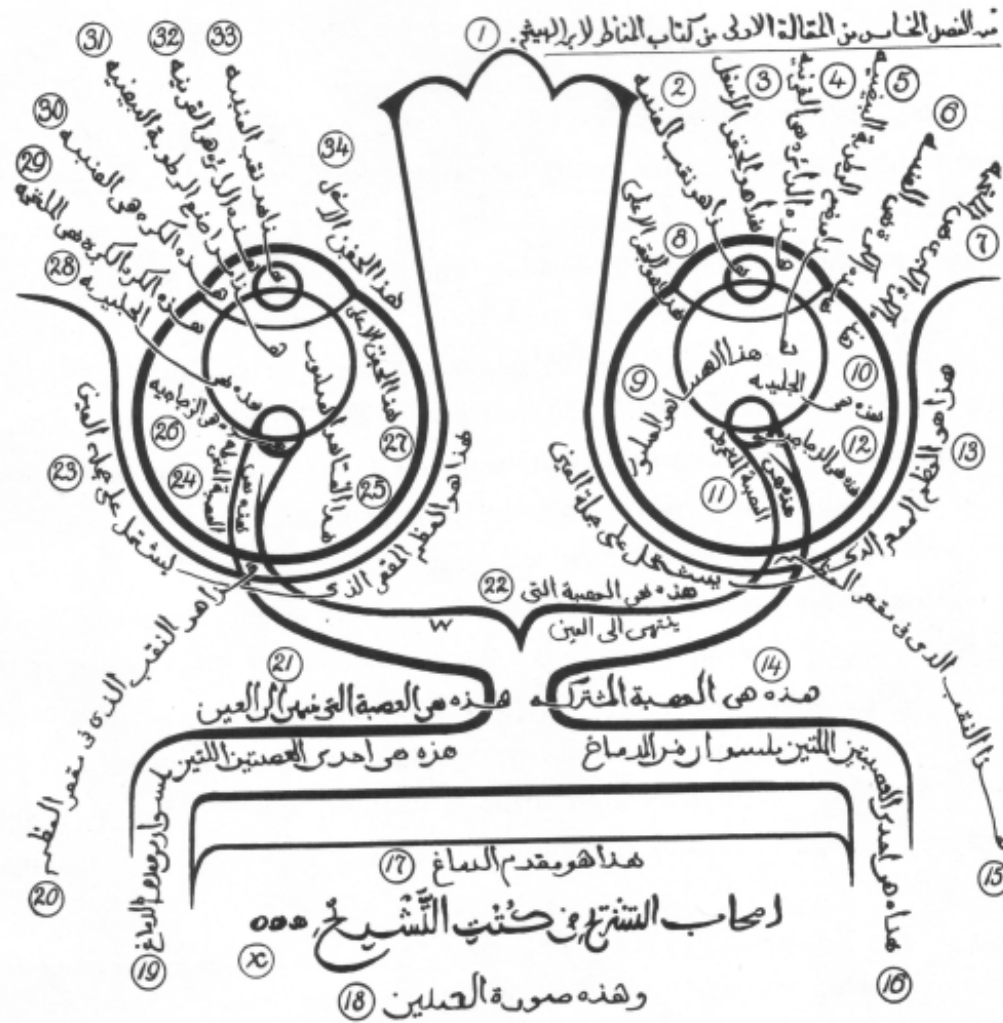


Diagram of the two eyes seen from above, showing the principle tunics and humors, as well as the optic nerves connecting the eyeballs to the brain. (1083 copy of Ibn al-Haytham's *Kitab al Manazir*, Suleymaniye Library, Istanbul.)

Succession Without Supersession



Diego Velasquez, *Las Meninas*, 1656

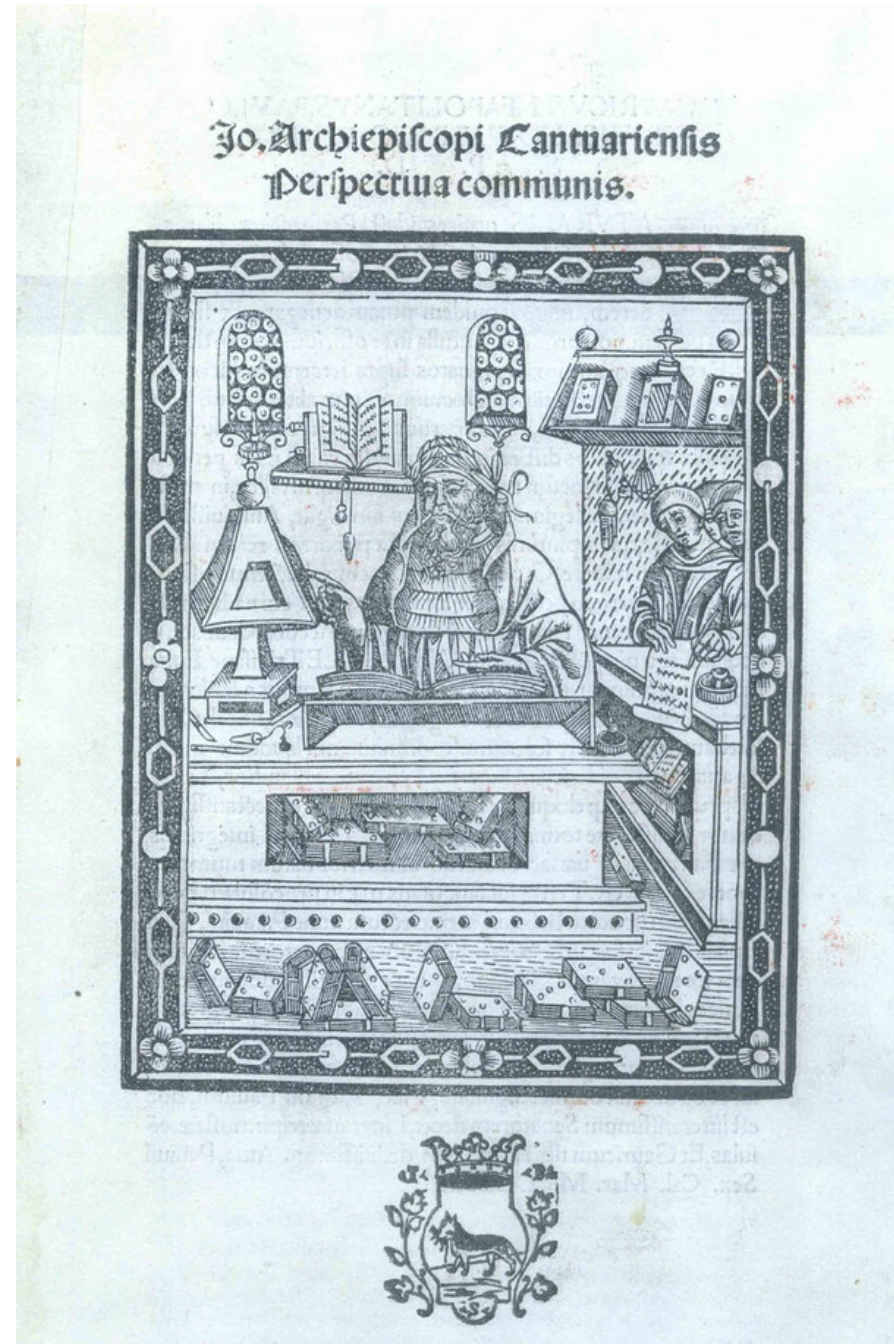


Pablo Picasso, *Las Meninas*, 1957



Stained glass window showing Roger Bacon with a text of his teacher Alhazan. (Bapst Library, Boston College)

**Title page of John Peckham's
Perspectiva Communis,
Venice 1504.**



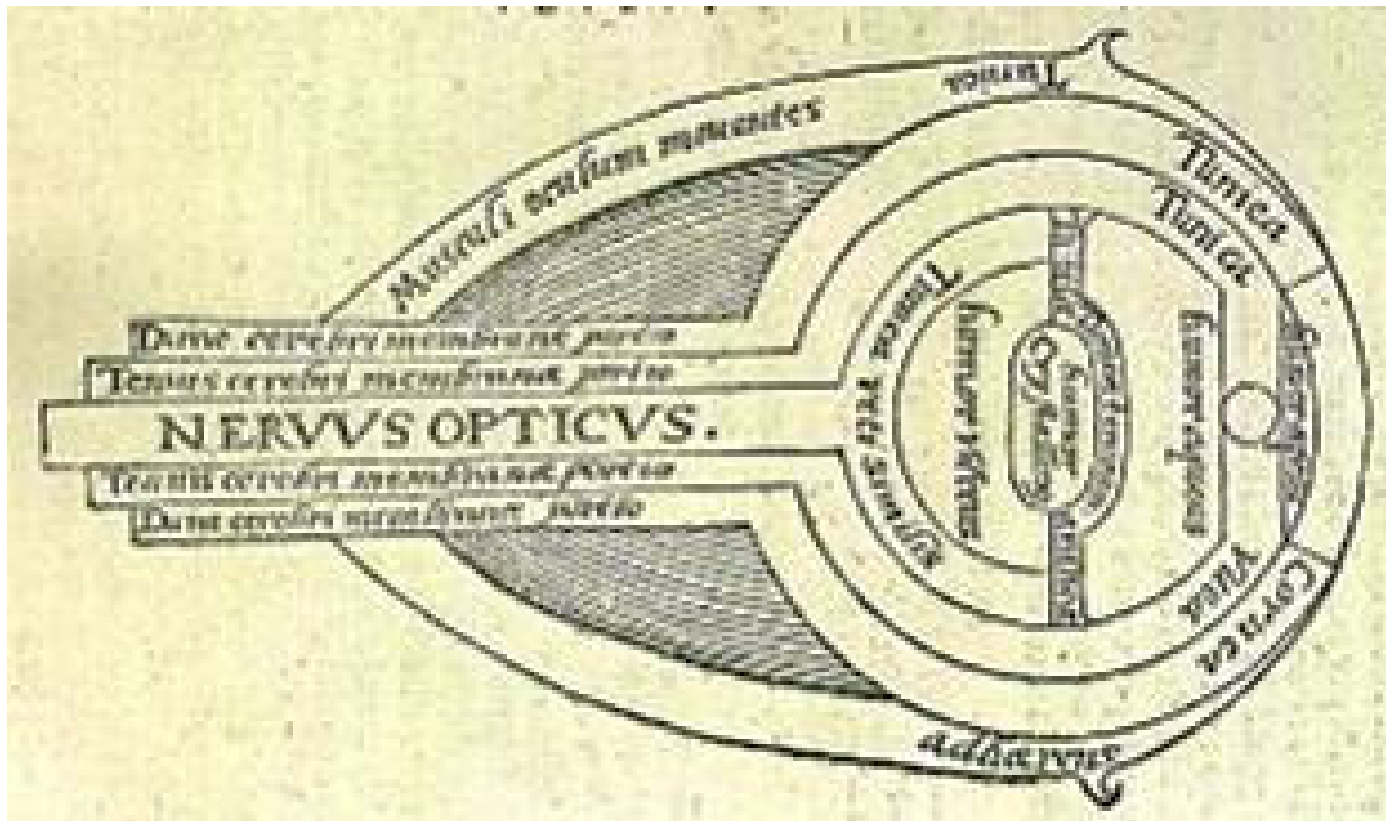


Diagram showing the anatomy of the eye in a Latin translation of Ibn al-Haytham's Optics. (Museum Victoria, Australia)

VITELLONIS THV-
RINGOPOLONI OPTI-
CAE LIBRI DECEM.

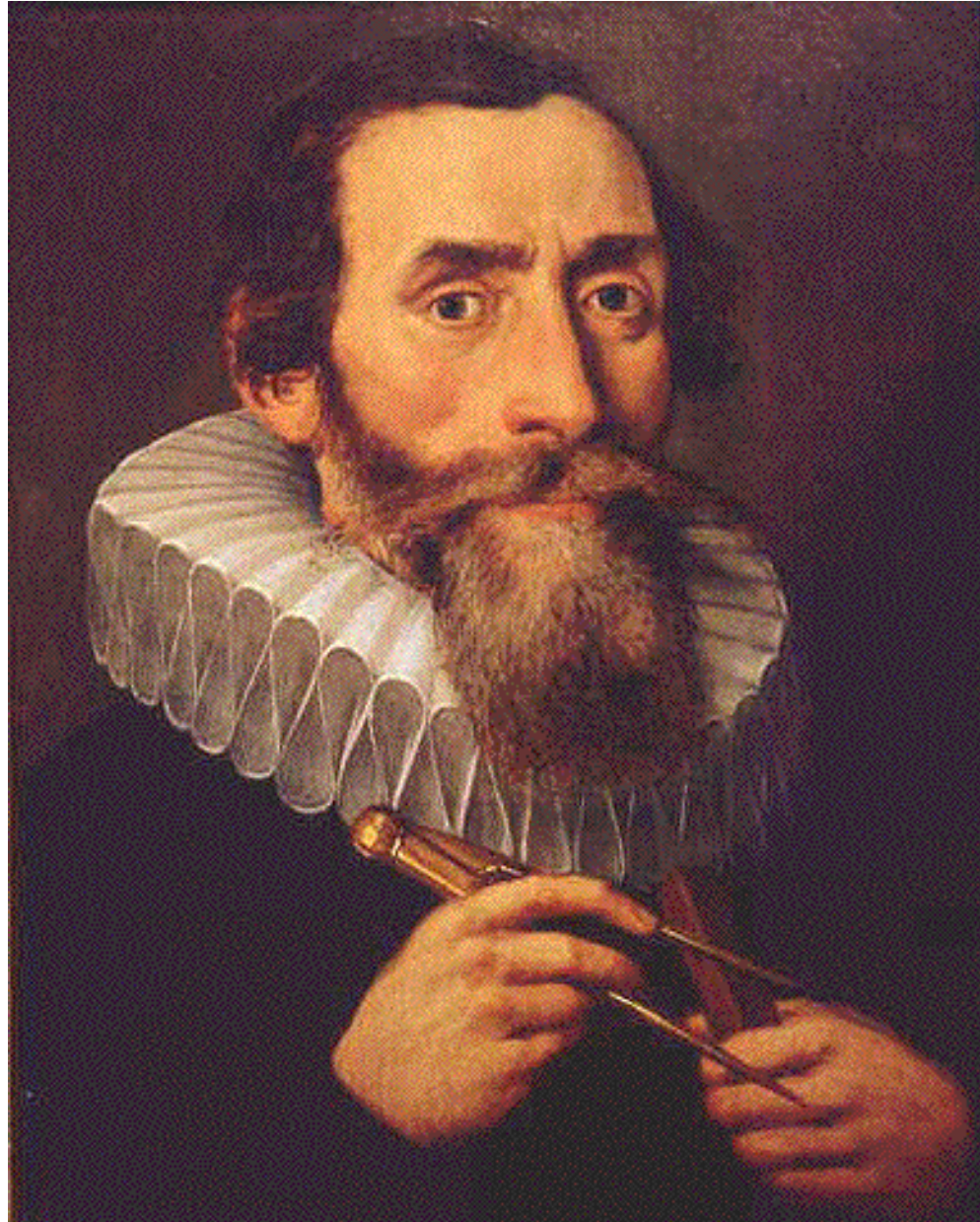
Instaurati, figuris nouis illustrati atque aucti: infinitisq; erroribus,
quibus antea scatebant, expurgati.

A.
FEDERICO RISNERO.

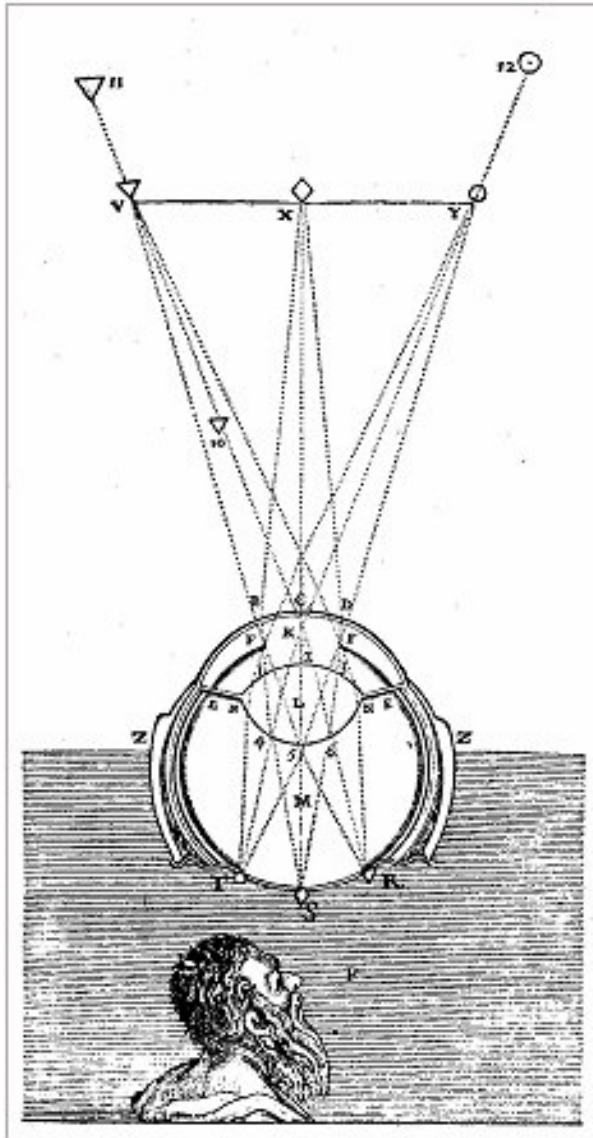


BASILEAE.

Title page of Frederick Risner's edition of Witelo's Optics, 1572. Risner specifies that he has corrected "an infinity of errors".



Portrait of Kepler. Observatory of Kremsmünster, Austria.



Descartes' illustration of the retinal image in *La Dioptrique*, 1637. Kepler is one of the few predecessors whom Descartes acknowledged as "my teacher".