

What was the Design Range of Ancient Clocks?

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Reading again my **Asteroid Answers to Ancient Calendar Mysteries** Babushka book still more information comes along as it will continue until all is on the table. I was looking at a few pictures hanging in museums and measured the small diameter and the large diameter which shows the ratio of an X-axis versus a Y-axis. Most reveal an interesting number calculated of 1.430:1 which is the tenth of the constant **14.305789** embedded in the Antikythera clock.

That is a ratio most clocks show which must relate to a 72° embossed on each outer dial with 72 window sections. The precession of one turn is 25,625 years or cycles divided in that ratio 1.430 equals 17,912 for one turn around 360° [$25,625/1.430=17,920$]. We must divide it into 5 to get 72° which 3,584 years [$17,920/5 = 3,584$].

That is the range of the clock design as the X-axis turns 1.4 times to be equal with the Y-axis. If you check out my X-Y axis graph in (chapter 3 page 75) we will see that 1.43 is a little before Abrahams time [1.31] or perhaps the second pyramid in Aztec times buried in Mexico City out door museum. I always thought before Moses time [1.0] most clocks will have to be referenced. If we count to 3584 years from 2287 BC we come to AD 1297 [$2287-3584 = 1297$]. That means it is close to the Prague Astronomical clock built in AD 1346 only 49 year differences. A little later in the fifteenth century, Pope Gregorian calibrated his calendar another two weeks and must have used a similar clock as many gold clocks like the Astrolabe is dated more recent on the AD site but measures a range of 72° clearly visible.

