(Oechslin: 8.2)

# Chapter 18

# Hahn's Weltmaschine in Nuremberg (c1770-1790)

This chapter is a work in progress and is not yet finalized. See the details in the introduction. It can be read independently from the other chapters, but for the notations, the general introduction should be read first. Newer versions will be put online from time to time.

### 18.1 Introduction

This "world machine", or *Weltmaschine*, was designed by Philipp Matthäus Hahn (1739-1790)<sup>1</sup> in the 1770s, as attested by Erhard Friedrich Schoenhardt's watercolor paintings from c1779 (figures 18.1, 18.3, 18.4, 18.5, and 18.6), and further developped until Hahn's death. In the 1770s, the machine didn't include the planet Uranus which was only discovered in 1781 by William Herschel.

The current version of the machine does incorporate Uranus, and it must have been extended during Hahn's later years. It is certainly one of the first orreries with Uranus.<sup>2</sup>

A manuscript by Hahn describing this machine is reproduced in section 18.7. This manuscript does not give the details of the gears, but gives a good overview of the machine. It also provides useful informations on Hahn's astronomical sources.

After the death of Hahn, the machine had a complicated history.<sup>3</sup> It first

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ For biographical details on Hahn, I refer the reader to the chapter on the Ludwigsburg Weltmaschine (Oechslin 8.1).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>However, I do not believe that it is the first one. An incomplete orrery by Engelbert Seige (Oechslin 10.3) containing a train for Uranus was probably made in 1781 or 1782.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>On the history of this machine, see especially the 1989 exhibition catalogue [18, p. 383-392, pl .8-11]. and also Engelmann [4, p. 166-172], Zinner [21, p. 353], King [7, p. 237-239], the Behaim Globe exhibition catalogue [19, p. 556-557] and Schaffer [14]. The gift of Hahn's machine to the Chinese Emperor Qianlong when the first British embassy (Macartney Embassy) was established (1792-1794) is described in a number of sources. The official

came in possession of Ernest Albert Henry de Mylius (1749-1805), a German general, who published a description of the machine based on Hahn's manuscript [11] (see §18.7). In 1791, the machine was exhibited in London and was bought from Mylius by the East India Company. The machine was then recased and refurbished by the British watchmaker Vulliamy of London<sup>4</sup> and in 1793 the machine was given as a gift from the British King George III (1738-1820) to the Chinese emperor Qianlong (1711-1799) (figure 18.1).<sup>5</sup> But in 1806 it came back through an unknown path to Switzerland in a ruinous condition. In 1878, the Germanisches Nationalmuseum in Nuremberg bought the machine, but it could only be reconstructed in 1985. Engelmann illustrated the appearance of the machine in 1923 (figure 18.1). In 1977, the appearance was almost the same, but with some slight simplifications [10, p. 245]. The machine was until recently exhibited in the museum, but it is currently (2025) in storage.

account of the embassy is by Staunton [16] with the description of Hahn's machine. See also [5, p. 25], [15, p. 88], [12, p. 55-57, 233], [13, p. LXII], [6, p. 122-123], [20, p. 85], [1, p. 17], [8, p. 148-151], [17, p. 194], [2, p. 36-37], [9, p. 150]. An orrery is also described by Czennia and Clingham as being that of Fraser, but the description probably applies to Hahn's machine [3, p. 205].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>[15, p. 88]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Schaffer reproduces Mylius' engraving of Hahn's machine as it was refurbished [14]. Chen reproduces a watercolor of the same machine [2, p. 36-37].

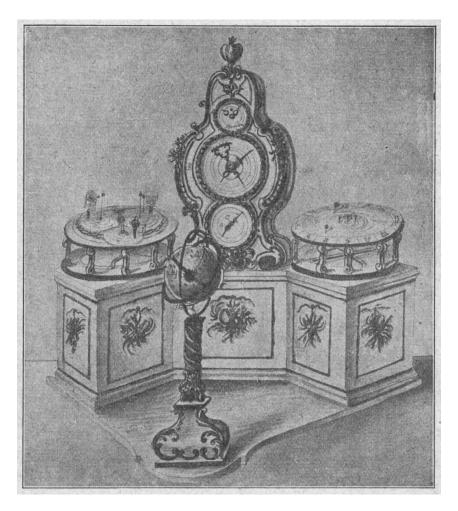


Figure 18.1: Hahn's "Weltmaschine" as it was originally (watercolor painting, Schoenhardt, c1779). (source: [4])



Figure 18.2: Hahn's "Weltmaschine" after it was refurbished for the Chinese Emperor (source: [11])

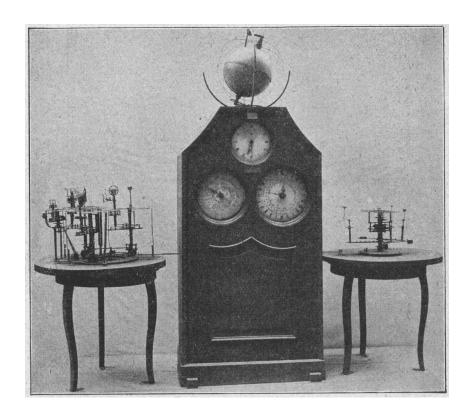


Figure 18.3: The state of Hahn's "Weltmaschine" in 1923. (source: [4])

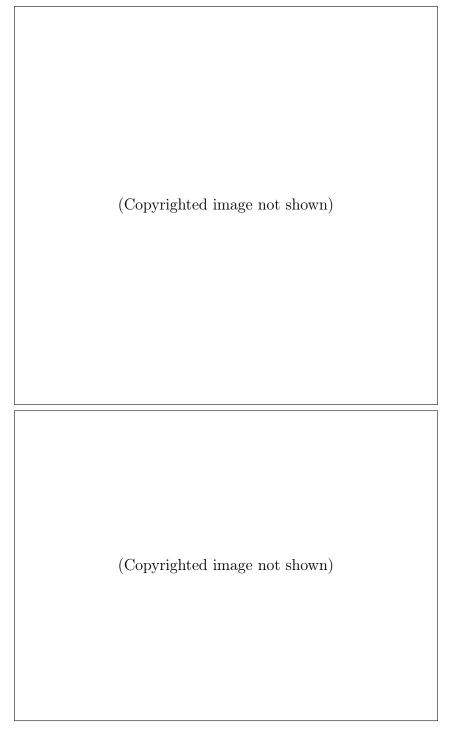


Figure 18.4: Hahn's "Weltmaschine" in Nuremberg as it currently appears (source: https://www.gnm.de/objekte/weltmaschine)

This machine is essentially made of five separate parts which are interconnected. The first two parts are the clockwork and the calendar part which occupy three dials. The third part is a planetarium or orrery. The fourth part is the celestial globe. The fifth part shows separate views of the various satellite systems.

I will describe these parts in that order. This order hasn't been chosen randomly, though. The motion starts with the clockwork and is then led to the calendar part. The three other parts are derived from the motion of the clockwork, but the orrery has the simplest structure. This is why I will examine it first. The celestial globe will be examined next, because its structure has obviously been derived from the orrery, and not the opposite. Finally, I will examine the last part, which exhibits a number of problems.

### 18.2 The clockwork

The clockwork was spring-driven and regulated by a pendulum. The first wheel (on arbor 1) made one turn in 52.5 hours, a little more than two days. Its velocity (in turns/day) is

$$T_1^0 = \frac{16}{35} \tag{18.1}$$

and the motion is clockwise. This velocity is determined by the pendulum which used to make one half-oscillation in one second.

The second arbor moves counterclockwise with the velocity

$$T_2^0 = T_1^0 \times \left(-\frac{120}{16}\right) = \frac{16}{35} \times \left(-\frac{120}{16}\right) = -\frac{24}{7}$$
 (18.2)

Then, the third arbor moves again clockwise with the velocity

$$T_3^0 = T_2^0 \times \left(-\frac{84}{12}\right) = \left(-\frac{24}{7}\right) \times \left(-\frac{84}{12}\right) = 24$$
 (18.3)

In other words, this arbor makes 24 turns in a day, hence one turn per hour. The minute hand is fixed to this arbor.

Using the intermediate arbor 4, the motion is transferred to arbor 5, the escapement wheel arbor. This arbor has a velocity

$$T_5^0 = T_3^0 \times \left(-\frac{80}{12}\right) \times \left(-\frac{72}{8}\right) = 1440$$
 (18.4)

In other words, this arbor makes one turn in 60 seconds and to it is attached the seconds hand on the small dial within the upper dial. The escape wheel has 30 teeth and the pendulum must have been about 1 meter long.

The arbor of the minute hand is also used to obtain the motion of the hour hand on tube 7:

$$T_7^0 = T_3^0 \times \left(-\frac{36}{36}\right) \times \left(-\frac{6}{72}\right) = 2$$
 (18.5)

D. Roegel: Astronomical clocks 1735-1796, 2025 (v.0.1, 25 August 2025)

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This arbor thus makes two turns in a day, hence one turn in twelve hours.

The motion of the hour hand is also transferred to the calendar dial, using three pairs of similar wheels at right angles.

## 18.3 The calendar work

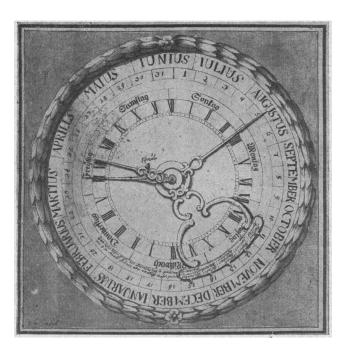


Figure 18.5: The dial for the days and months in Hahn's "Weltmaschine" as it was originally (watercolor painting, Schoenhardt, c1779). (source: [4])

The calendar work actually contains two dials. The input motion of the upper dial is that of arbor 10 originating from the clockwork. It makes one turn in 12 hours. The upper dial of the calendar work had four hands, one for the hours on a 24-hour scale, one for the day of the week, one for the day of the month, and one for the month which made one turn in a year.

The motion of the latter hand was transferred to the lower dial which had apparently one tube (25) making a turn in 100 years, and another (27) making a turn in 1000 years. However, Oechslin's plan for this part is not that clear and may be wrong.

I will not go into the details of this work, as it involves the corrections of the month lengths, and because this part was not sufficiently documented by Oechslin. I also want to focus on the astronomical parts.

However, it is necessary to explicit the transmission from the calendar part to the celestial globe. The central arbor 12 of the upper calendar dial makes one turn clockwise in one day:

$$T_{12}^0 = -V_{12}^0 = 1 (18.6)$$

This motion is transferred to the vertical arbor 30 having the following velocity

(measured positively counterclockwise from above):

$$V_{30}^{0} = V_{12}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{38}{44}\right) \times \left(-\frac{76}{79}\right) \left(-\frac{35}{29}\right) \tag{18.7}$$

$$= (-1) \times \left(-\frac{38}{44}\right) \times \left(-\frac{76}{79}\right) \left(-\frac{35}{29}\right) \tag{18.8}$$

$$=\frac{25270}{25201}\tag{18.9}$$

$$P_{30}^0 = \frac{25201}{25270} = 0.997269... \text{ days} = 23 \text{ days } 56 \text{ mn } 4.0838... \text{ s}$$
 (18.10)

This period is also given by Oechslin. Arbor 30 therefore makes one turn in one sidereal day. The same value had also been used on the clocks of Aschaffenburg, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, and Gotha.

This motion is transferred to the other three parts of the machine. It is transferred vertically to the globe, through several pairs of similar gears at right angle. It is also transferred to the complete orrery but with an arbor 32 running horizontally at twice this speed. Finally, it is transferred to the set of satellite systems, using the velocity of the sidereal day.

I will now first describe the orrery, because its structure is relatively simple, and because must have been the basis for the other two parts of the machine.

# 18.4 The orrery

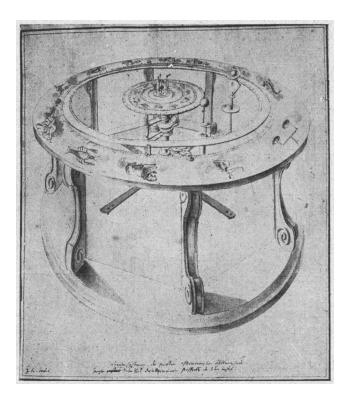


Figure 18.6: The orrery in Hahn's "Weltmaschine" as it was originally (water-color painting, Schoenhardt, c1779). (source: [4])

The orrery is an heliocentric representation of the solar system, up to Uranus, with the Moon, but without the satellites of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. All the planets are given an eccentric motion, except for Venus and the Earth.

As mentioned earlier, the input of the orrery is the horizontal arbor 32 making one turn in half a sidereal day. This motion is clockwise as seen from the right on Oechslin's drawing:

$$V_{32}^0 = -2V_{30}^0 = -\frac{50540}{25201} \tag{18.11}$$

In fact, Oechslin shows the arbor with two different motions, one clockwise, and another one counterclockwise. I am assuming that the one part of the arbor reaching the orrery moves clockwise as seen from the right.

This motion is again slowed down and transferred to the vertical arbor 34 which makes one turn counterclockwise in one sidereal day:

$$V_{34}^0 = V_{30}^0 = \frac{25270}{25201} \tag{18.12}$$

The orrery is set in a frame which is not moving and to which several wheels are attached. The gear trains appear very contrived, with the motion

transmitted to the upper stages, before descending again to Jupiter, then going up again to Saturn and Uranus. I am therefore following the train in order.

#### The mean motions of the planets and the Moon 18.4.1

First, the central arbor 34 goes up inside the fixed frame and reaches a 24teeth wheel. This wheel meshes with a 53-teeth wheel on tube 35. The train is continued until the Mercury tube 38, whose velocity is

$$V_{38}^{0} = V_{34}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{24}{53}\right) \times \left(-\frac{16}{77}\right) \times \left(-\frac{45}{45}\right) \times \left(-\frac{10}{83}\right)$$
 (18.13)

$$= V_{34}^{0} \times \frac{3840}{338723} = \frac{13862400}{1219451189}$$
 (18.14)

$$P_{38}^0 = \frac{1219451189}{13862400} = 87.9682... \text{ days}$$
 (18.15)

$$= 87 d 23 h 14 m 17.5491... s$$
 (18.16)

The same period is given by Oechslin. And we will see later that the same ratio is used in the celestial globe. The period is also given in Hahn's description of the machine (section 18.7).

The motion of Mercury is then used to obtain the motion of the Moon (sidereal month):

$$V_{40}^{0} = V_{38}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{101}{31}\right) \times \left(-\frac{84}{85}\right) = V_{38}^{0} \times \frac{8484}{2635} = \frac{23521720320}{642650776603} \quad (18.17)$$

$$P_{40}^{0} = \frac{642650776603}{23521720320} = 27.3215... \text{ days}$$
 (18.18)

$$= 27 d 7 h 43 m 5.2949... s$$
 (18.19)

The same period is given by Oechslin. This is also the same ratio as the one used in the celestial globe. The period is also given in Hahn's description of the machine (section 18.7).

However, tube 40 doesn't carry the Moon directly, but the Moon replicates the motion of this tube.

The motion of Mercury is also used to obtain the motion of Venus:

$$V_{42}^{0} = V_{38}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{27}{40}\right) \times \left(-\frac{29}{50}\right) = V_{38}^{0} \times \frac{783}{2000}$$
 (18.20)

$$= \frac{13862400}{1219451189} \times \frac{783}{2000} = \frac{935712}{210250205}$$

$$P_{42}^{0} = \frac{210250205}{935712} = 224.6954... days$$
(18.21)

$$P_{42}^0 = \frac{210250205}{935712} = 224.6954... \text{ days}$$
 (18.22)

$$= 224 d 16 h 41 m 24.6722... s$$
 (18.23)

The same period is given by Oechslin. And this is again the same ratio as the one used in the celestial globe. The period is also given in Hahn's description of the machine (section 18.7).

The motion of Venus is then used to obtain the one of the Earth:

$$V_{44}^{0} = V_{42}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{79}{65}\right) \times \left(-\frac{41}{81}\right) = V_{42}^{0} \times \frac{3239}{5265}$$
 (18.24)

$$= \frac{935712}{210250205} \times \frac{3239}{5265} = \frac{473632}{172990675}$$

$$P_{44}^{0} = \frac{172990675}{473632} = 365.2427... \text{ days}$$
(18.25)

$$P_{44}^0 = \frac{172990675}{473632} = 365.2427... \text{ days}$$
 (18.26)

$$= 365 \text{ d } 5 \text{ h } 49 \text{ m } 37.4001 \dots \text{ s}$$
 (18.27)

The same period is given by Oechslin. And this is again the same ratio as the one used in the celestial globe. A slightly different period is given in Hahn's description of the machine (section 18.7).

Next the motion of the Earth is used to obtain the motion of Mars:

$$V_{46}^{0} = V_{44}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{77}{27}\right) \times \left(-\frac{11}{59}\right) = V_{44}^{0} \times \frac{847}{1593}$$
 (18.28)

$$= \frac{473632}{172990675} \times \frac{847}{1593} = \frac{3315424}{2277472275}$$

$$P_{46}^{0} = \frac{2277472275}{3315424} = 686.9324... \text{ days}$$
(18.29)

$$P_{46}^{0} = \frac{2277472275}{3315424} = 686.9324... \text{ days}$$
 (18.30)

$$= 686 d 22 h 22.7036... m$$
 (18.31)

The same period is given by Oechslin. And this is again the same ratio as the one used in the celestial globe. A slightly different period is given in Hahn's description of the machine (section 18.7).

The motion of Mars is then used to obtain the motion of Jupiter:

$$V_{48}^{0}? = V_{46}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{60}{68}\right) \times \left(-\frac{17}{89}\right) = V_{46}^{0} \times \frac{15}{89}$$
 (18.32)

$$= \frac{3315424}{2277472275} \times \frac{15}{89} = \frac{3315424}{13513002165}$$

$$P_{48}^{0}? = \frac{13513002165}{3315424} = 4075.7991... days$$
(18.34)

$$P_{48}^{0}? = \frac{13513002165}{3315424} = 4075.7991... days$$
 (18.34)

This appears to be wrong, but Oechslin indicated that the 17-teeth pinion should actually have had 16 teeth.<sup>6</sup> In that case, we would have had

$$V_{48}^{0} = V_{46}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{60}{68}\right) \times \left(-\frac{16}{89}\right) = V_{46}^{0} \times \frac{240}{1513}$$
 (18.35)

$$= \frac{3315424}{2277472275} \times \frac{240}{1513} = \frac{53046784}{229721036805} \tag{18.36}$$

$$= \frac{3315424}{2277472275} \times \frac{240}{1513} = \frac{53046784}{229721036805}$$

$$P_{48}^{0} = \frac{229721036805}{53046784} = 4330.5365... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.36)$$

$$= 4330 \text{ d } 12 \text{ h } 52.6274... \text{ m}$$
 (18.38)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>See [12, p. 204-205] on this error.

The same period is given by Oechslin. And this is then again the same ratio as the one used in the celestial globe. A slightly different period is given in Hahn's description of the machine (section 18.7). Incidentally, in the globe, we will see below that there is no 16-teeth pinion to obtain this motion, but a 8-teeth pinion.

The motion of Jupiter is then used to obtain the motion of Saturn:

$$V_{50}^{0} = V_{48}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{61}{41}\right) \times \left(-\frac{26}{96}\right) = V_{48}^{0} \times \frac{793}{1968}$$
 (18.39)

$$= \frac{53046784}{229721036805} \times \frac{793}{1968} = \frac{4932704}{53012546955}$$

$$P_{50}^{0} = \frac{53012546955}{4932704} = 10747.1575... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.40)$$

$$P_{50}^{0} = \frac{53012546955}{4932704} = 10747.1575... \text{ days}$$
 (18.41)

$$= 10747 d 3 h 46.8484... m (18.42)$$

The same period is given by Oechslin. And this is also the same ratio as the one used in the celestial globe. A slightly different period is given in Hahn's description of the machine (section 18.7).

Finally, the motion of Saturn is used to obtain the motion of Uranus:

$$V_{52}^{0} = V_{50}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{54}{54}\right) \times \left(-\frac{30}{83}\right) = V_{50}^{0} \times \frac{30}{83}$$
 (18.43)

$$= \frac{4932704}{53012546955} \times \frac{30}{83} = \frac{9865408}{293336093151}$$

$$P_{52}^{0} = \frac{293336093151}{9865408} = 29733.8025... \text{ days}$$
(18.44)

$$P_{52}^{0} = \frac{293336093151}{9865408} = 29733.8025... \text{ days}$$
 (18.45)

The same period is given by Oechslin. And this is also the same ratio as the one used in the celestial globe. However this period is somewhat too short, the actual tropical orbital period of Uranus being 30589 days (about 84 years), but this approximation may be explained by the fact that Uranus had only recently been discovered and that in the 1780s its revolution period was thought to be about 82 years. In Hahn's description of the machine (section 18.7), a longer period of about 82 years and 321 days is given.

It is clear here that all the motions have been obtained in sequence. This is not at all clear on the celestial globe, where the design is rather opaque. It is in fact likely that the design of the orrery preceded that of the globe, the globe being essentially a geocentric representation of the orrery.

#### 18.4.2 The motion of the Moon

The Moon is also revolving around the Earth. We can compute the velocity of arbor 57 carrying the lunar arm, with respect to tube 44, which carries the

Earth.

$$V_{57}^{44} = V_{40}^{44} \times \left(-\frac{60}{30}\right) \times \left(-\frac{15}{30}\right) = V_{40}^{44}$$
 (18.46)

$$= V_{40}^{0} - V_{44}^{0} = \frac{23521720320}{642650776603} - \frac{473632}{172990675}$$
 (18.47)

$$=\frac{7072716193376}{208861502395975}\tag{18.48}$$

$$= \frac{7072716193376}{208861502395975} = \frac{208861502395975}{7072716193376} = 29.5305... days$$
(18.48)

This is, as expected, the synodic period of the Moon.

On the other hand, we could have noticed that arbor 57 replicates the motion of tube 40, as mentioned earlier, so that the above result is not unexpected.

Oechslin doesn't give the value of the synodic month, only that of the tropical month. We can also compute it:

$$V_{57}^{0} = V_{57}^{44} + V_{44}^{0} = \frac{7072716193376}{208861502395975} + \frac{473632}{172990675}$$
(18.50)

$$=\frac{23521720320}{642650776603}\tag{18.51}$$

$$= \frac{23521720320}{642650776603}$$

$$P_{57}^{0} = \frac{642650776603}{23521720320} = 27.3215... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.51)$$

#### The eccentric motions of the planets 18.4.3

Each planet in the orrery, except Venus and the Earth, is given an eccentric motion. To that purpose, each planet is offset on an arbor which is rotating at a certain speed.

First, Mercury's arbor carries a 21-teeth wheel which meshes with another wheel which meshes with another 21-teeth wheel on the central axis. This axis is fixed to the frame and also carries the Sun. Therefore, the arbor with the offset Mercury actually always points in the same direction. So, what Hahn achieves here is to offset the entire circular orbit by a certain amount.

The same is achieved with Mars, albeit with an additional wheel, but the result is the same.

This is still the case for Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. In all these cases, there is a train on the planet's arm and ending with a wheel which is fixed to the fixed frame. In the case of Jupiter, there are three intermediate arbors between the arbor carrying Jupiter and the fixed arbor. In the case of Saturn, there are five intermediate arbors. And in the case of Uranus, there are seven intermediate arbors. In all these cases, the first and last wheel has the same number of teeth and this merely causes the planet's orbit to be offset, because the cranks always keep the same orientations.

# 18.5 The celestial globe

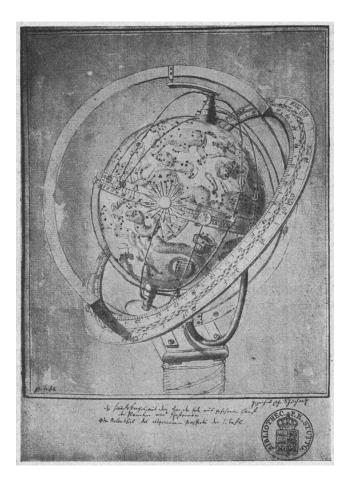


Figure 18.7: The celestial globe of Hahn's "Weltmaschine" as it was originally (watercolor painting, Schoenhardt, c1779). (source: [4])

The celestial globe shows the motions of the known planets, the Sun, the Moon and the lunar nodes from a geocentric perspective, and it must therefore take into account the motion of the Earth around the Sun. The motions depicted cannot merely be the mean or true motions of the planets in longitude, but these motions must sometimes be offset because of the motion of the Earth. This makes the construction of the globe much more complex than that of a simple orrery, and it also complicates its analysis. However, as we will see, the ratios found in the globe are the same as those used in the orrery, so that it is likely that the orrery was designed first, and the heliocentric representation was transformed into a geocentric one.

Moreover, a comparison with the Weltmaschine of Stuttgart (Oechslin 8.1) (1769), the globe clock in Aschaffenburg (Oechslin 8.4) (1776/1777), and the Weltmaschine of Gotha (Oechslin 8.3) (1780), shows that the Nuremberg celestial globe greatly differs from these three and both the orrery and the celestial globe of the Nuremberg Weltmaschine must have been made after the previous

three machines/clocks. Even though the construction principles are the same, the gear ratios are too different to view the Nuremberg machine as a variant of the other three. Oechslin observed that the current globe mechanism is certainly not the original one [12, p. 207-208].

The input of the celestial globe is the vertical arbor 191 making one turn in one sidereal day. This motion is clockwise as seen from above:

$$V_{191}^0 = -V_{30}^0 = -\frac{25270}{25201} \tag{18.53}$$

This is the only common base with the three machines mentioned above.

This vertical arbor also represents the axis of the Earth. The motion of the Earth is counterclockwise as seen from above, and therefore the sky seems to rotate clockwise.

The globe is made of many components, but is tied to a central arbor which is inclined by 23.5°. The axis of the globe is therefore the axis of the poles of the ecliptic. What Hahn did was to have the planets, the Sun, the Moon and the lunar nodes move around this axis, and at the time to have the entire structure rotate around the axis of the Earth. This then results in a geocentric view of the planets, the Sun, and the Moon.

#### 18.5.1The input motion

In order to do so, Hahn needed an additional input. On the fixed meridian frame 192, there is a small 36-teeth wheel which meshes with another 72-teeth wheel whose axis is on the rotating frame. The arbor of that axis carries another 24-teeth wheel meshing with a 106-teeth wheel on a tube 194 entering the globe. The motion of this tube with respect to the globe produces all the other motions. In the sequel, I am calling the globe reference frame G, but it is the same reference frame as arbor 191 or tube 201 which will be mentioned later. We have

$$V_{194}^G = V_{192}^G \times \left(-\frac{36}{72}\right) \times \left(-\frac{24}{106}\right) \tag{18.54}$$

$$= V_{192}^G \times \frac{6}{53} = \left(-V_{191}^{192}\right) \times \frac{6}{53} = \left(-V_{191}^{0}\right) \times \frac{6}{53}$$
 (18.55)

$$= V_{192}^{G} \times \frac{6}{53} = \left(-V_{191}^{192}\right) \times \frac{6}{53} = \left(-V_{191}^{0}\right) \times \frac{6}{53}$$

$$= \frac{25270}{25201} \times \frac{6}{53} = \frac{151620}{1335653}$$

$$(18.55)$$

$$P_{194}^G = \frac{1335653}{151620} = 8.809... \text{ days}$$
 (18.57)

This motion doesn't have any particular significance.

I will compute all the velocities and periods with respect to the globe.

#### 18.5.2 The tropical orbital periods of Mercury and Venus

The motion of tube 194 is first transmitted to tubes 196 and 198:

$$V_{196}^G = V_{194}^G \times \left(-\frac{32}{77}\right) \times \left(-\frac{20}{83}\right) \tag{18.58}$$

$$= \frac{151620}{1335653} \times \frac{640}{6391} = \frac{13862400}{1219451189} \tag{18.59}$$

$$= \frac{151620}{1335653} \times \frac{640}{6391} = \frac{13862400}{1219451189}$$

$$P_{196}^{G} = \frac{1219451189}{13862400} = 87.9682... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.59)$$

$$V_{198}^G = V_{196}^G \times \left(-\frac{54}{50}\right) \times \left(-\frac{29}{80}\right) \tag{18.61}$$

$$= \frac{13862400}{1219451189} \times \frac{783}{2000} = \frac{935712}{210250205}$$
 (18.62)

$$= \frac{13862400}{1219451189} \times \frac{783}{2000} = \frac{935712}{210250205}$$

$$P_{198}^G = \frac{210250205}{935712} = 224.6954... \text{ days}$$
(18.62)

These two periods are good approximations of the orbital tropical periods of Mercury and Venus. Oechslin also gives the periods in sidereal days. The actual motions of Mercury and Venus will however be corrected, as shown below, and this will require the computation of the motion of the Sun.

#### 18.5.3The motion of the Sun

The mean motion of the Sun is that of the 81-teeth wheel on tube 200:

$$V_{200}^G = V_{198}^G \times \left(-\frac{79}{65}\right) \times \left(-\frac{41}{81}\right) \tag{18.64}$$

$$= V_{198}^G \times \frac{3239}{5265} = \frac{935712}{210250205} \times \frac{3239}{5265} = \frac{473632}{172990675}$$
 (18.65)

$$P_{200}^G = \frac{172990675}{473632} = 365.2427... \text{ days}$$
 (18.66)

This motion is counterclockwise with respect to the globe which represents the celestial sphere. It is an approximation, albeit not a very good one, of the tropical year. Moreover, given that the motions are shown with respect to the actual celestial sphere, we should have obtained the sidereal year. If the result of the computation is the tropical year, that means that the features of the sky are not used, only the coordinate system tied to the vernal equinox.

Oechslin doesn't give this period, but computes the motion of the Sun with respect to the globe in sidereal days. We can also compute it:

$$\frac{V_{200}^G}{V_0^{191}} = \frac{1502896}{550424875} \tag{18.67}$$

which gives a period of 366.242823... sidereal days, and this agrees with Oechslin's result.

The true motion of the sun, which is the mean motion of the sun corrected by the equation of center, is given by another tube, also named 200 by Oechslin, but which I will name 200′. This tube has an oscillating motion with respect to tube 200. This motion is obtained by a crank on arbor 202 which pivots on the structure making a turn during one tropical year. Moreover, this arbor carries a 48-teeth wheel which meshes with a similar wheel fixed on the globe's frame. The motion of arbor 202 with respect to 200 can easily be computed:

$$V_{202}^{200} = V_G^{200} \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) = -V_G^{200} \tag{18.68}$$

Arbor 202 does therefore rotate with respect to 200 with exactly the same period as 200 with respect to G. The oscillation of tube 200' does therefore have the same period of a tropical year, and given the right dimension of the crank, this gives an approximation of the equation of center. The sign of the above velocity is not relevant, since the oscillation would produce the same effect no matter the rotation direction of the crank. It is however necessary to set the wheels appropriately so that the greatest equation of center takes place at the right moment.

The motion of the Sun is transferred to a hand fixed in the lower part of the globe.

#### 18.5.4 The lunar nodes

We can next compute the motion of the lunar nodes which correspond to tube 207. This motion is obtained by Hahn from the true motion of the Sun, it does therefore have an oscillating component, which it actually should not have. However, this oscillating component is very small and can be neglected. We have

$$V_{207}^{G} = V_{200'}^{G} \times \left(-\frac{144}{24}\right) \times \left(-\frac{6}{36}\right) \times \left(-\frac{14}{39}\right) \times \left(-\frac{25}{33}\right) \times \left(-\frac{17}{86}\right)$$
 (18.69)

$$= V_{200'}^G \times \left( -\frac{2975}{55341} \right) \approx V_{200}^G \times \left( -\frac{2975}{55341} \right)$$
 (18.70)

$$\approx \frac{473632}{172990675} \times \left(-\frac{2975}{55341}\right) = -\frac{56362208}{382939077807} \tag{18.71}$$

$$P_{207}^G \approx -\frac{382939077807}{56362208} = -6794.2525... \text{ days}$$
 (18.72)

This is an approximation of the period of revolution of the lunar nodes. Oechslin also gives this period in sidereal days. The period is negative, because there is a retrogradation of the nodes.

We can observe that this value is close, but not identical to the one used for the Stuttgart machine.

The motion of the lunar nodes is transferred to a hand fixed in the lower part of the globe.

#### 18.5.5 The motion of the Moon

The mean motion of the Moon is that of tube 211:

$$V_{211}^G = V_{196}^G \times \left(-\frac{101}{31}\right) \times \left(-\frac{84}{85}\right) \tag{18.73}$$

$$= V_{196}^{G} \times \frac{8484}{2635} = \frac{13862400}{1219451189} \times \frac{8484}{2635} = \frac{23521720320}{642650776603}$$
(18.74)

$$= V_{196}^{G} \times \frac{8484}{2635} = \frac{13862400}{1219451189} \times \frac{8484}{2635} = \frac{23521720320}{642650776603}$$
(18.74)  

$$P_{211}^{G} = \frac{642650776603}{23521720320} = 27.3215... \text{ days}$$
(18.75)

This is a good approximation of the tropical month, that is the revolution of the Moon with respect to the zodiac. Oechslin also gives this period in sidereal days.

The actual motion of the Moon is obtained by adding an oscillation whose period is that of tube 208 with respect to tube 211. We therefore first compute the velocity of tube 208. This motion is also based on the corrected motion of the Sun:

$$V_{208}^{G} = V_{200'}^{G} \times \left(-\frac{144}{24}\right) \times \left(-\frac{6}{36}\right) \times \left(-\frac{14}{39}\right) \times \left(-\frac{23}{73}\right)$$
 (18.76)

$$= V_{200'}^G \times \frac{322}{2847} \approx V_{200}^G \times \frac{322}{2847}$$
 (18.77)

$$= V_{200'}^{G} \times \frac{322}{2847} \approx V_{200}^{G} \times \frac{322}{2847}$$

$$\approx \frac{473632}{172990675} \times \frac{322}{2847} = \frac{152509504}{492504451725}$$

$$P_{208}^{G} = \approx \frac{492504451725}{152509504} = 3229.3361... \text{ days} \approx 8.84 \text{ years}$$

$$(18.77)$$

$$P_{208}^G = \approx \frac{492504451725}{152509504} = 3229.3361... \text{ days} \approx 8.84 \text{ years}$$
 (18.79)

This is an approximation of the tropical motion of the lunar apsides. This period is also given in sidereal days by Oechslin.

We can now compute the velocity of tube 208 with respect to tube 211:

$$V_{208}^{211} = V_{208}^G - V_{211}^G \approx \frac{152509504}{492504451725} - \frac{23521720320}{642650776603}$$

$$\approx -\frac{21579926351867072}{594628697321340825}$$
(18.81)

$$\approx -\frac{21579926351867072}{594628697321340825} \tag{18.81}$$

$$\approx -\frac{21579926351867072}{594628697321340825}$$

$$P_{208}^{211} \approx -\frac{594628697321340825}{21579926351867072} = -27.5547... days$$
(18.81)

This is an approximation of the anomalistic month, which is the period of the equation of center. It is not given by Oechslin.

The motion of the Moon is transferred to a hand fixed in the lower part of the globe.

#### 18.5.6 The corrected motions of Mercury and Venus

We can now return to the motions of Mercury and Venus. We have seen above that tube 196 has the mean orbital motion of Mercury, and tube 198 the mean orbital motion of Venus.

In the fourth compartment (from the bottom) of the globe, these two motions are combined with the true motion of the Sun. The motion of tube 200' is transferred to that of tube 212 by the use of the auxiliary arbor 203. Now this tube 212 actually moves an entire cage containing all the gears for the motions of Mercury and Venus. This cage will be called the solar frame Sbelow.

These two planets are actually oscillating around a mean position which is that of the Sun, mostly because of the revolution of the Earth around the Sun. However, for Venus whose orbit is almost circular, there is a simple oscillation. But for Mercury, whose orbit is very eccentric, Hahn compounded the oscillation due to the motion of the Earth with that due to Mercury's eccentric orbit.

For Venus, the oscillation is obtained from a crank on arbor 220. The velocities of this arbor with respect to the solar frame S and the globe are

$$V_{220}^S = V_{198}^S \times \left(-\frac{72}{36}\right) \times \left(-\frac{36}{72}\right) = V_{198}^S$$
 (18.83)

$$V_{220}^G = V_{220}^S + V_S^G = V_{198}^S + V_S^G$$
(18.84)

$$\approx V_{198}^G + V_S^G + V_S^G = V_{198}^G - V_S^G + V_S^G = V_{198}^G$$
(18.85)

Hence, Venus's motion with respect to the celestial sphere has an oscillation whose period is that of the tropical orbital motion. This is correct.

The motion of Venus with respect to the Sun, that is, the synodic motion of Venus, is

$$V_{220}^S = V_{198}^S = V_{198}^G + V_G^S (18.86)$$

$$\approx \frac{935712}{210250205} - \frac{473632}{172990675} = \frac{23404352}{13666263325} \tag{18.87}$$

$$V_{220}^{S} = V_{198}^{S} = V_{198}^{G} + V_{G}^{S}$$

$$\approx \frac{935712}{210250205} - \frac{473632}{172990675} = \frac{23404352}{13666263325}$$

$$P_{220}^{S} \approx \frac{13666263325}{23404352} = 583.9197... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.86)$$

This is the synodic period of Venus.

Likewise, for Mercury, the main oscillation is obtained from a crank on arbor 218. The gear counts are exactly the same as for Venus. The velocities of this arbor with respect to the solar frame S and the globe are therefore

$$V_{218}^S = V_{196}^S \times \left(-\frac{72}{36}\right) \times \left(-\frac{36}{72}\right) = V_{196}^S$$
 (18.89)

$$V_{218}^{G} = V_{218}^{S} + V_{S}^{G} = V_{196}^{S} + V_{S}^{G}$$

$$\approx V_{196}^{G} + V_{S}^{S} + V_{S}^{G} = V_{196}^{G} - V_{S}^{G} + V_{S}^{G} = V_{196}^{G}$$

$$(18.90)$$

$$\approx V_{196}^G + V_S^S + V_S^G = V_{196}^G - V_S^G + V_S^G = V_{196}^G$$
(18.91)

Hence, Mercury's motion with respect to the celestial sphere has an oscillation whose period is that of the tropical orbital motion. This is correct.

The main motion of Mercury with respect to the Sun, that is, the synodic

motion of Mercury, is

$$V_{218}^S = V_{196}^S = V_{196}^G + V_G^S (18.92)$$

$$\approx \frac{13862400}{1219451189} - \frac{473632}{172990675} = \frac{3420189088}{396321636425}$$
 (18.93)

$$V_{218}^{S} = V_{196}^{S} = V_{196}^{G} + V_{G}^{S}$$

$$\approx \frac{13862400}{1219451189} - \frac{473632}{172990675} = \frac{3420189088}{396321636425}$$

$$P_{218}^{S} \approx \frac{396321636425}{3420189088} = 115.8771... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.92)$$

$$(18.93)$$

This is the synodic period of Mercury.

Finally, the main frame of Mercury is itself given an oscillatory motion in order to account for Mercury's elliptic orbit. Mercury will move faster when it is at its perihelion and slower when it is at its aphelion. For this purpose, a second crank is located on arbor 216 and this arbor replicates the motion of arbor 214 which goes through the tube 218. And the arbor 214 does itself replicate the motion of tube 201 which is fixed on the globe. Consequently, the direction of the second crank is fixed with respect to the globe, and this corresponds to the assumption that Mercury's perihelion is fixed.

Eventually, Mercury and Venus are fixed on their tubes at the upper ecliptic pole of the globe and they move around the sphere with their mean tropical motions, with a small additional oscillation in the case of Mercury, and with a correction for the geocentric perspective.

#### 18.5.7The motion of Mars

The compartment devoted to the motion of Mars has three input motions. The first input is actually that of a 50-teeth wheel fixed to the globe (frame 201). A second input is that of the corrected motion of the Sun (tube 212). The third input is that of tube 222 which is obtained from the corrected motion of the Sun.

$$V_{222}^G = V_{212}^G \times \left(-\frac{77}{27}\right) \times \left(-\frac{22}{118}\right) = V_{212}^G \times \frac{847}{1593} = V_{200'}^G \times \frac{847}{1593} \quad (18.95)$$

$$\approx V_{200}^G \times \frac{847}{1593} = \frac{473632}{172990675} \times \frac{847}{1593} = \frac{3315424}{2277472275}$$
 (18.96)

$$P_{222}^G \approx \frac{2277472275}{3315424} = 686.9324... \text{ days}$$
 (18.97)

This is a good approximation of Mars' tropical orbit period. Oechslin also gives this period in sidereal days.

Tube 222 actually carries an arbor 223 which causes itself the main frame 222' supporting Mars to oscillate. We can compute the velocity of arbor 223 with respect to tube 222, and also with respect to the globe:

$$V_{223}^{222} = V_{201}^{222} \times \left(-\frac{50}{50}\right) = -V_{201}^{222} = V_{222}^{201} = V_{222}^{G}$$
 (18.98)

and

$$V_{223}^G = V_{223}^{222} + V_{222}^G = 2V_{222}^G \tag{18.99}$$

As a consequence of this construction, the frame 222' actually accelerates during half of Mars' tropical orbit period, and slows down during the other half. Mars moves faster when it is at its perihelion and slower when it is at its aphelion.

The motion of Mars is now again corrected by an oscillatory motion in order to obtain the geocentric position of Mars which corresponds to tube 222" (merely named Mars by Oechslin). For that purpose, the frame 222' carries an arbor 225 with a crank. This arbor replicates the motion of tube 212 which is that of the corrected motion of the Sun. Consequently, the oscillation has the period of Mars' synodic motion. We can check this:

$$V_{225}^{222'} = V_{212}^{222'} = V_{212}^G - V_{222'}^G \approx V_{212}^G - V_{222}^G \approx V_{200}^G - V_{222}^G$$
 (18.100)

$$\approx \frac{473632}{172990675} - \frac{3315424}{2277472275} = \frac{353329472}{275574145275}$$
 (18.101)

$$V_{225}^{222'} = V_{212}^{222'} = V_{212}^G - V_{222}^G \approx V_{212}^G - V_{222}^G \approx V_{200}^G - V_{222}^G$$

$$\approx \frac{473632}{172990675} - \frac{3315424}{2277472275} = \frac{353329472}{275574145275}$$

$$P_{225}^{222'} \approx \frac{275574145275}{353329472} = 779.9353... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.101)$$

Like Mercury and Venus, Mars is fixed on its tube at the upper ecliptic pole of the globe and it moves around the sphere with its mean tropical motion, corrected for the elliptic motion, and for the geocentric perspective.

#### 18.5.8Input motions for Jupiter and Saturn

The motions of Jupiter and Saturn are obtained in similar ways. Like for Mars, their motions are corrected for their eccentricity and for the geocentric perspective.

There are two input motions. The first is that of arbor 226 and it is obtained from the true motion of Mars in longitude. We have

$$V_{226}^G = V_{222'}^G \times \left(-\frac{60}{30}\right) \tag{18.103}$$

$$\approx -V_{222}^G \times 2 = -\frac{3315424}{2277472275} \times 2 = -\frac{6630848}{2277472275}$$
 (18.104)

The second input motion is that of arbor 227 and it is derived from arbor 226:

$$V_{227}^G = V_{226}^G \times \left(-\frac{30}{34}\right) \approx \frac{6630848}{2581135245}$$
 (18.105)

The motions of tubes 237 and 239 are next obtained:

$$V_{237}^G? = V_{239}^G = V_{226}^G \times \left(-\frac{54}{42}\right) \times \left(-\frac{59}{77}\right)$$
 (18.106)

$$=V_{226}^G \times \frac{531}{539} \tag{18.107}$$

$$\approx \left(-\frac{6630848}{2277472275}\right) \times \frac{531}{539} = -\frac{947264}{330254925} \tag{18.108}$$

$$P_{237}^G? = P_{239}^G \approx -\frac{330254925}{947264} = -348.6408... \text{ days}$$
 (18.109)

This period seems of no significance, but it seems that there is an error in Hahn's construction. Oechslin seems to indicate that the 42-teeth wheel on arbor 236 should actually have had 44 teeth. This is replace 42 by 44, we obtain

$$V_{237}^G = V_{239}^G = V_{226}^G \times \left(-\frac{54}{44}\right) \times \left(-\frac{59}{77}\right)$$
 (18.110)

$$= V_{226}^G \times \frac{1593}{1694} \tag{18.111}$$

$$\approx \left(-\frac{6630848}{2277472275}\right) \times \frac{1593}{1694} = -\frac{473632}{172990675} \tag{18.112}$$

$$P_{237}^G = P_{239}^G \approx -\frac{172990675}{473632} = -365.2427... \text{ days}$$
 (18.113)

and this is the exact same ratio as that obtained for  $P_{200}^G$  above, the only difference being that the motion is clockwise here.

#### 18.5.9The motion of Jupiter

The mean motion of Jupiter in longitude is that of tube 228 and it is obtained from arbor 227. We have

$$V_{228}^G = V_{227}^G \times \left(-\frac{8}{89}\right) \approx \frac{6630848}{2581135245} \times \left(-\frac{8}{89}\right)$$
 (18.114)

$$\approx -\frac{53046784}{229721036805} \tag{18.115}$$

$$\approx -\frac{53046784}{229721036805}$$

$$P_{228}^{G} \approx -\frac{229721036805}{53046784} = -4330.5365... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.115)$$

Oechslin also gives this period in sidereal days. The value is negative, because tube 228 moves clockwise with respect to the globe, but the 90-teeth wheel on arbor 228", and whose mean motion is that of tube 228, meshes with a similar wheel on tube 244, which is that of Jupiter. Jupiter therefore has a mean counterclockwise motion of period about 4330.5365 days. This is Jupiter's tropical orbit period.

Hahn first adds an oscillation in order to take into account Jupiter's elliptic orbit. He does so as he did for Mars, with a crank moving on a wheel on arbor 243, and this wheel meshes with a similar wheel 242 fixed on the globe. The crank has the support 228', similar to 222' for Mars, move back and forth with respect to wheel 228. Consequently, the motion of Jupiter is accelerated during half of Jupiter's tropical orbit period, and slowed down during the other half. We can also compute this motion:

$$V_{243}^G = V_{243}^{228} + V_{228}^G = V_{242}^{228} \times \left(-\frac{35}{35}\right) + V_{228}^G$$
 (18.117)

$$= -V_{242}^{228} + V_{228}^G = -(V_{242}^G + V_G^{228}) + V_{228}^G$$
 (18.118)

$$=2V_{228}^G (18.119)$$

 $<sup>^{7}</sup>$ See [12, p. 204-205] on this error.

This is similar to the motion of arbor 223 in the case of Mars.

Finally, Hahn adds a second oscillation in order to take into account the geocentric view. He does this as follows. We have seen above that the tube 239 has the motion of the tropical year, but clockwise. A 24-teeth wheel on that tube meshes with a similar wheel on tube 240, which again meshes with another such wheel on arbor 241. The latter carries a crank which causes the 90-teeth wheel on arbor 228" to oscillate. The orientation of arbor 241 replicates that of tube 239.

We can compute the velocity of arbor 241 with respect to the support 228', as we did compute the velocity of arbor 225 with respect to the frame 222' in the case of Mars:

$$V_{241}^{228'} = V_{239}^{228'} \times \left(-\frac{24}{24}\right) \times \left(-\frac{24}{24}\right) = V_{239}^{228'}$$
 (18.120)

$$= V_{239}^G - V_{228'}^G \approx V_{239}^G - V_{228}^G$$
 (18.121)

$$= V_{239}^G - V_{228'}^G \approx V_{239}^G - V_{228}^G$$

$$\approx -\frac{473632}{172990675} + \frac{53046784}{229721036805}$$
(18.121)

$$\approx -\frac{348424065376}{138981227267025} \tag{18.123}$$

$$\approx -\frac{348424065376}{138981227267025}$$

$$P_{241}^{228'} \approx -\frac{138981227267025}{348424065376} = -398.8852... days$$
(18.124)

This is the synodic period of Jupiter.

If we compute the motion of arbor 241 with respect to G, we find

$$V_{241}^G = V_{241}^{228'} + V_{228'}^G \approx V_{241}^{228'} + V_{228}^G$$
(18.125)

$$V_{241}^{G} = V_{241}^{228'} + V_{228'}^{G} \approx V_{241}^{228'} + V_{228}^{G}$$

$$\approx -\frac{348424065376}{138981227267025} - \frac{53046784}{229721036805}$$

$$\approx -\frac{473632}{172990675}$$
(18.125)

$$\approx -\frac{473632}{172990675} \tag{18.127}$$

that is exactly the mean motion of the Sun.

The crank on arbor 241 then moves the wheel on arbor 228" back and forth and this wheel meshes with Jupiter's final tube 244.

In summary, wheel 228 represents the mean motion of Jupiter in longitude, but with the opposite sign (clockwise instead of counterclockwise). Then this motion is corrected for the elliptic motion, resulting in the motion of frame 228'. Finally, the motion is corrected a second time for the motion of the Earth, resulting in the motion of wheel 228". This motion is then flipped into that of tube 244 which is counterclockwise.

The hand of Jupiter is fixed on its tube at the northern pole of the ecliptic.

#### 18.5.10 The motion of Saturn

The mean motion of Saturn in longitude is that of tube 232. It is obtained from arbor 228. We have

$$V_{232}^G = V_{228}^G \times \left(-\frac{61}{41}\right) \times \left(-\frac{41}{41}\right) \times \left(-\frac{26}{26}\right) \times \left(-\frac{26}{96}\right) \tag{18.128}$$

$$= V_{228}^G \times \frac{793}{1968} \tag{18.129}$$

$$\approx \left(-\frac{53046784}{229721036805}\right) \times \frac{793}{1968} = -\frac{4932704}{53012546955} \tag{18.130}$$

$$P_{232}^G \approx -\frac{53012546955}{4932704} = -10747.1575... \text{ days}$$
 (18.131)

This is an approximation of Saturn's tropical orbit period. Oechslin also gives this period in sidereal days.

Hahn first adds an oscillation in order to take into account Saturn's elliptic orbit. He does so as he did for Mars and Jupiter, with a crank moving on a wheel on arbor 248, and this wheel meshes with a similar wheel 247 fixed on the globe. Consequently, the motion of the support 232' is accelerated during half of Saturn's tropical orbit period, and slowed down during the other half. There is here also a construction error, namely that one of the wheels has 42 teeth, whereas the other one has 44 teeth. They should have the same number of teeth. This was not marked by Oechslin on his plan.

Finally, Hahn adds a second oscillation in order to take into account the geocentric view. This is done like for Jupiter. A crank on arbor 246 replicates the motion of tube 237.

We can compute the velocity of arbor 246 with respect to the support 232', as we did compute the velocity of arbor 225 with respect to the frame 222' in the case of Mars, and that of arbor 241 with respect to the frame 228' in the case of Jupiter:

$$V_{246}^{232'} = V_{237}^{232'} \times \left(-\frac{24}{24}\right) \times \left(-\frac{24}{24}\right) = V_{237}^{232'}$$
 (18.132)

$$= V_{237}^G - V_{232'}^G \approx V_{237}^G - V_{232}^G \tag{18.133}$$

$$\approx -\frac{473632}{172990675} + \frac{4932704}{53012546955} \tag{18.134}$$

$$\approx -\frac{1102730392128}{416943681801075} \tag{18.135}$$

$$= V_{237}^{G} - V_{232'}^{G} \approx V_{237}^{G} - V_{232}^{G}$$

$$\approx -\frac{473632}{172990675} + \frac{4932704}{53012546955}$$

$$\approx -\frac{1102756392128}{416943681801075}$$

$$P_{246}^{228'} \approx -\frac{416943681801075}{1102756392128} = -378.0922... days$$
(18.136)

This is the synodic period of Saturn.

The crank on arbor 246 then moves the wheel 232" back and forth and this wheel meshes with Saturn's final tube 249.

In summary, wheel 232 represents the mean motion of Saturn in longitude, but with the opposite sign (clockwise instead of counterclockwise). Then this

motion is corrected for the elliptic motion, resulting in the motion of frame 232'. Finally, the motion is corrected a second time for the motion of the Earth, resulting in the motion of wheel 232". This motion is then flipped into that of tube 249 which is counterclockwise.

The hand of Saturn is fixed on its tube at the northern pole of the ecliptic.

#### The motion of Uranus 18.5.11

The motion of Uranus is simpler and obtained from the mean motion of Saturn on tube 232. That motion is replicated in the last compartment on arbor 234. Therefore

$$V_{234}^G = V_{232}^G \tag{18.137}$$

and

$$V_{235}^G = V_{234}^G \times \left(-\frac{30}{83}\right) \approx \left(-\frac{4932704}{53012546955}\right) \times \left(-\frac{30}{83}\right)$$
 (18.138)

$$\approx \frac{9865408}{293336093151} \tag{18.139}$$

$$\approx \frac{9865408}{293336093151}$$

$$P_{235}^G = \frac{293336093151}{9865408} = 29733.8025... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.139)$$

This is an approximation of Uranus' tropical orbit period, but, as mentioned earlier, it is somewhat too short, because at that time the revolution was thought to be about 82 years, instead of 30589 days (about 84 years). Oechslin also gives the period in sidereal days.

Hahn did not add an oscillation for the geocentric perspective, perhaps because the oscillation due to the motion of the Earth is very small. Oechslin suggested that the second oscillation is missing because Uranus is a late addition.

The hand of Uranus is fixed on its tube at the northern pole of the ecliptic.

# 18.6 The satellite systems

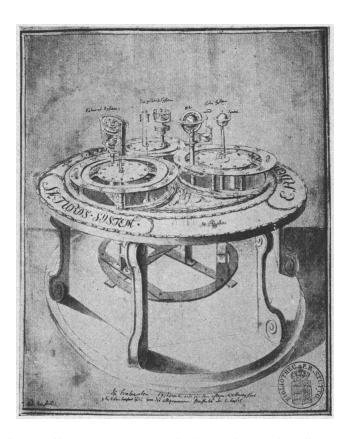


Figure 18.8: The satellite systems in Hahn's "Weltmaschine" as it was originally (watercolor painting, Schoenhardt, c1779). (source: [4])

The satellite systems show the motions of the satellites of the Earth, Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus.

The input of the satellite systems is the horizontal arbor 78 making one turn in one sidereal day. This motion is counterclockwise as seen from the right on Oechslin's drawing (the same remark as above applies here, and we might have adopted a different vantage point):

$$V_{78}^0 = V_{30}^0 = \frac{25270}{25201} \tag{18.141}$$

This motion is transferred to the four satellite systems, namely those of the Earth (tellurium), of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. The tellurium has only one input, but the three other systems have two inputs. One of the inputs is a rotation in one sidereal day, and the other input stems from the previous satellite system.

I will describe these four systems in order. However, it will appear below that there are errors in the connections from the tellurium to Jupiter, from Jupiter to Saturn, and from Saturn to Uranus.

#### 18.6.1 The tellurium

The tellurium represents the motions of the Earth and the Moon around the Sun, but also the rotation of the Sun around its axis. As I will show below, it is set in a fixed frame which represents the zodiac, not the fixed stars.

The input to the tellurium is a motion of one turn per sidereal day. It is transferred to the vertical arbor 89 which is turning clockwise as seen from above:

$$V_{89}^0 = -V_{30}^0 = -\frac{25270}{25201} \tag{18.142}$$

This motion is transmitted inside the rotating cage 94 representing the motion of the Earth around the Sun.

But the motion of the arbor 89 is also used to move the rotating cage:

$$V_{94}^{0} = V_{89}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{32}{32}\right) \times \left(-\frac{6}{25}\right) \times \left(-\frac{25}{25}\right) \times \left(-\frac{7}{59}\right) \left(-\frac{7}{73}\right)$$
 (18.143)

$$= V_{89}^{0} \times \left( -\frac{294}{107675} \right) = \frac{25270}{25201} \times \frac{294}{107675} = \frac{1485876}{542703535}$$
 (18.144)

$$P_{94}^0 = \frac{542703535}{1485876} = 365.2414... \text{ days}$$
 (18.145)

Cage 94 represents the mean tropical motion of the Earth. The same period is given by Oechslin. Another wheel on tube 94 is used to transfer that same motion to the system of Jupiter.

The rotating cage 94 has two inputs: one is the motion of the central arbor 89, the other is that of a wheel on the fixed frame 107. These motions are used for the rotation of the Sun around an inclined axis, for the eccentric motion of the Earth, and for the motion of the Moon around the Earth.

#### 18.6.1.1 The motion of the Sun and the precession of the equinoxes

The Sun has actually two motions. One is a motion around its axis, and the other is the motion of its axis around the ecliptic, or so it seems. The first is obtained by the motion of arbor 106, and the second by the motion of tube 111. We have

$$V_{106}^{94} = V_{89}^{94} \times \left(-\frac{37}{69}\right) \times \left(-\frac{6}{77}\right) = V_{89}^{94} \times \frac{74}{1771}$$
 (18.146)

$$= \left(V_{89}^0 - V_{94}^0\right) \times \frac{74}{1771} = \left(-\frac{25270}{25201} - \frac{1485876}{542703535}\right) \times \frac{74}{1771}$$
 (18.147)

$$= \left(-\frac{545675326}{542703535}\right) \times \frac{74}{1771} = -\frac{5768567732}{137303994355}$$
 (18.148)

$$V_{106}^{0} = V_{106}^{94} + V_{94}^{0} = -\frac{5768567732}{137303994355} + \frac{1485876}{542703535} = -\frac{5392641104}{137303994355}$$
(18.149)

$$P_{106}^{0} = -\frac{137303994355}{5392641104} = -25.4613... \text{ days}$$
 (18.150)

The same period is given by Oechslin.

$$V_{111}^{94} = V_{107}^{94} \times \left(-\frac{90}{90}\right) \times \left(-\frac{90}{46}\right) \times \left(-\frac{24}{23}\right) \times \left(-\frac{24}{49}\right) \tag{18.151}$$

$$=V_{107}^{94} \times \frac{25920}{25921} = -V_{94}^{107} \times \frac{25920}{25921} = -\frac{1485876}{542703535} \times \frac{25920}{25921} \quad (18.152)$$

$$= -\frac{157199616}{57418034003} \tag{18.153}$$

$$= -\frac{157199616}{57418034003}$$

$$P_{111}^{94} = -\frac{57418034003}{157199616} = -365.2555... days$$

$$(18.153)$$

This is an approximation of the sidereal year and it was not given by Oechslin. We can also compute the motion of tube 111 with respect to the absolute frame:

$$V_{111}^{0} = V_{111}^{94} + V_{94}^{0} = -\frac{157199616}{57418034003} + \frac{1485876}{542703535} = \frac{30324}{287090170015}$$
(18.155)  
$$P_{111}^{0} = \frac{287090170015}{30324} = 9467424.1529... \text{ days} \approx 26000 \text{ years}$$
(18.156)

$$P_{111}^{0} = \frac{287090170015}{30324} = 9467424.1529... \text{ days} \approx 26000 \text{ years}$$
 (18.156)

This is the period of the precession of the equinoxes.

So, what Hahn has been doing is to have the frame 94 rotate with the period of the tropical year (or an approximation thereof). The fixed frame therefore represents the reference tropical frame. But because of the precession of the equinoxes, the tropical frame actually has a motion of precession with respect to the fixed stars. Conversely, if the equinoxes are fixed, the fixed stars must move counterclockwise, and this is the motion of tube 111. As we will see below, Hahn set the motions of the three other satellite systems in the tropical frame, and he did not distinguish the sidereal frame.

Hahn fixed the support of the Sun's axis on that moving frame 111, so that the orientation of the Sun's axis is assumed to be fixed with respect to the stars. And in this frame, the rotation of the Sun is given by

$$V_{112}^{111} = V_{106}^{111} \times \left(-\frac{25}{24}\right) = \left(V_{106}^{94} - V_{111}^{94}\right) \times \left(-\frac{25}{24}\right) \tag{18.157}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{5768567732}{137303994355} + \frac{157199616}{57418034003}\right) \times \left(-\frac{25}{24}\right)$$
 (18.158)

$$= -\frac{124031078956}{3157991870165} \times \left(-\frac{25}{24}\right) = \frac{155038848695}{3789590244198}$$
 (18.159)

$$P_{112}^{111} = \frac{3789590244198}{155038848695} = 24.4428... \text{ days}$$
 (18.160)

This is the period of rotation of the Sun with respect to the stars chosen by Hahn. In fact, it is close to the period of rotation of the Sun at the equator which is about 24.47 days. Oechslin, however, obtains the slightly different value of 24.667464 days.

We can also compute the rotation of the Sun in the tropical frame, but it is almost the same:

$$V_{112}^{0} = V_{112}^{111} + V_{111}^{0} = \frac{155038848695}{3789590244198} + \frac{30324}{287090170015}$$
(18.161)

$$=\frac{775196244859}{18947951220990}\tag{18.162}$$

$$= \frac{18947951220990}{18947951220990}$$

$$P_{112}^{0} = \frac{18947951220990}{775196244859} = 24.4427... \text{ days}$$
(18.162)

#### 18.6.1.2 The elliptic motion of the Earth

As I mentioned above, the motion of frame 94 is the mean motion of the Earth in the zodiac, and its period is the tropical year. Arbor 116 is then the mean position of the Earth's axis. The actual axis of the Earth, or rather the vertical axis going through the actual center of the Earth, is arbor 118, and it is offset from arbor 116.

This arbor 118 is located on frame 114, and this frame rotates around arbor 116. We can compute the period of rotation of this frame with respect to frame 94:

$$V_{114}^{94} = V_{107}^{94} \times \left(-\frac{90}{90}\right) \times \left(-\frac{60}{60}\right) = V_{107}^{94}$$
 (18.164)

Since wheel 107 is fixed on the absolute frame, this means that the frame 114 has a fixed orientation. Hahn therefore has the center of the Earth move on an offset circle with the line of apsides having a fixed orientation in the zodiac. This is not entirely correct, because there is a difference between the tropical and anomalistic years, but it is a reasonable approximation. It does moreover simplify the analysis of the remaining part of the tellurium.

We can also observe that the meridian circle on which the Earth's axis is pivoting is tied to frame 114, and therefore the Earth's axis has a fixed orientation in space.

#### 18.6.1.3 The rotation of the Earth

The frame 114 contains a number of gears and three motions are output. The central arbor 118 is the one that causes the rotation of the Earth. This motion is easy to compute:

$$V_{118}^{114} = V_{118}^{0} = V_{116}^{114} \times \left(-\frac{14}{48}\right) \times \left(-\frac{48}{14}\right) = V_{116}^{114}$$
 (18.165)

Moreover, the motion of arbor 116 actually replicates the motion of arbor 89 and we saw that

$$V_{89}^0 = -\frac{25270}{25201} \tag{18.166}$$

Consequently, arbor 118 has a clockwise motion (from above) whose period is a sidereal day.

The actual inclined arbor 119 of the Earth has the same motion, but counterclockwise. The Earth is making one turn with respect to the zodiac in one sidereal day.

#### The motion of the Moon 18.6.1.4

The second and third outputs from frame 114 are those for the Moon and the lunar nodes. The direction of the mean motion of the Moon is that of frame 121. We have

$$V_{121}^{0} = V_{116}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{14}{48}\right) \times \left(-\frac{71}{46}\right) \times \left(-\frac{6}{74}\right) = V_{116}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{497}{13616}\right) \quad (18.167)$$

$$= V_{89}^{0} \times \left( -\frac{497}{13616} \right) = \left( -\frac{25270}{25201} \right) \times \left( -\frac{497}{13616} \right)$$
 (18.168)

$$=\frac{6279595}{171568408}\tag{18.169}$$

$$= \frac{6279595}{171568408}$$

$$P_{121}^{0} = \frac{171568408}{6279595} = 27.3215... days$$
(18.169)

This is an approximation of the tropical month, the revolution of the Moon with respect to the zodiac. The same value is given by Oechslin.

The direction of the lunar nodes is given by tube 125:

$$V_{125}^{0} = V_{122}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{38}{31}\right) \times \left(-\frac{19}{51}\right) \times \left(-\frac{8}{68}\right) = V_{122}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{1444}{26877}\right) \quad (18.171)$$

$$= V_{94}^0 \times \left( -\frac{1444}{26877} \right) \tag{18.172}$$

$$= \frac{1485876}{542703535} \times \left(-\frac{1444}{26877}\right) = -\frac{715201648}{4862080970065}$$
 (18.173)

$$P_{125}^{0} = -\frac{4862080970065}{715201648} = -6798.1959... \text{ days}$$
 (18.174)

This is an excellent approximation of the period of precession of the lunar nodes. The value is negative, because it is a clockwise precession. The same value is given by Oechslin.

The motion of frame 125 is replicated on arbor 127 which carries a tilted plane causing the axis of the Moon to move up or down as it revolves around the Earth.

The Moon's mean direction is that of arbor 128. The actual Moon is offset from that arbor and is sometimes closer, sometimes farther from the Earth, in order to account for its elliptic motion. We can compute the motion of arbor

128 with respect to the mean direction of the Moon:

$$V_{128}^{121} = V_{125}^{121} \times \left(-\frac{53}{23}\right) \times \left(-\frac{24}{56}\right) = V_{125}^{121} \times \frac{159}{161}$$
 (18.175)

$$= \left(V_{125}^0 - V_{121}^0\right) \times \frac{159}{161} \tag{18.176}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{715201648}{4862080970065} - \frac{6279595}{171568408}\right) \times \frac{159}{161}$$
 (18.177)

$$= \left(-\frac{1216404323533259}{33101047244202520}\right) \times \frac{159}{161} \tag{18.178}$$

$$= -\frac{27629755348826883}{761324086616657960} \tag{18.179}$$

$$= -\frac{27629755348826883}{761324086616657960}$$
(18.179)
$$P_{128}^{121} = -\frac{761324086616657960}{27629755348826883} = -27.5544... days$$
(18.180)

This is an approximation of the anomalistic month. It was not given by Oechs-

We can also compute it in the absolute frame:

$$V_{128}^{0} = V_{128}^{121} + V_{121}^{0} = V_{125}^{121} \times \frac{159}{161} + V_{121}^{0}$$
(18.181)

$$= \left(V_{125}^0 - V_{121}^0\right) \times \frac{159}{161} + V_{121}^0 \tag{18.182}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{715201648}{4862080970065} - \frac{6279595}{171568408}\right) \times \frac{159}{161} + \frac{6279595}{171568408}$$
 (18.183)

$$= \left(-\frac{715201648}{4862080970065} - \frac{6279595}{171568408}\right) \times \frac{159}{161} + \frac{6279595}{171568408}$$
 (18.183)  
$$= \left(-\frac{1216404323533259}{33101047244202520}\right) \times \frac{159}{161} + \frac{6279595}{171568408}$$
 (18.184)

$$=\frac{10707043526711}{34605640300757180}\tag{18.185}$$

$$= \frac{10707043526711}{34605640300757180}$$
(18.185)
$$P_{128}^{0} = \frac{34605640300757180}{10707043526711} = 3232.0444... days$$
(18.186)

In that case, we see that the offset of the Moon moves very slowly and this period of 3232 days, about 8.85 years, is that of the apsidal precession which is counterclockwise. The same value is given by Oechslin.

#### 18.6.2 The system of Jupiter

The system of Jupiter is simpler than that of the Earth (tellurium). It shows the motions of Jupiter and its four satellites Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto (all discovered by Galileo and Simon Marius in 1610), together with the Sun and the Earth, but without the Moon, and assuming a circular orbit for the Earth.

This system has two inputs. One input is that of a rotation in one sidereal day on the central arbor 82. This motion is clockwise as seen from above:

$$V_{82}^0 = -\frac{25270}{25201} \tag{18.187}$$

It is similar to the input of the tellurium.

The other input of Jupiter's system is originating from the tellurium. That input is that of arbor 95

$$V_{95}^{0} = V_{94}^{0} = \frac{1485876}{542703535} \tag{18.188}$$

This motion is counterclockwise as seen from the right.

The structure of the Jupiter system is somewhat similar to that of the tellurium. There is a rotating frame 97 for the mean tropical motion of Jupiter. Then, on this frame, another frame 137 is rotating to account for Jupiter's eccentric orbit. The system also moves the four satellites of Jupiter, as well as the Earth around the Sun.

We can thus first compute the mean motion of Jupiter:

$$V_{97}^{0} = V_{95}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{11}{69}\right) \times \left(-\frac{27}{54}\right) = V_{95}^{0} \times \frac{11}{138} = \frac{1485876}{542703535} \times \frac{11}{138} \quad (18.189)$$

$$=\frac{247646}{1134743755}\tag{18.190}$$

$$= \frac{247646}{1134743755}$$

$$P_{97}^{0} = \frac{1134743755}{247646} = 4582.1202... \text{ days}$$
(18.190)

This period is a bad approximation of Jupiter's tropical orbit period which should be about 4330 days, but the same value was obtained by Oechslin. It is likely that the train to Jupiter's mean motion was not correctly completed after Hahn's death.

The Earth moves with the Sun on arbor 132. Its motion around the Sun is derived from the mean motion of Jupiter.

$$V_{132}^{97} = V_{129}^{97} \times \left(-\frac{69}{25}\right) \times \left(-\frac{30}{15}\right) \times \left(-\frac{59}{30}\right) \tag{18.192}$$

$$= V_{129}^{97} \times \left( -\frac{1357}{125} \right) = -V_{97}^{0} \times \left( -\frac{1357}{125} \right)$$
 (18.193)

as tube 129 is actually tied to the fixed frame 0. Incidentally, some of the wheels of this train seem to have been missing, as Oechslin put them between parentheses.

Therefore, we have

$$V_{132}^{97} = V_{97}^{0} \times \frac{1357}{125} = \frac{247646}{1134743755} \times \frac{1357}{125} = \frac{247646}{104526875}$$
 (18.194)

$$P_{132}^{97} = \frac{104526875}{247646} = 422.0818... \text{ days}$$
 (18.195)

If we had started with 4330 days, we would have obtained a period of about 398.9 days, that is the synodic period of Jupiter. This seems to confirm that the period of revolution of Jupiter is wrong.

Moreover, the motion of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed frame would have been

$$V_{132}^0 = V_{132}^{97} + V_{97}^0 (18.196)$$

$$= \frac{247646}{104526875} + \frac{247646}{1134743755} = \frac{367011372}{141842969375}$$
 (18.197)

$$\mathbf{v}_{132} = \mathbf{v}_{132} + \mathbf{v}_{97} \tag{18.196}$$

$$= \frac{247646}{104526875} + \frac{247646}{1134743755} = \frac{367011372}{141842969375} \tag{18.197}$$

$$\mathbf{P}_{132}^{0} = \frac{141842969375}{367011372} = 386.4811 \dots \text{ days} \tag{18.198}$$

This period is also incorrect, as a consequence of the incorrect motion of frame 97. The correct period should have been about 365.242 days, that is the tropical year. Oechslin also gives the same incorrect value, but does not comment upon it.

Given this obvious construction error, there is no real point computing the exact ratios for the other motions on such a basis. But since Hahn has used the same ratios in the orrery and the globe, one could assume that the correct period for the motion of the Jupiter is the one that would have been obtained from the motion of the Earth using the ratio  $\frac{1593}{847} \times \frac{1513}{240} = \frac{803403}{67760}$ , namely the ratio from the Earth to Mars, compounded with the one from Mars to Jupiter.

However, even this is questionable, because the tropical year in the tellurium is not the same as in the orrery and the globe. One might in fact wonder if the tellurium was made at the same time as the other two parts. Perhaps Hahn has merely tried to gather a number of separate constructions that were not initially designed to be together.

With the above assumption, we would now have

$$V(h)_{97}^{0} = V_{95}^{0} \times \frac{67760}{803403} = \frac{1485876}{542703535} \times \frac{67760}{803403} = \frac{610199744}{2642482715937}$$
(18.199)  

$$P(h)_{97}^{0} = \frac{2642482715937}{610199744} = 4330.5208... \text{ days}$$
(18.200)

$$P(h)_{97}^{0} = \frac{2642482715937}{610199744} = 4330.5208... \text{ days}$$
 (18.200)

where V(h) and P(h) represent hypothetical velocities and periods.

It is however best not to make any assumption and to compute the various velocities and periods based on the two inputs taken as variables. I will therefore introduce e for the velocity of arbor 95 (normally an approximation of one turn in a tropical year), and d for the velocity of arbor 81 (normally an approximation of one turn in a sidereal day). Both of these velocities are measured positively counterclockwise as seen from the right. We therefore have

$$V_{81}^{0} = d$$
 (18.201)  
 $V_{95}^{0} = e$  (18.202)

$$V_{95}^0 = e \tag{18.202}$$

Moreover, the velocity of the mean motion of Jupiter will be named j, and we currently have

$$\frac{j}{e} = \left(-\frac{11}{69}\right) \times \left(-\frac{27}{54}\right) = \frac{11}{138} \tag{18.203}$$

Therefore

$$V_{97}^0 = j \tag{18.204}$$

$$P_{97}^0 = \frac{1}{j} \tag{18.205}$$

We can now compute the motion of the Earth. As mentioned above, the Earth moves with the Sun on arbor 132. Its motion around the Sun is derived from the mean motion of Jupiter.

$$V_{132}^{97} = V_{129}^{97} \times \left(-\frac{69}{25}\right) \times \left(-\frac{30}{15}\right) \times \left(-\frac{59}{30}\right) \tag{18.206}$$

$$= V_{129}^{97} \times \left( -\frac{1357}{125} \right) = -V_{97}^{0} \times \left( -\frac{1357}{125} \right)$$
 (18.207)

as tube 129 is actually tied to the fixed frame 0.

Therefore, we have

$$V_{132}^{97} = V_{97}^{0} \times \frac{1357}{125} = j \times \frac{1357}{125}$$
 (18.208)

$$P_{132}^{97} = \frac{1}{i} \times \frac{125}{1357} \tag{18.209}$$

The motion of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed frame is

$$V_{132}^{0} = V_{132}^{97} + V_{97}^{0} = j \times \frac{1357}{125} + j = j \times \frac{1482}{125}$$
 (18.210)

$$P_{132}^0 = \frac{1}{i} \times \frac{125}{1482} \tag{18.211}$$

This shows that the system of Jupiter, like those of Saturn and Uranus, incorporates a ratio for the tropical periods of Jupiter and the Earth, but because this is only an approximation, it can be misleading. For instance, if  $j \approx 1/4330.5$ , we have  $P_{132}^0 \approx 365.2580$ . This period would appear to be an approximation of the sidereal year. It therefore would seem that the fixed frame is that of the fixed stars. Moreover, the central frame 134 is not moving. It is made to have the same motion as tube 129 which is still.

However, except in the tellurium, it would be more natural to have the fixed frame represent the zodiac, and therefore to have the Earth revolve in a tropical year. I will therefore assume that this is what Hahn meant, the fixed frame being the zodiac. The approximation of the tropical year actually depends not only on the value of j, but also on the internal ratio 125/1482.

The eccentric motion of Jupiter is obtained through frame 137. We can compute the motion of this frame with respect to frame 97:

$$V_{137}^{97} = V_{129}^{97} \times \left(-\frac{69}{69}\right) \times \left(-\frac{45}{22}\right) \times \left(-\frac{22}{22}\right) \times \left(-\frac{22}{45}\right) = V_{129}^{97}$$
 (18.212)

This frame therefore replicates the motion of tube 129 and this tube is fixed on the fixed frame. Consequently, Jupiter is always offset from its mean position towards the same direction. This is of course a simplification, and Hahn considered that Jupiter's line of apsides is fixed in the zodiac, which is not entirely correct.

Finally, we have to compute the motion of the satellites of Jupiter. The four satellites are rotating on an arbor and tubes which are fixed on frame 137, which, as we have seen, has a fixed orientation in space. These motions are obtained from a number of wheels located on a parallel axis which is also fixed on frame 137. The only input of this system is arbor 144. We can compute the motion of this arbor with respect to frame 137:

$$V_{144}^{137} = V_{141}^{137} \times \left(-\frac{27}{27}\right) \times \left(-\frac{22}{22}\right) = V_{141}^{137}$$
(18.213)

$$=V_{141}^{97} - V_{137}^{97} (18.214)$$

$$= V_{82}^{97} \times \left( -\frac{45}{45} \right) \times \left( -\frac{45}{22} \right) \times \left( -\frac{22}{22} \right) \times \left( -\frac{22}{45} \right) \tag{18.215}$$

$$-V_{129}^{97} \times \left(-\frac{69}{69}\right) \times \left(-\frac{45}{22}\right) \times \left(-\frac{22}{22}\right) \times \left(-\frac{22}{45}\right) \tag{18.216}$$

$$= V_{82}^{97} - V_{129}^{97} = V_{82}^{129} = V_{82}^{0}$$
(18.217)

In other words, the motion of arbor 144 merely replicates that of the input arbor 82.

But it is easy to see that since arbor 82 moves clockwise as seen from above, arbor 144 also moves clockwise, and consequently all of Jupiter's satellites move clockwise, which is incorrect. It is however easy to fix this problem, or at least to understand its origin. The motion of the satellites is only derived from that of arbor 82, and conversely, arbor 82 is only used to produce the motion of the satellites. Consequently, the problem of the satellites is merely due to arbor 82 turning in the wrong direction. This error may have been introduced when the different satellite systems have been assembled.

Nevertheless, we can compute the periods of the satellites, and we only

have to remember that they should turn in opposite directions. We have:

$$V_{146}^{137} = V_{144}^{137} \times \left(-\frac{35}{57}\right) \times \left(-\frac{56}{61}\right) = -d \times \frac{1960}{3477}$$
 (18.218)

$$P_{146}^{137} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{3477}{1960} \tag{18.219}$$

$$V_{148}^{137} = V_{146}^{137} \times \left(-\frac{68}{68}\right) \times \left(-\frac{45}{89}\right) = -d \times \frac{1960}{3477} \times \frac{45}{89}$$
 (18.220)

$$= -d \times \frac{29400}{103151} \tag{18.221}$$

$$P_{148}^{137} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{103151}{29400} \tag{18.222}$$

$$V_{150}^{137} = V_{148}^{137} \times \left(-\frac{94}{41}\right) \times \left(-\frac{21}{97}\right) = V_{148}^{137} \times \frac{1974}{3977}$$
 (18.223)

$$= -d \times \frac{29400}{103151} \times \frac{1974}{3977} = -d \times \frac{58035600}{410231527}$$
 (18.224)

$$P_{150}^{137} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{410231527}{58035600} \tag{18.225}$$

$$V_{152}^{137} = V_{150}^{137} \times \left( -\frac{66}{53} \right) \times \left( -\frac{21}{61} \right) = V_{150}^{137} \times \frac{1386}{3233}$$
 (18.226)

$$= -d \times \frac{58035600}{410231527} \times \frac{1386}{3233} = -d \times \frac{80437341600}{1326278526791}$$
 (18.227)

$$= -d \times \frac{58035600}{410231527} \times \frac{1386}{3233} = -d \times \frac{80437341600}{1326278526791}$$
(18.227)  

$$P_{152}^{137} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{1326278526791}{80437341600}$$
(18.228)

Taking  $d = \frac{25270}{25201}$ , we obtain

$$P_{146}^{137} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{3477}{1960} = -\frac{4611783}{2606800} = -1.7691... \text{ days}$$

$$P_{148}^{137} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{103151}{29400} = -\frac{136816229}{39102000} = -3.4989... \text{ days}$$

$$P_{150}^{137} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{410231527}{58035600} = -\frac{544118142733}{77187348000} = -7.0493... \text{ days}$$

$$P_{148}^{137} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{103151}{29400} = -\frac{136816229}{39102000} = -3.4989... \text{ days}$$
 (18.230)

$$P_{150}^{137} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{410231527}{58035600} = -\frac{544118142733}{77187348000} = -7.0493... days$$
(18.231)

$$P_{152}^{137} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{1326278526791}{80437341600} = -\frac{159921268677799}{9725605848000}$$
 (18.232)

$$= -16.4433...$$
 days (18.233)

These are good approximations of the periods of the satellites Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. However, it should be noted that the periods used in the Furtwangen orrery constructed in 1774 (Oechslin 8.12) are more accurate than those found here.

In summary, the system of Jupiter mainly exhibits two problems. The first problem is that the train for the mean motion of Jupiter is incorrect. The second problem is that the input with the sidereal day has the opposite motion as the one it should have. If these problems were fixed, the system

would behave reasonably well, although with different ratios as in the orrery and the celestial globe, as far as the tropical motions of Jupiter and the Earth are concerned.

#### 18.6.3The system of Saturn

The system of Saturn shows the motions of the five satellites Titan (discovered by Christiaan Huygens in 1655), Tethys, Dione, Rhea, and Iapetus (discovered by Giovanni Domenico Cassini between 1671 and 1684). Mimas and Enceladus, discovered by Herschel in 1789, were not included.

We can expect the system of Saturn to be fraught with the same error as the system of Jupiter, because one of that system's input is originating from Jupiter. Indeed the frame 100 corresponding to the mean motion of Saturn has the following motion:

$$V_{100}^{0} = V_{98}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{24}{24}\right) \times \left(-\frac{24}{58}\right) = V_{98}^{0} \times \frac{12}{29} = V_{97}^{0} \times \frac{12}{29}$$
 (18.234)

$$= \frac{247646}{1134743755} \times \frac{12}{29} = \frac{2971752}{32907568895} \tag{18.235}$$

$$= \frac{247646}{1134743755} \times \frac{12}{29} = \frac{2971752}{32907568895}$$

$$P_{100}^{0} = \frac{32907568895}{2971752} = 11073.4573... \text{ days}$$

$$(18.235)$$

This value is also given by Oechslin and is obviously false. The correct value should be about 10747 days.

If we take  $V_{97}^0 \approx 4330.5$ , we find a mean tropical orbit period of 10465 days. This is also not very good, but somehow to be expected from such a simple ratio as 12/29.

Here too, there is no real point computing the exact ratios for the other motions.

If we assume that the ratio between the periods of Jupiter and Saturn is 793/1968, namely the same as in the orrery and celestial globe, with the same caveat as the one given for the Jupiter system, we then would have

$$V(h)_{100}^{0} = V(h)_{98}^{0} \times \frac{793}{1968} = V(h)_{98}^{0} \times \frac{793}{1968} = V(h)_{97}^{0} \times \frac{793}{1968}$$
(18.237)

$$= \frac{610199744}{2642482715937} \times \frac{793}{1968} = \frac{30243024812}{325025374060251}$$
 (18.238)

$$= \frac{610199744}{2642482715937} \times \frac{793}{1968} = \frac{30243024812}{325025374060251}$$
(18.238)  

$$P(h)_{100}^{0} = \frac{325025374060251}{30243024812} = 10747.1185... days$$
(18.239)

It is however best not to make any assumption and to compute the various velocities and periods based on the two inputs taken as variables, as I did for Jupiter. I will therefore introduce j for the velocity of arbor 98 (normally an approximation of Jupiter's tropical orbit period), and -d for the velocity of arbor 87 (normally an approximation of one turn in a sidereal day). Both of these velocities are measured positively counterclockwise as seen from the right

(therefore, arbor 87 rotates clockwise). We therefore have

$$V_{87}^0 = -d (18.240)$$

$$V_{98}^{0i} = j$$
 (18.241)

Moreover, the velocity of the mean motion of Saturn is named s, and we currently have

$$\frac{s}{j} = \left(-\frac{24}{24}\right) \times \left(-\frac{24}{58}\right) = \frac{12}{29} \tag{18.242}$$

Therefore

$$V_{100}^0 = s (18.243)$$

$$P_{100}^0 = \frac{1}{s} \tag{18.244}$$

The analysis of the system of Saturn is pretty similar to that of Jupiter. There is a similar frame 159 with a fixed orientation for the eccentric motion of Saturn. The central part of the zodiac is also fixed, and the input arbor 163 to the five satellites also replicates the motion of the input arbor 88 and rotates clockwise as seen from above. Like for Jupiter, this causes all the satellites to rotate in the wrong direction. The main difference in this system is that the satellites all move in inclined planes, but these inclined planes have a fixed direction in space.

We can first compute the motion of the Earth. The Earth moves with the Sun on arbor 156. Its motion around the Sun is derived from the mean motion of Saturn.

$$V_{156}^{100} = V_{153}^{100} \times \left(-\frac{65}{18}\right) \times \left(-\frac{29}{14}\right) \times \left(-\frac{57}{15}\right) = V_{153}^{100} \times \left(-\frac{7163}{252}\right)$$
 (18.245)  
=  $-V_{100}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{7163}{252}\right)$ 

as tube 153 is actually tied to the fixed frame 0.

Therefore, we have

$$V_{156}^{100} = V_{100}^{0} \times \frac{7163}{252} = s \times \frac{7163}{252}$$
 (18.247)

$$P_{156}^{100} = \frac{1}{s} \times \frac{252}{7163} \tag{18.248}$$

The motion of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed frame is

$$V_{156}^{0} = V_{156}^{100} + V_{100}^{0} = s \times \frac{7163}{252} + s = s \times \frac{7415}{252}$$
 (18.249)

$$P_{156}^0 = \frac{1}{s} \times \frac{252}{7415} \tag{18.250}$$

This shows that the system of Saturn, like those of Jupiter and Uranus, incorporates a ratio for the tropical periods of Saturn and the Earth, but because this is only an approximation, it can be misleading. For instance, if  $s \approx 1/10747.1$ , we have  $P_{156}^0 \approx 365.2419$ . This period would appear to be an approximation of the tropical year.

Moreover, the central frame 158 is not moving. It is made to have the same motion as tube 153 which is still.

Like for Jupiter, I will assume that Hahn meant to have a fixed zodiac. The approximation of the tropical year actually depends not only on the value of s, but also on the internal ratio 252/7415.

The eccentric motion of Saturn is obtained through frame 159. We can compute the motion of this frame with respect to frame 100:

$$V_{159}^{100} = V_{153}^{100} \times \left( -\frac{65}{65} \right) \times \left( -\frac{61}{61} \right) = V_{153}^{100}$$
 (18.251)

This frame therefore replicates the motion of tube 153 and this tube is fixed on the fixed frame. Consequently, Saturn is always offset from its mean position towards the same direction. This is of course a simplification, and Hahn considered that Saturn's line of apsides is fixed in the zodiac, which is not entirely correct.

Finally, we have to compute the motion of the satellites of Saturn. The five satellites are rotating on an arbor and tubes which are fixed on frame 159, which, as we have seen, has a fixed orientation in space. These motions are obtained from a number of wheels located on a parallel axis which is also fixed on frame 159. The only input of this system is arbor 163. We can compute the motion of this arbor with respect to frame 159:

$$V_{163}^{159} = V_{161}^{159} \times \left( -\frac{36}{36} \right) \times \left( -\frac{36}{36} \right) = V_{161}^{159}$$
 (18.252)

$$=V_{161}^{100} - V_{159}^{100} \tag{18.253}$$

$$= V_{88}^{100} \times \left(-\frac{65}{65}\right) \times \left(-\frac{65}{65}\right) - V_{153}^{100} \times \left(-\frac{65}{65}\right) \times \left(-\frac{61}{61}\right)$$
 (18.254)

$$= V_{88}^{100} - V_{153}^{100} = V_{88}^{153} = V_{88}^{0}$$
 (18.255)

In other words, the motion of arbor 163 merely replicates that of the input arbor 88.

But it is easy to see that since arbor 88 moves clockwise as seen from above, arbor 163 also moves clockwise, and consequently all of Saturn's satellites move clockwise, which is incorrect. It is however easy to fix this problem, or at least to understand its origin. The motion of the satellites is only derived from that of arbor 88, and conversely, arbor 88 is only used to produce the motion of the satellites. Consequently, the problem of the satellites is merely due to arbor 88 turning in the wrong direction. This error may have been introduced when the different satellite systems have been assembled.

Nevertheless, we can compute the periods of the satellites, and we only have to remember that they should turn in opposite directions. We have:

$$V_{165}^{159} = V_{163}^{159} \times \left(-\frac{10}{39}\right) \times \left(-\frac{68}{33}\right) \tag{18.256}$$

$$= V_{88}^{0} \times \frac{680}{1287} = -d \times \frac{680}{1287}$$
 (18.257)

$$P_{165}^{159} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{1287}{680} \tag{18.258}$$

$$V_{167}^{159} = V_{165}^{159} \times \left(-\frac{22}{46}\right) \times \left(-\frac{49}{34}\right) \tag{18.259}$$

$$= -d \times \frac{680}{1287} \times \frac{539}{782} = -d \times \frac{980}{2691}$$
 (18.260)

$$P_{167}^{159} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{2691}{980} \tag{18.261}$$

$$V_{169}^{159} = V_{167}^{159} \times \left(-\frac{27}{32}\right) \times \left(-\frac{23}{32}\right) \tag{18.262}$$

$$= -d \times \frac{980}{2691} \times \frac{621}{1024} = -d \times \frac{735}{3328}$$
 (18.263)

$$P_{169}^{159} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{3328}{735} \tag{18.264}$$

$$V_{171}^{159} = V_{169}^{159} \times \left(-\frac{40}{36}\right) \times \left(-\frac{12}{47}\right) \tag{18.265}$$

$$= -d \times \frac{735}{3328} \times \frac{40}{141} = -d \times \frac{1225}{19552}$$
 (18.266)

$$P_{171}^{159} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{19552}{1225} \tag{18.267}$$

$$V_{173}^{159} = V_{171}^{159} \times \left(-\frac{68}{39}\right) \times \left(-\frac{8}{69}\right) \tag{18.268}$$

$$= -d \times \frac{1225}{19552} \times \frac{544}{2691} = -d \times \frac{20825}{1644201}$$
 (18.269)

$$P_{173}^{159} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{1644201}{20825} \tag{18.270}$$

Taking 
$$d = \frac{25270}{25201}$$
, we obtain

$$P_{165}^{159} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{1287}{680} = -\frac{32433687}{17183600} = -1.8874... \text{ days (Tethys) (18.271)}$$

$$P_{167}^{159} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{2691}{980} = -\frac{67815891}{24764600} = -2.7384... \text{ days (Dione) (18.272)}$$

$$P_{169}^{159} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{3328}{735} = -\frac{41934464}{9286725} = -4.5155... \text{ days (Rhea) (18.273)}$$

$$P_{171}^{159} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{19552}{1225} = -\frac{246364976}{15477875} = -15.9172... \text{ days (Titan)}$$

$$P_{173}^{159} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{1644201}{20825} = -\frac{41435509401}{526247750} = -78.7376... \text{ days (Iapetus)}$$

$$(18.275)$$

These are good approximations of the periods of the satellites Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Titan and Iapetus.

In summary, the system of Saturn mainly exhibits the same two problems as the system of Jupiter. The first problem is that the train for the mean motion of Saturn is incorrect. The second problem is that the input with the sidereal day has the opposite motion as the one it should have. If these problems were fixed, the system would behave reasonably well, although with different ratios as in the orrery and the celestial globe, as far as the tropical motions of Saturn and the Earth are concerned.

#### The system of Uranus 18.6.4

The system of Uranus shows the motions of the two satellites Titania and Oberon, which were discovered by William Herschel on January 11, 1787. But this system contains the same problems as those of Jupiter and Saturn. The mean motion of Uranus is that of frame 104. We have

$$V_{104}^{0} = V_{98}^{0} \times \left(-\frac{24}{58}\right) \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) \times \left(-\frac{30}{63}\right)$$
 (18.276)

$$= V_{98}^0 \times \frac{40}{203} = V_{97}^0 \times \frac{40}{203} \tag{18.277}$$

$$= V_{98}^{0} \times \frac{40}{203} = V_{97}^{0} \times \frac{40}{203}$$

$$= \frac{247646}{1134743755} \times \frac{40}{203} = \frac{283024}{6581513779}$$

$$P_{104}^{0} = \frac{6581513779}{283024} = 23254.2603... days$$

$$(18.277)$$

$$(18.278)$$

$$P_{104}^0 = \frac{6581513779}{283024} = 23254.2603... \text{ days}$$
 (18.279)

Oechslin also gives this period and it is of course false. It corresponds to a period of about 64 years. Moreover, even if Saturn had had the right motion, we would have obtained a revolution for Uranus of about 149 years. Both are far from the value of 82 years that was thought to be the period in the 1780s.

For these reasons too, it does not make much sense to compute the motions of Uranus' satellites with the original ratios.

One should also observe that the input from the Jupiter system to the Saturn system is first slowed down by a ratio 24/58 for the mean motion of Saturn, but that this same ratio is used to create the input to Uranus. So, we could actually consider that Uranus' mean motion is obtained from the mean motion of Saturn and slowing it down by the ratio 30/63, and not from the above ratio 40/203.

If we assume that the ratio between the periods of Saturn and Uranus is 30/83, namely the same as in the orrery and celestial globe, with the same caveat as the one given for the Jupiter system, we then would have

$$V(h)_{104}^{0} = V(h)_{100}^{0} \times \frac{30}{83} = V(h)_{100}^{0} \times \frac{30}{83}$$

$$= \frac{30243024812}{325025374060251} \times \frac{30}{83} = \frac{302430248120}{8992368682333611}$$

$$P(h)_{100}^{0} = \frac{8992368682333611}{302430248120} = 29733.6947... days$$
(18.282)

$$= \frac{30243024812}{325025374060251} \times \frac{30}{83} = \frac{302430248120}{8992368682333611}$$
 (18.281)

$$P(h)_{100}^{0} = \frac{8992368682333611}{302430248120} = 29733.6947... days$$
 (18.282)

It is however best not to make any assumption and to compute the various velocities and periods based on the two inputs taken as variables. I will therefor introduce -s for the velocity of arbor 101 (normally an approximation of Saturn's tropical orbit period), and d for the velocity of arbor 84 (normally an approximation of one turn in a sidereal day). Arbor 84 rotates counterclockwise as seen from above, and arbor 101 rotates clockwise as seen from the right. We therefore have

$$V_{84}^{0} = d$$
 (18.283)  
 $V_{101}^{0} = -s$  (18.284)

$$V_{101}^0 = -s \tag{18.284}$$

Moreover, the velocity of the mean motion of Uranus is named u, and we currently have

$$\frac{u}{s} = -\left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) \times \left(-\frac{30}{63}\right) = \frac{30}{63} \tag{18.285}$$

Therefore

$$V_{104}^0 = u (18.286)$$

$$P_{104}^0 = \frac{1}{u} \tag{18.287}$$

The analysis of the system of Uranus is similar to those of Jupiter and Saturn. There is a similar frame 180 with a fixed orientation for the eccentric motion of Uranus. The central part of the zodiac is also fixed, and the input arbor 184 to the two satellites also replicates the motion of the input arbor 85 and rotates clockwise as seen from above. Like for Jupiter and Saturn, this causes the two satellites to rotate in the wrong direction.

We can first compute the motion of the Earth. The Earth moves with the Sun on arbor 177. Its motion around the Sun is derived from the mean motion of Uranus.

$$V_{177}^{104} = V_{174}^{104} \times \left(-\frac{48}{24}\right) \times \left(-\frac{50}{10}\right) \times \left(-\frac{58}{7}\right) = V_{174}^{104} \times \left(-\frac{580}{7}\right) \quad (18.288)$$

$$= -V_{104}^0 \times \left( -\frac{580}{7} \right) \tag{18.289}$$

as tube 174 is actually tied to the fixed frame 0.

Therefore, we have

$$V_{177}^{104} = V_{104}^{0} \times \frac{580}{7} = u \times \frac{580}{7}$$
 (18.290)

$$P_{177}^{104} = \frac{1}{u} \times \frac{7}{580} \tag{18.291}$$

The motion of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed frame is

$$V_{177}^{0} = V_{177}^{104} + V_{104}^{0} = u \times \frac{580}{7} + u = u \times \frac{587}{7}$$
 (18.292)

$$P_{177}^0 = \frac{1}{u} \times \frac{7}{587} \tag{18.293}$$

If  $u \approx 1/29733.8$ , we have  $P_{177}^0 \approx 354.5768$ . The reason why this period is so different from the expected tropical year is that  $u \times P_{177}^0$  is supposed to be the ratio between the tropical year and the tropical orbit period of Uranus. For instance, in the case of Jupiter, 125/1482 is an approximation of the ratio 365.242/4330. And in the case of Saturn, 252/7415 is an approximation of the ratio 365.242/10747. This means that this ratio actually tells us what tropical orbit period was assumed.

In the case of Uranus, if we find such an unexpected value for the motion of the Earth, it is because the ratio between the tropical year and the tropical period of Uranus was assumed to be about 7/587. It should be clear here that the ratio between the tropical periods appears in two different places. First, the mean motion of Uranus is obtained from that of Saturn, and second there is a built-in ratio. The first of these ratios may have been  $\frac{P_{200}^G}{P_{235}^G} = 33583550/2733980409$  as in the celestial globe and the orrery. And the second is 7/587. But if we compute these ratios, we find:

$$\frac{33583550}{2733980409} = 0.01228\dots \tag{18.294}$$

$$\frac{7}{587} = 0.01192\dots \tag{18.295}$$

But, better, if we compute the tropical period of Uranus from these two ratios

and the tropical year, we obtain

$$365.242 \times \frac{2733980409}{33583550} \approx 29733.7 \tag{18.296}$$

$$365.242 \times \frac{587}{7} \approx 30628.1 \tag{18.297}$$

(18.298)

Now, recall that 29733 days is about 82 years, the period that was thought to be that of Uranus in the 1780s. But the actual period is 30589 days. So, we can see that Hahn's machine actually contains two different periods for Uranus. There is the one which is part of the globe and the orrery, and which is the period that was supposed to be the most accurate. But now we see that within the system of Uranus, and even though the connection between the various systems is inaccurate, there is a much more accurate period of Uranus.

This period, which is "encoded" by the ratio 7/587, then only makes sense if we take  $u \approx 1/30628.1$ . This suggest, in any case, that the system of Uranus was designed very late by Hahn, even after the celestial globe and the orrery, but that he was not able to finalize the connection between the various satellite systems.

We can try to find out when a period nearing 30628 days was given. One possible source is that of the *Astronomisches Jahrbuch für das Jahr 1787* published in Berlin in 1784, where the period of Uranus is given as 83 common years and 292 days, that is 30587 days. This value is also given in other places, such as Johann von Kosteleztky's *Biblia Sacra* published in 1789.

So, the conclusion of this investigation is that the orrery and the celestial globe use a knowledge of the motion of Uranus that was that of the early 1780s, but that the separate system of Uranus uses more accurate data, that Hahn may have found in the Berlin ephemerides, or in a later source. This source, or another, may also have been used for the periods of Jupiter and Saturn in the systems of Jupiter and Saturn, and we have seen that these systems do not use the same ratios as the ones used in the celestial globe and the orrery.

Now, moving on with the analysis of the system of Uranus, we can see that like for Jupiter and Saturn, the central frame 179 is not moving. It is made to have the same motion as tube 174 which is still.

Like for Jupiter and Saturn, I will assume that Hahn meant to have a fixed zodiac. The approximation of the tropical year actually depends not only on the value of u, but also on the internal ratio 7/587.

The eccentric motion of Uranus is obtained through frame 180. We can compute the motion of this frame with respect to frame 104:

$$V_{180}^{104} = V_{174}^{104} \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) = V_{174}^{104}$$
 (18.299)

This frame therefore replicates the motion of tube 174 and this tube is fixed on the fixed frame. Consequently, Uranus is always offset from its mean position towards the same direction. This is of course a simplification, and Hahn

considered that Uranus's line of apsides is fixed in the zodiac, which is not entirely correct.

Finally, we have to compute the motion of the satellites of Uranus. The two satellites are rotating on an arbor and a tube which are fixed on frame 180, which, as we have seen, has a fixed orientation in space. These motions are obtained from a number of wheels located on a parallel axis 185 which is also fixed on frame 180. The only input of this system is arbor 184. We can compute the motion of this arbor with respect to frame 180:

$$V_{184}^{180} = V_{182}^{180} \times \left(-\frac{24}{24}\right) \times \left(-\frac{24}{24}\right) = V_{182}^{180} \tag{18.300}$$

$$=V_{182}^{104} - V_{180}^{104} (18.301)$$

$$= V_{85}^{104} \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) - V_{174}^{104} \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right) \times \left(-\frac{48}{48}\right)$$
 (18.302)

$$= V_{85}^{104} - V_{174}^{104} = V_{85}^{174} = V_{85}^{0}$$
(18.303)

In other words, the motion of arbor 184 merely replicates that of the input arbor 85.

But it is easy to see that since arbor 85 moves clockwise as seen from above, arbor 184 also moves clockwise, and consequently all of Uranus' satellites move clockwise, which is incorrect. It is however easy to fix this problem, or at least to understand its origin. The motion of the satellites is only derived from that of arbor 85, and conversely, arbor 85 is only used to produce the motion of the satellites. Consequently, the problem of the satellites is merely due to arbor 85 turning in the wrong direction. This error may have been introduced when the different satellite systems have been assembled.

Nevertheless, we can compute the periods of the satellites, and we only have to remember that they should turn in opposite directions. We have:

$$V_{186}^{180} = V_{184}^{180} \times \left(-\frac{10}{40}\right) \times \left(-\frac{16}{35}\right)$$
 (18.304)

$$= V_{85}^0 \times \frac{4}{35} = -d \times \frac{4}{35} \tag{18.305}$$

$$P_{186}^{180} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{35}{4} \tag{18.306}$$

$$V_{187}^{180} = V_{184}^{180} \times \left(-\frac{10}{40}\right) \times \left(-\frac{13}{44}\right) \tag{18.307}$$

$$= V_{85}^0 \times \frac{13}{176} = -d \times \frac{13}{176} \tag{18.308}$$

$$P_{187}^{180} = -\frac{1}{d} \times \frac{176}{13} \tag{18.309}$$

Taking  $d = \frac{25270}{25201}$ , we obtain

$$P_{186}^{180} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{35}{4} = -\frac{25201}{2888} = -8.7261... \text{ days (Titania)}$$
 (18.310)

$$P_{186}^{180} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{35}{4} = -\frac{25201}{2888} = -8.7261... \text{ days (Titania)}$$
 (18.310)  

$$P_{187}^{180} = -\frac{25201}{25270} \times \frac{176}{13} = -\frac{2217688}{164255} = -13.5014... \text{ days (Oberon)}$$
 (18.311)

These are good approximations of the periods of the satellites Titania and

In summary, the system of Uranus mainly exhibits the same two problems as the systems of Jupiter and Saturn. The first problem is that the train for the mean motion of Uranus is incorrect. The second problem is that the input with the sidereal day has the opposite motion as the one it should have. If these problems were fixed, the system would behave reasonably well, although with different ratios as in the orrery and the celestial globe, as far as the tropical motions of Uranus and the Earth are concerned. Indeed, as I have shown above, the system of Uranus makes the assumption of a more accurate tropical period of Uranus than the orrery and the celestial globe, and the connection between the tellurium and the other satellite systems should not merely mimic the ratios implemented in the orrery and the celestial globe.

#### 18.6.5The possible source of the problems

The above analysis has shown that there are several problems in the satellite systems. There are two different sets of problems.<sup>8</sup> A first type of problem is that the revolutions of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus are wrong, and they are wrong because the revolution of the Earth in the tellurium has not correctly been transferred to the other three satellite systems.

If the entire construction had been by Hahn and consistent, and given that we find the same ratios in the orrery and the globe, it would be somewhat surprising to find different ratios between the satellite systems. Indeed, in the orrery and the celestial globe, the ratios are  $847/1593 \times 240/1513 = \frac{67760}{803403}$ from the Earth to Jupiter (via Mars), 793/1968 from Jupiter to Saturn, and 30/83 from Saturn to Uranus. But between the satellite systems, we have the ratios 11/138, 12/29 and 30/63. The first two ratios can be viewed as bad approximations of the ratios used in the orrery and the globe, but the third ratio must be a gross error. One is tempted to assume that 83 was mistakenly read as 63.

The second type of problem is that of the motions of the satellites of Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus. Although the periods are reasonably good, it appears that all these satellites (except the Moon) rotate clockwise, whereas they should rotate counterclockwise. There is a common cause to these problems, namely that the sidereal day input velocity should have been reversed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>On these problems and their likely causes, see [12, p. 205-207].

These two sets of problems are related to the connections between the satellite systems and it is likely that these connections were only added after Hahn's death, and were computed incorrectly.

Another important observation is that the orrery and celestial globe on the one hand, and the satellite systems on the other hand, use different ratios. I have in particular shown above that in the celestial globe and the orrery, Uranus has a tropical orbit period of 82 years, but that in the separate Uranus system, a period of almost 84 years was assumed, and that independently of the connections between the satellite systems. It would therefore seem that the satellite systems are constructions made later than the other two parts, but that Hahn died before these systems could be interconnected. It is therefore possible that the systems have been interconnected based on ratios used in the orrery and the celestial globe, which they should not have.

## 18.7 Hahn's description of the clock

The following description of the clock is given in Engelmann's book [4] (appendix III, p. 216-233) and is a copy of a manuscript that was kept in the Königliche Staatssammlung Vaterländischer Altertümer in 1923 and may be kept now in the Landesmuseum Württemberg in Stuttgart. As the reader will notice, there are some slight differences between the periods given here and those used in the machine. A number of periods given here are in fact Hahn's sources, and not the periods used in the machine. Mylius' description [11] is an English translation of this manuscript.

#### Beschreibung

Einer Astronomischen Maschine

#### welche

- 1. das ganze Copernicanische Welt-System,
- 2. die Trabanten-Systeme der Erde, des Jupiter, Saturn und Uranus und
- 3. die Bewegung der Planeten und Fixsterne, wie solche den Zuschauern von der Erde in die Augen fällt, vorstellt;

und

Nach der Anweisung und Berechnung M. Hahns, Pfarrer in Echterdingen und Mitgliede der Academie der Wissenschaften in Erfurt von dessen 2 Brüdern

Georg David Hahn und Gottfried Hahn

in der Herzogl. Würtembergischen Residenz-Stadt Ludwigsburg von 1787 bis 1791 verfertigt worden ist.

I. Die äußerliche Gestalt der Maschine.

Dieses Werk hat ein hölzernes Gestell von sauberer Bildhauer Arbeit; ist im Grund weiß lackiert und mit gut vergoldeten Verzierungen versehen. Man kann dessen Theile auseinander legen und wieder zusammensetzen.

Der Fußboden hat die Gestalt eines Dreyecks dessen längste Seite 8 Schu, die 2. übrigen jede 5 Schu lang sind. Es ist 3 Zoll vom Boden erhoben, und mit einem Scharnier von Eisen versehen, den man zur Bequemlichkeit des Transports zusammen legen kann.

Auf seiner längsten Seite ist ein hohles Fußgestell 2 Schu hoch, und 2 Schu breit. Es ist nach Architektonischen Regeln gearbeitet, mit vergoldeten Tropheen in seinen Füllungen. Auch dieses kann man in 2 Theile zerlegen. Auf der

horizontalen Fläche dieses Fuß Gestells steht in der Mitte ein zierlicher Uhrkasten von 6 Schu in der Höhe, auf welchem 3 weiß-lackierte Uhrtafeln unter einander angebracht sind. Die erste von 8 Zoll zeigt die gewöhnliche Stunden und Minuten, die zweite von 15 Zoll, enthält die beweglichen Calender; die 3te und unterste aber von 10. Zoll den Jahrzähler.

Diesen Uhrkasten zu beeden Seiten stehen auf eben diesem Fußgestell rechts und links 2 achteckige Glas-Kästen von  $2^{1/2}$  Schu im Durchmesser und 1 Schu tief. Diese Glas-Kästen haben zwischen den Gläsern schön vergoldete Trag-Steine; oben aber sind sie mit einem 3 Zoll breiten Ring bedeckt, in dessen 2 Schu weiten Oeffnungen zur Rechten das Sonnensystem; zur Linken das Trabanten-System der Erde, des Jupiters, des Saturns und des Uranus befindlich sind.

Auf der gegenseitigen Skize des 3 eckigten Fußbodens steht eine schön geschnizte und vergoldete 3½ Schu hohe Pyramide, auf welcher eine bewegliche Himmelskugel von 1 Schu im Durchmesser zwischen einen versilberten Meridian und Horizont ruhet; welche die scheinbare Bewegung der Fix-Sterne und Planeten enthält, deren Bewegung, wie die Bewegung des Ganzen astronomischen Werks von der oben in dem Uhrkasten befindlichen Uhr bewürket wird.

Diese Theile sind also gestellt, daß man, wenn man auf dem Fuß Boden von dem Uhrkasten und beweglichen Kalender steht, den generalen und specialen Theil des Himmels-Baues zur rechten und Linken, die scheinbare Bewegung der Himmelskugel aber auf dem Rucken hat, die man bey einer kleinen Wendung des Leibes ebenfalls leicht übersehen kann.

II.
Die Uhr,
welche alles in Bewegung setzt.

Diese Uhr ist, wie alle astronomische Werke, von Stahl und Messing; hat einen Pendul, der Secunden vibriert; wir von einem Gewicht in Bewegung gesetzt, und alle 8 Tage aufgezogen.

# III. Der bewegliche Calender.

Dieser wird von der Uhr getrieben, und wenn man die Minuten-Zeiger an der Uhr treibt, so empfinden es nebst dem Calender alle astronomischen Werke. Es enthält aber der Calender 1., einen Zeiger, der in 24 Stunden seinen Umlauf vollendet. 2., zeigt er den Wochentag. 3., den Monats Tag, welcher den rechten Tag oder Datum immer angibt, der Monat mag 30 oder 31 Tage enthalten. Z.B. im Februar, der nur 28 Tage hat, überspringt der Zeiger 4 Tage, und zeigt, wie er soll den 1. Merz an. Auch ist in Schaltjahren vor die Richtigkeit gesorgt. 4., den Jahrzeiger, der die laufenden Monate weiset. 5., den Jahrzehler auf der untersten Tafel, wo ein Zeiger in 100. ein anderer in 8000 Jahren einmal seinen Umlauf vollendet. Dieser letztere weiset die erste 2 Ziffern, der erstere aber die 2 letzte.

Dieser Zeiger dienet, die astronomischen Werke in der Ordnung zu erhalten. Denn wenn man vergeßen sollte, die Uhr aufzuziehen, so bleiben gleich bey dem Stillstand der Uhr nicht nur alle astronomischen Werke, sondern auch die die Zeit bestimmenden Zeiger des Calenders stehen, an welchem man also gleich sehen kann, in welchem Jahr, Monat, Tag, Stunde und Minute stehen geblieben sey. Nun bestehet der Stunden Zeiger des Kalenders aus 2 Zeigern, welche durch eine Schraube von außen mit einander verbunden sind. Der äußere steht mit den astronomischen Werken, der innere mit der Uhr in Verbindung. Wenn man nun durch Herumdrehung der Schraube den äußern Zeiger von den inneren los macht, un den hierzu eingerichteten Triebel in den Viereckigten, aus der Mitte der Zeiger herausgehenden Wellbaum einsteckt, so kann man den äußern Tag-Zeiger so lang herumführen, biß alle Zeit bestimmende Zeiger des Calenders auf dem gegenwärtigen Jahr, Tag und Stunde stehen. Als dann wird der äußere Zeiger wieder auf den innern angeschraubt, und der obere Minuten Zeiger wieder auf die gegenwärtige Minute gestellt, worauf alle astronomischen Werke der gegenwärtigen angenblicklichen Himmels Gestalt wieder völlig gemäß stehen. Ebenso können auch während dem Fortgang der Uhr alle astronomischen Werke vermittelst dieser Schraube von der Uhr abgelöset werden, und man kann sie nun 10. 50. 100. Jahre in die vergangene oder zukünftige Zeiten versetzen, und Beobachtungen anstellen, und sie alsdann wieder in die gegenwärtige Zeit bringen, und sie durch die Schraube mit der Quelle ihrer Bewegung verbinden. Bey dergleichen Versuchen darf man nicht die mindeste Furcht haben, als wenn etwas verdorben werden möchte, wann gleich die astronomischen Werke Tage u. Monate stille stünden. Bey allen Bewegungen der himmlischen Körper wird dadurch keine Minute verloren gehen. Man rücke nur vermittelst des abgelösten Tag-Zeigers, die übrigen Zeiger auf das gegenwärtige Jahr, Monat, Tag u. Stunde; schraube beede Zeiger wieder vest auf einander; gebe diesen verbundenen Zeigern, die etwa noch übrigen Minuten der gegenwärtigen Zeit auf der obern Tafel, so ist wieder alles in seiner vorigen Ordnung.

#### IV. Das Sonnen-System.

Innerhalb eines horizontalen Ringes von 2 Schu im Durchschnitt, welcher die Ekliptik vorstellt, und auf welchem die 12 himmlischen Zeichen mit ihren Eintheilungen aufgetragen sind, steht die Sonne in der Mitte. In der Weite von beinahe 4 Theilen, wann nämlich von der Erde biß zur Sonne 10 Theile angenommen werden, bewegt sich um dieselbe der Merkur in 87 Tagen, 23 Stunden, 9 14 Minuten, 17½ Sekunden.

In der Weite von 7 Teilen die Venus in 224 Tagen, 16 Stunden 41 Minuten, 25 Sek.

In der Weite von 10 die Erde in 365 Tg. 5 Stunden 48 Min.  $54^{1/2}$  Sek. um die Erde der Mond in 27 Tg. 7 St. 43 Min, 5 Sek.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Engelmann's transcription had "33 Stunden," which is an obvious typo.

In der Weite von 15 der Mars in 686 Tg. 22 St. 21 Min.

In der Weite von 52 der Jupiter in 4330 Tg. 12 Std. 47 Min.

Den noch übrigen Raum nehmen Saturn und Uranus ein. Saturn bewegt sich um die Sonne in 10 747 Tg. 3 Std. 23 Min. Uranus nach Herrn Herschel in 82 Jahren und 321 Tagen. Diese Zeit-Bestimmung findet sich bis auf die Minuten und Sekunden, ja sogar bis auf die Brüche in Rad und Getrieb. Dem Zweifler ist man erbötig, in seiner Gegenwart die Maschine auf 10 und mehrere Jahre hinauszutreiben, um die Richtigkeit derselben prüfen zu können.

Man ist meistens den Herren De la Lande, <sup>10</sup> Hell<sup>11</sup> und Röhl<sup>12</sup> gefolgt, und da die Astronomen in der Zeit-Bestimmung des Laufs mehrerer Planeten nicht irrig sind, so hat man den Mittelweg erwählt; zumal weil die Planeten in sehr langer Zeit durch ihre zerschiedene gegenseitige Anziehung in ihrem Lauf sich um etwas befördern oder langsamer werden.

Die Räder sind so berechnet, daß die Anzahl ihrer Zähne niemals über 100 steiget, folglich sie wegen ihrer mäßigen Größe und Leichtigkeit der Räder noch überflüssige Stärke und Dauerhaftigkeit haben. Die Ordnung ist ferner so, daß der hurtigere Planet allemal den langsameren in Bewegung setzt, folglich die Zahl der Räder nicht vervielfältigt werden durfte, wodurch die ganze Maschine eine leiße Bewegung erhält.

Das oben angezeigte Zeit-Maß der Planetischen Umläufe ist nach ihrer mittleren Bewegung zu verstehen, nach welcher sie gleiche Stücke ihrer Bahn in gleichen Zeiten beschrieben. Es ist aber diese mittlere Bewegung auch in die wahre verwandelt, besonders bey dem Merkur, Mars, Jupiter und Saturn, welche starke Ellipsen haben. Bey der Venus, der Erde und dem Monde wurden solches vor überflüssig gehalten, theils wegen ihren ziemlich Zirkel-förmigen Laufbahnen, theils wegen dem kleinen Durchmesser ihrer Bahnen, wo der Unterschied der mittleren und wahren Bewegung unter solchen Umständen nicht merklich sichtbar ist. Bey den ersteren aber ist ihre genaue Abgleichung des Mittelpunktes, welche nach Cassini bey dem Merkur 24 Grad, bey dem Mars 10½, bei dem Jupiter 5½, bey dem Saturn 6½ Grad beträgt, wohl beobachtet, und in ihre Bewegung eingebracht worden; so daß man deutlich sehen kann, wann einer dieser Planeten in dem Ort seiner Sonnen-Ferne oder Sonnen-Nähe befindlich ist. Die Beobachtungen werden es auch deutlich zu erkennen geben, da die Zusammenkünfte der Planeten nach der in den astronomischen Tag-Büchern berechneten Zeit richtig eintreffen, welches sich sonsten mit einem Unterschied von vielen Tagen hätte zuweilen zutragen können.

Die Bahnen der Planeten sind schmale versilberte Ringe, welche unter ihren gehörigen Winkeln nach dem Verhältnis der Erdbahn, die ganz horizontal ist, schief liegen, jene an 2 entgegen gesetzten Orten durschschneiden, und die sogenannte auf und absteigende Knoten der Planeten darstellen; wodurch also die Bewegung der Planeten nach seiner Breite und Länge, auch die Zeit, wann er in seine Knoten tritt, bemerkt werden kann.

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$ Jérôme Lalande (1732-1807).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>Maximilian Hell (1720-1792).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>Lambert Heinrich Röhl (1724-1790).

Die Planeten bewegen sich als kleine Kügelein, welche auf zarten stählenen Stänglein, die zwischen den Bahnen aus dem horizontalen Werk senkrecht hervorkommen, angesteckt sind, und also um die Sonne getragen werden. Die Größe ihrer Körper ist gegeneinander mit Ausschluß der Sonne, die gar zu groß worden wäre, in Verhältnis gesetzt; und zwar hat die Erde 1½ Linie im Durchmesser. Da diese vorerst angenommen worden so hat der Mond beinahe ⅓; Merkur etwas mehr als ⅓, Venus 8/9, Mars ¾, Jupiter 10½, Saturn 9½ und Uranus 4½ Linien zu ihren Durchmesser erhalten. Nach diesem Verhältniß wäre der Durchmesser der Sonne 107 der obigen Theile oder ein Schu. Man mußte sich aber nach dem Raum richten. Der Planet Saturn hat seinen wunderbaren Ring um sich her, welcher in gehöriger Schiefe von 30 Graden also um die Sonne getragen wird, daß er nich einerley Gestalt gegen die Erde zeiget, sondern bald seine Henkel, bald gar nichts von sich sehen läßt, weil während seiner periodischen revolution um die Sonne seine Axe sich selbst parallel bleibt.

Bei dieser Darstellung des Sonnen-Systems ist um der einfachen Einrichtung willen gefilkentl. weggelassen worden; 1., die Schiefe der Axen der Sonne, der Venus und die Erde, weil die Schiefe der Sonnen und der Erd-Axe in dem Erden-System vorkömt.

- 2. Die Umdrehung der Planeten um ihre Axen, weil ihre Cörper zu klein sind, daß man ohnehin nichts dabei observiren könnte, auch weil die Umwälzung des Sonnen- und Erden-Körpers auf dem besondern Erdensystem vorkommt.
- 3. Die Bewegung der Trabanten des Jupiters, Saturns und Uranus, weil diese ihre besondere Systeme auf dem gegenüberstehenden Theil der Maschine haben.
- 4. Die Bewegung der Apsiden Linie oder Vorrückung des Orts der Sonnen-Ferne und der Knoten; weil die Astronomen in der Zeit-Bestimmung ihrer Bewegung nicht einig sind, solche auch ungemein langsam ist. Es ist aber dennoch dafür gesorgt worden, daß man sowohl den Ort der Sonnenferne als der Knoten alle 100 Jahre vorrücken kann, dann bälder macht es doch noch keinen sichtbaren Unterschied aus. Hier kann man also das Sonnensystem nach seinen Haupt Verhältnißen übersehen und die verschiedene Stellungen der Planeten auf jede gegebene Zeit ohne Rechnung erfahren, auch die Erscheinungen des Himmels, wie wir solche von der Erde wahrnehmen erklären.

V.
Die besondere Systeme der Planeten welche Trabanten haben.

1. Das Erden-System.

Hier ist die Sonne in der Mitte, hat ihre schiefe Axe von 7 Graden, unter welchem Wnkel sich ihr Körper in 25 Tagen und 14 Stunden nach De la Lande um sich selbst drehet. Die Sonne umgibt ein schmaler Ring, welcher die Fläche der Erdenbahn vorstellt. Beide Ringe durchschneiden sich an 2 Orten unter

einem Winkel von 7 Grad, und stellen die Sonnen-Knoten vor. Hierdurch kann man immer sehen, wann die Erde in den Ort der Sonnen Knoten zu stehen kommt, und folglich ihre allenfalsige Fleken gerade Linie über die Sonnen-Scheibe beschreiben; ingleichen, wenn sie zu einer andern Zeit, da die Erde 3 Zeichen von dem Knoten entfernt ist, mehr elliptisch erscheinen. Ungeachtet aber die Flecken der Sonne nach oben angemerkte Zeit ihren periodischen Umlauf vollenden, so kommen sie doch erst in 27 Tagen 12 Stunden wieder an denjenigen Ort der Sonnen Scheibe, wo man sie vor 27 Tagen gesehen hat, weil die Erde unterdessen auch in ihrer Bahn fortgerückt ist, weßwegen solches die Synodische Zeit der Umwälzung des Sonnen Körpers genannt wird. In einiger Entfernung gehet die Erde in der Zeit eines Tropischen Umlaufs von 365 Tg, 5 St. 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Min. um die Sonne. Vermittelst einer besonderen Bewegung der Fläche ihrer Bahn, welche in 26 000 Jahren ihren Kreislauf einmal vollendet, ist die Vorrückung der Nachtgleichen, oder anscheinende Bewegung der Fixsterne von Abend gegen Morgen angebracht, wodurch zugleich der tropische Umlauf der Erde in den Syderischen von 365 Tg. 6 Std. 49 Min. verändert wird.

Die Erde ist ein Zoll dik. Die 4 sogenannten Welttheile und vornehmsten Königreiche sind darauf gestochen. Ihre Axe ist 23½ Grad von der senkrechten Linie abgelegen, unter welchem Winkel sie sich in 23 Std. 56 Min, 4 Sek. und 5 Terzen einmal herum wälzet, sie behält auch in ihrem jährlichen Umlauf um die Sonne vermittelst einer besonderen Gegenbewegung ihre Axe allezeit der einmal gegebenen Richtung gegen den Welt-Pol parallel, sie mag an einem Ort ihrer Bahn stehen, wo sie will. Hierdurch können die Jahreszeiten, die zerschiedene Länge der Tage und Nächte, und der Auf- und Niedergang der Sonne augenscheinlich erklärt werden. Man sieht ferner, was für Königreiche und Länder gerade Mittag haben, wann es bey uns Morgen, Abend oder Mitternacht ist; wie unsere Erde sich täglich um sich selbst, und in einem Jahre um die Sonne bewege, und ihren Bewohnern eine solche Himmelsaussicht verschaffe, daß sie meynen, die Sonne gehe auf und nieder, und bewege sich durch die 12 himmlische Zeichen p. p.

Der Mond geht in 27 Tg. 7 Std. 23 Min. 5 Sek. nach seiner mittleren Bewegung um die Erde; es ist aber dieselbe durch eine Gegen-Bewegung in eine exentrische verwandelt. Seine apsiden Linien oder das Apogeum beweget sich in 3231 Tagen 8 Std. 35 Min. durch alle Zeichen. Deßwegen tritt er jedesmal in 27 Tg. 13 Std. 18 Min. 34 Sek. wieder in den Ort seiner Erd-Ferne.

Weil der Körper des Monds sehr nahe an den äußersten Ende eines Ringes, der seine schiefe Bahn vorstellt, herumgeführt wird, so sieht man ganz deutlich, wie er sich der Erde nähert und wieder von ihr entfernt. Seine Bahn durchschneidet die Erdbahn unter einem Winkel von 5 Graden.

Der Mond erhebt sich auch selbst von seinen Knoten über die Erdbahn hinauf, und unter dieselbe hinab, indem er beständig der Schiefe seiner Bahn folgt, welche sich auch selbst in einer Zeit von 6798 Tg. 4 Std. 53 Min. nach De la Lande von Morgen gegen Abend durch die 12 Zeichen bewegt, aber daß zu jeder Zeit die in und nahe bey den Knoten sich erreigende Finsternissen bemerkt werden können.

Der Synodische Monat, da der Mond wieder in die Zusammenkunft mit der Sonne trifft, ergibt sich von selbst in 29 Tg. 12 Std. 44 Min. 29/10 Sek., so daß die Neu- und Vollmonde das erste und letzte Viertel, samt allen übrigen Erscheinungen des Mondes daraus deutlich erklärt werden könne.

2. Das Jovialische System.

Dieses System hat die Sonne wieder in der Mitte, und die Erde gehet um sie herum, aber in einem sehr engen Kreis, der sich zum Abstand des Jupiters wie 10 zu 52 verhält. Der Jupiter bewegt sich um die Sonne und die Erde in 4330 Tg. 12 Std. nach seiner wahren excentrischen Bewegung. Um denselben bewegen sich seine vier Trabanten nach der genauen periodischen und synodischen Zeitbestimmung des De la Lande.

Der	I.	Trabant	1	Tg.	18	Std.	27	Min.	33	Sek.	period.
			1	!!	18	11	28	"	36	"	synod.
	II.	"	3	!!	13	"	13	"	42	"	period.
			3	!!	13	11	17	"	54	"	synod.
	III.	"	7	!!	3	"	42	"	33	"	period.
			7	!!	3	11	59	"	36	"	synod.
	IV.	"	16	!!	16	"	32	"	8	"	period.
			16	"	18	"	5	"	7	"	synod.

Alle diese Bewegungen sind bis auf die Sekunde hinaus in Rad und Getrieb verfaßt. Die Erden-Bewegung mußte diesem System abermal zugewendet werden, damit die Ungleichheit der Zusammenkunft der Trabanten mit ihrem Hauptplaneten, welche von der sicherlichen Parall. Axe der Erde herkommt, und von der Erde aus betrachtet, für den

I.	Trabanten	1	Std.	25	Min.
II.	"	2	"	50	11
III.	"	5	"	44	11
IV.	"	13	"	24	11

höchstens beträgt, gehoben werde; denn von der Sonne aus betrachtet, würde sich diese Ungleichheit der Zusammenkünfte mit dem Haupt-Planeten nicht zeigen. Indem man aber sein Augen-Maaß auf die Stellung der Erde in ihrer Bahn nimmt und von der aus die Zusammenkünfte der Trabanten betrachtet, so treffen sie jederzeit mit denen am Himmel zu. Wenn auch ferner der Haupt-Planet seine mit der Elliptischen Linie seiner Bahn proportionierte excentrische Bewegung nicht zugleich in dessen System empfangen hätte, so würden folgende Ungleichheiten, nach welchen die Synodischen Umläufe die periodischen wegen der ungleich hurtigern Bewegung des Jupiters übertreffen, unvermeidlich worden sein: näml.:

für den	I.	Trabanten			39	Min.	22	Sek.
	II.	"	1	Std.	19	"	13	11
	III.	"	2	"	39	"	42	"
	IV.	"	6	"	12	"	59	11

Um welchen Zeitunterschied die Trabanten auf der Maschine denen am Himmel selbst hätten zuvorkommen oder zurückbleiben können. Ein Sachverständiger sieht leicht, wie viel Nachdenken diese Systeme erfordert haben, biß die excentrische Bewegung der Trabanten der excentrischen Bewegung der Haupt Planeten auf eine bequeme Art zu geordnet wurde, biß man dem Auge die Erdbewegung wegen der Parall Axe darstellte, damit die Erscheinungen der Maschine überall mit der Zeit-Bewegung des Himmels zutreffen könnten.

Die Trabanten selbst haben ihre verhältnismäßige Entfernung von dem Haupt-Planeten auf folgende Art: Wenn der halbe Durchmesser des Jupiter Körpers 1 ist, so ist die Entfernung des

I.	Trabanten	$5^{1/2}$
II.	"	9
III.	"	14
IV.	"	25

Sie bewegen sich nach den Verhältniß der Bahn des Jupiters schief unter einem Winkel von 3 Graden.

Die Bahn des Jupiters liegt selbst schief um 1 Grad 19 Min. in Absicht auf die Erdbahn, aus welcher Einrichtung sich auch die Knoten der Trabanten dem Auge darstellen, so daß man zu jederzeit sehen kann, ob die Zusammenkünfte, von der Sonne aus gesehen, in oder nahe bei dem Knoten sich ereignen, und also die sich hierdurch ergebende Finsternisse und Durchgänge der Trabanten auch den Schatten des Jupiters eine lange oder kurze Dauer haben werden, ingleichen ob der 4. Trabant verfinstert werden könne oder nicht, welches 55 Grad vom Knoten nicht mehr möglich ist. Ebenso läßt sich auch die Zeit des Vorübergangs eines jeden Trabanten vor dem Körper des Jupiters von der Erde aus gesehen, oder die Stellung der Trabanten untereinander, wie sie für jede Zeit durch ein Fernrohr erscheinen, wahrnehmen, daß, wenn man sie hernach am Himmel selbst sucht, leicht bestimmt werden kann, was des zur rechten oder linken des Jupiters wahrgenommene helle Punkt für ein Trabant sey.

# 3. Das Saturnische System

hat alle Vollständigkeit des Jovialischen, nämlich die Sonne in der Mitte, die jährliche Bewegung der Erde um die Sonne in solcher Entfernung, welche gegen die Entfernung des Saturns von der Sonne wie 10 zu 95 sich verhält. Die Elliptische Bewegung des Saturns in 10 747 Tg. 3 St. 23 Min. um die Sonne. Die Schiefe seiner Bahn gegen die Erdbahn unter einem Winkel von  $2^{1/2}$  Graden. Die periodische und synodische Bewegung seiner Trabanten unter einem Winkel von 30 Graden: Und zwar haben sie nach Mr. Proas auf welchem sich De la

Lande beruft, und dessen Zeitbestimmung für die richtigste erkannt, folgende revolutionen:

I.	Trabant	1	Tg.	21	Std.	18	Min.	$26^{1/2}$	Sek.	period.
		1	"	21	"	18	"	$55^{1/10}$	"	synod.
II.	11	2	"	17	"	44	"	$51^{1/2}$	"	period.
		2	"	17	"	45	"	52	"	wenig. 1/10 synod.
III.	11	4	"	12	"	15	"	$11^{1/10}$	"	period.
		4	"	12	"	27	"	531/2	"	synod.
IV.	11	15	"	22	"	41	"	23	"	period.
		15	11	23	"	4	"	$12^{1/10}$	"	synod.
V.	11	79	"	7	"	49	"	$10^{6/10}$	"	period.
		79	11	21	!!	51	11	$35^{7/10}$	11	synod.

Sein Ring hat nicht nur hier im Kleinen, sondern auch in dem Sonnen-System nach größerm Maaßstab seine gehörige Schiefe gegen die Bahn des Saturns von 30 Graden, und verhältnismäßige Größe, die Trabanten selbst aber ihren gehörigen Abstand und Entfernung von dem Hauptplaneten, den letzten ausgenommen, welcher gar zu weit hinausgefallen wäre. Wann näml. der halbe Durchmesser des Körpers des Saturn 1 ist, so ist die Schiefe innerhalb seines Ringes  $1^{1}/2$  die äußere 2 des 1ten Trabanten  $4^{4}/5$  des 2ten Trabanten,  $6^{1}/4$  des 3ten,  $8^{3}/4$  des 4ten  $7.20^{1}/4$  der 5. sollte 59 haben. Aber wegen Enge des Raumes war man gezwungen, bey dem 4. so nahe als möglich zu bleiben.

Da sich die 4 ersten Trabanten in der Fläche des Rings des Saturns drehen, so haben sie mit ihm auch einerley Lage der Knoten, nämlich den 19. Grad der Jungfrau. Also kann man an der Bewegung der Trabanten jederzeit sehen, wann sie in den Schatten des Saturns eintreten, oder nach der Augenlinie unserer Erde sich über den Körper des Saturns bewegen: oder wieviel, die Parallaxe der Erdebahn in Ansehung der Zeit ihrer Zusammenkunfft mit dem Saturn Unterschied betragen würde, wenn sie nicht würklich vorhanden wäre.

## 4. Das System des Uranus.

Die Sonne steht wie bei den 3 vorigen Systemen in der Mitte, und die Erde bewegt sich um die Sonne, aber in einem sehr engen Kreis. Der Uranus mit seinen Trabanten braucht zu seinem Umlauf um die Sonne 82 Jahre 321 Tg. So bestimmt Herr Herschel die Zeit seines Umlaufs. Die Neigung seiner Bahn ist  $45^{1/2}$  Min. Um ihn bewegen sich 2 Trabanten, der erste in 8 Tagen 18 Std. der 2te in 13 Tg. 12 Std. Weil man aber von ihrer Größe noch nichts gewisses hat, so gab man ihnen die Helffte der Größe von den Trabanten des Jupiters.

VI.

Die bewegliche Himmelskugel oder das von der Erde aus betrachtete Sonnensystem.

Dieses besteht in einer kupfernen, blau lakkirten, mit den gewöhnlichen Sternbildern und Fixsternen bemalten Kugel, die 1 Schu im Ø hat, und innerhalb einer versilberten mit den gehörigen Eintheilungsgraden versehenen Meridians und Horizonts auf einer schön vergoldeten Pyramide beweglich aufgehängt ist, um welche die Ekliptik als ein schmales 1 Zoll breites, mit den 12 himmlischen Zeichen versehenes Band so herum liegt, daß sich die Kugel mit den Fixsternen innerhalb derselben drehen, und nach der Praecessione acquinoctiorum verändert werden kann. Innerhalb der Kugel sind gegen 100 Räder eingeschlossen, von welchen 8 Röhren in dem Pol der Ecliptik oben und unten hervorgehen und sich nach dem von der Erde aus gesehenen Lauf der Planeten bewegen, woran lange, stählerne, polirte Nadeln angeschraubt und um den 4ten Theil der Kugel biß auf die Ecliptik eine über die andere nach der Zirkel-Linie herabgebogen sind, und die Planeten in Gestalt vergoldeter Sterne mit ihren astronomischen Kennzeichen an sich tragen.

Folgende nähere Beschreibung ihrer Theile kann ihre Anordnung und Wirkung in ein hinlängliches Licht setzen.

- a) Diese Himmelskugel mit ihren 1½ tausend Fixsternen und der Milchstraße bewegt sich nach dem Maaß der täglichen Umwälzung unseres Erdkörpers in 23 Std. 56 Min. 4 Sek. 5 Terz. von Morgen gegen Abend einmal um ihre Axe und gibt dadurch einen jeden Fixstern seinen wahren täglichen Auf- und Untergang, und seine Stellung auf jede Tag und Nacht-Stunde am Himmel, so daß man die Fixsterne und Sternbilder sehr leicht dadurch kann kennen lernen. Denn wenn die Maschine nach der Mittag-Linie gestellt ist, so darf ich mir nur eine gerade Linie vom Mittelpunkt der Kugel bis an den Himmel vorstellen, als dann kann ich den nämlichen Stern oder Sternbild, das auf der Kugel aufgehet, oder in seiner höchsten Erhöhung stehet, aus der Ähnlichkeit der Kugel und des Himmels bald finden. Ferner kann man wahrnehmen, wie die Fixsterne täglich in ihrer scheinbaren Bewegung um 3 Min. 55 Sek. 54 Terz. vorrücken, und in einem halben Jahr ganz andere Sterne sich über den Horizont darstellen, auch wie sie sich in der Zeit ihres Auf- und Unterganges täglich verändern, bis sie in Jahresfrist wieder ihre vorige Stellung erhalten.
- b) Die Sonne ist auf der Kugel vorgestellt, wie man sie zu mahlen pflegt, mit vergoldeten Strahlen, die allenthalben von ihrem Mittelpunkt ausgehen. Weil es alsdann erst völlig Nacht wird, wenn sich die Sonne 15 biß 18 Grad eines Vertical-Zirkels unter den Horizont begeben hat, so hat man, den Strahlen der Sonne vom Mittelpunkt aus gerechnet, die Länge von 15 Graden eines Vertical-Zirkels der Kugel gegeben, um den Anfang und die Währung der Morgen und Abenddämmerung auch die Zeit der Verbergung der Planeten und Fixsternen unter die Sonnen Strahlen zu bestimmen.

Da sich die Sonne täglich mit den Fixsternen von Morgen gegen Abend hingegen nach ihrer eigenen Bewegung in 365 Tg. 5 Std. 49 Min. von Abend gegen Morgen bewegt, so kommt sie in Jahresfrist bey allen Planeten und Fixsternen, die sie auf ihrem Weg antrifft, vorbey, und bedekt sie mit ihren Strahlen, daß sie von uns zu solcher Zeit, weil sie mit der Sonne auf- und untergehen, nicht gesehen werden können. Man sieht also auf dieser Kugel immer, wann

sich ein Stern den Sonnenstrahlen nähert, und sich in der Abenddämmerung zu verbergen, und nach einer kurzen Zeit am Morgen-Horizont wieder vor der Morgen Dämmerung aufzugehen und sichtbar zu werden anfängt. Weiter sieht man nicht nur, wann ihr Mittelpunkt zu jeder Jahreszeit unter dem Horizont hinabgehe, oder über denselben hinaufsteige, sondern auch, wie es nach Unterschied des Zeichens, in welchem sich die Sonne aufhält, länger oder kürzer anstehe, biß sich ihre Strahlen am Gesichts-Kreis vollends entziehen, oder wie sie des Morgens von ihrem wirklichen Aufgang an dem Horizont hinaufzusteigen beginnen, und des Tages Anbruch, wie jenes dessen völligen Abschied verkündigen.

Diese Himmelskugel zeigt also Phänomene der scheinbaren Bewegung. Man sieht sie alle 24 Std., jedoch mit dem Unterschied von etlichen Minuten, welche die Gleichungen der Zeiten zeigen, unter den Meridian tretten. Die Ursache dieses Unterschieds ist diese: Sie wird mit den Fixsternen tägl. in 23 St. 56 Min. 4" 5" herumgeführt, weil deren scheinbare Bewegung von der Umdrehung unseres Erdkörpers entsteht, der sich in dieser Zeit umwälzt und den Beobachter auf der Oberfläche der Erde mit sich herumwälzt. Wenn also die Sonne keine eigene Bewegung hätte, so schiene sie uns immer in oben angezeigter Zeit, und also nicht völlig in 24 Std. wieder unter den Meridian zu kommen. Da sie sich aber von Abend gegen Morgen alle Tage beinahe nur einen Grad der Ekliptik hinter sich bewegt, so machte dieser Schritt, wenn ihre eigene jährliche Bewegung zu aller Zeit gleich hurtig wäre, genau 3' 55" 54", um welche sie sich durch ihre hinter sich gehende Bewegung verspätet, daß sie nicht mehr gleich den Fixsternen, in 23 Std. 56 Min. 4" 5" sondern nunmehr gerad in 24 Std. unter den Meridian kommen muß, da sich nun die Erde nicht in einer zirkelrunden Bahn um die Sonne bewegt, so kann auch die daraus entspringende scheinbare Bewegung der Sonne nicht zu allen Zeiten gleich hurtig seyn, sondern muß an demjenigen Ort ihrer Bahn, der von dem Mittelpunkt am weitesten entfernt ist, am langsamsten gehen, welches im Anfang des Julius geschieht. Da nun diese eigene Bewegung der Sonne und der Erde bald langsamer bald hurtiger wird, so wird der tägliche Schritt um welchen sich die Sonne täglich verspätet, und welche den Sterntag zu einem rechten Tag verändert, bald kleiner, bald größer, daß sie folglich nicht alle Tage genau in 24 Std. unter den Meridian eintreffen kann. Da nun diese elliptische Sonnenbahn auch innerhalb der Kugel nachgeahmt ist, so zeiget die Sonne auf der Kugel die nähmliche Erscheinungen, und macht ihren täglichen scheinbaren Umlauf von Morgen gegen Abend bald hurtiger bald langsamer, soviel nähmlich die Excentricität ihrer Bahn inwendig beträgt, und wie es die bekannten astronomischen Tafeln, in welchen der Unterschied der wahren und mittleren Zeit für jeden Tag berechnet ist, vor Augen legen. Kraft dieser ungleich hurtigen Bewegung in ihrer Bahn vollendet sie auch die 6 südlichen Zeichen um 8 Tage bälder, als die 6 nördlichen und verharret nicht gleich lang in jedem Zeichen. Durch eben diese eigene jährliche Bewegung der Sonne von Abend gegen Morgen, deren Mittelpunkt der Pol der Ekliptik ist, der von dem Weltpol, um welchen sich die Kugel mit allen Fixsternen, folglich auch selbst der Pol der Ekliptik mit einer gegenseitigen Bewegung

drehet, 23 Grad 30 Min. entfernt liege, erfolget auch diese Erscheinung, daß die Sonne in dem nördlichen Zeichen ebenso, wie am Himmel selbst sich höher überm Horizont erhebt als in den südlichen und in Schrauben-Gängen von den Winter-Wendepunkt hinauf bis zum Sommer-Wendepunkt eilet; von der wieder umkehret und dort die kürzesten, wie hier die längsten Tage mit täglicher Ab- und Zunahme derselben verursacht.

c) Der Mond hat 1., innerhalb der Kugel seine völlige periodische revolution von 27 Tg. 7 Std. 43′ 5″, so daß er in 1000 Jahren, weder vorläuft noch zurückbleibt, wie in andern Maschinen geschieht, indem deren Verfasser seine revolution nicht bis auf die letzte Secunde in Rad und Getriebe zu verfaßen im Stande waren. 2. ist seine mittlere Bewegung eines excentrischen Scheibleins, welches auf dem Rad seiner mittleren revolution angebracht ist, und seinen Umlauf in 27 Tg. 13 St. 18 Min. 34 S. näml. in der Zeit eines anomalischen Monats hinter sich vollendet. Sein Ø ist 6 Grad; hierdurch wird gehalten, daß er an dem Ort seiner Erd-Ferne langsamer, und an dem Ort seiner Erd-Nähe sich hurtiger bewegt, so daß dieser Ort seiner Erd-Ferne selbst in 3231 T. 8 St. 35 Min. seinen Lauf durch den ganzen Thierkreis von Abend gegen Morgen vollendet. Wann diese excentrische Bewegung in der Regel nicht wäre, so könnte der Mond bißweilen um 5 biß 6 Grad des Thier-Kreises von dem Ort. wo er stehen soll, abweichen, wie wir auch bey 10 Std. bälder oder später den Vollmond und Neumond anzeigen, und doch manchmal wieder genau mit dem Himmels-Lauf eintreffen. Der Mond ist also auf der Himmelskugel in so weit mit dem Himmels-Lauf in Ähnlichkeit gesetzt, daß die übrigen Ungleichheiten, denen der Mond aus verschiedenen Ursachen unterworfen ist, niemals biß auf einen ganzen Grad aufwachsen.

Da nun dieser sein Lauf auf einer Kugel entworfen ist, welche die tägliche scheinbare Bewegung der Fixsterne hat, so ergibt sich leicht, daß man seinen täglichen Auf- und Untergang, wie er nach der verschiedenen Zeit seiner Entfernung von der Sonne und seines Standes im Thierkreis sich ändert, sein mit dem Himmel übereinkommendes ungleiches Fortrücken in den Zeichen; seine scheinbare und ungleiche Schrauben Gänge, näml.: seine unterschiedene nach dem Stand des Thierkreises sich verändernde Mittag-Höhe über den Horizont; seine Zusammenkünfte und Gegenscheine mit der Sonne; seine Neu- und Vollmonde; seine monatliche Zusammenkünfte mit den Fixsternen und Planeten, die er in seiner monatlichen Reise um den Thierkreis antrifft, allezeit bemerken kann. Wir hätten ihm auch die Bewegung seiner Breite gegeben, das ist, wie er von den Sonnenweg ab, und um 5 Grade theils gegen Norden, theils gegen Süden über diejenige Punkte des Himmels, wo man die Sonne d. 21. Juni und Dezember Mittags um 12 Uhr stehen sieht, sich zuweilen hinausbegibt, wann wir hätten von der uns vorgesetzten Einfachheit und Dauerhaftigkeit der Maschine abgehen wollen.

Wann die Bewegungen der Sonne und des Monds ohne die übrigen Planeten nur allein vorzustellen wären, so könnte solches leicht geschehen; wie es auch leicht wäre, alle übrige kleine Ungleichheiten des Monds, einige wenige die von gar kurzer Dauer sind, ausgenommen, mechanisch darzustellen.

Es ist aber anstatt der Breite die Bewegung des Monds Knoten angebracht. das ist, die 2 Punkte, wo die 5 Grade schief liegende Mondsbahn, die Sonnenund Erdenbahn durchschneidet, und in welchen der Mond in seiner monatlichen revolution in die Erde oder Sonnenbahn 2 × eintritt, sind beweglich gemacht worden. Sie vollenden, vermöge der astronomischen Beobachtungen und Berechnungen von Morgen gegen Abend, und also indem sie hinter sich gehen, in 6798 Tagen und 5 Std. ihren Umlauf durch alle Zeichen. An dem Ende ihrer Zeichen sind 2 Scheiblein angesteckt, mit dem Zeichen  $\Omega$  %, deren erstes den aufsteigenden, das andere den absteigenden Knoten anzeigt, so daß, wenn der Mond bey dem ersten vorübergeht, ersichtlich ist, daß er nun in der Sonnen-Bahn gegen Norden sich ein wenig abzulenken anfange. Ist der Mond 90 Grad von seinem Knoten entfernt, so weiß man, daß er dorten den Punkt seiner höchsten nördlichen oder südlichen Ausschweifung von 5 Grad erreicht habe, und sich nun wieder der Sonnen-Bahn nähern werde. Und weil man die Gränzen seines Abstandes von dem Knoten weiß, wo noch Sonnen und Monds Finsternisse entstehen können, so ist in jedem Knoten-Zeichen ein schmaler Arm, der sich längs der Ekliptik auf beiden Seiten biß auf 15 Grade ausdehnet, damit man, wenn Neu- oder Vollmonde innerhalb dieses Maaßes einfallen, bestimmen könne, ob eine Sonn- oder Mond-Finsterniß möglich sey, deren Größe daraus abzunehmen ist, wann die Zusammenkunft oder der Gegenschein der Sonne und des Monds sehr nahe ist, oder sich im Knoten selbst ereignet; die Sichtbarkeit aber und die Unsichtbarkeit der Finsternisse zeigt sich, wann die Zusammenkunft oder der Gegenschein über oder unter unsern Horizon geschieht.

Die Knoten der übrigen Planeten sind auf dem Thierkreis durch kleine Scheiblein angezeigt, an welchen man wahrnehmen kann, wann der Mond einen Planeten bedekt, und ob solche Bedekung sichtbar sey, welches sich ereignet, wann er bey Nacht über dem Horizont an dem Ort des Planeten Knoten in die Zusammenkunft mit demselben tritt. Diese Planeten-Knoten haben auf der Maschine keine eigene Bewegung erhalten, weil die Zeit ihrer revolution nicht nur sehr ungewiß, sondern auch sehr langsam ist.

Indessen kann man nach den Bestimmungen des Cassini, durch einen er es erlebt

$\operatorname{der}$	Knoten	$\operatorname{des}$	Merkurs	in	100	Jahren	um	1	Grad	24	Min.
11	"	$\operatorname{der}$	Venus	"	"	"	"	1	"	56	11
11	"	$\operatorname{der}$	Mars	"	"	"	"	1	"	56	11
11	"	$\operatorname{der}$	Jupiters	"	"	"	"	1	"	40	"
11	**	der	Saturns	11	11	"	"	1	"	35	11

wenn man anders biß dahin nicht nähere Bestimmungen findet, hinter sich von Morgen gegen Abend gerückt werden, welcher aber, man rücke oder rücke sie nicht, dem genauen Lauf der Planeten selbst nach ihrer Länge keine Hindernis bringt.

d) Merkurius und Venus, welche ihre Kreise innerhalb der Erd-Bahn um die Sonne vollenden, werden von einem Beobachter der Erde, welcher mit der-

selben in einer Jahres-Frist um die Sonne herumgetragen wird, als beständige Begleiter, der Sonne gesehen. Sie sezen ihren Weg bald von Abend gegen Morgen biß auf einen gewissen Grad ihrer Entfernung von der Sonne fort. Alsdann sind sie des Abends nach der Sonnen-Untergang einige Zeit sichtbar. Hierauf aber kehren sie um, und eilen mit entgegen gesetzter Richtung ihres Laufes wieder zur Sonne; rücken auch auf der andern Seite der Sonne immer weiter gegen Abend biß auf einen gewißen Grad ihrer Entfernung fort, da sie dann als Morgen-Sterne vor der Sonnen Aufgang erscheinen. Und zwar hat man beobachtet, daß Merkur ungefähr in 93 Tagen sinen Weg von Abend gegen Morgen vollbringe, einen halben Tag still stehe, ehe er wieder umkehrt, und alsdann seinen vorigen Weg in viel kürzerer Zeit, näml. in 22 Tagen von Morgen gegen Abend zurücklege. Fernder, daß das weiteste Ziel seiner Entfernung von der Sonne nicht immer einerley, sondern zuweilen 18, ein andermal 28 Grad sey, dieses höchste Ziel er aber einmal überschreite.

Ebenso hat man bey der Venus angemerkt, daß sie in ungefähr 542 Tagen ihren geraden Weg von Abend gegen Morgen vollende, einen einige still stehe, alsdann umkehre, und eben diesen Weg hinter sich von Morgen gegen Abend in 42 Tagen zurücklege, sich auch einmal über 47 Grad von der Sonne entferne.

In Anschauung dieser Zeit-Bestimmung zeigt vornämlich Merkur wegen seiner großen Excentricität eine große Ungleichheit. Denn eine Zusammenkunft des Merkurs mit der Sonne biß zum folgenden kann manchmal sogar gegen 12 Tagen eine längere Zwischenzeit haben, als sonst gewöhnlich ist.

Es ist aber eine obere Zusammenkunft des Merkurs und der Venus mit der Sonne nach beeder mittlere Bewegung berechnet, und zwar des Merkurs 15 Tg. 21 Std. 3 Min. 22 S. Der Venus aber 583 Tg. 22 Std. 7 Min. 6 Sek.

Diese Erscheinungen auf unserer Himmelskugel in ihren richtigen Stand und in ihre gehörig abwechselnde Veränderungen zu sezen, mußten wir zur Quelle dieser veränderlichen Bewegungen zurückgehen, und die hieher gehörigen Stücke des Kopernicanischen Welt-Systems zum Grund legen. Demnach setzten wir auf das Rad der Excentrischen Erd-Bewegung die mittlere revolution des Merkurs und der Venus, wie sie schon oben angegeben ist, machten diese revolutionen in ihrem gehörigen Maaße excentrisch; gaben dem Abstand des Merkurs 4 und der Venus 7 Theile, ließen den Stifft eines jeden Planeten in den Spalt eines Armes einhenken, welcher nach der Dicke der Stifte in gerader Linie, so lang es der Durchmesser der Planeten-Bahn erforderte, ausgebrochen wurde. Diese Arme an 2 Röhren, die oben zur Kugel hinausgehen, befestiget, geben den daselbst eingestellten 2 Planeten, dem Merkur und der Venus ihre gehörige, oben beschriebene und von der Erde aus beobachtete Bewegung.

e) Die 4 oberen Planeten, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn und Uranus sind in ihren Bewegungen von den 2 unteren unterschieden, weil sie ihre Kreise nicht innerhalb der Erde-Bahn haben. Sie erscheinen also, indem wir sie von der Erde aus beobachten, ganz anders in ihren Bewegungen.

Unerachtet Mars in 686 Tg. 22 Std. 20 Min. seine eigene mittlere revolution endigt, so sieht man ihn dennoch von der Erde aus beinahe 705 Tg. in dem Thier-Kreis gerade fortgehen, am Ende dieser Zeit 2 Tage stille stehen, daß

er seinen Ort in dem Thierkreis nicht zu verändern scheint, und endlich 75 Tage im Thierkreis zurückgehen. Man findet auch, daß er 10 bis 12 Grad zurücktretten kann, und dieß allemal, wann er im Gegenschein mit der Sonne stehet. Sein Zurückgehen aber geschiehet bey weitem nicht so schnell, als sei geradlaufender Gang. Dieser beträgt in einem Tage 47 Min. jener 24.

Seine Zusammenkünffte mit der Sonne geschehen nach beider mittlerer Bewegung in 779 Tg. 22 Std. 28 Min. 26 Sek. wieder, welche Zeit aber wegen der Excentricität des Mars und der Sonne das einemal zieml. größer als das anderemal seyn kann.

Von den Jupiter und Saturn beobachtet man von der Erde aus folgende Veränderung ihrer Bewegungen für ihren synodischen Umlauf. Von einer Zusammenkunft der Sonne zu der andern zählt man für den Jupiter 398 Tg. 21 Std. 15 Min. 44 Sek. für den Saturn 578 Tg. 2 Std. 8 Min. 7 Sek. Unter diesem Zeitraum ist Jupiter 284 Tg. und Saturn 244 Tg. rechtläufig, ersterer 4, letzterer 8 Tg. stillstehend; ersterer aber 119 Tg. Letzterer 136 Tg. rückgängig. Jupiter geht beynahe 10, Saturn beynahe 7 Grade des Thierkreises zurück. Bey dem Uranus ist das vor- und zurückgehen weggelassen worden, weil es wenig beträgt und an einer so kleinen Kugel nicht beobachtet werden könnte, welches der übrigen Genauigkeit der Maschine ganz unbeschadet geschehen konnte.

Wenn man nun alle die Veränderungen beobachtet, die sich von der Erde aus von den Bewegungen der Himmels Körper machen lassen, und dabei erwäget, daß

Merkur	$\operatorname{erst}$	in	13	Jahren	2	Tagen
Venus	11	11	8	11	2	"
Mars	11	11	15	11	19	"
Jupiter	"	11	13	11	1	"
Saturn	"	11	59	11	2	"

nur wieder beynahe in ihren alten Platz in Ansehung der Sonne, genau betrachtet aber niemal in ihrer ersten Stellung gegen einander kommen: Wenn man, sagen wir alles dieses erweget, und doch findet, daß in unserer Maschine alle diese Bewegungen so nachgeahmt sind, daß sie ihre Ähnlichkeit mit den Himmels-Körpern und ihrer Bewegung über 1000 Jahre behalten, so wird ein jeder die Schwierigkeiten fühlen die wir zu überwinden gehabt haben.

Sollten indeßen in der Folge der Zeit die Planeten durch ihre gegenseitige Anziehung in ihren Bewegungen etwas hurtiger oder langsammer werden, so wird doch solches nicht soviel betragen, daß der Unterschied auf einer gegen den ungeheuer großen Himmels-Bau so kleinen Maschine zu einer merklichen Sichtbarkeit anwachsen könnte.

In Ansehung der Dauerhaftigkeit, Reibung und Abnuzung der Theile hat man sich um so weniger Sorge zu machen, als die langsamme Bewegung der Räder mit dem Aufwand einer geringen Kraft bewirket wird, und von keiner Seite her einen Zwang auszustehen hat. Das Gewicht, welches die Uhr, und durch diese das ganze Werk in Bewegung sezt, ist zwar 12 Pfund. Weil aber die Uhr auf 8 Tage übersezt ist, so kommt auf das Stunden-Rad der Uhr, von

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### CH. 18. HAHN'S WELTMASCHINE IN NUREMBERG (C1770-1790) [O:8.2]

welchem die übrigen Bewegungen ausgehen, kaum  $1^{1/2}$   $\mathfrak{F}$ . Die Ursache, warum eine so kleine Krafft zu der Bewegung so vieler Theile hinreichend ist, ist aus der horizontalen Anordnung und Lage aller Theile zu begreifen, da nirgend eine Last in die Höhe gehoben, sondern nur um den Mittelpunkt bewegt werden darf.

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