

Almagest

Supplementary Illustrations



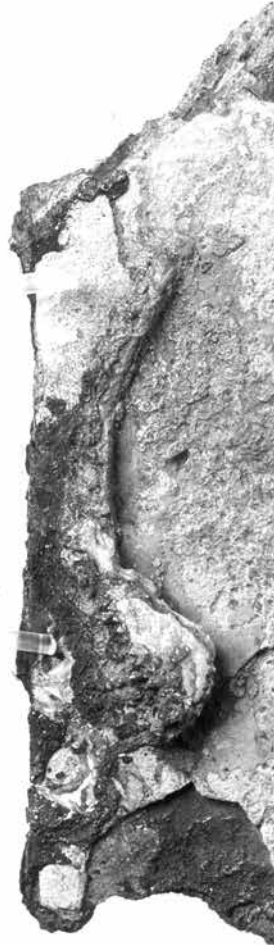


Figure S1. Fragment A-2. Offset remains of the Back Cover Inscription covers part of the lower right. Remains of the Back Plate Inscription and Saros Dial scale are exposed in the extreme right center, and part of the Exeligmos Dial at the bottom, slightly right of center (Image: National Archaeological Museum, Athens, photographer: Kostas Xenikakis, copyright: Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports/Archaeological Receipts Fund)



5 cm

5 cm



Figure S2. Fragment B-1. Offset remains of the Back Cover Inscription cover the left two-thirds, with a small fragment of the Back Cover plate adhering at the extreme lower left. Parts of the Metonic Dial scale inscriptions are exposed to the right
(Image: National Archaeological Museum, Athens, photographer: Kostas Xenikakis, copyright: Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports/Archaeological Receipts Fund)



Figure S3. Fragment C-1. Parts of the Zodiac Scale (inner ring) and Egyptian Calendar Scale (outer ring) are exposed at the top and lower right. Covering them are parts of Parapegma Plate 1 (PP1, top) with a portion of the Parapegma Inscription exposed and of Parapegma Plate 2 (PP2, bottom)

(Image: National Archaeological Museum, Athens, photographer: Kostas Xenikakis, copyright: Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sport/Archaeological Receipts Fund)

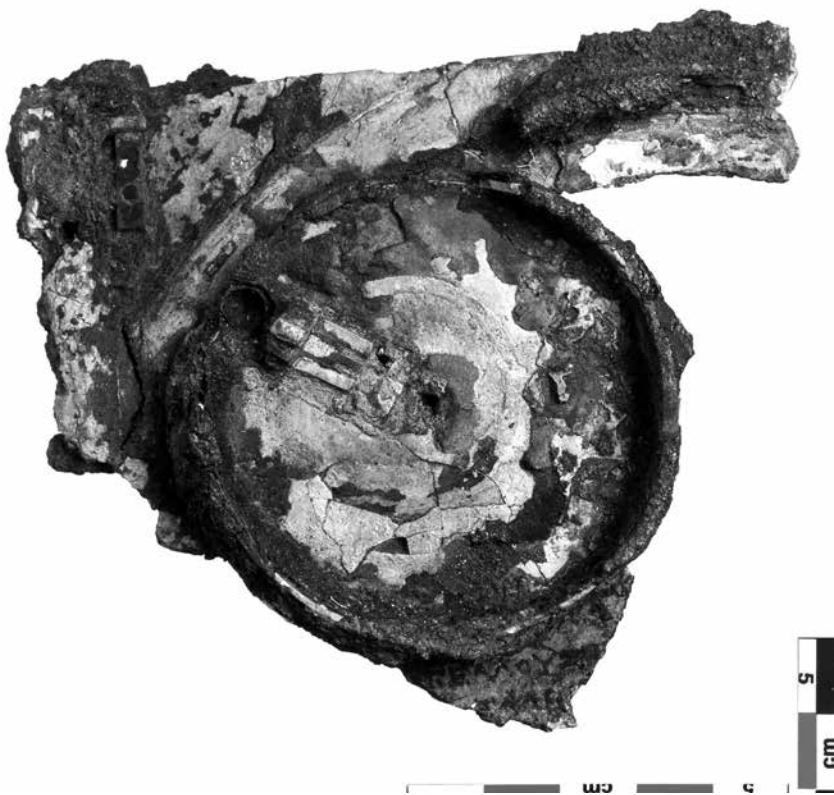


Figure S4. Fragment C-2. Part of Parapegma Plate 2 with a portion of the Parapegma Inscription is exposed at the bottom. The large circular feature is the apparatus for the Moon phase display, seen from what would have been the Mechanism's interior (Image: National Archaeological Museum, Athens, photographer: Kostas Xenikakis, copyright: Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports/Archaeological Receipts Fund)

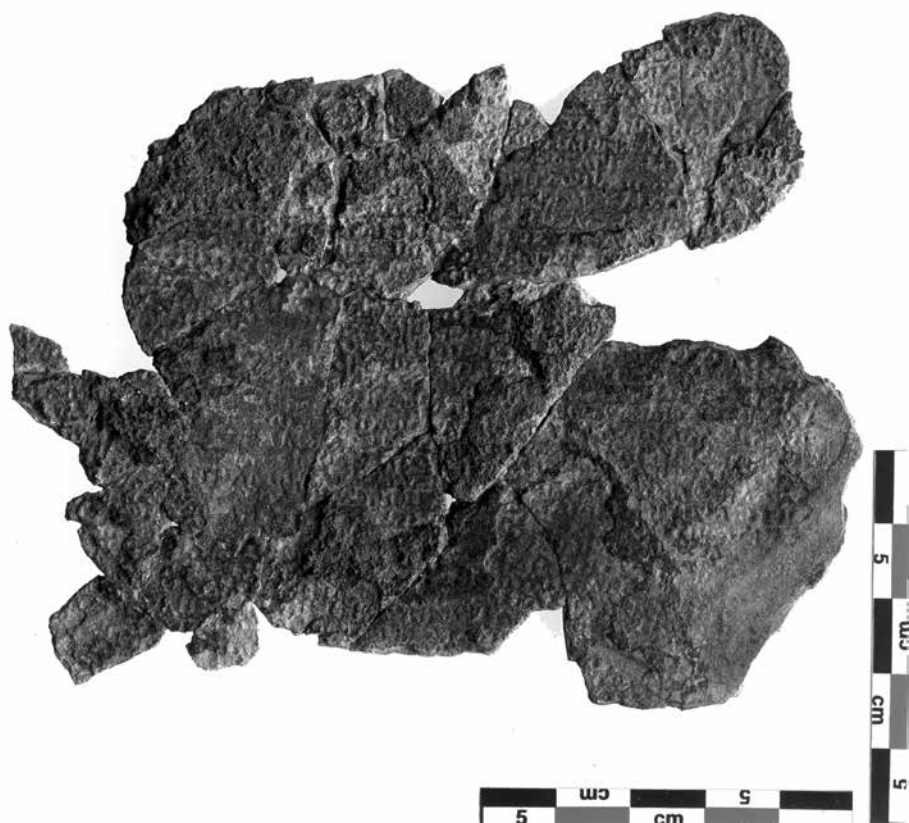


Figure S5. Fragment G, bearing part of the Front Cover Inscription
(Image: National Archaeological Museum, Athens, photographer: Kostas Xenikakis, copyright: Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports/Archaeological Receipts Fund)

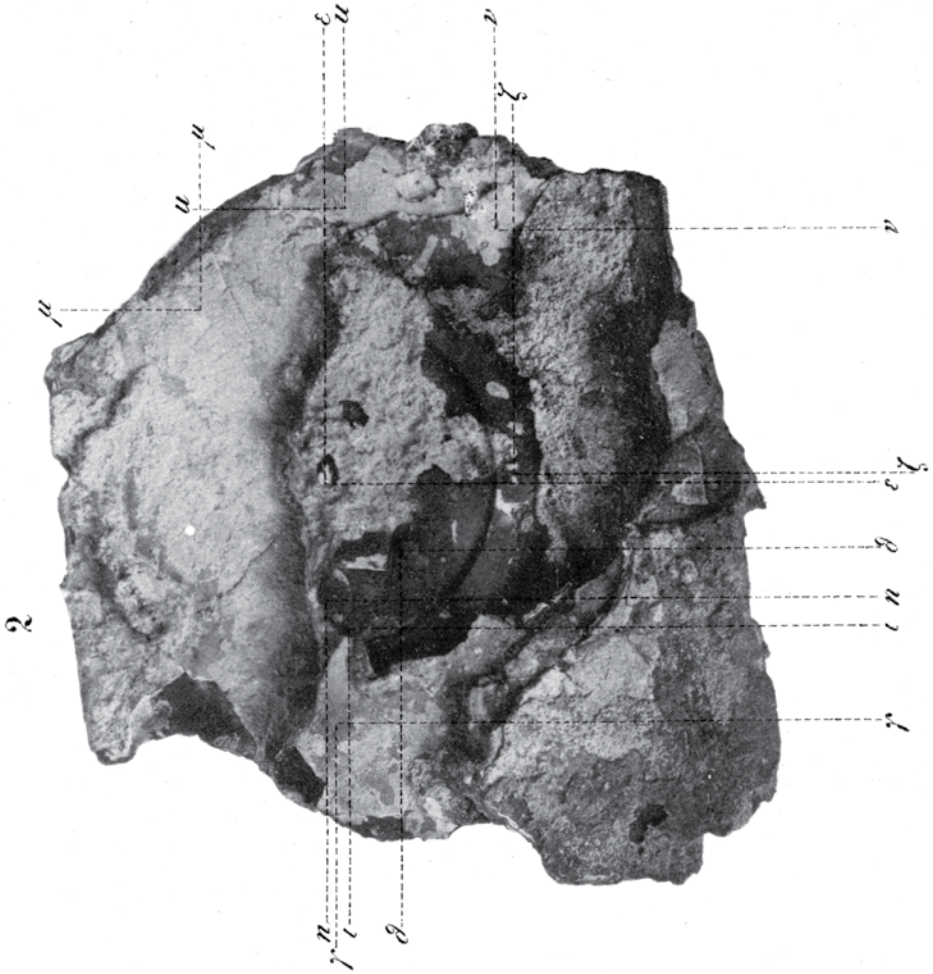


Figure S6. Fragment A-2 in 1902-1903, before conservation. Less of the Back Plate Inscription was exposed at the extreme right center than at present, and none of the Saros Dial and Exeligmos Dial inscriptions could be seen. Part of the Back Cover plate (incorporating the present Fragments 19 and 67), with the inscribed face inwards, was still attached in the lower right, concealing the offset remains of the Back Cover Inscription that are now exposed (Image: Svoronos 1903a/1903b, Plate X)



Figure S7. Fragment A-2 in 1918 (?), after the c. 1905 conservation, which involved the separation of Fragments 19 and 67. The Back Plate Inscription and a part of the Saros Dial scale were exposed in the extreme right, as at present. The offset remains of the Back Cover Inscription were more extensive than at present. The Exeligmos Dial was still concealed under patina

(Image: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Rehmiana III 9)

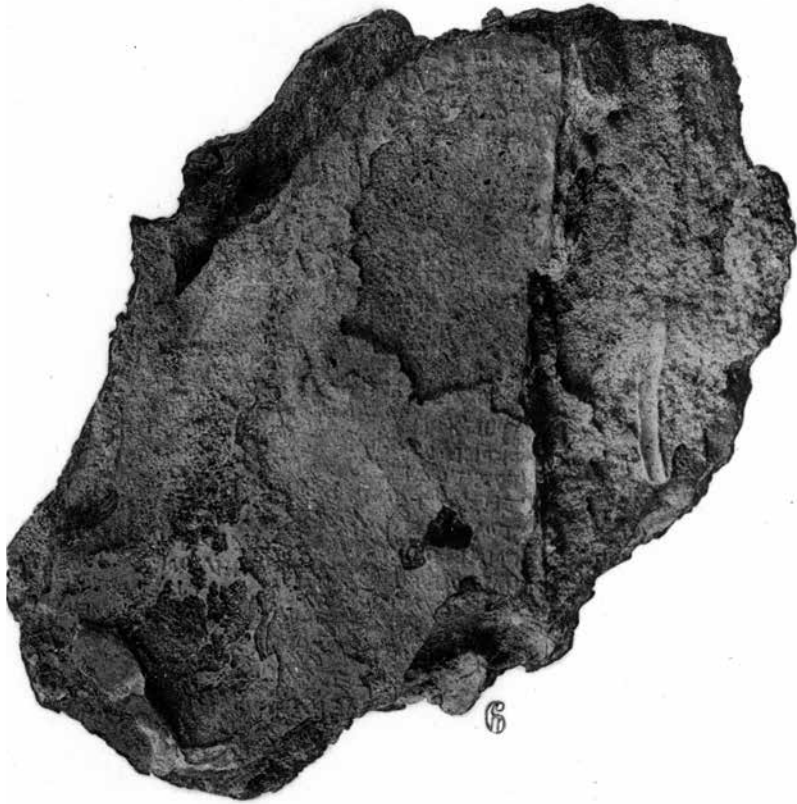


Figure S8. Fragment B-1 in 1902-1903, before the c. 1905 conservation. The remains of the Back Cover offsets and plate were essentially indistinguishable from their present state, though parts of the offsets are more legible now following removal of patina in 1953. The Metonic Dial inscriptions on the right were entirely concealed by accreted material, which was removed in 1905.

Image: (Svoronos 1903a/1903b, Plate IX)



Figure S9. Fragment C-1 in 1902-1903, before the c. 1905 conservation. The Zodiac and Egyptian Calendar scales were entirely concealed behind parts of the Front Cover plate (incorporating the present Fragments G, 26, and 29), which in turn was mostly concealed behind accreted material (incorporating numerous present small fragments bearing offsets). The letters b probably indicate a place where some of the Front Cover Inscription could be seen by autopsy, though it is not visible in the photograph (Image: Svoronos 1903a/1903b, Plate X)

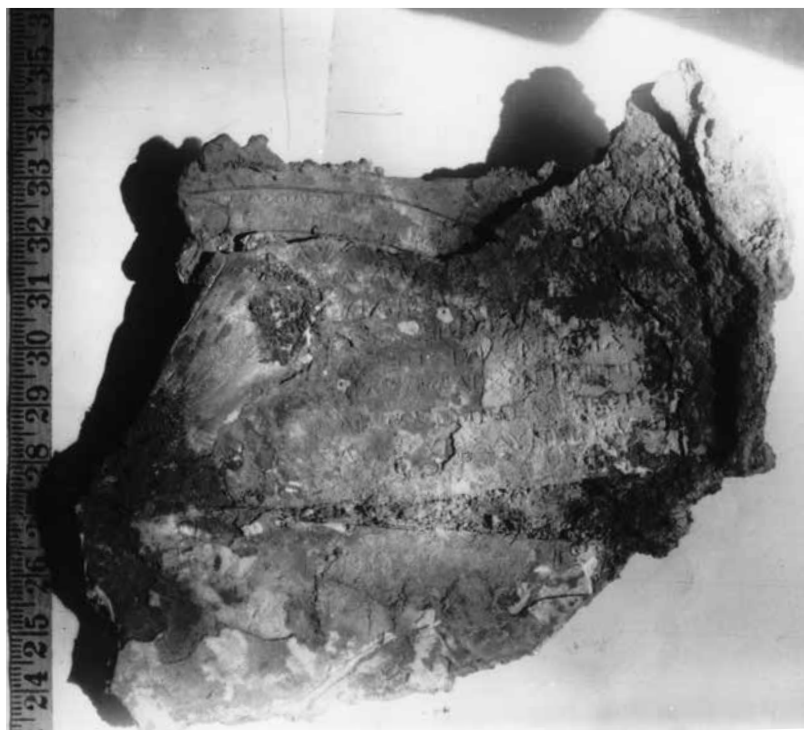


Figure S10. Fragment C-1 in 1905, after the c. 1905 conservation, involving the removal of Fragments G, 26, 29, and the offset fragments of the Front Cover Inscription. Part of the Egyptian Calendar scale was exposed, but the Zodiac Scale was still entirely concealed. Parapegma Plates 1 and 2 were now exposed, and were more extensively preserved than at present. The exposed portion of the Parapegma Inscription on PP1 was mostly if not entirely legible. The 1905 photograph of C-2 shows the inward-oriented inscribed face of PP2—at that time incorporating the present Fragments 20 and 22—as entirely hidden behind patina (Image: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Rehmiana III 9)

