

# Lunar theory in Old Babylon

Mankind doing its best without trigonometry

Seminar on Astronomy in Old Orient  
Wasilij Barsukow

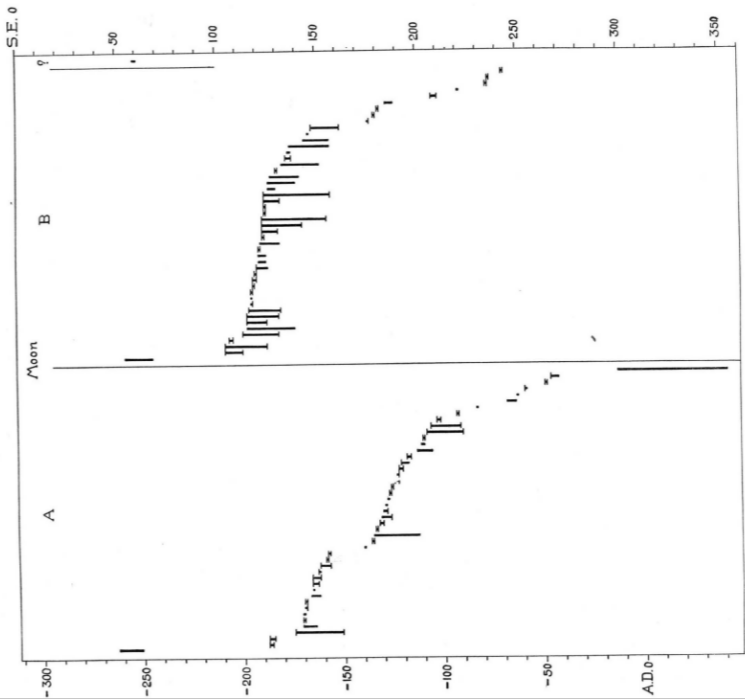
June 15, 2013  
University of Heidelberg

These slides and somewhat extensive notes are to be found on my webpage [www.sturzhang.de/Astro.html](http://www.sturzhang.de/Astro.html)

These slides and somewhat extensive notes are to be found on my webpage [www.sturzhang.de/Astro.html](http://www.sturzhang.de/Astro.html)

### What we do today:

- ▶ Historical introduction
- ▶ How you would make a lunar calendar
- ▶ How the Babylonians did make a lunar calendar
  - ▶ Movement of the Sun / Systems A and B
  - ▶ Movement of the Moon
  - ▶ Daylight
- ▶ Conclusions & final remarks



## What do we have?

- ▶ ~100 tablets from an archive in Uruk
  - ▶ quite complete, with many joined parts
- ▶ ~200 tablets from elsewhere

## What do we have?

- ▶ ~100 tablets from an archive in Uruk
  - ▶ quite complete, with many joined parts
- ▶ ~200 tablets from elsewhere (probably Babylon)

# What do we have?

- ▶ ~100 tablets from an archive in Uruk
  - ▶ quite complete, with many joined parts
- ▶ ~200 tablets from elsewhere (probably Babylon)
  - ▶ Mainly the Spartali collections of the British museum
  - ▶ However we know of the existence of astronomical tablets in Babylon

# Dating

- ▶ Date column is first column – particularly exposed to damage
- ▶ Restore the dates by using
  - ▶ real astronomically computed positions
  - ▶ ancient methods
- ▶ By use of a computer both can be achieved without computational effort
- ▶ Assume the beginning of the ephemeris to be roughly the date of writing



## Moon calendar

## Moon calendar of the Babylonians

# System A

No. 9 Obv. III:

3,5	[še]	16,18,45	hun	♄	+28, 7, 30 – 30	$\Delta d^{\text{slow}} = 6; 3, 45$ $\Delta d = 30 - 0; 24, 15$
	[bar]	14,26,15	múl	♃	+28, 7, 30 – 30	
	[gu <sub>4</sub> ]	12,33,45	maš	♂	+28, 7, 30 – 30	
	[sig]	10,41,15	kušu	♁	+28, 7, 30 – 30	
	[šu]	8,48,45	a	♁	+28, 7, 30 – 30	
	[izi]	6,56,15	absin	♃	+29, 35, 45 – 30	
kin	[6,32]	rín	♁	+30 – 30	$\Delta d^{\text{quick}} = 20; 28$ $\Delta d = 28; 7, 30 + 1; 16, 45$	
dy	[6,32]	gír-tab	♃	+30 – 30		
apin	6,[32]	p]a	♂	+30 – 30		
gan	6,32	[maš]	♁	+30 – 30		
ab	6,32	g[u]	♁	+30 – 30		
[zíz]	6,32	zib-me	♃	+29, 24, 15 – 30		
[še]	5,56,15	[hu]n	♄			

# System A

## Procedure text 200:

en 27 absin<sub>0</sub>.....  
28,7,30 šá a/ 13 z[ib]  
dirig a-rá 1,4 DU ki  
13 zib tab ta 27 absin  
en 13 zib 30 tab ša a/  
27 absin<sub>0</sub> dirig a-rá 56,15  
DU ki 27 absin tab

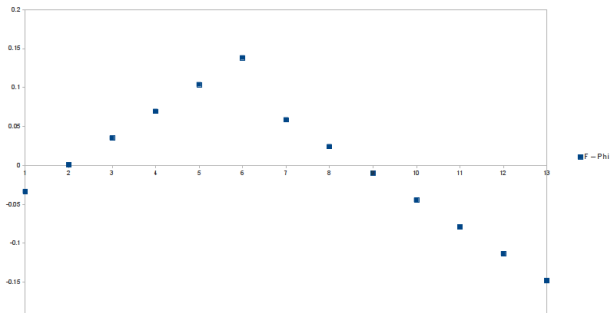
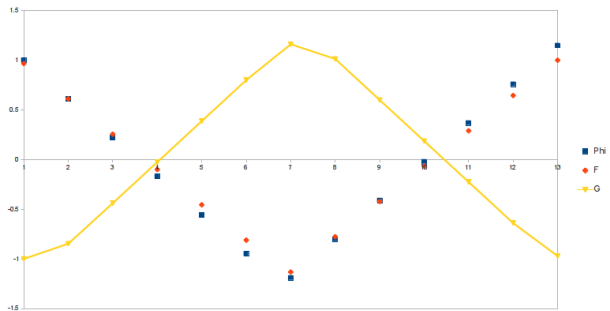
From 𐎧𐎠13 to 𐎠𐎠27 month by month (you shall add)  
28;7,30, anything beyond 𐎧𐎠13  
multiply by 1,4 (and) add  
it to 𐎧𐎠13. From 𐎠𐎠27  
to 𐎧𐎠13 you shall add 30, anything beyond  
𐎠𐎠27 multiply by 56,15  
(and) add it to 𐎠𐎠27

# System B

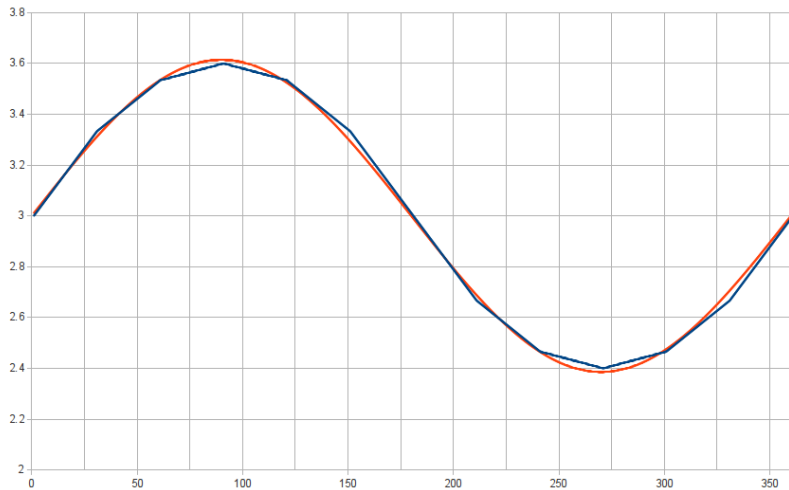
## No. 122 Obv I and II:

	[XII]	[29,8,3]9,18	+42, 0, 0	2,2,6,20	hun	𐎶	+28, 7, 30 – 30
[3,28	I	[28,50,39,]18	-18, 0, 0	[5]2,45,38	múl	𐎶	+28, 7, 30 – 30
	[II]	[28,3]2,39,18	-18, 0, 0	29,25,24,56	múl	𐎶	+28, 7, 30 – 30
	[III]	[28],14,39,18		27,40,4,14	maš	𐎶	+28, 7, 30 – 30
	[IV]	[2]8,24,40,2	+18, 0, 0	26,4,44,16	kušu	𐎶	+28, 7, 30 – 30
	[V]	[2]8,42,40,2	+18, 0, 0	24,47,24,18	a	𐎶	+29, 35, 45 – 30
	[VI]	29, .,40,2	+18, 0, 0	23,48,4,20	absin	𐎶	+30 – 30
	[VI] <sub>2</sub>	29,18,40,2	+18, 0, 0	23,6,44,22	rín	𐎶	+30 – 30
	[VII]	[2]9,36,40,2	+18, 0, 0	22,43,24,24	gír-tab	𐎶	+30 – 30
	[VII]	29,54,40,2		[22,38],4,26	pa	𐎶	+30 – 30
	[IX]	[29],51,17,5[8]	-18, 0, 0	[22,29,22],24	maš	𐎶	+30 – 30
	[X]	[29],33,17,58	-18, 0, 0	[22,2,40,22	g]u	𐎶	+29, 24, 15 – 30
	[XI]	[2]9,15,17,58		21,17,58,20	zib-me	𐎶	

# Velocity of the Moon



## Length of daylight



# Length of the month

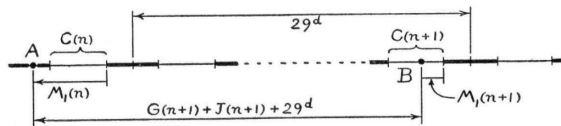


Fig. 27



## Conclusion

Final remarks

## Final remarks

- ▶ Systems A and B?

## Final remarks

- ▶ Systems A and B?
- ▶ Babylonian “view” of the Solar System

## Final remarks

- ▶ Systems A and B?
- ▶ Babylonian “view” of the Solar System

Thank You!