



Astrolabe	1223-4 194 x 17 mm.	? date III. 1. Persian	N° 2015 ^{1.}
<p>Brass Astrolabe 7⁵/₁₆" dia 1¹/₁₆" thick. Mesopotamia? with 2 plates With a geared calendar movement in it for 38 stars 39 <small>22 on the +</small> The date is given in words at the end of the inscription round the back. سنة اربع واربعمائة Hegira 613 or 4 A.D. 1223 or 4</p> <p>Brought from Heilbronn Paris 1913</p> <p>£150</p> 			Interpretation by Andol

Astrolabe	1223-4 ? date	III. 2. Persian	N° 2015 ²
<p>The inscription on the back reads "The work of Mohammad Ibn Abi Bekr Ibn " Mohammad Al Kashidi Al Abraki Al " Asfahani (of Isfahan)</p> <p>Around the circle of the moon is "Increase of light " of moon and diminution" "In lower disk" The Globe of both luminaries — " the days — — the days of futurity "</p> <p>The plates are numbered 14° 10'; 14° 25'; 14° 40'; 15° 14' these numbers probably indicate the length of the longest day at the place for which the plate is constructed.</p> 			Interpretation by S B Viner

Astrolabe

? date

Persian

No 2015

The arabic inscription round the rim with silver disc
 - reads "The increase of moonlight and its diminution"
 Round the square rim "The number of days of the month"
 Inscription in the centre reads
 "The workmanship of Mohammad the son of Ali Baker the
 "son of Mohammad Abrashidi Al-Abri of Isfahan"
 The lower inscription reads "The day of meeting and the day"
 "of futurity"
 Round the rim is a long illegible arabic inscription bearing
 the following date "In the year 910? AH = 1504 AD."

Dr Dawud says in writing to me June 1919, "There is no doubt
 that this astrolabe is earlier than - 900 AD"

Interpreted by Dr. Y. Dawud