Contents

	Overview of the seven volumes	ii
	About the Authors	iv
	Also by Analoly T. Fomenko	v
	From the Publishers	xviii
	Foreword by A. T. Fomenko	3
	Part 1: THE DATING OF THE ALMAGEST	
	by A. T. Fomenko, V. V. Kalashnikov, G. V. Nosovskiy	
	Introduction	
	1. A brief description of the Almagest	7
	2. A brief history of the Almagest	12
	3. The principal star catalogues of the Middle Ages	13
	4. The reason why the dating of the old star catalogues is an important issue	
	5. Hipparchus	15
	6. Ptolemy	15
	7. Copernicus	16
	8. Tycho Brahe	23
	9. Important research of the Almagest by the astronomer Robert Newton and	
	his book entitled "The Crime of Claudius Ptolemy"	28
Chapter 1	Some necessary information related to astronomy and history of astronomy	
	1. The ecliptic. The equator. Precession	32
	2. Equatorial and ecliptic coordinates	
	3. The Methods of measuring equatorial and ecliptic coordinates	35
	4. The modern celestial sphere	37
	5. "Reverse calculation" of objects' positions on the celestial sphere.	
	The formulae of Newcomb-Kinoshita	39
	5.1. Necessary formulae	39
	5.2. The algorithm for calculating past positions of stars	40
	6. Astrometry. Ancient astronomical measurement instruments of the	
	XV-XVII century	42
	7. Timekeeping and timekeeping devices in mediaeval astronomical observations	49

Chapter 2	A preliminary analysis of the Almagest star catalogue	
	1. The catalogue structure	5
	2. The analysis of the distribution of reliably and poorly identifiable stars in the Almagest	5
	3. Seven regions of the Almagest star atlas significantly differ from each other by the number of reliably identifiable stars	6
	4. Possible distortion of the star coordinates resulting from the atmospheric refraction	7
	5. The analysis of the informata distribution across the Almagest catalogue	7
	6. The analysis of the coordinate versions as specified in different manuscripts	
	of the Almagest catalogue. Comparison of the 26 primary manuscripts to	_
	the canonical version of the catalogue	7
	7. Version density as the density of independent star observations.	
	Seven areas of the Almagest star atlas revisited with a new concurrence with the previous results	8
	8. In re the reliability of latitudinal and longitudinal measurements contained in the Almagest	8
	8.1. According to Robert Newton, the longitudes in the Almagest were	
	re-calculated by somebody; however, this suspicion does not arise	
	insofar as their latitudes are concerned	8
	8.2. Examples proving that the dating of the star catalogue by longitudinal	
	precession often leads to great errors. Mediaeval catalogues are subject	
	to becoming erroneously dated to an antediluvian epoch	8
	9. The dubious nature of the traditional opinion that Ptolemy's text implies	
	actual "observations" on his part, as well as his "personal participation" in the	
	stellar measurements and observations described in the Almagest	8
	10. What ecliptic point did Ptolemy use for longitudinal reference?	9
	11. Peters' sinusoid in Almagest latitudes	9
Chapter 3	Unsuccessful attempts of dating the Almagest. Reasons for failure. Our new approach and a brief account of our results	
	1. The attempt to date the Almagest by a comparison to the calculated catalogues	
	reflecting the motion of the fastest stars	9
	1.1. The comparison of the Almagest catalogue to the calculated catalogues	
	1.2. The attempt of dating the Almagest catalogue by proper movements of	
	individual stars	9
	1.3. Why the dating of the Almagest by individual star movements gives us	
	no reliable result	9
	2. An attempt of dating the Almagest catalogue by the aggregate of fast and	10
	named stars as compared to the calculated catalogues	10
	2.1. The criteria one is to adhere to in one's choice of the stars for the purpose of dating	10
	2.2. The "proximity interval" system as applied to certain fast or named stars	
	2.3. Dating the Almagest with the suggested method utilizing arc distances	
	of individual stars is an impossibility	10
	2.4. Dating the Almagest catalogue with the suggested method based on	
	latitudinal discrepancies of individual stars also proves impossible	10

viii | history: fiction or science?

	3. The attempt to date the Almagest catalogue by the motion of individual
	stars as compared to the objects in their immediate vicinity
	3.1. The varying geometry of stellar configurations as seen against the
	background of "immobile stars"
	3.2. The stars chosen for the experiment
	3.3. The behaviour of the individual discrepancies and the average
	discrepancy
	3.4. Negative experiment result
	4. The analysis of several erroneous works on the subject of dating the Almagest
	by proper star motions
	4.1. A lot of the errors are not produced by astronomical phenomena
	and stem from the incorrect application of the methods offered by
	mathematical statistics
	4.2. The data in Y. N. Yefremov's works on the dating of the Almagest
	were tailored to fit the desired result
	4.3. A vicious circle in the dating of the Almagest by the movement
	of the star o^2 Eri
	4.4. Y. N. Yefremov's errors in the precision estimation of dating the Almagest
	by Arcturus
	4.5. Erroneous precision estimation of astronomical calculations:
	another example
	4.6. The "secondary analysis" of the Almagest dating in the "Samoobrazovaniye"
	("Autodidactics") magazine
	5. Conclusions and directions for further research. Our approach and a brief synopsis
	of our main results
	5.1. The three problems one is confronted with: identifying the Almagest
	stars, defining the nature of possible errors, and analysing the precision
	of the catalogue
	5.2. The identification of the Almagest stars
	5.3. Various types of errors in the catalogue
	5.4. The discovery of the systematic error in the Almagest catalogue.
	Its compensation confirms the correctness of the declared catalogue precision
	5.5. The compensation of the systematic error discovered in the catalogue gives
	us an opportunity of dating the latter
	5.6. The dating of the Almagest catalogue by the motion of its eight primary basis
	stars after the rectification of the statistically discovered catalogue error
	5.7. The dating of the Almagest catalogue by the motions of its eight named basis
	stars by an independent geometrical method
	stars by an independent geometrical method
Chapter 4	Who is who?
	1. Preliminary observations
	2. Formal search of the fastest stars in the Almagest catalogue
	2.1. The star identification method
	2.2. The result of identifying the "modern" stars as their counterparts from
	the Almagest catalogue
	2.3. Corollaries1
	3. The search of all the fast stars reliably identifiable in the Almagest catalogue
	The second secon

1. Introductory remarks 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries	Chapter 5	The analysis of the star catalogues' systematic errors
 0.2. The implementation of the method 0.3. The value of the systematic error cannot be used for the dating of the catalogue 1. Main definition 2. The parameterisation of group errors and systematic errors 3. Calculating parameters γ(t) and φ(t) with the method of minimal squares 4. variation of the parameters γ_{trat}(t) and φ_{trat}(t) over the course of time 5. The statistical properties of the estimates of γ_{trat} and φ_{stat} 6. Corollaries Chapter 6 Statistical and precision-related properties of the Almagest catalogue 1. Introductory remarks 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3. In the compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of EodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating		0. Basic conception
 0,3. The value of the systematic error cannot be used for the dating of the catalogue		o.1. A demonstrative analogy
1. Main definition 2. The parameterisation of group errors and systematic errors 3. Calculating parameters γ(t) and φ(t) with the method of minimal squares 4. variation of the parameters γ(t) and φ(t) with the method of minimal squares 5. The statistical properties of the estimates of γ _{tiat} and φ _{stat} (c) over the course of time 5. The statistical and precision-related properties of the Almagest catalogue 1. Introductory remarks 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristics of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		o.2. The implementation of the method
 2. The parameterisation of group errors and systematic errors 3. Calculating parameters γ(t) and φ(t) with the method of minimal squares 4. variation of the parameters γ(t) and φ(t) with the method of minimal squares 5. The statistical properties of the estimates of γ(t) and φ(t) and φ(t) and φ(t) and φ(t) 6. Corollaries Chapter 6 Statistical and precision-related properties of the Almagest catalogue 1. Introductory remarks 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the ewll-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.2. The description of		
 3. Calculating parameters γ(t) and φ(t) with the method of minimal squares 4. variation of the parameters γ_{trat}(t) and φ_{stat}(t) over the course of time 5. The statistical properties of the estimates of γ_{stat} and φ_{stat} 6. Corollaries Chapter 6 Statistical and precision-related properties of the Almagest catalogue 1. Introductory remarks 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The description of the dating procedure 3.1. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars 		
 4. variation of the parameters γ_{stat}(t) and φ_{stat}(t) over the course of time 5. The statistical properties of the estimates of γ_{stat} and φ_{stat} 6. Corollaries 1. Introductory remarks 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-		
 5. The statistical properties of the estimates of γ_{stat} and φ_{stat}. 6. Corollaries Chapter 6 Statistical and precision-related properties of the Almagest catalogue 1. Introductory remarks. 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere. 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas. 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas. 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals. 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations. 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group. 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest. 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general. 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars. 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars. 4. Corollaries. Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars. 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars. 3. The statistical dating procedure. 3.1. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest catalogue by the variations consisting of bright stars. 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars. 		
Chapter 6 Statistical and precision-related properties of the Almagest catalogue 1. Introductory remarks 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		
 Introductory remarks Seven regions of the celestial sphere 1.1 A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas The compiler of the Almagest constellations Our analysis of individual Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars The statistical dating procedure The description of the dating procedure The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest The discussion of the result Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars 		
 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the A	Chapter 6	Statistical and precision-related properties of the Almagest catalogue
 2. Seven regions of the celestial sphere 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the A	•	
 2.1. A characteristic of the seven areas that we have discovered in the Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 		•
Almagest atlas 2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		
2.2. The disposition of the ecliptic poles for each of the seven regions of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		
of the Almagest star atlas 2.3. The calculation of confidence intervals 3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations 3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		<u>e</u>
3. Our analysis of individual Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group 3.1. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general 3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars 3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of ZodA and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		
3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case of every minor constellation group		<u> </u>
of every minor constellation group 3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general		3. Our analysis of individual Almagest constellations
3.2. The calculation of systematic errors for individual groups of constellations in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general		3.1. The compiler of the Almagest may have made a different error in case
in the Almagest 3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general		,
3.3. Group errors for individual constellations from the well measured celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general		,
celestial region of the Almagest are virtually identical to the systematic error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general		
error discovered as a characteristic of this area in general		
3.4. How the compensation of the systematic error that we have discovered affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars		
affects the precision characteristics of the environs of named stars		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
3.5. The discovery of a single systematic error made by the compiler of the Almagest for the region of <i>ZodA</i> and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries		
the Almagest for the region of <i>ZodA</i> and the majority of named stars 4. Corollaries		*
 4. Corollaries Chapter 7 The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods 1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars 		
 The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars The statistical dating procedure The description of the dating procedure The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically The discussion of the result Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars 		, ,
 The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars The statistical dating procedure The description of the dating procedure The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically The discussion of the result Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars 	Chapter 7	The dating of the Almagest star catalogue. Statistical and geometrical methods
 2. Preliminary considerations in re the dating of the Almagest catalogue by the variations in the coordinates of named stars		1. The catalogue's informative kernel consists of the well-measured named stars
the variations in the coordinates of named stars 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on <i>t</i> , γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		<u>e</u>
 3. The statistical dating procedure 3.1. The description of the dating procedure 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest 3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars 		
 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest		
 3.2. The dependency of the minimax discrepancy Δ on t, γ and φ for the Almagest		3.1. The description of the dating procedure
3.3. Results of dating the Almagest catalogue statistically 3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		
3.4. The discussion of the result 4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		
4. Dating the Almagest catalogue by the expanded informative kernel 5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		
5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting of bright stars		
		5. Dating the Almagest catalogue by a variety of 8-star configurations consisting

	6.1. The necessity of using variable algorithm values
	6.2. Trust level variation
	6.3. Reducing the contingent of the Almagest catalogue informative kernel
	6.4. The exclusion of Arcturus does not affect the dating of the Almagest
	catalogue substantially
	7. The geometrical dating of the Almagest
	8. The stability of the geometrical dating method applied to the Almagest catalogue.
	The influence of various astronomical instrument errors on the dating result
	8.1. Poorly-manufactured astronomical instruments may have impaired the
	measurement precision
	8.2. Formulating the problem mathematically
	8.3. The deformation of a sphere into an ellipsoid
	8.4. Measurement discrepancies in the "ellipsoidal coordinate system"
	8.5. Estimating the distortion of angles measured by the "marginally
	ellipsoidal instrument"
	8.6. Possible distortion estimation and the stability of the resultant dating
	8.7. Numerical value table for possible "ellipsoidal distortions"
	8.8. Conclusions
	9. Longitudinal behaviour of the named Almagest stars
	10. The behaviour of arc discrepancies in the configuration comprised of the
	Almagest informative kernel
	11. Conclusions
	11. Conclusions
Chapter 8	Tilt angle between the ecliptic and the equator in the Almagest
•	1. Ptolemy's concept of the ecliptic tilt angle value and systematic error γ
	2. The Peters Zodiac and the sine curve of Peters
	2. The receis Bodiae and the one early of receis
Chapter 9	The application of our method to the dating of other mediaeval catalogues
•	1. Introduction
	2. Tycho Brahe's catalogue
	2.1. A general characteristic of Tycho Brahe's catalogue and the result
	of our dating
	2.2. The analysis of Tycho Brahe's latitudinal errors and the removal
	of the "rejects"
	2.3. The choice of the informative kernel for Tycho Brahe's catalogue
	2.4. The dating of Tycho Brahe's observations
	2.5. Conclusions
	3. Ulugbek's catalogue
	3.1. A general characteristic of Ulugbek's catalogue and its dating result
	3.2. Systematic errors in Ulugbek's catalogue
	3.3. The choice of the informative kernel and the Δ threshold. The dating
	of Ulugbek's catalogue
	3.4. Conclusions
	4. The catalogue of Hevelius
	4.1. The dependency between the catalogues of Tycho Brahe and Hevelius
	4.2. Conclusions
	5. The catalogue of Al-Sufi

	1. Introduction
	Dating the planetary coverings of the stars. Calculations that involve average elements
	3. The dating of the planetary star coverings described in the Almagest.
	A more precise calculation
	3.1. The adjusted algorithm
	3.2. The discussion of the mediaeval X-XI century solution
	3.2.1. The η of Virgo covered by Venus in 960 A.D.
	3.2.2. Mars covering the β of Scorpio in 959 A.D.
	3.2.3. Jupiter covering the δ of Cancer in 994 A.D.
	3.2.4. Saturn approaching the γ of Virgo in 1009 A.D.
	3.2.5. The chronology of the Almagest according to the X-XI century solution
	3.3. Discussing the late mediaeval solution of the XV-XVI century
	3.3.1. The η of Virgo covered by Venus in 1496 A.D
	3.3.2. Mars covering the β of Scorpio in 1497 A.D.
	3.3.3. Jupiter covering the δ of Cancer in 1528 A.D.
	3.3.4. Saturn approaching the γ of Virgo in 1539 A.D.
	3.3.5. Commentary to the late mediaeval solution
	4. The era of Nabonassar in accordance with the late mediaeval solution
	5. The dating of the Almagest's creation and how this book assumed its
	present form. Ptolemy and Copernicus
	6. The "ancient" Hipparchus as the apparent phantom reflection of Tycho Brahe,
	the famous astronomer
	7. Ptolemy's Almagest is most likely to have undergone its final edition already
	after the death of Tycho Brahe, or the "ancient" Hipparchus
	8. According to Robert Newton, most of the lunar eclipses referred to in the
	Almagest happen to be relatively recent forgeries
1	Other problems and hypotheses arising from the dating of the Almagest catalogue
	by A. T. Fomenko, G. V. Nosovskiy
	1. Certain auxiliary oddities of the Almagest
	1.1. What coordinates was the Almagest catalogue compiled in initially?
	1.2. The North Star as the first star of the Almagest catalogue
	1.3. Oddities inherent in the Latin (allegedly 1537) and Greek (allegedly 1538)
	editions of the Almagest
	1.4. The star charts of the Almagest
	2. The Almagest and Halley's discovery of proper star motions
	3. The identity of the "ancient" Emperor Pius, in whose reign many of Ptolemy's
	astronomical observations were performed. His geographical and chronological
	localisation
	4. Scaligerian datings of the manuscripts and the printed editions of the Almagest
	4.1. Greek manuscripts of the Almagest
	4.2. Latin manuscripts of the Almagest
	4.2 Arabic manuscripts of the Almagest

4.4. The first printed editions of the Almagest	280
4.5. Questions concerning the Scaligerian datings of the Almagest manuscripts	
5. So what is the Almagest, anyway?	
6. Oddities in the development of the astronomical science as portrayed in the	
"Scaligerian textbook"	283
6.1. The efflorescence of the so-called "ancient astronomy"	283
6.2. The beginning of the mysterious "decline of the ancient astronomy" in	
Scaligerian history	287
6.3. The alleged millenarian "return to infancy" and the primitive character	
of mediaeval astronomy	287
6.4. The astronomical boom of the Renaissance: original, not repetition	289
6.4.1. The astronomical "renaissance" of the Arabs	289
6.4.2. The astronomical "renaissance" in Europe	291
6.4.3. The boom of European astronomy in the XV-XVI century	293
6.5. Bottom-line chronological diagram which demonstrates oddities	
inherent in the development of the astronomical science in the consensual	
chronological paradigm of Scaliger and Petavius	293
6.6. Corollaries	302
7. Copernicus, Tycho Brahe and Kepler. The relation between Johannes Kepler	
and the final version of the Copernican oeuvre	302
7.1. What we know about Copernicus and his astronomical endeavours.	
Was the heliocentric cosmological system indeed discovered in the first	
half of the XVI century and not any later?	302
7.2. Oddities in the Scaligerian story of how the book of Copernicus was	
published	306
7.3. Why it is believed that Tycho Brahe "did not accept the theory of	
Copernicus". In reality, the system invented by Tycho Brahe is identical	
to the Copernican	309
7.4. Is it true that the book of Copernicus, first published in the alleged	
year 1543, has reached us in its initial shape and form?	313
7.5. Could Johannes Kepler be the editor or even co-author of the "canonical	
version" of the Copernican oeuvre known to us today?	315
7.6. The heliocentric cosmology and the Biblical "stopped sun"	318
8. Anna Comnena considers Ptolemy her contemporary. In other words, Ptolemy	
couldn't have lived earlier than the XII century A.D.	319
9. Obvious dating of the Ptolemaic epoch on Ptolemy's portrait in the old German	
"Global Chronicles" by Hartmann Schedel	320
10. The meaning of the word "Pelusiensis" (or "Pheludiensis") in the full name	
of Ptolemy	321