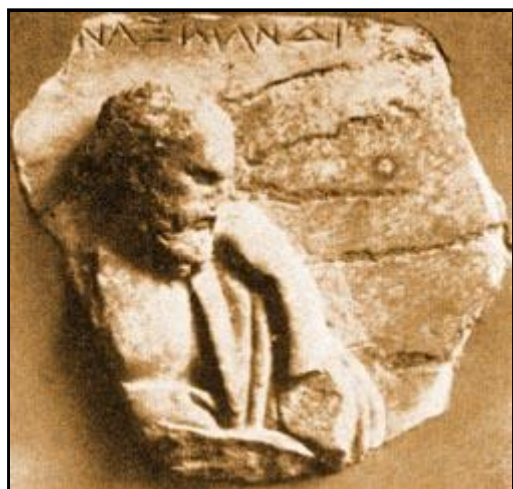


**ANONYMOUS PERSON (sec. III)**  
**Rhineland Museum, Trier, Germany .**



Anassimandro - ritratto

center. It introduced also the gnomone and it in a generalized manner sketched a highly summarized exposure of geometry. It wrote "Around to the nature", "the turn of the Earth", "Around to fixed stars", "the sphere" and some other works.

Gaio According to Plinio, the Old one: Nat. His. II, 187(78): "Umbrarum hanc rationem ET quam vocant gnomonicem invenit Anaximenes Milesius, Anaximandro - de quo diximus - discipulus, primusque horologium, quod appellant sciothericon, Lacedaemone ostendit".

But it is also true that Erodoto asserted that the Greeks learned the art to measure the time and of the solar clocks (polos and gnomon) and the division of the day in 12 hours, from the Babylonian, and these last ones, we know, sure learned it from the egizi. Therefore Anassimandro probably did not invent the solar clocks but it discovered the laws of the solstizi and the equinoxes.

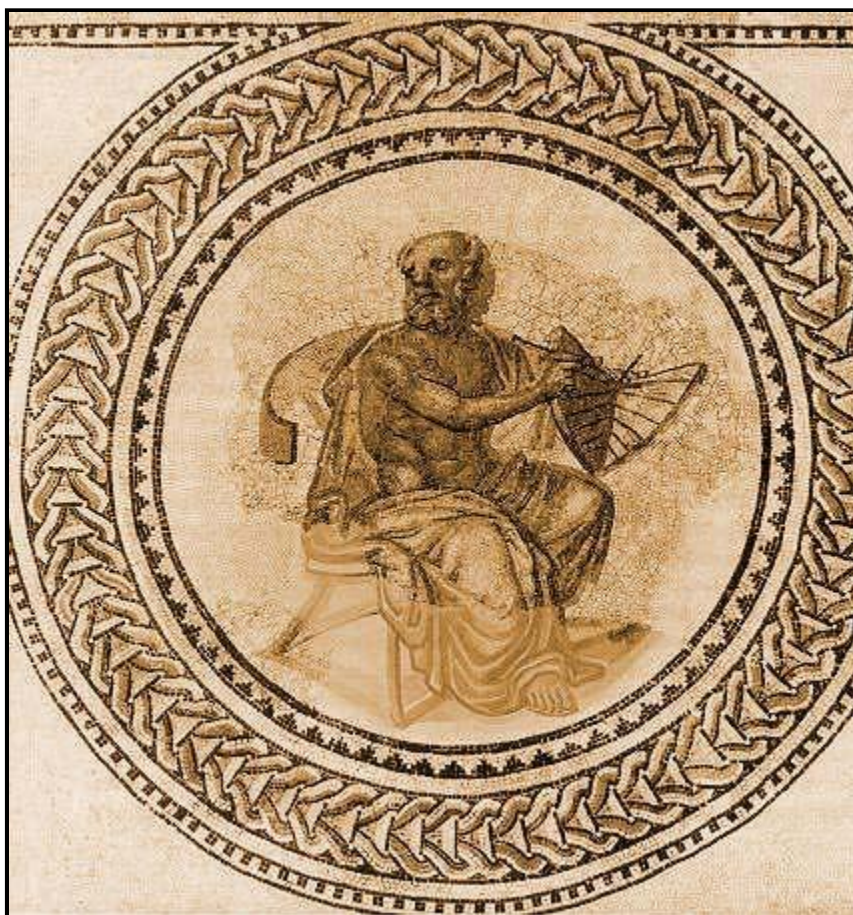
**ANASSIMANDRO OF MILETO**

Mosaic paves them - sec.III, currently to the Rhineland Museum, Trier, Gern

Description: old philosopher seated with a particular solar clock in han  
 ( *pelignum or pelecinum* ).

The mosaic paves them of Trier, extension an old one with solar clock, generally recognized like Anassimandro di Mileto.

One says that Anassimandro, son of Prassiade, Milesio, philosopher, relati and disciple and successor of Talete. For first it found the equinoxes, the solstizi and the clocks and that the Earth is perfectly to



Ringrazia Gianni Ferrari for the signalling



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