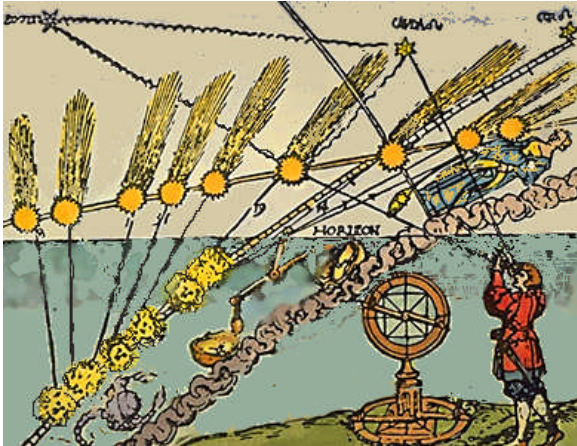
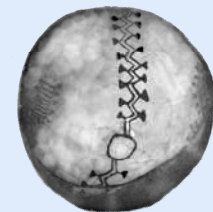


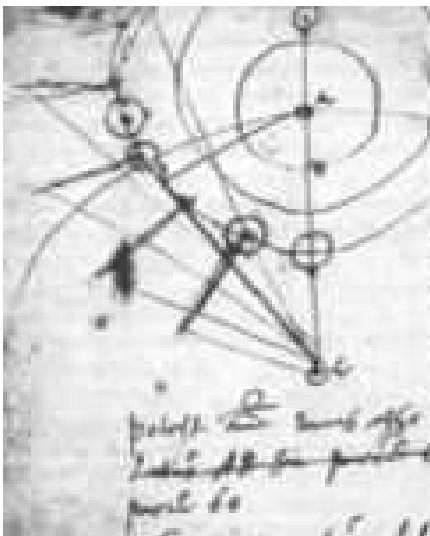
“Peter Apian’s 1532 diagram [below], showing the *anti-solar* [stretching away from the sun] nature of a comet’s tail... were preceded by Chinese [and similar Southwestern**] records some nine centuries earlier.” [Yeomans 1991:48]



A COMET'S ANTI-SOLAR TAIL: Astronomers' Conceptualizations across Space and Time



(Top) Arrangement in *Comet*, by Sagan and Druyvan, of comet Halley photos from its 1910 perihelion visit. Pictograph, Grand Gulch, UT, photo by Cinda Houston. Pueblo I bowl. When a zig zag or undulating line motif shows *comet movement*, the *seemingly innocuous circle* likely means the sun or earth



(Left) Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe observed that the tail of a large comet pointed away from the Sun (but he configured that the sun went around the earth--and the other planets then went around the sun). He could not accept the Copernican system that all the planets, including earth, went around the sun. His drawing from the great comet of 1577 places the comet at the orbit of Venus. [rundetaarn.dk] (**Below, left, and details right) A panel in a Late Archaic shrine area near Taos, NM, utilized a **natural metallic stain which is too reflective of sunlight to look at for long**: this is a clever and interactive pun or metaphorical “sun” which has probable comet-tail lengths pecked as petroglyphs, veering out at varying angles below this “sun”. **These simple but perhaps very meaningful lines are longest in the middle and shorter on the ends just as a great comet would act**: an ancient Southwestern astronomer’s recording and graphic-artwork similar to Apian’s and Brahe’s drawings and woodcuts of centuries later in Europe.



The turkey-track symbol (center lower left) oftentimes accompanies comet imagery and may show movement or direction with comet figures. And this panel might read right to left, Aztec-style.
30 Nov 2008 Additional research papers by S. Bradford available at: www.comets-petroglyphs-and-supernovae.com