

of this type were produced, one was taken to Wright Field in the USA and the other is presumed to be still in Germany.

### ARG3

One of the disadvantages of the ARG 1 and 2, was that only one computation could be completed at a time. There existed an operational requirement to be able to observe two stars simultaneously. This would provide an instantaneous fix, as position lines would not have to be transferred according to the difference in time between observations. It was initially envisaged that this would necessitate two observers, but after the satisfactory development of a two-star sextant (work on which, was already in hand), only one observer would be required. The astronomical computer that would handle a simultaneous two-star observation was to have been the ARG 3. However, due to the cessation of hostilities in 1945, work on this project was discontinued and no production examples are known to exist.

### Conclusion

The ARG1 was a most elegant solution to the problem of solving the astronomical triangle. A great advantage was the ability to use the DR position as easily as using the assumed position. The accuracy of the instrument was in the order of  $\pm 1'$  of altitude and  $\pm 1^\circ$  in azimuth which is more than adequate for all practical purposes. It could be used on any heavenly body, world-wide, and therefore dispensed with the requirement to carry a number of volumes of altitude and azimuth tables. Finally, it is a pleasant and satisfying device to use.

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### Drawings

Figure 1: ARG grid at celestial equator position in polar mode.  
Figure 2: ARG grid at horizon system in zenith mode.  
Figure 3: View through moveable microscope.

### Photographs

Photo 1: ARG1, Negative No/ 67728, dated 8-2-1946  
Photo 2: ARG1, Negative No. 67727, dated 8-2-1946