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# ASTRONOMICVM

æquinoctialis, hoc est in circulo occulto, Deinde si cupis adnotare 10 gra. Arietis, accipe 9 gra. 11 mi. æquatoris &c. secundum exigentiam tabulæ ascensionum rectarum quæ sequitur. Haud secus ac iam percepimus adiumento tabulæ alia signa Zodiaci inscribes. Postea quodlibet spacium diuide in 5 partes æquales, & habebis quodlibet signum diuisum in 30 gra. Series quoque signorum eo modo inscribi debet, quem subiectæ figuræ te docent.

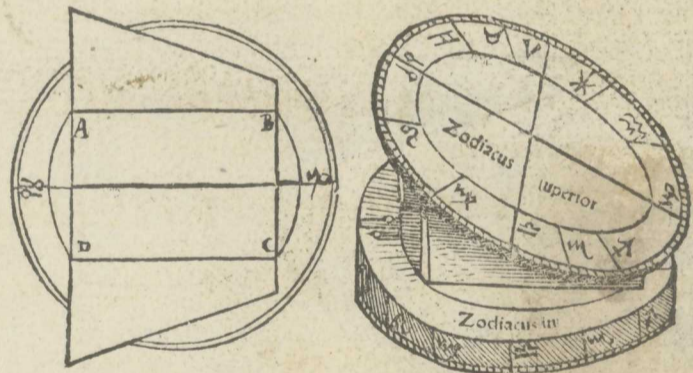
Tabula ascensionum rectarum signorū Septentrionalium.

♈	♉	♊	♋	♌	♍
G gr. m	G gr. m	G gr. m	G gr. m	G gr. m	G gr. m
5 4 35	5 32 42	5 63 3	5 95 27	5 127 22	5 136 51
10 9 11	10 37 35	10 68 21	10 100 53	10 132 27	10 141 33
15 13 48	15 42 31	15 73 43	15 106 17	15 137 29	15 146 12
20 18 27	20 47 33	20 79 7	20 111 39	20 142 25	20 170 49
25 23 9	25 52 38	25 84 39	25 116 57	25 147 18	25 175 25
30 27 54	30 57 48	30 90 0	30 122 12	30 152 6	30 180 0

Tabula ascensionum rectarum signorū Meridionalium.

♎	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓
G gr. m	G gr. m	G gr. m	G gr. m	G gr. m	G gr. m
5 184 35	5 212 42	5 243 3	5 275 27	5 307 22	5 336 51
10 189 11	10 217 35	10 248 21	10 280 53	10 312 27	10 341 33
15 193 48	15 222 31	15 253 43	15 286 17	15 317 29	15 346 12
20 198 27	20 227 33	20 259 7	20 291 39	20 322 25	20 350 50
25 203 9	25 232 38	25 264 33	25 296 57	25 327 18	25 355 25
30 207 54	30 237 48	30 270 0	30 302 12	30 332 6	30 360 0

Superior verò Zodiaci rotula in superiori parte siue superficie Zodiacum tantum habeat æqualiter diuisum, infra quocumque dicitur Zodiacus superior: estque illo vt simplicissima ita omnium facilissima diuisio, quæ circumferentiam primo, in 12 partes æquales (eas signa dicimus) singulas illas rursus in partes seu gra. 30 diuidimus æqualiter. Hiis ita constitutis, vtrunq; hunc Zodiacum compone, superiorem inferiori supraponens in hunc modum. Triangulos tibi duos confice, maxime declinationis Solis capacitatem comprehendentes, iuxta enuntiatum 1, eos cum basi, hoc est linea A B impone Zodiaco inferiori, hoc vno prius obseruato, vt principio diametrum ducas à principio ☉ per centrum ☽ ad principium ♋, illi diametro deinde æquidistantes alias duas duc ex vtraque parte, quæ vbiq; circulum zodiaci interiorum contingent, ibi obliquas trahere lineas duas, & habebis quadratum altera parte longius, configuratum quatuor literis A B C D, tunc bene poteris triangulos illos duos erigere. Zodiacum nunc tandem superiorem triangulis illis superimponere, ita vt ☉ superior, di recte consistat super ☽ inferioris rotulæ: & sic de ♋ intelliges, modo vt ☉ summam hic occupet altitudinem triangulorum, sicut ex figuris satis apparet. Zodiacus porro, quia ex duobus tantum rotulis compositus est, clauo quodam, quem Arabes Alchitor vocitant, tabulæ æquinoctialis adfigendus est, ita tamen, vt clauus iste rotundus per ipsum centrum æquinoctialis & centrum zodiaci inferioris transeat, & zodiacus in eo sic circumuolui commode possit.



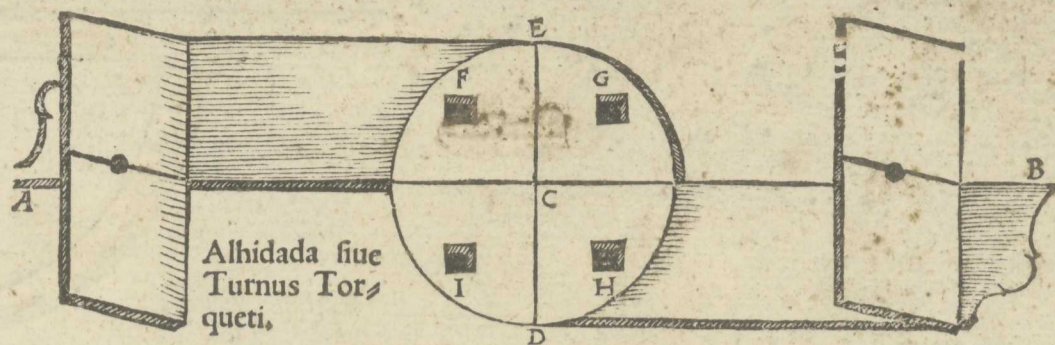
## ENUNCIATVM QVARTVM

Alhidam vnâ cum Crista præparare.

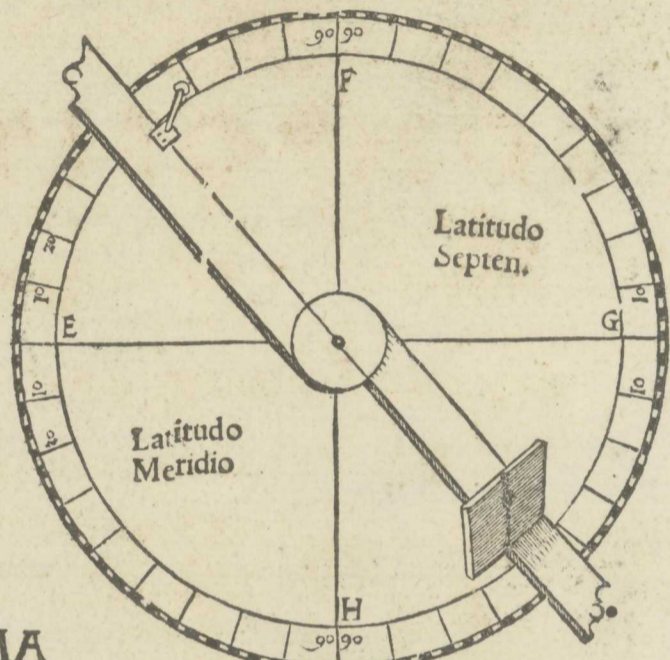


Regulam siue Alhidam præparaturus, lineam rectam fac super ligno aut lamina, eamque voca A B, in cuius medio pone C, & ex centro C circulum paruulum conforma, iuxta eam latitudinem ad quam habere cupis regulam, illum porro cum obliquo diametro diuide E C D, quæ tamè ad angulos rectos interfecetur cum linea A C B, Deinde duc æquidistantem A C ex puncto E, quæ longam volēs habere regulam, similiter & ex D, lineam illam A C B lineam fiduciam dicere solemus. Deinde regulam porro tali longitudine, vt ex vtraque parte zodiacum excedat, vtrinq; etiam tabulam pone cum foramine paruo, ita tamen, vt cum linea fiduciam rectè conueniant. Mox foramina 4 fac in circulo paruo ex centro C descripto, vt crista ibi consistere possit, quæ literis F G H I sunt notata

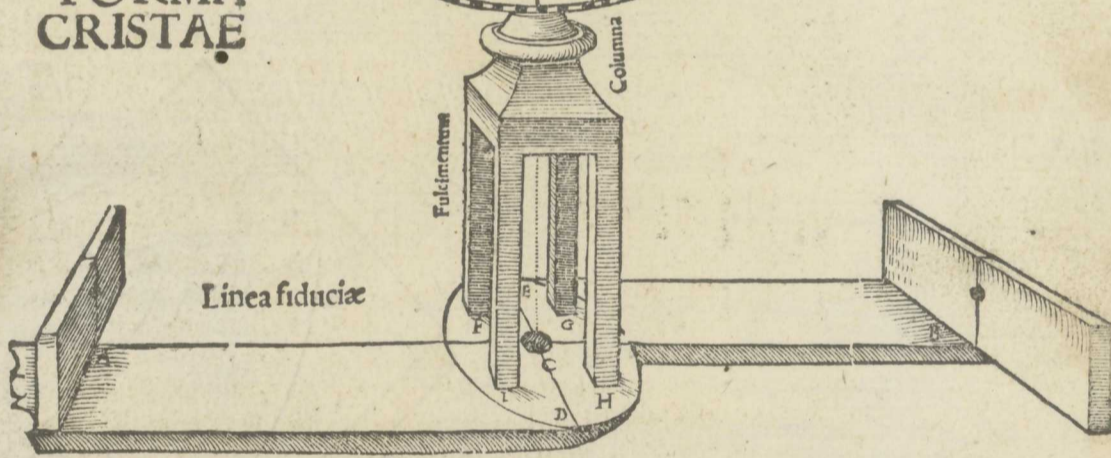
# CAESAREVM



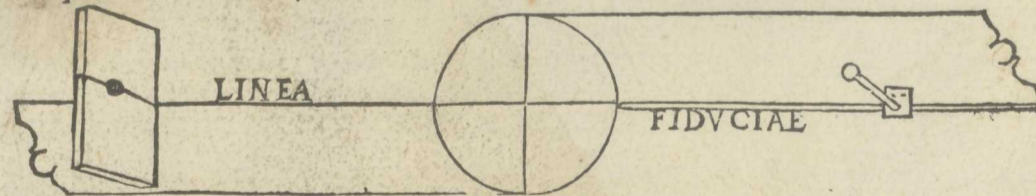
Cristam porro sic conficies, primum omnium columnulam fac paruum cum quatuor fulcimentis, quæ in supradictæ regulæ foramina F G H I orthogonaliter imponantur, superius autem super ipsam columnulam fulcimentorum, rotulam fac paruam, eam in quatuor partes æquales diuide, hoc est, in quatuor quadrantes, eo modo, vt diameter F H demissa vsq; ad regulam, directe in C centrum parui circuli cõcideret, altera que diameter E G per centrum cristæ transiens æquidistaret lineæ fiduciam A B. Nam hoc tamen sic intellige, quasi æquidistantes esse debeant in vna superficie, sed vt E G transeat per medium cristæ, noris etiam eam ipsam E G Eclipticam esse. Debent igitur numeri graduum in crista à linea E G sursum deorsumque describi, vsq; in 90, & quicquid supra lineam E G est, latitudo septentrionalis dicitur: sub ea autem, latitudo stellæ vel planetarum meridionalis.



## FORMA CRISTÆ



Ad extremum regulam alteram paulo subtiliorem confice, neque tam firmam, vt illam priorem, sed per omnia ad eundem modum vt in Astro labio formari solet. Consultum tamen hic equidem iudicari te non duas pinnulas hoc loco facere perforatas, sed vnâ tantum cum foramine vnicò, instar granuli lenticulæ vnus ducto, ex altera autem parte stilum tenuem erige, in eius summitate nodum fac paulo lenticula maiorem, Namque hoc pro bono non temere sed sæpe expertus, obseruationes stellarum rectè admodum fieri per eiusmodi nodulos, pinnaculum autem cum foramine paruulo ad oculum verti semper debet, nunquam verò nodulus,



Postremo iam regulæ cristæ adnecti semicirculum oportet, illumque pendere ex fulcimentis seu baculis paruis duobus in satis magna distantia, Cuius rei rationem experieris infra, quando zodiacum Torqueti huc illuc promouebis. Porro semicirculus facita pendeat, vt diameter quocumque L M N æquidistanter pendeat lineæ fiduciam ipsius regulæ, siue id altius siue demissius fuerit parum refert, modo circumferentia semicirculi in suos gradus 180. diuidatur, numerique à litera P vtrinq; versus diametrum L M N describantur vsq; in 90, atque ex centro M stilum pendeat cum massa plumbi exigua, sicut hic patet ex subiecta figura.