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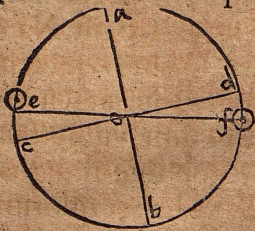
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### Contact:

Email: [landesbibliothek\(at\)ooe.gv.at](mailto:landesbibliothek(at)ooe.gv.at)

Telephone: +43(732) 7720-53100

adiutuare refractiones. Quod si verum est, in tenebris condensari aërem, luce extenuari: tenebrę quidem ijs locis pro tanta refractione sat diuturnę fuere, trium circiter mensium. Addidi & aliud experimentum, de nebularum Gronlandiæ guttis, incredibilis planè magnitudinis, vt testatum reliquit nescio quis. His in præsentia priusquam aliquid adiungam, primum examinetur ipsorum altitudo poli. Sit EF Horizon, CD æquator, cuius poli



A. B. die  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Nouembris Sol in F. cum declinatione DF  $15^{\circ}.27'$ . Die 30 Aprilis verò fit Sol in E. quo die, (intelligo 12 horis ante meridiem) referunt se primum Solem totum supra horizontem vidisse. Erat in  $9^{\circ}.20'$ .  $\sigma$  cum declinatione  $14^{\circ}.39'$ . quæ est CE. subtrahe  $15'$ . semidiametrum. Ergò in declinatione  $14^{\circ}.24'$ . centrum Solis in horizonte esse potuit. Est igitur AE  $75^{\circ}.36'$ . & DF  $15^{\circ}.27'$ . summa debuit esse 90. at superat 90 per  $1^{\circ}.3'$ . qui est modulus iunctæ vtriusque refractionis in E & F. Sanè quam paruus. Quod si obseruatio iam modo dicta fuerit die 30 Aprilis 12 horis post meridiem; minor fiet iste fasciculus, & vix 44' minorum. Nisi fortè Sol in E aliquam obtinuerit altitudinem supra horizontem, quod non addunt. Bifecto verò hoc fasciculo refractionum, & dimidio ablato ab AE. reliquo à DF. restat illic  $75^{\circ}$ . altitudo poli, hic  $15^{\circ}$  æquatoris, paucis minutis plus vel minus. Aut verisimilius, sit illic refractione ob longitudinem diei  $20'$ . hic ob breuitatem  $43'$ . fiet altitudo poli  $75^{\circ}.16'$ . Æquatoris  $14^{\circ}.44'$ . At centri Solis primum visi  $18^{\circ}.58'$  declinatio. Ergò refractione  $4^{\circ}.14'$ . per bisectionem summæ refractionum esset  $4^{\circ}.3'$ . Iam computum prius altitudinis & densitatis aëris subiiciam, quanta potuerit esse minima ad tantam refractionem efficiendam. Minimam autè sumperimus densitatem, si statuamus refractionem hanc  $4^{\circ}.14'$ . planè horizontalem esse, hoc est, radium Solis, qui ex æthere superficiem aëris tangit, refractum in aëre, rursus tangere superficiem terræ. Tunc intra aërem constituet cum superficie aëris angulum  $85^{\circ}.46'$ . cuius secans 1354677. Hinc simplex refractione graduum  $90^{\circ}$  est 19'. At supra communi-  
ter aer