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Contact:

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

Telephone: +43(732) 7720-53100

TABULARUM RUD-

Alt. P. $48\frac{1}{2}$, facit Virgo, jubebat ponere ut notum; tantum tamen, ut ejus Logarithmus auferri possit ab 11437, Antilogarithmo arcus $26^{\circ}53'$, seu Logarithmo arcus $63^{\circ}7'$. altitudinis culminantis. Opportet igitur, angulum esse majorem hac alt. ut sit ejus Logarithmus minor. Sit $63^{\circ}30'$, logarithmus 11100 Hic potest auferri: restat 337 Logarithmus arcus $35^{\circ}18'$. inter culminans & occidens Eclipticam & punctum, quia angulus $80^{\circ}30'$ excerptus supra, est etiam ad occasum. Ita ergo venitur ad $12^{\circ}6' \text{H}$. Ergo ut probetur positio, queratur orientis $12^{\circ}6'$ M angulus ex Tabula: inveniuntur autem $63^{\circ}30'$ circ. bene ergo fuit positus.

Tertio igitur applicetur exemplum ad processum Capitis XIV, & continuetur usq; ad Parallaxeon constitutionem. Ad A.R.M. $65^{\circ}35'$ adde 90° , erit Asc.Obl. $155^{\circ}35'$, & o V supra Terram ad occasum. Itaque punctum occidens querendum est. Erit igitur

Latus Aequat. $24^{\circ}25' \text{Log. } 8834$

Alt. Aequat. $41^{\circ}30' \text{Log. } 41155$ Ant. 28907

$15^{\circ}54' \text{Lo. } 129496$ Ant. 3901

$51^{\circ}9' \text{Log. } 25006$

$23^{\circ}31\frac{1}{2}' \text{Aufer quia o V ad occ.}$

$27^{\circ}37\frac{1}{2}' \text{Log. } 76855$

Angul. Orient. $26^{\circ}29' \text{Log. } 11086$ Ant. 80756

$17^{\circ}49' \text{Log. } 118410$

Ergo occidit $12^{\circ}11' \text{H}$

o locus $25^{\circ}55\frac{1}{2}' \text{H}$

Da Nonag. $76^{\circ}15\frac{1}{2}' \text{Log. } 2896$

Parall.horiz. $1^{\circ}2'57'' \text{Log. } 4800$ — 4800

d l.logist. 9182 l.logist. 75956

Parallaxis long. $54^{\circ}44''$ $28'4''$

Idem efficeretur etiam per Logarithmum Parallaxeos ex Canone Sem. 40400. Efficit enim summas 413760 , & 480700 , quae quiescit in eodem canone, dant, illa quidem minus quam $55'$, ista plus quam $28'$.

Quia ergo Luna fuit occidentalior nonagesimo, auferenda est parallaxis Longitudinis $54^{\circ}44'$, à loco ejus ad Eclipticam reducto $25^{\circ}0'49'' \text{H}$. Sic parallaxis Latitudinis $28'5''$ est addenda ad Australiem veram latitudinem $0^{\circ}3'33''$. colligunturque visalatitudo, $0^{\circ}31'38''$ Australis. Semidiamne Menstrua, in $24^{\circ}50'$.

circiter, sibi $5'$ Scrupulis ultra

meter D fuit $16'10''$. Et hæc addita ad latitudinem $31'38''$. Merid. efficit latitudinem marginis australis $47'48''$ australiem. Erat ergo ipsa Veneris hora occasus sui, quinque scrupulis Australior marginè Luna inferiori: sed tunc centrum lunæ superaverat locum Veneris, motu visibili, Scrupulis paulo minus $19'$; itaq; ante occasum Veneris hora di-

midia circiter, jungebantur centra secundum longitudinem, quando margo Lunæ Australis latitu-

Minutis ab occasum, direm habebat Scrupulo uno atq; altero minorem; ut si tempus a-

sic Veneris à transiente margine regi non potuerit. quetur me-

Hora enim occasus Solis, qua fuit $H4^{\circ}53'$, locus strud.

Centri Lunæ visibilis, eadem methodo computatus, reperitur in $24^{\circ}21' \text{H}$, Venus in $24^{\circ}42' \text{H}$, & sic

Vel minutis 19 post occasum Solis si

Scrupulis ultra Lunam & extremitate cornuum,

5' solis ultra marginem obscurum; & margo Lunæ tempus aquæ

Australis, eoq; & extreum ejus cornu, cum lati-

tudine $0^{\circ}47'$ visibili australi, cum Venus haberet strud.

latitudinem $53'$, sex scrupulis majorum.

Itaq; toto tempore inter utriusque sideris occa-
sus, Lunæ margo Australis, superior Venere fuit,
transitq; super eam. Quod igitur visa est & ipsum
Lunæ cornu stringere; id fuit à dilatatione luminis
Lunæ in oculis spectatorum. Argumento est quod
alis humidiore visu, visa fuit in ipsum complexum
Luminis Lunæ velut immersa. Non potest enim
hac relatio trahi in argumentum latitudinis vel Lu-
na majoris, vel Veneris minoris. Nam si Lunæ car-
nu hora occasus Solis fuisse australius ipsa Veneris,
& si hec causa fuisse, qua speciem præbuerit Vene-
ris in complexu Lunæ; nulla ratione potuisse Venus,
post dimidiam horam effugere occultationem omni-
modam, sub Lunæ marginem: Cum tamem alij di-
ligenter obseruaverint, non fuisse rectam, sed post-
quam velut ad contactum lucidi cornu venit, postea
circumvisse ejus curvitatem marginis, semper con-
spicuum.

Haber autem hæc quoq; species circummissionis,
qua curvam motus lineam insinuat, causam ean-
dem, non Astronomicam eam, sed Opticam. Quo
plus enim lucis diei superfuit, hoc minus dilataba-
tur splendor Luna; quo profundius verò in noctem
ventum, hoc plus ampliabatur: ut sic Luna cornu
Venerem, quamvis jam longius digressum,
tamen adhuc quasi atttingere
videretur.



IN PAR.