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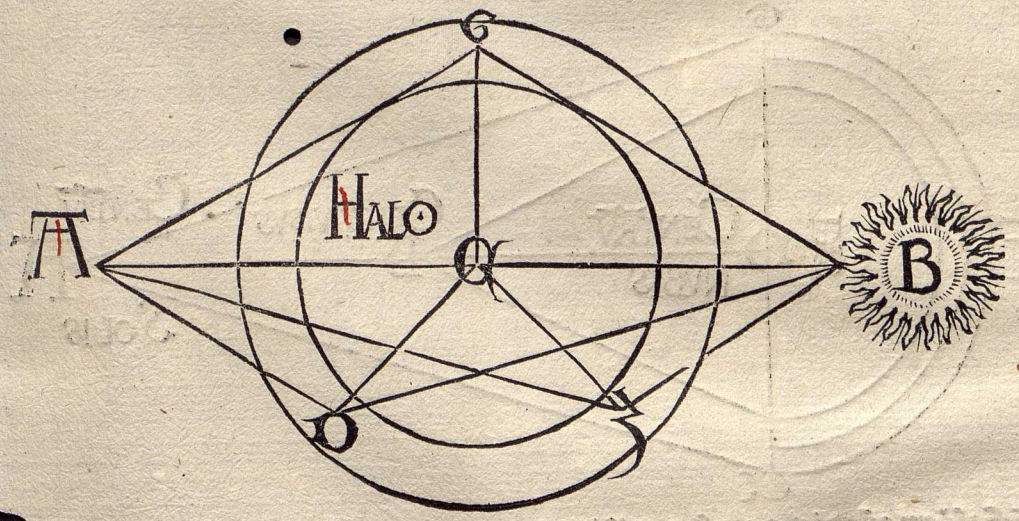
Contact:
Email: landesbibliothek(at)ooe.gv.at
Telephone: +43(732) 7720-53100

Deinde mouet vnam dubitationē que est: vtrū iris possit fieri de nocte a luna sicut de die a sole. Rūdet phs q̃ sic: hoc tñ raro fit: qr iris nō fit a luna nisi in plenilunio: ⁊ p ꝓñs solū semel in mense.

Primo aūt de figura dicam⁹: ⁊ quare circulus fit: ⁊ quare circa solem.

Istud ē scōm capl̄m hui⁹ tractat⁹ in q̄ vult determiare phs de figura halonis p̄mittēs aliquas suppositiones. Pria est: exñte vapore ī aere fit refractio visus nr̄i ex tali vapore: ⁊ si talis vapor sit regularis tūc fit halo. qd̄ ꝓbat phs a signo: qr si illud in q̄ apparet halo ꝓsistat ⁊ ꝓdensef̄/signuz est pluuie. Si ꝓo marcescat ⁊ ꝓsumaf̄/est signū serenitatis. Et si dispergaf̄ huc ⁊ illuc/est signū ventorū: qd̄ nō ita fieret nisi ī halone ꝓcurreret vapor interposit⁹ inter astrū ⁊ nos. Scda suppositio: vapor a q̄ fit refractio est inter visū ⁊ astrū: ⁊ ꝓter hoc non apparet halo ex opposito astri sicut iris. Tertia suppositio: cōsimil'r fiet refractio a puncto medio vaporis ad oēm eius ptē. Tūc ponit tale ꝓclusionē: Necesse ē halonē esse circulū aut ptez circuli. Probat duab⁹ rōnib⁹. Prima est naturalis: qr radij incidētes ab eodē puncto in idē punctum refrangūtur vndiq̄z ꝑm equales angulos et circulariter: sed radij incidentes supra vaporem in quo apparet halo sunt hmōi: igitur. Scda rō est mathematicalis: ꝑ qua supponit q̄ a sit visus: sol sit b. ⁊ protrahaf̄ linea ꝓpendicularis a b per medium caliginis qd̄ est c: deinde signentur tria puncta in caligine equaliter distātia que sunt g d et z. a quibus refrangant radij luminosi ad lineaz perpendiculare ⁊ cōcurrent in puncto a. ⁊ tunc ibi intelligant tres triāguli q̄ sūt a b g. a b d. ⁊ a b z. Et sunt isti triāguli eq̄les: qr oīm triāgulorz quorz duo latera vnius sunt eq̄lia duob⁹ lateribꝰ basi alterius ⁊ basis vni⁹/necesse est angulos illis equalib⁹ ꝓtēctos esse eq̄les: ⁊ p ꝓñs totus triangulus est eq̄lis toti triangulo: sed predictorū triangulorz duo latera sūt eq̄lia/scz. a g. a d. ⁊ a z. ⁊ hñt basim cōem. s. a. c. q̄ oēs illi triāguli sunt equales. Ducantur q̄ tres linee ꝓpēdiculares sup lineā a. b. ad pūctū c. ab illis trib⁹ pūctis g. d. ⁊ z. in nube signatis: tūc ꝓstituunt tres parui triāguli: scz a g c. a d c. ⁊ a. z. c. ⁊ isti trianguli sūt eq̄les: ⁊ linee recte ducūt a diuersis pūctis in idē punctū: ⁊ sūt plures q̄ due: ideo oportet illud punctū esse centrū circuli: q̄ ptz p ꝓpōnez geometrie: si plures linee q̄ due a diuersis ptib⁹ venientes in idē punctū ceciderint: tale pūctū est cētrū circuli. Finaf̄ assignat cui⁹ coloris est halo: dicēs q̄ dz hr̄e colorē albū circa quē apparet q̄dā nigredo: qr halo appet ꝓpē lumē incidēs ꝓpē vapores: iō ps vapor⁹ supra quā icidit lumē appet alba/⁊ ps circūstās appet nigra. Deide dicit q̄ halo septus apparet circa lunā q̄z circa solē: qr sol vaporē eleuatū magis consumit q̄z luna.



Iris autem quod quidez est refractio dictum est prius.

Istud est tertiū capl̄m hui⁹ tractatus in q̄ phs determiat de iride ⁊ colorib⁹ eius: ⁊ p̄mo de coloribꝰ eius p̄mittēs aliq̄s suppositiōes. Pria est: oībus corporib⁹ planis cuiusmodi sūt aer ⁊ aqua pōt fieri rarefactio radij visualis. De aere ꝓbat q̄t tuor signis. Primū est: qr aliqñ ꝓtingit debilē visum videre faciē suā in aere: sicut antiphon qui dū ambularet videbat faciē suam in aere: et ꝗ erat ꝓpter debilē visuz: ⁊ hoc nō poterat esse nisi radij visuales ad ip̄m refrangerent. Scōm signū est: qr aliqñ mali nauiū vident esse maiores ⁊ grossiores qñ sunt in mari q̄z sint. Tertiū est: qr oīnes magnitudines videtur esse maiores flante vento q̄z nō flante. Quartū signū est: qr astra orientia ⁊ occidentia apparēt maiora q̄z in medio celi: ⁊ hoc est ꝓpter refractionē radiorz a vaporib⁹ sursū eleuatis: ⁊ q̄ ab aqua fiat refractio ptz: qr aqua est dēsior aere: sz ab aere fit refractio: q̄ ab aq̄. Supponit scdo q̄ halo ⁊ iris apparēt p refractionem: tñ iris appet in opposito solis: halo ꝓo est circa solem. Tertio suppositio: halo ⁊ iris dr̄ñt in variatiōe colorz: qr qñ halo appet fit refractio a nube densa: iō halo clar⁹ appet q̄z iris. Quarta suppositio: albū visum p nigrū appet rubeū: qd̄ ptz de igne viso per fumū qui apparet puniceus. Unde iris sic generaf̄: qr aliquando aliqua nubes aquosa vel rorida apparet ex opposita parte solis vel lune ad quā pertingunt radij solis vel lune: q̄ non potentes penetrare ipsam reflectuntur a nube ad oculos: et ibi apparent tres colores ꝑm diuersas partes iridis. Unde vbi lumen plus abundat causatur color accedens ad albedinem/qui dicitur puniceus. quando vero minus supabundat/apparet nigredo q̄ dicit̄ alurgus. ⁊ qñ lumē medio mō se habet in ordine ad nubē/appet color min⁹ accedēs