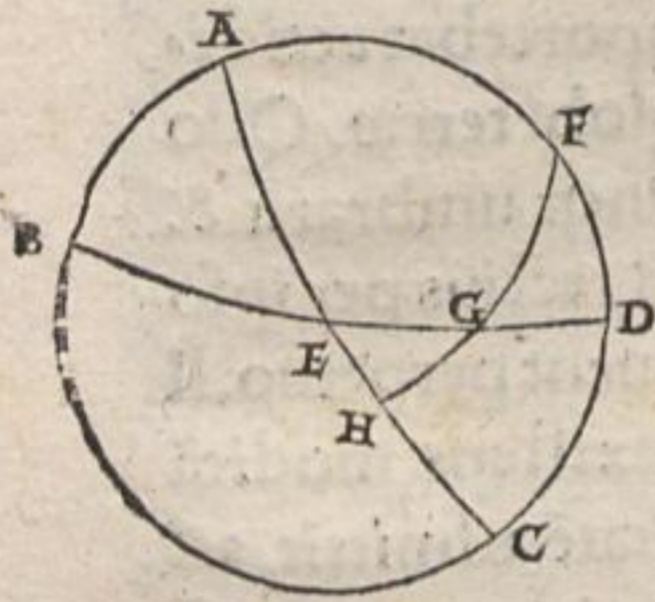




Ta quoq; ad quamlibet obliquitatē sphaeræ, siue in-
clinationē horizontis maximū minimūq; diem cum
latitudine ortus, ac reliquā dierum differentiā simul
demonstrabimus. Est autē latitudo ortus circūferen-

tia circuli horizontis ab ortu Solstitiali ad Brumalē intercepta,
siue utriusq; ab ex ortu æquinoctiali distantia. Sit igitur meri-



dianus orbis $A B C D$, & in hemisphærio orien-
tali semicirculus horizōtis $B E D$, æquinoctialis
circuli $A E C$, cuius polus Boreus sit F . Assum-
pto Solis exortu sub æstiuā conuersione in G
signo, describatur $F G H$ circūferentia maximi
circuli. Quoniā igitur mobilitas sphaeræ ter-
restris in F polo circuli æquinoctialis peragi-
tur, necesse est $G H$ signa in meridiano $A B C D$

congruere, quoniā paralleli circa eosdē sunt polos, per quos ma-
ximi quicq; circuli similes auferūt ex illis circūferentias. Quapro-
pter idem tempus qd est ab ortu ipsius G ad meridiē metitur, eti-
am $A E H$ circūferentiā, & reliquam semicirculi subterraneā partē
 $C H$, à media nocte ad ortū. Est autē semicirculus $A E C$, & quadran-
tes sunt circulorū $A E$ & $E C$, cum sint à polo ipsius $A B C D$: erit pro-
pterea $B H$ dimidia differētia maximi diei ad æquinoctialē, & $B G$
inter æquinoctialē & solstitialē exortū latitudo. Cū igitur in
triangulo $B H G$ cōstiterit angulus qui sub $G B H$ obliquitatis sphae-
ræ iuxta $A B$ circumferentiā, & qui sub $G H B$ rectus, cū latere $G H$ p
distantiam tropici æstiuī ab æquinoctiali, reliqua etiā latera per
quartū sphaericorū, $B H$ dimidia differētia diei æquinoctialis &
maximi, & $B G$ latitudo ortus dant. Idcirco etiā si cū latere $G H$ la-
tus $B H$ maximi diei & æquinoctialis differētia, uel $B G$ datum fue-
rit: datur qui circa B angulus inclinationis sphaeræ, ac perinde F
 D eleuatio poli supra horizonta. Quin etiā si non tropicū sed ali-
ud quodcūq; in signifero G punctū sumatur, utraq; nihilominus
 $B G$ & $B H$ circūferentia patebit. Quoniā per canonē declinationū
supra expositum, nota sit $G H$ circumferentia declinationis, quæ
partē ipsam signiferi cōcernit, fiuntq; cætera eodē modo demō-
strationis aperta. Vnde etiā sequitur, quòd partes signiferi, quæ
æqualiter à tropico distāt easdē auferunt horizontis circūferen-
tias