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A N

A P P E N D I X

To the *English* Translation of

COMMANDINE'S EUCLID;

W H E R E I N

The Eleventh and Twelfth Books of the
ELEMENTS are made easy to the meanest
Capacity, by exhibiting the Solids them-
selves to the Eye, instead of their several
Pictures or Projections laid down by the
several Writers of Elements of Geometry.

A T R A C T useful and necessary for Painters,
Builders, Gardeners, and all Persons who would
inform themselves demonstratively in Perspective,
Menuration, Sphericks, &c. or qualify them-
selves to read the Works of those who have writ-
ten farther on solid Geometry.

W I T H A N

I N T R O D U C T I O N,

Explaining the Projection used by the Ancients,
and shewing its Excellency to any other for this
Purpose.

By *SAMUEL CUNN.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for THO. WOODWARD, at the *Half Moon,*
over against St. *Dunstan's* Church, in *Fleetstreet.*

M D C C X X V.

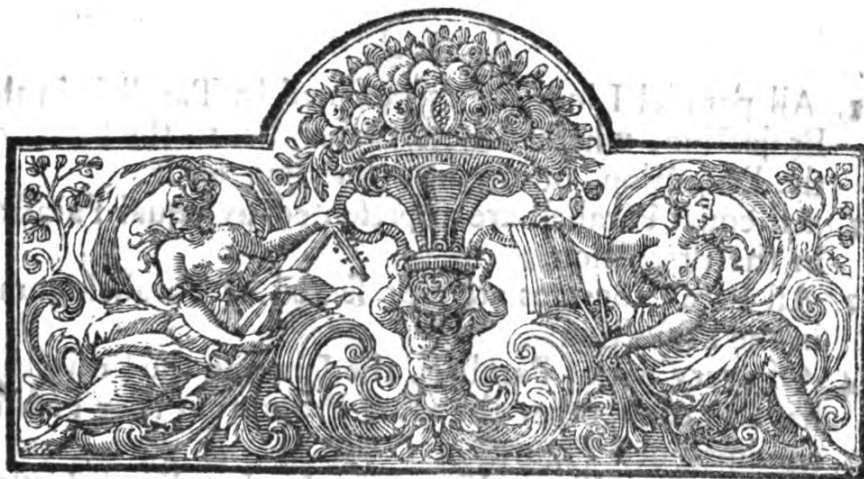
DICTIONARY

OF THE ARTS AND MYSTERY

MIND

ADVERTISEMENT.

LAnds survey'd, Buildings measured, and
Mathematicks taught, in all its Parts, by
SAM. CUNN, To be heard of at *Thomas*
Woodward's, at the *Half-Moon*, over against
St. Dunstan's Church, in *Fleet-street*, and at his
House in the Passage from *Litchfield street* to
Newport Market.



T H E
I N T R O D U C T I O N .



THE ancient Geometricians, in order to teach their Scholars those Parts of the Elements which treated of Lines and Planes inclined to each other, and of Solids, and their external and internal Parts, used a Perspective or Projection, to exhibit to the Eye the Figures they had imagined.

But they chused the most simple, the least confused, and most easy perceived.

They imagined the Eye of the Projection or Picture so far removed from it, that the Lines drawn from it to the Picture might make Angles with one another less than any right lined Angle assignable ; so that they might be considered as Parallels ; and always considered their Position so, that they shou'd not coincide with any of those Lines they designed to project, nor any two projected Points coincide.

From whence flow (as so many Corollaries) the following Properties and Conveniencies ; well worth the Notice of those who design to read the solid Geometry of the Ancients.

1. All parallel Lines are represented by Parallels in the Projection, whether they are parallel to the Plane of the Projection, or any how standing on it.
2. All equal Parallels are represented by equal Parallels in the Projection.
3. All Parallelograms are represented by Parallelograms in the Projection.
4. Of every Set of Parallels, the Lines in the Projection have to each other the same Proportion they had in the imagined Figure
5. All similar Plane Figures, of what Kind soever, whose Planes are parallel, or are in the same Plane, are represented by similar Plane Figures. And if these Plane Figures are equal, their Representation will be so likewise.
6. All Circles whose Planes are parallel to the Plane of Projection, are represented by Circles.
7. All Circles whose Planes are inclined to the Plane of Projection, are represented by Ellipses; unless the Plane of Projection form the Sub-contrary Section, in which Case it will be a Circle.
8. All Spheres are represented by Ellipses; unless the Lines from the Eye be perpendicular to the Plane of Projection; in which Case they are represented by Circles.
9. All similar Solids similarly posited in Respect of the Plane of Projection, are represented by similar plain Figures similarly posited. And if such Solids be equal, the plain Figures will be equal also.
10. Every Parallelepipedon is represented by joining the correspondent Angles of the two Parallelograms, which represent any two of its opposite Faces.
11. Every Prism is represented by joining the correspondent Angles of the Figures representing the parallel Planes.
12. Every Pyramid is represented by drawing Lines from the Point, representing the Vertex to the Angles of the Figure representing the Base.
13. Every Cylinder is represented by drawing two parallel Lines, each of which touch the Figures representing the Bases.
14. Every Cone is represented by two Lines drawn from the Point representing the Vertex, to touch the Figure representing the Base.

15. The

15. The Converse of these Properties are no where universally true: For the same Projection may represent different Figures. In all Projections where the Lines from the Eye are inclined to each other, the preceding Properties are true only in particular Cases.

And in the Projection called Orthographick, tho' the Lines from the Eye are parallel to one another, yet it is unfit for this Purpose; because every Line perpendicular to the Plane is projected into one Point; and every perpendicular Plane, and all the Lines in that Plane, are confounded in one right Line in the Projection.

This Projection is the same with that made by the Shadow of any Figure exposed to the Sun. Therefore, if any one will erect with Wires the solid Schemes in the Elements, and expose them to the Sun, they will find the Shadows exactly with the plane Schemes which represent those Solids.

From what hath been said, it appears, that of all Projections, this is the most simple, most easy, and most natural. Nevertheless, it is attended with some Difficulties often complained of by Beginners.

For tho' the projected Lines have a great Affinity to those they represent, (and very often may be exactly equal to them,) yet the Angles (excepting those whose Planes are parallel to the Projection) are every where enlarged or diminished. Sometimes a right Angle is represented by an acute one, sometimes by an obtuse one, and sometimes by two right Lines meeting one another directly. A Square for the most part is represented by a Rhombus, and a Rectangle by a Rhomboides. And indeed, in every Scheme the Angles are dissimilar to those they represent.

The same Projection may represent Figures varying from what it is designed to represent, and this too in numberless Ways. And the Representatives of Planes and Solids falling on those of other Planes and Solids, so confound and dishearten so many Beginners, that they pass by the Demonstrations, and content themselves with the bare Text of the Proposition; which is a Fault scarce to be pardon'd

don'd in any who propose to acquaint themselves with that most useful Knowledge, Geometry. Nay, I have met with those who have not been able to exhibit to the Eyes of those they undertook to teach, the Figures of some of the Propositions of the eleventh Book of the Elements.

To remedy this Inconvenience, some have cut out in Wood the Solids, in order to help the Imagination: But then the internal Parts are hidden from the Eye, and the back Parts cannot be seen at the same Time that the fore Parts are. To cure this Inconvenience, I have caused Threads and Wires to be raised on Boards, with Letters glewed on to the particular Angles, and thereby have shewn the several Propositions of the Solids. But this, as well as the former, is of too great an Expence for some who have Inclinations, tho' not Time enough, to study this useful Part of Geometry, by a Contemplation of the Projections. And yet, without this Knowledge, it is almost impossible for a Man to understand the modern Perspective used by Painters, Builders, Gardeners, Designers, &c. and to give a Demonstration of their Works: Which is the principal Cause why we scarce meet with any Piece of perspective Draught without geometrical Faults.

In order to make this Part of the Science easy, Mr. *John Dee*, in his Version of the Elements of *Euclid*, hath contrived Schemes to be pasted and raised up, to shew to the Eye the Planes represented in the Projection of some of the Propositions; and in others hath taught (tho' obscurely enough) how to draw Schemes on a plane Pastboard, and how to lap them up, in order to represent the Solids treated of.

This latter Sort struggles with the same Difficulty that those cut in Wood doth; and of the former he hath managed but few, and them some of the more easy Propositions, leaving out those which most wanted Illustration; and of these too, some of them uncouthly.

From these Considerations, I have pasted Papers to be raised up to every one of the Propositions of the eleventh and twelfth Books, fitted for the *Engliss* Version of *Commandine's*

mandine's Euclid: From whence the Solids will be exhibited to the Eye, their fore and back Parts together, with the Lines and Planes in their inner Parts, and all by Inspection; whereby the most difficult Propositions will become easy, and the Student's Time shortened. And if as he goes, he compares these Schemes with those projected, he will not only gain the Demonstrations in these two Books, but also a familiar Acquaintance with the Schemes used by Geometricians to represent Solids and Planes intersecting one another, and thereby become capable to contemplate with Ease and Pleasure their Schemes in other Books.



Books Sold by Thomas Woodward, at the Half Moon, over against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleetstreet.

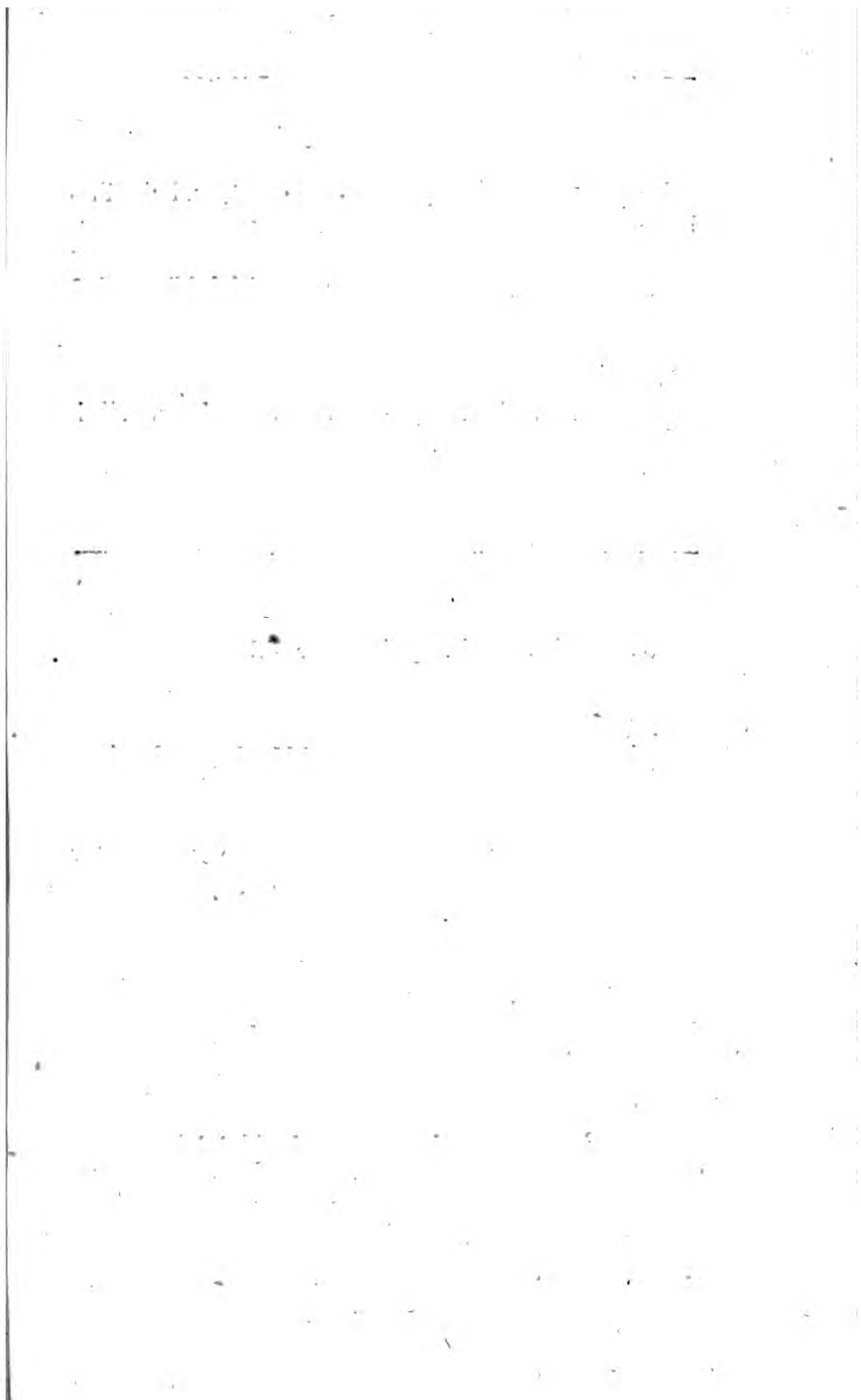
THE Royal Dictionary abridg'd, in Two Parts. 1. French and English. 2. English and French. Containing near 3000 Words more than any French and English Dictionary yet extant, to which are added, the Accents of all English Words. To facilitate their Pronunciation to Foreigners. The Fourth Edition, carefully corrected and improv'd. With above 2000 Words, extracted out of the most approv'd Authors. As also an alphabetical List of the most common Christian Names of the Men and Women, and the Abbreviations of the said Names vulgarly used. By Mr. Boyer.

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B O O K XI.

PROP. I. Raife up the Plane CBD, and the Proposition will be clear.

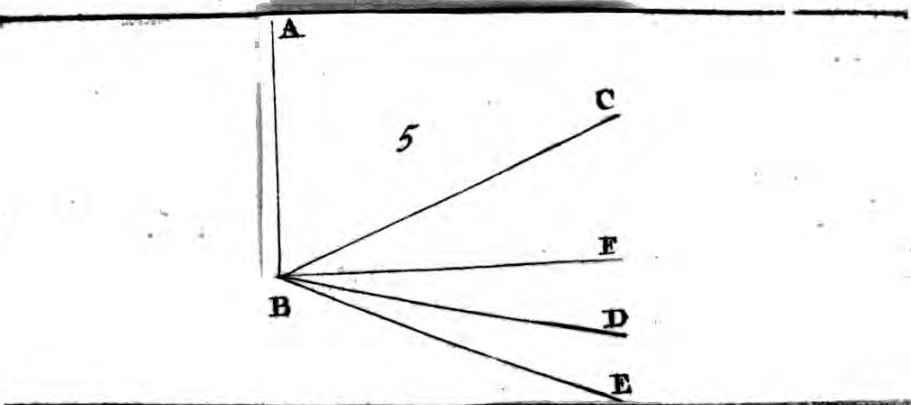
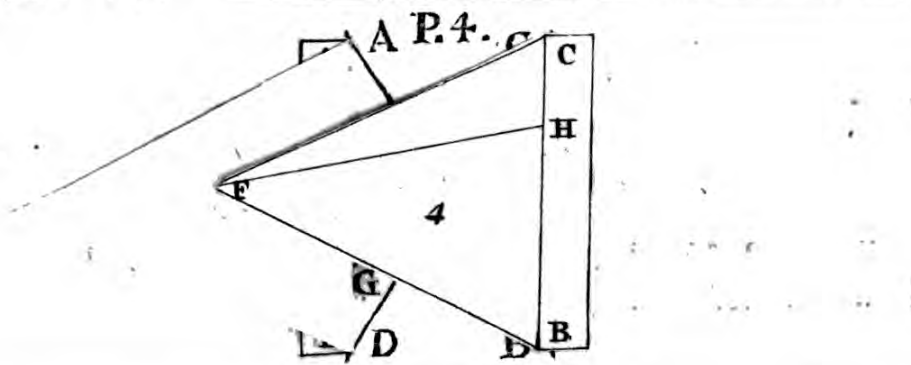
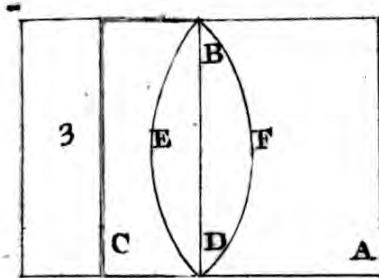
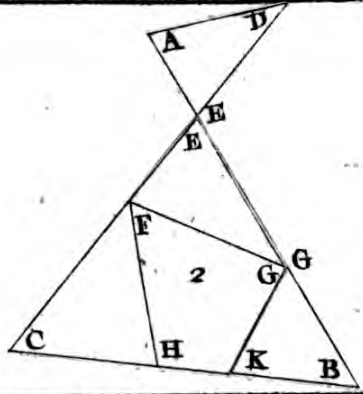
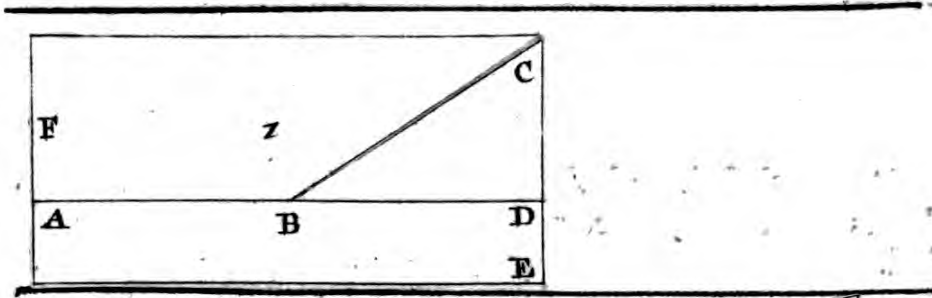
PROP. II. Raife up the Plane GEFH, and all is evident.

PROP. III. Raife up the Plane CB.

PROP. IV. Raife up the Planes AFD, CFB, till F coincides with F; and from F imagine a perpendicular drawn to E, or stick a Pin upright in E.

PROP. V. Raife the Plane ABF till AB is perpendicular to BD, and then the Demonstration will be clear.

(II)



B 2

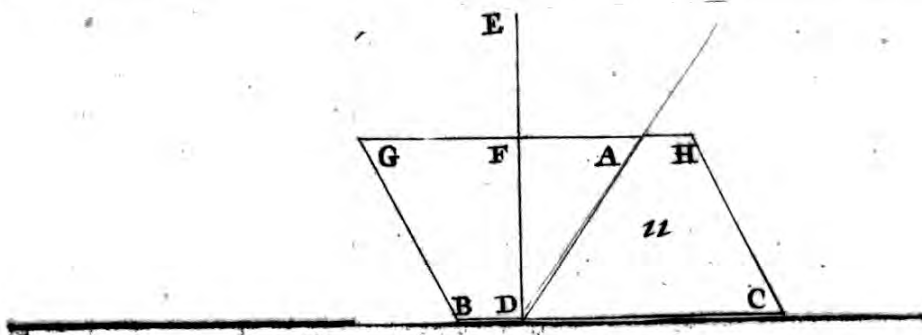
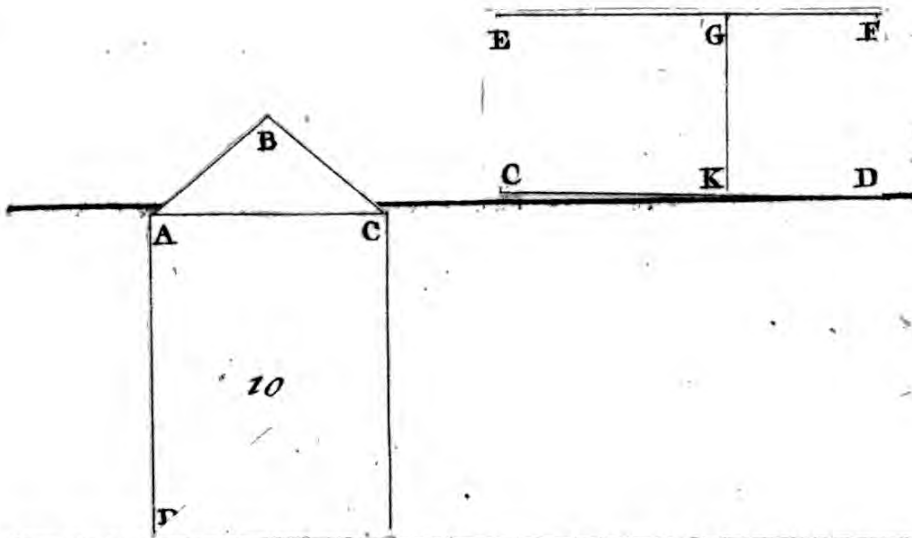
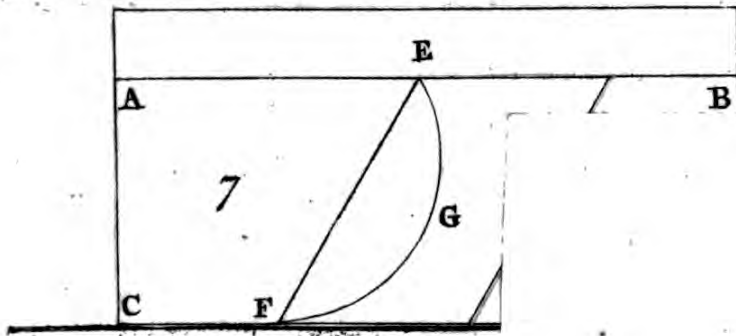
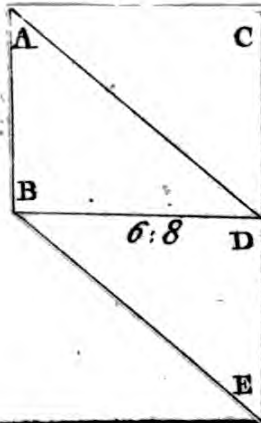
PROP. VI. and VIII. Raise the Plane AD, till the Lines AB, CD, are both perpendicular to the Plane BE.

PROP. VII. Raise the Plane EGF any how.

PROP. IX. Raise the Planes AF, CF, till EGF coincides with EGF.

PROP. X. Raise up the Planes ABC, DEF, any how parallel to one another.

PROP. XI. Raise up the Plane AFD perpendicular to the Plane GC.

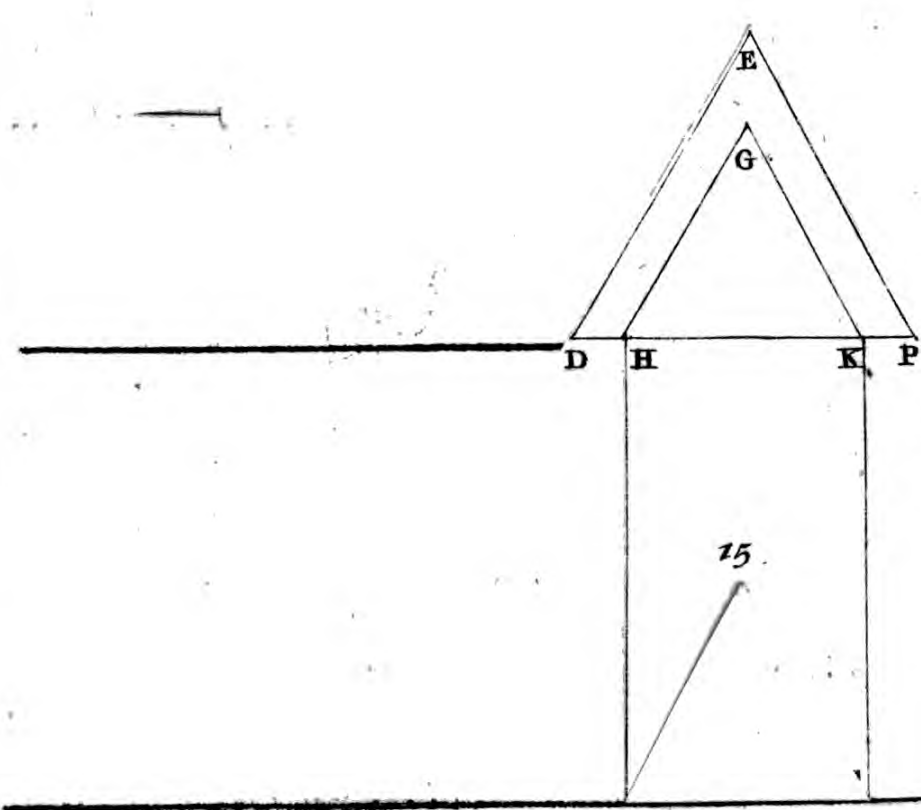
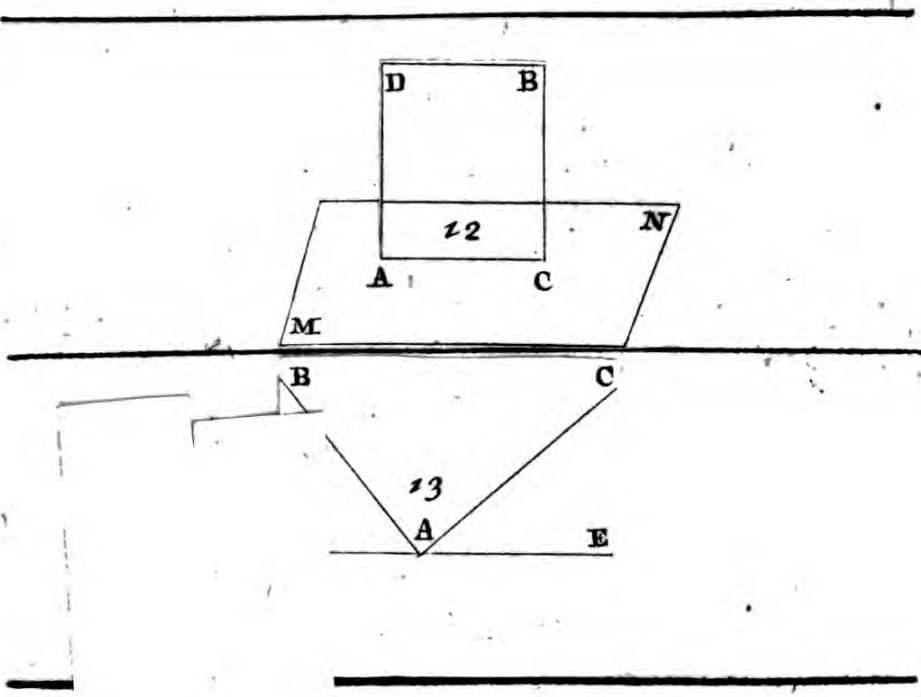


PROP. XII. Raise up the Plane DC till AD is perpendicular to the Plane MN.

PROP. XIII. Raise the Plane BAC perpendicular to the Plane of the Leaf.

PROP. XIV. Raise up the Planes CD, EF, parallel to one another, and perpendicular to the Plane AE; and in the Lines CA, BF, bend the Planes till IG coincides with IG at K.

PROP. XV. Raise the Planes DEP, ABC, parallel, and from B to G draw a Thread, or suppose a Line drawn perpendicular to the Plane DEF.

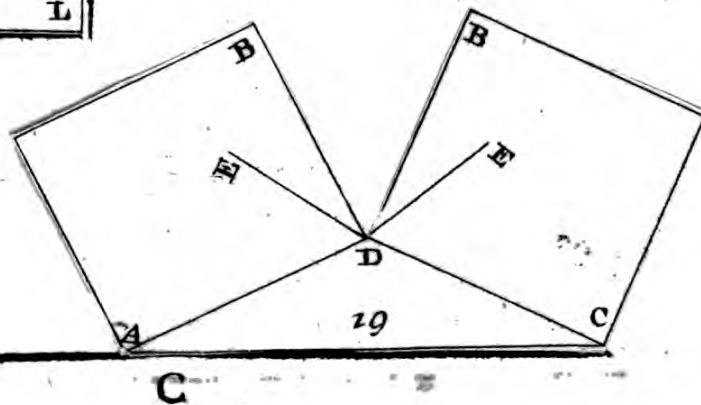
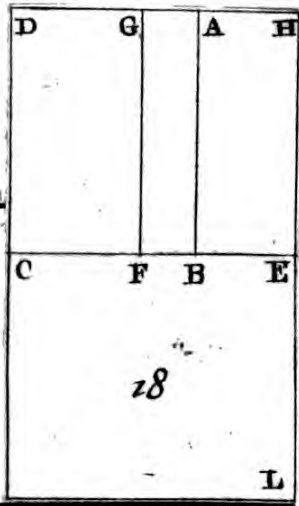
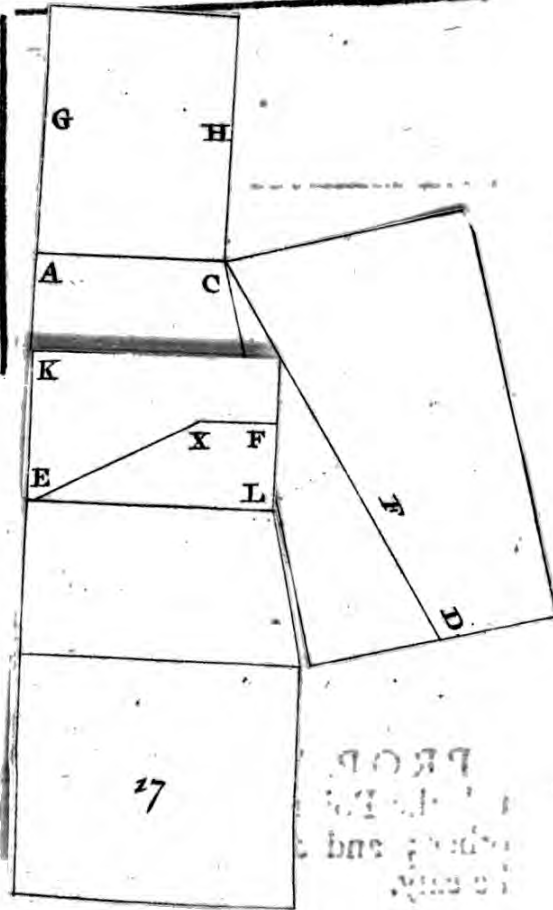


PROP. XVI. Raise the Planes AB, HD, any how parallel to one another.

PROP. XVII. Raise the Planes GH, KL, MN, parallel to one another, so that the Points C, F, D, on these Planes may coincide with the Points C, F, D, on the Plane CD, and draw a Thread, or suppose a Line drawn thro' AXD.

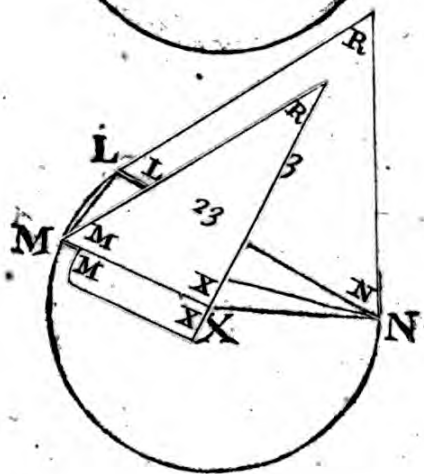
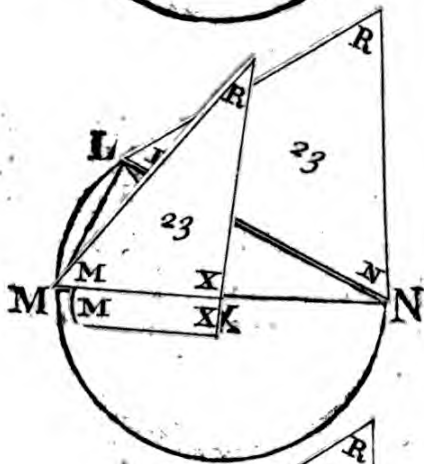
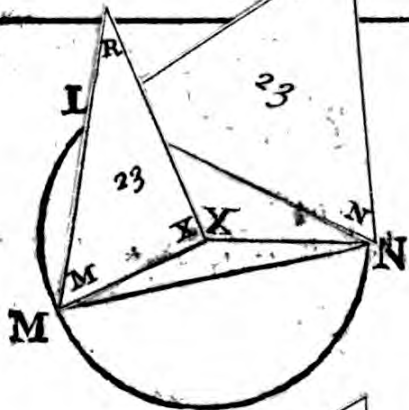
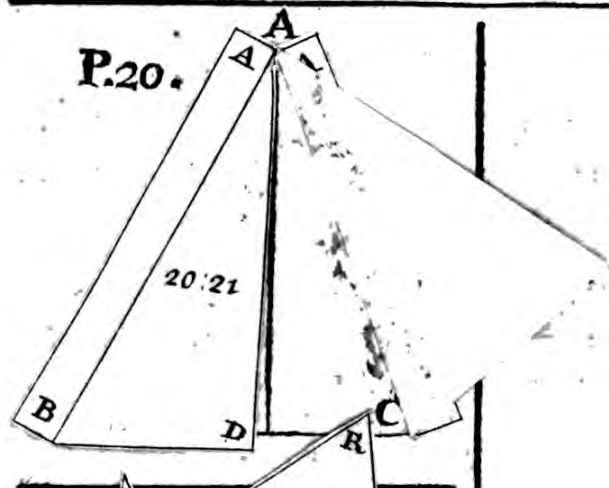
PROP. XVIII. Raise the Plane DE till AB is perpendicular to the Plane of the Leaf.

PROP. XIX. Raise the Planes AB, CB, till they are both perpendicular, to the Plane ADC, and the Line BD in one coincides with the Line BD in the other.



PROP. XX, XXI. Raise the Planes BAD , CAD , till AD of the one coincides with AD of the other.

PROP. XXIII. Raise the Planes LNR , RMX , till the Point L of the one touches the Point L in the other; and the Demonstration in all the three Cases will be easy.



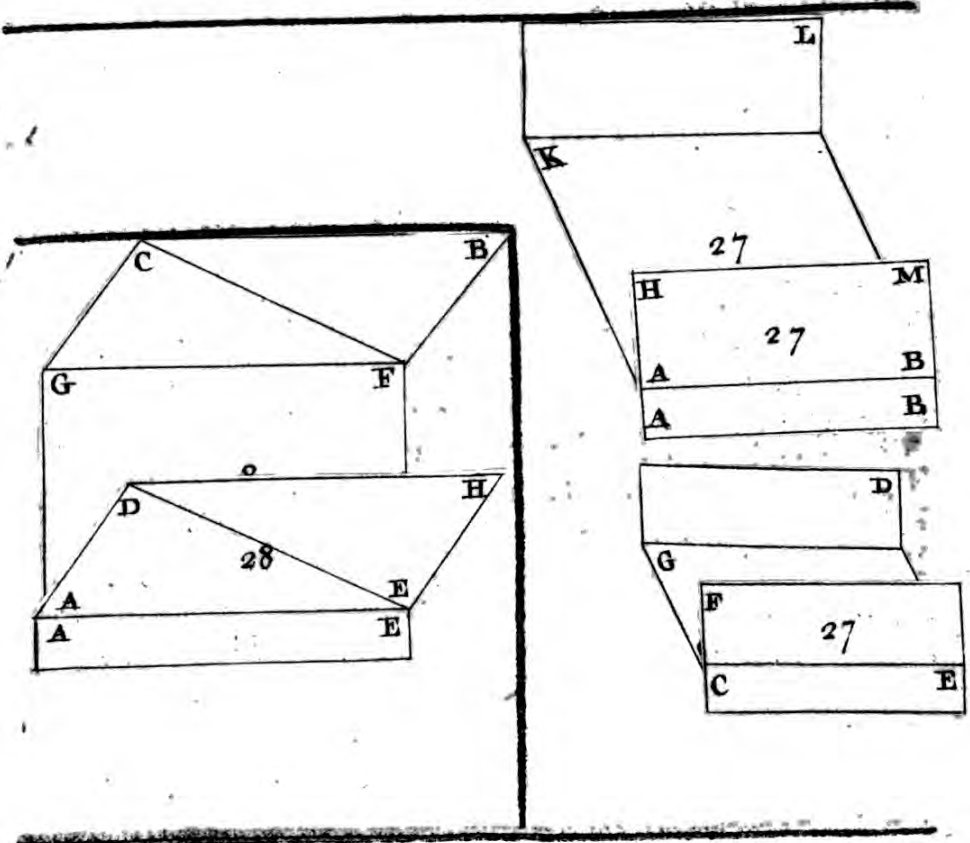
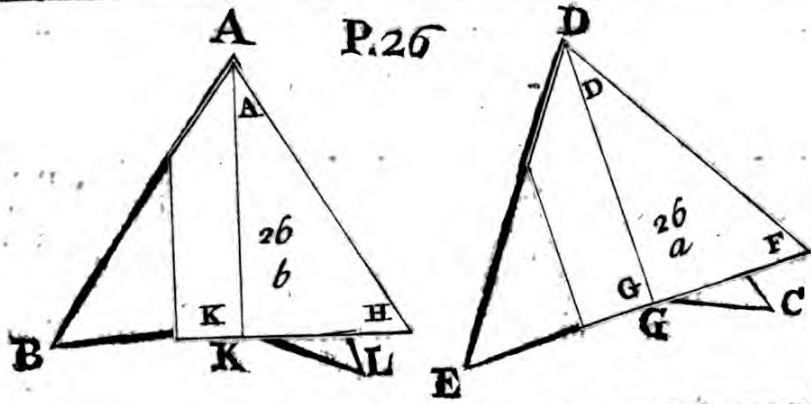
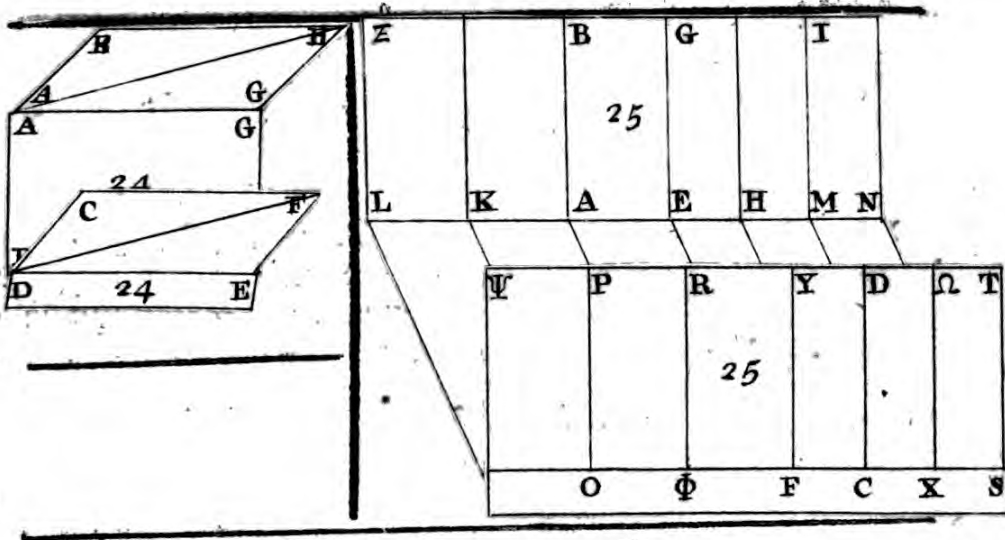
PROP. XXIV. Raise up the Planes AH, CE, any how parallel to one another, and draw Threads, or imagine Lines drawn thro' the Points CB and FH.

PROP. XXV. Raise up the Planes ΨS , ΞN , any how parallel to one another, and draw Threads, or imagine Lines drawn thro' $\Psi \Xi$, RB, YG, &c.

PROP. XXVI. Raise the Planes AKH, DGF perpendicular to the Planes ABL, DEC, and draw Threads, or suppose Lines drawn thro' BH, LH, EF, CF.

PROP. XXVII. Raise the Planes KL, AM, GD, FE, any how parallel to one another, and draw Threads, or suppose Lines drawn to compleat the Parallelepipedon.

PROP. XXVIII. Raise the Planes AH, GB, any how parallel, and draw Threads, or imagine Lines drawn thro' DC, HB.

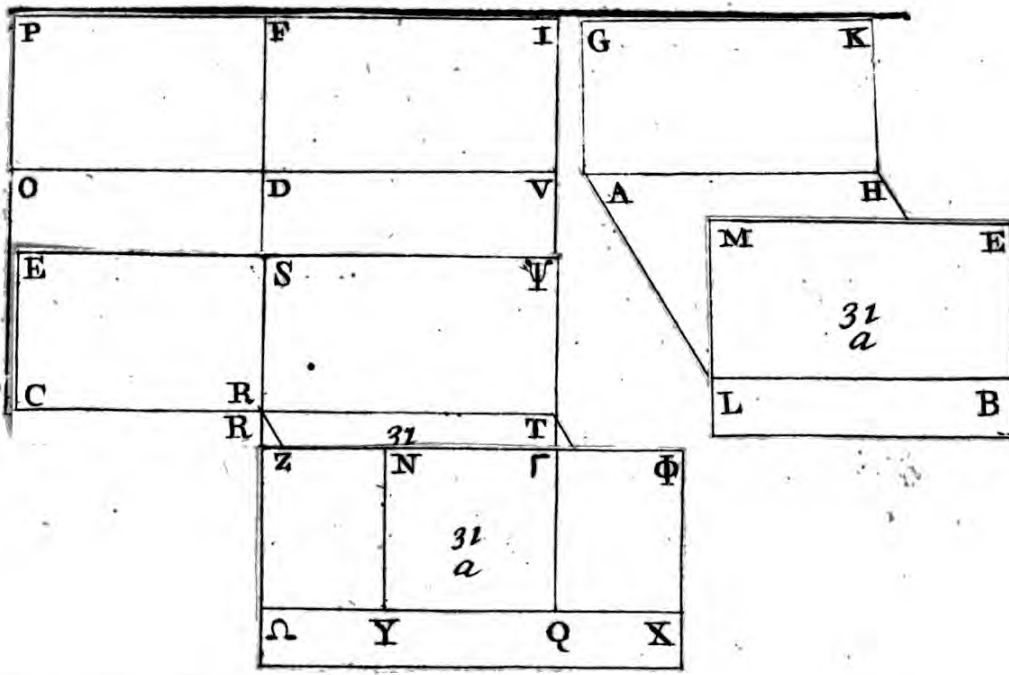
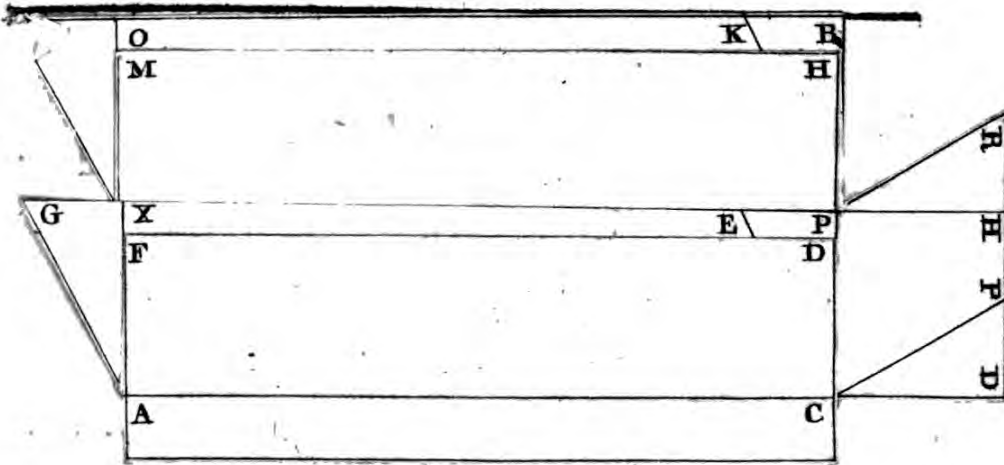
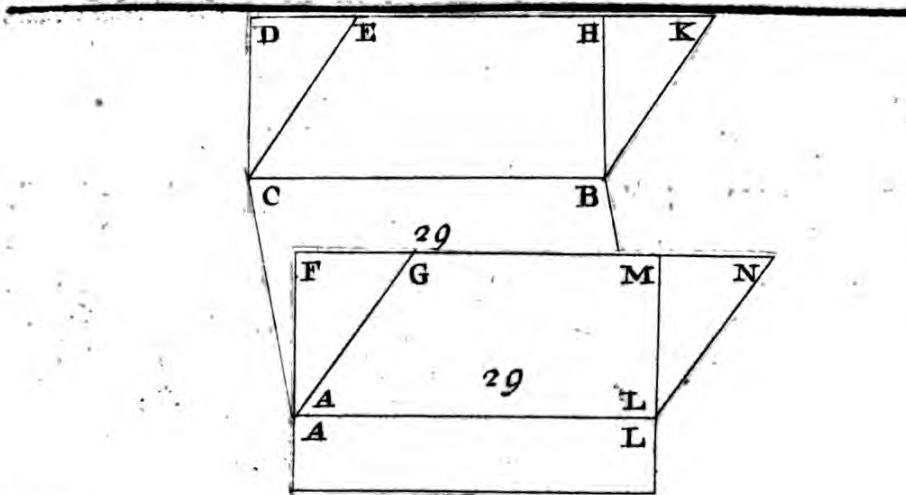


PROP. XXIX. Raise up the Planes DB, GL , any how parallel to one another, and draw Threads thro' FD, EG, MH, KN , each of Length equal to CA ; or suppose the Lines FD, EG, MH, KN , drawn.

PROP. XXX. Raise up the Planes NB, GC , parallel to one another, and also the Planes MB, FC , parallel to one another, and draw Threads thro' $GN, FXMO, EK, DPHR$, or suppose the Lines $GN, FXMO, EK, DPHR$. drawn, and raise the Plane RC , till the Points R, H, P, D , on it, coincide with the Points R, H, P, D , on the other Planes.

PROP. XXXI. Raise up the Planes $GH, MB, PV, \Sigma T, ZX$, perpendicular to the Planes AB, OX , and draw Threads, or conceive Lines drawn thro' the Points $MG, EK, \Sigma P, ZSF, \Gamma \Psi I, NS, \Phi \Psi$, and the Figures to the former Part of the Proposition are erected.

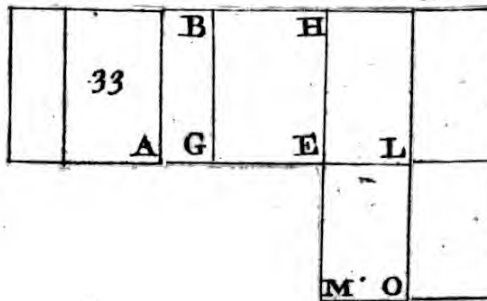
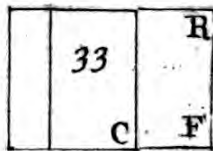
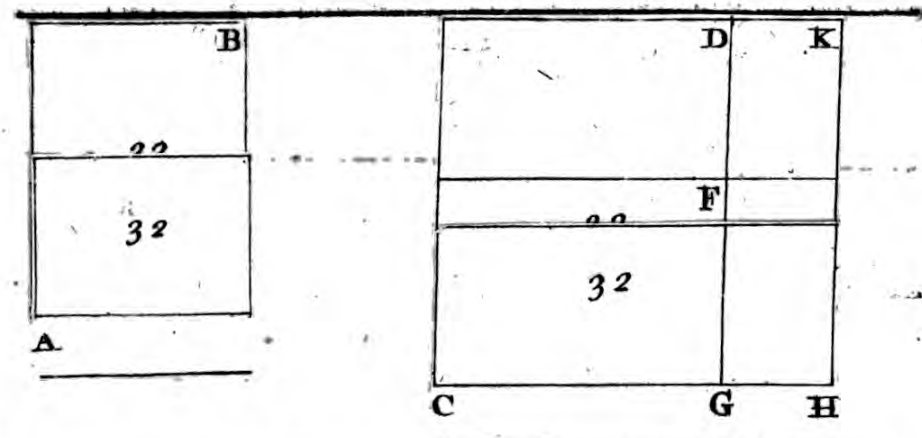
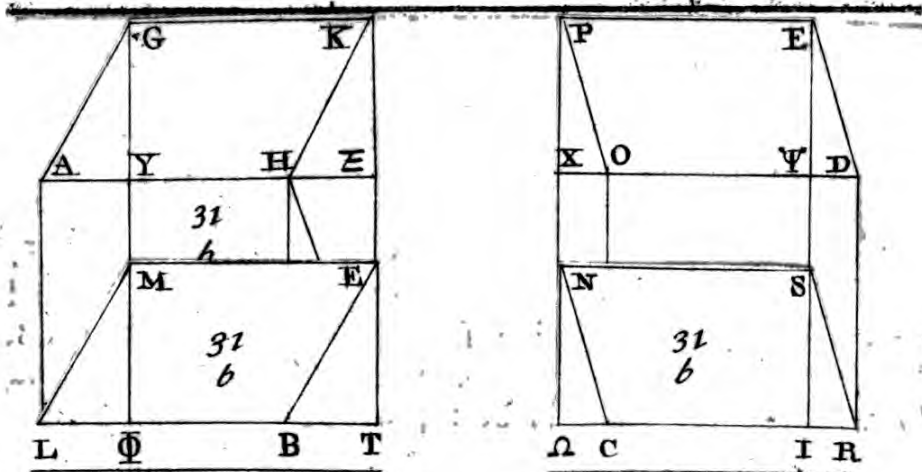
(23)



PROP. XXXI. the latter Part. Raise up the Planes MT, GH, NR, PD, perpendicular to the Planes AT, XR, and draw Threads, or imagine Lines drawn, thro' MG, EK, each equal to LA; and thro' NP, SF, each equal to ΩX .

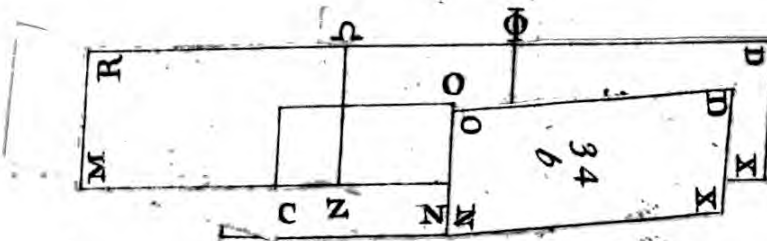
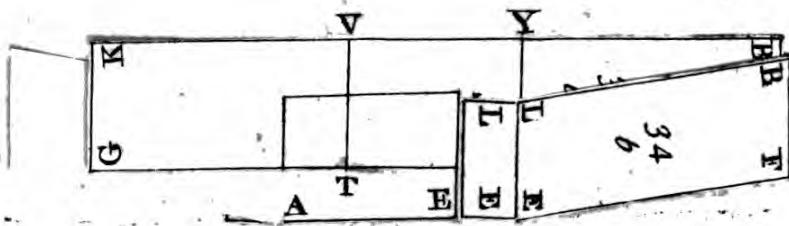
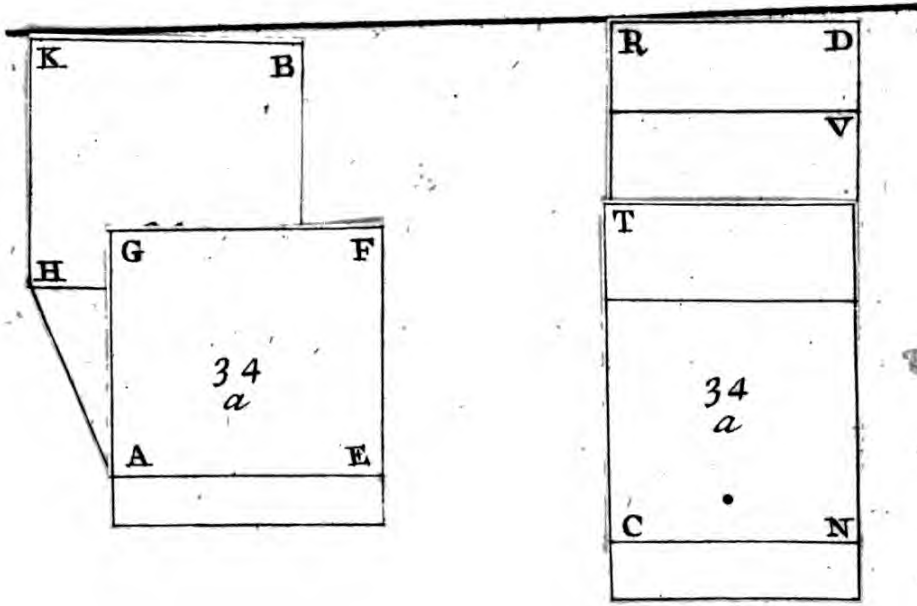
PROP. XXXII. Raise up the four Planes, and by five Threads compleat the Parallelepipedons.

PROP. XXXIII. Raise up the Planes C, FD, A, BO, K, parallel to one another, and draw Threads, or imagine Lines drawn thro' the Points R, F, H, E, O, &c. to compleat the Parallelepipedon CD, AB, EX, LP, OK.



PROP. XXXIV. Raife up the Planes GE, KL, MN, RO, perpendicular to the Planes HE, PN, and draw Threads, or imagine Lines drawn thro' GK, FB, MR, XD, and thro' T, V, parallel to the two latter, and fo will the folid Figures be represented to the Eye.

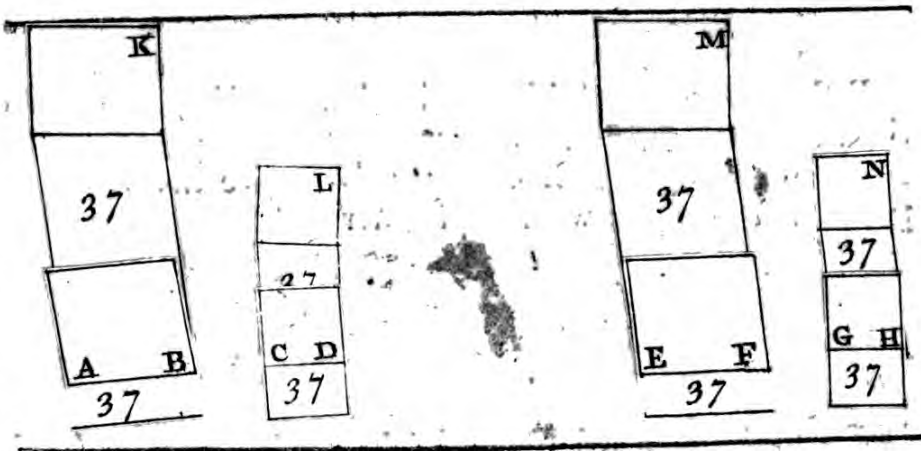
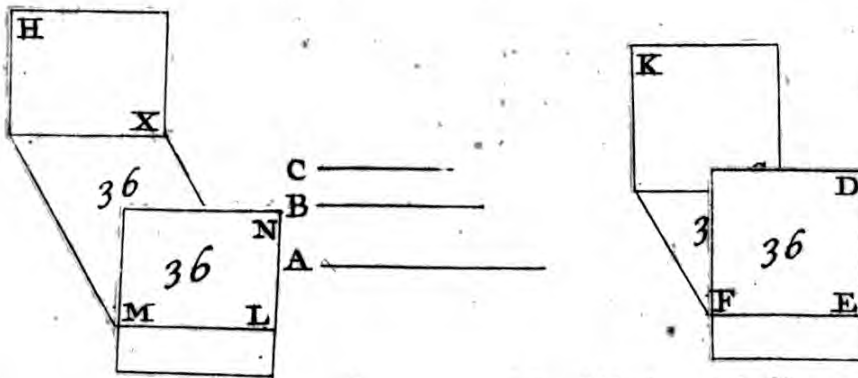
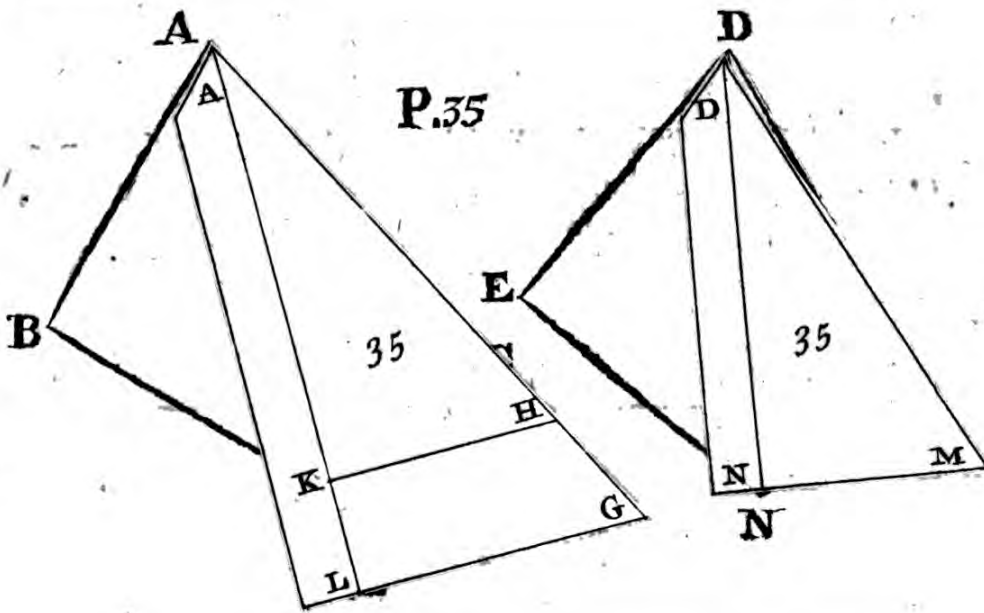
PROP. XXXIV. the latter Part. Raife the Planes GH, GV, till GK in the former coincides with GK in the latter; and FY, FL, till BF coincides with BF: Also MP, M Ω , till RM coincides with RM; and XO, X Φ , till DX coincides with DX; and draw Threads, or fup-
pofe Lines drawn thro' GF, KB, MX, RD, and the folid Figures will be represented to View.



PROP. XXXV. Raise the Planes AGL, DMN, perpendicular to the Planes ABC, DEF, and draw Threads, or conceive Lines drawn thro' HB, HC, ME, MF, and you have the solid Figures.

PROP. XXXVI. Raise up the Planes MN, HX, FD, RG, till they make equal Inclinations to the Plane MG, and draw Threads, or suppose Lines drawn thro' the Points H, N, K, D, to complet the Parallelepipedons, and the Solids are exposed to the Eye.

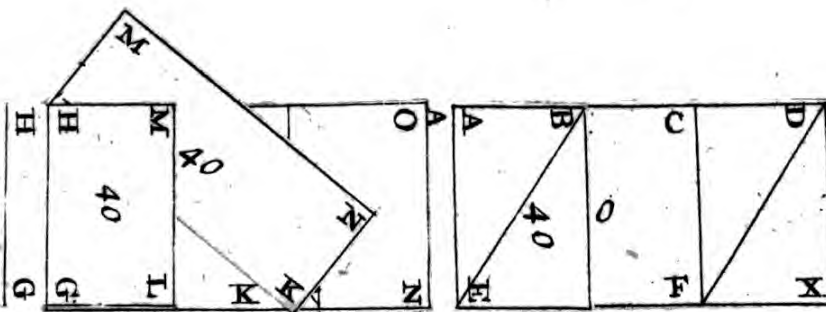
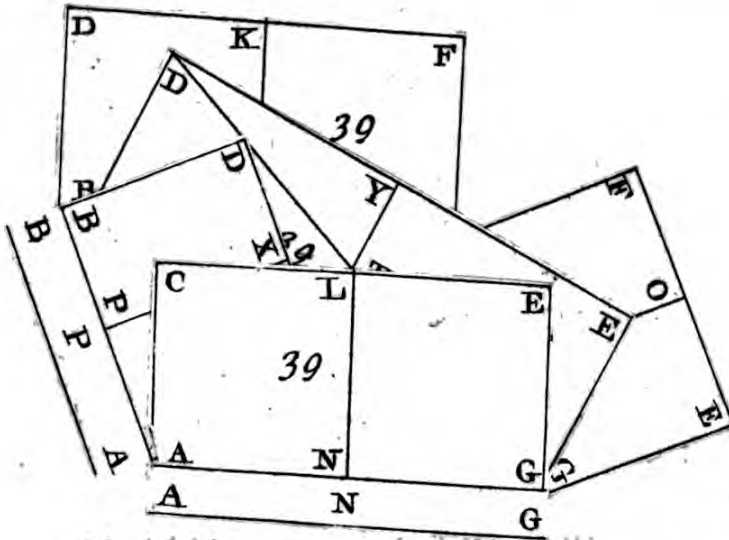
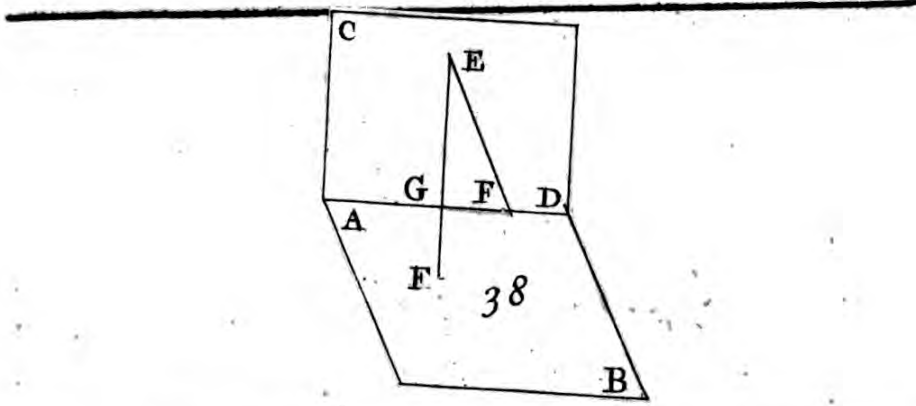
PROP. XXXVII. Raise up the eight Planes, and complet the Parallelepipedons.



PROP. XXXVIII. Raise up the Plane CD perpendicular to the Plane AB, and draw out the Plane GEF, till GF coincide with GF in AB.

PROP. XXXIX. Raise up the Planes AD, GF, AE, BF, till the Lines AC, BD, EG, FH, coincides with the Lines AC, BD, EG, FH, and draw Threads, or conceive Lines drawn thro' the Points XO, KL, and the Solid will be presented to the View.

PROP. XL. Raise up the Planes GM, KO, HN, till the Lines MH, NK, coincide with the Lines MH, NK, and raise up EB, CX, till they have the same perpendicular Altitude with the former.

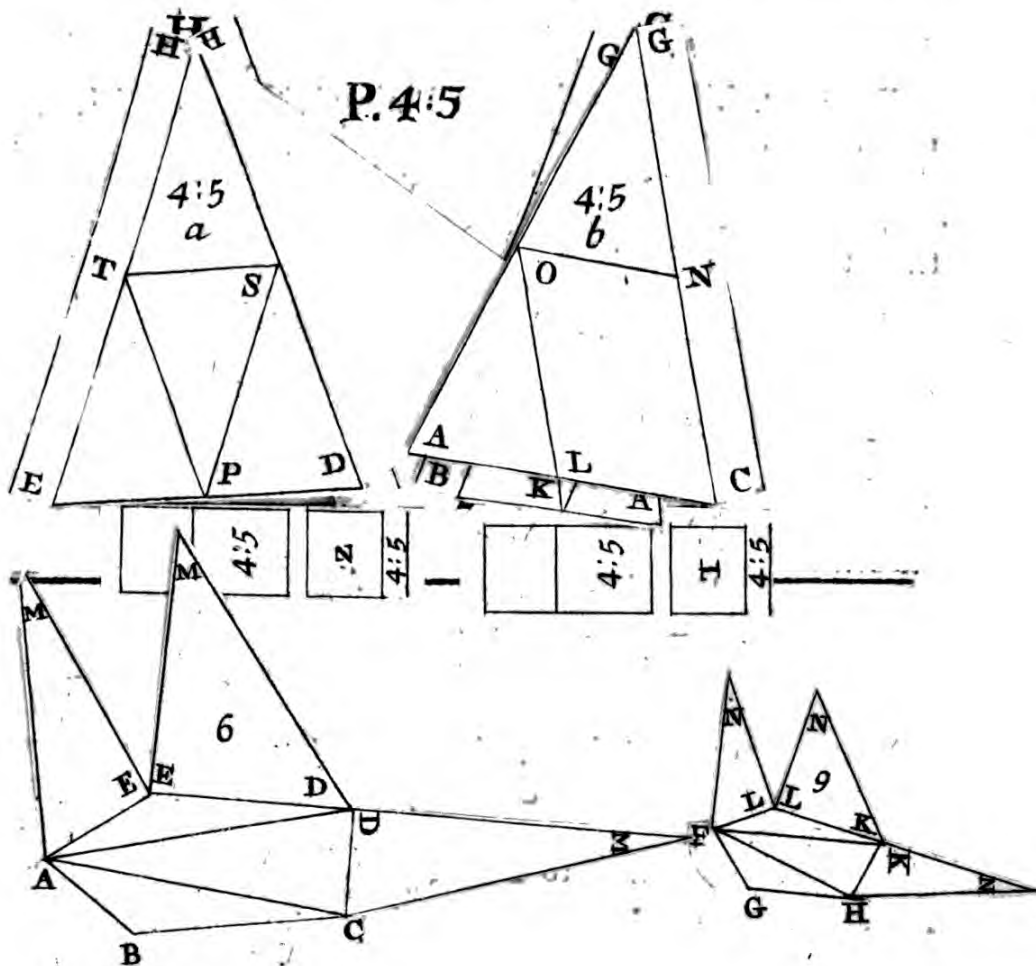
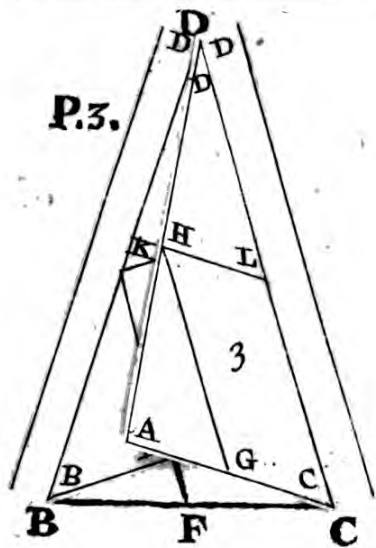


BOOK XII.

PROP. III. Raise the Planes ABD, ACD, till AD of the one coincides with AD of the other, and draw a Thread, or conceive Lines drawn thro' the Points EF, GF, EG.

PROP. IV, V. Raise up the Planes HDE, HDF, till HD of the one coincides with HD of the other; and raise the Planes GAB, GAC, till GA of the one coincide with GA of the other; and draw Threads, or suppose Lines drawn thro' the Points QP, QR, PR, XK, XL, KL, and raise the Planes, and compleat the Parallelepipedons Z, I.

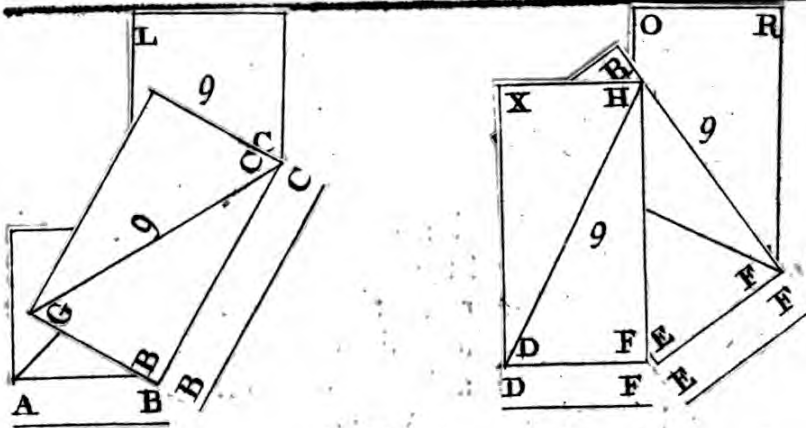
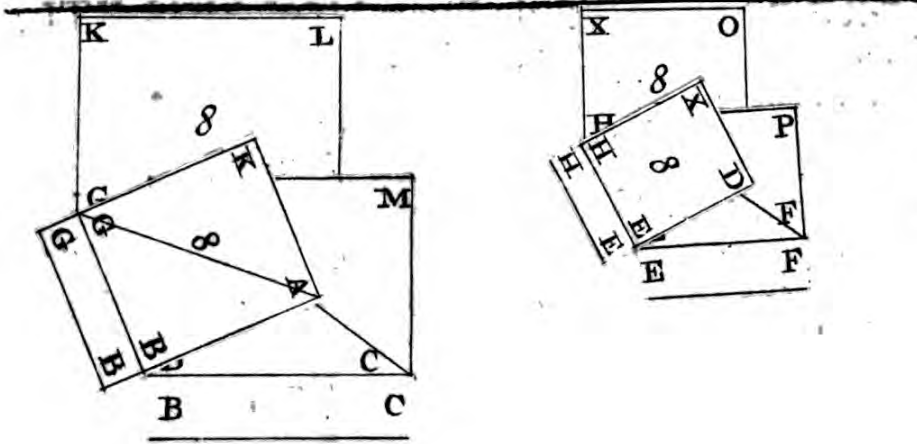
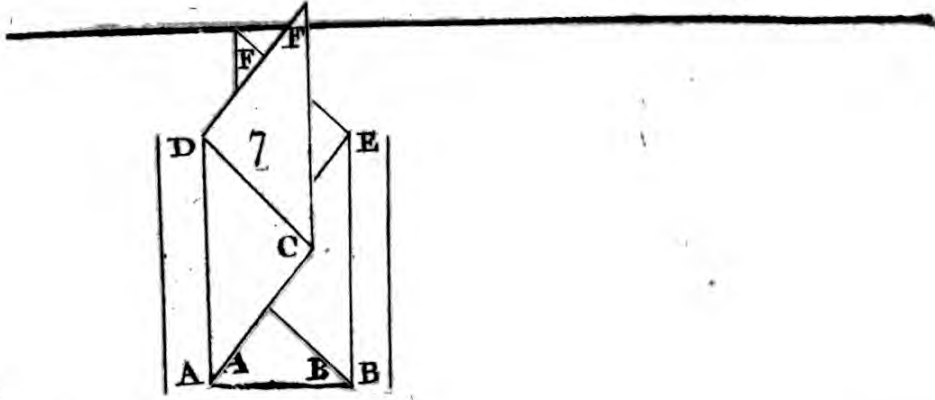
PROP. VI. Raise up the Planes AME, EMD, DMC, till the Points M, M, M, coincide, and conceive drawn the Line MB. Also raise FNL, LNK, KNH, till the Points N, N, N, coincide, and conceive the Line NG drawn.



PROP. VII. Raise the Planes AF, BF, till CF of the one coincide with CF of the other.

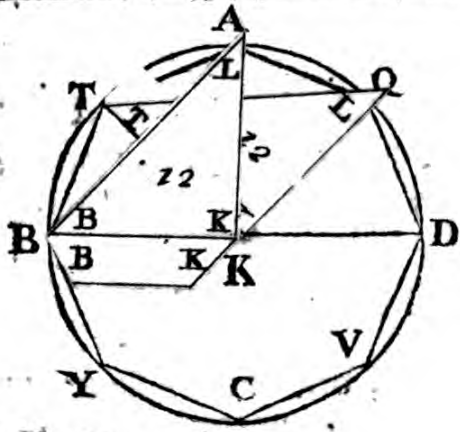
PROP. VIII. Raise the Plains KN, KB, BM, till GK coincides with GK, and AB with AB; and raise the Planes XR, XE, EP, till XH coincides with XH, and DE with DE, and draw Threads, or suppose Lines drawn thro' the Points LM, OP.

PROP. IX. Raise up the Planes LC, GC, AG, OF, HF, HD, till FR coincide with FR, and HE with HE, &c. and draw Threads, or suppose Lines drawn thro' the Points L, O, parallel to BC, HR, and the Solids are exposed to View.

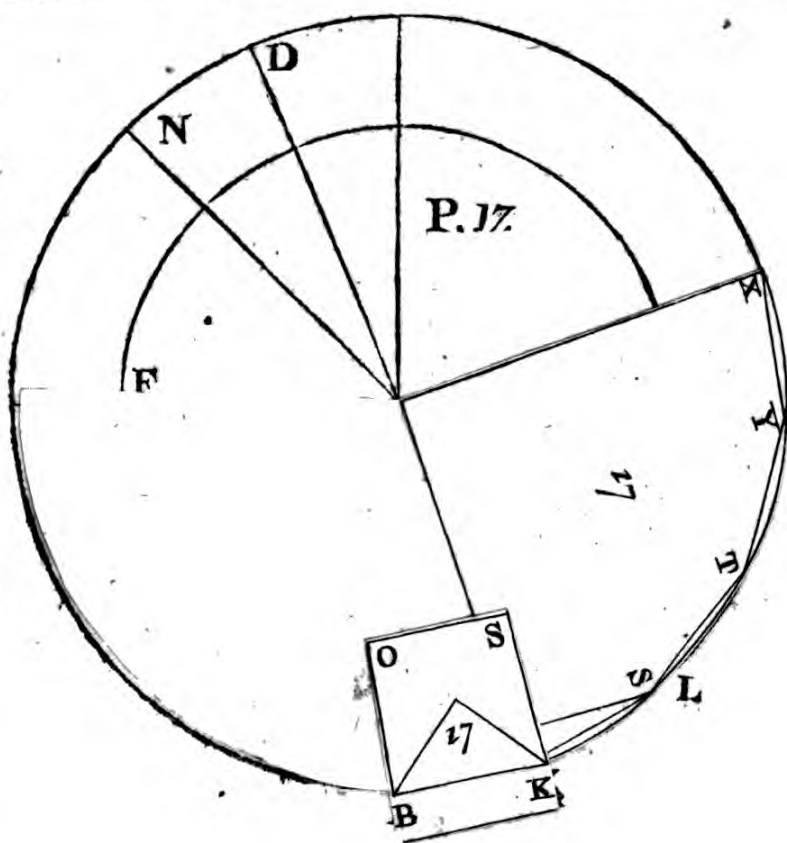
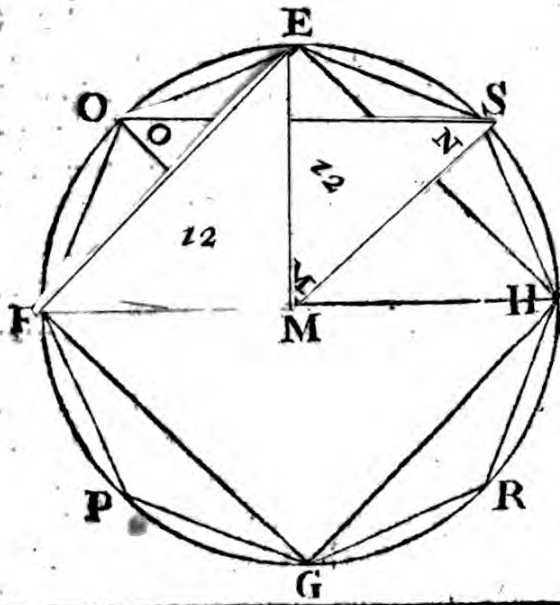


PROP. XII. Raise the Planes MON , MFN , KTU , KBL , till KL coincide with KL ; and MN with MN , and the Demonstration will be plain.

PROP. XVII. Raise the Planes AXB , AXK , till AX coincides with AX , and the Planes are perpendicular to the Plane CBM ; and raise the Plane OK , till the Points O, S coincide with the Points O, S , on the Planes AXB , AXK , and stretch a Thread from A to Z , so will the Sphere be exhibited to View.



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