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Rauscher, Wolfgang

[S.l.], 1675

Disputatio 5ta - De mundo et coelis

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longioris: quia denumque dato eo: Ob admittimus etiam in eisdem physice [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] infinite et actu et divisibilem infinitum. Ita ut sint dari minores et minores minores, sicut maiores et maiores [illegible] divisibiles in infinitum. [illegible] negavit [illegible].

Atque haec de continuo ac unitate, de privationibus [illegible] vita [illegible] dicta sint. [illegible] de mundo et coelis.

Disputatio 5ta.

De mundo et coelis.

Postquam Aristoteles octo libris physicorum corporis [illegible] eiusque communes proprietates elucidavit, incipit ad particularia descendere, et quatuor libris totum mundum prout coelis et elementis constat ante oculos ponit. Et primo, in primo libro ostendit mundi [illegible] perfectum atque compositum ex coelo et elementis, [illegible] tempore [illegible] [illegible] coelo, [illegible] elementis, motu recto [illegible] et [illegible] coelo [illegible] motu circulari [illegible]. [illegible] libro [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] de centro terrae, [illegible] coelestia corpora [illegible]. [illegible] elementa [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. [illegible] libro de [illegible] [illegible], atque corporum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] gravitate et levitate; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] corpora [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] Aristoteles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] physice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] de elementis [illegible] [illegible] de mundo.

Quaestio 1a de mundo.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] munditia et pulchritudine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mundus est. Unde [illegible]

179 S. Hieronymus orare, [illegible] pulchritudo. [illegible] [illegible]

Lectio 2da
Quid sit mundus

Metaphorice sive [illegible], mundum [illegible] varie definivere. † a Toleto pulcherrimum artificium; a Platone Deus; a Pythagora ornamentum; a Seneca Deorum hominumque domicilium; a Philosopho [illegible] Chaos; a [illegible] creaturarum; a S. Paulo [illegible] speculum; a S. Basilio [illegible] formativus; a S. Athanasio idea [illegible]; et denique a [illegible] appellatur, cujus partes sunt elementa, capita sunt sphaera; [illegible] [illegible]. * Philosophis † mundus definitur compages e coelo, terra, iisque contentis; [illegible]

Kosmos [illegible] Microcosmus [illegible] homo [illegible] [illegible]

Dividitur in mundum majorem [illegible] in majorem et parvum. Mundus magnus est compages ex coelo et elementis: [illegible] hominem, in quo aliquid simile cum mundo magno reperitur. Sed haec divisio est metaphorica.

Dividitur 2o in intellectualem, coelestem et sublunarem. Intellectualis mundus consistit ex Deo et intelligentiis, hoc est Angelis. Coelestis mundus [illegible] corpora coelestia et stellas. Sublunaris mundus consistit ex suis elementis, igne, aere, aqua, terra, et corporibus ex his compositis seu mixtis: ut homo, bruta, plantae, metalla, meteora etc.

Dividitur 3io [illegible] in archetypum, angelicum et elementalem. Mundus archetypus est idea seu forma residens in mente divina, [illegible] de hoc mundo [illegible] [illegible] Angelicus constat ex triplici hierarchia et novem choris Angelorum, et de hoc mundo tractant Theologi. Elementalis constat ex elementis et coelo; [illegible] appellatur. [illegible] de hoc mundo [illegible] Dicendum est de mundi forma, perfectione, unitate mundi.

Sectio 2da.

De mag[nitudine], fig[ur]a, perfectione et unitate mundi.

Certum est magnitudinem mundi partes alias esse essentiales, alias integrales. essentiales sunt coelum et elementa; integrales vero [illegible] et corpora mixta; spectant tamen ad mundi perfectionem, pulchritudinem et integritatem, non autem ad eius essentiam. [illegible] coeli [illegible] [illegible] et fora [illegible] unita non [illegible] in omine [illegible].

Certum est 2 figuram mundi esse [illegible] unde [illegible], [illegible] mundi partes diffusas, sicut [illegible] [illegible] tempori humani, [illegible] et formam rebus [illegible] tribuat. [illegible] hoc magna et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] unitatem [illegible] [illegible] Philosophorum ante [illegible] fuit error, ubi [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] contra [illegible], [illegible] liber de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] imaginatus est [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] solem [illegible], qui diffundit [illegible] calorem et lucem, [illegible] partes [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] contra, terra [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sole et [illegible] medium [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible].

Verum hoc [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] refutationem. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Christi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] mundo [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],

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Et in eos mundi partes [illegible], mundo Deo [illegible] et in
[illegible]. Secundi [illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible] in diversissimis partibus [illegible], [illegible],
[illegible] diversas [illegible] alia [illegible] [illegible],
alia [illegible], alia [illegible], [illegible] plumbea
[illegible], mundo [illegible] perfecta; et [illegible]
[illegible] tamen [illegible] et pulcherrimo [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] gloriam Dei.
[illegible] perfectio [illegible] [illegible] Dei.
[illegible] etiam in [illegible], mundi [illegible] et pulchritudo
et [illegible] magna, [illegible]
[illegible] et [illegible], ut
[illegible] natura, [illegible]
[illegible] et [illegible]. Hoc [illegible]
mundi perfectio [illegible]
[illegible] mundi perfectio [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] perfecti [illegible] Dei
[illegible] perfectio [illegible] Dei. [illegible]
perfectio Dei; et [illegible] perfectissimus
[illegible] perfectio mundi; [illegible] in hoc
[illegible] et
[illegible].
[illegible] distinguendo: [illegible] quibus [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] quibus [illegible]

obstat, pro [illegible] auribus: imo etiam ipsius [illegible]
usus est attemperatio in [illegible] etiam [illegible] pro[illegible]
[illegible] creatio [illegible] justitia divina [illegible]
[illegible] habent, [illegible] ad [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] merita: qui [illegible]
[illegible] ad [illegible] atque ad
[illegible] magis [illegible]
[illegible] in pictura, [illegible]
[illegible] magis [illegible],
in [illegible]. [illegible] ad [illegible]
ostendit, [illegible] ad
[illegible] omnia [illegible] etiam [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] ad justitia [illegible],
[illegible] Dei [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Dei [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Dei [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]: [illegible]
[illegible] Dei [illegible].

Caeterum quod [illegible] plures [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] Pythagoras [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Alexandrum magnum [illegible]
[illegible]
ipse virtutibus [illegible] regni [illegible]

subjungit. Heraclius Mathematicus dicit etiam nostro tempore [illegible] Astrologia videre, lunam solem et solem [illegible] [illegible] in hanc speciem delapsi, [illegible] immensam, quam [illegible] [illegible] perspicilo suo et labore sui [illegible] secundum Astrologiam.

Plures mundos esse possibiles, [illegible] nobis [illegible] spatia divisos.

Defendo a pluribus dicunt, [illegible] fidei et veritati.

Probo assertionem quoad primam. In Evangelio Marci 16. [illegible] Christus Apostolis: euntes in mundum universum praedicate Evangelium omni creaturae. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Apostoli [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nullus [illegible] mundus.

Deinde [illegible] Adamo [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Adamo [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] filios et filias [illegible] [illegible] mundo [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] colores, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Denique Christus [illegible] Redemptor [illegible] generis humani. [illegible] aliquando, Christus [illegible] Redemptor. [illegible] [illegible] in alio mundo [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Adamo: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Adamus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a longe [illegible] [illegible] pluralitate mundorum.

spatiis erat quiescentissima, ut mundus [illegible] 434 [illegible] inde [illegible] et [illegible]. atque [illegible] illorum unica [illegible] unicus mundus.

Dices: vulgo de duobus novo et veteri mundo. [illegible] mundus elementaris subdividitur in quatuor plagas, Asiam, Africam, Europam et Americam.

Respondeo vulgo hoc dici, [illegible] distinguitur inter partem [illegible] et novum, adeoque [illegible] hic [illegible] sumpti [illegible] parte [illegible], quod illi de mundo novo [illegible]. Ceterum [illegible] mundi nostri [illegible] aliqua plagarum [illegible] ob [illegible] Europaeis cognita [illegible] primus detecta [illegible] et [illegible] Americam [illegible] [illegible] plagas [illegible] [illegible] Columbi [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] recepta.

[illegible] Asia Africa Europa et America [illegible] [illegible] partes mundi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mundus fuerit ab aeterno [illegible] tempore productus.

Sectio 3ia.

An mundus fuerit ab aeterno vel in tempore productus.

Mundum extitisse ab aeterno docuit Aristoteles [illegible] physicorum [illegible] de coelo et alibi: [illegible] [illegible] in libro de aeternitate, [illegible] et alii [illegible] [illegible] inducti, praecipue [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], ex nihilo nihil fit: unde [illegible] [illegible] mundum [illegible] fuisse ab aeterno vel [illegible] [illegible] generibus in [illegible], [illegible] ab aeterno extitisse

aliquam materiam, ut atomos, vel chaos, aut similem
informem materiam, ex qua mundus in tempore est eductus.
De hoc Platonem dubitasse, sed tamen productionem
mundi ac omnium rerum in tempore agnovisse, sequitur
est de mente Platonis.

Probatur 2o mundum non exstitisse ab aeterno, probatur e
de fide, et probatur ex clarissimis textibus sacrae scri-
pturae, Genesi 1mo: In principio creavit Deus
coelum et terram. Unde probatum et catholicum
philosophicum est inferre: quod mundus non fuit ab aeterno.
Probatur 2o ratione: mundus existens ab aeterno esset ens
realiter distinctum a Deo. quod hoc ipso non existit ab
aeterno. probo consequentiam quia quod existit ab aeterno est ens
necessarium. atqui mundus non est ens necessarium. quia mundus non
existit ab aeterno. minor est evidens: siquidem contingens
aliquid est, deinde illa quae existit in tempore, [illegible] potest non
existere. nam probatur [illegible] nullum ens defectuosum [illegible] nil
[illegible] infinitum est necessarium, [illegible] infinite perfectum
[illegible] [illegible] dissolvere, ut illud nolit productione,
atqui mundus est ens defectuosum [illegible] [illegible]: et [illegible]
[illegible] et [illegible] infinitae perfectionis Dei. quae non est ens ne-
cessarium. probatur [illegible] si mundus [illegible] necessario, aut
[illegible] non fuisset ab aeterno, vel habuisset durationem in-
divisibilem permanentem, vel notam divisibilem in partes
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ successivas. [illegible] dici potest pro-
[illegible] probatur, quoad primum: si habuisset durationem per-
manentem indivisibilem, sed aeternitas Dei quae ad aeternitatem, sed
indivisibilem, improducibilem, [illegible] est [illegible]. probatur
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: si habuisset durationem suc-
cessivam [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] infinitas durationes. est

sequitur durasse in tempore infinito tantum: et si ista duratior 86
tantumque in duas infinitates, usque in annos pares et majores,
sequitur quod anni pares fuerint aequales imparibus, [illegible]
[illegible] emergerent, ex infinito [illegible].

Hae probationes satis efficaciter ostendunt, non solum mundum, aut
aliam creaturam defuisse ab aeterno existere ab aeterno, [illegible]
[illegible] de [illegible] frustra Cornel. et alii
[illegible] Angelos [illegible]
existentibus.

Dico 2do: mundus a Deo est productus in tempore: ita ut ipse
tempus et non ab aeterno [illegible]
[illegible] productus. Sequitur generatio et [illegible].

Dico 3. probabile est mundum esse conditum in aequinoctio verno,
[illegible] praecepto, et [illegible]
[illegible] anni verno tempore inspirabant.

Unde versus habet
[illegible] ver magnum agebat.
Orbis et hybernis parcebant flatibus Euri.

Dico 4to primus mundi fuit [illegible], quod eorum post multa
saecula [illegible] in captivitate et [illegible]
[illegible] chronologi [illegible]. Dicam fuisse Dominicum
[illegible] ostendit Pater Cornelius a Lapide in cap. 1 Genesis.

Dico 5to. Deus non omnes partes mundi simul produxit, sed certo
ordine et [illegible] intervallo. Est de fide. [illegible]
[illegible] in sacris paginis hunc ordinem observatum.
Primo die produxit Deus ex nihilo coelum empyreum et terram et
[illegible] abyssum, hoc est, immensam molem aquarum [illegible] et terrae
[illegible] empyreum [illegible]: eodemque momento in coelo
empyreo Angelos produxit.
paulo post fecit lucem, id est

407 corpus quoddam ex aqua instar Chrystalli gelu densavit, quod
Coelum [illegible] [illegible] ab Angelis [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], ut [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] eundem diem.

Secundo die [illegible] firmamentum fecit [illegible] [illegible]
aerem, et ignem, coelum planetarium et stelliferum supra
[illegible] firmamento a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] magna [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in medio aquis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
apparuit, ut [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] apparere [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
omnia herbis, et arboribus [illegible].

Credibile quoque est tunc [illegible] etiam metalla et mineralia
in terrae [illegible] et [illegible] in hominum utilitatem
[illegible] [illegible].

Quarto die produxit solem, lunam et caeteros planetas
ac stellas [illegible] in firmamento [illegible] quoque in [illegible]
[illegible] et [illegible]. Quinto die pisces et aves [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] fecit. Sexto, postquam caetera
[illegible] [illegible] produxisset [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mundi [illegible]. [illegible] diem
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Sectio 4ta
Solvuntur Obiectiones

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible].

R. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

in hoc a ~~[illegible]~~ uno fides et nos urget: facile [illegible] 88
creatum [illegible]: [illegible] bonitatem [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] geniti [illegible] fidei: [illegible]
[illegible] in hoc non [illegible] fuisse.

Ob. 2: [illegible] mundus non [illegible] ab aeterno, [illegible] non
[illegible] ab aeterno, [illegible] in aliquo non [illegible] ab aeterno,
[illegible] mundus [illegible] non [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] aliquo
[illegible]: [illegible], [illegible] productio
et [illegible] ante productionem in infinitum [illegible] Deo,
[illegible] productio [illegible]: quod [illegible]
[illegible] aeterno.

R. [illegible] solutionem [illegible] argumenti
[illegible] disput. 10.

Ob. 3. [illegible] de novo, [illegible]
non [illegible] ab aeterno [illegible] quod [illegible]
[illegible] de novo. [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible].

R. [illegible] generationem [illegible] productionem, [illegible]
[illegible] creationem [illegible] et [illegible].
[illegible] generationem [illegible] creare
[illegible] de generatione [illegible] transmutat-
tione. [illegible] entia
[illegible] negative, seu [illegible] a quo [illegible]
[illegible] ad [illegible] ad [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] Deo [illegible]
[illegible] ipsius.

Ob. 4. [illegible] ab aeterno [illegible] infinitum
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ab aeterno.

489 conspiratio, et incorruptibile et ingenerabile sunt
termini convertibiles. Atqui Angeli sunt incor-
ruptibiles: ergo etiam ingenerabiles.
R. dist. maiorem: quod non habet formam contrariam, neque positive
neque negative, etiam non habet materiam, quod non habet
formam contrariam positive negatione [illegible] distinctione
[illegible] [illegible] quia Angelorum est
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] destructi-
biles [illegible] in hoc sensu [illegible] quae intenti-
bilis [illegible] sunt corruptibiles: licet ratio est
[illegible] ex defectu contrarii positivi sunt incorrupti-
biles. [illegible] ratio incorrupti-
bilitatis [illegible]. Ad confirmationem
R. [illegible] ingenerabile et incorruptibile [illegible] sensu [illegible]
[illegible] convertibiles [illegible] sensu [illegible].
Obj. 5: [illegible] quae etiam [illegible] successiones
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ante
[illegible] [illegible] ante significat [illegible] [illegible]
in [illegible] [illegible]
R. [illegible] [illegible] ante significat [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] extra [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] extra [illegible] [illegible] extra significat [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dist.
R. [illegible] [illegible] ante significat [illegible] existens [illegible] possibile, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] significat [illegible] existens reale, neque
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] reale
[illegible] [illegible] imaginarium et possibile [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] reale [illegible], neque
[illegible].

Resp: primum tempus fuit praesens; at vero sive tempus praesens 90
praecedit tempus praeteritum et futurum: quia ante tempus praesens
non praecessit aliquod tempus, et consequenter hoc fuit primum.
Et quo ad 2um neg. min: siquidem primum [illegible] aliquid determinatum
tempus praesens debuit esse primum, hoc est tempus praesens, quod
nunc praecedit tempus praeteritum.

Ob. 6. et ultimo. Statim post creationem mundi fructus [illegible]
maturi in Paradyso: [illegible] [illegible] Adam [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] in arbore [illegible] fructus [illegible]
[illegible] arboris [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
fructus maturescunt in aestate et autumno, non in vere: [illegible] mundus
in aestate et autumno creatus fuit, et non in vere.

Resp. dist.: [illegible] fructus [illegible] maturescebant [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] aestate [illegible]: [illegible] in Italia et [illegible] regionibus,
[illegible] etiam etiam [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fructus [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] obstinate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], ut
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] vacationes [illegible] et autumni
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] labore [illegible]
[illegible] honesta recreatione [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] de mundo [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] hoc mundo [illegible]
[illegible] mundi coelestis [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] mundus [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] detrimentum patiatur.

[illegible] de mundo [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] mundo,
[illegible] coelum [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] in aeterna felicitate. [illegible] de
de [illegible].

Quaestio 2da.
De Elementis.

Circa elementa, quibus nunc [illegible] multa
utiliter et curiose [illegible] quaerunt. nos [illegible]
eorum naturam in communi, situm, figuram, [illegible]
proprietates seu qualitates. [illegible] determinatas.
[illegible] denique [illegible] mixtio in mixtis corporibus, quae ex
elementis [illegible] dicuntur. Sectio 1a de natura element-
orum in communi.

Sectio 1a
De natura elementorum
in communi.

Elementum vario modo solet accipi. 1o pro primo cuiusdam
rei principio. Ita eius litterae A B C D vocantur
elementa orationis, quia ex litteris fiunt syllabae et ex
syllabis oratio, atque in hoc sensu loquimur, quando dicimus
et linguae [illegible] latinae originem, [illegible] latinitas
in elementis [illegible]. Secundo usurpatur hoc nomen
pro principiis [illegible], scilicet pro materia prima et forma
substantiali. Tertio denique pro [illegible]
quae primum [illegible] corpora elementa appellari [illegible]
[illegible] denique pro corporibus simplicissimis, ex quibus mixta
fiunt, et in hoc sensu [illegible] elementum.
Aristoteles libro 3o de caelo [illegible] elementum in communi
sic definit. elementum est illud corpus in quod alia cor-
pora dividuntur in quibus inest potentia vel actu, ipsum vero
est indivisibile in species diversas.

Dr. i. e. illud corpus primum, i. e. corpus simplex, ex quo oriuntur 92
corpora mixta componentur. Dr. in mixtis ab alio
corpore dividuntur. hoc e, possunt dividi seu resolvi. unde
modus loquendi ita praevaluit: mixta quodque corrumpenti re-
solvi in elementa. At testantur Chimici, ex singulis mixtis
posse extrahi quatuor elementa, verum tu fidem ne impetra-
bant, nisi ea de causa idem monstrent: facilius crediderim, mixta
posse in alia corpora, ut in salem, sulphur, et mercurium aut sim-
ilia resolvi, quae tamen propterea non sunt elementa. Dr.
in quibus mixtis potentia. quia per hos tamquam per suos instrumentales ele-
~~fere~~ mento l maxime substantiam. Dr. 4. l contra scilicet per te
ipsa manente. quae verba indicant, voluisse Auctorem contrahere
in destructione, ubi elementa per se ipsa formaliter et mixta in sunt
mixtis l tamen mediate et virtute per suas primas qualitates. Dr. 5
ipsa a se indivisibile in species diversas. nam duplex: quo-
ad primam corpus naturale quantitate sit divisibile in plures partes
eiusdem speciei sive in plures partes homogeneas, ut tamen indi-
visibile in plures partes heterogeneas, sive diversae speciei:
quo corpus mixtum est divisibile in partes heterogeneas: corpo-
rita [illegible] /: formaliter l virtute / ex igne, aqua, terra, et aere:
elementum vero componitur ex solis partibus homogeneis: ex g.
ignis ex pluribus partibus ignis, sic aqua ex pluribus guttis, quae
tes sunt eiusdem speciei. Dicitur 2. Dr. non primo a Aristotele hoc
dentali: quo elementum est corpus ~~compositum~~ completum: non
ita vero et forma substantialis sunt tamen corpus incompletum.
Definitionem hanc nimis prolixam esse vix nolo in q: O:
quaerere enormiter, definientes elementum, quod sit corpus simplex
ex quatuor primis qualitatibus constans tamen duabus adspirabus
detexisse potest quod sit corpus simpliciter indivisibile. Satis de
natura elementorum.

Sectio 2 de numero Elementorum.

493 Quaeritur hic num plura vel pauciora elementa sint quam ignem, aerem, aquam et terram; probabile est sine quatuor, imo ex communi sententia philosophorum et Medicorum, qui quaternarium hunc numerum in schola Hippocratis fere omnes amplectuntur.

Probatur 2do ratione: Ea sunt elementa, quae dantur corpora simplicia, ex quorum mixtione generantur caetera corpora sublunaria. atqui haec corpora simplicia sunt tantum quatuor scilicet ignis, aer, aqua, et terra. ergo sunt tantum quatuor elementa. maior constat ex definitione elementi. minor probatur inductione. nam in mixtis corporibus, mineralibus et plantis reperiuntur partes solidae et fixae terrestres; dantur humores aquei et fluidi; dantur partes tenues et aereae: dantur denique partes spirituosae et flammeae instar ignis. ergo praeter ignem, aerem, aquam, et terram nulla dantur corpora simplicia, ex quorum mixtione caetera corpora sublunaria gignantur. probatur 3io corpora elementaria ex quorum generatione generantur sublunaria, debent esse vasta, quia sunt velut materia universi corporum caeterorum. atqui sola sunt quatuor corpora vasta ex quibus conficitur mundus sublunaris, nimirum ignis, aqua, aer et terra; nam reliqua comparatione horum alia corpora non habent considerabilem magnitudinem. ergo quatuor sunt tantum elementa.

Doctor Alchimistis Medicus, soli caeteris mortalibus sapientior, ignem de numero elementorum expungit, fundamentum sumens, [illegible] ex partes a medico ex sacra scriptura: eius verba sunt ex des elementis haec sunt: in principio creavit Deus coelum et terram. quibus verbis exprimuntur: aeris terrae et aquae; [illegible] mundus, terrae utriusque coeli atque [illegible] continet. sed nulla legitur de creatione ignis. ergo illud elementum non agnosco. haec ille.

Accendenda ē ad Helmontii Candelam, ut igne videat. Demon-
strando igne dum igne prodidit etiam aquam ipsi haereat.
certe nec guttam dictum fuit hactenus similis neminem offendit,
disputantes de elementis contra docentes Helmontii. et solem
philosophorum lectorem, sed tamen neque definitionem element.
tradidit, a qua tamen hic omnis omnino dependet. Novus ipse
nomenclator Hermontius et archimagister artificiosus dilator
egregius, qui aere et aqua ex etimologia coeli voluit ex
famine (aqua) putat elicere. Coelum a celando di-
citur cujus etymon nihil de aere nihil de aqua sonat.
at dicta madet Helmontius, coelum et aquam celat, quia
nos fugit oculis. quid inde? quod ejus etymon nequeunt
coelum atque aquam deducere? Sinde plane facit praecu-
ria deducit ex ethimologia sumenda aut opponitur ex
etimologia vocabuli a quo tegit sive celat.
Sed potius scriptor ex quo aquam dedisset Hel: contra illud:
Et caelum tegit omnia. ut ignes quod sub dum os etiam ignis
...it et coelum primum mundi. Dicit ante primam diem solo
...it netus coelum omnia elementa et in aliquot. Si omnia quod ...
elementa, quia ante primam diem mundi ... coelo
...potest ... ubi fatetur Helm: abyssus
aquarum in spatio inter coelum ... et terram replebat.
Nam aliqua elementa in diem mundi a coelo tegebant,
nimirum aqua et terra, deinde tantum aliaque a scriptura
... potest, ... ignis ... et aer e-
lementum; sed aer quietior in primis mundi ante primam diem ...
tegebatur a coelo (verbo nisi ... valde corporea sensibili
de corporea natura ac elementali disputat), ...
... .

q. 95 Dices 1. Elementum est id ex quo corpora componuntur;
atqui hoc sub datur duo, nimirum coelum et forma. quae
dantur duo elementa.
R. dist. maj. elementum est primum corpus ex quo cetera corpora
componuntur, quod sit ex primis sive corporum nego maj.:
Dist. Contra min.: sub datur duo, ~~nimirum~~ duo pria quod sit,
alia quod, sub datur in a corpora duo simplicia, nego
min. et consequentiam.
Dices 2. Tot dantur elementa quot dantur corpora simplicia;
atqui corpora simplicia dantur plura quam quatuor, quia nam
vel coelum et sphaera etiam sunt corpora simplicia. quod ita
dantur plura quam quatuor: Resp.
R. nego maj.: ad elementum enim non sufficit ut sit corpus simplex,
sed debet insuper ex illo alia corpora mixta componi. atqui
ex corporibus coelestibus nulla componuntur corpora mixta. quod.
Dices 3. elementa componentia ex [illegible] fora etc.,
omne quod non sunt corpus simplex, probatur consequentia corpus com-
positum non est simplex. atqui elementa sunt corpora
composita. quod et nego consequentiam ad probationem dist. maj. corpus compo-
R. situm ex corporibus non est corpus simplex concedo; corpus
compositum ex [illegible] nego maj. et sic distincta min. nego consequentiam.
Dices 4: Illud est elementum, in quod mixta corpora resolvuntur. atqui
resolvuntur in tria: nimirum in salem, sulphur et mercurium. quod
tria dantur elementa. min. probatur experientia a Chimicis. nam [illegible],
Resp. quod.
R. dist. maj. si ipsum non sit resolubile ulterius in alia corpora
concedo; si sit ulterius resolubile nego maj.: distincta etiam
min: et haec tria sunt ulterius resolubilia quod [illegible] nego min. et con-
sequentiam, nam e: quia sal continet particulas terreas, sulphur parti-
culas igneas, mercurius aereas et terrestres. quod sicut cadaver
mixta continent in se elementa, et certas virtutes seu quali-
tates priorum elementorum sic etiam distincta.

Dices: certe quod assignamus quatuor dari elementa, assignamus 4 genera corporum elementalium, et assignamus 4 species atomos seu infimas species corporum elementalium. Si primum, evidenter patet plura elementa quam 4, [illegible] uti scimus ex Logica, [illegible] minimum duas ignis species diversos, et aqua [illegible] in [illegible] elementa. Si 2dum [illegible], quia [illegible] dantur 4 species infimae corporum elementalium, sed multo plures. Nam ignis carbone, et ignis flammae sunt diversae species [illegible] sub genere ignis. Terra alia est lapidea, alia arenosa, alia cinerea. Una aqua est marina et salsa, alia fluvialis et dulcis [illegible], et [illegible] potius terra lapidea [illegible] elementum, quam arenosa; cum aqua dulcis et non salsa [illegible] utroque [illegible] et [illegible] in plura [illegible] elementa [illegible].

Respondeo assignari 4 species atomas, [illegible] ad rationem dubitandi [illegible] ignem elementalem nec est ignis carbone, in quo sunt plures particulae terrae; neque ignis flammae cui admixtae sunt plures partes aereae et multae exhalationes [illegible]; ignis elementalem esse [illegible] tenuissimum et [illegible] [illegible] satis [illegible], [illegible] sit [illegible] experientia [illegible] ignis puri, [illegible] misceri. [illegible] terrae lapides [illegible] sunt purum elementum, sed [illegible] mixtum, quia in lapidibus datur etiam humidum aquosum vel glutinans [illegible]. Terra igitur elementalis [illegible], videtur esse pulvis [illegible] cinis nostri [illegible], atque [illegible] in [illegible] oriunda aqua salsa manifeste [illegible] [illegible], quare aqua elementalis est aqua dulcis, seu potius carens omni sapore. [illegible] qualem nos [illegible], [illegible] plurimis [illegible] multis corpusculis aqueis et exhalationibus [illegible]. [illegible] vero elementa carere [illegible] omni [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] a nobis insensibilia.

Urges: quod in terris est [illegible] purum elementum.

Respondeo negando illatum. [illegible] ex minima particula ignis: unita [illegible] cuilibet parti [illegible] [illegible] dici [illegible] aqua, aere et [illegible] [illegible] purum elementum, alias [illegible], [illegible]

subtiles in corde parte mea, sed sensu imperceptibile.
Per distillationem et artem chymicam unum elementum
transferre et alterum separari potest in medio relinquens.
Sectio 3 de situ elementorum.

Sectio 3ia.
De Situ Elementorum.

Terra circa mundi centrum situm habet. unde infimum est elementum. Probatur circa centrum mundi de quo.

Observa triplex dari centrum, centrum mundi, centrum magnitudinis et centrum gravitatis.

Centrum mundi appellatur punctum illud a quo ductae lineae ad circumferentiam primi mobilis seu ad circumferentiam firmamenti aut coeli empyrei; eadem hoc propter situm illorum, quos coelos liquidos defendunt, ac nullum primum mobile agnoscentes, sunt aequales. Centrum magnitudinis est punctum lineae, quod dividit corpus in duas partes, seu magnitudines aequales. Centrum gravitatis est medium punctum lineae, quae dividit corpus in duas partes aequales graves. Subinde centrum magnitudinis et gravitatis est unum et idem ut in globo cujus duabus plumbeus haberet partes aequaliter graves, ex omni parte; interdum vero sunt diversa haec centra ut in globo ex parte plumbea, parte lignea, non est idem centrum magnitudinis et gravitatis. patet ex his et sequentibus magis patebit.

Terram autem in medio sive centro universi sitam esse probatur quia est gravissimum elementum. ergo infimum locum sibi quaerit. probatur ex eo, quia natura qualibet corpora graviora undecunque descendentia ex alto efficiunt sibi invicem aequales angulos, invicem sibi approximantes, in lineas parallelas, ita quidem ut si natura ea contracta concurrerent se sibi mutuo in centro terrae ut si finem sui loci

p[ro]pterea n[on] est centru[m] univ[ersi] q[uia] ex [illegible] existentibus in
stellata superficie stellae apparent eiusdem magnitudinis
in quacunq[ue] parte coeli sint. hoc sive in hac sive in alia
terrae parte existat orienti ei [illegible] signa zodiaci et ter[ra]
occidunt, medietas una coeli nobis ubicunq[ue] existentibus
sup[ra] apparet et sub nobis occultat altera [illegible] quae omnia
n[on] contingerent si terra n[on] esset in centro univ[ersi]. ergo est in
centro univ[ersi]. De magnitudine terrae litigant inter se Geo-
graphi iuxta Ricciolum [illegible] [illegible] semi-
diameter terrae seu terrae profunditas a superficie usq[ue]
ad centrum est milliarium [illegible] millia triginta, ambitus cir-
culi maximi complectitur decies novies millies octingenta ita
ut singuli gradus comprehendant quinquaginta tria milliaria.
Aliqui ex antiquioribus adhuc amplius terrae spatio tribuunt.
Terra n[on] potest [illegible] moveri quidquid intenderit [illegible]
[illegible] dominicus Copernicus contra textum sacrae scripturae
terra in aeternum stat. Dicit Ecclesiastes c. 1 et firmavit
eandem super stabilitate sua ait psaltes regius psalmo
103.
Terra movetur circa centrum suum motu librationis seu trepidationis
[illegible] quidem [illegible] sensibiliter [illegible] Vossius Cornelius et
alii [illegible] terra ita constituta [illegible] ut
centrum gravitatis ipsius coincidat cum centro mundi; atqui quando-
cunq[ue] aliquid accedit uni parti in superficie vel solidis in-
[illegible] in partibus terrae; ut quando [illegible] aut [illegible] pol[os]
aut [illegible] aquas [illegible] tunc mutatur centrum gravitatis terrae, sic
appropinquat illi parti cui in superficie magis pondus accessit.
Ergo terra debet [illegible] moveri, ut illud centrum gravitatis de-

non facta coincidendo et centro totius mundi. Ad in-
stantias quae obiciunt hic solum quod nempe saltem unius
ponderis deberet tota terra moveri motu trepidationis eo
quod alicui parti in superficie accedat novum pondus. [illegible]
sic quod haec nova [illegible] in quidem mutatione [illegible] latitu-
do in ordine ad polos mundi quod [illegible] Geographi non deprehend-
unt esse factam [illegible] duobus [illegible] respondet [illegible]
[illegible] et [illegible], quod etiam ad motum ponderis mathematice et
insensibiliter motu trepidationis terra moveatur, itemque
mathematice mutaverit polos mundi; physice et sensibiliter
ita negandum. Quod Scripturae textus de stabilitate
terrae in aeternum dicunt intelligendos esse de firmitate et
stabilitate physica sensibili, non de stabilitate mat-
hematica et insensibili.
Haec responsio etiam mihi valde probabilis videtur.
Deinde quod aqua ex terra in tantam quantitatem
[illegible] replebit: terra enim in [illegible]
[illegible] materia generationis [illegible] mater-
iae generationis, [illegible] quae nos [illegible]
alit [illegible] sufficiet [illegible]. Haec ille. nos [illegible]
ingrati mortales [illegible] et aratro [illegible] terram [illegible],
et maternum sinum nefandis flagitiis replemus, et [illegible]
fit quod tot degeneres filios non [illegible] obstupuerit. [illegible]
[illegible] aqua, quae terrae [illegible] flumina
ac maria [illegible] nisi singula-
ris numinis providentia et dispositio cum terra [illegible].
Huc venies et non procedes amplius, et hic confringes tum-
entes fluctus tuos ait [illegible] Scriptura Job 38.
aquae itaque ex divina ordinatione in fossas profundas et

meatusque per subterraneos derivans. Terra aliis animalibus fir-
mum fundamentum, hominibus et pecoribus habitationem et origi-
nem, multaque ad victum et sustentationem eorum [illegible] fecit.
Ad situm aquae quod attinet certum videtur eam a potiori esse de-
pressiorem, quam sit terra; aliqui tamen etiam supra terram emi-
nere. Prima pars assertionis probatur [illegible] aqua uti et ubi-
que est altior [illegible] terra et tamen non inundavit totam terram est
ergo in statu violento [illegible] sicut lapis in aere sus-
pensus. hac violentia gravis fingitur quod potest [illegible]
[illegible] appellans [illegible] in [illegible] declivi [illegible]
[illegible] quod tamen non fit. probatur [illegible] inde et
ro. [illegible] in mari reperta [illegible] altiores mari: alios
[illegible] et aggeribus ad exhibendam incursionem [illegible].
Altera pars assertionis inde colligitur quod in tractibus aquilo-
naribus [illegible] septentrionalibus [illegible] sit aggeribus ad ex-
hibendas inundationes oceani. quod [illegible] aqua
sublimior terra.
Verum [illegible] navigantium et relicta [illegible]
aquae peregrinae aeris regiones [illegible] lustranda sunt.
Tertium elementum superandum est aer. de hoc eleganter Ambrosi-
[illegible] oratione 39: aer est avium vehiculum, ventorum sedes, [illegible]
[illegible] domicilium: [illegible] tempestates, [illegible]
[illegible] respirant, [illegible] moventur, [illegible]. hac aliaque
emolumenta ob hoc elemento [illegible].
[illegible] contra [illegible] Bonagratia [illegible] hoc nega-
vit. metuens ne [illegible] nostra, [illegible] exhal-
ationes terra [illegible] ascendunt, [illegible] corporum penetrationem

Notandum enim, hic [illegible] [illegible] Aristotelicorum in [illegible] [illegible] iste motus in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] elementa manifeste [illegible] penetrat corpora nec penetrat [illegible] [illegible] ambit. [illegible] ipsi, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], species visibiles [illegible] et [illegible] illius accidentia ad sensus nostros derivare possit. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nec [illegible] [illegible] inter obiecta sensibilia et nostras potentias naturales intermediaret, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] videre, multo aut comparare [illegible] [illegible] obiecta visibilia, audibilia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et similia accidentia [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] ad oculos et aures pervenirent, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] experientia docet, nos sine respiratione aeris [illegible] valde [illegible] [illegible] vivere [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] respirationis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] os et nares a pulmonibus attrahitur, nos [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] philosophi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] loquendi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] indubitatum, aerem supra aquam existentem [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], et [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]. Unde [illegible] [illegible] aerem in tres regiones dividunt, infimam, mediam, et supremam.

Prima et infima regio aeris, quae aquam et terram [illegible], [illegible] se ad eam altitudinem, ad quam radii solis a terra re[illegible] [illegible] et aerem calefaciunt. Media regio [illegible] illa pars aeris, in qua se colligunt exhalationes et vapores ex infima regione ascendentes, et [illegible] in nubes, ac in alia meteora, de quibus suo loco dicemus. Tertia et suprema extendit se usque ad ignem, [illegible] alios

usque ad globum lunae. Ad hanc regionem aeris montes aliquos supremi cacumen pertingere, probabile censet. Cum aliqui quae ibi literas et characteres in arena insculptas elapso anno integras toti et intactas dicunt reperiri.

Quartum et praecipuum elementum est ignis. De situ ejus et loco naturali varii sunt AA. Aristoteles in metaphysicorum textu 49 de situ elementorum disputans supremum locum igni tribuit, ita ut ipse tertiam regionem aeris ignis incipiat, et extendat usque concavum coeli lunaris. Aristoteli subscribunt multi ex SS. Patribus, Conimbricenses, P. Maurus et alii PP.

Secundo Vallesius putat ignem nullo certo loco esse affixum, sed per mundum diffusum, veluti quandam mundi animam, qua omnia vivificet et foecundet cum eo clare gignenti universo, subinde vero [illegible] ignis omnia in eo loco sunt domicilio.

Tertio Telesius et alii negant ullum dari elementum ignis supra aerem, sed coelo lunari seu solo esse ignem in orbe, qui apud nos ascendit [illegible] ad discrimen faciendum inter ignem [illegible] elementalem et nostrum seu usualem.

Quarto denique Pythagorici, ut refert Aristoteles et Plutarchus, ignem in terrae centro statuebant, eumque locum Jovis custodiam, et totius mundi vestam, sive caminum appellabant. Hanc sententiam post eos aliqui etiam PP. inter quos est P. Rhodes secuti sunt.

Dubium [illegible] in media sententia [illegible] majoris auctoritate quo eadem ponderare inter has AA: hanc sententiam de igne sublunari valde probabilem dis-currunt, cum [illegible]: sive locus naturalis et proprius totius elementi ubi est locus partium hujus elementi. Locus naturalis particularum ignearum supra aerem, quo etiam locus naturalis et proprius est ignis in regione supra aerem. Imo certo, et [illegible] negare possunt locum naturalem et proprium totius terrae esse centrum universi [illegible] ob experientiam. omnes enim nostri ignes usuales, imo etiam ignis subterraneus [illegible] caventes

terre, ut in monte Ætna et Vesuvio fundoque eruperis, sursum ascendunt per aërem. ergo supra aerem datur centrum et congregatio ignis. prob. antecedens a pari: ideo dicimus, quia terra mundi centrum est, quia omnes terre partes eo tendunt, idem dic de aqua, et aliis corporibus gravibus, quae deorsum tendunt, atque omnes partes ignis tendunt sursum; ergo etiam congregatio ignis sursum est. Confirmatur a simili: Sicut quis enim quo vidit mare in [illegible], quia videt aquas ex montibus defluere in torrentes, ex torrentibus in flumina, et multis inibi recipi, tandem [illegible] defluere in quendam alium locum, ut vastum gl[illegible], dicere mare sive locum tendere in quo tandem aggregantur aquae. ergo similiter ex eo, quod conspicimus exhalationes igneas mixtas aere, et quaedam optime colligimus, ergo supra aerem esse quendam velut Oceanum igneum, ad quem corpora ignea aggregantur. prob. ii. ex quo hanc rationem contra ordinem naturae, ut corpus gravissimum et levissimum conjunx. est terra et ignis; sed corpora habent tendentias diametraliter contrarias, habent idem centrum. ergo ignis centrum est sursum, terrae centrum deorsum.

Prob. 3io. ignis circa terrae centrum existens, vel etiam est levis et tendit sursum, vel ignis ut est, quod nos videmus [illegible] [illegible] quae specie differt a nostro igne et [illegible] est elementum, sed dabuntur [illegible] elementa. sed levi. quod cepit ascendere sursum sicut noster. ergo [illegible] per omnem ignem [illegible] statu violento; [illegible] [illegible] corpus est in statu violento, quod [illegible] est extra locum naturalem. Atqui ignis tendens sursum extra locum naturalem, quia recedit a centro et [illegible] ergo.

denique tendentia ignis sursum est probabiliter retorquenda: caetera enim omnia
corpora et elementa appetitu innato contendunt tendere ad centrum,
solus ignis ascendens sursum cogeret recedere a centro.
Ob hoc argumentum concedit P. Rhodes locum naturalem ignis totius et etiam
partium esse concavum lunae seu supra aerem: sed videntur et dare populo
quod supra aerem non detur ignis, supra aerem non existeret, negat enim
quod partes ignis supra aerem ascendere.
Sed contra: ad quid ergo motus sursum? quid est illud centrum et ille locus
supra aerem existens, si ignis non est? Vel est aliquid imaginarium vel reale?
Si imaginarium, quid idem dicendum de centro et loco naturali caeterorum elementorum:
si est aliquid reale, cur non nominat quid sit? Supra aerem
multa dantur alia corpora. Si coelum lunae assignat pro centro
ignis, assignabo ego cum eadem facilitate coelum solis vel coelum empyreum
et quodcunque aliud; fundatur locus naturalis ignis supra aerem dari
cum praesignas a Patre Rhodes allata contra ipsum pugnant et
probent ignem ad sphaeram superiorem non posse ad tantam altitudinem
venire. Melius ergo Rhodes ignis centrum in terra dedit vel in regione aeris
quae supra aerem statuisset. Longe itaque convenientius centrum statuitur
quod magis naturaliter explicat tendentiam ignis sursum, et saltem aliquid
ignis in hoc centro sicut loco naturali quiescit.
Validum sententiam aliqui forte contra obiicient: cum ab eo allata quod omnia
credantur calore probat contra Vallesium, non ubique dari ignem, sive ipse
quod alicubi dentur loca sterilia et mare tabulata dentur glacies, ubi
nihil crescit. in his quod terris contra mente Vallesiana si non est in centro,
certe agnoscit, vel saltem valde frigent. annuo enim iis, qui crescunt
sunt dicta ignis facultate vel solum virtute praeexistentis opponerent.
Aretius si negat ignem subterraneum agit contra experientiam manifestam,
datis, unde est voraginis ignis, quod montes Siciliae aeternum ignem evomunt
non a caelo vel ex culina Aretii, sed ex terra, et unde quoque
balnea in quibusdam locis tam calida ex cavernis terrae erumpunt,
et novum quis introduxit in theologia non poenit tanquam ignem in-
fernalem, quo damnata anima et corpora torquentur, contra
multos theologos esse eiusdem speciei cum nostro igne culinari.

contra multos theologos esse eiusdem speciei cum nostro igne elemen-
Dices i. Authores comparant ignem cum glacie, dicuntque ignem esse
caloris excessum, perinde ac glacies aquae. Respondeo illa ex
quibus [illegible] dicet: atqui glacies non est elementum, neque existit supra
aquam [illegible] excessu caloris: [illegible] calefaceret
partes inferiores aeris: [illegible] terram inhabitabilem. [illegible]
[illegible] non existit ignis, aut certe ignis ille non est elementum.
Rd. recte a philosophis in [illegible] comparationem institui inter ignem et gla-
ciem [illegible] in densitatem [illegible]. nego a [illegible]
ut glacies [illegible] aqua, [illegible] elemento differens
[illegible] ab aqua fluida sic etiam ignis supra aerem [illegible]
[illegible] ignis elementaris non minus calidus [illegible], quam ignis
noster [illegible]. quia minus calefaciat, [illegible] ignis [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] causa [illegible] differentia
[illegible] virtutis: et ignis ele-
debilior. raritas [illegible] minus calefacit. Confirmatur quia
metallis [illegible] rarissimus, quod minus calefacit.
[illegible] si scintilla nostri ignis ita rarefiat [illegible]
[illegible] minus calefa-
[illegible] rarefacto: [illegible] minus [illegible]
[illegible] magis [illegible] ignitur. [illegible]
[illegible] ignis elementalis supra aerem [illegible]
[illegible] subtilitate et [illegible]
[illegible] ignis, [illegible]
[illegible] et Saturnus [illegible]
abstrahit. [illegible] superiores [illegible]
quod [illegible] ignis [illegible] coelestibus. [illegible]
[illegible]
Dices 2. ignis elementalis supra aerem [illegible] differt
specie a nostro [illegible] et [illegible] igne [illegible]
[illegible] differre [illegible] quod noster ig-
nis [illegible] elementum, [illegible] elementa, [illegible]
4. si negas differre, [illegible] [illegible]

qui in meteoris [illegible] 17 loquens de situ elementorum [illegible],
circa haec [illegible]: terra et aqua [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] habent aër
et id, quod ex [illegible] ignis, cum [illegible] ignis, [illegible]
in coloribus [illegible] et veluti fumum. [illegible] [illegible]
contra illam elementorum, et [illegible] [illegible] coelestina, negat esse
ignem. [illegible] ignis elementi supra aërem existens differt
specie ab igne [illegible] coelestinus.
[illegible] differunt specie [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: sicut glacies ab
aqua. sicut enim glacies e [illegible] aqua elementaris [illegible],
pura, et [illegible] [illegible] ut [illegible] densitate [illegible]
crystallum [illegible] quia aqua pura elementi: [illegible]
in [illegible] [illegible] ignis elementi, [illegible] [illegible]
admixtione [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], ut [illegible]
densitate fit opaca, lucida et magis coelestinus quam ignis ille
[illegible] ignis elementi [illegible] elementorum [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] coelestinus. [illegible] [illegible] negat,
ignem elementum [illegible] regionem [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] coelestina [illegible]
[illegible] ignis [illegible] [illegible] concavum lunae [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] ignis [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], regionem [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
terminata, [illegible]. [illegible] ignis elementi [illegible]
[illegible] carent [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]

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ignis, iam sol ipse utique nonnulli [illegible] et visibilia rarefaceret, ita ut evaderet omnino diaphana, et apparentia eius nec videretur a nobis: corpora enim diaphana in [illegible] tranquillissimi, secundum quod corpora opaca et densa videri possunt.

Dices 4. ad generationem ignis requiri pabulum in supremam regione mundi deesse, ergo [illegible] dabit pabulum sufficiens [illegible] igni, ergo nec ibi datur ignis.

Redarguitur Conn: [illegible] distinguo: ad generationem ignis existentis extra sphaeram propriam et locum naturalem requiritur pabulum ad generationem ignis existentis intra propriam sphaeram et locum naturalem, negatur [illegible] et distinguo [illegible] ratio, quia ignis extra sphaeram propriam existens [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] naturali, ideoque [illegible] [illegible], nisi pabulo [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ignis [illegible] extingueretur, plures modos, quibus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] generatur [illegible] ignis [illegible] [illegible]: generatur [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sectio 4 de figura elementorum.

et [illegible] sphaeram [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] amplitudine [illegible] nonnisi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Dices 5. [illegible] corpora caelestia [illegible], eadem [illegible] [illegible] sol et reliqua [illegible] ignis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] ignis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] corpora [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] non [illegible].

Sectio 4ta

De Figura Elementorum.

Veteres philosophi singulis elementis diversas figuras assignaverunt. 58
Plato assignabat igni tetraedron; aëri octaedron, aquae icosaedron,
terrae hexaedron. Anaximenes voluit terrae esse figuram mensae;
Leucippus tympani; Anaximander lapidis columnae; Democritus
disco fecit similem. Denique Xenophanes ex parte inferiori putabat
radices terrae instar arboris in infinitum abire se extendere.
Aristoteles vero totius scholae et Peripateticorum; quos eruditi recentiores
secuti sunt, ei figuram tribuunt rotundam. Rotunda est globosior dicitur,
ulla. Et quidem quod terra sit rotunda probatur 1: Terra est rotunda
ab oriente ad occidentem: et a septentrione ad meridiem. Quod terra
rotunda est probatur ex motu stellarum: sol et stellae prius oriuntur
populis orientalibus quam occidentalibus; illique consequenter prius
habent diem quam isti. Quod terra ab oriente ad occidentem rotunda:
nam si esset plana, ut instar pavimenti, tunc sol in puncto orientis
constitutus omnibus populis tam orientalibus quam occidentalibus simul oriretur; et aeque,
Sol quoque in puncto occidentis simul omnibus occideret. Probatur etiam altera
ratio: plures stellae apparent habitantibus versus septentrionem, quam
habitantibus versus meridiem. Item ab iis euntibus a meridie versus septentrionem,
altitudo poli ... stellam septentrionalem incipit crescere
et poli altitudo australis decrescit. Illa tamen emergunt quasi e
terra, hae e contra paulatim demerguntur, quod fieri non po-
test. Spectatoribus ubique ... aequales ... post et altitudo
stellarum, si terra non haberet figuram sphaericam. Probatur denique 3. ex
umbra, quam terra projicit in luna tempore eclipsis, rotunda est,
quod etiam ipsa terra. Probatur 4. ex terra est elata gravissima,
tamen. Quod quaerit tamen figura sphaerica, quia undique appropin-
quat aequaliter ad centrum.
Aquam rotundam probatur 1 ex inde, quia cum terra unum globum
efficit. quod sola illius figurae accomodat. inde est cosmographi

compositum ex terra et aqua terraqueus nomine globus appellari solet. [illegible] a experientia: navigantes in portu [illegible] longe ante turrium apices aspiciunt, quam medium, denique [illegible] et [illegible] rerum. [illegible] ? quia tumor aquae in medio, qui radios a terris [illegible] emissos intercipit, ne ad oculum navigantium statim pervenire possint.

Sic rotunda etiam est ignis elementi? affirmo magna [illegible]: quia gibba superficies terrae ambitur a concava superficie aeris, ambitur a concava superficie ignis. ergo omnia hac figura rotundam. praeterea [illegible] ignis ambit aerem, sic ambitur ipse ignis a coelo lunae, quod rotundum est.

Cur ergo quando [illegible] sol incipit in nostro horizonte apparere? [illegible] terra in figura [illegible], [illegible] appareat [illegible] in figura planam. ergo etiam ipsa si terra est rotunda [illegible] terra est plana.

[illegible] in figura [illegible] apparenti, [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]: si enim terra [illegible] [illegible] in solem orientem, [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible], appareret illa [illegible] in sole. [illegible] [illegible] terra [illegible] maior appareat [illegible] sol [illegible] a sole oriente [illegible] terra [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] solem plane apparere [illegible] ob amplitudinem [illegible] circumferentiam et [illegible], quia [illegible] circuli maior est, [illegible] in [illegible] partibus rotundus appareat.

[illegible] aliqua [illegible] orientem: aliam [illegible] occidente: [illegible] montes et valles in terra. ergo terra [illegible] [illegible] rotunda. [illegible] [illegible] rotunda [illegible], [illegible] physice [illegible] [illegible] rotunda, [illegible] caret; [illegible]

forte rotunda e. nā etiā si superficies rotunda qd ñ aestimare possum
et quo ad sensum e. etc. ut si globus lapideus et aspere distinctus
qui rotundus e., licet habitū [?] parvis cavitatibus ñ careat.
Qd o montes et flumina ñ obstante rotunditate maxime apparet ex
eclipsibus lunari, ubi umbra rotunda apparet ñ obstantibus montibus
et altitudine fluminum diversis.
Dices 3 corporibus, quae in orbem volvuntur, quaerunt figura circularis.
qr iis corporibus quae motu recto agitantur quaerunt figura recta ñ
circularis. atqui elementa ut patet in eorum sphaeris moventur recto
sursum aut deorsum. qr. ~~Arist.~~ dicit Aristoteles lib. 1 de coelo ca-
pite 2 de secundo r. qd coelum probat ee rotundum propter motum cir-
cularem.
R. transeat at ~~dist.~~ neg. consequentia et partate disparitas,
quia coelum motu circulato ñ tendit ad alium locum et sede
naturalem, sed in suo naturali loco, et in ipso motu perfectionem acquirit
quasi. at vero ignis quando movetur sursum et partes terrae aut aqua
quando moventur deorsum, tendunt primo ad suum locum naturalem
motu recto, figura vero ñ datur corporibus motu sed motu
quo tendunt ad locum naturalem, licet a statu naturali eum et a motu
quem in tali statu habet. Unde potius figura rotunda quam recta
elementis quadrat.
Dices 4 to. in iis partibus, i[n] quibus vel minus distat, aut ubi velocior e
coeli motus, ut sub aequatore sive aequinoctiali linea, videtur plus aeris
in igne quaerit, et e contrario ubi tardior e globorum caelestium vertigo,
ut sub polis, videtur praedominari aer, et plus ignis in aerem quaerit: qr
ignis ex una parte erit profundior, ex altera compressior, et ita sub
erit potius figura oblonga qua sphaerica.
Rdr. i de altitudine et profunditate aeris et ignis, ut et de quaestionibus
qui fiunt ultra vel de regione aeris, e qua de quaestionibus in igne,

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aut ignis in aerem nulla certitudine habetur, brevius ex gradibus, quos cosmographi de his afferunt, in sua calculatione multum sibi invicem contrariis. Unde etiam non constat inter omnes superiorem concavitatem ignis.

Resp. 2. ignem saltem quoad superficiem suam gibbam; et aerem quoad suam superficiem gibbam et concavam moveri; quia ignis est contiguus cum coelo lunae eodem rotando, et aer est contiguus cum [illegible] eodem rotandus: quare superficies inferioris corporis, et gibba superioris sibi mutuo respondent. Quia vero dicta saltem non ad aliam superficiem [illegible] rotanda sunt, non ad partem inferiorem ignis concavam, quo ignis est contiguus cum aere, [illegible] est subtilissimus et quietus; et saltem [illegible] motum circularem habent, sive [illegible] cum coelo rotantur, quod est superficiem [illegible] concavam, et [illegible] figura [illegible] dependentes, sive aliis quae etiam usque regionem aeris [illegible].

Dices: quid quod Plato cum suis Pythagoricis hexaedron et alia pleraque cum suis figuris [illegible].

Resp. Contra Platonem eiusque sectatores, qui variis figuris et picturis hieroglyphicis [illegible] elementis figuras attribuisse [illegible] saltem videlicet sunt superficiem elementis, non quae circularis: saltem videtur Plato ipse in Timaeo elementis globosam figuram negaverit, cum Plato ipse in Timaeo [illegible] disputare et loqui [illegible] propter [illegible] ita [illegible] quam similitudinem, quam habent cum his figuris; sicut ita [illegible].

Nempe tetraedron sive pyramidalem figuram acutam, eminentem flammae ascendentis, tribuisse igni, propter acumen et motum [illegible] accendit ad ignem; octaedron aeri; quia sicut haec figura [illegible] primariae [illegible] [illegible] sic aeri [illegible] caliditate [illegible] et situ proxime est igne [illegible]: icosaedron aquae tribuisset, quia haec figura mobilitate et [illegible] simillima est aquae: denique hexaedron sive figuram cubicam terrae,

quibus tenax est densitas unde oriuntur stabilitate: inter corpora enim nulla est incepta ad motum, quam habens figura cubica.

Verum nostra haec de his doctrina antiquorum [illegible] lectio 5ta de qualitatibus [illegible].

Sectio 5ta.
De qualitatibus Corporum.

Qualitatem Aristoteles in metaphysicorum [illegible] vere definit hisce verbis: qualitas est, qua res dicuntur quales. Unde [illegible]: [illegible] corpus [illegible], et clariora ac meliora tradere conant qualitatis definitionem. Verum ubique difficultas se offert, et praeter intentionem horum [illegible] definitio [illegible] data est [illegible] definitio, [illegible] vitalibus, [illegible] naturalibus [illegible] quae distinguuntur realiter [illegible] et [illegible] impresso in [illegible] affirmative [illegible] quae [illegible] qualitates sunt: [illegible] certe [illegible] in definitio, [illegible], et [illegible] accidentalibus, quae [illegible] qualitates sunt.

[illegible] definitione: censeo, qualitatem esse inter illa entia, quae [illegible] principia, quae intellectu definiri possunt. atque ideo Aristoteles [illegible] eius essentiam explicaverit.

Varias acceptiones et divisiones qualitatis vide in Logica dicentur de praedicamentis [illegible]. [illegible] hic [illegible] divisio, qua qualitates dividuntur in primarias et secundarias.

Aristoteles primarias qualitates in genere sic definit: qualitates [illegible] tangibiles sunt, quae [illegible] ab aliis, [illegible] caetera. [illegible] qualitates primariae [illegible] [illegible] aut [illegible] qualitates et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Tam affirmate, non evenit in ipsis, quia calor non fit a luce donec a parte insensibili ad visibilem; uti paulo post clarius apparebit.

Primae qualitates contrariae quae in elementis: calor, frigus, humiditas, et siccitas.

Illas in scholari philosophia ita describunt: calorem qualitatem congregantem homogenea, et disgregantem heterogenea; frigus qualitatem congregantem homogenea et heterogenea. Humiditas est qualitas sui termino facile terminabilis, termino alieno difficulter vero proprio. Siccitas est qualitas facile terminabilis termino proprio, difficulter alieno.

Subtilibus doctoribus [illegible] hae verba [illegible] principalis, [illegible] fuit primum congregare. [illegible] calor [illegible] aggregat homogenea, [illegible] in [illegible] partes calidos et igneos, qui in [illegible]; segregat [illegible] corpore, [illegible] metallis admixtis; dissolvit [illegible] et [illegible] disgregat heterogenea corpora, [illegible] aquam in glacie [illegible]. E contra frigus [illegible] corpora [illegible] et condensat; uti apparet [illegible] in glacie. Unde Empedocles [illegible], quia segregat heterogenea, [illegible] homogenea; et frigus [illegible] amicitiam, quia [illegible]. De humiditate [illegible] quae [illegible] figura [illegible] facile terminantur termino alieno, difficulter vero proprio: [illegible] fluunt et [illegible]. [illegible] figura, [illegible] figuram pyramidalem, et [illegible] violenter [illegible]. [illegible] etiam glaciem [illegible] solis [illegible]

attrahit vapores e terra et aggregant in nubes, quia partim calidis, quos per se attrahit e terra calor admiscentur partim humida, frigus procedens exprimit [illegible] in hyeme et pluvias [illegible] [illegible] veluti [illegible] constringit, nivem constringit.

An vero praedictae qualitates sint activae, controversia est apud philosophos. Nam: aliqui docent [illegible] [illegible] caeterum calorem etiam et frigus activas esse qualitates, humiditatem vero et siccitatem esse tantum passivas. [illegible] docet, humiditatem non producere aliam humiditatem in [illegible], ut in pulvere [illegible] infunditur aqua humida; [illegible] [illegible] per adhaerescentiam cum corpori humido: et exsiccationem per extractionem corporis humidi: sic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] parietes, et [illegible] corpora alia, quia corpuscula aquosa humida, quae [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] adhaerent parieti; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] extrahendo [illegible] [illegible] humidam, nimirum aquam.

Contra vero et multi alii contrarium censent, putantque, qualitates primarias esse activas et quidem actione univoca, hoc est producere sibi similem, humidas humiditatem, siccitas siccitatem, non minus quam calor actione univoca a calore aut frigus a frigore generatur. Fundans se experientiis quibusdam: sic enim [illegible] vitreae fenestrae [illegible] extra [illegible] humido reperiuntur humidae in parte inferiori [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] exsiccantur a sole. quod humiditas in [illegible] producit humiditatem et siccitas solis in [illegible] aliis siccitatem, nihilominus has omnes et similes plures experientias [illegible] solvit [illegible] per immissionem et extractionem corpusculorum humidorum, quod [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible].

515 quatuor enumeratae qualitates vocentur primariae; quia sicut elementa
sunt in corpore ex quibus mixtis eorum fiunt et componuntur
alia corpora ita in qualitates elementorum sunt, ex quibus corpo-
ra qualitate mixtionis [illegible], atque in [illegible] con-
stituuntur [illegible] et siccitate, [illegible] mis-
cete ac terminata [illegible]. [illegible] recte [illegible] qualitates
vocentur [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] qualitates. [illegible] experientia [illegible]
res [illegible] colores [illegible] calo-
rem et frigus. corpora calefaciendo aut frigefaciendo [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] faciendo [illegible]
[illegible]: quia [illegible] diversitas [illegible] proveniat
ex diversa mixtura caloris et frigoris humiditatis et siccitatis.
[illegible] 4 qualitates merito vocentur primariae.
Secundariae qualitates appellantur [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] sunt [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]: [illegible]
gravitas et levitas; [illegible] calore frigore humiditate
et siccitate [illegible]. [illegible] colores: [illegible] colores,
[illegible] diversificati [illegible] et [illegible]: [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], qui diversificati [illegible] gravis, [illegible]
[illegible] corporum [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible]: [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] com-
[illegible] et [illegible]; atque [illegible] calidi et fri-
gidi. [illegible] odores: [illegible]
[illegible] et [illegible]. [illegible]

Subtilitates quaestiones et similia plura ex iis praedictis qualitatibus
notabantur.
Qualitates spirituales, ut quae [illegible] characteristicae,
[illegible] nec producta ab igne infernali in animas dam=
natorum [illegible] nec [illegible] de qualitatibus mat.: [illegible]
nec de primis qualitatibus [illegible]: idem aliqui [illegible] de gravitate
ac et levitate. [illegible] praedictis.
Quaestio agitatur inter philosophos quam qualitatem primam quodlibet
elementum [illegible]?
R. Singula elementa quaerere duas qualitates primarias, unam in summo, alte=
ram in gradu paullum inferiore; ita ut ignis habeat summum calorem,
et inferiorem siccitatem: aer summam humiditatem, et inferiorem calorem:
aqua summum frigus et inferiorem humiditatem: terra summam siccitatem,
atque et inferius frigus.
Contra i. Aristoteles, qui [illegible] in terris docet [illegible] de [illegible]
[illegible] terra [illegible] et [illegible] multi RR. [illegible]:
qui docet, terram esse calidam et siccam. Probatur [illegible] experientia:
[illegible] primo experimur, nullum elementum esse tam calidum, quam ignem.
ergo ignis est calidus in summo. 2do experimur, nullum corpus ita
facile terminari terminis alienis, et terminare se in [illegible]
corporis [illegible]: [illegible] aqua, de qua dubium [illegible],
retinet suam figuram ac rotunditatem in guttis: unde [illegible] difficulter
terminatur terminis alienis. ergo aer est humidus in summo. [illegible] aqua
[illegible] frigore in [illegible] [illegible] flumen
[illegible] frigore. [illegible]
[illegible] aqua est [illegible] in summo [illegible]
nullum elementum [illegible] difficilius [illegible] terminis alienis
[illegible] terra: et [illegible] chymico
[illegible] terra est [illegible]. ergo sicca in summo.
[illegible] experimur terram esse frigidam, sed [illegible] quam aqua.
ergo solum est frigida in gradu inferiori: aqua [illegible] est, [illegible]

5 i 7 ve aëri: calidus e aëri; siccitas sicut ignis: ignis e siccus. Subhu-
midus e terra. [illegible] solum in gradu in summo sunt in mixtis.
Dices i. [illegible] prima qualitas: e enim prior calida et frigida
aliquo e [illegible] coloris. quae [illegible] plures i e qualitates quam
quatuor.
R. [illegible] dico, plures [illegible] plures i e qualitates tangibiles
reddentes corpora [illegible] mixtura et miscibilia [illegible]: [illegible]
plures i e qualitates quae [illegible] reddentes corpora [illegible] mixtura
et miscibilia, [illegible] in [illegible] corporum, quando
[illegible] in corporibus coelestibus [illegible]
et [illegible] influentia [illegible] [illegible] sensibiles,
[illegible] plures qualitates [illegible] in tactu [illegible]
to.
Dices: gravitas et levitas sunt qualitates tangibiles. quae [illegible]
[illegible] sunt primae qualitates.
R. [illegible] plures sunt qualitates tangibiles in ali-
quo tactu, [illegible] sunt corporea et aliquo sensu
[illegible] perceptibiles [illegible] sunt tangibiles in sensu [illegible]
[illegible] miscibiles [illegible] mixtura [illegible].
Dices [illegible] attractiva electri, et magnetica sunt [illegible]
qualitates [illegible] nec sunt primae [illegible]; nec sunt in [illegible];
quae [illegible] emanantes [illegible] magnetis et electri [illegible]
[illegible] a primis [illegible] qualitatibus. quae [illegible] in primas
secundarias qualitates [illegible].
R. [illegible] qualitates [illegible] nec [illegible] primas, neque secundarias
in sensu [illegible] electri: [illegible] qualitates [illegible] aliquis [illegible]
[illegible] gravitatem et levitatem. in sensu [illegible]
[illegible] emanant [illegible] magnetis aut electri [illegible]
[illegible] qualitates primas.
Dices [illegible] fit [illegible] quam terra: et glacies e frigidior
quam aqua: et aqua [illegible] quam aër. [illegible] terra [illegible]
[illegible]; nec aqua in summo frigida, nec aër [illegible].

Ad 5 ptem, quia metalla sunt duriora, et aqua f. est tam frigida
dicitur esse natura conglaciata, quia in hieme frigore solent congelari.
eodem modo: dicendo humidis elemento, quae magis humectat corpora, atqui
aqua magis humectat corpora quam aer, cum ut cauti dicunt, quia
in corpusculis in [illegible]. q.
Frigus est quasi [illegible]: in metallis a [illegible] multa
humiditatis quae si calore ignis resolvuntur incipiunt fluere,
et patet ex metallis fusis fieri tormenta bellica, campanas etc.
[illegible]: nam duritiem metallorum [illegible] producitur [illegible]
[illegible] conglutinante partes suas, ut
difficile separentur ab invicem. neque quoque, quod glacies sit frigida
[illegible] aquae naturalem [illegible] frigiditatem: neque [illegible]
[illegible] aqua naturaliter gelari: [illegible] ad conglutinandum [illegible]
[illegible] corporis
[illegible] frigus, [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] aqua
coagulantibus: ubi [illegible] in metallis.
negat [illegible] elementum humidis, quod facilius [illegible]
[illegible], ut dictum est, quod aqua magis humectat quam aer, in de
[illegible] magis [illegible] et ad [illegible]
[illegible] quam aer, [illegible]
[illegible] aer [illegible] in absentia solis in,
[illegible] in toto [illegible]: aer [illegible] signum est, quod [illegible]
frigiditate [illegible] in [illegible] ignis. [illegible]
[illegible] frigida [illegible] calida [illegible] regio aeris, [illegible]
[illegible] reflexi a terra [illegible]
[illegible]; unde in ea regione generantur nives [illegible]
[illegible] polo vicinum, [illegible] solis radium reflexum
[illegible] a aer frigidissimus. [illegible] aer natura [illegible]
frigidus est, [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible], qui [illegible] frigiditatem [illegible],
[illegible] aeris [illegible]
[illegible] solem [illegible] idoneus [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] in [illegible] quia
[illegible] et [illegible] solent de effectibus colorum. atqui aer

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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] aeris [illegible] quae [illegible] [illegible] calida,
[illegible] alia aerea, [illegible] volucres, solent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] terrestria et aquatica [illegible] liquores, qui participant
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] calidi; atque ideo [illegible] aquas et [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible] 4 [illegible] aeri [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
nulla [illegible] [illegible] differret [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:
quae [illegible] [illegible] differre, [illegible] [illegible] cetera [illegible] differ-
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible]: [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] differunt [illegible] [illegible] et
minore [illegible] / : frigus enim [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] frigore aquae [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: ideo [illegible] etiam [illegible], quia
[illegible] [illegible] aquis et exhalationibus [illegible] frigidis, quae [illegible]
[illegible] solis [illegible] [illegible] frigus. [illegible]: [illegible] regio,
ex aeris [illegible], frigiditas [illegible] [illegible] aeris, [illegible]
exhalationibus frigidis ex aqua et terra, quae congregantur in [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] radii reflexi [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
frigus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
et [illegible] [illegible], et [illegible] obliquo [illegible] aspectu solis [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] partes aeris
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], sicut partes terrae et ignis [illegible],
[illegible]: supra vero regio aeris [illegible] calore [illegible] [illegible], qui
simul [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. sunt enim [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:
[illegible], et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], et sicut
terra [illegible] [illegible] frigida [illegible] partes [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] ignis [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] et in [illegible] regionem aeris ex [illegible] [illegible] calidam.

derivatione pallorem frigidissimo obrutis ad: statim in frig-
idarit: quia [illegible] ad respirationem deerat, et materia producen-
dae erat necessaria.
Dices 6º: an stat: ex terra germinanti herbas. qd terra est nos
calida.
R. gelu stringi aestate. colorem ad germinationem herbarum requisit-
[illegible] provenit partim a sole, partim ab igne subterraneo, gelu
[illegible] a nostra habitatione [illegible] i: quia terra e[st] desiccativa,
[illegible] obesset ad terram fructificandam calida. [illegible] ante solem in part-
ibus superioribus riget gelu. [illegible] nos, cum terra sit
[illegible] frigida, nisi ipsa terra sit
frigida. &c.
Multi hoc loco de mixtione tractant, ubi et de variis qualit-
atibus, earumque motu et alteratione agunt. verum nos [illegible]
[illegible] ad libros de generatione [illegible]. sectio 6ta
de pugna elementorum, ex qua oritur transmutatio mutua.

Sectio 6ta.

De pugna elementorum, ex qua oritur Transmutatio mutua.

Elementa generari, et non creari, plurimi disputant: i; eo quod adeam
[illegible] et [illegible] generationem [illegible] non i. et [illegible]
[illegible], dum ignis generari ab alio igne ex [illegible]. an
[illegible] elementum possit [illegible] transformari in aliud, ut aqua in ignem
terra in aerem, [illegible], [illegible] e. [illegible]
Nota, alia elementa esse symbola, alia dissymbola. Symbola [illegible]
quae in una qualitate [illegible] conveniunt: ut ignis et terra, quae conveni-
unt in siccitate: ignis et aer, quia conveniunt in calore: aqua
et terra, quia utraque e[st] frigida: aqua et aer, quia

altera qualitatem habent convenientem, dissymbola appellantur, quae in nulla parte conveniunt: ut ignis et aqua: aer et terra. Hoc notato.

Tenenda est 1a Ar. l. 2 de generatione a textu 23 et seqq. [illegible] symbola quam dissymbola esse invicem transmutabilia, symbola quidem [illegible]; dissymbola vero [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] natura. Probatur: elementa habent qualitates contrarias per quas invicem se impugnant, et reagunt. Quae autem sunt invicem [illegible], sive quae [illegible] sunt, sunt transmutabilia invicem. Probatur consequentia. Pugna [illegible], sive actio et reactio contrariorum qualitatum [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] ad rarefactionem [illegible] [illegible], ex qua oritur certa [illegible]; [illegible] ut agens [illegible] [illegible] qualitatem, [illegible] corruptio ac generatio [illegible] [illegible] impulsis contrariis qualitatibus. [illegible] ignis [illegible] agendo in calore [illegible] in aqua, potest denique expellere formam aquae, et [illegible] [illegible] introducere formam ignis, et [illegible] [illegible] aquae [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] aquae in ignem transmutare. Probatur 2a quod [illegible] movere [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] venire [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] movere [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] formam ignis atque in illam formam ignis. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] probatur [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ad formam ignis. Probatur 3a de [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ad formam ignis: quia aqua [illegible] calefacta et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] symbolum: quia aliquas partes [illegible] [illegible] mutari in ignem [illegible] mutari in [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et econtra. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] transmutare [illegible] [illegible] symbolis [illegible]. [illegible].

De dissymbolis maior est difficultas, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] difficilius [illegible] invicem [illegible] [illegible] duas contrarias qualitates, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] duas contrarias qualitates, symbola [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] dissymbola difficilius [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] invicem. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], aqua [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] in igne, [illegible] calorem [illegible] mutari in partes aereas

ad tu demum in igne: Mandenckolii censent in exigua quantitate 522
guttam aquae usque ante valde calefacta et exsiccata atque
postmodum iniecta in igne videtur transmutata in ignem.
Sententiam quoque quae placet quoad mutandam [illegible] alii diffi[illegible]
[illegible]; nec affirmativam nec negativam [illegible] ob captivam [illegible]

Dices 1. aqua valde calefacta ob igne [illegible] mutatur in vapo-
res, qui retinent formam aquae: dum hoc apparet inde, quia
per ipsos excepti aliquo operculo [illegible] colligit in guttas,
et remoto igne redit [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
mutata in aerem. verum [illegible] licet ex[illegible] [illegible] aliquando, et
aer in caminis ardente [illegible] calefiat, [illegible] [illegible] aut
aer ignescant. [illegible].

Respondeo [illegible] aqua [illegible] mutata in vapores: neque pateo, quod
nec minima eius [illegible] [illegible] in caminis ardente mutetur
in igne: [illegible] [illegible] ante [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. experientia [illegible]
[illegible] evincit, transitionem [illegible] [illegible] difficilem, et aquam aut
aera in magna quantitate non mutari in [illegible]: non [illegible] [illegible]
a [illegible].

Dices 2. [illegible] differt aqua ob igne [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] et difficilior [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] videtur [illegible] in
[illegible] mutari, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] post multos intermedios
transitiones, neque [illegible] [illegible] videtur transitionem [illegible].

Respondeo [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]; quod
aliqua [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. unde [illegible] [illegible] mutari [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; atque [illegible] [illegible],
videtur in [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] aut aqua ante in [illegible] calefacta et [illegible] ab igne
aut aere, unde videtur [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] generentur vapores [illegible], atque [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible],

Sectio 7ima.

Utrum ex mixtione elementorum generentur corpora mixta, atque in iisdem elementa remaneant.

Elementa pondere admixta in [illegible]: et de finibus [illegible] de mixtione,
et quidem mixta ex elementis generare, docent omnes ferme philosophorum
quam medicorum scholae; sed de eo, quomodo ad se invicem dicenda
sint, quando elementa in mixtis maneant, in vulgaris [illegible] scholis,
hinc emergit difficultas. maioris claritatis gratia.

Dicitur 1o quid sit mixtum. mixtum, prout hic distinguitur ab elementis,
est corpus ex contrariorum temperatione in statum alium redactum; hoc, leo, vel
alia generatione producta.

Hoc et talia corpora mixta vocari, quia in illis remanent misci-
bilia; mixta seu ex elementis appellantur, quia et ipsa elementa
eidem mixto per misionem; licet [illegible] plerumque gignuntur ex congressu
elementorum, aliorumque corporum in [illegible] circumstantium: [illegible]
sine admixtione [illegible] remanet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
mixtis elementis, [illegible] adhuc fore corpus mixtum.

Dicitur 2o quid sit mixtio: Aristoteles libro 1 de generat-
ione capite [illegible] definit, quod sit miscibilium alteratorum unio.
Coim: [illegible] et aliis explicantes [illegible], [illegible], hujus [illegible] philo-
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible],
posita [illegible] mixtio [illegible] [illegible] mixti [illegible], [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] alterum in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; in
[illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] corpori [illegible]
mixta appellat [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]

non mixtio accipiat Chimice et in specie pro mixtione, in qua
substantiae corporis physici, in quo [illegible] substantialis [illegible] et spe-
cificae mixtae, Definiri potest genesis corporis substantiis spe-
cificis [illegible] generatio. in genere vero et late sumpta mixtio est actio
per quam substantiae diversae miscentur.

Haec mixtio fieri triplex. 1. per [illegible] [illegible] late con-
[illegible] diversae speciei; ita ut [illegible] fiat altera
[illegible] mixtura. si miscentur [illegible] et arena. 2. [illegible]
quando miscentur corpora et simul alterantur [illegible], ut species
[illegible] mixtae substantiae, licet post [illegible] difficulter
sint separabiles. e.g. si aqua calida misceatur vino frigido,
alterantur vinum et aqua; dum in vino producitur calor a calore
aquae; et in aqua producitur frigus a frigore vini, et [illegible]
[illegible] substantia vini, in [illegible]
aqua manet substantia aquae, et [illegible] docent, aqua etiam in [illegible]
[illegible]: [illegible], qui [illegible] docent, aqua etiam in vinum
[illegible] convertitur in vinum. [illegible], quae ita alterant,
ut post mixtionem difficulter separari possint [illegible] plura: ut quando
[illegible], et alia [illegible]: ita medicamenta, et [illegible] [illegible]
millia [illegible] [illegible] plura ingredientia, quae [illegible]
[illegible] probabiliter [illegible] manent et [illegible] effectu [illegible],
[illegible] ita [illegible] [illegible] speciei et [illegible] medicamentorum [illegible].
[illegible] fieri mixtio, ut corpora mixta [illegible] alterent
substantiae simul, et [illegible] producat novam formam dif-
[illegible] forma, quae sola [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] diversis [illegible]. [illegible] mixtione [illegible] generatio
[illegible] substantia; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] corporis mixti generatio.
[illegible] mixtio [illegible] [illegible] mixtio perfecta: [illegible]

in sensibilis mixtio, nisi physica et proprie dicta mixtio non superiori et ? dicimus facta solum mixtio imperfecta; quae insensibilis dicta substantia [illegible] et unita non [illegible].

Admixta [illegible] spectat temperatura corporum; de qua fuse tractant Medici. Est temperatura [illegible], qua [illegible] quarum qualitatum mixtione relatas. Est temperatura [illegible] [illegible] dicta proportionem caloris, dicta frigoris, dicta humiditatis ac siccitatis. [illegible] in genere in temperamentum iustum seu temperatum, et in excedens. Temperatura iusta est, quae [illegible] qualitates [illegible] [illegible] portione [illegible] in corpore, ita ut [illegible] necessaria caloris ac frigoris, humiditatis ac siccitatis. Temperatura excedens est, in qua [illegible] duae qualitates excedunt alias: ut si calor [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] frigus et humiditas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] proportioni qualitatum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quas medici [illegible] vocant, [illegible] dicunt: [illegible] [illegible] sanguineo, [illegible] melancholica, [illegible] cholerico, [illegible] phlegmatico.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] elementa maneant in mixtis, [illegible] [illegible] de mixtis perfectis: [illegible], utrum formae [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] corpore [illegible] forma [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 4 formae elementares ignis, aquae, terrae, aeris?

Notandum [illegible] formam duplex manere in mixto [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] virtute. [illegible] forma ignis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] mixtio [illegible] et unita mixta [illegible] aqua calefacta, [illegible] calor, qui [illegible] [illegible] ignis, [illegible] mediante igne calefacta [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] in hac [illegible] [illegible] elementa [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] maneant in mixtis, ita [illegible] in aqua [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et forma [illegible] [illegible] ignis [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] elementa

maneant potentiâ formae mixtorum in mixto, hoc est, quod sub suis qualitatibus
i.e. maneat ignis per calorem et siccitatem, aqua per frigus et humidit-
atem sed sint [illegible] principes in qualitate [illegible] habitu
[illegible] hos in [illegible] mixti.

Formas manere formaliter et actu in mixto, ex antiquis Philosophis
censuere Anaxagoras, Empedocles, et Stoici, ex arabibus [illegible]
insectatores Avicenna et Averroës. Eandem sententiam propugnarunt
et defendunt quam plures Medici, inter quos [illegible]
natus lib. 1. De Solutione cap. 18 Mercurius et alii.

Ex his ipsis affirmant aliqui, formas elementorum esse unitas eidem
indivisibili parti materiae, cui inest forma mixti: alii vero inter quos
e [illegible] Medici affirmant, formas elementales esse in diversis materiae
particulis adeo exiguis, ut sensus [illegible] effugiant.
Duplici potissimum fundamento nititur haec sententia. 1° quia, ubi sunt
elementa, ibi sunt actiones et proprietates elementorum. atqui
in mixto sunt actiones et proprietates elementorum, [illegible] qual-
itates, ergo etiam elementa sunt [illegible] in mixto. Resp. quia
actiones et proprietates debent habere radicem et [illegible] formam
[illegible]: non ex solo hoc fundamento efficaciter probatur mixtio formarum
substantialium; [illegible] negatur hoc fundamentum, [illegible] objecto negari omnes
formas substantiales distinctas in materia [illegible], uti ostendemus [illegible]
de principiis. Alterum fundamentum huius sententiae desumptum
ab experientia: quia potest educi ex quolibet mixto [illegible] for-
ma [illegible] elementa [illegible]. Respondeo [illegible] qui ex illis [illegible]
[illegible] et calidum [illegible]. De aere [illegible] quia
[illegible] in corporibus [illegible] darent [illegible], aqua et terra
ponunt [illegible], ex quolibet corpore mixto ex-
trahere potest.

[illegible] in mixto manere, docent cum S. Thoma et
Scoto Theologi et philosophi fere omnes; et Medici eandem

52 Veneranti patri, et inter hos Petrus Gorcio probat apud [illegible]
Swifte Galeni sententia. De mente Aristotelis non est incerta: et
quoniam ex professo hanc quaestionem non tractat, putant aliqui
eum supposuisse sententiam antiquorum, nempe elementa formaliter re-
[illegible] in mixtis, aut certe obscurasse omnia, et nihil determi-
nasse circa hoc punctum, uti ea dissertatione videtur [illegible]
Verum P. Maurus hic quoddam [illegible] citat textum de
[illegible] ex quibus licet, [illegible] hanc [illegible] de
virtuali permanentia elementorum in mixtis [illegible] praetendisse, in
qua [illegible] et ego procedo.
Probatur in hac nostra sententia [illegible] et ratione, hoc est ob auctoritatem
quae longe maior est pro hac quam pro opposita sententia. Probatur 2
ab exigitis rationibus contra eos, qui volunt elementa actu
existere in eadem indivisibili parte rei; in [illegible] mixti [illegible]
fundis: sequeretur enim quod forma mixti superveniens [illegible] com-
pleta [illegible] formam elementorum [illegible] evidens. Verum quod
efficere [illegible] potius, [illegible] in [illegible] metaphysi-
ca. Probatur [illegible] in eadem indivisibili parte rei [illegible]
ligni [illegible] Ligni [illegible] elementa, [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] dicitur [illegible] Ardici,
[illegible] qui exigat [illegible] ignis calore in-
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ... [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] ... ignis in-
[illegible] ... [illegible] [illegible] ignis in-
aqua usque [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in
[illegible] in eadem [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible].
Probatur 4 [illegible] in eadem indivisibili parte rei, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] forma elementares non [illegible],

n. e. nam, cum n. etiam possit in eodem ... duas distinctas formas ...
Scotistas mixti & q. forma ligni et metalli ... [illegible]
fuit ex dictis de illa forma ...
Probo 2° quia datur diversa [illegible] qualitatis:
in forma mixti [illegible] colore [illegible] forma elementaris [illegible]
[illegible] colore [illegible] in [illegible]
illa mixta; ... forma elementi & forma mixti [illegible]
non assistere ... [illegible] colorem forma
albedine et nigredine, sic etiam ... forma mixti
et forma elementi. [illegible]
formas elementares in mixto: ... forma mixti solum sufficiens
ad [illegible] qualitatem [illegible]
mixtis reperiuntur.
Atque et hoc [illegible]
[illegible] ubi dantur [illegible]
[illegible] etiam dari formas elementares [illegible]:
ubi dantur [illegible]
Ad alterum [illegible]
ne, quod [illegible]
[illegible] forma mixti [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] elementares in [illegible]
forma mixti.
Probo etiam [illegible] Vego Medium et alios,
qui [illegible]
[illegible] in alia parte [illegible]
in [illegible] forma ligni [illegible]
parte [illegible] etiam forma mixti, et
forma ligni [illegible] forma elementi in illa nam

529 datur [illegible] elementa et in mixto; deinde in homine necessario
[illegible] praeter formas elementares [illegible] calor; [illegible]
in illa parte in qua existit forma elementaris ignis in
corpore humano etiam existit [illegible] caloris et qualitati [illegible]
formae [illegible] in eadem [illegible] in eadem parte
existere simul formam elementarem ignis et formam mixti [illegible]
[illegible] duas formas [illegible] in eadem parte [illegible]
[illegible] potius [illegible] 4ta elementa in mixto, [illegible]
[illegible] in mixtis [illegible] elementa [illegible], quia
[illegible] qualitates elementorum in mixtis, [illegible] in eadem parte
[illegible] datur qualitates [illegible], [illegible] aquae; [illegible]
[illegible] datur in parte corporis, v.g. in capite [illegible]
et [illegible] et in alia parte v.g. in stomacho calorem et
[illegible] in [illegible] intensas.
Dices: in mixtis datur alia forma specialis
praeter formas elementares: differt a [illegible] mixta [illegible]
[illegible] qualitates [illegible] et [illegible] mixti plures gradus
[illegible] plures gradus aquae [illegible] partis
[illegible] [illegible] elementa [illegible] mixti.
R. [illegible] de fide [illegible] dari [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] alia
mixta, [illegible] et [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] speciali [illegible] forma [illegible] et elementares formas [illegible]
et [illegible] contra [illegible] quia
[illegible] elementa [illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible] et [illegible] qualitate. [illegible]
[illegible] globum [illegible] philosophi
[illegible] Aristoteles [illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] formae [illegible] [illegible]. et [illegible]

Vel forma mixti ab illis. Quamvis enim [illegible] in [illegible] qualitas [illegible]
[illegible] quod [illegible] qualitas [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] magis vel minus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] magis vel minus [illegible]
[illegible]

Dices 2. mixta [illegible] ex elementis [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] ut patet in [illegible]
[illegible]. etc.

Resp. [illegible] [illegible] in hoc [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quod [illegible] [illegible]
elementorum in mixtis. Resp. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] quae [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] formatum [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] elementis [illegible] [illegible] qualitates [illegible] in
[illegible].

Dices 3o. [illegible] [illegible] mixta [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]: elementa [illegible] in mixtis, mixta in elementa [illegible]:

Resp. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mixta
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] elementa [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in mixtis:
[illegible] mixta [illegible] in elementa [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
forma mixti in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] forma elementi: [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] et etiam in hoc [illegible] [illegible] mixta [illegible]
[illegible] in elementa [illegible] [illegible] corporum mixtorum [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] corporum
[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Dices 4. [illegible] elementa [illegible] manent actu in mixtis, [illegible] apparet [illegible]
producit ultimam dispositionem [illegible] mixti [illegible]: [illegible]
[illegible] forma mixti, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ultimam dispositionem
[illegible] formam elementi, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

R. produci et aequale [illegible] sive: quod quis sit electa sive mixta.
Inter mixta nec elementa praeiens, producti a Deo [illegible]
[illegible] in potentia [illegible] in actu. electa [illegible]
et sint partes mixti: [illegible] actu et partes mixti, et [illegible]
[illegible] in mixto.
R. [illegible] distinguendo: [illegible] in potentia,
[illegible] in actu [illegible] etiam electa sint
in potentia [illegible] partes mixti [illegible]
[illegible] mixti [illegible] qualitates [illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible] data dist. [illegible] Sed [illegible]
[illegible]

Quaestio 3ia
De Corporibus Coelestibus.

Post supernaturalem ignis elementi, quae supra aerem [illegible]
qualitatibus praecedente, incipiat coeli [illegible]
corpora [illegible], quos [illegible] distincta, quae [illegible]
splendor [illegible] et [illegible] terrae [illegible] capiant,
cum superabundantia [illegible] de [illegible] sed prae
clare loquitur Regius Psaltes: Coeli enarrant gloriam Dei,
et opera manuum eius annuntiat firmamentum. Psalmo 18.
Nos paucis [illegible] breviter [illegible] corpora coelorum, [illegible]
naturam, an [illegible] compositum et simplex: [illegible] nobilioris
[illegible] proprietates [illegible] et [illegible]: [illegible] motu
[illegible]: [illegible] systema [illegible] mundi: [illegible]
[illegible] Sectio 1 de numero coelorum et stellarum.

Sectio 1ma.
De numero coelorum et Stellarum.

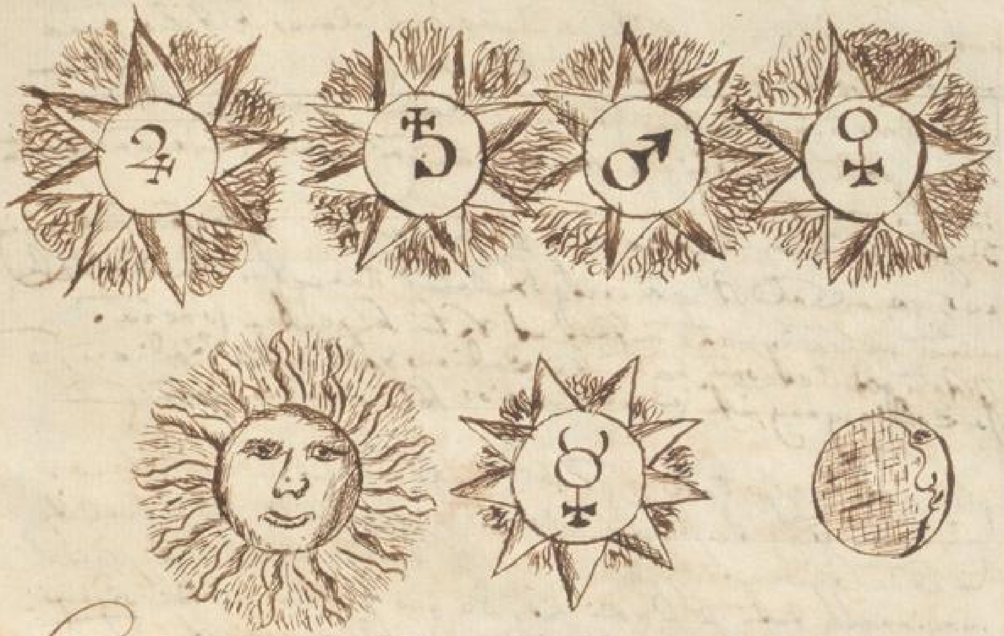
Coelum Empijreum.
Primum mobile
X Coelum.
IX Coelum.
AER

1590

supponenda est [illegible], plures esse coelos quam unicum.
[illegible] testatur S. Chrysostomus unicum tantum coelum admittens;
cui tamen D. Paulus forte contradicere videtur, qui ad tertium coelum in
[illegible] [illegible] raptus usque ad coelum
empyreum [illegible].

Quot nam numero coeli sint, quaerunt Astronomi, aliis
plures aliis pauciores admittentibus. nostra [illegible]
[illegible] Ptolemaeus, [illegible] opera [illegible]
[illegible] duodecim coelos admittit. Primum
systema planetarum; his imponit 8vum, in quo stellae firmamenti
[illegible]: quam nonam sphaeram putat propter motum librationis
in qua stellae [illegible] ab ortu in occasum vel ab occasu in ortum sub
[illegible] decimam sphaeram [illegible] minutum 140. [illegible]
coelum propter motum [illegible] in [illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] minuto [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
coelum appellat [illegible], idque necessarium putat propter motum raptus,
quo 10 inferiores coeli motu diurno [illegible]
in occasum: postremum ad 12mum coelum antiqui astronomi [illegible]
[illegible], empyreum est, sedes beatorum, quae [illegible]
[illegible].

probabilior tamen [illegible] S: Scriptura et SS: patribus con-
forma est tertium admittere coelos ut S. Damascenus S. Ambrosius,
plurimis [illegible] theologis [illegible] et mathematicis. Fundatur [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Apostoli 2 ad [illegible] ad Corinthios [illegible]
[illegible] raptum usque ad tertium coelum. Hoc est coelum empyreum,
in quod raptus est S. Paulus [illegible] fuit, vere gaudium, inter tres
coelos [illegible]. Primum est aereum, per quod intelligitur regio inter
terram et globum lunae: aer enim in scriptura, [illegible] [illegible],
saepe coelum appellatur: ut [illegible] volatilia coeli, pluvia
de coelo [illegible]. Secundum coelum est sydereum continens septem
planetarum et omnes stellas fixas: et de hoc coelo saepe [illegible] fit
mentio in scriptura: ut firmamentum coeli stellae cadent de coelo.
Tertium et supremum coelum est empyreum, sic dictum ab igne,
quod fulgore ignis [illegible]. De hoc loquitur scriptura genesis
1 in principio creavit Deus coelum et terram [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
Stellae aliae sunt planetaria, aliae fixae. Planetae seu sydera erratica
dicuntur illae stellae, quae in eadem [illegible] [illegible] situm, neque eandem
a terra distantiam servant: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in,,
[illegible] [illegible] a terra; nunc terrae appropinquant, nunc
[illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:
[illegible] [illegible] stellae [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] literas planetarum indicant.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Saturnum [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] Jovem: [illegible] Martem:
[illegible] [illegible] Solem: [illegible] Venerem: [illegible] Mercurium designat.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] planeta [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] planetas beneficio [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] et [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] septem planetae solent
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].



Circa Jovem 4 parva stella visuntur, quas satellites Jovis sat
[illegible] Mediceas vocant, eo quod [illegible] Jovis latera [illegible] [illegible]
veluti corporis custodia. Deprehenditur etiam Saturnus
2 stellis [illegible] [illegible]: sed stella non [illegible] planeta
moventur, unde potius caput et cauda Saturni appellari posset.
Stellæ fixæ sunt stellis errantibus superiores planetis. Fixæ di-
cuntur, quod [illegible] moveantur [illegible] [illegible] monstellæ; quia
[illegible] [illegible] planeta [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] quo a
[illegible] et distantiam [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tamen de-
prehendunt [illegible], [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] loco quo [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible], qui defendunt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] solidos, [illegible]
[illegible] stellas vocant [illegible], quia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] globos [illegible]
[illegible], aut [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible].
Numerus stellarum fixarum [illegible] ad [illegible] [illegible]. libro

§ 35 oculis obvijs perspicillo et ostensis hactenus esse. Connumerata observ-
ata sunt 1022. ostendit a [illegible] plures stellas fixas
quae pro dubio depraehendantur. [illegible] stellas, quae [illegible]
constellationi [illegible] stellis [illegible]. [illegible] stella et
circa polum antarcticum [illegible] orientis: [illegible]
[illegible].
[illegible] stellae [illegible] in 48 constellationes [illegible]
[illegible] Cancer.
[illegible] Zodiacum [illegible] Zodiacum, o
[illegible] Zodiacum [illegible] circulos [illegible] linea, [illegible]

quae ecliptica appellatur [illegible] ecliptica,
quam in illa [illegible] ecliptica, quod sol et Luna [illegible]
in eadem [illegible] circulus [illegible] solidi
imaginarii [illegible] significare
graece Zodiacus [illegible] nominat.
Constellationes sive signa Zodiaci [illegible].
Sunt Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo.
Libraque, Scorpius, Arcitenens, Caper, Amphora, Pisces.
Figurae singulorum [illegible] signorum hic [illegible].

stellae extra Zodiacum, ex quibus dicta 12 signa constituuntur sunt 349. Extra Zodiacum in parte boreali signa sunt 22: stellae hisce 349. Nota nomina, ursa minor, seu Helice, ursa, Cepheus, Bootes, Corona, Hercules, Lyra seu vultur cadens, Cygnus, Cassiopeia, Perseus, Auriga, Ophiuchus, Serpens Ophiuchi, Sagitta, Aquila, vultur volans, Delphinus, Equiculus, Equus alatus seu Pegasus, Andromeda, Triangulum.

In parte australi 15 constellationes numerantur: stellae vero in ea sunt 317. Stellae ... Cetus, Orion, Eridanus, Lepus, Canis maior, sive Procyon, Canis minor, Argus seu navis, Hydra, Crater, Corvus, Centaurus, Lupus, Thuribulum sive Ara, Corona australis sive rota Ixionis, Piscis australis. Haec nomina cur stellis sint imposita fabulae poetarum loquuntur. Ex his quaedam stellae sunt primae magnitudinis, aliae magnitudine secundae, tertiae, quartae, quintae et sextae, planetae ... ex quibus aliae sunt ... 4ta 5ta 6ta magnitudinis.

Non de magnitudine stellarum ortu, occasu, distantia ac ... quantitate ... differat, ... calculo ... mathematici explicant. Physici ea, coelum an substantiam et quorum ... qualitates ... , ... elementis ... elementa ... ... an coelum sit corpus simplex vel compositum.

Sectio 2da

An coelum sit corpus simplex vel compositum.

Corpus simplex duplex accipi potest et ... : ... completa substantia physica: quae ... partibus. Sicut ... et Angeli ... substantia completa ... ... corpus

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si: et quidem possibile; nec enim est corpus simpliciter simplex. Et [illegible]
[illegible] perfectum, [illegible] quidem [illegible], [illegible] non in
forma et in se, [illegible] corpus simplex, quatenus [illegible] componit
cum aliis corporibus completis, [illegible] componenti-
bus prioris [illegible] est. Et hoc corpus nec enim est corpus
simplex [illegible]. Quaeritur, utrum coelum in aliquo
sensu [illegible] sit corpus simplex? Et quaestio procedit tam
de coelo empyreo, quam aliis coelestibus globis.
Dico 1 coelum non est corpus simpliciter simplex, hoc posito quod non
sit forma et in se. Ita [illegible], [illegible] et aliis [illegible] veteres
contra [illegible]. [illegible] coelum [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] non est forma. [illegible]
[illegible] dependens a subiecto. [illegible]
et dependet a subiecto. [illegible] forma coelum [illegible],
[illegible] a [illegible]; [illegible]
dependet a [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] corpus [illegible],
[illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] dependens a [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] coelum est [illegible],
[illegible]; in [illegible]
corpus simplex, [illegible] possibile. [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] de possibilitate corporis
simplicis [illegible], [illegible]
corpora [illegible] coelestia [illegible],
[illegible] non [illegible].
Dico 2 [illegible] coelum est eiusdem [illegible] non
in [illegible]. Ita dicunt [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] dicunt coelum [illegible] incorruptibile. [illegible]
[illegible] coelum [illegible],
[illegible], [illegible] non [illegible]: [illegible],

raritate et densitate [illegible] [illegible] quia generantur de
[illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] ergo.
[illegible] in corpora caelestia solida [illegible] corpora [illegible] habent
formam diversam specie a nostris formis [illegible]. [illegible] quia
globi caelestes habent multa [illegible], quae non [illegible] nostris globis
etiam ex crystallis aut metallis factis: [illegible] longe [illegible], [illegible]
incorruptibiles [illegible], et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. ab igne aer,
[illegible], et aqua. item aut [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], aut [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
habent nostra corpora: habent [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ergo.
formae Caeli [illegible]: [illegible] differunt [illegible] a nostris [illegible]. [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] caelestes,
in quo planetae circumferuntur [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] nostri. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], quae ista corpora [illegible] [illegible] usque ad [illegible] caelo.
[illegible]: in [illegible] caelestium [illegible] [illegible] formam [illegible] [illegible] differentes
specie [illegible] [illegible].
R. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] caelesti [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible]: [illegible] etiam [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] formam [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] differunt specie a [illegible] luna, alias admitti
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] specie differentes inter se.
[illegible] Caelum empyreum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ignis. ergo [illegible] habet formam specie
diversam [illegible].
R. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] in caelum [illegible] incorruptibile. ergo [illegible] corpus simplex.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] caeli [illegible] [illegible].

Sectio 3ia.

An coeli sint ~~liquidi~~ corruptibiles.

Quaestio procedit de corruptibilitate
ac separatim et a Deo [illegible] ostendo omnino coelos omnes etiam
empyreum esse corruptibiles seu potius destruibiles certum est.
Coelos omnes esse incorruptibiles a quo [illegible] cum Aristotele plerique SS. Pat-
res, Theol: Philos: et mathematici,* qui [illegible] et [illegible] expresse
[illegible] de [illegible] in hanc sententiam. [illegible]
[illegible] nulli ex [illegible] [illegible] Mirari;
[illegible] et [illegible], [illegible] qui coelos volunt esse liquidos
[illegible].

* docent

Aliqui [illegible] inter quos [illegible] Rhodes, dist: inter coelos solidos et
liquidos, et solidos volunt esse incorruptibiles, liquidos vero corrumpi posse,
et defendunt interdum quod ad partem corrumpi, quoties apparebant
nova phaenomena [illegible] cometae in coelo supra lunam.

Dico: coeli omnes etiam Empyreum per se et ab intrinseco sunt corrupti-
biles. probatur 1. quod habet in se principium corruptivum, est in se corrupti-
bile. coeli omnes habent in se principium corruptivum. ergo sunt in
se corruptibiles. minor probatur coeli omnes constant materia et [illegible]
[illegible] principium corruptionis: [illegible] omnis eadem [illegible] materia,
[illegible] potest separari a forma coelesti [illegible] et recipere aliam formam
[illegible]. ergo. probatur 2. coeli omnes sunt geniti.
ergo etiam corruptibiles. probatur consequentia ex dictis de generatione: [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible] corporum: [illegible] a [illegible]
per [illegible] corpus, ne sit [illegible]
cum [illegible] et [illegible]. ergo coeli sunt in se corrupti-

bles; in minus quam alia corpora. Probatur 3. Si ita esset in se
incorruptibilitas, quod corpora essent in se corruptibilia. Probatur contraria
esse possent praedicatum independentia a Deo, quae incorruptibi-
litas. At si negatur corporis independentia a Deo, ne fit ens
perfectius Deo, ipsa ratione, quia dependens a Deo velit in
prima generatione, quod etiam negari debet corporibus incorrupti-
bilitas. Probatur 4. De coelis scribitur in Sacra Scriptura
ita: opera manuum tuarum sunt coeli, ait David psalmo 101
ipsi peribunt, tu autem permanes, et omnes sicut vestimentum veterascent.
Coelum et terra transibunt, inquit Christus Matthaei 24. Et S.
Petrus Epist. 2 Cap. 3. coeli autem qui nunc sunt et terra eodem verbo
repositi sunt igni reservati in diem judicii. Hi et similes textus
probant potius mutationem substantialem coeli fieri, et non mere accidenta-
lem. Probatur 5. et omnium optime. Dantur in coelo aliquae
generationes et corruptiones. ergo coelum est corruptibile saltem ex
parte. Antecedens probatur ex novis phaenomenis, quae apparuerunt hactenus
in coelo et rursus disparuerunt. haec autem fieri non potuerunt sine nova
generatione et corruptione. ergo admittenda sunt in coelo aliquae
generationes et corruptiones. Ex stellis plures ex sequentibus refero.
Illa prae ceteris est memorabilis, quae anno 1572 priore saeculo
in Cassiopeia apparuit magnitudine ac splendore superans omnia
astra [illegible]; eam ut scribit Tycho Brahe illo tempore [illegible]
hoc [illegible] meridiana [illegible] coelo. Servabat autem illa stella
[illegible] eandem distantiam cum aliis stellis, durans usque in mensem Decem-
bris anni 1572 [illegible] ad Aprilem anni 1574. Postquam a prima
apparitione coepit paulatim minui, donec tandem evanuit.
Notata mox plures stellas exstitisse supra lunam, ubi a-
stronomi fuerint de [illegible] experti [illegible] ; [illegible]
[illegible] illos [illegible], aqua, aut [illegible]

541 coelesti generatos fuisse.

Dico 1. Coelum Empyreum est incorruptibile ab extrinseco, hoc est, per decretum Dei de conservando illo aeterno, utpote applicatore agens ex se destructivum coeli empyrei. [illegible] [illegible] ex loco [illegible] capitur et fidelium qui [illegible] [illegible] praestat durationem: et quia [illegible] a [illegible] coelestis est civitas Jerusalem beatorum sedes aeterna consistit in corrupta.

Aliud coeli, nimirum planetarum et firmanti ab extra est incorrupti- biles quoad aliquas partes; in his enim ad [illegible] [illegible]. e q aliquae partes coeli liquidi [illegible] mutari in phaenomena mundi [illegible] adsunt.

Obj. si coelum est corruptibile, tum deberent per introduci dispositiones contrariae in materiam coeli. [illegible] [illegible]: quia ibi datur calor, frigus et similes qualitates corruptivae in coelo &c.

R. [illegible] [illegible] nego: quia licet calor et frigus [illegible] Aliae sunt aliae qualitates aequivalentes in coelo: uti patet ex influentiis sydereis in sublunaria, et ex gene- ratione [illegible]: quae qualitates possent [illegible] [illegible], si Deus vellet, ut partes coeli corrumperentur.

Obj. si coelum est corruptibile in extremo die judicii [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], cur coelum lunae defectu [illegible] corrumpat [illegible] vicinus sublunari.

R. [illegible]. quod coelum lunae [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ob [illegible] [illegible] vicinus, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], qui in fine mundi erit [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] incorruptibiles coelicolas, quae ob

ex se nulla corruptio in partibus fiat, quia nihil sublunare in igne
ardeat, et aerem corrumpit, et metalla gradu 4° quodam ig-
ne et solum abundantissime dissolvunt: ita etiam ignis stella-
rum coelo vicinus [illegible] intensus [illegible] coelum corrump-
ere. [illegible] in fine mundi coelum totum corrumpet ex
igne, [illegible] partes. [illegible]
[illegible] coelum [illegible]
[illegible] ignis [illegible].
Nec generatio in coelo facta est [illegible] mutationes [illegible] novo
alterationes [illegible] apparentia novorum phaeno-
menorum [illegible] coelestium.
[illegible] planetam [illegible] fuisse stellas,
[illegible] cometes aut alia meteora, quae in aere fiunt: neque de-
[illegible] testes [illegible] eandem [illegible]
a luna.
[illegible] phaeno-
[illegible], et mutare [illegible]
[illegible] phaeno-
mena [illegible] phaenomenon [illegible]
[illegible] coeli. [illegible] phaenomena
[illegible] a [illegible] luce, colore, fig-
ura [illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible] coelo
aliquod novum phaenomenon [illegible]
[illegible] parallaxin [illegible] para-
laxin [illegible] illa [illegible] supra omnes planetas: motus vero [illegible]
[illegible] valde irregularis. Denique [illegible]
[illegible] Astrologorum [illegible]

in perspicillis quaedam [illegible] factos in aere, atque observant [illegible]
cometas supra lunam, observata [illegible] motum, Keplerus, Tycho
Brahe, et alii [illegible] quod verendum, qui [illegible]
[illegible].

Dicit 4. [illegible]: Motus [illegible] est incorruptibilis, ergo etiam [illegible]
[illegible] motus est incorruptibile. hoc [illegible] de coeli.
[illegible] motus coelorum [illegible] contrarium [illegible] observantur
[illegible] motus [illegible] motus [illegible] incor-
ruptibiles [illegible]: quia motus [illegible].
[illegible].

Dist. [illegible] motus circularis est incorruptibilis, [illegible],
[illegible] deficit [illegible]
incorruptibilis [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible],
[illegible]
[illegible] corruptibilis; ita etiam coeli [illegible] motus [illegible]
[illegible] corruptibiles [illegible]. [illegible] 4 an Coeli sint solidi et fluidi.

Sectio 4ta
An coeli sint solidi et fluidi.

[illegible] coelo empyreo [illegible] Catholici omnes [illegible], et
solidum [illegible]: [illegible] et [illegible]

recipienda distinctim sedibus beatorum corpora destinatur:
et ob hanc eandem in coelis creditur esse parte superiore
ac gelatum instar vitri aut aquarum, quod in coeli significatione
volat: illi qui caelestes [illegible] civitas in globo posita
e.   procedit quoque partes distinctas de coelo stellato,
sive hoc solidum, sive multiplex, et quaeritur, an coeli in quibus
sydera moventur, sint corpora solida seu dura instar aeris aut
Chrystalli; ita, ut stellae coelestes sive globi affixae hae-
reant sicut clavi in pariete, aut nodi in tabula lignea?
an potius sint corpora liquida et fluida, ita ut sydera in
illis moveantur sicut aves in aere, aut in aqua pisces?

Triplex est sententia. i. quam ego in mathesi docui, tum
Aristotelis et omnium Peripateticorum antiquorum, concedentium coelos
esse solidos. Hos secuti sunt plurimi ex scholasticis theolo-
gis et mathematicis.
Altera est opposita sententia, quae in paucis annis [illegible] ex
mathematicis et philosophis recentioribus iam communiter amplectitur, de-
fendit coelos planetarum esse liquidos.
Tertia est media sententia haec est coelum stellarum fixarum
admittit solidum: coelum vero planetarum liquidum propugnat.
Docuit hanc etiam Mersennus in suo opere Anglico

supra gentis ex antiquis a Patr: aut philosophis: nullum tamen
hujus sententiae defensorem agnoscit S.

Res valde est incerta: sed de novo agitur, et fides habenda
experientiis mathematicis nostri temporis, potius quam eorundem
sententia, cum qua

Dico: Coeli omnes, solo empyreo excepto, sunt fluidi:
Probatur i auctoritate: Astronomorum et mathematicorum. probatur 2
ratione, et quidem in primis de coelo planetarum. planetae
Venus Mars et Mercurius sunt aliquando supra, aliquando infra
solem, quod diligentissimi mathematici in fide observarunt. atque
ascensus ipse et descensus planetarum non potest fieri si coelum
sit durum solidum. penetratio enim corporum implicat: neque
apparet, per quos rimas aut canales ista vasta corpora transeant.
Si [illegible] coelum solidum esse [illegible], facilius [illegible] quod Deus
[illegible] ascensus hos faciat, sicut bene [illegible] magni,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], aut piscibus in aqua [illegible]
descendat et iterum ascendat. Ergo non est coelum planetarum,
aqua solare non est solidum sed liquidum. probatur 3io de coeli
sub coelo planetarum. cometae saepe sunt supra Venerem,
uti demonstrat Tycho. Studiosi tamen [illegible] [illegible] qui
cometas esse [illegible] sublunares observarunt. [illegible]
hominibus cometae sunt [illegible] [illegible] Astronomorum [illegible]
infra ipsum coelum fuit. ergo coelum non est durum.

Spectabile in stellis [illegible] aliquando advenientibus de novo
cometis [illegible] probatur 4. Jovis satelli-
tes sive laterones 4, qui Jovem [illegible] ambiunt, nunc
supra nunc infra, nunc retro eundem incedunt, uti observarunt
[illegible] Astronomi. atque haec variatio non potest salvari in
coelo solido [illegible] probatur 5. in
sole frequenter apparent maculae: quae probabiliter [illegible]
[illegible] stellulae, quae corpus solare ali-
quando eclipsant, dum hac illac discurrunt: et [illegible]
[illegible] apparent in eodem loco. probatur 6. quia in
coelo [illegible] ad caput [illegible]
[illegible] Anglia, uti nos docetur [illegible] cir-
culos [illegible] epicyclos et excentricos. probatur 7. etiam li-
quidus coeli stelliferi [illegible] in planetario [illegible] supra
[illegible] coelum efficit. [illegible] in firmamento stella, quae Hipparchi
stella appellatur, [illegible] Hipparchus [illegible] observavit, et eandem
[illegible] distantia [illegible] stellis [illegible] haec variatio [illegible]
[illegible] variatio planetarum. [illegible] firmamento
apparuere nova [illegible], uti [illegible] Tycho et alii. [illegible]
[illegible] planetarium [illegible] etiam firmamentum [illegible]
[illegible]
in coelo; [illegible]
[illegible] astronomi [illegible]
[illegible] divisum coelum,
[illegible] fabricant.

Cr 47 Ob: 1 Deus fabricatus e coelos duriores, et in primum quod
Barrer in Germania [illegible] cum [illegible] Nicolaus
quod coeli sint solidi. Hoc probat [illegible] Professor in
Mathesi ex S. Scriptura: nam Job c. 37 dicit coeli solid-
issimi, quasi aere fusi, ergo [illegible] soliditate
coelorum [illegible] ex Scriptura.

R. haec verba non esse de Scriptura [illegible] Augustine
Elyacanti; [illegible] opinionem [illegible] doctis
virum Eliu amici Job, qui Deus [illegible]
et quasi in [illegible], ut ait, [illegible] revolvens
[illegible] sermonibus [illegible], contra [illegible] et [illegible]
tantum [illegible] ex S. Scriptura soliditatem coelorum
[illegible].

Ob. 2 [illegible] Martis in [illegible] solem, [illegible]
omnium planetarum motus in coelis solidissima [illegible]
excentricos et Epicyclos quod in [illegible]
[illegible] circulos [illegible] coelos solidos [illegible]!

R. [illegible] excentricis et Epicyclis quod [illegible]
in soliditate coelorum [illegible]
[illegible] motum [illegible]: [illegible] de
motu coelorum [illegible].

Ob. 3. motus coelorum et astrorum [illegible] regularis
[illegible] ordinatus [illegible] ordinatus [illegible] stella [illegible]
[illegible] moventur, [illegible]
[illegible] gr.

R. quod [illegible] motu cum velocitate in nostra hypothesi est valde regulare patet ex [illegible]: quia alii astronomi non possunt praedicere eclipses [illegible] systemate, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ordinandi motu coelorum et syderum [illegible].

Obj. unum idemque corpus non potest moveri simul duplici motu contrario; [illegible], alterum [illegible]. atqui planetae moventur duplici motu contrario, nempe scilicet diurno ab oriente in occidente, et motu annuo ab occidente in oriente. ergo moventur uno motu scilicet annuo [illegible], et altero diurno [illegible] a corpore a quo rapiuntur: sicut [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] motu [illegible] [illegible] orbes planetarum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

R. dist. mai. unum corpus non potest moveri simul duplici motu contrario et motu recto proveniente ab [illegible], quod mai.; unus motus rectus et alter obliquus proveniente ab [illegible] mai. et sic distincta min. ergo consequentia. sicut [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: ergo possibile motu diversi ut describat in [illegible] circulos et [illegible]; sic etiam planetae [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] motu diversi; scilicet motu recto ab oriente in occidente, et motu annuo ab occidente in oriente [illegible]; [illegible] [illegible] obliquus [illegible]; quia bonum [illegible] diversi motus [illegible]. Quod additur de motu raptus, quo motu diurno planetae ab oriente in occidente in nostra sphaera [illegible] motu raptus, [illegible] alterum, quia utrumque motum [illegible] et syderum in bonum [illegible].

nocere ob Angelis. potest tamen nocari motus raptus: quia est cele-
rior quam motus animus.

Ob. 5. Sol et reliqui planetae movent motu felocissimo.
ergo si coelum esset liquidum, deberent variam strepitum, quem edit
pilo plumbeo aere scissus e bombarda emissus. Atqui
nil unquam pastores etiam in summis alpibus Helvetiae existentes
de hoc sono strepitum perceperunt.

R. Admissa Antecedente. Dissimulatione inter aeris corporis
et fluidum coeleste; quia corpus fluidum coeleste potest tenuem
et tenuitate minorem crassitiem e facile flexibile, et
quantum sonus quem edit sol motus sui coelum liquidum valde re-
longinquus et a rusticis auribus imperceptibilis.

Ob. 6. in nostra sententia corpus coeleste patitur perpetuo vio-
lentiam per continuam divisionem rarefactionem et condensationem
causatam a sideribus hinc inde procurrentibus.

R. neg. sequelam: quia ordinatum est ad hoc, ut sit facillime
flexibile et divisibile. Sicut ergo humores, sanguis et spiritus
in corpore humano non patiuntur violentiam, licet moveantur multis
motibus, quibus alia corpora se movere non possunt, quia talibus
nati et nec ad illam nata: sic neque corpus coeleste fluidum
violentiam patitur a sideribus per continuam divisionem, quia ad
hoc ordinatum est. Insuper etiam cum aliquibus distinguo: coelum
patitur violentiam non dat quid, quod patitur violentiam simpliciter
negatur.

Ob. 7. Saltem de firmamento non potest dici quod sit fluidum. ergo im-
coelum: Unde dicitur firmamentum a firmitate. Et de stellis
in firmamento neque situm mutant, sicut mutant planetae;
atque ideo etiam stellae fixae appellantur. Ob. in stellas

septentrionales firmamenti, quae rubinaeque [illegible] deberent
circulum perfectum motu suo diurno, et quo sunt polo
viciniores, eo circulum describunt minorem. quod signum est
stellas illas esse infixas firmamento solido, et cum eo ad motum
firmamenti moveri. etc.

R. ergo Theses Respectivas ad primum distinguendo:
Ambrosius: Dicitur firmamentum a firmitate [illegible]:
a firmitate operantis Dei, qui coelum illud firmavit et
[illegible] terram posuit inter aquas supra coelestes,
et sublunares [illegible]. [illegible] distinguo: Dicitur firmamentum
a firmitate seu soliditate naturae [illegible]: a firmitate
[illegible] a [illegible] et [illegible] uniformi distantia stellarum
[illegible]: a [illegible] Dicitur: stellae fixae appellantur propter
[illegible] distantiam, [illegible] adverterit [illegible], eo quod motum
singularum stellarum [illegible] et eandem [illegible] notam
[illegible] distantiam: [illegible] ideo fixae dicuntur, quod firmamento
[illegible] sint [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] motu [illegible] ob singularum [illegible]
coeli [illegible], [illegible] motum [illegible].
[illegible] 8 [illegible] Scriptura. coeli [illegible]
fumus liquescent [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] Christus [illegible] coelos penetrasse. ergo
coeli sunt solidi, sicut solidus erat lapis sepulchri, quem
Christus in [illegible] penetravit.

R. nil efficaciter [illegible] gloriam [illegible]
Scriptura [illegible], seu verba Scripturae [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] Dicitur: [illegible] de
coelo liquescet, [illegible], quod sint [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible]: [illegible] fieri

ingressu Christi ad interiora Coeli: frustra dicimus

in gloriae [illegible] penetrasse. Deinde Christus coelum

Empyreum penetravit, proprie loquendo, quod in commodabit

aut Scriptura, et si reliqui coeli [illegible] hic [illegible]

Sectio 5. an aquae dentur supra coelos.

Sectio 5ta.

An aquae dentur supra coelos.

Tenenda est affirmativa, Aquas nempe aliquas supra firmamentum existere: ita clarissime ipsa Scriptura, ninirum Sacrae Litterae, Authores, Genesis 1. habent haec verba: Dixit quoque Deus: fiat firmamentum in medio aquarum, et dividat aquas ab aquis. Et fecit Deus firmamentum, divisitque aquas, quae erant sub firmamento ab his, quae erant super firmamentum. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an Patres superioribus differant specie a nostris elementaribus aquis? [illegible] [illegible] fluidae vel congelatae? [illegible] [illegible] coelum [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] locent?

Et [illegible] [illegible] Bellarminus in Capite 1. genesis: has aquas esse veras aquas et eiusdem speciei cum inferioribus, hanc multi alii graves viri [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] concilii Decretum et [illegible] in his referre videntur. hac [illegible]. S. Aug: [illegible] de hoc dubitat. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fluidas, alii solidas aut gelatas instar glaciei: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] et purgata [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], ne [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],

et liquidam coeli novam. [illegible] videre aspecta [illegible]
sicut in thermometro liquor similla [illegible] in [illegible]
[illegible] Kircherus [illegible], quia [illegible]
in centro [illegible] ad [illegible] afferendo varios [illegible]
nes: fingere, ut lucenti fulgore stellarum [illegible]
[illegible] concurrerent. [illegible] ut oculis nostris a [illegible]
[illegible] coeli fulgore careant: coelum empyreum [illegible]
[illegible], ut [illegible] ipso splendore [illegible]. [illegible] a nobis
videretur necessario excaecaremur. ne quid hoc fiat, Deus aqua
[illegible] coeli coerulei interposuit. [illegible], ne oculis mortalibus
indigni peccatores (Sancta Sanctorum et sedes Dei aspicerent [illegible]
[illegible] Deus oculis nostris [illegible]
[illegible] plantae [illegible]
[illegible] aciem [illegible] splendoris, [illegible]
ipsa coeli [illegible] nimiam raritatem [illegible]
[illegible] coeruleum, quod idemque [illegible]
[illegible] aqua [illegible] mari [illegible]
[illegible] coelo [illegible]
[illegible] colore simili. [illegible]
[illegible] varios colores, [illegible]
[illegible] refractione [illegible] poterit. [illegible]
[illegible] beatorum corpora [illegible] Quaedam particularia de Sole
de motu coelorum et astrorum.
et Luna.

Quaedam particularia
De Sole et Luna.

De [illegible] stellarum natura et proprietatibus [illegible]
[illegible]. de praecipuis [illegible] planetis Sole et Luna [illegible]
[illegible] aliqua particularia [illegible] de his.
Quaeritur: an Sol et Luna magnitudine terram excedant?
R. de Sole affirmative. [illegible] solis [illegible]

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terram quærit Aut. Copernicus dicit esse maiorem [illegible]
Tychobrahe affirmat, solem [illegible] terra à sole separ-
ari: eum quatuor [illegible] atque [illegible] planeta.

De Luna Keplerus: ea iuxta accurata dimensione astrono-
morum; [illegible] quasi [illegible], terra quadragies et bis maior
est quam Luna: sol vero terra quinquies millies quadragies et
ultra magnitudine vincit.

Quæritur: an in qua ratione sol et luna gaudeant, an sol sit globus
igneus? et Luna globus aqueus ab [illegible]?

Solem non aliud esse, quam ignem, senserunt multi ex antiquis
Philosophis. Et idem hoc supponi ab Zuchio, communiter ab re-
centioribus ad horam eandem: splendore namque offert [illegible]
[illegible] meridiem: et [illegible] aspicias in sole recedit
ignes sed unde aliqui gaudeant, solem esse non [illegible]
ignem aliud cum Cappellanio, Scheinerio, Kirchero et aliis eadem
igne elementari mixtum aurum aut aliquod metalli igniti.
Solem et cæterum terreno igne esse et [illegible] aliis Phil. tenaciter
defendit P. Godinez, atque affirmat et [illegible] asperita-
tem eius exactissima esse, adeo ut si sol [illegible],
etiam Ath. Kircherus [illegible] per telescopium maculas
solares observasset [illegible]. [illegible] sol
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: a [illegible], ex [illegible],
quo res illuminantur et [illegible], [illegible] à [illegible]
[illegible] à [illegible] corporibus, [illegible] [illegible]
de Luna [illegible], affirmat [illegible] lumen solis [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ab igne corpore [illegible],
[illegible]: quia in [illegible] facilius [illegible] maculæ solares,
[illegible] [illegible] aequaliter, non [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], et [illegible] colore solis: maculæ [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] accensa. [illegible].

Negativa aliud qd sydera n̄ sint elata, neqs composita
ex elementis ex his: et Peripateticis docent et caelestia et
philosophi: nudi.
Pbtr i[n] negativa ante. illud corpus, cui natura est stabilitur gaudet
alijs motus, qui naturalis n̄ est elementi elato, n̄ ē elatum, neqs
mixtum ex elatis, sed ista quadam essentia quinta specie
diversa a mixtis et elatis: atqi sydera gaudent divino,
hi. ergo. min[or] pbtr motus circularis natura gaudet corporibus sol in
coelestibus aliaque sunt sydera: licet enim moveantur ab ortu
ad occidentem, id ut ipsa e[st] innata quiescentia naa sine fine
sphaera. et hic motus n̄ gaudet natura elatis, aut mixtis ex
elementis, ut patet inductione, atqui oia haec corpora moventur
sursum aut deorsum, n̄ a circularitate. ergo. pbtr 2 deficit
in illis qd sol n̄ sit ignis. Sol ē corpus solidum. ergo
n̄ ē ignis. A pbtr sed oia n̄ est corpus solidum ob celerrimum
motum partes ejus plurimas dissipant, atqs sol motus
circularis sit ita ad latus sicut vacua qd nova
plurimis ventis portamus: neqs constanter servaret eandem
figuram rotundam, qua in opere erat defectus.
pbtr 3 io n̄ apparet, unde populi [?] ignis per tot
saecula suppeditentur in coelo. qd mi[n]us ornare dicat, aquas
supracoelestes esse a Deo destinatas praeter alios fines
etiam a n̄ alimentum ignis solaris, praetereaque nonnulli:
est et vera, videtur hoc poeny aequare, igne coelesti,
an desertum dessolvere n̄ sol eiusdem naa; eo nostra
ambiguitas coelestis allata aqua. ergo sol n̄ e ignis
elementaris, qd [?] e plura verisimilia. pbtr 2 sol et sydera
esset ignis, elatum ignis sine corporalis separaret

terra, cuius in nulla apparet ratio: quia ipsi potius debet esse
aliqua proportio inter elementa, cum sit siccus, [illegible] citra coelos
liquidos [illegible] hanc rationem [illegible] ex [illegible] aqua
aut aeris, [illegible] alia quadam simili substantia [illegible].
[illegible] verba [illegible] calefacta [illegible]
[illegible] solis etiam [illegible]
[illegible] calefaciat, [illegible] et accendere corpora [illegible]
reflexionem radiorum, et [illegible] ut sol sit ignis [illegible]
[illegible] calidus. [illegible] solis et luna
absque igne et [illegible], ut [illegible] apparebit [illegible].
[illegible] et [illegible]
[illegible] potiore [illegible].
An in luna detur aqua [illegible], magis incerta; [illegible]
[illegible] in [illegible],
[illegible] sol [illegible] sit ignis.
Quaeritur: [illegible] figura sydera habeant?
R. rotunda [illegible] sive [illegible] mathematice
rotunda. [illegible] quia luna sphaerice eclipsat solem
et circulariter recipit lumen effusum a sole.
[illegible] quia figura rotunda [illegible]
[illegible] ad recipiendum quam ad reddendum lumen. [illegible]
in luna mathematici [illegible] deprehenderunt partes
valde inaequales, et montes maiores quam in terrarum globo
altos. [illegible] apparet [illegible] et [illegible] figura
praeditus. in sole apparent [illegible] partes
[illegible] prominentes [illegible] terra

maiores. ergo astra sub statu physico non naturâ rotunda.

Quae: utrum an in sole et luna dentur maculae, et ...
culae, et quid sint?

Olim novelli putarunt, maculas solares esse non figmenta
et ludibrium oculorum. verum P.P. nostri ...
scriptis de his maculis insignis libris nobis ... [illegible],
... [illegible].

Primus omnium in orbe deprehendisse fertur noster P. Christ. Scheiner
Ingolstadii anno 1611 cum ipse solem in nube ...
... curioso aspectu perlustraret. quid vero ...
nulla sunt an in sole ... infra solem dentur valde
incertum. maculas solares exhibet sequens figura.

Ex his maculis de sole spectavero anno 1625. 21 maij
unam in sole quae ambitum mille 800 milliaria ger-
manica complectebatur.

Conrar ait maculas solis existere in ipso sole, quia sunt
excrescentiores sole: nec alicubi solem existens lu-
cidior sole. quae mutant colorem: in medio sole sunt
magnae, in horizonte sive in margine tenues. Sol quod
corpus igneum seu splendidum, inquit Conrad: quod in casu
fervore ebulliens hinc inde partes quasdam condensat ac
extra se agit, et instar vel fumi vel carbonum velut foras
extrudit. Addit denique quosque illas partes a sole de-
cidere, easque esse cometas. [illegible] an ipsi Conrar
mathematici et physici cum suis novis inventis, valde dubito: et
cum admittat nobiscum coelum liquidum, quaero ex Conrar, cur ma-
cula decidens haereat in sole illaesa, et non cursu in terram
delabatur omnia flammis involvens. [illegible] cogitabit,
an mathematicorum [illegible] videant illi cum suis tubis,
quando maculas solis inspiciunt.

Placet mihi tamen prae ceteris opinio Malapertij,
et aliorum, quae refert Rhodes et sequitur: maculas
solares non existere in ipso sole, sed corpora quaedam
stellas a sole non valde distantes, quae moventur cum
motu proprio sub sole: immo videntur gyrare circa solem:
nam tota in ortu solis apparebant in parte illius superiori,
apparent postea post meridiem in parte laterali, deinde
sub occasum in parte superiore. item in ortu solis appa-
rent magis vicinae limbi quam in occasu.

unde jam redditur ratio, cur in limbo seu extremitate
solis magis candescant, quia nimirum tunc sol parte
obstructa macula magis versus nos illuminat: redditur etiam
ratio, cur in medio circa medium nigrescant,
quia tunc suppositae soli cum nihil eclipsant, neque
obstant, quo minus urgeant radii; illas maculas diversis
locis eodem tempore observatas apparere in eadem
parte solis, adeoque non facere parallaxim: ex hoc
sequitur tanta esse, eas non distare a sole notabiliter, nisi
existere in ipso corpore solari.
Faculae solares, quae in sole meridiano apparent, nihil
aliud sunt, quam partes solis lucidiores reliquis; non enim in
toto globo solis eadem ubique est claritas.
Maculas lunares duplices affert Corneus, novas et anti-
quas: veteres vocat, quas antiqui jam notarunt, et quae stabiles
permanent: novas sunt, quas telescopiis in mathematici de-
prehenderunt, quaeque crescente et decrescente luna mutan-
tur. —— Veteres quidam apud Plutarchum censuerunt,
lunam habere naturam specularem; atque instar speculi recipere
species rerum sublunarium, quas postmodum ad nos reflecterent;
atque adeo maculas lunares aliud nihil esse quam imagines
maris et terrarum in speculo isto receptas. Maculas
antiquas dicit Corneus esse partes rariores et minus densas lu-
nae, quae cum lucem a sole acceptam imbibant, non item reflectant;
apparent sicut aliae eiusdem lunae partes nitidae et densae super-
ficiei lucem recipientes et reflectentes ad nos.

maculas nigras ait, seu umbras, quas partes lunae eminent-
iores instar montium in valles et loca plana eiusdem lunae
proiiciunt. Sicut enim in terra summo mane quando sol oritur long-
issime tractus montium quos umbra valles et planitiem terrae
obtegunt; ita etiam cavitates quaedam in luna quando luna
illuminari primum incipit a sole, umbris montium late circumst-
antium obscurantur. Porro sicut crescente die umbra in
terra decrescit, et decrescente die crescit iterum, ita
etiam maculae in luna luna crescente decrescunt, donec
in plenilunio omnes cessant apparere. Quae omnia certissimis
[illegible] confirmat, et figuris illustrat. Cui nec ego re-
pugnando, si verum est, tam altos montes et valles profund-
issimos in luna reperiri.

Quaer: quid sit Eclipsis solis et lunae?

R. Eclipsis est defectio luminis in aliquo astro. Contingit
autem per interpositionem terrae, aut sideris inferioris
impedientis, ne astrum superius possit lucem suam plene ad
nos demittere.

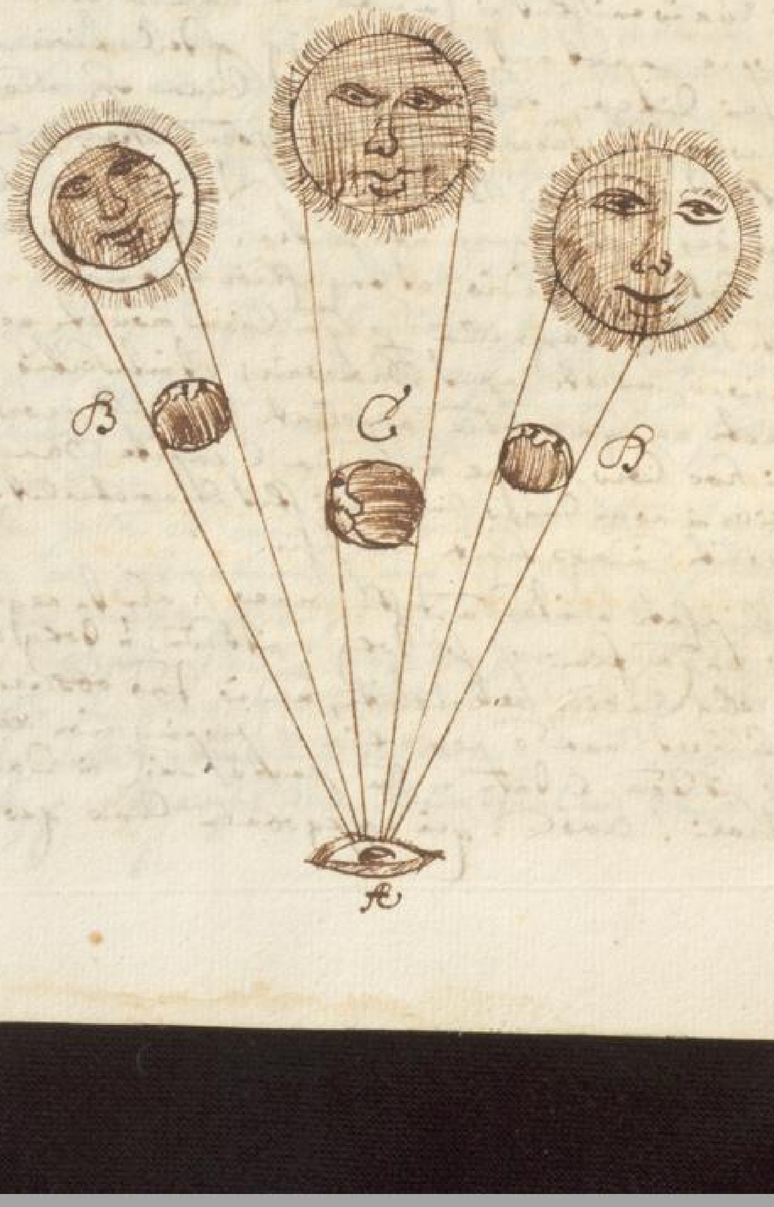
Praeter solem et lunam eclipsantur quidem etiam alia astra
sed quia haec obtenebratio maxime notatur in sole et
luna ea quoque sola est cura mathematicis.

Itaque Eclipsis solis est defectus luminis solaris, non in
ipso sole existens, qui nunquam sua luce privatur, sed in
respectu terrae nostrae, seu in terra. Contingit iste
defectus per interpositionem diametralem lunae inter

solem et terram; sive inter solem et oculum nostrum in 560
terra existentem. Nam quando Luna quae sole inferior
intercurrit directe inter solem et terram, impedit sua
opacitate ne radii solis ad terram et ad oculos
nostros pertingant. Unde necessario tenebrae existunt
in terra. Solet autem Eclipsis solis contingere in
novilunio, et quidem in eo novilunio, quando Luna in
novilunio existit in capite vel cauda Draconis,
vel prope caput aut caudam hujus constellationis. Ecliptica
ipsam lineam, sub qua sol et Luna [illegible] incedunt,
in duobus inter secantibus punctis, quorum alterum vergit ad
austrum, alterum ad Boream. Vocantur haec loca inter
sectiones: et figura inter sectionis Draco appellatur,
quia latior in medio, et angustior in fine.
Inter sectio itaque illa per quam Luna movetur versus Septentriones, vocatur caput Draconis; et inter sectio, qua
movetur versus meridiem, appellatur cauda Draconis.
Et in hoc loco, nempe in cauda vel capite Draconis
quoties in novilunio Luna existit, diametraliter soli
opponitur, indeque sequitur Eclipsis.
Eclipsatur autem interdum totus [illegible]: alii [illegible]
hoc tamen fieri [illegible] sol totus: interdum non totus: aliquando
circulus lucidus relinquitur, medio toto obscurato, prout
ut sol et Luna est remotior vel propinquior oculis nostris,
vel si sit totum, vel tantum ex duabus partibus [illegible] in linea diametrali. Ratio: quia corpus opacum Lunae quo remotius

e ab oculo eo minore parte corporis luminosi u g solis impedit: quo vero propinquior est stat oculo nostro, tanto magis Eclipsat solem, ut experimento quilibet ad lumen candelæ capere potest, si orbem inter datu oculum et candelam interponeret modo longius modo propius. quæ omnia exhibet sequens figura.

Eclipsis solaris.



remotior ab oculis e luna AB. unde non potest totum 562
solem obtenebrare, sed relinquit circa eum circulum lu-
cidum: propinquior e AC, quae totum in linea diamet-
rali cooperit AD: et hinc totum ex parte solem ecli-
psat.
Eclipsis solaris, quae in passione Christi contigit in pleni-
lunio fuit prorsus miraculosa non naturalis. fuit quoque ter-
ribilis: nisi nova luna ab Angelo retracta ad locum
novi lunij: vel subtracta quacunque causa ita, ut sol lu-
ceret, Solis motus tunc sol fuit obscuratus.
Eclipsis lunae fit per interpositionem terrae inter solem et
lunam diametraliter: et contigit in plenilunio. ratio
est: quia terra est corpus opacum soli oppositum umbram
suam in oppositam solem coeli partem iaciens; et quidem ia-
ciens talem umbram, qualem terra figuram habet, nimirum con-
rotundam. et quia terra est sole multo minor hinc fit, ut
eius umbra sit conus, qui in progressu demum in conus
gradatim decrescit et deficit. quando ergo luna in pleni-
lunio ex opposito solis posita existens ingreditur conum illum
umbrae quem terra versus lunam proiecit, non potest excipere
lumen solis, sed ob umbram terrae interpositae vel tota vel
ex parte obfuscatur et denigratur. uti exhibet hae-
c figura.

Eclipsis Lunaris.

Quæ: 6. an sol et sydera aliquo influxu agant in entia sublunaria.

R. affirmative influunt per motum lucis, et alias recondictas qualitates excitando humores, promovendo dispositiones ad varias generationes metallorum plantarum et animalium. Sed non influunt in libertatem humanam sicut aliqui stolidi Astrologi et Chiromantici vanissime mentiuntur.

Quæ 7. an stellæ propria luce luceant.

R. possunt habere, veruntamen ceteras etiam lucem suam accipere a sole, saltem quoad majorem partem.

Quæ 8. cur aliquæ stellæ scintillent, et aliæ non.

Verum reiiciuntur hæc rationes à Scheinero et aliis astronomis: quia depræhendunt etiam planetas scintillare, et tanto magis, quanto propius nos [illegible] ipsa [illegible] stellæ fixæ, [illegible] stellæ fixæ quæ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] et tanto magis scintillant [illegible] [illegible] liberos [illegible] [illegible]. Causam quoque hujus scintillationis putat Scheinerus [illegible] agitationem vaporum in aere. [illegible] [illegible] putat [illegible] provenire [illegible] stellæ [illegible] undique [illegible] [illegible] sint. Habent quidem partes alias lucidiores: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ad [illegible] partes illæ lucidiores nobis appareant, [illegible] [illegible] illæ quæ sunt obscuriores; unde [illegible] inconstantia

ita lucis pauca sibi reciprocas facit scintillas lucis. gonum a planetis non sunt tanta diversitate partium lucidatum et obscuratam. Unde sunt stellae fixae, ideirco magis scintillant. Alii cum Galilaeo causam huius scintillationis aiunt esse, quod stellae fixae sint angulosae, planetae vero sint magis rotundi. Verum hac Mathematicis relinquimus. Sectio 3 de motu coelorum et syderum.

Sectio 3 de motu Coelorum et Syderum.

Terram stare, coelum vero, aut certe sydera per coelum in orbem moveri, communis doctorum sententia contra Copernicum, eiusque asseclas, cuius dogmata postea examinabimus et rejiciemus. Difficultas tamen est in assignando motore seu causa efficiente huius motus.

Qui coelos solidos defendunt, admittunt primum mobile, cum quo miro artificio quasi coelestes sphaerae hoc ipso moventur in circulum, dum ipsum primum mobile movetur; sicut in horologio rotatili prima rota prima et super, ma rota movente etiam caetera. Porro tamen iuxta hos Auctores stellae globis solidis coelestibus infixae sunt, sicut nodi tabulae ligneae delibatae, dato ergo ipsis globis coelestibus motu a primo mobili etiam sydera moventur.

Hi Auctores licet utrisque eandem assignent motum stellis erranti et stellarum fixarum, Dum motum planetarum certa de ortu et occultatu [illegible] penetrare cum coelis

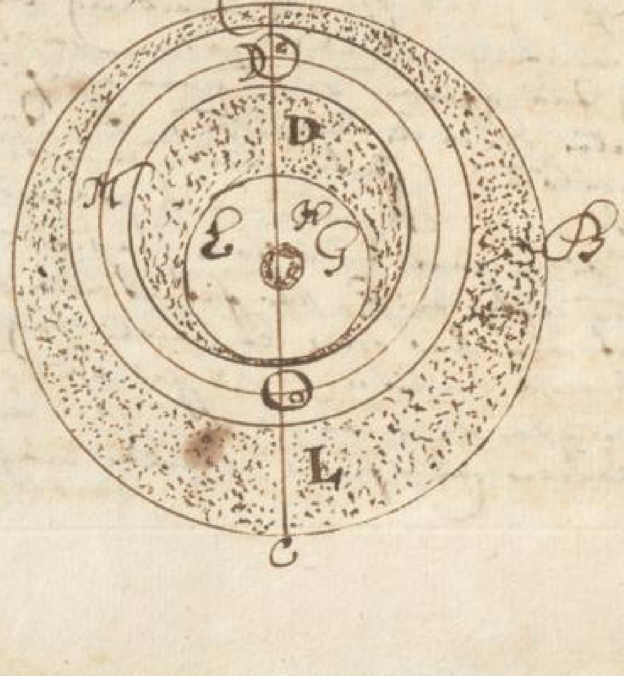
quos ascendant et descendunt, difficilius solvunt.
Unde Ptolemaeus mathematicorum antiquorum peritissimus circulos eccentricos et epicyclos excogitavit, quorum ope diversos syderum errantium motus (?) ... penetrare et expli„care conatur.

Qui vero obiiciunt coelos liquidos propugnant in ipsis nullam (?) non tanta difficultate se salvant, tenemur tamen etiam nos causam et motorem syderum quae corpora ... assignare et dicere, unde motus diurnus et annuus, et aliae obliquae circulationes ad eos regulares prove„niant, an omnia per se ..., an fiant per epicyclos et eccen„tricos ...! ... resolut: ... et intelligentia ter„rena.

Nota ... quid sit circulus concentricus, eccentricus, epicyclus, et aux sive elevatio. Circulus concentricus est qui cum aliis circulis habet idem centrum, eius idem centrum ... Circulus eccentricus duplex est: sim„pliciter eccentricus, et secundum quid. Simpliciter eccentricus est, cuius tam convexa quam concava superficies habet cent„rum ab aliis circulis diversum, ita tamen, ut etiam ill„ ... centrum ... circulorum. ... eccentricus, centrum ... ambiat. ... quoniam circa ... exemplum ... ac tamen ... a parte ... uniformis crassitiei, et habet idem centrum cum ceteris ..., hinc fit, ut circa orbem eccentricum ... alii duo orbes seu circuli, unus supra, alter infra diversae crassitiei, ... qui supra est habet crass„itiem ... cum parte, quae ... eadem ...; ... vero qui infra ... crassities ea ... parte,

Aux de terris in parte opposita quo ad centrum mundi: auctoritati et duo orbes secundum concentrici seu deferentes, quorum unus eandem superficiem habent idem centrum cum centro mundi, ideoque ... hanc habent concentrici: at vero ... altera superficie ... habent diversum centrum a centro mundi, excentrici dicuntur.

Epicyclus est parvus orbis seu circulus ... centrico innixus, cui affixus est planeta ... mars. ... in circulo excentrico ... longi... motissimus a centro mundi, et vocatur Arabice aux, Latine elevatio: longa vero inferior est diametro oppositum, dicitur oppositum augis. Denique linea quae ducitur, e consideratur ab auge per centrum mundi ad oppositum augis appellatur linea augis. Haec omnia tenetur figura ob oculos ponet, in habens partem coeli ... planetarum, ... illam, in qua luna movetur.



In hac figura centrum terrae et A. totius mundi est G.
ex quo descriptus est circulus extimus sive superficies
sphaerae coeli lunaris: A B C. item circulus inti-
mus sive superficies concava eiusdem coeli D E F. et
notetur ex [illegible] diverso centro ductus circulus eccent-
ricus M. I. O. qui profunditate sphaerae, intra
[illegible] inscripta circulus seu orbiculus solis I aut C,
qui est epicyclus cui infixa est luna: linea I [illegible]
M O vocatur circulus deferens orbem planetae,
ergo hic circulus simpliciter eccentricus: orbis a L, et
orbis B soli est deinde eccentricus secundum quid;
qui extima superficies circuli L descripta est
ex G centro mundi: intima vero sive concava super-
ficies descripta est ex [illegible] diverso centro, ex eodem
[illegible] descriptae extima seu sphaera superficies circuli
B: concava vero descripta ex G centro mundi.
porro locus I in eccentrico simpliciter remotissimus
a centro mundi, vocatur apex sive elevatio:
locus O: ei infra oppositus est oppositum augis: li-
nea vero per I descendens G ei per O descendens
appellatur linea augis.
Nota circulum I M O est simpliciter eccentricum,
quem planeta ut sol aut luna motu proprio singulis
annis percurrit ab occasu in ortum; et eadem hoc modo per-
nuncupatur a modo. Sunt ex sphaera in [illegible], et idem in
spatiis [illegible] remotissimus a centro mundi: [illegible]

269 nec pervenit ad ⊕ consistit in opposita [illegible], ex-
positum mundi centro, ubi sistit soliditates liberas.
Attendendum ergo quia [illegible] et longa observatione compertum
est, quod omnes planetae excepto sole tum in Auge existentes
[illegible] remotiores a terra quam alias, cum tamen [illegible]
[illegible] in eadem parte, [illegible] dicunt professores coelum solare
[illegible], hoc fieri [illegible], quod planetae, ut luna [illegible]
[illegible] in epicyclo: epicyclus autem circulus, ut dicimus,
excentricus deferenti [illegible]; qui epicyclus per motum
[illegible] a centro [illegible] volvitur ob [illegible] in [illegible] una cum
planeta deferens: et quoniam interea etiam idem epi-
cyclus rotatur circa proprium suum centrum, hinc fit, ut
[illegible] etiam volvatur planeta sibi infixus; adeoque contin-
git, ut planeta in Auge existens aliquando sit in [illegible]
re parte Epicycli, aliquando in inferiore et propterea modo
a vicinior, [illegible] remotior a terra appareat.
Sole quoniam in Auge existens [illegible]
[illegible] remotior aut vicinior terrae, [illegible]
planetam et epicyclum in [illegible].

Ecce quanta molimine sit opus, ut aspectus et motus syde-
rum in coelis solidis salventur: longe expeditius vero est
in coelis liquidis. Unde

Dico 2. Coeli motu circulari aequabili [illegible] partibus
[illegible] moventur: moventur tamen motu [illegible]
[illegible] liquidi instar aeris vel aquae. [illegible]
quo [illegible], [illegible] secundum veterem astronomiam.

aut rotam impellimus: aut baculo in undis circulum 570
facimus: atqui certum est nihil esse tam aere aut a-
qua in moveri circulariter motu circulari, excepto re-
raptus in ambus partibus: solum partes vicinas rotae aut
fundae [illegible] ob loco, scindi, condensari sed omne
motus agitatio. ergo coeli solum movent motu agitationis.
Dico 2. terram moveri circa solem. Conclusio
fere Nicolaum Copernicum et multos antiquos philo-
sophos; quos ex XV saeculi sunt Kepplerus, Galilaeus
et alii. Galilaeus [illegible] accusatus apud Sanctam Sedem
Apostolicam de hac sua doctrina, palinodiam cecinerunt
et dixit quod etiam hanc fecit Gassendus /
prohibitio.
Copernicus ponit solem in medio mundo quiescentem tan-
quam centrum: qui sol manet sine mobilis [illegible]
[illegible] solares circumvolvatur solum
circa se ipsum et non circa terram; sicut solet
quis videre in lecto. Supra solem ponit Mercurium,
tum supra Mercurium Venerem. supra Venerem elementarem
terraqueum globum, circa quem it velut luna;
ipsum vero globum terraqueum motu suo circulariter
in circulo magno circa solem perficere uno anno;
supra globum terraqueum collocat ob eo Mars;
supra Martem Jupiter, supra Jovem Saturnus, qui
plenum trigesimo annorum spatio circa solem
eundemque terram a quo circulariter: unde nos [illegible]

uit, omnis quos diligimus Saturni sæculo appre-
hendi: superabatur: Statuit coelum stellatum seu
firmamentum penitus immobile. atque in eo 12 signa Zo-
diaci. ubi videre est in adiuncto systemate.

Systema Mundi Copernicanum

Hac ratione contraria Sa: Scripturae, et damnata a Congregatione Cardinalium An: 1611 sub Paulo 5 Pontifice maximo.

Atque eo venit Copernici haec nostra [illegible]. [illegible] in confesso Scripturae. Ecclesiastes enim hoc Cap. 1 oritur sol et occidit, et ad locum suum revertitur gyrat per meridiem, et deflectitur ad aquilonem, lustrans universa in circuitu, pergit spiritus et in circulos suos revertitur. Et Psalmista: Qui fundasti terram super stabilitatem suam non inclinabitur in saeculum saeculi. Josue stitit solem his verbis: Sol contra Gabaon ne movearis: Stetitque sol in medio coeli etc. Quae [illegible] contra Copernicanos et quosdam modernos haereticos dici possunt.

Respondetur quod per Scripturam intelligi possunt de motu sensibili, apparente nimirum coelum moveri, et terram quiescere [illegible] ipsa apparentia [illegible] sicut navigantibus in ponte et [illegible] deorsum [illegible] fluvium [illegible] ut putent se cum ponte obviam [illegible] flumen vero [illegible]. Deinde verba Scripturae [illegible] non debent de [illegible] improprie: [illegible] Verbo a Scriptura [illegible] de motu coeli et sensibili [illegible].

contra Copernicum: si terra moveretur in gyrum motu
vertiginis circa solem, deciderent homines, domus, tur-
res, et caetera res graves in superficie terrae exi-
stentes; sicut tota [illegible] aqua et fluida
corpora quae vertit in gyrum. hoc a[rgumentum] non sufficit, nos
enim habemus ex terra [illegible] et [illegible] spe-
[illegible]. [illegible] cum terra etiam moveretur aër
[illegible] quo nos [illegible] pretus
sentire [illegible] ventum [illegible]. [illegible],
qui aquas in [illegible] ocius precipit [illegible]
[illegible] etiam aër cum terra moveatur. [illegible] qui [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] ab oriente [illegible]
[illegible] Saturne maria [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] sicut [illegible] [illegible], qui [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] fluvij [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] experimen-
[illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], si terra interea moveretur ut
[illegible] potebit. [illegible] plures [illegible]
agglomerabat [illegible] contra Copernicum. [illegible] hoc [illegible]
[illegible].

[illegible] caeli [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
theologi et plures antiquos philosophos, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] caeli, hoc
e sydera [illegible] coelos [illegible] [illegible], sydera

f coelo, hoc e, parte [illegible] per hypocikloin [illegible] quae eis
[illegible] sunt corpora solida et motu circulari mouentur, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] sibi [illegible] existunt in proprio loco et tamen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ab intrinseco. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mouentur a proprio [illegible]
[illegible] existit in proprio loco [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] hoc enim [illegible] videmus
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
plumbum et similia corpora grauia [illegible] existentia in
loco naturali [illegible] [illegible] non moueri [illegible], praeter motu
stabili et permanente. ergo sydera non [illegible] [illegible] in loco suo
naturali ~~[illegible]~~ quod non mouentur a principio interno: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. Te Dogmate [illegible] ~~Platonem~~, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] philo-
sophos: [illegible] [illegible], quae [illegible] [illegible] corpus organicum, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], hoc [illegible], [illegible] nutritiuas, [illegible], [illegible]. Coela
[illegible] nec [illegible] corpus organicum, nec operationes [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] generat sibi simile [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sydera [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] loco [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], ad hoc, ut sol moueatur, [illegible] ab [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] ab
[illegible] [illegible] oriente, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. ergo
[illegible] [illegible] eodem motu a ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] solis
[illegible] idem dicendo aliorum ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible], quod [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]: sol et [illegible] [illegible]
sunt corpora [illegible]. corpus [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] indifferens ad motum
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in uno, [illegible] in altera parte, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] determinatur a [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] [illegible] in hyeme, minore [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 24 horarum spatio, minori [illegible] circulo [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] circulo maiori [illegible] facit in aestate. [illegible] sol in [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible], ge in apogaeo, ad concentricitatem [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] solis [illegible]
[illegible]: solet [illegible] [illegible] caeli corpora solida moveri ab intelligentiis.

[illegible] e [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible], [illegible] Thom. vocat [illegible] [illegible] ac [illegible] certam; putat Angelos doctores [illegible] [illegible] Theologi et philosophi: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] quae [illegible] qui portant [illegible], id est, Angeli, qui [illegible] motu caelestem [illegible] circumferunt, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] 2: [illegible] caeli moventur ab [illegible]. [illegible] moventur a solo Deo, nec ab alia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] moventur ab intelligentiis, sive ab Angelis. [illegible]: quod [illegible] [illegible] motum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], quam [illegible] Deum [illegible], qui [illegible] aliquem motum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] astrorum motus; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: quia nulla creatura [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] motu [illegible] diurno [illegible] [illegible]. At [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] providentia divina, ut [illegible] corpora inferiora sublunaria dependent [illegible] ab influxu corporum caelestium superiorum, [illegible] caelestia corpora [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Spiritibus. [illegible] [illegible]: quia hoc [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] orbibus [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] collisionis [illegible] [illegible] regulares et irregulares: regulares [illegible] motus diurni [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] irregulares [illegible] motus solis et lunae in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Copernici. [illegible] potius [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible]

influentiis solis [illegible] firmamenti: sol autem et firmamentum non indiget influentiis terrae, ergo sol et firmamentum debent terram movere. Minor est certa, maior probatur: quia videmus ceteri planetae moventur circa solem, quia indigent illuminatione solis: Et [illegible] est, sicut esset ridiculum[x] equus circa [illegible] et [illegible] non [illegible] circa ignem movere, sed ignis [illegible] circa carnem [illegible] atque etiam terra calefit, et [illegible] a sole, ergo debet moveri circa solem et sol immobilis stare.

× ridiculum

R. ex ceteris paribus [illegible] maiorem: si est specialis ratio [illegible], est disparitas. [illegible], et sic distincta minorem [illegible]: [illegible] est disparitas: quia sol [illegible] motu ordinante ad bonum universi, [illegible] hominis et [illegible] in terra. Unde sol potius et firmamentum debent moveri circa terram, quam terra circa solem. Ignis [illegible] ordinatur ad assandam carnem [illegible] ad [illegible]; [illegible] assari [illegible] carnem: [illegible] circa carnem movere: Unde est disparitas. Ad [illegible] maiorem: [illegible] solo [illegible]. [illegible] gravitas; [illegible] terra autem est elementum gravissimum, ergo etiam inter reliqua [illegible] est disparitas.

Ob. [illegible]: [illegible] debet esse mobile firmamentum [illegible], ergo debet esse mobile.

R. ex dist. maiorem: [illegible] respective [illegible] maiorem, et sic distincta minorem, [illegible]: [illegible] et hoc [illegible], [illegible] esse immobile.

Ob.: [illegible] motus terrae [illegible], ergo falsissimus. [illegible] motus terrae [illegible] motus a solis et [illegible] [illegible] falsitati, [illegible] comprehendi potest.

qd probabilius e, Deum praescripsisse rotunditatem, qa attrita maior potu. qa n e fundamentu sufficiens cogitandi, qd nra ordinaria tam facta et immensam corpus globi sol, ut quotidie tam celeri motu porro imperceptibili rotaret ad afferendum nobis diem et noctem, cum brevissima opera nos cu terra circa suu centru convertente possimus solem accedere et dies diem ac lucem captare. Ista accedit, qa [illegible] sit motus solis, refertur nobis a Copernico in [illegible] Genesi, solem necessario intra horam efficere sex [illegible] milliaria qui post hoc capere.

Jam si de stellis fixis loqui volumus, tum qa circulo aequinoctiali [illegible] sunt, una hora sufficient, quae milliones milliaria et insuper tertia parte milliarii. Quin a Anglorum [illegible] celebri, novari potuit et observari, qd in stellatu corpus, quamvis [illegible] tanta celeritate sua dissolutione partium tot saeculis perire potuissent. Hoc aliisque pluribus argumentis Copernicani sua systema [illegible] proponunt, [illegible] qd [illegible] phaenomena [illegible] expertos notumque dicunt et [illegible] optima [illegible] hic [illegible] nostri [illegible] manibus pedibusque in eam ambulant.

Res: dist: mai: et motus terrae [illegible] ad fine [illegible] ago, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] mai: et [illegible] distinctione [illegible]: [illegible] a Deo [illegible] e [illegible] et [illegible] qa Telluris [illegible] et stabilitate requirit. qd a [illegible] Lum [illegible] sydera et [illegible] celeritatem [illegible] [illegible]; et imaginatio [illegible] ineffabi-

Tertia

bile: [illegible] hoc magnitudinem [illegible] nos [illegible] [illegible]: [illegible] e [illegible]: hoc [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] in [illegible]

Ad [illegible] phaenomena quod attinet, [illegible]

De facili ... [illegible] sufficienter Copernicana: ... dissolutio
experientiis physicis de ... [illegible] ... de ... [illegible]
pilae in bombarda ... nulla ... [illegible] ... in
... deficit ... [illegible] Copernici ... et quolibet defectu.
... [illegible] Copernici e ... [illegible].

Ob: ... coeli monente ab ... [illegible] ... nostri ... [illegible]
et motus ... [illegible]: ... circulos Epicycli, eccentrici,
majores et minores, quos ... mathesi suppeditant, et ... [illegible]
in sphaera armillari ... [illegible] ... Mathesi.

Anades
R. Dist: ... [illegible] circuli ... [illegible] imaginarii
... [illegible]. Haec ... circulorum ... [illegible]
... ad ... [illegible] motu ... [illegible] ad ... per
cipiendum ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... sphaera ... mathesi
... armillare vocant. ... [illegible] ... fateor ... [illegible]
fateor ... [illegible] motus ... [illegible] ... nostri ... [illegible]
ut ... [illegible] motus ... ut ... [illegible],
... motus ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...
... [illegible]

Ob: ... singulis stellis ... [illegible] ... stellis ... [illegible]
angelum, ... multos ... paucos Angelos stellis ... [illegible]
... [illegible] ... applicatis
singulis ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... paucos ... [illegible] ... [illegible]:
... [illegible] ... singula ... [illegible],
... [illegible] ... [illegible]
... orbibus coelestibus affigere, ... illis ... [illegible]
... [illegible]

R. ... singulis stellis ... [illegible] ... Angelum ...
... destinatum; stellarum corpus ... [illegible] ... hoc

ni signa Angeli. At ii nunquam [illegible] ad coelum Empyreum evocati [illegible]: adibunt [illegible] in fine mundi, post extremum iudicii diem, ubi terra consummata hominibus et indigens motu sydereum.

Dices: [illegible] motus, qui ab Angelis inducuntur coelis, sit coelis violentus, quia provenit ab extra. Resp. sufficit dicere, hunc motum ad naturalem [illegible]: [illegible] dicere [illegible] diem [illegible], [illegible] non est [illegible], [illegible] violenta.

Resp. ergo [illegible]: coelum [illegible] exigit quidem motum [illegible] determinate [illegible] secundum [illegible] impetu, [illegible] exigit [illegible] [illegible] quae [illegible] [illegible] in terra exigit [illegible], [illegible] exigit motum [illegible], [illegible] violenta, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible] ultima systema totius mundi proponit.

Sectio 8va et ultima Systema totius mundi proponit.

Ex hactenus disputatis colligitur, quomodo systema totius mundi sit formandum [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] inferiorum [illegible] iuxta [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] systemate, [illegible] [illegible] ex hactenus [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] Tychonis Brahe systema [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] admittens, [illegible] [illegible] duos [illegible] orbes [illegible] [illegible], alterum [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hoc systema Tychonis [illegible].

Vah. quam exiguum punctum est terra in comparatione coeli Em-
pyraei, pro quo tamen mundi principes bella gerunt, et innumeri
mortales stolidissime sese perdunt.
Terra itaque, ut vides, in medio mundi immobilem et longe
gravissimum elementum collocamus. Terra cavernis et
inferioribus potest superiori infundimus alterum elementum, nimirum
aquam, quae cum terra unum integrum terraqueum globum mor-
aliter seu physice rotundum efficiat. Super aquam
aerem tertium elementum in tres regiones distribuebant veteres.
Supremae aeris regioni imponimus quartum et levissimum elementum
ignem, pro cuius sphaerico situ in figura expressimus, quo ipso
prout communiter veteres credidere [illegible] repraesentare volebamus: nos tamen supra aerem adducta [illegible] supra
aerem sub gravi luna [illegible]. Atque hoc totum spatium
quod aeris et ignis sublunaris [illegible] coelum est aërium
dici potest. Ultra sphaeram ignis incipit coelum stelliferum
in immensum spatium usque ad [illegible] exponitur, totum
quantum [illegible] cum [illegible] flabella: an a re-
liqua aqua [illegible] elementaris defecatior et subtilior
[illegible] sit, quo super [illegible] quia nulla de
hac re moralis certitudo haberi potest. In hoc amplissimo
planetarum et stellarum [illegible] solida [illegible]
[illegible] ob [illegible]: atque hoc [illegible]
coelum: planetarium [illegible] coeli et firmamenti [illegible]
coelum efficiunt. In coelo ipso stellifero primus
nobisque vicinissimus planeta est luna, quae circa terram
tanquam centrum [illegible]. Lunae superiores planetae
sunt Mercurius et Venus, qui quoniam in tertio [illegible], inter

infra solem apparent, ideo eorum orbes tanquam Epicycli
seu minores orbes intellige Epicyclos, reales enim Deferentes in coeli
liquidis, circa eundem solem tanquam centrum mobile perag-
runtur intra orbem Martis et Lunae. Secundum Sol
sicut Luna, quotidie circa terram movetur. Mars vero orbem
suum secundum circa Lunam, et interiorem circulum solis
Jupiter et Saturnus etiam circulum solis et Lunae ambiunt et
sic intersecant. Ultra planetas venit firmamentum cum
stellis suis fixis. Cum omnibus his stellis circa centrum mundi
quotidie moventur Luna, Sol, et stellae fixae firmamenti; reli-
qui planetae Mercurius, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, et Saturnus
circa solem quotidie et circa terram annuatim feruntur.
Supra firmamentum existunt aquae. Coelum denique
Empyreum sedes Beatorum est coeli mobilis, quod inter nos
[illegible] partes juxta multos in rotundum Sphaeraticae et in-
[illegible] fonti aut tabulae. Atque omnia ita se habent,
sicut Tycho in hoc systemate nobis describit. Si Dei gratia
[illegible] videbimus aliquando, ubi exuti mortalis hujus
corporis ergastulo, cum [illegible] Regio novo liceat:
Spectabimus in his, quae dicta sunt mihi in Honorem Domini
illum. Atque opus hoc finitum die 18 Decembris
1695 B.V.M. [illegible] cooperante simulque finiens
ente.

Omnia Ad Majorem
Dei Gloriam.