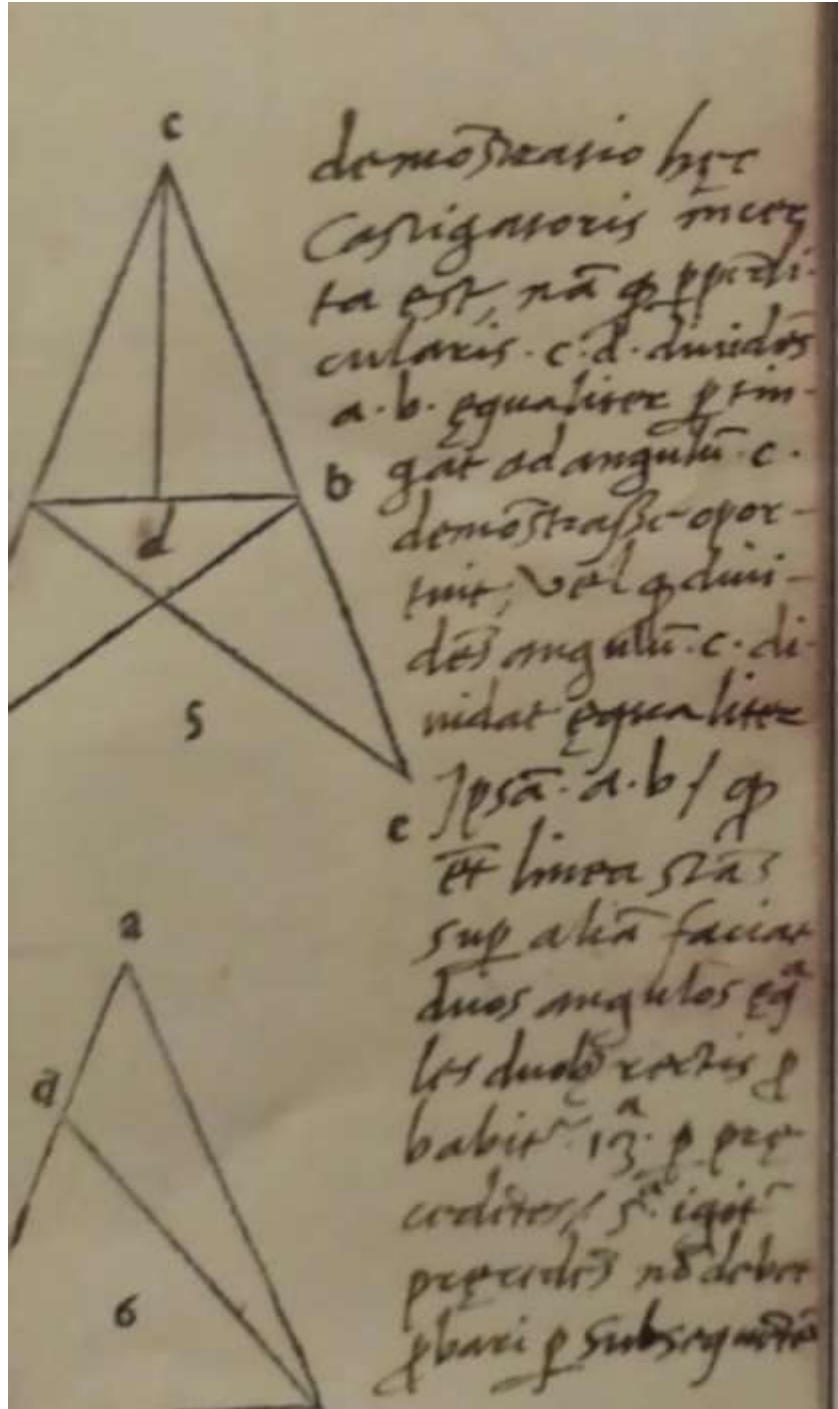


Fol. 6r:

Demonstratio hæc castigatoris mutilata est, nam pro perpendicularis c.d. dividens a.b. æqualiter pertingat ad angulum c. demonstrasse oportuit; vel pro dividens angulum c. dividat æqualiter Ipsa a.b. / pro est linea stans super aliam faciat duos angulos æquales duobus rectis probabitur 13a. per precedentem / 5<sup>a</sup> igitur precedens non debet probari per subsequentem.

This editor's proof is deficient; for instead of assuming a perpendicular line cd, which bisects ab and reaches angle c, he ought to have proven that such a line can be constructed; or instead of assuming a line that bisects angle c, he ought to have proven that it also bisects ab. For the statement 'a line standing upon another makes two angles equal to two right angles' is proven in proposition 13 by means of the preceding ones; therefore, proposition 5, being a preceding one, should not be proven by means of a subsequent one.



The annotation on fol. 6r refers to Book I, Proposition 5 (famously known as the Pons Asinorum—the Bridge of Asses). Reference is also made to Book I, Proposition 13.

Fol 10v:

Male Campanus, nam non supponitur in propositione pro supplementa sint parallelogramma, sed possunt esse est Irregularia utputa si parallelog. g.f. non tangat parallg. e.k. in puncto h. non tunc supplementa constabunt ex 5. lineis. Melius igitur Theon. qui de supplementis loquitur generaliter item, licet figura eius ex Interpretatione Zamberti eadem sit cum pictura Campani, Immo ex verbis eius, nam k. vel in puncti h. supponitur in utroque parallelog. Terminus, Ita ut parallelog. circa diametrum mutuo se tangat in eodem termino.

Campanus is mistaken, for it is not assumed in the proposition that the supplements are necessarily parallelograms; they can also be irregular. If, for example, the parallelogram gf does not touch the parallelogram ek at point h, the supplements will consist of five lines. Theon is therefore better, as he speaks of supplements in general terms, even though his figure—according to Zamberti's interpretation—is the same as Campanus' drawing. From his own words, it follows that k or point h is assumed to be the common endpoint in both parallelograms, such that the parallelograms around the diagonal mutually touch each other at that same endpoint.

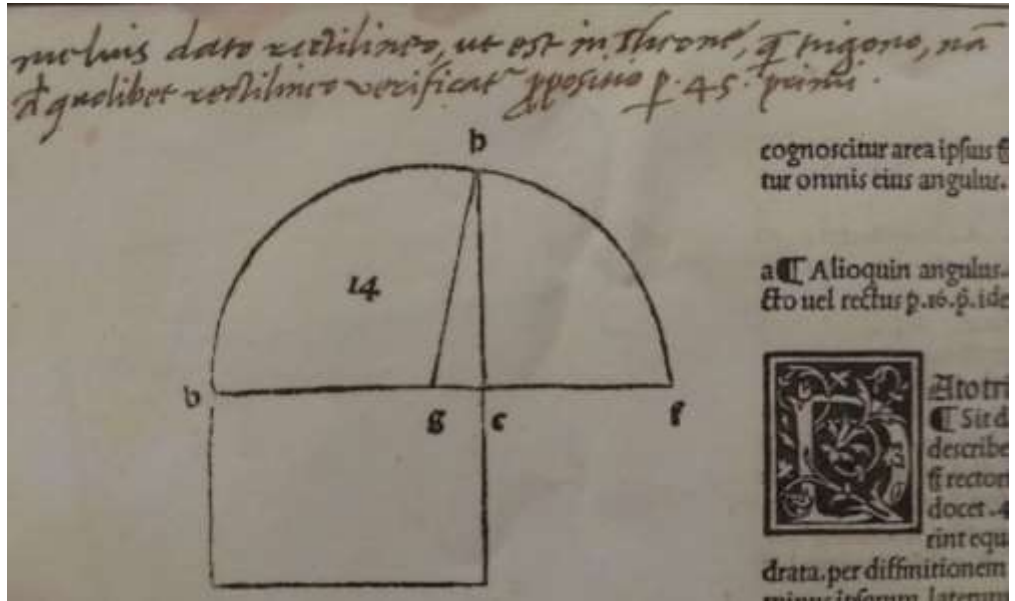


The annotation on fol. 10v refers to [Book I, Proposition 43](#). The translation by Campanus of Novara is mentioned critically, while the mathematician Theon of Alexandria (c. 335–c. 405) is referenced as being more accurate. Theon published Euclid in Greek. Furthermore, Bartolomeo Zamberti (c. 1473–1543), who translated the 1505 Latin edition of Euclid's Elements, is mentioned.

Fol. 15v:

Melius dato rectilineo, ut est in Theone, qui trigono, nam et quolibet rectilineo verificatur propositio p. 45. primi.

It is better to let the given be a rectilinear figure (a polygon) as in Theon than to make it a triangle; for proposition 45 of the first book applies to any rectilinear figure.

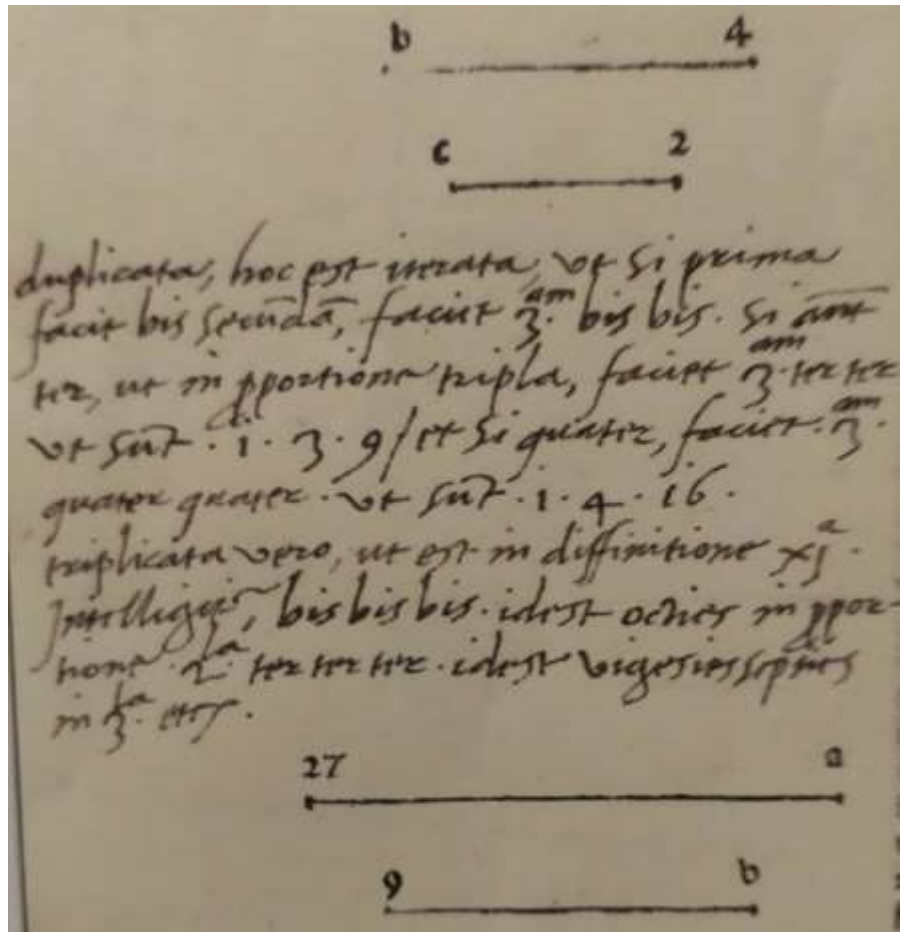


The annotation on fol. 15v refers to Book II, Proposition 14. Reference is also made to Book I, Proposition 45.

Fol. 35v:

Duplicata, hoc est inrata, vt si prima facit bis secundam, faciet 3am bis bis. Si ter ter, ut in propositione tripla, faciet 3am ter ter vt sint 1. 3. 9 / et si quater, faciet 3am quater quater, vt sint 1. 4. 16. triplicata vero, ut est in diffinitione xja. Intelligitur, bis bis bis, id est octios in proportione 2ta ter ter ter, id est vigesies septies in 3ta etc.

Duplicated, that is to say doubled, so that if the first term makes the second term double, it will make the third term two times two. If this is done three times, as in a triple ratio, it will make the third term three times three, so that the sequence becomes 1, 3, 9. And if it is done four times, it will make the third term four times four, so that the sequence becomes 1, 4, 16. The tripled ratio, however, as in definition 11, is to be understood as “two times two times two”, that is, eightfold in the double ratio; and as “three times three times three”, that is, twenty-sevenfold in the triple ratio, and so on.

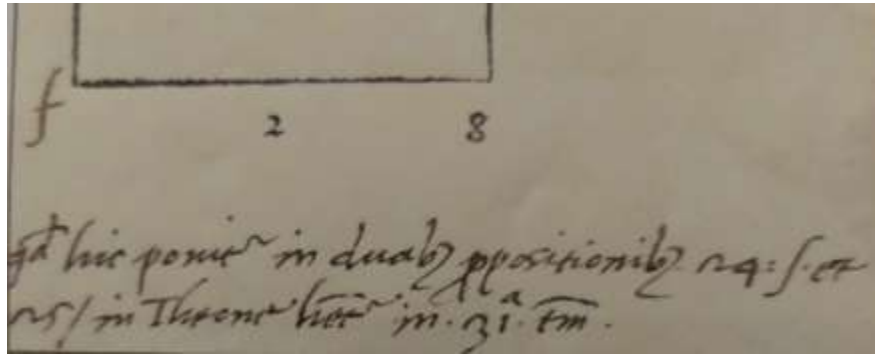


The annotation on fol. 35v refers to [Book V, Definition 11](#)—which in modern editions corresponds to Book V, Definition 10.

Fol. 81r:

Quod hic ponitur in duabus propositionibus 24 scilicet et 25 in Theone habetur in 31a tantum.

What here [in Campanus/Paciolus] constitutes two propositions, namely 24 and 25, is found in Theon in only one: proposition 31.



The annotation on fol. 81r refers to [Book X, Proposition 24](#) and [Book X, Proposition 25](#)