

PLANCHES
D'UN
COURS DE PHILOSOPHIE

1702

~~C. 902(8)~~

MS 2559







SECTÆ PHILOSOPHORUM CELEBERRIMÆ.

ante Christum natum.

I. Secta Dogmatica duplex.

PTHAGORAS PRINCEPS SECTÆ ITALICÆ
THALES MILESIUS PRINCEPS SECTÆ IONICÆ

II. Secta Academica duplex.

SOCRATES PRINCEPS VETERIS ACADEMIÆ
ARCELAS PRINCEPS RECENTIORIS ACADEMIÆ

III. Secta Dogmatica recentior triplex.

ARISTOTELES PRINCEPS SECTÆ PERIPATETICÆ
ZENO PRINCEPS SECTÆ STOICÆ
EPICURUS PRINCEPS SECTÆ EPICURÆ



Post Christum natum.

Viguit in Ecclesia per 12. fere priora Sæcula. Platonis Philosophia.

PLATO DISCIPULUS SOCRATIS IPSIUSQUE SECTOR.

Labente 12. Sæculo Ecclesia florere coepit Parisius præsertim Aristotelica Methodus et doctrina, obtinuitque Principatum ad nostra usque tempora.

ARISTOTELES DISCIPULUS PLATONIS ET SECTÆ DOGMATICE INSTAURATOR

Scholas hoc ævo inter se dividunt.

PERIPATETICI ANTIPERIPATETICI

THOMAS PRINCEPS THOMISTARUM
SCOTUS PRINCEPS SCOTISTARUM
OKAMUS PRINCEPS NOMINALIUM
GASSENDUS PROVINCIALIS
CARTESIUS AREMORICUS
MAGNANUS TOLOSAS

Parisius apud Stephanum Gantrel Via Jacobea Sub Signo S^{ti} Mauri

Quaestiones ad historiam Philosophiae

Quae fortuna fuerit Philosophiae ab Adami temporibus? Quinam se^{prima}
Philosophum appellari coeperit, ac Philosophiae nomen invenerit.
Quinam populi in Philosophiae disciplin^{ae} laude versati quondam fuerint.

II. Quomodo Philosophia ad Aegyptios ab Aegyptiis in Graeciam
ab Africa in Europam, his ultimis saeculis delata fuerit. Quae potissimum
natio Philosophiae excolenda diligentius olim incubuerit. III

Quinam fuerint praecipuae Philosophorum sectae. Quinam
Ionica, Italica, Academicae sectae principes fuerint. Cui
sectae Plato adhererit. Quae sectae fundaverint Aristoteles,
Zeno, Epicurus. IV

Quae fortuna fuerit Peripatetica, ac Platonicae sectae, quae
doctrinam amplius sint Homines, Stoici, Nominales.
quoniam ultimo saeculo novae Philosophorum sectae prodierint.



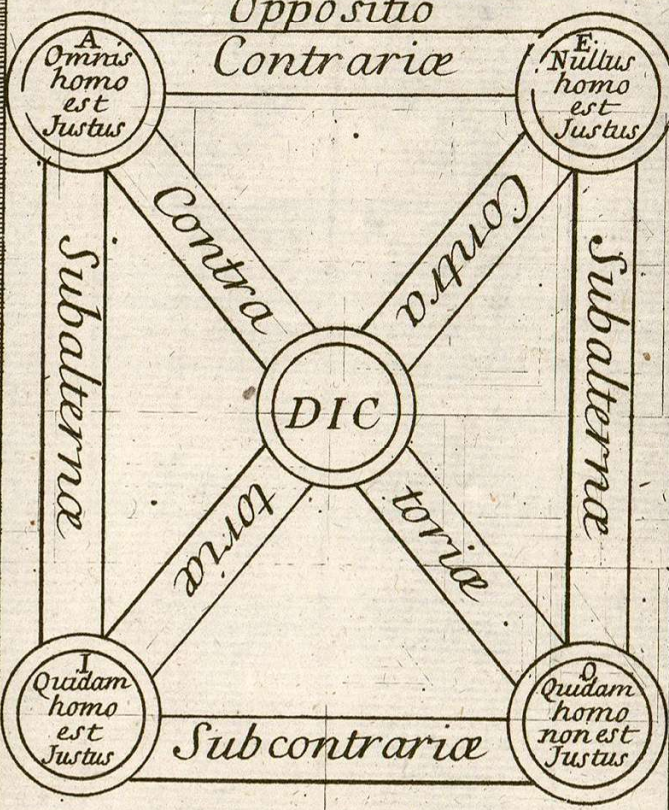
Terminus

Terminus

PROPOSITIONUM

A. Quantitas I.
E. et Qualitas O.
Asserit A. negat E. verum generaliter ambo.
Asserit I. negat O. sed particulariter ambo.

Oppositio
Contrariae



Conversio

FECl simpliciter convertitur EA per acci.
AstO per contra: Sic fit Conversio tota

A. quipollentia

prae Contradic: post Contra: prae postque Sub alter

AFFECTIONES

AFFECTIONES

TERMINI

Suppositio
Ampliatio
Restrictio
Alienatio

Suppositio universalis vel particularis
terminorum in propositionibus

A.E.I.O.

Primus in A; sed solus in O contraria lex
Neuter in I; sed in E Contra partitur uterque

TERMINI

Status
Distractio
Appellatio
Reduplicatio

Modi Possibiles 64

Aristoteles inventor Syllogismi



Galenus auctor Figura 4a

Modi Inutiles 54

AAA
AAE
AAI
AAO
AEA
AEE
AEI
AEO
AIA
AIE
AII
AIO
AOA
AOE
AOI
AOO

EAA
EAE
EAI
EAO
EEA
EEE
EEI
EEO
EIA
EIE
EII
EIO
EOA
EOE
EOI
EOO

IAA
IAE
IAI
IAO
IEA
IEE
IEI
IEO
IIA
IIE
III
IIO
IOA
IOE
IOI
IOO

OAA
OAE
OAI
OAO
OEA
OEE
OEI
OEO
OIA
OIE
OII
OIO
OOA
OOE
OOI
OOO



Dialecticus

Quatuor Termini cuiusmodi sunt AEIO. si termini accipiuntur, non possunt nisi in modis 64 componi.

TERMINI.

Major	----- 1
Medius	----- 2
Minor	----- 3

PROPOSITIONES.

Major Sub. præd. Sub. præd. Conclusio	Major Sub. præd. Sub. præd. Conclusio	A E I O
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FIGURÆ IV.

Sub præ, tum præ præ, tum Sub Sub,
denique præ sub.

I. Fig.	II. Fig.	III. Fig.	IV. Fig.
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REGULÆ COMMUNES

Terminus esto triplex major mediusque minor; Nil sequitur geminis ex particularibus unquam; latius hunc quam præmissæ Conclusio non vult; utraque si præmissa neget nihil inde sequetur; ipsæque non unquam medium concludere debet; ambæ affirmantes nequeunt generare negantem; aut semel aut iterum hoc medium generaliter esto; peior enim sequitur semper Conclusio partem.

REGULÆ SPECIALES

- I. Fig.**
Sit minor affirmans, nec major particularis.
DEM. Sit minor affirmans, ut idem sit major ubique:
Distribues medium, nisi major sit Specialis.
- II. Fig.**
Præmissa una negat, nec major particularis.
DEM. Præmissa una negat, medius si distribuatur:
Major habebis idem, nisi major sit Specialis.
- III. Fig.**
Sit minor affirmans: Conclusio sit Specialis.
DEM. Sit minor affirmans ut idem sit major ubique:
utque minus sit idem, Conclusio sit Specialis.
- IV. Fig.**
Major ubi affirmat, generalem sume minorem
Si minor affirmet, Conclusio sit Specialis.
Cumque negans modus est, tunc sit major generalis.
DEM. Distribues medium servatâ lege priore:
altera lex servabit idem minus: ultima major.

EX MODIS UTILIBUS UTILES SUNT.

4. In I^a Figura.
AAA. EAE. AII. EIO.
AAI. CAAA
EAO. continetur in EAE
Excluduntur
AEE. AOO. per I. Reg. spec.
IAI. OAO. per 2. Reg. spec.

4. In II. Fig.
EAE. AEE. EIO. AOO.
Excluduntur
AAA. AAI.
AII. IAI. per I. Reg. spec.
OAO. per 2. Reg. spec.
EAO. continetur in EAE

6. In III. Fig.
AAI. EAO. IAI.
AII. OAO. EIO.
Excluduntur
AEE. AOO. per I. Reg. spec.
AAA. EAE. per 2. Reg. spec.

5. In IV. Fig.
AAI. AEE. IAI. EAO. EIO.
Excluduntur
AII. AOO. per I. Reg. spec.
AAA. EAE. per 2. Reg. spec.
OAO. per 3. Reg. spec.



Sophistes

XVIII. per 8. Regulam communem. VI. per 7. Reg. com. XVI. per 6. Regulam communem.

XII. per 5. Regulam communem.

IIA
IIE
III
IIO
IOA
IOE
IOI
IOO
OIA
OIE
OII
OIO

per 2. Reg. com.
contineatur
AEE
OAE

AXIOMA

Quo bonitas cuiusque syllogismi dignoscitur.
In omni syllogismo duo sunt præmissæ, quarum altera continetur, altera contenta ostenditur.





ARISTOTELES
Inventor
Demonstrationis.



Socrates
Inventor
Definitionis.



Plato
Inventor
Divisionis.

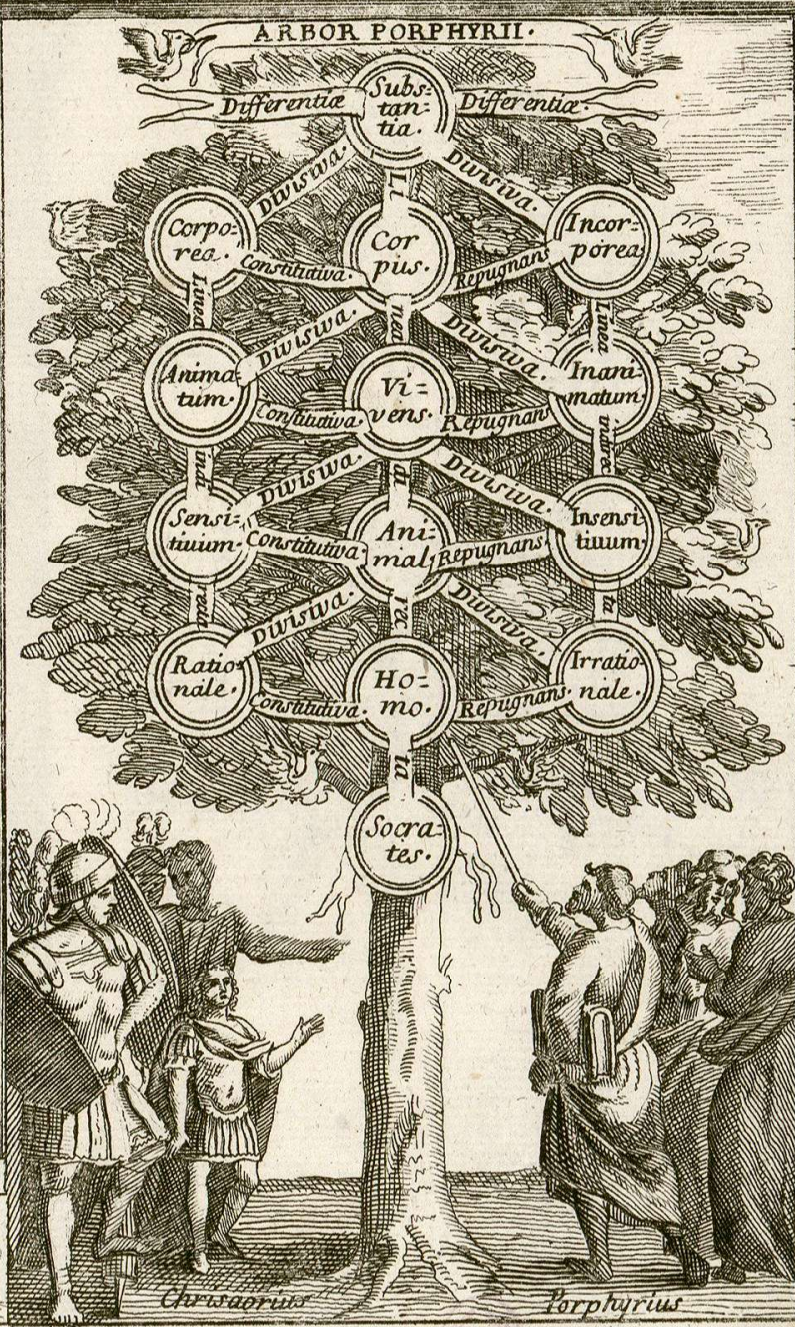
*Triplex Scientia Instrumentum
Definitio.
Divisio.
Demonstratio.*

X. CATEGORIAE ARISTOTELIS.

*Categorematis cuiusque Conditiones.
Ens, unum per se, completum, Synonymumque,
finitumque petit Schema Categoricalum.*

- Sub-
stan-
tia.
- Quan-
tita-
s.
- Quali-
tas.
- Rela-
tio.
- Actio.

- Passio.
- Ubi.
- Quan-
do.
- Situs.
- Habi-
tus.



Chimera.



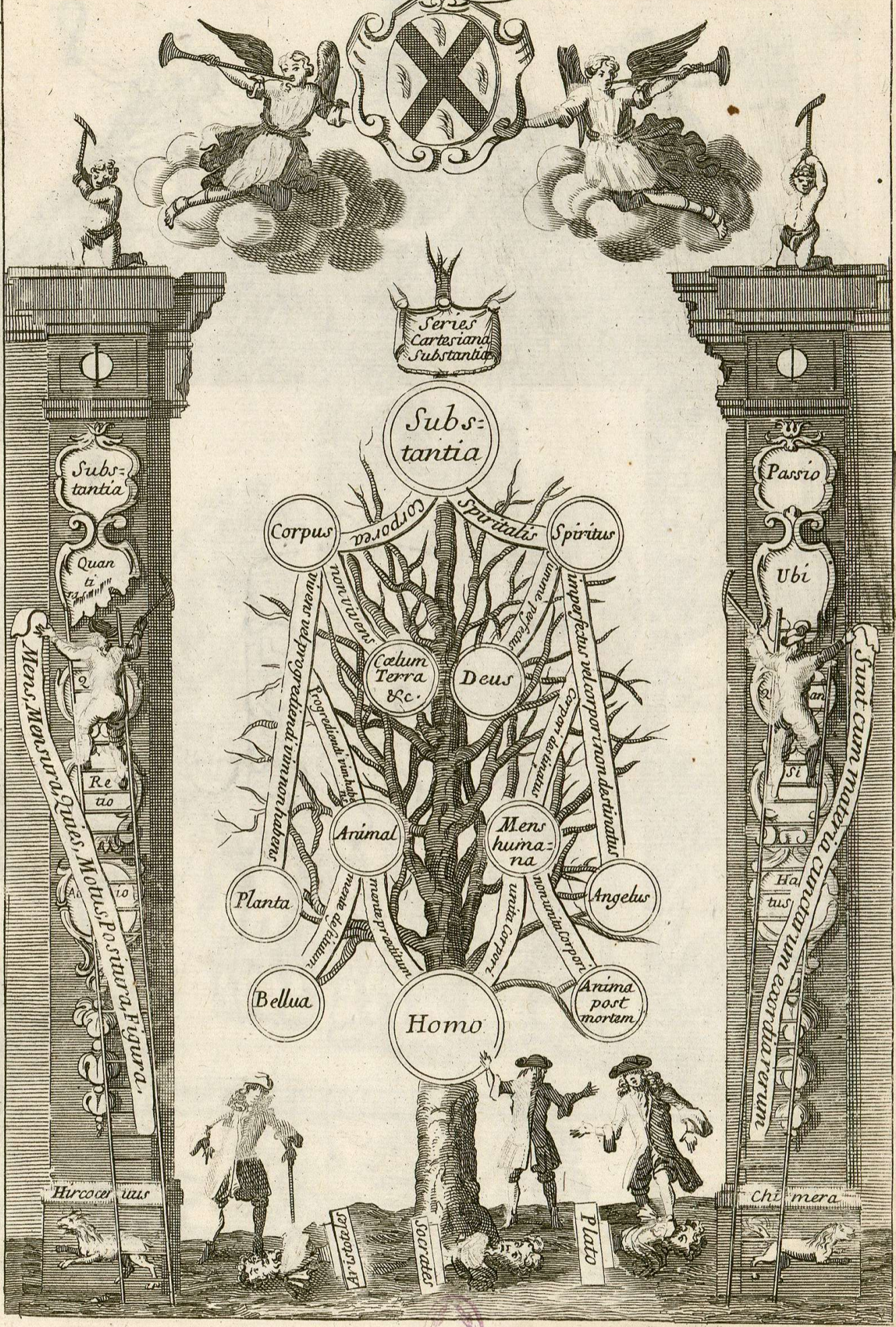
Hircoceruus.

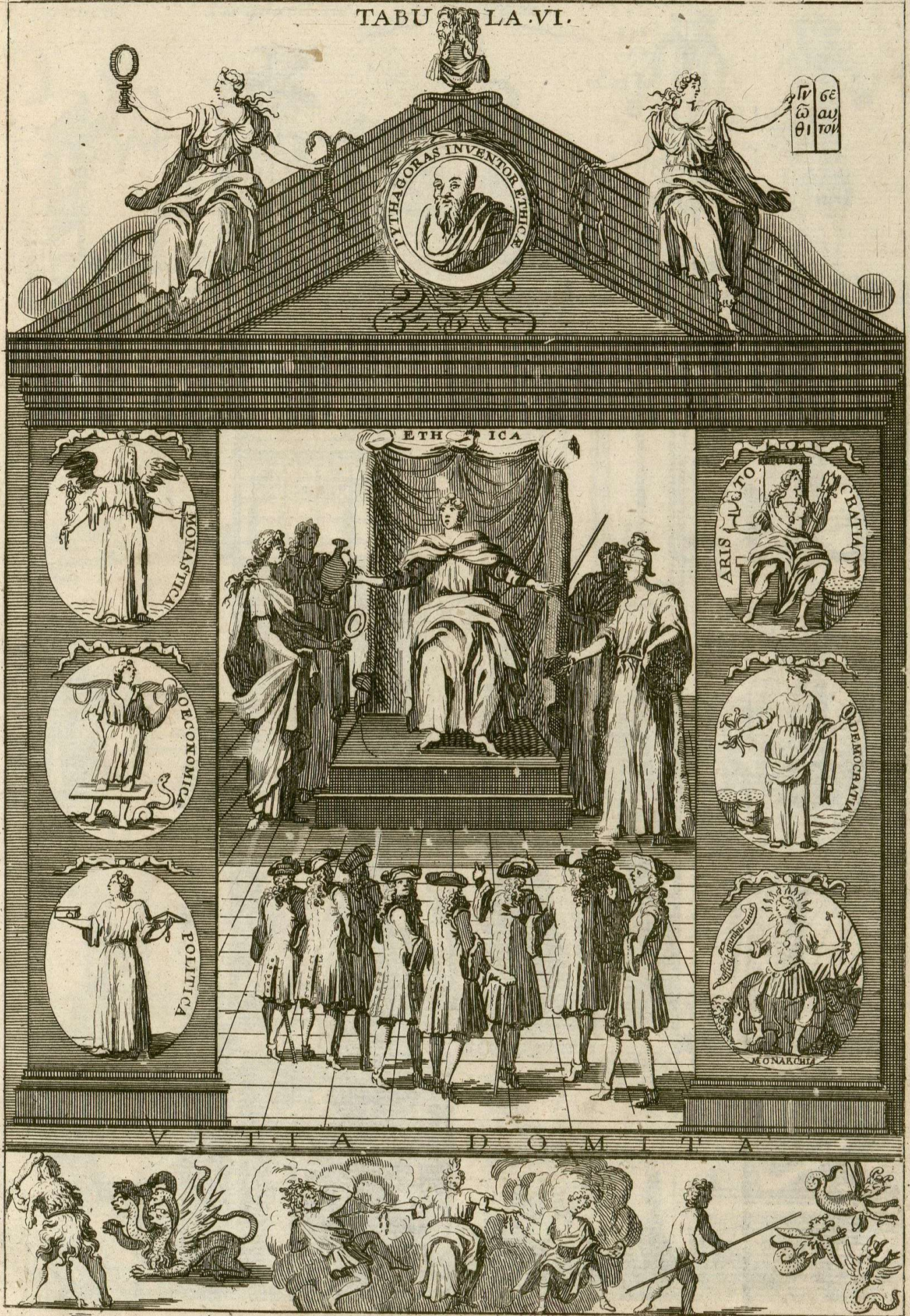


Chiraeus

Porphyrius

TABULA.V
Cartesii Stemma Gentilitium





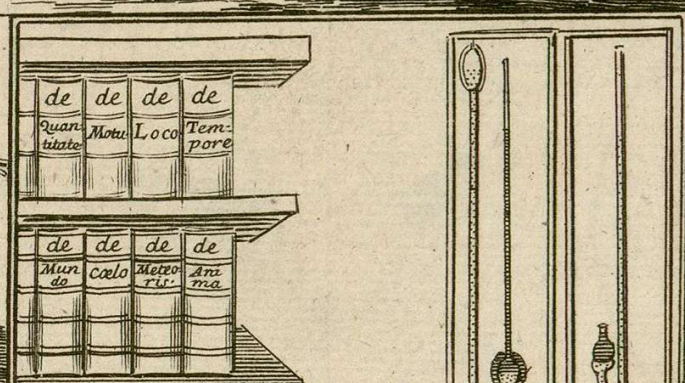


Fig. 1.

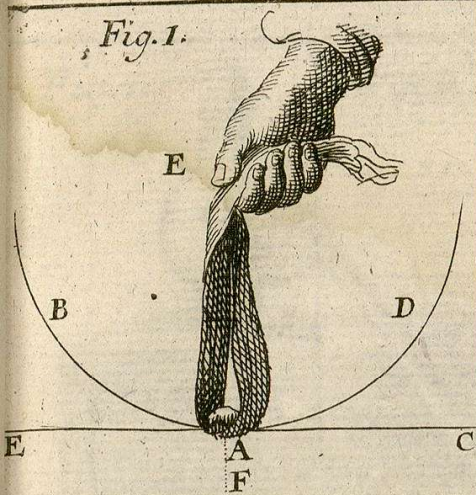


Fig. 2.

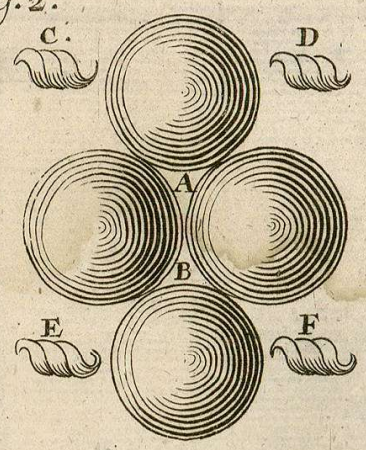


Fig. 3.

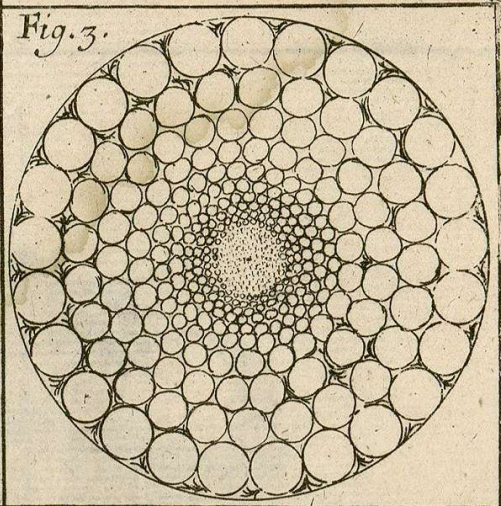


Fig. 4.

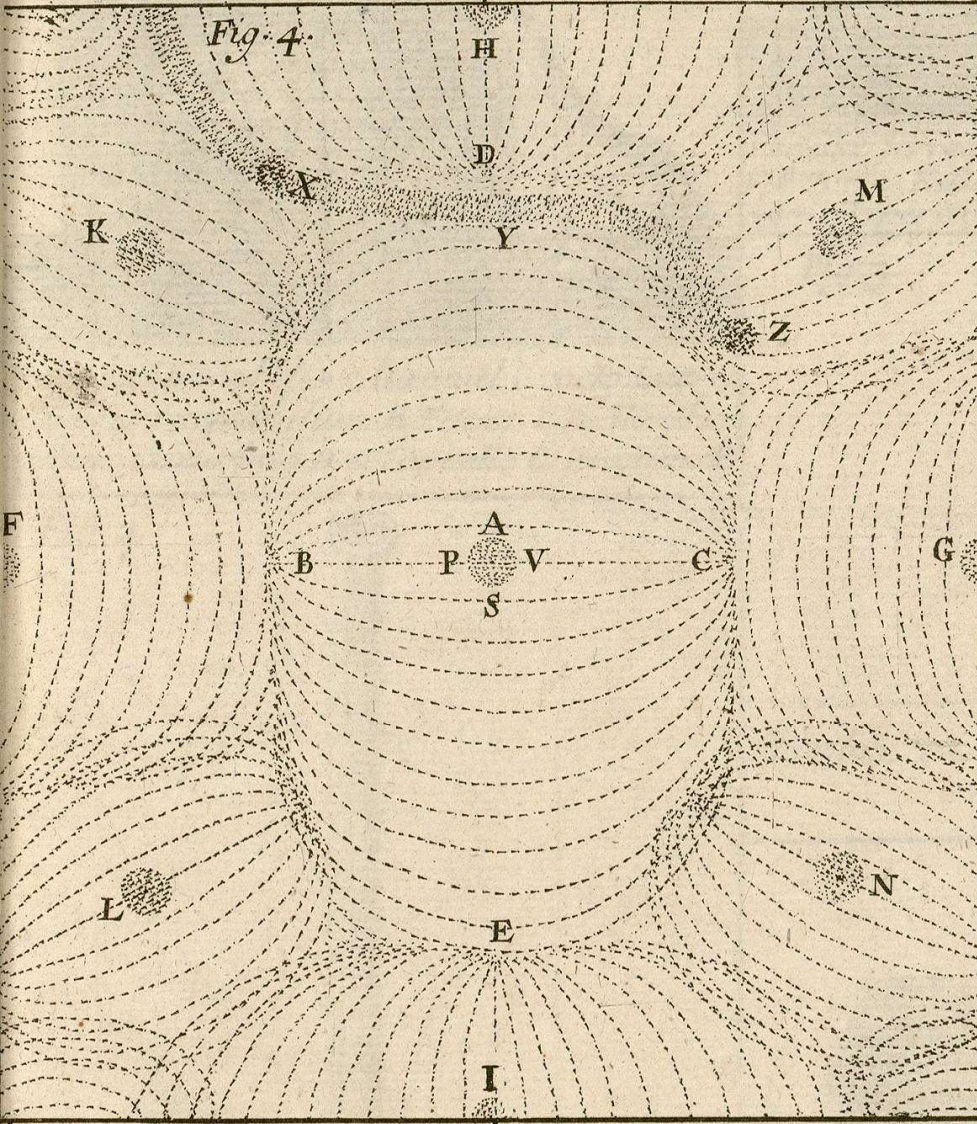


Fig. 5.

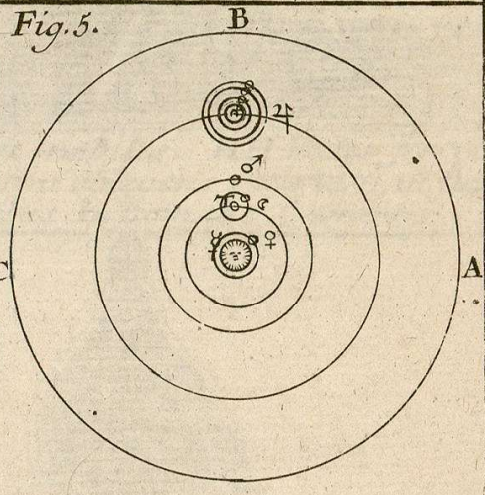


Fig. 6.

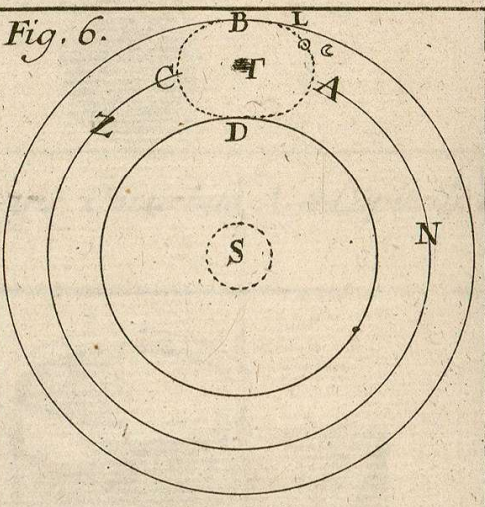


Fig. 7.

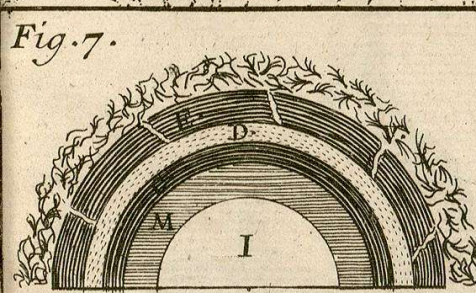


Fig. 8.

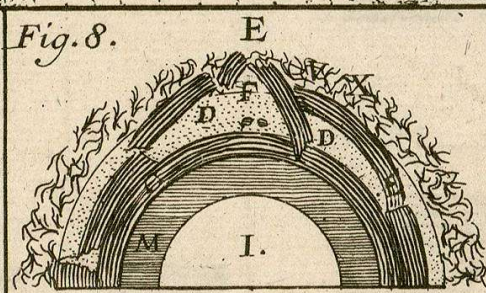
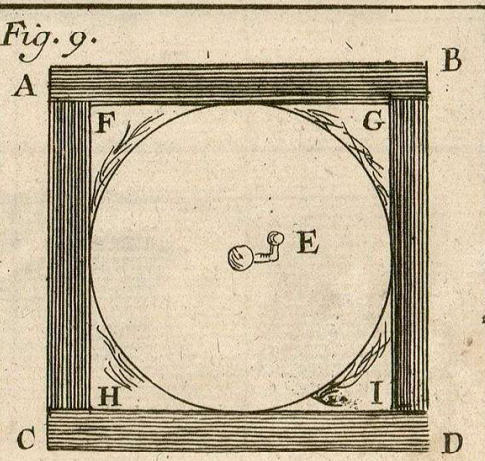


Fig. 9.

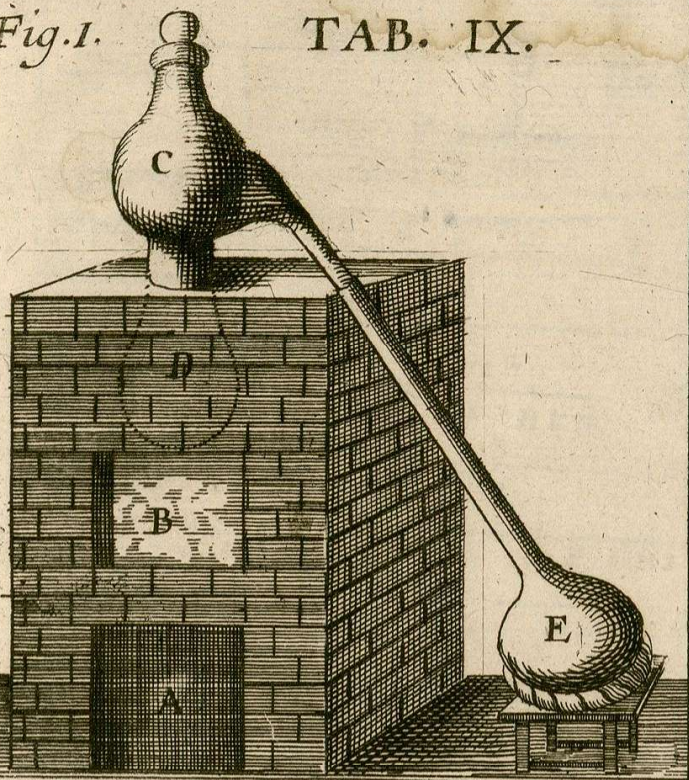


TABULA

VIII.

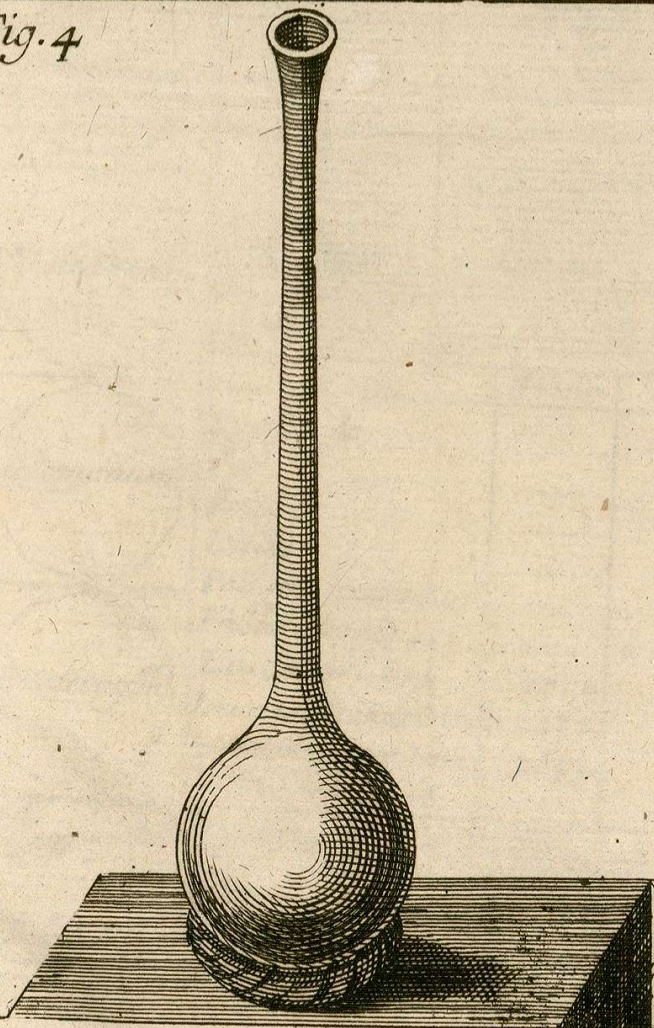


Fig. 1. TAB. IX.



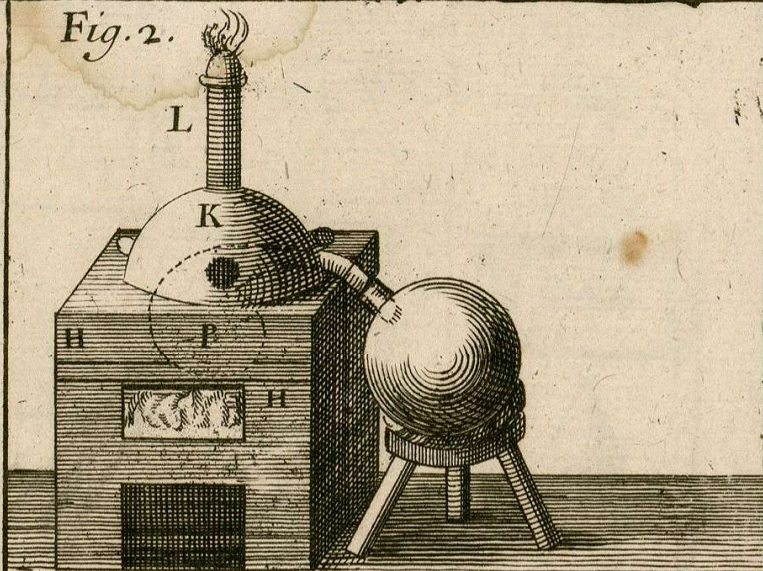
*Fornax immobilis è luto vel è cocto latere
A. Cineris receptaculum. B. Focus. C. D. Alambix
constans Cucurbitâ D. et Capitello C. Recipiens E.*

Fig. 4



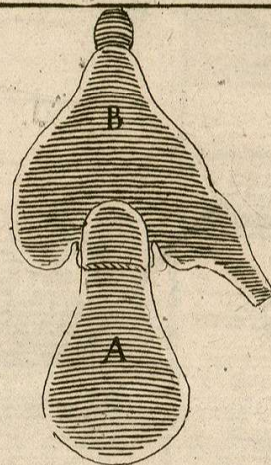
Ampulla fundo rotundo, Collo longiore.

Fig. 2.



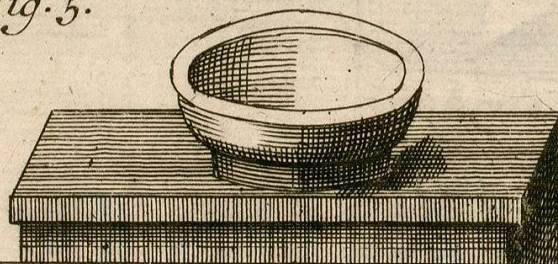
*Fornax ferrea et mobilis. H. H. Vectes ferrei.
P. Retorta. K. Doma obtegens retortam, ut fiat
ignis repercussus. L. Domatis Caminus.*

Fig. 3.



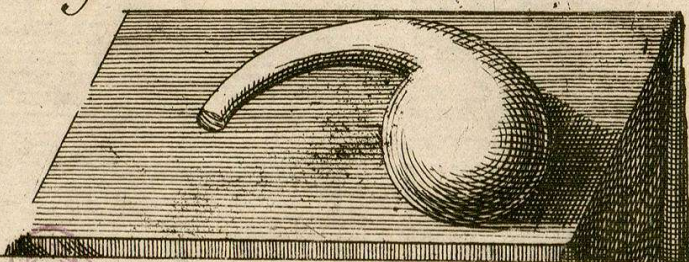
Alambix constans Cucurbitâ A. et Capitello B.

Fig. 5.



Cupella

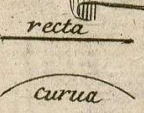
Fig. 6.



Retorta, Seu Cornuta.

Tabula X.

Lineæ



Parallelae

Perpendiculares

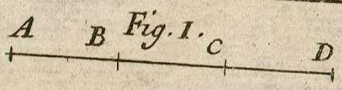
Anguli

Rectus

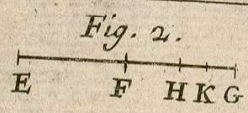
Obtusus

Acutus

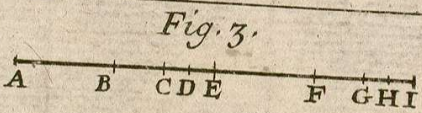
Polygona



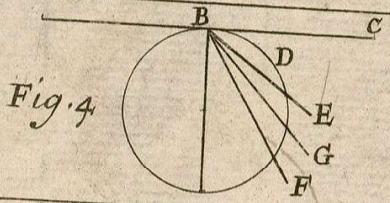
Pentagonū



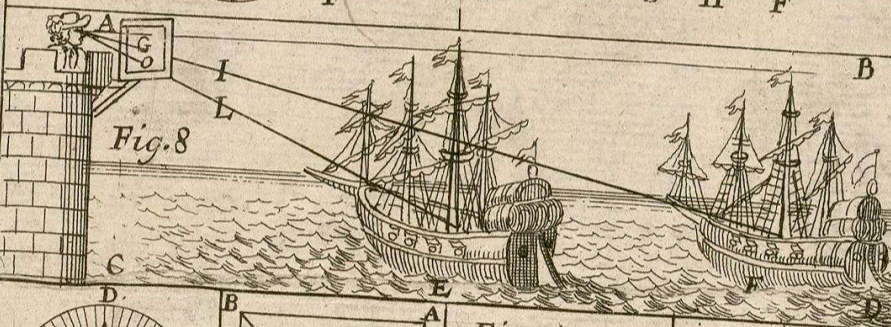
Hexagonum



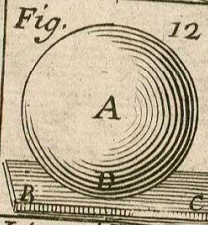
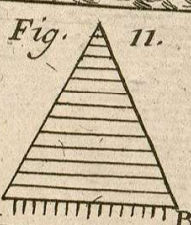
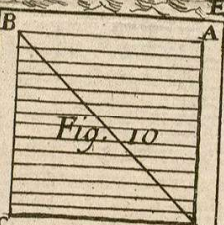
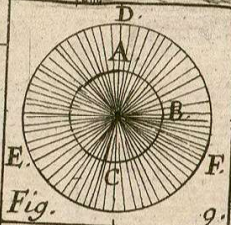
Heptagonum



Octogonum



Enneagonū



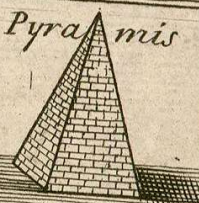
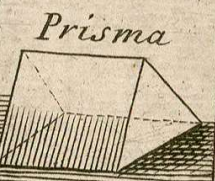
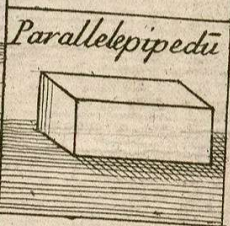
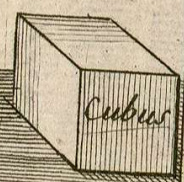
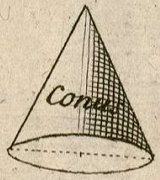
Decagonum

Hexapeda
Pes
Pollex
Linea
Passus Geometricus
Passus Communis
Leuca Parisina
Leuca Gallicamediocris
Leuca Gallicamaritima
Vlna Parisiensis

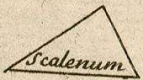
Hexap.	Pedes	Pollices	Lineæ	Puncta
.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	12
.....	2	6	.....	.....
.....	2000	.....	.....	.....
.....	2282	.....	.....	.....
.....	2853	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	7	8	.....

Hendecagonū

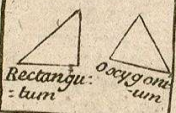
Solida



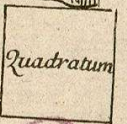
Triangula



Amblygonium



Quadrilatera



Rhomboides

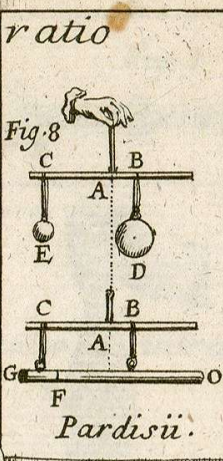
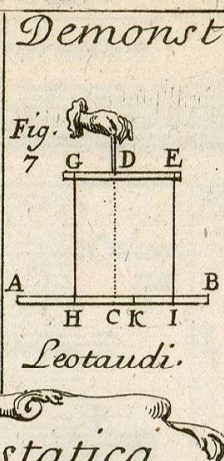
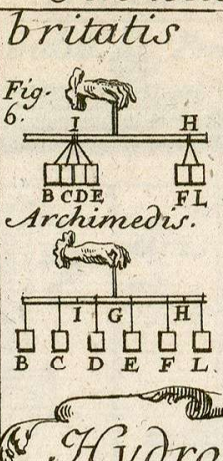
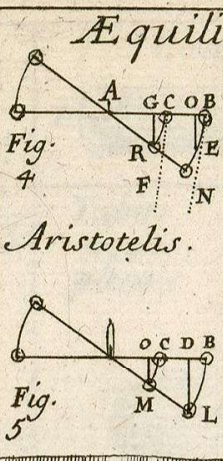
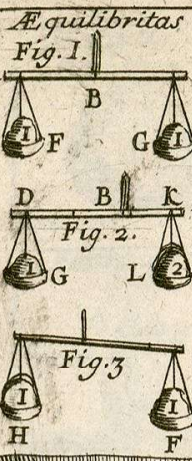
Rhombus

Trapezum

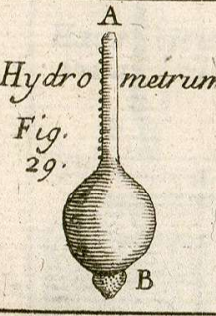
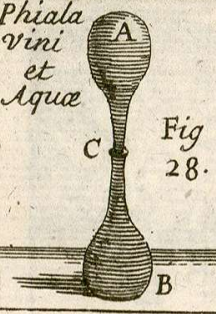
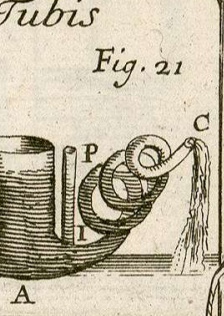
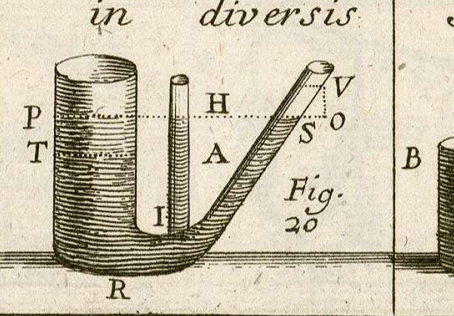
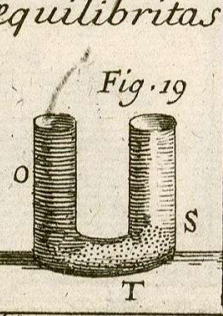
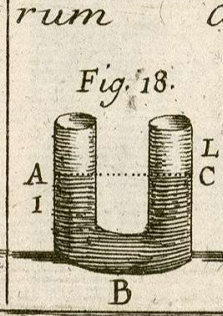
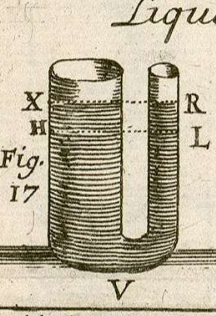
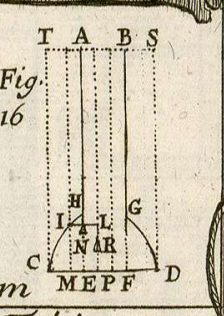
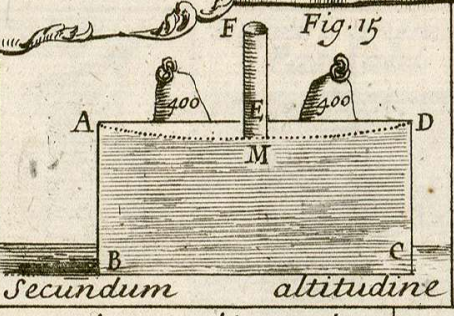
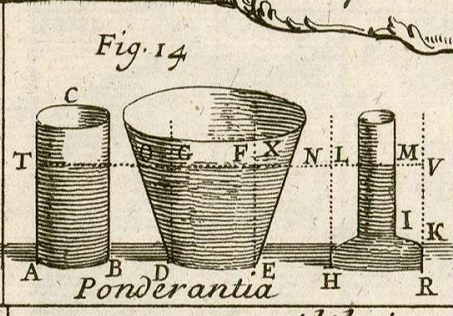
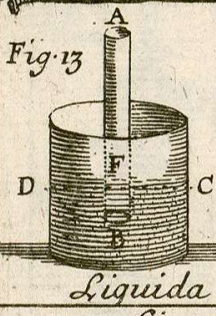


Aque Sarsisa, Pique d'Eau, constans 14 Pedibus

Aque Orga, Brasse d'eau, longa duas ubas Parisienses.

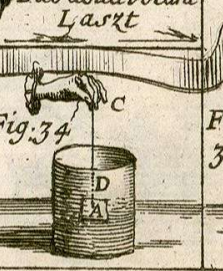
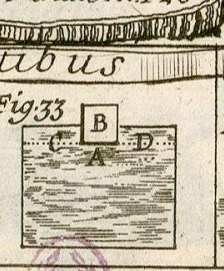
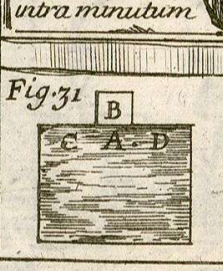
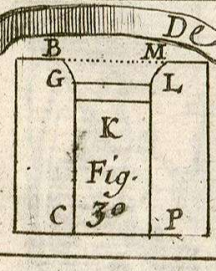
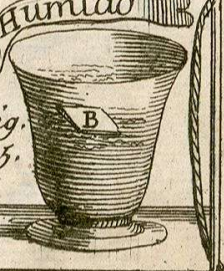


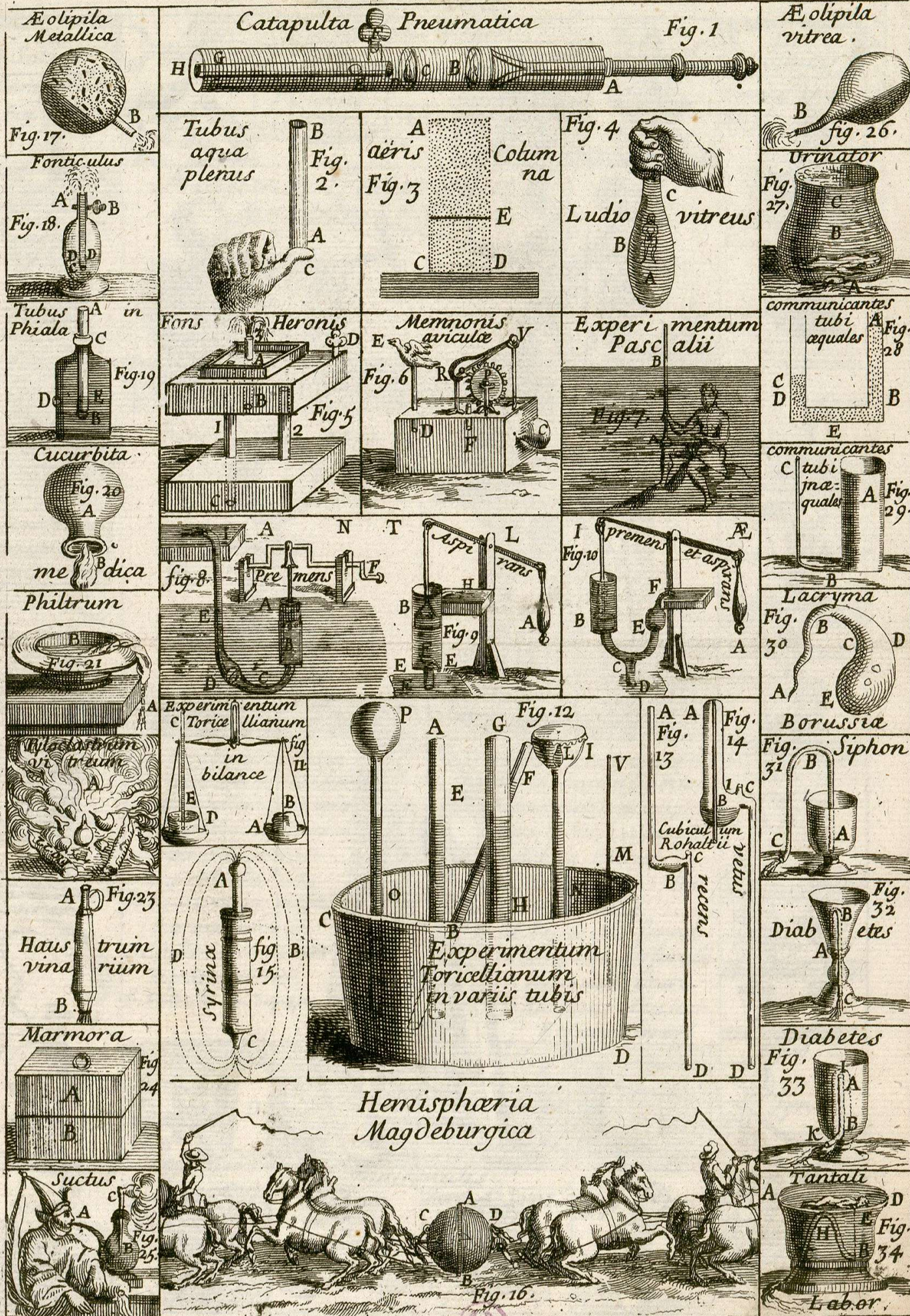
Hydrostatica



Pes Cubicus

Auri-lib. 1368	Sabuli terreni 120
Hydrargyri 977 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mellis 104 $\frac{2}{3}$
Plumbi 828	Terra 95 $\frac{1}{3}$
Argenti 744	Aque marinae 73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cupri 648	Aque dulcis 72
Stanni 576	Vini 70 $\frac{4}{5}$
Marmoris 252	Cera 68 $\frac{8}{11}$
Lapidis comm 140	Olei 66 $\frac{5}{8}$
Lateris 130	Quercus 60
Salis 110 $\frac{2}{3}$	Alburni 37 $\frac{7}{11}$
Ardosiae 156	Gypsi 86
Calcis 59	Arenati 120





Experimenta

In Animantibus.

In Solidis

Campanula
Fig. 18.

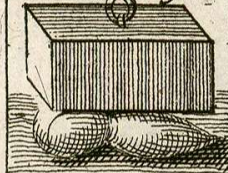


Fig. 19.



Marmoribus

Vesica Fig. 20



Magnete



Fig. 22



Pomo turgescens

Fig. 23



Pomo in Tubum

Fig. 24



Lacryma

Fig. 25

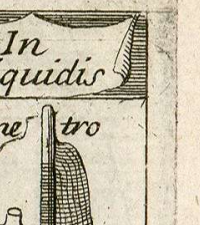
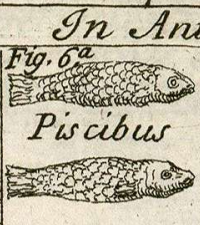
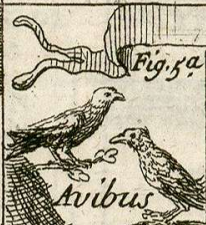


Am pulla

Fig. 26



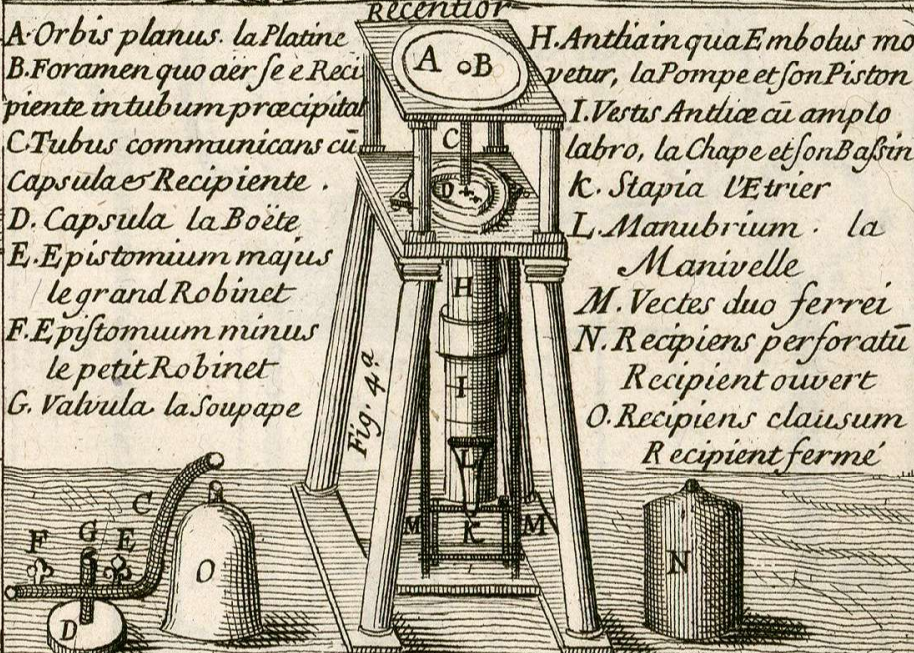
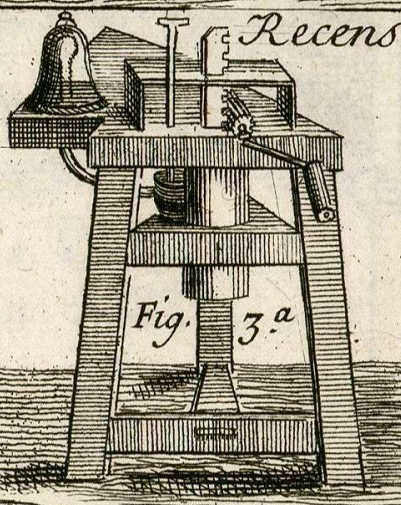
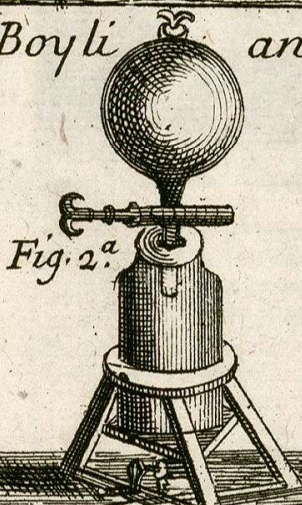
Glacie



Machina Pneumatica
Magdeburgica



Boyleana



A. Orbis planus. la Platine
B. Foramen quo aer se e Recipiente in tubum precipitat
C. Tubus communicans cu Capsula e Recipiente.
D. Capsula la Boete
E. Epistomium majus le grand Robinet
F. Epistomium minus le petit Robinet
G. Valvula la Soupape

H. Anthia in qua Embolus movetur, la Pompe et son Piston
I. Vertas Antice cu amplo labro, la Chape et son Bassin
K. Stapia l'Etrier
L. Manubrium la Manivelle
M. Vectes duo ferrei
N. Recipiens perforatu Recipient ouvert
O. Recipiens clausum Recipient ferme

In Machinulis

Bilancia



Fig. 28

Horologio



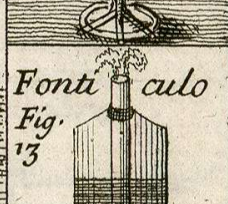
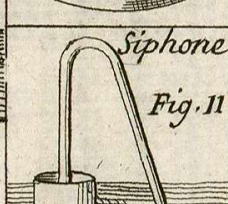
Fig. 29

Fig. 30

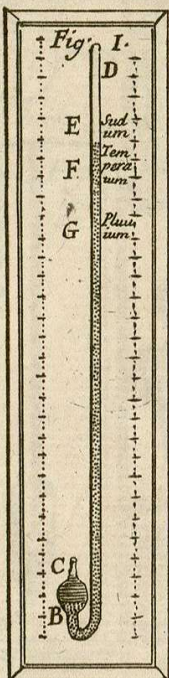


Verticillo

In Liquidis



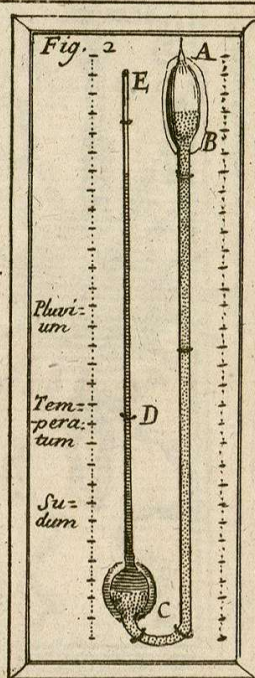
Barometrum Simplex



Experimentum Toricellianum in monte alto hexapedas 500



Barometrum compositum



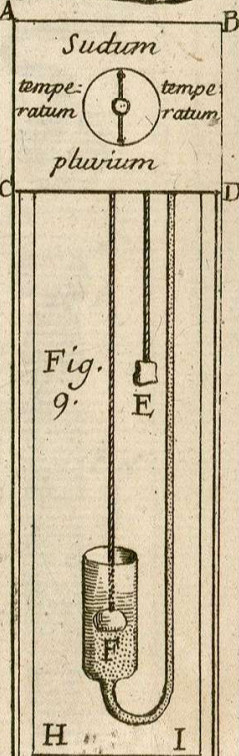
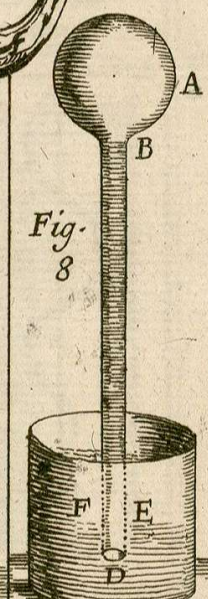
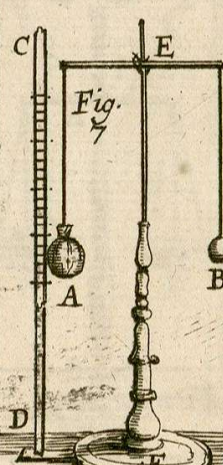
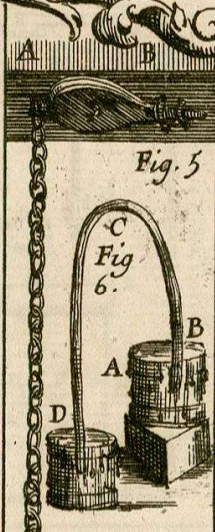
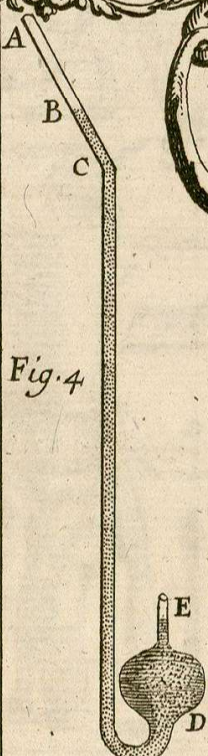
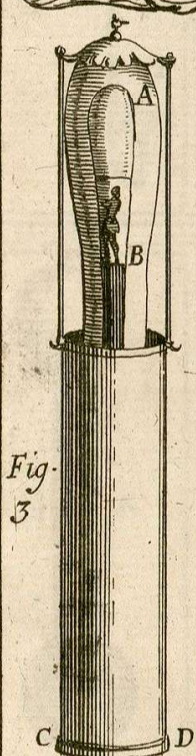
Serenitatem
prænuñciat
Ascensus
Hydrargyri:
Descensus,
Imbrem.

Ab æris gravitate
A. Hydrargyrus hæret
ad altitudinem pollicum
26. linearum 3. et Semis.
B. Ad 25 pollices.
C. Ad 23. pollices
lin. 3. et Semis.

Vi æris elastica
D. Vesica est omnino
flaccida
E. Plane turgescit.

Serenitatem
prænuñciat
descensus
Liquoris:
Ascensus,
Imbrem.

Formæ variæ
Barometri Simplicis



Magdeburgicum

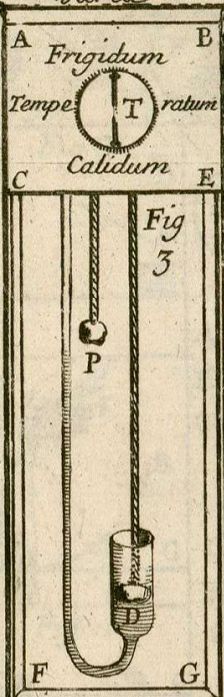
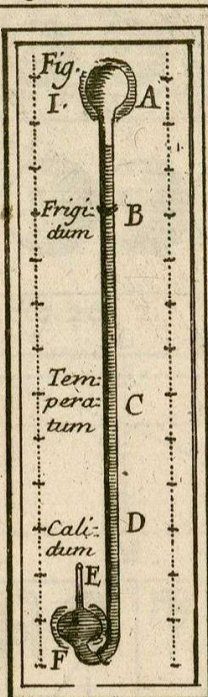
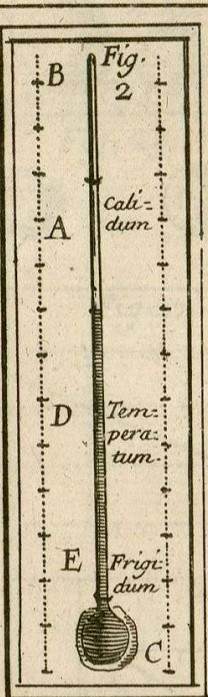
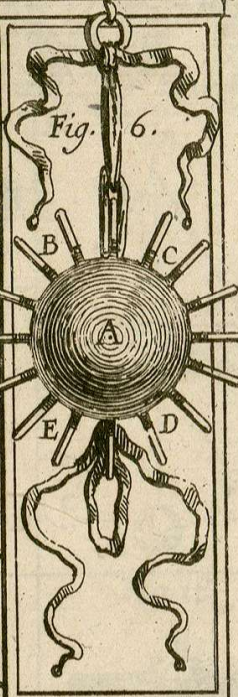
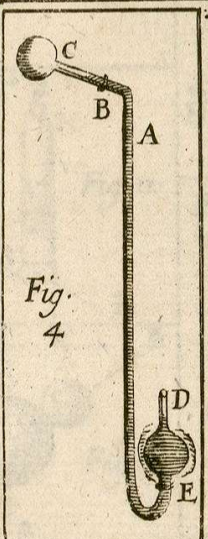
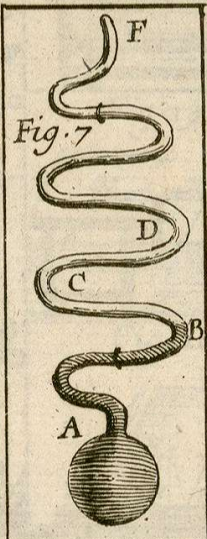
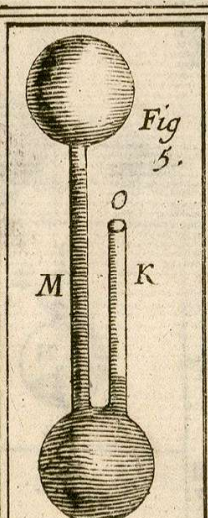
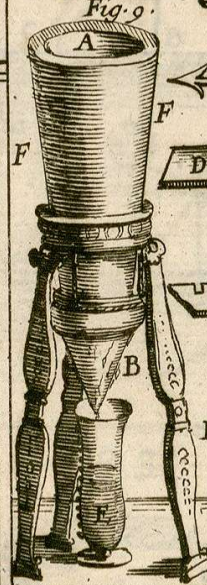
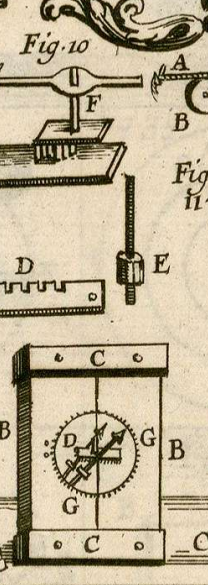
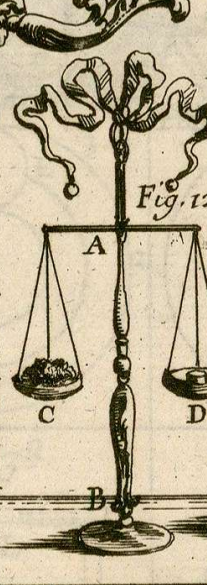
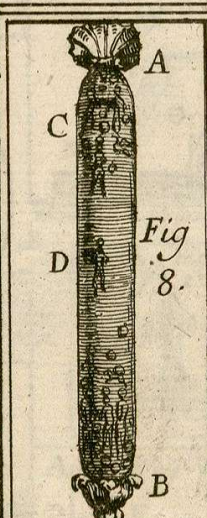
Recens

Paschalii
geminum

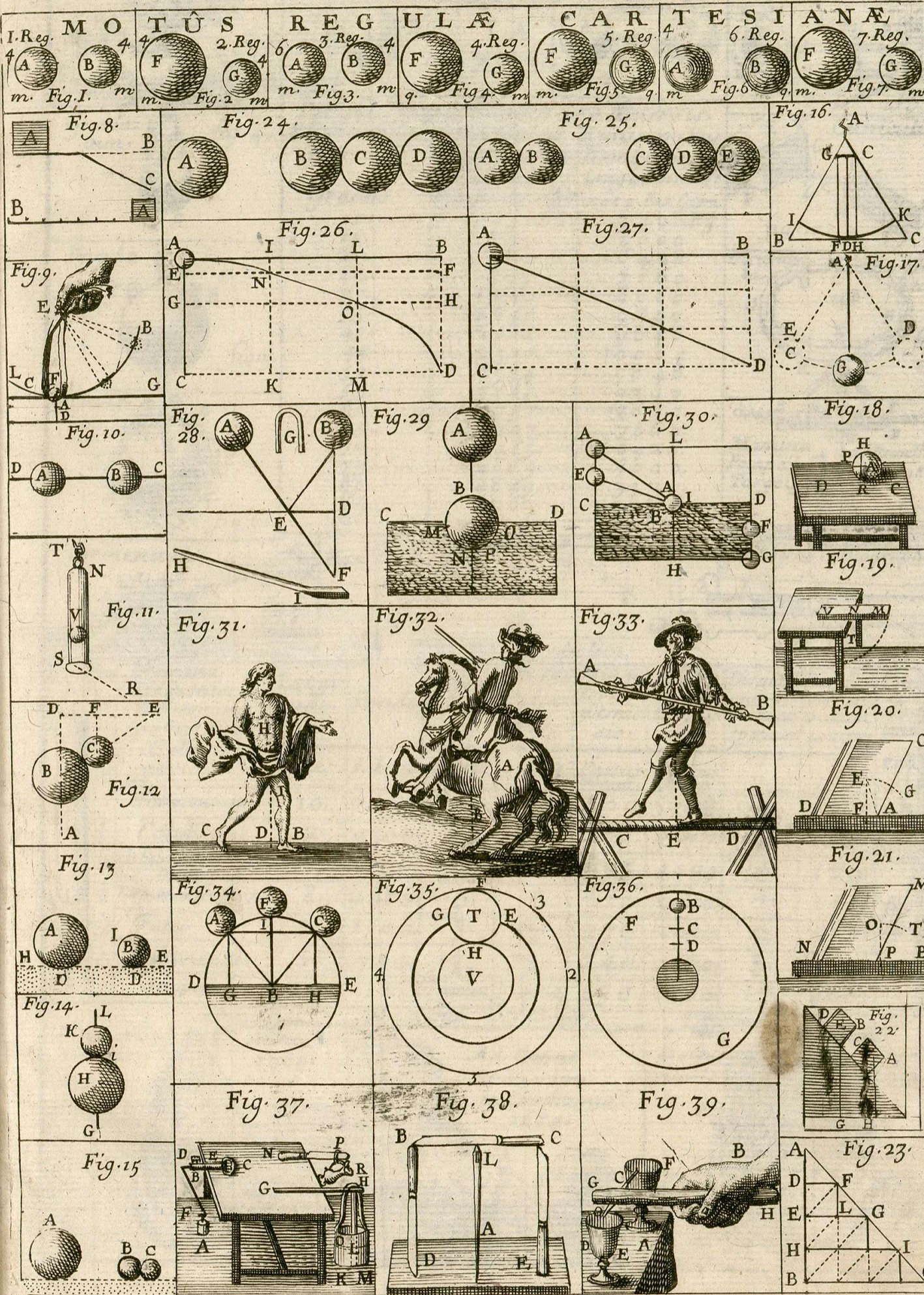
Schottianum

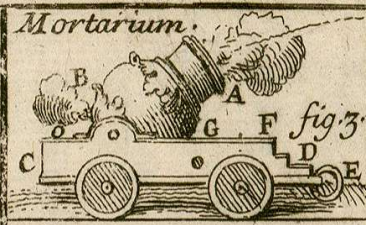
Boyleianum

Turretianum

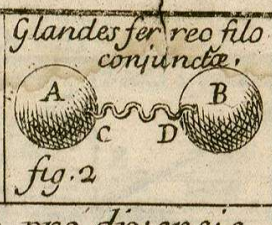
Thermometri magni Formæ varia	Thermometrum Magnum	Tab. XV.	Thermometrum Florentinum	Thermometri Florentini Formæ varia
 A Frigidum Temperatum C Calidum Fig. 3	 Fig. 1. A B Frigidum C Temperatum D Calidum E F		 Fig. 2 B A Calidum D Temperatum E Frigidum C	 Fig. 6.
 Gassendus	 Cartesius		 Boylius	
 Fig. 4	Aëre calido, liquor descendit: Ascendit, frigido Aëre frigido, liquor descendit: Ascendit, calido. Hygrometri Species Varia			 Fig. 7
 Fig. 5.	 Fig. 9.	 Fig. 10.	 Fig. 12.	 Fig. 13.
Florentinum	Anglicum	Sturmi- anum	Boylia- num.	Magnani- anum
				 Fig. 8.





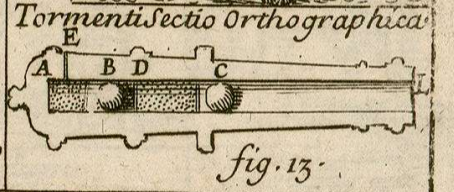
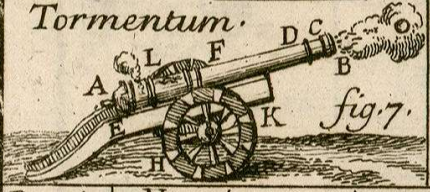
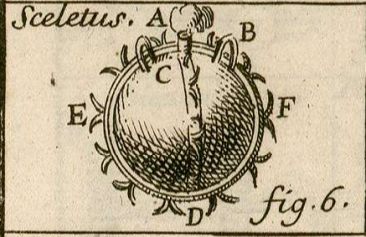
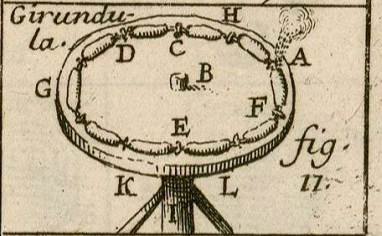
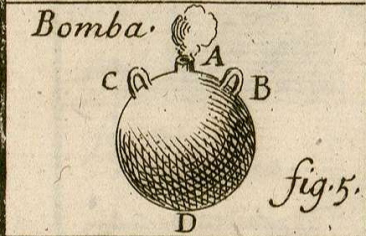
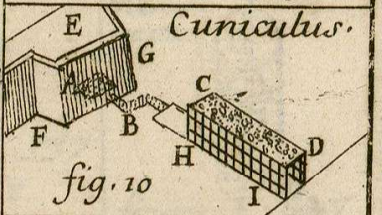


TABU
LA
XVII.

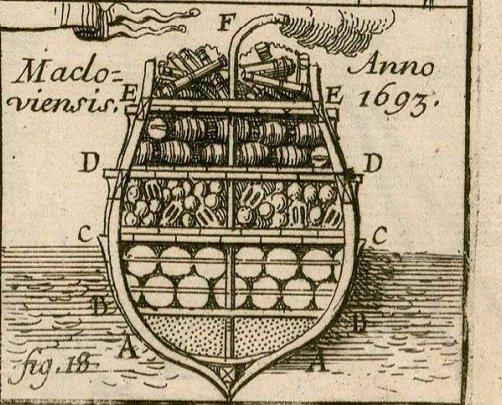
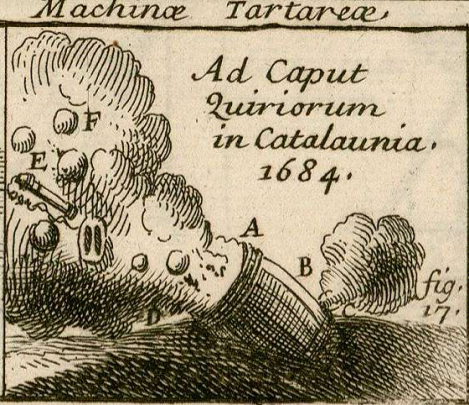
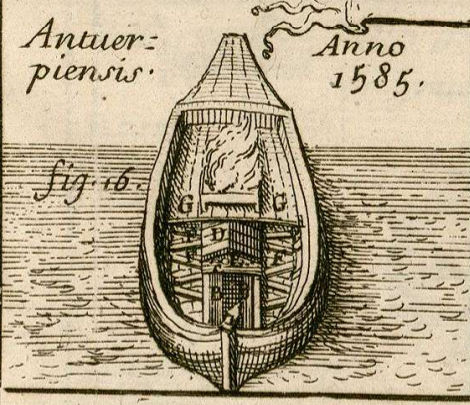


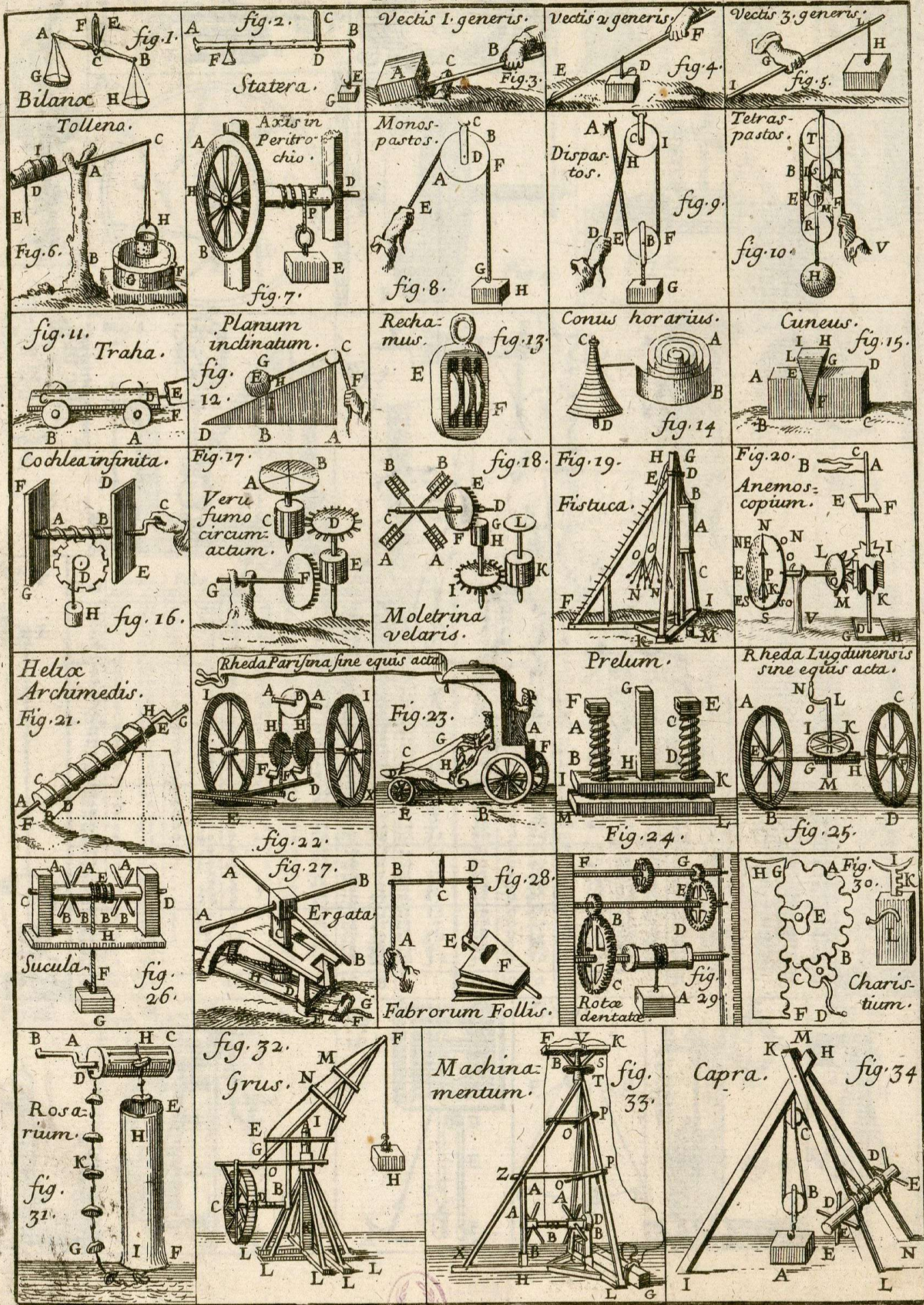
Tabula Proportionum pro diversis Elevationibus Mortarii.

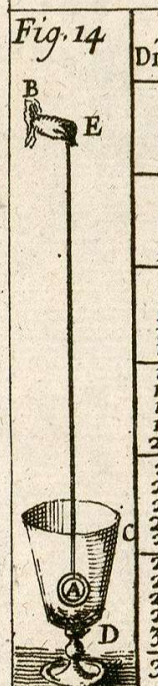
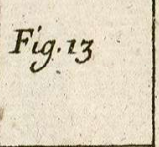
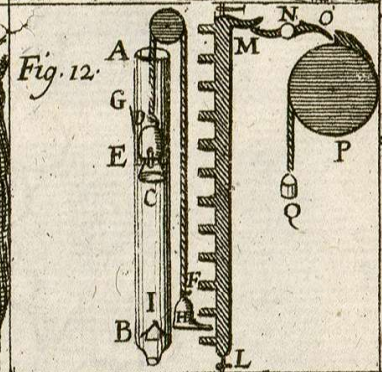
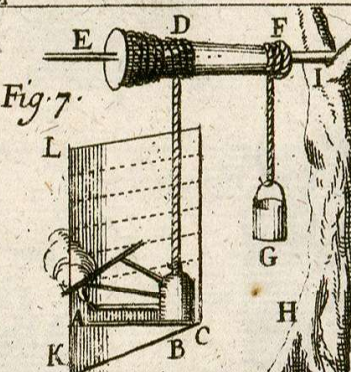
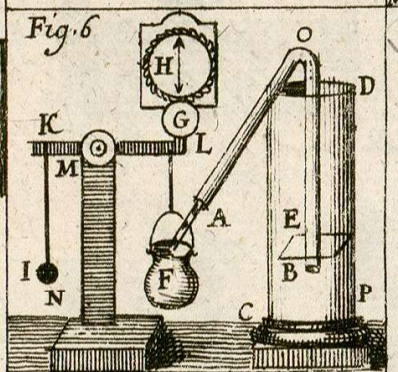
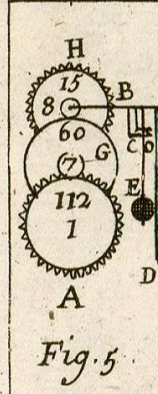
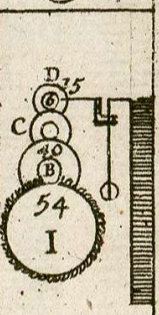
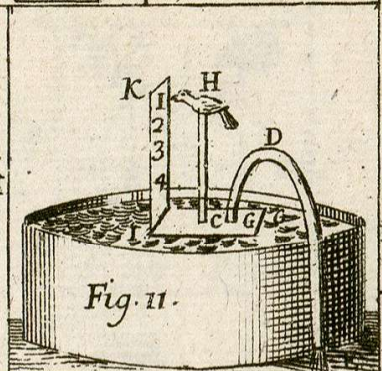
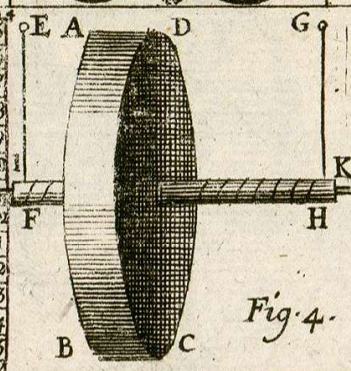
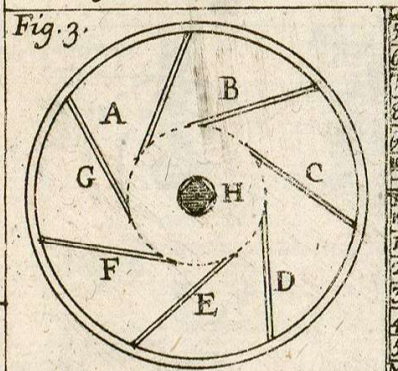
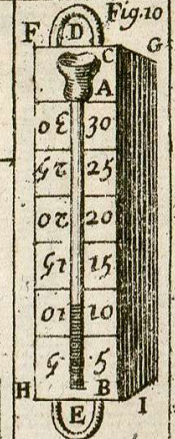
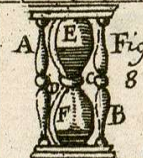
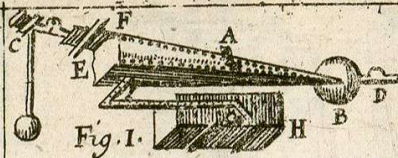
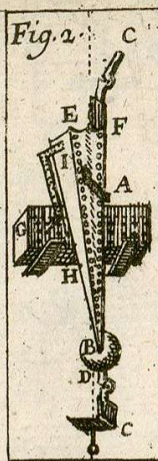
Elevationibus Mortarii.	Altitudinibus linearū para-bolicarū, quas Bomba describit	Emissionibus Bombæ, quarū longissima est 10000. Pas. Geom.
Gradus.		
10.	151 P. G.	3420 P. G.
15.	335.	5000.
20.	585.	6428.
25.	893.	7660.
30.	1249.	8660.
35.	1645.	9397.
40.	2066.	9848.
45.	2500.	10000.
50.	2934.	9848.
55.	3355.	9397.
60.	3757.	8660.
65.	4107.	7660.
70.	4415.	6428.
75.	4665.	5000.
80.	4849.	3420.
85.	4962.	1736.
90.	5000.	0000.



Pyrobolus.	Nomina Tormentorum Bellicorum, quibus hodie Bellum geritur.	Longitudo.	Pondo.	Globus.	Modus Pulveris.	Minor Tormenti emissio.	Major Tormenti emissio.	Dispositio in tra horæ spatium.	Dispositio in tra diem unum.	Dra-co volans.
Fig. 15.		Pedes	Libræ	Libræ	Libræ	Passus Geometr.	Passus Geometr.			
	Tormentum.	10.	7200.	48.	24.	500.	5968.	6.	100.	
	Colubrum.	12.	4300.	24.	16.	425.	5070.	6.	100.	
	Colubrum illegitimum.	9.	2700.	12.	10.	375.	4480.	6.	120.	
	Tormentum mediocre.	8.	2800.	6.	6.	320.	3600.	7.	150.	
	Falco.	7.	1100.	3.	4 1/2.	276.	2980.	8.	190.	
	Falcunculus.	5.	750.	1 1/2.	3 1/2.	240.	2660.	8.	200.	
	Sclopetus.	3 2/3.	12.	1 1/2 uncia.	1 1/2 uncia.	150.	1200.	17.	400.	







TABULA EQUATIONIS DIERUM											
Dies	Janua. Min. Sec.	Febr. Min. Sec.	Mart. Min. Sec.	Apr. Min. Sec.	May. Min. Sec.	Jun. Min. Sec.	Dies	Jul. Min. Sec.	Aug. Min. Sec.	Sept. Min. Sec.	Octob. Min. Sec.
1	10	40	0	32	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
2	10	41	0	34	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
3	10	42	0	36	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
4	10	43	0	38	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
5	10	44	0	40	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
6	10	45	0	42	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
7	10	46	0	44	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
8	10	47	0	46	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
9	10	48	0	48	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
10	10	49	0	50	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
11	10	50	0	52	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
12	10	51	0	54	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
13	10	52	0	56	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
14	10	53	0	58	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
15	10	54	0	60	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
16	10	55	0	62	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
17	10	56	0	64	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
18	10	57	0	66	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
19	10	58	0	68	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
20	10	59	0	70	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
21	10	60	0	72	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
22	10	61	0	74	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
23	10	62	0	76	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
24	10	63	0	78	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
25	10	64	0	80	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
26	10	65	0	82	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
27	10	66	0	84	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
28	10	67	0	86	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
29	10	68	0	88	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
30	10	69	0	90	2	15	12	10	4	16	23
31	10	70	0	92	2	15	12	10	4	16	23

