

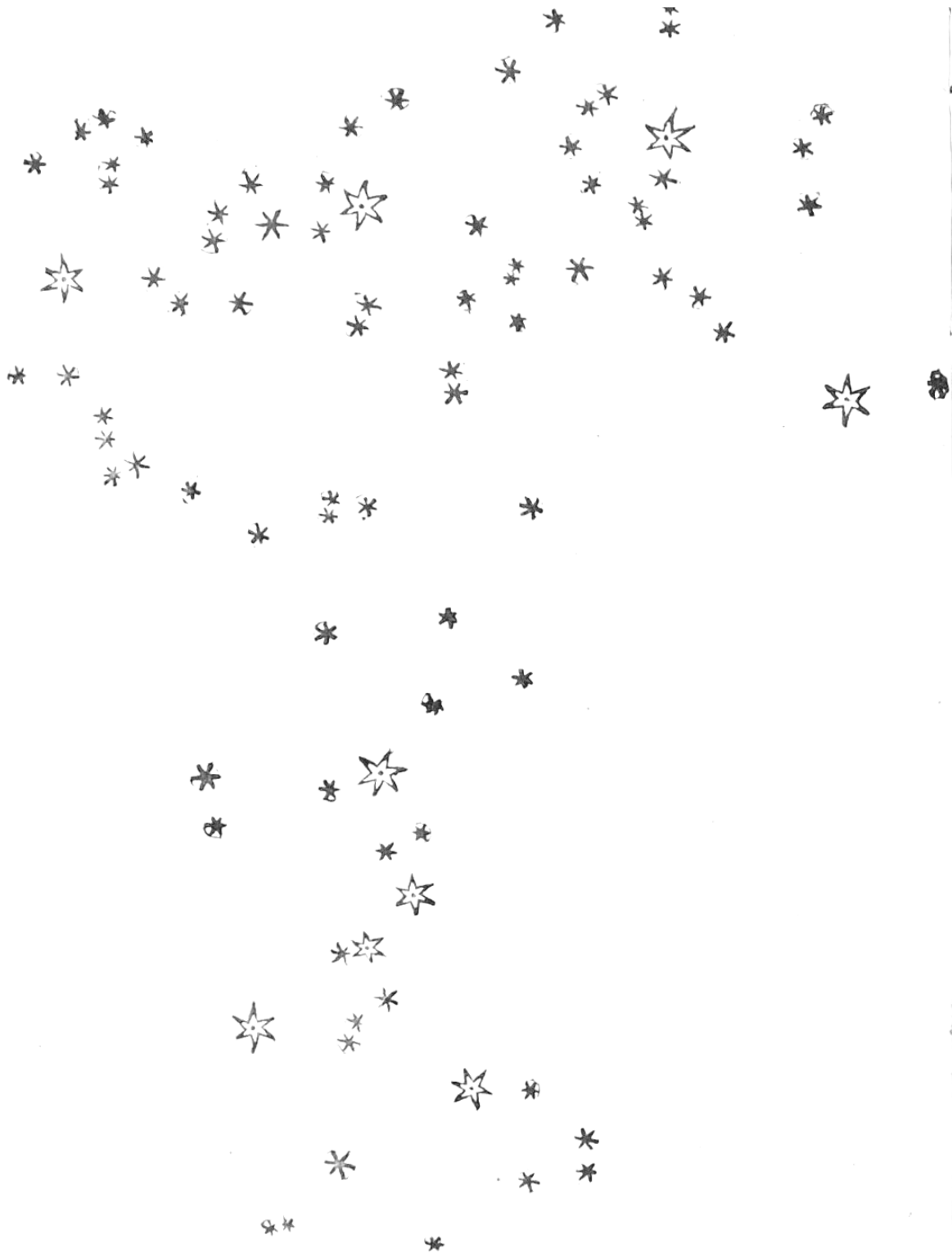


These images feature in our current exhibition *'The Secrets of Life: Scientists, Mathematicians, & the Hunt for Answers'*; open Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2:00-4:00pm, until 25 April 2019.



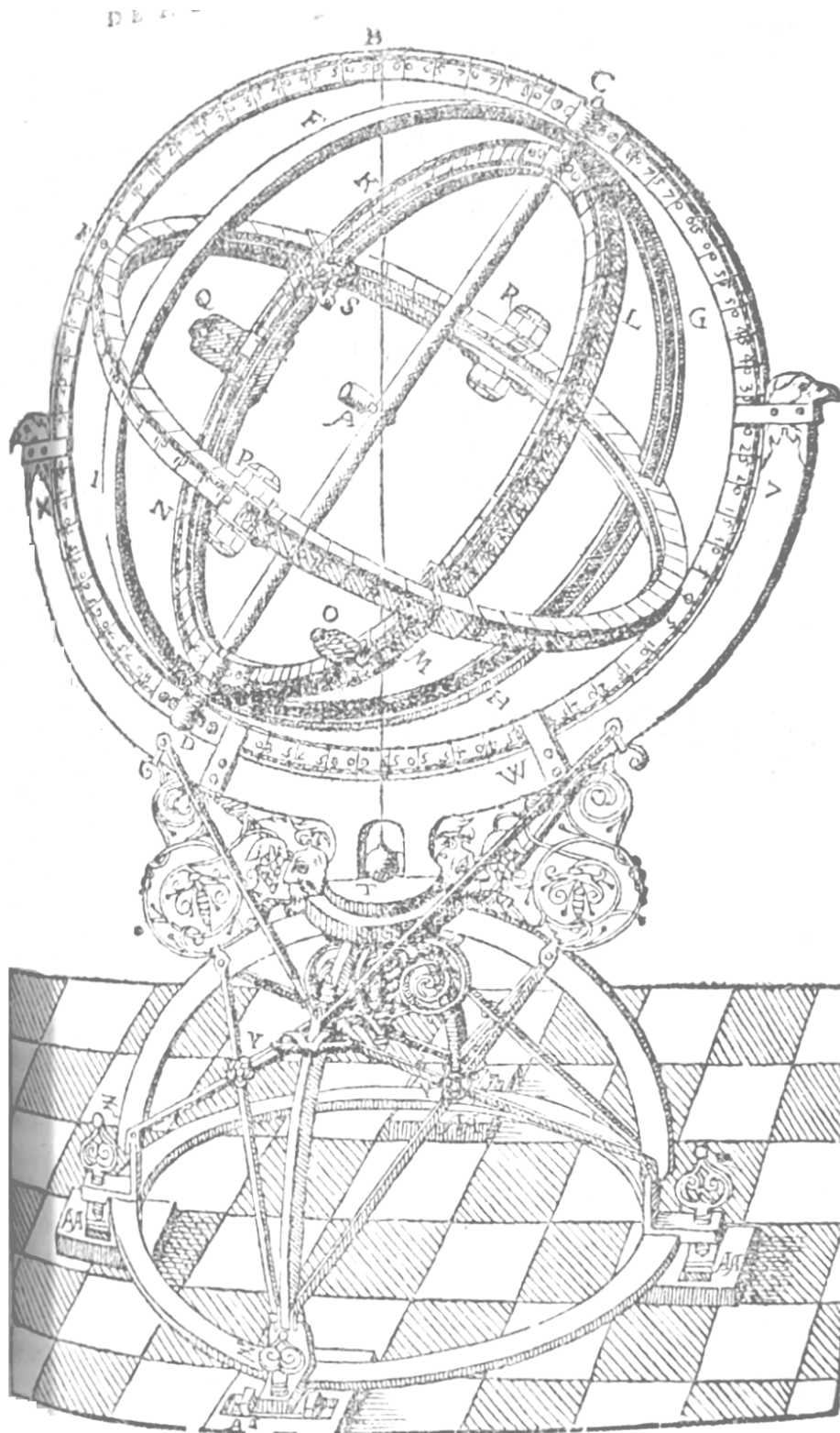
Earliest surviving botanical specimen collected by Charles Darwin (1831)
On loan from Cambridge University Herbarium CGEO4093

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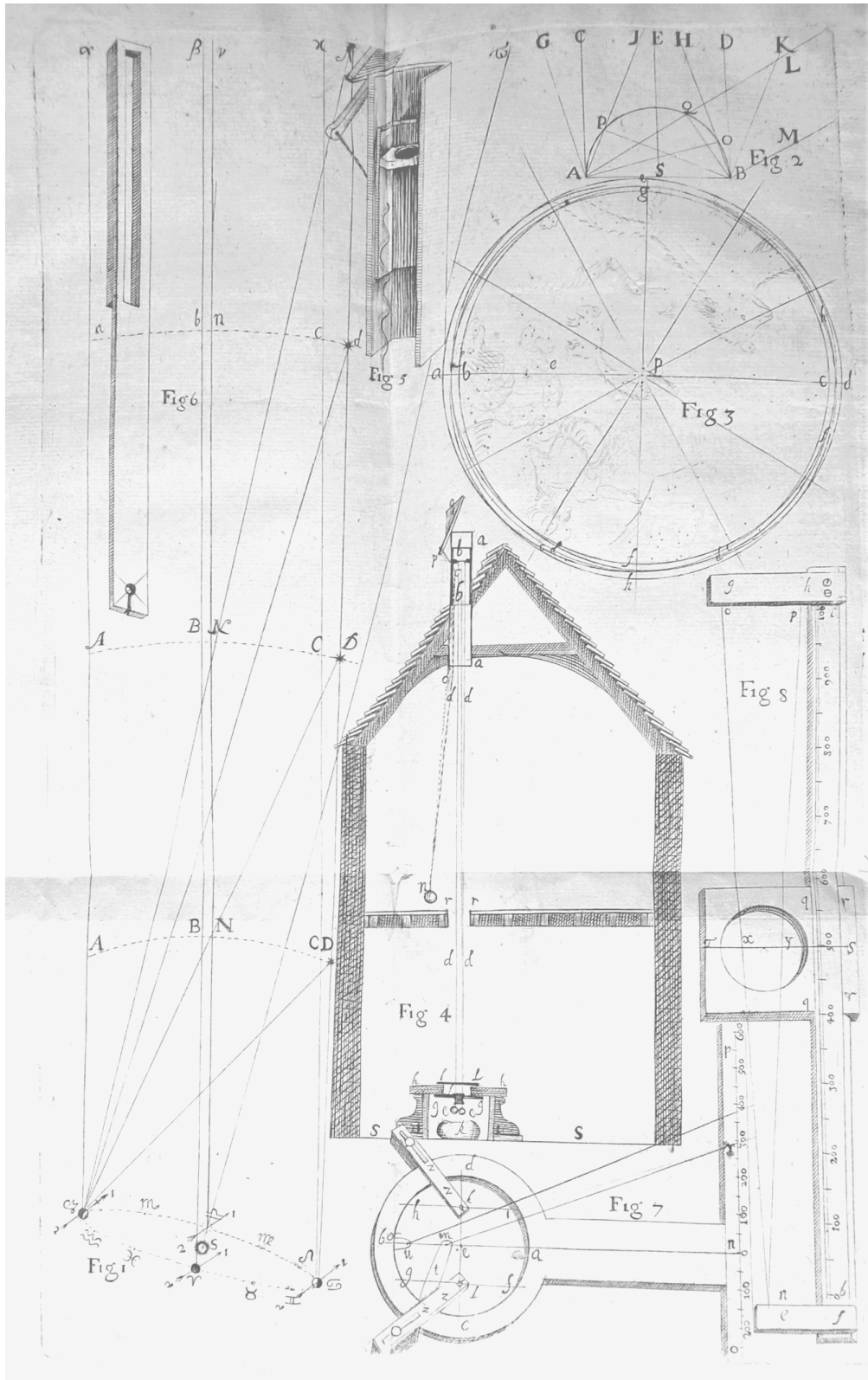
Galileo Galilei, *Sidereus Nuncius Magna* (1610)
Christ's College Old Library, Y.3.25

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Tycho Brahe, *Astronomiae Instauratae Progymnasmata* (1610)
Christ's College Old Library, BB.6.6

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Robert Hooke, *An Attempt to Prove the Motion of the Earth from Observations* (1674)
Christ's College Old Library, I.15.1(3)

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16

Declarissimus liber elementorum Euclidis perspicacissimi: in artem Geometrie incipit quae foelicissime:

Lineus est cuius pars non est. Linea est longitudo sine latitudine cuius quidem extremitates si duo puncta. Linea recta est ab uno puncto ad aliud brevissima extremitates suas utriusque eorum recipiens. Superficies est quae longitudine et latitudine terminatur: cuius termini quidem sunt lineae. Superficies plana est ab una linea ad aliam extremitates in extremitates suas recipiens. Angulus planus est duarum linearum alterius terminus practus: quare expansio est super superficiem applicatioque non directa. Quando autem angulum pertinet duae lineae recte rectilineus angulus nominatur. Quando recta linea super rectam steterit duosque angulos utrobique fuerit aequales: eorum uterque rectus erit. Lineaeque lineae superstantes ei cuius superstat perpendicularis vocatur. Angulus vero qui recto maior est obtusus dicitur. Angulus vero minor recto acutus appellatur. Terminus est quod uniuscuiusque terminus est. Figura est quae termino vel terminis pertinet. Circulus est figura plana una quaedam linea peripheria: quae circumferentia nominatur: in cuius medio punctus est: a quo omnes lineae recte ad circumferentiam exeuntes sibi invicem sunt aequales. Et hic quidem punctus centrum circuli dicitur. Diameter circuli est linea recta quae super eum centrum transiens extremitatesque suas circumferentiae applicans circulum in duos media dividit. Semicirculus est figura plana diametro circuli et medietate circumferentiae contenta. Portio circuli est figura plana recta linea et parte circumferentiae contenta: semicirculo quidem aut maior aut minor. Rectilineae figurae sunt quae rectis lineis continentur quarum quaedam trilaterae quae tribus rectis lineis: quaedam quadrilaterae quae quatuor rectis lineis: quaedam multilaterae quae pluribusque quatuor rectis lineis continentur. Figurarum trilaterarum: alia est triangulus habens tria latera aequalia. Alia triangulus duo habens aequalia latera. Alia triangulus trium inequalium laterum. Harum iterum alia est orthogoniū: unum scilicet rectum angulum habens. Alia est amblygonium aliquem obtusum angulum habens. Alia est oxigoniū: in qua tres anguli sunt acuti. Figurarum autem quadrilaterarum: Alia est quadratum quod est equilaterum atque rectangulum. Alia est tetragonum longum: quae est figura rectangula: sed equilatera non est. Alia est belmuaym: quae est equilatera: sed rectangula non est.

De principiis per se notis: et primo de diffinitionibus earundem.

1482

Euclid, *Elementa* (1482)
Christ's College Old Library, Inc. 2.6

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