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have fallen upon them. We had also at *Leedes* a much greater Storm the night preceding the Fast, and a stronger Wind that day, than when the fatal Storm was in the South, but a good Providence timed this well, to quicken our too cold Devotions.

VIII. *An Account of a Book, viz.*

Euclidis quæ supersunt omnia Gr. Lat. ex recensione Davidis Gregorij, M. D. Astronomiæ Professoris Saviliani, & R. S. S. Oxon. 1703. Folio.

THE University of *Oxford* intending to publish all the *Greek* Mathematicians, have begun with *Euclid*, as the standard Writer of the Elements of Geometry and Arithmetick. In this Edition is published whatever has been believed to be *Euclid's* by any considerable Mathematician. But many things having been attributed to *Euclid* that are not his (as in after ages it happened to men of so established fame as he has been for above 2000 years) Dr *Gregory* in the Preface, after a short summary of *Euclid's* Life (as far as can be gathered from the Writings of the Antients, who were ashamed to set down particulars of him, who was so much and universally known) gives not only a description of every particular Book, but also his opinion whether it be truly *Euclid's* or not, with his Reasons.

First of all are the *Elements*, which make two thirds of the whole Volume. The first thirteen Books are certainly *Euclid's*. The fourteenth and fifteenth are by most thought to be *Hippicles's* of *Alexandria*. There are no
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Scholia, no Explications added to the Elements (being thought needless to a Book of Elements, written with so much Judgment as this is) nor any Notes, except in some very few places, where there are various Readings that are material, or where the Text is manifestly corrupted.

Next come the *Data*, which are undoubtedly *Euclid's*, yea, more undoubtedly than the Elements themselves. For many have said that *Theon* did quite change the Elements, and supply their demonstrations, but never any body questioned whether the *Data* are *Euclid's*. Dr *Gregory* in the Preface compares this Book with *Pappus's* description of it, restores some places in it that have been corrupted, and shews the use that the Antients made of these *Data*.

The two *Musical Tracts* follow, which the Editor thinks are not both *Euclid's*, it may be neither, as is fully set forth in the Preface.

Next are *Euclid's Phenomena*, which were never before published in *Greek*. This Book is not doubted to be *Euclid's*, it agreeing with *Pappus's* description of it. Dr *Gregory* has restored its own original figures, which *Josephus Auria*, in his Translation, had changed for others far less convenient and intelligible.

After this comes the *Opticks* and *Catoptricks*, which, if not spurious (for *Proclus* indeed mentions Books of *Euclid* concerning these subjects) are very much corrupted, as in the Preface is fully shewn. To these are added the Notes of the Noble and Learned Sir *Henry Savile*, Founder of the two Mathematical Chairs in the University of *Oxford*, which he wrote on the Margin of his own Book, and which shew that he was as great a Master in Mathematicks as he was a Patron of them.

Next in order is the Book *de Divisionibus*. This commonly goes under the name *Machometes Bagdedinus*. But because there is no other Book extant of *Euclid's* with this Title, altho it is clear from *Proclus* that he wrote such

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a one; and because Mr *John Dee*, who translated it, thinks that this is *Euclid's*, it was thought proper to publish it here. To this also are joyned some Notes of Sir *Henry Savil*, which exceedingly clear the matter.

Lastly, there is a *Fragment de Levi & Ponderoso*, published by *Hervagius* in *Latin*, and by *Tatraglia* in *Italian*, which commonly passes for *Euclid's*. These two last are not to be found in *Greek*, they being lost if ever they were in that language.

There are several other of *Euclid's* Works, mentioned by *Pappus* and *Proclus*, that are quite lost. These *Dr Gregory* describes at length in the Preface, to which we remit those that are curious.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Sam. Smith* and *Benj. Walford*, Printers to the Royal Society, at the *Princes Arms* in *St Paul's Church-yard*. 1704.