

Car bases by the lines AC, GE. Then the pyramid ACDE on the base ACD, which is also the base of the prism ACEF having the same altitude with that prism, is a third part of it, & the pyramid ACBH on the base ACB of the other prism ACH is also a third part of that prism. Since then the two prisms ACEF ACH are equal to the whole prism ABEE & of ACEF, the pyramid ACDE is a third part, & of ACH, the pyramid ACBH is a third part, therefore the two pyramids ACDE & ACBH are together equal to a third part of the whole prism ABEE. But the first described pyramid ABCDE, on the quadrilateral base ABCD is equal to the two pyramids ACDE & ACBH; for let a plane passing thro' AE, EC, two sides of the pyramid ABCDE, divide it into the two pyramids ABCE, ACDE; the first of them having the same base ACD with the pyramid ACDE & the same altitude viz. that of the plane CHFE is equal to it, for the same reason the other is equal to the pyramid ACBH, therefore the sum of the two pyramids or the pyramid ABCDE is equal to the sum of the two latter, or the third part of the prism ABEE, & the same will be the case whatever be the number of sides in the base.



Cures hominum, quantum &c.

After laboring out this demonstration, I discovered just as I closed it, that my labor was in vain, for there is no necessity of drawing pyramids to other prisms, since each dividing plane of the prism, divide the prism into triangular prisms having the same base & altitude, with the other bounding section of the prism, if the bases be in one angle of the prism, & if it be not, a plane may be drawn to one angle, which will equal it, & the same may

After laboring out this demonstration, I discovered just as I closed it, that my labor was in vain; for there is no necessity of drawing pyramids to other points, since each dividing plane of the prism, divide the prism into triangular prisms having the same base & altitude, with the corresponding section of the prism, if the vertex be in one angle of the prism, & if it be not, a pyr[ami]^d may be drawn to one angle, which will equal it, & the same proved.

lar bases, by the lines A C, G E. Then the pyramid A C D F on the base A C D, which is also the base of the prism A C F, & having the same altitude with that prism, is a third part of it, & the pyramid A C B H on the base A C B of the other prism A C H is also a third part of that pri[sm]; since then the two prisms A C F, A C H are equal to the whole prism A B E F & of A C F, the pyramid A C D E is a third part, & of A C H, the pyramid A C B H is a third part, therefore the two pyramids A C D F & A C B H are together equal to a third part of the whole prism A B E F. But the first described pyramid A B C D F on the quadrilateral base A B C D is equal to the two pyramids A C D F & A C B H; for let a plane passing thro' A E, E C, two sides of the pyramid A B C D E divide it into the two pyramids A B C F, A C D E; the first of them leaving the same base A C D with the prism* (* the word prism was individually struck through, replaced by pyramid, before the complete sentence was struck through...) pyramid A C D F & the same altitude, viz[it] (namely) that of the place G H F E is equal to it, for the same reason the other is equal to The pyramid A B C H, therefore the sum of the two former or the pyramid A B C D E is equal to the sum of the two latter, or the third part of the prism A B E F, & the same will be the case whatever be the number of sides in the base.

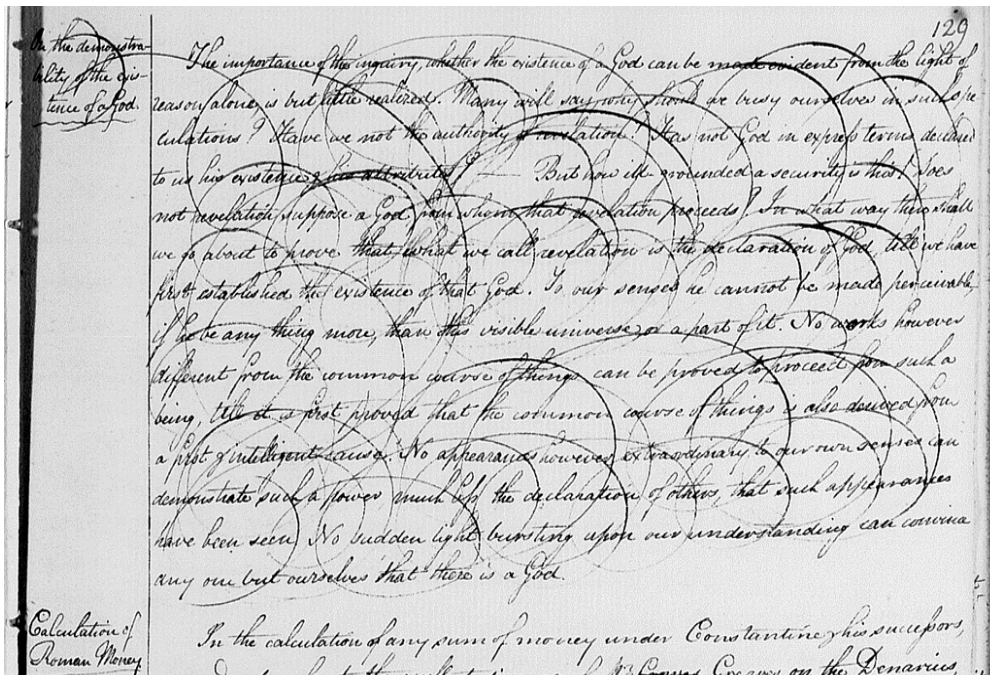
(signed) John G[allison]

O curas hominum, quantum &c.

("O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane!"

"Oh, the worries of mankind! Oh how much trivial stuff there is in the world!"

...from one of the satires of Persius (Sat. i. 1.) verse 3. 5



Volume A, p 129

On the demonstrability of the existence of a God.

The importance of this inquiry, whether the existence of a God can be made evident from the light of reason alone, is but little realized. Many will say, why should we busy ourselves in such speculations? Have we not the authority of revelation? Has not God in express terms declared to us his existence & his attributes? — But how ill grounded a security is this ! Does not revelation suppose a God, from whence that revelation proceeds? In what way then shall we go about to prove that what we call revelation is the declaration of God, till we have first established the existence of that God. To our senses he cannot be made perceivable, if he be any thing more, than this visible universe, or a part of it. No works however different from the common course of things can be proved to proceed from such a being, till it is first proved that the common course of things is also derived from a first & intelligent cause. No appearances however extraordinary to our own senses can demonstrate such a power, much less the declaration of others, that such appearances have been seen. No sudden light bursting upon our understanding can convince any one but ourselves that there is a God.

Calculation of
Roman Money.

In the calculation of any sum of money under Constantine & his successors, we need only refer to the excellent discourse of M^r ~~Groves~~ Greaves on the Denarius, for the proof of the following principles; **1.** That the antient & modern Roman pound, containing 5256 grains of Troy weight, is about one twelfth lighter than the English pound, which is composed of 5760 of the same grains... etc.

Gibbon. Note 1 [page] 80. C[hapter] 17.

terity who have a claim to enjoy it. - In the evening
~~Franklin says that the~~ ~~constitution is~~ ~~not~~ ~~to~~ ~~be~~ ~~preserved~~
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think with him, our liberty & happiness are but of short du-
ration. - // - This morning M^r Lamson handed me

Volume D, p 90

tance of individuals to the execution of its laws. I value more
than any thing else our happy constitution - To preserve it
entire is a duty which we owe to those who framed it & to pos-
terity who have a claim to enjoy it. - In the evening

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX - If there are many who
think with him, our liberty & happiness are but of short du-
ration. - // - This morning M^r Lamson handed me
the first number of the "Constitutionalist" containing
my "Remarks on N^o 414 of the Spectator"