

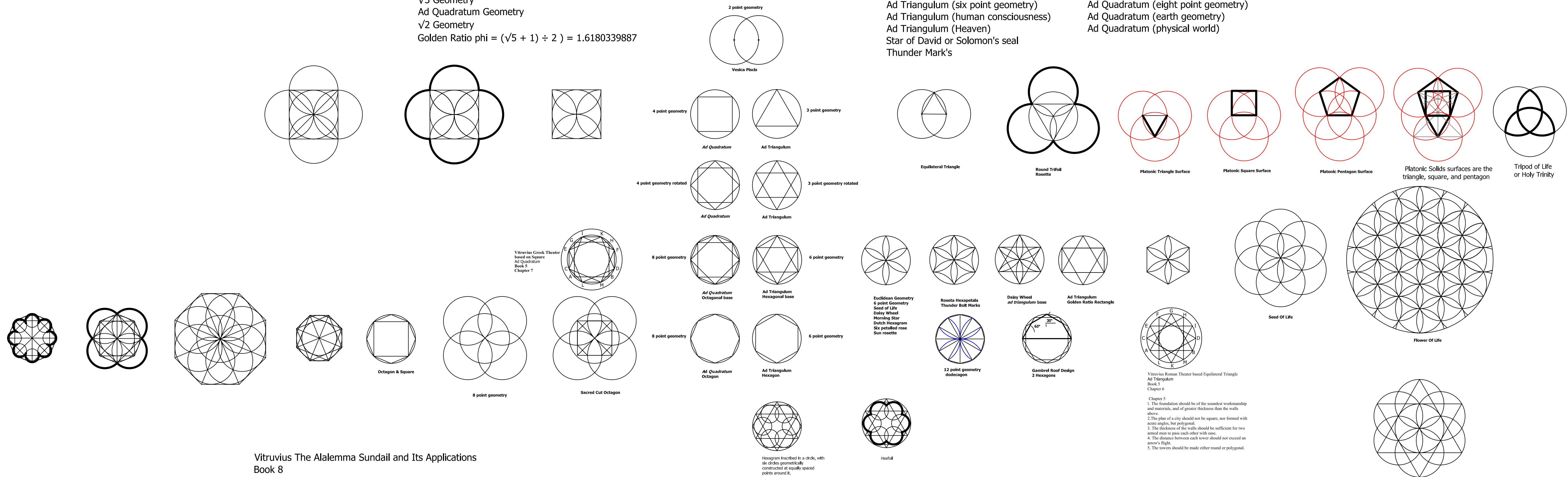
Treatise On Those Parts of Geometry Needed by Craftsmen

- Sand Geometry
- Light Geometry
- Egyptian Geometry
- Greek Geometry
- Roman Geometry
- Arabic/Islamic Geometry
- Persian Geometry
- Pythagoras Geometry
- Euclidean Geometry
- Vitruvian Geometry
- Archimedes Geometry
- Apollonios Geometry
- Sacred Geometry
- Vesica Piscis Geometry
- Ad Triangulum Geometry
- $\sqrt{3}$ Geometry
- Ad Quadratum Geometry
- $\sqrt{2}$ Geometry
- Golden Ratio $\phi = (\sqrt{5} + 1) \div 2 = 1.6180339887$

The circle, and its centre, are the point at which all Geometry begins.
From the circle comes three fundamental figures in Geometry, the triangle, square and hexagon.

The ellipse, and its centre, are the point at which all Conic Geometry begins.
By plotting abscissas and ordinates of the sun's shadow, you can drive the chariot of the sun's arc south of the equator to see the chariot of light at winter solstice.

- Ad Triangulum (triangle within the circle)
- Ad Triangulum (hexagonal base)
- Ad Triangulum ($\sqrt{3}$ base)
- Ad Triangulum (three point geometry)
- Ad Triangulum (six point geometry)
- Ad Triangulum (human consciousness)
- Ad Triangulum (Heaven)
- Star of David or Solomon's seal
- Thunder Mark's
- Ad Quadratum (square within the circle)
- Ad Quadratum (octagonal based)
- Ad Quadratum ($\sqrt{2}$ based)
- Ad Quadratum (four point geometry)
- Ad Quadratum (eight point geometry)
- Ad Quadratum (earth geometry)
- Ad Quadratum (physical world)



Vitruvius The Alalemma Sundail and Its Applications Book 8 Chapter 7

