

1611

20 Nov Hr 7	(diagram)	
30 Nov Hr 6	(diagram)	Concerning the third, which was raised slightly to the north, I was doubtful.
4 Dec Hr 7.30	(diagram)	
6 Dec Hr 9	(diagram)	
10 Dec Hr 7	(diagram)	
11 Dec Hr 6	(diagram)	
18 Dec Hr 20	(diagram)	
29 Dec Hr 20	(diagram)	

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10 Jan Hr 4	(diagram)	
Hr 5	(diagram)	The westerly one closest to Jupiter was raised to the north and was separated from the one closest to itself.
19 Jan Hr 3	(diagram)	
Hr 5	(diagram)	
Hr 5.30	(diagram)	
21 Jan Hr 2.20	(diagram)	
Hr 4	(diagram)	

The diameter of Jupiter to the semidiameter of its orbit is as 1 to 275 when it is viewed through the telescope; but if the telescope multiplies the lines in the ratio of 20 to 1 it will be the true ratio of the diameter of Jupiter to the semidiameter of its orbit as 1 to 5500.

[repeat of 30 Nov observation]

22 Jan Hr 2	(diagram)
Hr 6	(diagram)
28 Jan Hr 2	(diagram)
Hr 5	(diagram)
29 Jan Hr 3	(diagram)
30 Jan Hr 2	(diagram)
31 Jan Hr 3	(diagram)
Hr 5	(diagram)

In this second observation I first used the instrument for taking intervals exactly, and I took the distance of the more easterly one accurately; the instrument was not as yet most exactly prepared.

1 Feb Hr 2	(diagram)
Hr 5	(diagram)

The distances of this second observation were observed through the instrument, but as to the hour it is not sure. Note that if in the instrument with which the distances are obtained there be noted a line which divides it according to the angle by which a line of the ecliptic divides a parallel of the equator in the place/locus of Jupiter, through the movement of Jupiter on this line it may be known if the Medicean planets travel on parallel planes of the ecliptic.