# JOHN BROWN, THE TRIANGULAR QUADRANT 

London 1662

## THE

TRIANGULAR QUADRANT: OR
The QUADRANT on a SECTOR. Being a general Inftrument For Land or Sea Obfervations.
Performing all the Ufes of the ordinary Sea Inftruments; as Davis Quadrant, Foreftaff, Crofsfaff, Bom,
With more eafe, profitableneff, and conveniency, and as much exactnefs as any or all of them.

SMoreover,
It may be made a particular, and a general Quadrant for all latitudes, and have the Sector lines alfo.
To which is added a Rectifying Table, to find the Suns true Dedination to a minute or two, any day or hour of the 4 years: Whereby to find the latitude of a place by a $\mathcal{M}$ eridian, or any two other altitudes of the Sun or Stars.

Firft thus Contrived and made by Fobn Browne at the Sphere and Dial in the $\mathcal{M}$ inories, and to be fold at his houfe, or at Hen. Sutton's in Thred-neadle-ftreet behind the Exchange.
1662.
"THE TRIANGULAR QUADRANT: OR The QUADRANT on a SECTOR" is a small book containing the following sections:

## The Description.

THE USES:
I. To find the suns declination, true place, right assention, and rising, the day of the moneth being given.
II. To find the Suns or a Stars Altitude, by a forward Observation.
III. To perform the same another way.

IIII. To find the suns Altitude by a back observation.
V. But if the sun be near to the Zenith
VI. To find the suns distance from the zenith, by observing the other way, the sun being not above 60 degrees high, or 30 from the zenith.
VII. Note that by adding a short peece
VIII. To find an observation by thred and plummet, without having any respect to the horizon, being of good stead in a misty or cloudy day at land or sea.
X. To find a latitude at Sea by forward meridian Observation or Altitude.
XI. To find the latitude by a backward Meridian Observation at Sea.
XII. To find a latitude with thred and plummet, or by an observation made without respecting the Horizon.

FINIS.


