

6. Of Colours

22. If γ^e sun's skin upon γ^e Prism def. some of his rays being transmitted through γ^e base of will make colour on γ^e wall ab at δ , others will be reflected ~~but colour~~ to γ^e wall at c making only a white without colours; Now if γ^e Prism bee so inclined as that of rays ab bee refracted more & more obliquely, γ^e blue colour will at last vanish from b; soe if γ^e red colour being refracted to b, γ^e blue will bee reflected to c & make γ^e white colour than to appear a little bluish. But if γ^e Prism bee more inclined, γ^e red colour at b will vanish too & being reflected to c will make γ^e bluish colour turn white again.

23. If in γ^e open aire you look at γ^e surface of γ^e sky reflected from γ^e bases of γ^e Prism

as, holding γ^e eye almost perpendicular to γ^e basis you will see one part of γ^e sky ep (being at it were shaded with a thin curtain) to appaere darker γ^e other qf. [for all γ^e rays whl can come to γ^e eye from af, fall soe obliquely on γ^e basis as to bee all reflected to γ^e eye. Whereas those whl can come to γ^e eye from ep are so direct to γ^e basis as to bee most of γ^e ~~reflected~~ transmitted to g] & γ^e partition of those two parts of γ^e sky, pq, appears bluw; [for ~~indication~~ of γ^e rays whl can come to γ^e eye from pq, are so inclined to γ^e basis & all γ^e bluw rays are reflected to γ^e eye whilst most of γ^e red rays are transmitted through to g as in Experiment 22]

24. Tying two Prismas basis to basis def & bef together. I c

~~so Red~~ γ^e in γ^e sun beamers, transmitted through a hole into a dark room, ut they

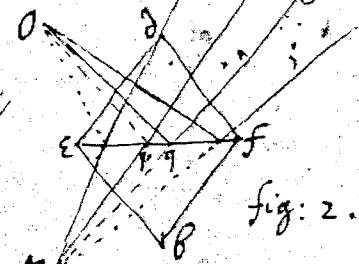
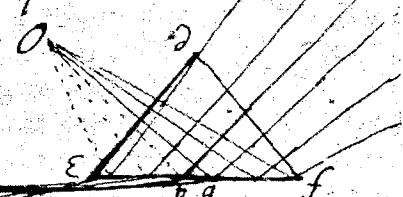
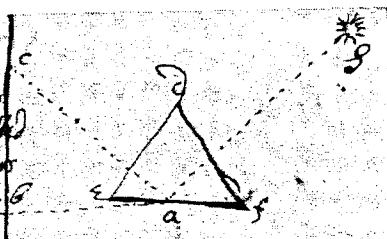


fig: 2.

Figure 5.7. Three means of analyzing light with prisms. At the top, a beam falls at a on the base of the prism. At the critical from Westfall, Never at Rest (1980)