

Those who are familiar with surveying or astronomical instruments know full well that any rational Submultiple of an angle can be determined very readily, to a high degree of accuracy, by using properties of the straight line and circle alone. Those who are acquainted with modern Mathematics know equally well that such problems as the duplication of the cube, the trisection of an angle, etc. can not in general be effected by line and circle. Certain angles can be trisected by rule and compass, and any angle can be trisected by making use of a certain quartic curve - called the Conchoid of Nicomedes.

In Lemma I, <sup>Stuart</sup> makes the tacit assumption that B, D, A are collinear, and in the Euclidean plane his final result is valid only when the angles of the triangle are:  $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$ . Lemma II can scarcely be regarded as a theoretical construction and therefore has no bearing on the problem. In Lemma III use is made of I and II,