end and its *what*—where there is *that it is* and faith.[16] For the mind seeks this coincidence, where the beginning of its movement and the end of its movement coincide; and this movement is circular. Hence, the speculative mind proceeds by a very straight movement to a coincidence of maximally distant things. And so, the measure-of-movement of a speculative and godlike mind is befigured by a line in which straightness coincides with circularity. Therefore, it is necessary that there be a single simple measure of a straight line and of a circular line. Now, my book *De Mathematicis Complementis* shows (1) that in a oneness of simple measure a straight line and a circular line can coincide and (2) that they can do so not only in regard to things theological but also in regard to things mathematical. That book makes us certain that that which must be affirmed in mathematics *mathematically* must, without doubt, be affirmed in theology *theologically*.

3 In my book *De Mathematicis Complementis* there is explained the art of finding a circular circumference that is equal to a [given] straight line; and this art is attained through the coincidence of three circles. [Take a case where] a polygon of equal sides both is inscribed in a circle and circumscribes a circle: the circumference of the circumscribing circle, that of the inscribed circle, and that of the polygon are different.[17] However, in the case of a [given] circle, the circle which circumscribes it and the circle which is inscribed in it do not differ.[18] Hence, these three circles—viz., the inscribed, the circumscribing, and the one that represents the circumference equal to a [given] polygon's—coincide in circumference, in magnitude, and in all other properties of a circle. And the circles are three in such a way that they are one; and it is a triune circle. This [fact of triunity] cannot appear in just any way, but only when one looks at polygons. For in the case of a polygon the two circles—viz., the inscribed circle and the circumscribing circle—appear as different from each other; and the circumference of the polygon is greater than the circumference of the inscribed circle and is lesser than that of the circumscribing circle. Therefore, the three different circumferences lead us unto a knowledge of a triune isocircumferential circle.[19] And this trinity, which in the case of all polygons is present with a difference of circumferences, is, in the case of a circle, present without any distinction of magnitude; and the one circle is in every respect equal to the other, and the one circle is not outside the other. If such is the case with regard to things mathematical, then such will be the case more truly with regard to