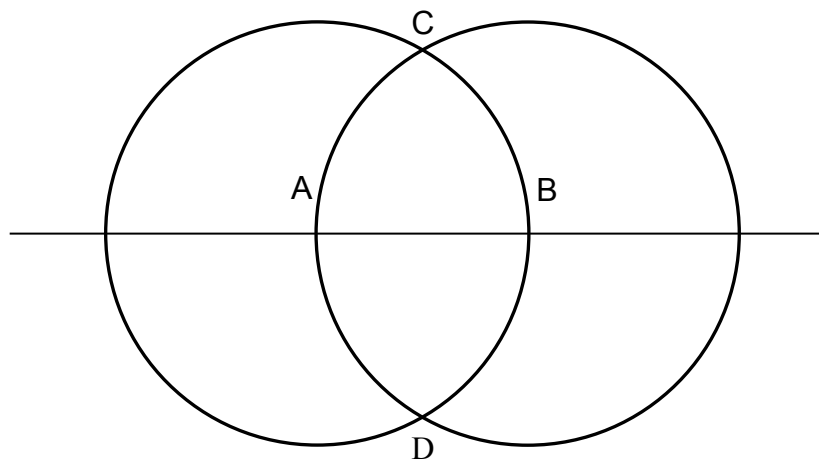


Proposition 1

The Construction of the Vesica and the Equilateral Triangle

Upon any baseline construct two circles of equal radii, drawing them so that the center of each falls upon the circumference of the other. The lozenge shaped area of overlap between the two circles is traditionally called the **Vesica**, or Vesica Piscis, the vessel of the fish. Refer to Lesson Three, "The Womb of Sacred Geometry." The width of the Vesica AB is equal to the radius of the two circles. The two points of intersection, C and D of the circles determine the length of the Vesica.



Taking the portion of our original baseline between the two centers we immediately recognize that it is a common radius to both circles, as AB below. Drawing two additional lines from the centers A and B to the end point C creates an equilateral triangle, since both lines AC and BC are radii of equal circles they must be equal to each other, that is, since both AC and BC are equal to AB, they are equal to each other, and the triangle ABC is equilateral.

