Geometry by Its History
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Errata:

p. 16, l. 9: If we place the stars at one of the *vertices* of the squares a^2 (and not at their centres as in Fig. 1.17), we . . .

p. 26, Fig. 1.33 and item 21: In the literature this proof is usually ascribed to Leonardo da Vinci. A recent study, however, shows that it should rather be attributed to Johann Tobias Mayer (see F. Lemmermeyer (2013), On Leonardo da Vinci's proof of the theorem of Pythagoras, preprint, arXiv:1311.0816).

p. 26, item 24: This result is much older. It is actually Proposition 11 in Archimedes' Book of Lemmas (see T.L. Heath (1897), The Works of Archimedes, p. 312).

p. 86, Thm. 4.3 (a): The orthic triangle DEF of an acute triangle ABC . . .

p. 102, caption of Fig. 4.24: Interchange 'left' and 'right'.

p. 162, the "Viète ladder": The idea should be attributed to Archimedes, Book of Lemmas, Proposition 8 (see T.L. Heath (1897), The Works of Archimedes, p. 309).

p. 236, item 14, l. 2: Given an acute triangle ABC . . .

p. 314, item 5: This result is due to Brianchon and Poncelet, Annales de mathématiques (Gergonne), vol. 11 (1820/21), p. 205.

p. 348, item 23, l. 3: The angle EKC is an exterior angle of DKE and . . .

p. 353, item 22 (b), l. 4: $\quad \Gamma Z < \dfrac{153}{265}$

p. 367, item 23, l. 2: . . . intersection of the side c with . . .