

methodology adopted to reach those conclusions. Fascinating as they are, the works discussed in chapter 4, for instance, are not necessarily related to the classroom (as Robison herself concedes). This makes it exceedingly difficult to draw firm conclusions about developments within anatomy teaching. Also hard to rely on are the statutes (whether of the student *universitas* [1405] or of the College of Arts and Medicine [1410]) on which much of the book is based. Finally, in terms of new perspectives, there is only so much that a book based entirely on published sources (and with a shaky command of Latin) can do.

This book would have been vastly improved had it offered a clear and dependable presentation of the nature of practical medicine (there is a fundamental misunderstanding throughout about what *medicina theorica* and *practica* were), the institutional and civic context (it is surprising to read that, by 1410, “Bologna was no longer ruled by a communal constitution, but rather a papal representative” [38]), and a precise analysis of the *lecturae universitatis* (72–76). It could have made use of known archival documents such as salary records and should have received a thorough copyediting for both English and Latin. As it stands, many of its points are both confused and confusing. Still, it is right to emphasize the centuries-long background in which the work of Vesalius must be placed, and which scholars such as Roger French and Nancy Siraisi have done so much to illuminate.

David A. Lines, *University of Warwick*
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Le opere di Galileo Galilei: Appendice, Volume III. Andrea Battistini, Michele Camerota, Germana Ernst, Romano Gatto, Mario Otto Helbing, and Patrizia Ruffo, eds.
Florence: Giunti Editore, 2017. 278 pp. €90.

A brief overview of the publishing history of the National Edition of Galileo’s works was previously provided in my review of volume 2 of this four-part appendix (*Renaissance Quarterly* 70.4 (2017): 1523–25). Volume 3, “Texts,” includes five Galileo works, which, for various reasons, were either omitted from Antonio Favaro’s original 1890–1909 National Edition and its 1929–39 expansion, or were inadequately edited there. They are: *Questiones de praecognitionibus et praecognitis*; *Tractatio de demonstratione*; *Astrologica nonnulla*; *Mecaniche* (short version); *Discorso del flusso e refluxo del mare*; and “Notes on Petrarch.” All have been previously published in some form or another: this is a volume of completion, correction, and standardization, rather than discovery.

First up are two commentaries on parts of Aristotle’s *Posterior Analytics*, contained in the mangled autographs in the National Library of Florence’s (BNCF) MS Gal. 27.

These texts were sidelined by Favaro and only partially reproduced in the posthumous expanded edition as derivative or amanuensing juvenilia (4:279–82, 291–92); they were subsequently championed by William Edwards and William Wallace, who published them in 1988 alongside studies showing the importance of the works as evidence of Galileo's deep debt to Aristotelian logic as taught by the Jesuits. Mario Helbing corrects Edwards's haplographies and mistranscriptions of these manuscripts (themselves mis-copied by Galileo); the textual transformation is slight, but cumulatively these corrections gracefully guide this disowned early work back into the fold of the corpus.

The final, posthumous contribution of Germana Ernst to the world of Galileana is her edition of Galileo's astrological works (mainly in MS Gal. 81), drawn up for students, friends, family members, newborns, patrons, and himself (his initialed identity later concealed under the lousy codename Georg[ius] Giacomini[us]). This is a vast improvement over Favaro's brief register, squirreled away in "Documents" (19:205–06). Ernst has reorganized the messy assemblage of papers and provided nice images of the original manuscript, a guide to symbols and abbreviations, a list of named stars, and a generous glossary. The horoscope of Cosimo II de' Medici, central to the dedication of the *Sidereus Nuncius* and part of the autograph dossier, is also included, textually reintegrating Galileo's astrology and his astronomy.

Fourth up is Romano Gatto's edition of the short version of the *Mechanics* (1592–93), a manuscript of which was only revealed to Favaro after his own edition of the long version (1598–99) had already been published in 1891. Favaro then printed an edition of this manuscript in 1899 (the appendix here unfortunately twice says 1889), but this was ignored by the National Edition's editors in the 1930s. Three other contemporary manuscript copies have since emerged over the last century, and the text presented here is that collated and edited by Gatto in 2002.

Next is the tidal tract, edited by Michele Camerota and Patrizia Ruffo, tireless custodians of all things Galileian. This text follows a similar story to the *Mechanics*: Favaro's edition soon flushed out an autograph, this time in the Vatican, which forms the basis for the text presented here.

We end, somewhat problematically, with Andrea Battistini's edition of Galileo's notes on Petrarch, located in a copy of the 1582 Basel edition discovered just before Favaro's death in 1922. To my mind, too little makes sense in the copy (BNCF Rari Postillati 60) for it to be included in the National Edition. Most obviously, the signature looks too much like other nineteenth-century forgeries, and the notes are simply too tedious to be Galileo's. Perhaps fittingly, the reader is sent to the Museo Galileo's website for transcriptions of the notes and a full critical apparatus, but these are currently missing. This is the only minor blemish to what is otherwise an exemplary piece of scholarship, maintaining the highest editorial standards, and a fitting tribute to both Galileo and Antonio Favaro.

Nick Wilding, *Georgia State University*
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