

## From Masha Allah To Kepler Theory And Practice In Medieval And Renaissance Astrology

Niccolò Ridolfi (1501–50), was a Florentine cardinal, nephew and cousin to the Medici popes Leo X and Clement VII, and he owed his status and wealth to their patronage. He remained actively engaged in Florentine politics, above all during the years of crisis that saw the Florentine state change from republic to duchy. A widely respected patron and scholar throughout his life, his sudden death during the conclave of 1549–50 led to allegations of poison that an autopsy appears to confirm. This book examines Cardinal Ridolfi and his court in order to understand the extent to which cardinalate courts played a key part in Rome's resurgence and acted as hubs of knowledge located on the fault lines of politics and reform in church and state, hospitable spaces that can be analysed in the context of entanglements in Florentine and Roman cultural and political patronage, and intersections between the princely court and a more professional and complex knowledge and practice of household management in the consumer and service economy of early modern Rome. Based on an array of archival sources and on three treatises whose authors were closely linked to Ridolfi's court, this monograph explores these multidisciplinary intersections to allow the more traditional fields of church and political history to be approached from different angles. Niccolò Ridolfi and the Cardinal's Court will appeal to all those interested in the organisation of these elite establishments and their place in sixteenth-century Roman society, the life and patronage of Niccolò Ridolfi in the context of the Florentine exiles who desired a return to republicanism, and the history of the Roman Catholic Church.

The essays in this volume reflect the wide-ranging interests of John D. North, distinguished historian of science and philosophy. They take up various themes to which he has made important contributions: the development of scientific knowledge and methodology, the style of scientific and philosophical thought, and the uses of scientific knowledge in the making of instruments or the casting of horoscopes. These essays will be of much interest to all historians of science and philosophy.

Dieser Band bringt eine Sammlung neuer Essays, die untersuchen, welche Rolle Horoskope und deren allgemeine Verwendung in der westlichen Kulturgeschichte von der Antike bis zum 19. Jahrhundert gespielt haben.

Presents overviews of the astrologies of the world's religions, discussing how various cultures have used celestial observations and beliefs about the heavens to engage with the divine and understand their lives on Earth.

Holidays: Holy or Hollow?

Politics, Patronage and Service in Sixteenth-Century Italy

The Perfect Horoscope

Correspondences between the Stars and Earthly Locations

Niccolò Ridolfi and the Cardinal's Court

Islamic Thought in the Dialogue of Cultures

Euclid Between Man, Cosmos, and God

A beautifully illustrated practical guide to astrology – with a unique Astrolabe™ weblink that allows you to download personalised birth charts in a matter of moments. What is the effect of each of the planets on your zodiac sign? What is the influence of the 12 "houses"? What do they relate to your birth chart? In this unique book and weblink package, renowned astrologer Roy Gillett uncovers the hidden layers and explains the complex interplay of influences that shape our character. The Secret Language of Astrology gives access to an Astrolabe™ exclusively for the book, enabling you to create a detailed birth chart for yourself, or for family or friends, within seconds. A historical introduction covers the history of astrology from antiquity to the present day. The second part of the book, "The Elements of Astrology", looks at the planets, the twelve houses and the aspects. The emphasis throughout is on equipping the reader to analyse their birth chart, by examining the planets and showing how they combine to shape our lives and our potential for growth. The third part, "Putting the Pieces Together", shows you how to use the information when reading a full birth chart. Thoroughly practical, but with a wealth of historical and cultural detail, as well as superb illustrations and photographs, this is a landmark in astrological publishing.

Astrology has recently become a subject of interest to scholars of the highest calibre. However, the tendency has been to look at the history of astrology, the attacks on astrologers and their craft, and on astrological iconography and symbolism; i.e., largely looking on astrology from the outside. The intention of this book is to do is to look at the subject from the inside: the ideas and techniques of astrologers themselves. In both Islamic and European cultures astrology was regarded as a pure science by most scholars, mathematicians, physicians, philosophers and theologians, and was taught at schools and universities. The greatest astronomers of the period under consideration, al-Kindi, Thabit ibn Qurra, Abraham Ibn Ezra, Galileo and Kepler wrote about and practised astrology. What did astrologers write about astrology and how did they teach their subject and practise their craft? What changes occurred in astrological theory and practice over time and from one culture to another? What cosmological and philosophical foundations did astrologers use to describe their practice? What role did diagrams, tables and illustrations play in astrological text-books? What was astrology like at universities and academies? This book contains surveys of astrologers and their craft in Islamic, Jewish and Christian culture, and includes many unpublished and unstudied astrological texts.

Drawing on a vast array of scholarship, this pioneering text illustrates how profoundly astronomical phenomena shaped ancient Chinese thought. There are many books on the sacredness and the spirituality of our Earth. Few books, however, deal with the relationship between the Earth and the cosmos, which is the central theme for the research presented in this book. Its point of departure is the one-to-one correspondence between the starry heavens—the celestial sphere—and the sphere of the earthly globe. David Bowden has not only worked out the mathematics of this correspondence, but has also written a computer program that applies it in practice. Thus, a new science has been born—Astrogeography—the one-to-one correspondence between the earthly sphere and the celestial sphere.

The Secret Language of Astrology

The Cambridge World History: Volume 3, Early Cities in Comparative Perspective, 4000 BCE–1200 CE

The Mystery That Heralded the Coming of Christ: Easyread Super Large 20pt Edition

Astrology and the Seventeenth Century Mind

William Lilly and the Language of the Stars

The Fated Sky

The Astrology Book

*This well-researched book is an excellent resource for Christian parents and educators.*

*Holidays: Holy or Hollow?* discusses the pagan origins of some of our most celebrated days and the historic background of others, including: Ten governmentally recognized holidays, such as Independence Day Twelve non-official days, such as Valentines Day *Holidays: Holy or Hollow?* looks objectively at chosen holidays: Patriotically Historically Biblically *Holidays: Holy or Hollow?* appeals to Bible believers: Evangelical Fundamental Dispensational Addressing the close connections between ancient divination and knowledge, this volume offers an interlinked and detailed set of case studies which examine the epistemic value and significance of divination in ancient Greek and Roman cultures. Focusing on diverse types of divination, including oracles, astrology, and the reading of omens and signs in the entrails of sacrificial animals, chance utterances and other earthly and celestial phenomena, this volume reveals that divination was conceived of as a significant path to the attainment of insight and understanding by the ancient Greeks and Romans. It also explores the connections between divination and other branches of knowledge in Greco-Roman antiquity, such as medicine and ethnographic discourse. Drawing on anthropological studies of contemporary divination and exploring a wide range of ancient philosophical, historical, technical and literary evidence, chapters focus on the interconnections and close relationship between divine and human modes of knowledge, in relation to nuanced and subtle formulations of the blending of divine, cosmic and human agency; philosophical approaches towards and uses of divination (particularly within Platonism), including links between divination and time, ethics, and cosmology; and the relationship between divination and cultural discourses focusing on gender. The volume aims to catalyse new questions and approaches relating to these under-investigated areas of ancient Greek and Roman life. which have significant implications for the ways in which we understand and assess ancient Greek and Roman conceptions of epistemic value and variant ways of knowing, ancient philosophy and intellectual culture, lived, daily experience in the ancient world, and religious and ritual traditions. *Divination and Knowledge in Greco-Roman Antiquity* will be of particular relevance to researchers and students in classics, ancient history, ancient philosophy, religious studies and anthropology who are working on divination, lived religion and intellectual culture, but will also appeal to general readers who are interested in the widespread practice and significance of divination in the ancient world.

Since the dawn of time, man has been fascinated by the night sky and the heavenly bodies that inhabit it. In 1609, Galileo Galilei created an instrument that would change the way the world looked at the heavens forever - the telescope. *Galileo: Images of the Universe* is a magnificently illustrated volume that takes readers on a journey via the works of artists great and small, known and unknown, from the mystical and poetic visions of the heavens held in Egypt and Mesopotamia, through the Greek cosmogonies and the planetary architecture of Ptolemy, to the heliocentric theories of Copernicus that inspired the likes of Galileo, Kepler, and Newton to create the modern concept of the universe.

The monograph aims at a historical and bibliographical survey of the Qur'anic and rational world-view of early Islam, of the period of translations from Greek into Syriac and Arabic, and of the impact of Islamic thought on Europe.

*Astrology and Cosmology in Early China*

*Translation, Transliteration and Commentary, with Special Attention to the Underlying Philosophical Origins, Ancient Jewish Mysticism, Cosmology and Astrology*

*Proceedings of the XVth Italian Society of Archaeoastronomy Congress*

*Voltaire's Riddle*

*The Illustrated Key to Unlocking the Secrets of the Stars*

*Encyclopedia of Astronomy & Astrophysics*

*Essays in the History of Science and Philosophy Presented to John D. North*

The scientific, historic, and popular basis behind the ancient art of astrology is explored in this comprehensive reference. The guide also includes a table of astrological glyphs and abbreviations, a section on casting a chart, and a chapter that explains and interprets every planet in every house and sign.

The Arabic contribution is fundamental to the history of science, mathematics and technology, but until now no single publication has offered an up-to-date synthesis of knowledge in this area. In three fully-illustrated volumes the *Encyclopedia of the History of Arabic Science* documents the history and philosophy of Arabic science from the earliest times to the present day. The set as a whole covers seven centuries. Thirty chapters, written by an international team of specialists from Europe, America, the Middle East and Russia cover such areas as astronomy, mathematics, music, engineering, nautical science and scientific institutions.

'Superb general account.' *Times Literary Supplement* The story of the history of Western astrology begins with the philosophers of Greece in the 5th century BC. To the magic and stargazing of Egypt the Greeks added numerology, geometry and rational thought. The philosophy of Plato and later of the Stoics made astrology respectable, and by the time Ptolemy wrote his textbook the *Tetrabiblos*, in the second century AD, the main lines of astrological practice as it is known today had already been laid down. In future centuries astrology shifted to Islam only to return to the West in medieval times where it flourished until the shift of ideas during the Renaissance.

This book reports the results of the first ever multidisciplinary scientific conference dealing with the Star of Bethlehem, presenting the views of renowned specialists in astronomy, the ancient near-eastern and Greco-Roman worlds, and the history of science and religion.

*The Star of the Magi*

*Ptolemy in Perspective*

*Between Demonstration and Imagination*

*Encyclopedia of the History of Arabic Science*

*Horoscopes and Public Spheres*

Prognostication in the Medieval World

The Star of Bethlehem and the Magi

In a unique collaboration, Nature Publishing Group and Institute of Physics Publishing have published the most extensive and comprehensive reference work in astronomy and astrophysics. This unique resource covers the entire field of astronomy and astrophysics and this online version includes the full text of over 2,750 articles, plus sophisticated search and retrieval functionality and links to the primary literature. The Encyclopaedia's authority is assured by editorial and advisory boards drawn from the world's foremost astronomers and astrophysicists. This first class resource is an essential source of information for undergraduates, graduate students, researchers and seasoned professionals, as well as for committed amateurs, librarians and lay people wishing to consult the definitive astronomy and astrophysics reference work.

It was the astronomers and mathematicians of the Islamic world who provided the theories and concepts that paved the way from the geocentric theories of Claudius Ptolemy in the second century AD to the heliocentric breakthroughs of Nicholas Copernicus and Johannes Kepler in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Algebra, the Arabic numeral system, and trigonometry: all these and more originated in the Muslim East and undergirded an increasingly accurate and sophisticated understanding of the movements of the Sun, Moon, and planets. This nontechnical overview of the Islamic advances in the heavenly sciences allows the general reader to appreciate (for the first time) the absolutely crucial role that Muslim scientists played in the overall development of astronomy and astrology in the Eurasian world.

This book explores the changing perspective of astrology from the Middle Ages to the Early Modern Era. It introduces a framework for understanding both its former centrality and its later removal from legitimate knowledge and practice. The discussion reconstructs the changing roles of astrology in Western science, theology, and culture from 1250 to 1500. The author considers both the how and the why. He analyzes and integrates a broad range of sources. This analysis shows that the history of astrology—in particular, the story of the protracted criticism and ultimate removal of astrology from the realm of legitimate knowledge and practice—is crucial for fully understanding the transition from premodern Aristotelian-Ptolemaic natural philosophy to modern Newtonian science. This removal, the author argues, was neither obvious nor unproblematic. Astrology was not some sort of magical nebulous hodge-podge of beliefs. Rather, astrology emerged in the 13th century as a richly mathematical system that served to integrate astronomy and natural philosophy, precisely the aim of the “New Science” of the 17th century. As such, it becomes a fundamentally important historical question to determine why this promising astrological synthesis was rejected in favor of a rather different mathematical natural philosophy—and one with a very different causal structure than Aristotle's.

The majority of horoscopes in current use are terribly wrong. Why? Because spiritual birth times, which are essential to producing an accurate horoscope according to Edgar Cayce, occur up to four-and-a-half hours before physical birth. That difference leaves aspects between planets about the same, but shifts all house cusps backward by up to one or two signs. Compared with most of today's faulty horoscopes, these "perfect horoscopes" match personas with awesome precision and provide greatly enhanced forecasting capabilities. This revolutionary book on astrology shows you how to (1) arrive at spiritual birth times, (2) apply two other fundamentals of astrology currently omitted from most horoscopes, and (3) verify your now totally functional horoscope. Topics covered in this book include: Who in recorded history may have been responsible for the mistakes of astrology, and its subsequent fall from grace o How to calculate accurate, soul-chosen horoscopes; What steps can be taken to verify a soul chosen horoscope; Why progressions-not transits-mark the stepping-stones of life; When horoscopes can be used to confirm fundamentals and reject damaging false ideas (such as the "first breath" theory); Which concepts will change as we move from the Piscean Age of tolerant opinions to the Aquarian Age of benevolent intelligence.

Astrology and Cosmology in the World's Religions

Astrology through History: Interpreting the Stars from Ancient Mesopotamia to the Present

Following the Astrological Guidelines Established by Edgar Cayce

Astrology in History

Use and Criticism of his Work from Antiquity to the Nineteenth Century

A Historical and Bibliographical Survey

From Masha' Allah to Kepler

**This book addresses a variety of topics within the growing discipline of Archaeoastronomy, focusing especially on Archaeoastronomy in Sicily and the Mediterranean and Cultural Astronomy. A further priority is discussion of the astronomical and statistical methods used today to ascertain the degree of reliability of the chronological and cultural definition of sites and artifacts of archaeoastronomical interest. The contributions were all delivered at the XVth Congress of the Italian Society of Archaeoastronomy (SIA), held under the rubric "The Light, the Stones and the Sacred" – a theme inspired by the International Year of Light 2015, organized by UNESCO. The full meaning of many ancient monuments can only be understood by examining their relation to light, given the effects that light radiation produces in “interacting” with lithic structures. Moreover, in addition to manifestations of the sacred through the medium of light (hierophanies), there are many ties between temples, tombs, megalithic structures, and the architecture of almost all ages and cultures and our star, the Sun. Readers will find the book to be a source of fascinating insights based on synergies between the disciplines of archaeology and astronomy.**

**In The Spatial Reformation, Michael J. Sauter offers a sweeping history of the way Europeans conceived of three-dimensional space, including the relationship between Earth and the heavens, between 1350 and 1850. He argues that this "spatial reformation" provoked a reorganization of knowledge in the West that was arguably as important as the religious Reformation. Notably, it had its own sacred text, which proved as central and was as ubiquitously embraced: Euclid's Elements. Aside from the Bible, no other work was so frequently reproduced in the early modern era. According to Sauter, its penetration and suffusion throughout European thought and experience call for a deliberate reconsideration not only of what constitutes the intellectual foundation of the early modern era but also of its temporal range. The Spatial Reformation contends that space is a human construct: that is, it is a concept that arises from the human imagination and gets expressed**

physically in texts and material objects. Sauter begins his examination by demonstrating how Euclidean geometry, when it was applied fully to the cosmos, estranged God from man, enabling the breakthrough to heliocentrism and, by extension, the discovery of the New World. Subsequent chapters provide detailed analyses of the construction of celestial and terrestrial globes, Albrecht Dürer's engraving *Melencolia*, the secularization of the natural history of the earth and man, and Hobbes's rejection of Euclid's sense of space and its effect on his political theory. Sauter's exploration culminates in the formation of a new anthropology in the eighteenth century that situated humanity in reference to spaces and places that human eyes had not actually seen. The *Spatial Reformation* illustrates how these disparate advancements can be viewed as resulting expressly from early modernity's embrace of Euclidean geometry.

This thoroughly researched book is a history of the development of Western horoscopic astrology from its origin among the Babylonians and its subsequent creation in its present form by the Alexandrians down to modern times. Special attention is given to background history and to the working conditions and techniques used by astrologers during the last two thousand years. Numerous footnotes provide additional information and bibliographic references. A separate bibliography lists reference sources of particular importance. Two comprehensive indices containing more than 2,800 individual entries enable the reader to locate persons, publishers, topics, and book and periodical titles that are mentioned in the history. The book also contains discussions of several questions and topics relating to astrology. James Herschel Holden is Research Director of the American Federation of Astrologers and has been especially interested in the history of astrology. Ptolemy was the most important physical scientist of the Roman Empire, and for a millennium and a half his writings on astronomy, astrology, and geography were models for imitation, resources for new work, and targets of criticism. *Ptolemy in Perspective* traces reactions to Ptolemy from his own times to ours. The nine studies show the complex processes by which an ancient scientist and his work gained and subsequently lost an overreaching reputation and authority.

**A Handbook**

**A History of Horoscopic Astrology**

**Interdisciplinary Perspectives from Experts on the Ancient Near East, the Greco-Roman World, and Modern Astronomy**

**Encyclopedia of Early Modern Philosophy and the Sciences**

**A History of Ancient Mathematical Astronomy**

**Essays on the History of Astrology**

**Divination and Knowledge in Greco-Roman Antiquity**

From the reviews: "This monumental work will henceforth be the standard interpretation of ancient mathematical astronomy. It is easy to point out its many virtues: comprehensiveness and common sense are two of the most important. Neugebauer has studied profoundly every relevant text in Akkadian, Egyptian, Greek, and Latin, no matter how fragmentary; [...] With the combination of mathematical rigor and a sober sense of the true nature of the evidence, he has penetrated the astronomical and the historical significance of his material. [...] His work has been and will remain the most admired model for those working with mathematical and astronomical texts. D. Pingree in *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, 1977 "... a work that is a landmark, not only for the history of science, but for the history of scholarship. HAMA [History of Ancient Mathematical Astronomy] places the history of ancient Astronomy on a entirely new foundation. We shall not soon see its equal. N.M. Swerdlow in *Historia Mathematica*, 1979 Two opposing views of the future in the Middle Ages dominate recent historical scholarship. According to one opinion, medieval societies were expecting the near end of the world and therefore had no concept of the future. According to the other opinion, the expectation of the near end created a drive to change the world for the better and thus for innovation. Close inspection of the history of prognostication reveals the continuous attempts and multifold methods to recognize and interpret God ' s will, the prodigies of nature, and the patterns of time. That proves, on the one hand, the constant human uncertainty facing the contingencies of the future. On the other hand, it demonstrates the firm believe during the Middle Ages in a future which could be shaped and even manipulated. The handbook provides the first overview of current historical research on medieval prognostication. It considers the entangled influences and transmissions between Christian, Jewish, Islamic, and non-monotheistic societies during the period from a wide range of perspectives. An international team of 63 renowned authors from about a dozen different academic disciplines contributed to this comprehensive overview.

This Encyclopedia offers a fresh, integrated and creative perspective on the formation and foundations of philosophy and science in European modernity. Combining careful contextual reconstruction with arguments from traditional philosophy, the book examines methodological dimensions, breaks down traditional oppositions such as rationalism vs. empiricism, calls attention to gender issues, to ' insiders and outsiders ' , minor figures in philosophy, and underground movements, among many other topics. In addition, and in line with important recent transformations in the fields of history of science and early modern philosophy, the volume recognizes the specificity and significance of early modern science and discusses important developments including issues of historiography (such as historical epistemology), the interplay between the material culture and modes of knowledge, expert knowledge and craft knowledge. This book stands at the crossroads of different disciplines and combines their approaches – particularly the history of science, the history of philosophy, contemporary philosophy of science, and intellectual and cultural history. It brings together over 100 philosophers, historians of science, historians of mathematics, and medicine offering a comprehensive view of early modern philosophy and the sciences. It combines and discusses recent results from two very active fields: early modern philosophy and the history of (early modern) science. Editorial Board EDITORS-IN-CHIEF Dana Jalobeanu University of Bucharest, Romania Charles T. Wolfe Ghent University, Belgium ASSOCIATE EDITORS Delphine Bellis University Nijmegen, The Netherlands Zvi Biener University of Cincinnati, OH, USA Angus Gowland University College London, UK Ruth Hagengruber University of Paderborn, Germany Hiro Hirai Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands Martin Lenz University of Groningen, The Netherlands Gideon Manning CalTech, Pasadena, CA, USA Silvia Manzo

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The first book to compare the world's earliest cities, the history of research and meaning of early cities.

Sefer Yetzirah

The Cambridge World History

Classical Scientific Astrology

Theory and Practice in Medieval and Renaissance Astrology

I. Medieval Structures (1250-1500): Conceptual, Institutional, Socio-Political, Theologico-Religious and Cultural

Transactions of the International Astronomical Union

Contingency and Natural Order in Early Modern Science

From the fourth millennium BCE to the early second millennium CE the world became a world of cities. This volume explores this critical transformation, from the appearance of the earliest cities in Mesopotamia and Egypt to the rise of cities in Asia and the Mediterranean world, Africa, and the Americas. Through case studies and comparative accounts of key cities across the world, leading scholars chart the ways in which these cities grew as nodal points of pilgrimages and ceremonies, exchange, storage and redistribution, and centres for defence and warfare. They show how in these cities, along with their associated and restructured countrysides, new rituals and ceremonies connected leaders with citizens and the gods, new identities as citizens were created, and new forms of power and sovereignty emerged. They also examine how this unprecedented concentration of people led to disease, violence, slavery and subjugations of unprecedented kinds and scales.

Alphabetically arranged entries cover the history of astrology from ancient Mesopotamia to the 21st century. In addition to surveying the Western tradition, the book explores Islamic, Indian, East Asian, and Mesoamerican astrology. • Provides alphabetically arranged reference entries that delineate the historical and cultural significance of astrology from ancient Mesopotamia to the present • Directs direct users to additional sources of information via entry bibliographies • Offers sidebars offer additional facts from primary source documents • Incorporates a timeline to help readers to place astrological developments in chronological context • Features an introductory essay for a narrative overview of the history of astrology, priming readers on its cultural relevance

Sefer Yetzirah is one of the oldest Jewish esoteric texts, which inspired mystics throughout the centuries, and it is hard to exaggerate its importance in the development of spiritual thought. In a concise style it describes the Divine Primordial Creation of the World --the Ten Sefirot, Physical Space, Calendric Time, the Human Body and Life Conditions-- by combining the primary Elements of Air, Fire and Water, with the creative power of Numbers and the 22 Letters of the Hebrew Alphabet as the Prima Materia.

Reconstructs the astrology of the classicists (200 BC to 1600 AD) so the reader may gain an appreciation for what astrology really was & lay to rest any misconceptions so modern astrology can once again take its rightful place. The classicists predictions about the economy, business, military ventures & national leadership were no less accurate than those of astrologers today. Their scientific principles, Aristotelean physics & psychology, & Ptolemaic astronomy, are outlined in the text.

Images of the Universe from Antiquity to the Telescope

The Encyclopedia of Heavenly Influences

Astrogeographia

Journal for the History of Astronomy

Galileo

The Light, The Stones and The Sacred

A History of Western Astrology

This volume considers contingency as a historical category resulting from the combination of various intellectual elements – epistemological, philosophical, material, as well as theological and, broadly speaking, intellectual. With contributions ranging from fields as diverse as the histories of physics, astronomy, astrology, medicine, mechanics, physiology, and natural philosophy, it explores the transformation of the notion of contingency across the late-medieval, Renaissance, and the early modern period. Underpinned by a necessitated vision of nature, seventeenth century mechanism widely identified apparent natural irregularities with the epistemological limits of a certain explanatory framework. However, this picture was preceded by, and in fact emerged from, a widespread characterization of contingency as an ontological trait of nature, typical of late-Scholastic and Renaissance science. On these bases, this volume shows how epistemological categories, which are preconditions of knowledge as “historically-situated a priori” and, seemingly, self-evident, are ultimately rooted in time. Contingency is intrinsic to scientific practice. Whether observing the behaviour of a photon, diagnosing a patient, or calculating the orbit of a distant planet, scientists face the unavoidable challenge of dealing with data that differ from their models and expectations. However, epistemological categories are not fixed in time. Indeed, there is something fundamentally different in the way an Aristotelian natural philosopher defined a wonder or a “monstrous” birth as “contingent”, a modern scientist defines the unexpected result of an experiment, and a quantum physicist the behavior of a photon. Although to each inquirer these instances appeared self-evidently contingent, each also employs the concept differently.

An exploration of astrology's impact on history considers such topics as the fervent observance of astrology by notable Greeks and Romans, St. Thomas Aquinas's belief that astrology was compatible with Christianity, and the astrological consultations of such modern figures as Winston Churchill and Ronald Reagan. Reprint. 35,000 first printing.

Mathematica et physica

The Spatial Reformation

Astronomy and Astrology in the Islamic World

Sapientia Astrologica: Astrology, Magic and Natural Knowledge, ca. 1250-1800

Microm é gas and the Measure of All Things

Acta Universitatis Carolinae