SIDEREVS
NVNCIVS

MAGNA, LONGEQVE ADMIRABILIA

Spectacula pandens, suspiciendaque proponens
vnicuique, præsertim verò

PHILOSOPHIS, atq̃ ASTRONOMIS, quæ à

GALILEO GALILEO

PATRITIO FLORENTINO

Patauini Gymnasij Publico Mathematico

PERSPICILLI

Nuper à se reperti beneficio sunt observata in LVNÆ FACIE, FIXIS IN-
NVMERIS, LACTEO CIRCVLO, STELLIS NEBVLOSIS,
Apprime verò in

QVATVOR PLANETIS

Circa IOVIS Stellam disparibus interuallis, atque periodis, celeri-
tate mirabili circumuolutis; quos, nemini in hanc vsque
diem cognitos, nouissimè Author depræ-
hendit primus; atque

MEDICEA SIDERA

NVNCVPANDOS DECREVIT.

VENETIIS, Apud Thomam Baglionum. MDCX.

Superiorum Permissu, & Priuilegio.

6.4. The title-page of Galileo's *Sidereus nuncius* (1610), with a summary of the discoveries announced in the work. Special
prominence is given to the satellites of Jupiter, named for Galileo's patron, Cosimo de' Medici.

SIDEREAL MESSENGER

unfolding great and very wonderful sights
and displaying to the gaze of everyone,
but especially philosophers and astronomers,
the things that were observed by

GALILEO GALILEI,

Florentine patrician
and public mathematician of the University of Padua,
with the help of a spyglass lately devised by him,
about the face of the Moon, countless fixed stars,
the Milky Way, nebulous stars,
but especially about
four planets
flying around the star of Jupiter at unequal intervals
and periods with wonderful swiftness;
which, unknown by anyone until this day,
the first author detected recently
and decided to name

MEDICEAN STARS
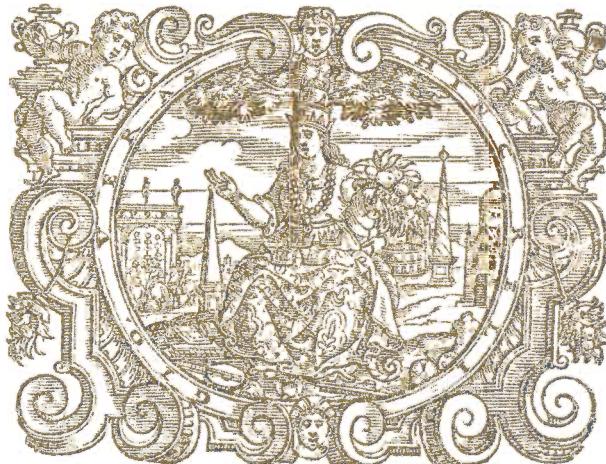
Venice, Thomas Baglioni, 1610

with permission and highest privilege

ctum daturam. Depressiores insuper in Luna cernun-
tur magnæ maculæ, quàm clariores plagæ; in illa enim
tam crescente, quam decrescente semper in lucis tene-
brarumque confinio, prominente hincinde circa ipsas
magnas maculas contermini partis lucidioris; veluti in
describendis figuris obseruauimus; neque depressiores
tantummodo sunt dictarum macularum termini, sed
æquabiliores, nec rugis, aut asperitatibus interrupti.
Lucidior verò pars maximè propè maculas eminet; a-
deò vt, & ante quadraturam primam, & in ipsa fermè
secunda circa maculam quandam, superiorem, borea-
lem nempè Lunæ plagam occupantem valdè attollan-
tur tam supra illam, quàm infra ingentes quæda emi-
nentiæ, veluti appositæ præseferunt delineationes.

Hæc
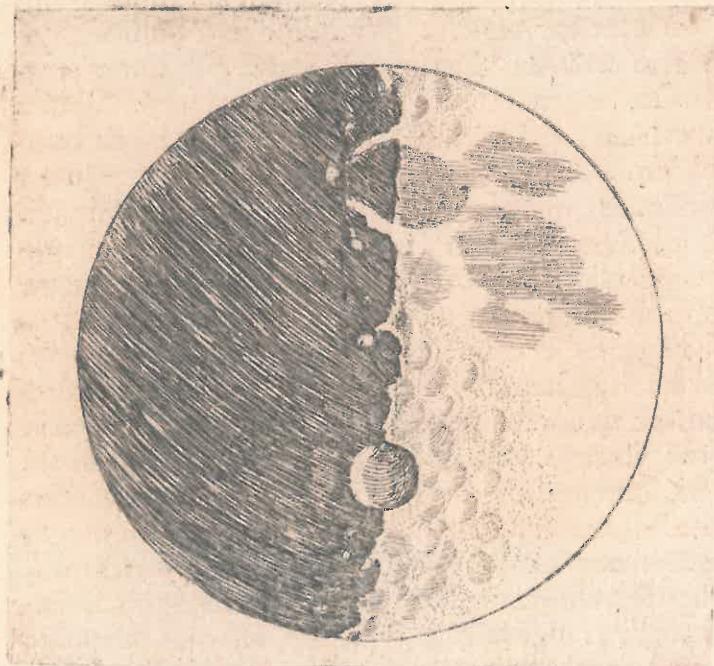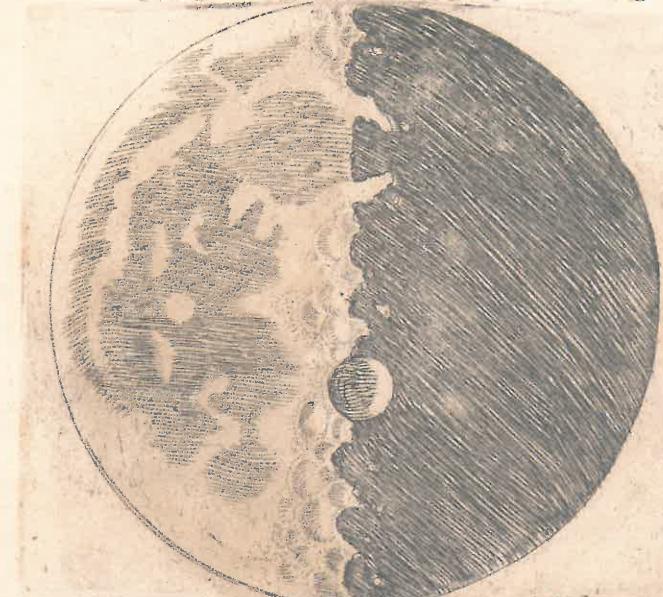
Hæc eadem macula ante secundam quadraturam
nigrioribus quibusdam terminis circumuallata conspi-
citur; qui tanquam altissima montium iuga ex parte
Soli auersa obscuriores apparent, quà verò Solem re-
spiciunt lucidiores extant; cuius oppositum in cauita-
tibus accidit, quarum pars Soli auersa splendens ap-
paret, obscura verò, ac vmbrosa, quæ ex parte Solis
sita est. Imminuta deinde luminosa superficie, cum
primum tota fermè dicta macula tenebris est obducta,
clariora môtium dorsa eminenter tenebras scandunt.
Hanc duplicem apparentiam sequentes figuræ com-
mostrant.

dentalis proxima min. 2. ab hac vero elongabatur oc-

Ori.   * 〇 *   *   Occ.

cidentalior altera min: 10. erant præcisè in eadem re-
ĉta , & magnitudinis æqualis.

Die quarta hora secunda circa Iouem quatuor sta-
bant Stellæ , orientales duæ , ac duæ occidentales in

Ori.   * *〇 *   *   Occ.

eadem ad vnguem recta linea dispositæ , vt in proxi-
ma figura . Orientalior distabat à sequenti min. 3. hęc
verò à Ioue aberat min. 0. sec. 40. Iuppiter à proxima
occidentali min.4. hæc ab occidentaliori min. 6. ma-
gnitudine erant ferè ęquales , proximior Ioui reliquis
paulo minor apparebat . Hora autem septima orien-
tales Stellæ distabant tantum min. 0. sec. 30. Iuppiter

Ori.   * * 〇   * *   Occ.

ab orientali viciniori aberat min. 2. ab occidentali ve-
rò sequente min. 4. hæc verò ab occidentaliori dista-
bat min.3. erantque æquales omnes , & in eadem recta
secundum Eclypticam extensa.

Die quinta Cœlum fuit nubilosum.

Die sexta duæ solummodo apparuerunt Stellæ me-

Ori.   * 〇 *   Occ.

dium