THE TRIAL OF GALILEO-REVISITED
Dr. George DeRise
Professor Emeritus, Mathematics
Thomas Nelson Community College

FALL 2018
Mon 1:30 PM- 3:30 PM, 6 sessions
10/22/2018 - 12/3/2018 (Class skip date 11/19)
Sadler Center, Commonwealth Auditorium

Christopher Wren Association
BOOKS:
THE TRIAL OF GALILEO, 1612-1633: Thomas F. Mayer. (Required)
THE CASE FOR GALILEO- A CLOSED QUESTION? Fantoli, Annibale.
GALILEO; THE RISE AND FALL OF A TROUBLEsome GENIUS. Shea, William; Artigas, Mariano.

BASIC ONLINE SOURCES:
Just Google: “Galileo” and “Galileo Affair” (WIKI)
“Galileo Project” and “Trial of Galileo-Famous Trials”

YOUTUBE MOVIES:
Just Google: “GALILEO'S BATTLE FOR THE HEAVENS – NOVA – YOUTUBE”
“GREAT BOOKS, GALILEO’S DIALOGUE – YOUTUBE”

HANDOUTS:
GLOSSARY
CAST OF CHARACTERS
BLUE DOCUMENTS
GALILEO GALILEI: b. 1564 in Pisa, Italy

Astronomer, Physicist, Mathematician
Professor of Mathematics,
Universities of Pisa and Padua.

In 1610 he observed the heavens
with the newly invented telescope-
mountains and craters of the moon,
moons of Jupiter,
many stars never seen before;
later the phases of Venus; sunspots.

These observations supported his belief that the Copernican
(Heliocentric) system was correct,
i.e. that the Sun was the center of the Universe;
the planets including earth revolved around it.

This was in direct contrast to the Ptolemaic-Aristotelian
(Geocentric) System which was 1500 years old at the time.
Galileo’s Copernican view was also **in conflict with the Christian interpretation of Holy Scripture**.

Because of the Counter Reformation Catholic theologians took a literal interpretation of the Bible. Galileo was investigated by the Inquisition in 1615 and **warned** not to defend the Copernican view.

His ‘Dialogue’ published in 1632 supported this view.

**He was charged by the Inquisition with ‘vehement suspicion of heresy’**.

He was forced to recant and spent the rest of his life under house arrest.

He died in 1642 still under house arrest by the Inquisition.
Galileo And The ‘Myth’ That Won’t Go Away - Forbes
Apr 17, 2016 - Four hundred years ago this month, Galileo was in Rome, trying to pick up the pieces of the Catholic Church’s recent declaration that ...

The Galileo Myths - The Church and Science
www.scientus.org/Galileo-Myths.html
There are many myths about Galileo. Galileo’s Tower of Pisa experiment is the most popular Galileo myth. This page lists 18 Galileo Myths.

The Galileo Affair — A Durable Myth | Evolution News
Sep 12, 2017 - Science writer Katherine Ellen Foley has another article on anthropogenic global warming, or AGW, in Quartz. The AGW theory states that ...

Galileo Goes to Jail and Other Myths about Science and Religion ...
https://www.amazon.com/Galileo-Other-Myths-Science-Religion/dp/0674057414
Galileo Goes to Jail and Other Myths about Science and Religion [Ronald L. Numbers] on Amazon.com.
*FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. If we want ...

Answering the Galileo Myth | Stand to Reason
https://www.str.org/article/answering-galileo-myth
Oct 18, 2016 - However, most historians of science regard this as a myth. The idea that religion is at war with science is called the conflict thesis. Galileo's ...
WAS GALILEO PUT IN A DUNGEON?
WAS GALILEO HELD IN CHAINS?
WAS GALILEO TORTURED?
THE GALILEO AFFAIR

Reason vs. Faith

Science vs. Religion

Galileo vs. Church

Galileo vs. Enemies
(Galileo against Academicians)
(The Dominicans)
(Jesuit Conspiracy Theory)

Individual freedom vs. institution authority

Progressive vs. Conservative

Science vs Social Responsibility

Political Situation of the Times

Applications? Oppenheimer vs. Atomic Energy Commission

An Italian Soap Opera; An Academic Tragedy; an Italian Vendetta
Galileo could have safely proposed heliocentricity as a method to more simply account for the planets’ motions. His problem arose when he began proclaiming it as truth, though there was no conclusive proof of it at the time. The Copernican system was well regarded by church officials.

Galileo would not have been in so much trouble if he had chosen to stay within the realm of science and out of the realm of theology. He insisted on moving the debate into a theological realm.

In the end when Galileo recanted his heliocentric teachings he was treated surprisingly well. He was “imprisoned” which we find, consisted of house arrest in an Italian Villa where he was allowed to entertain visitors, had lavish meals and write outside letters.

The records demonstrate that Galileo could not be tortured because of regulations laid down in Eymeric’s 1595 Manual for Inquisitors.
No ecumenical council met concerning Galileo, and the pope was not at the center of the discussions, which were handled by the Holy Office. Catholic theology has never claimed that a mere papal tribunal decree is an exercise of infallibility.

The Holy Office issued a non-infallible disciplinary ruling concerning a scientist who was advocating a new and still-unproved theory and demanding that the Church change its understanding of Scripture to fit his.

Galileo almost certainly was not the first man to consult the heavens through a telescope. The Englishman Thomas Harriot certainly observed the moon through a telescope around 1609.

Genius + arrogance – humility = deadly enemies. Galileo refused to share discoveries.
THE DOCUMENTS
Was the Church justified in condemning Galileo?

DID THE HOLY OFFICE ACT LEGALLY IN THE TRIAL?
ROME, Oct. 31—Moving formally to rectify a wrong, Pope John Paul II acknowledged in a speech today that the Roman Catholic Church had erred in condemning Galileo 359 years ago for asserting that the Earth revolves around the Sun.

The address by the Pope before the Pontifical Academy of Sciences closed a 13-year investigation into the Church's condemnation of Galileo in 1633.
“But when his observations led him to proof of the Copernican theory...”

“Summoned to Rome for trial by the Inquisition one year later, [1633] Galileo defended himself by saying that scientific research and the Christian faith were not mutually exclusive and that study of the natural world would promote understanding and interpretation of the scriptures.”

“Galileo was forced to recant his own scientific findings ... a renunciation that caused him great personal anguish but which saved him from being burned at the stake.”
COMMISSION REPORT IN A NUTSHELL
The Galileo affair is described as a “tragic mutual incomprehension”
Four principal conclusions:

1. Galileo is said not to have understood that, at that time, Copernicanism was only “hypothetical” and that he did not have scientific proofs for it; thus he betrayed the very methods of modern science of which he was a founder.

2. “theologians” were not able, at that time, to correctly understand Scripture.

3. Cardinal Robert Bellarmine is said to have understood what was “really at stake”.

4. When scientific proofs for Copernicanism became known, the Church hastened to accept Copernicanism and to admit implicitly it erred in condemning it.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1633
DOMINICAN CONVENT SANTA MARIA SOPRA MINERVA
GALILEO WAS SENTENCED BY
THE HOLY OFFICE-THE INQUISITION
I, Galileo Galilei... of Florence, seventy years old, arraigned personally for judgment, kneeling before you Most Eminent and Most Reverend Cardinals, Inquisitors General against heretical depravity in all of Christendom...

...whereas, after having been judicially instructed with an injunction by the Holy Office to abandon completely the false opinion that the sun is the center of the world and does not move and the earth is not the center of the world and moves,

and not to hold, defend, or teach this false doctrine in any way whatever, orally or in writing; and after having been notified that this doctrine is contrary to Holy Scripture;
I wrote and published a book in which I treat of this already condemned doctrine...

I have been judged vehemently suspected of heresy, namely of having held and believed that the sun is the center of the world and motionless and the earth is not the center and moves....

...with a sincere heart and unfeigned faith I abjure, curse, and detest the abovementioned ...

I, Galileo Galilei, have abjured as above, by my own hand.
GALILEO’S SENTENCE [81]
JUNE 22, 1633

Since you, Galileo, ...Florentine,
Of the age of seventy,
were denounced in 1615 in this Holy Office
for holding as true the false teaching

that the Sun is the center of the world and immovable
and that the Earth moves...
which are contrary to the true sense and authority
of Holy Scripture:
We say, pronounce, sentence, and declare that you, the said Galileo, have rendered yourself in the judgment of this Holy Office 

**vehemently suspected of heresy,**

namely, **of having believed and held the doctrine—**

**which is false and contrary to the sacred and divine Scriptures—**

and that one may hold and defend as probable an opinion after it has been declared and defined contrary to Holy Scripture.

**We condemn you to the formal prison of this Holy office during our pleasure...**
POPE URBAN VIII:
“the greatest scandal in Christendom”

Letter to all ambassadors and inquisitors in Europe...

“The Congregation of the Index had suspended Nicolaus Copernicus’ treatise... an opinion contrary to Sacred Scripture...”

Tell all professors of philosophy and of mathematics of Galileo’s sentence and recantation.

Unprecedented in the annals of the Holy Office of the Inquisition!

URBAN VIII,
BERNINI
LETTER TO ALL NUNCIOS AND INQUISITORS  JULY 2, 1633

Copernicus’s treatise - suspended - as an opinion contrary to Sacred Scripture. Years ago, the Holy Office prohibited Galileo from holding, defending, or teaching in any way whatever, orally or in writing, the said opinion.

Yet he dared to write a book without revealing the said prohibition claiming to treat hypothetically the opinion of Copernicus (although he could not treat of it in any manner),

Galileo became vehemently suspected of having held such an opinion. Thus, he was tried, and sentenced and abjured the said opinion and formally arrested and had to do salutary penances.

INQUISITORS AND NUNCIOS: transmit this copy to your vicars and let it be known by them and by all professors of philosophy and mathematics how the said Galileo has been treated so they can understand the seriousness of the error he committed and avoid it together with the punishment they would receive if they were to fall into it. May God the Lord preserve you.
RENE DESCARTES
(FRANZ HALS)

Written: 1629 to 1633
Published: 1664
CONGREGATION OF THE INDEX

DECREES OF THE INDEX
March 5, 1616
[28]

THE DOCUMENT THAT STARTED THE WAR BETWEEN SCIENCE AND RELIGION

(The false Pythagorean doctrine)
INQUISITION MANUALS
A FEW OF THE PROTAGONISTS

CARDINAL BELLARMINE

GALILEO

THE TUSCAN MEDICIS
MARTIN LUTHER
LUCAS CRANACH THE ELDER

95 THESIS - 1517
CHURCH WITTENBERG
DIE BIBEL (1522, 1534)
EXCOMMUNICATED 1521
AGE OF DISCOVERY

World map, Brescia, 1483 ca.

World map, Amsterdam 1570
The Aristotelian-Ptolemaic Universe

Claudius Ptolemaeus
ca 130 AD

PETER APIAN, COSMOGRAPHIA (1539)
PETER APIAN, COSMOGRAPHIA (1539)
PTOLEMY: GEOCENTRIC, GEOSTATIC
DE REVOLUTIONIBUS ORBIUM COELESTIUM
ON THE REVOLUTION OF THE HEAVENLY ORBS
1543
COPERNICUS: HELIOCENTRIC
GEOKINETIC
A PERFECT DESCRIPTION OF THE CAELESTIAL ORBES,

THOMAS DIGGES; 1576
LUTHER

The fool wants to turn the whole art of astronomy upside-down.

COPERNICUS

“Mathemata mathematicis scribuntur” Copernicus
MARTIN LUTHER

NINETY-FIVE THESSES 1517.
EXCOMMUNICATED 1521
DIE BIBEL (1522, 1534)
SPREAD OF PROTESTANTISM
Map 2: Location of Groups of Protestant Sympathisers, 1530s–50s (• main centres; ○ smaller groups)
1540, THE CHURCH OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED THE SOCIETY OF JESUS

1542, REORGANIZATION OF THE THE HOLY OFFICE OF THE INQUISITION

1545 - 1563, COUNCIL OF TRENT

(TITIAN)
COUNCIL OF TRENT
1545 - 1563

CATHOLIC ANSWER TO THE REFORMATION
THE COUNTER REFORMATION

HOLY MOTHER CHURCH IS THE ULTIMATE
INTERPRETER OF SCRIPTURE
(LITERAL INTERPRETATION?)

THE BIBLE AND CHURCH TRADITION-
EQUALLY AND INDEPENDENTLY AUTHORITATIVE

VULGATE OF ST. JEROME
THE OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE BIBLICAL CANON
DECREE CONCERNING THE CANONICAL SCRIPTURES

...this truth [from the Holy Spirit] and discipline are contained in the written books, and the unwritten traditions....

[...the Synod of Trent venerates with an equal affection of piety, and reverence, all the books both of the Old and of the New Testament.

“...no one, relying on his own skill, shall, --in matters of faith, and of morals pertaining to the edification of Christian doctrine, --

wresting the sacred Scripture to his own senses, presume to interpret the said sacred Scripture contrary to that sense which holy mother Church, whose it is to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the holy Scriptures,--hath held and doth hold; or even contrary to the unanimous consent of the Fathers...”
POPE PAUL IV
PAULINE INDEX
The first edition of the Index Librorum Prohibitorum, dated 1557, was published by Pope Paul IV.

CARDINAL GIOVANNI MORONE

TITLE PAGE OF THE FIRST PAPAL INDEX. 1557

COUNCIL OF TRENT
(18th session 1562)
DECREE ON THE CHOICE OF BOOKS
List of Prohibited Books
 Suspected or pernicious books

TRIDENTINE INDEX 1564
UNIVERSITY OF PISA

GALILEO, STUDENT – 1581-1585
PROFESSOR – 1589-1592
UNIVERSITY OF PADUA
Happiest 18 years of Galileo’s life
1592-1610; age 28-40
Podium built for Galileo by his students at the University of Padua
The Divine Comedy
THE INFERNO LECTURES
THE GREAT DANTE DEBATE OF 1587 AT THE FLORENTINE ACADEMY
CESARE CREMONINI
PROFESSOR, PHILOSOPHY PADUA

PAOLO SARPI
FRIEND AND PATRON OF GALILEO
HISTORY OF COUNCIL OF TRENT
ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT
THE ‘OCCHIALE’
PAUL THE POPE vs PAUL THE FRIAR

VENETIAN INTERDICT 1606-1607
Galileo Galilei demonstrated his telescope to the Doge of Venice on August 21, 1609 from the Campanile of St. Mark’s
Galileo’s drawings of the phases of the Moon. From the manuscript of The Starry Messenger.
THE HEIGHT OF A MOUNTAIN ON THE MOON
In third place, I have observed the essence or substance of the MILKY WAY circle. By the aid of a telescope anyone may behold this in a manner which so distinctly appeals to the senses that all the disputes which have tormented philosophers through so many ages are exploded at once by the unquestionable evidence of our eyes, and we are freed from wordy disputes upon this subject, for the GALAXY is nothing else but a mass of innumerable stars
On the 7th of January 1610 Jupiter was seen in my telescope with 3 fixed stars thus: east **O** west. These were invisible without the telescope. On the 8th they appeared thus: O***.

From this it appears there are 3 wandering stars around Jupiter, previously invisible to everyone.
unfolding great and very wonderful sights
... the things that were observed by

GALILEO GALILEI,
Florentine patrician
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, ...
but especially about
four planets flying around the star of Jupiter

unknown by anyone until this day,
the first author detected recently
and decided to name
MEDICEAN STARS
THE TRIAL OF GALILEO.

Thursday, March 11, 2010.
4:00PM
Espada Room

Dr. George DeRise; Mathematics Dept.
GIANFRANCESCO SAGREDO
Galileo’s friend, patron, student
COSIMO II DE' MEDICI
Grand Duke Tuscany 1609-1621

GALILEO
"first philosopher and mathematician" to the grand duke of Tuscany
JOHANNES KEPLER
1571-1630
COLLEGIO ROMANO

HOME OF THE JESUITS
GALILEO BECOMES A LINCEAN IN 1611
in 1610 he observed the heavens with the newly invented telescope—(starry messenger)

mountains and craters of the moon
moons of Jupiter
many stars never seen before

later
the phases of Venus
sunspots.

GALILEO GALILEI LINCEI
DEBATE: CAUSE OF OBJECTS FLOATING OR SINKING IN WATER

GALILEO GALILEI LINCEI
FIRST PHILOSOPHER & MATHEMATICIAN
the ‘ACADEMY OF THE LYNXES’

LODOVICO DELLE COLOMBE,
ARISTOTELEAN PHILOSOPHER:
the 'PIGEON LEAGUE'

DENSITY OF OBJECT

SHAPE OF OBJECT
CIGOLI - 1611

MURILLO - 1660
PTOLEMY-ARISTOTLE ‘WORLD’

IS NOT RIGHT; BRIGHTNESS, SPEED

ARISTOTLE’S SPHERES
RETROGRADE MOTION OF MARS
COPERNICAN ‘WORLD’
IS NOT RIGHT; BRIGHTNESS, SPEED
retrograde motion
FROM COPERNICUS’ DE REVOLUTIONIBUS
For these hypotheses need not be true nor even probable. On the contrary, if they provide a calculus consistent with the observations, that alone is enough ...
For this art, it is quite clear, is completely and absolutely ignorant of the causes of the apparent movement of the heavens.

EX SUPPOSITIONE
SAVING THE APPEARANCES
BY HYPOTHESIS
as the diameter through both apsides; and let $E$ the centre of the orbital circle of annual revolution be on the diameter. Let $A$, $B$, and $C$ be the points of solar opposition, in that order; and let

- $\text{arc } AF=41^\circ34'$,
- $\text{arc } FB=40^\circ11'$,
- and $\text{arc } CG=44^\circ21'$.

At the separate points $A$, $B$, and $C$ let the epicycle be described with one-third of distance $DE$ as radius. And let $AD$, $BD$, $CD$, $AE$, $BE$, and $CE$ be joined. On the epicycle let $AL$, $BM$, and $CN$ be joined, but in such a way that

- $\text{angle } DAL=\text{angle } ADF$,
- $\text{angle } DBM=\text{angle } BDF$,

and $\text{angle } DCN=\text{angle } CDF$.

Accordingly, since in triangle $ADE$

- $\text{angle } ADE=138^\circ26'$,

because angle $FDA$ was given and also the two sides, viz.,

$$DE=1,500$$

where $AD=10,000$;

it follows from this that

$$AE=11,172$$

and

$$\text{angle } DAE=5^\circ7'$.

[156'] Hence, by addition,

$$\text{angle } EAL=46^\circ41'$.

So also in triangle $EAL$ angle $EAL$ is given, together with the two sides:

$$AE=11,172$$

and

$$AL=500$$

where $AD=10,000$.

Moreover,

$$\text{angle } AEL=1^\circ56';$$

and

$$\text{angle } AEL+\text{angle } DAE=7^\circ3'$,

which is the total difference between angles $ADF$ and $LED$; and hence

$$\text{angle } DEL=34^\circ52'$.

Similarly at the second opposition: in triangle $BDE$

$$\text{angle } BDE=139^\circ49'$.
CONTRA COPERNICUS: THERE IS NO PARALLAX
1838  BESSEL
parallax of 61 Cygni measured
.314 arcseconds

1851
Foucault’s pendulum
proved earth’s rotation
DANTE’S COSMOLOGY
QUINTESSENCE

SUPERLUNARY

CELESTIAL: UNCHANGING, INCORRUPIBLE

SUBLUNARY

TERRESTRIAL: CHANGING, CORRUPTABLE

ARISTOTLE’S PHYSICS

MOTION
TYCHO BRAHE AND JOHANNES KEPLER
KEPLER; 1ST AND 2ND LAWS

ASTRONOMIA NOVA  1609
Tres epistolae de maculis solaribus

(THREE LETTERS ON SOLAR SPOTS)

SCHEINER: The sunspots are ‘stars’ moons orbiting the sun

GALILEO: The sunspots are clouds on the surface of the sun; the sun rotates
SUNSPOT LETTERS 1613

GALILEO’S FIRST PUBLICIZED DECLARATION: HELIOCENTRIC THEORY OF COPERNICUS IS FACT!
ISTORIA E DIMOSTRAZIONI INTORNO ALLE MACCHIE SOLARI E LORO ACCIDENTI COMPRESE IN TREDICI LETTERE SCRITTE ALL’ILLUSTRISSIMO SIGNOR MARCO VELSERI LINCEO DUVUMVIRO D’AVGUSTA
CONSIGLIERO DI SVA MAESTA CESAREA DAL SIGNOR GALILEO GALILEI LINCEO
Nobil Fiorentino, Filosofo, Mathematico Primario del Sereniss. D. COSIMO II. GRAN DUCA DI TOSCANA.

IN ROMA, Appresso Giacomo Mascardi. MDCXIII.
CON LICENZA DE’ SUPERIORI.

GALILEO’S DRAWINGS OF SATURN AND VENUS

SUNSPOT LETTERS GALILEO- 1613
Bellarmine’s censure (1620)
Tycho was a heretic, for he praised Luther in his book.

Posset fortasse corrigi liber
(maybe the book could be corrected)!
(ACDF S.O. Censurae Librorum II, fasc.13, fol.606r)
Systema Mundi secundum Philolaum Pythagoricum, & eius sectatores.
BELLARMINE’S LETTER TO ROMAN COLLEGE
April 19, 1611

Re: GALILEO’S DISCOVERIES

1. Were there really a multitude of stars invisible to the naked eye?

2. Was Saturn composed of 3 stars together?

3. Did Venus really have phases like the moon?

4. Was the lunar surface really rough and uneven?

5. Did Jupiter really have 4 satellites revolving around it?
ROBERTO CARDINAL BELLARMINO S.J.

CONGREGATION OF HOLY OFFICE

CONGREGATION OF THE INDEX

BELLARMINE AND SCRIPTURAL EXEGESIS

HIS VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE

LETTER TO ROMAN COLLEGE

THE HAMMER OF HERETICS-
GIORDANO BRUNO
ROBERTO BELLARMINO, S.J.
CONTROVERSIES OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH; 1576-1592
GIORDANO BRUNO
Italian Dominican friar, philosopher, poet...

Tried by the Inquisition for...

Holding opinions contrary to the Catholic faith
- about the Trinity, divinity of Christ, and Incarnation
- pertaining to Jesus as Christ
- regarding the virginity of Mary, mother of Jesus
- about both Transubstantiation and Mass

Believing in metempsychosis and
in the transmigration of the human soul into brutes
Dealing in magic and divination

CLAIMING THE EXISTENCE OF A PLURALITY OF WORLDS AND THEIR ETERNITY
SUPPORTED COPERNICANISM

In 1600 he was burned at the stake in Rome's Campo de' Fiori.
"The humane vicissitudes of Giordano Bruno ended with the Roman trial (1593-1600) and with the sentence of proven heresy, which, due to his resolute and extreme statement of not being guilty, changed into capital punishment, executed at Campo de’ Fiori on the 17th February 1600.”...

BRUNO,"Firstly, I say that the theories on the movement of the earth and on the immobility of the firmament or sky are by me produced on a reasoned and sure basis, which doesn’t undermine the authority of the Holy Scriptures.” (sic)
La ricerca di **GIORDANO BRUNO** non ha prodotto alcun risultato.
CHRISTOPHER CLAVIUS S.J.
ASTRONOMER, MATHEMATICIAN
COLLEGIO ROMANO

All of Cardinal Bellarmine’s questions were answered in the affirmative (Apr 24, 1611)

Only with reference to question 4 was their interpretation different than Galileo’s.
LETTERS TO THE JESUITS
1611, 1613

“SOLID AND UNIFORM DOCTRINE”

TEACHING
ST. THOMAS AQUINAS-THEOLOGY
ARISTOTLE-PHILOSOPHY

FATHER AQUAVIVA
GENERAL OF THE JESUITS
HEBREW UNIVERSE
FOR THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION
OF MARY, 8 DECEMBER PROBABLY 1615

For one who seeks defects where there are none, is it not to be said to him “he seeks a spot in the sun?” The sun is without spot, and the mother of the sun without spot. “From whom Jesus was born.”

RAFAELLO DELLE COLOMBE
DOMINICAN PREACHER

ADDRESSSED TO
“AN INGENIOUS MATHEMATICIAN”
COSIMO II DUKE OF TUSCANY                               CHRISTINA DI LORENA
May 12 1590 – Feb 28 1621

“BREAKFAST WITH HIS LORDSHIPS” - B. CASTELLI TO GALILEO - DEC. 14, 1613
LETTER: CASTELLI TO GALILEO: Dec 14, 1613
LETTER: GALILEO TO CASTELLI: Dec 21, 1613 [4]
Holy Scripture can never lie or err, nevertheless some of its interpreters and expositors can sometimes err...[if they] limit themselves always to the literal meaning of the words...

If so ...it would be necessary to attribute to God feet, hands, and eyes, as well as bodily and human feelings like anger, regret, hate, and sometimes even forgetfulness of things...

In Scripture there are many false propositions if taken literally but done so for the understanding of the common people.  [G: Look different]

Re: Scripture: it seems to me that in disputes about natural phenomena it should be reserved to the last place.
To accommodate the common people Scripture has not abstained from perverting its most basic dogmas. [G: somewhat concealing]

Natural effects obtained from the senses or by necessary demonstrations should never be called into question by passages from Scripture.

Two truths can never lie.

Planets names not even mentioned.

The terrible weapon.

Joshua 10:12-13. Galileo argues that the miracle is impossible to explain using the Ptolemaic System but is possible explained by the Copernican System.
...no one can doubt that the Supreme Pontiff always has the absolute power of permitting or condemning them; however, no creature has the power of making them be true or false, contrary to what they happen to be by nature ...

‘Alla Serenissima Madama La Gran Duchessa Madre’
FATHER NICCOLO LORINI  O.P.  DOMINICAN

to CARDINAL INQUISITOR [7]
FEB 7,1615

The GALILEISTS

• ‘many propositions (of scripture) appear to us suspect or rash’

• ‘in disputes about nature scripture holds last place’

• ‘expositors often err in interpreting Scripture’

• ‘they want to expound scripture in their own way and against the common exposition of the holy Fathers’

• ‘they speak with little honor of the holy ancient Fathers and of St. Thomas, and that they trample all Aristotle’s philosophy.

• Copy of the letter ‘Galileo to Castelli’ [4]
FATHER TOMMASO CACCINI, DOMINICAN

HIS SERMON DEC 21, 1614
SANTA MARIA NOVELLA, FLORENCE
JOSHUA 10:12 ‘SUN STAND THOU STILL...’
DOMINI-CANES; GOD’S DOGS
FATHER TOMMASO CACCINI O.P. DOMINICAN

TO HOLY OFFICE OF THE INQUISITION [10]

MARCH 20, 1615

public knowledge (publica fama):
Galileo holds two propositions
THE SUN IS IMMOBILE
THE WHOLE EARTH MOVES

...such a position of Copernicus is contrary to the account of almost all philosophers, all scholastic theologians, and all the Holy Fathers,

‘they say he is very close to brother Paolo [Sarpi] ’

Galileo has correspondence with Germans.
Father Fra Ferdinando Ximenes, regent of Santa Maria Novella, had told me that from some of them [Galileists] he had heard these three propositions:

“God is not otherwise a substance, but an accident”;
“God is sensuous because there are in him divine senses”; and,
“in truth the miracles said to have been made by the saints are not real miracles.”

Father Master Fra Niccolò Lorini showed me a copy of a letter written by Galileo to Father Benedetto Castelli,

Q: Galileo’s reputation?
A: They say…”he associates with Germans”,
“he’s very close to Brother Paul”

Paul V ordered this interrogation the day before.
truth is known through reason (natural revelation) and faith (supernatural revelation)
GOD’S TWO BOOKS AS REVEALED

NATURE

SCRIPTURE
### SCHOOL OF ATHENS

#### CHRISTIAN INTERPRETATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rational truth</th>
<th>Natural truth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ultimate reality - forms, ideas</td>
<td>Empirical world more important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lies beyond our experience</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics - crucial</td>
<td>Mathematics not important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaven (Augustine)</td>
<td>Earth, Nature (St. Thomas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Ptolemaic Astronomy - ex suppositione]</td>
<td>[Aristotle’s spheres - real]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FROM THE LETTER TO CHRISTINA
DE GENESI AD LITERAM

Re: the form and shape of the heavens according to the Scriptures ...
“What is it to me whether heaven, like a sphere surrounds the earth on all sides... or whether like a dish it merely covers and overcasts the earth? ... the Holy Spirit did not desire that men should learn things that are useful to no one for salvation."

ST. AUGUSTINE
BOTTICELLI
Re: the earth, the sky
“It is too disgraceful and ruinous, though, and greatly to be avoided, that he [the noChristian] should hear a Christian speaking so idiotically on these matters, and as if in accord with Christian writings, that he might say that he could scarcely keep from laughing when he saw how totally in error they are...”
PSALM 92:1, VULGATE
the Lord hath reigned, he is clothed with beauty:
the Lord is clothed with strength,
and hath girded Himself.
for He hath established the world
which shall not be moved.

PSALM 19:6, VULGATE
He hath set his tabernacle in the sun:
and he, as a bridegroom coming out of
his bride chamber, hath rejoiced as a
giant to run the way:
ECCLESIASTES 1:5. The sun also ariseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place where he arose.

I CHRONICLES 16:30. Fear before him, all the earth: the world also shall be stable, that it be not moved.

JOSHUA 10:12. Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon; and thou, Moon, in the valley of Ajalon.

JOSHUA 10:13. And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed...So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down about a whole day.
Letter of **PAOLO ANTONIO FOSCARINI** Carmelite over the Pythagorean and Copernican opinion concerning the mobility of the earth and the stability of the sun

***1615***
1. Copernicanism is not “true” speaking hypothetically is OK

... I say that it seems to me that Your Paternity and Mr. Galileo are proceeding prudently by limiting yourselves to speaking suppositionally and not absolutely...

2. it is contrary to scripture

Holy Mother Church interprets Scripture

Council of Trent

3. ...when there may be a true demonstration...

Wisdom of Solomon
CARDINAL BELLARMINE AND THE SONG OF SONGS

Cardinal Bellarmine:—

*“What we contend for is (he says), that the Scriptures ought not to be read publicly in the vulgar tongue, nor allowed to be read in the vulgar tongue indifferently by all.”

“If (he writes) the common people should hear read in the vulgar tongue from the Song of Songs, Let him kiss me with the kisses of his mouth, and his left hand under my head, and his right hand shall embrace me; and that of Hosea, Go, and take to thee children of fornication; also, the adultery of David, the incest of Thamar, the lie of Judith, and how Joseph made his brethren drunk (?), how Sarah, Lea, and Rachel, gave their maids to their husbands for concubines, and many other of those things which are mentioned in the Scriptures, with approbation, they would either be incited to imitate the like, or they would despise the holy Prophets, as the Manichæans formerly did.
CONSULTOR’S REPORT ON THE LETTER TO CASTELLI
LATE 1615, EARLY 1616

...although sometimes it abuses improper words,
it does not deviate from the paths of Catholic speaking.

Galileo is vindicated!
Propositions to be assessed:

(1) The sun is the center of the world and completely devoid of local motion.

Assessment: All said that this proposition is foolish and absurd in philosophy, and formally heretical since it explicitly contradicts many places the sense of Holy Scripture, according to the literal meaning of the words and according to the common interpretation and understanding of the Holy Fathers and the doctors of theology.

(2) The earth is not the center of the world, nor motionless, but it moves as a whole and also with diurnal motion.

Assessment: All said that this proposition receives the same judgement in philosophy and that in regard to theological truth it is at least erroneous in faith.
All said that this proposition is foolish and absurd in philosophy, and formally heretical since it explicitly contradicts many places the sense of Holy Scripture.

Finocchiaro, Favaro, Pagano 2009

Mayer, Pagano 1984
His Holiness ordered Cardinal Bellarmine to call Galileo before himself and warn him to abandon these opinions;

and if he should refuse to obey, the Father Commissary, in the presence of a notary and witnesses, is to issue him an injunction*

to abstain completely from teaching or defending this doctrine and opinion or from discussing it; and further,

if he should not acquiesce, he is to be imprisoned.

A personal ‘Special Injunction’ issued to Galileo
* Mayer says it’s a ‘precept’
Cardinal Bellarmine,
Commissary General of the Holy Office, Father Segizzi,
Galileo,
Some Dominican Fathers
others

Bellarmine warned Galileo ... the opinion was erroneous and that he should abandon it;

and **thereafter, indeed immediately**, (successive ac incontinenti) Commissary Segizzi, in the name of the Pope and the Holy Office,

ordered Galileo, to abandon completely the above-mentioned opinions 1 and 2, and henceforth **not to hold, teach, or defend it in any way whatever, either orally or in writing**;

otherwise the Holy Office would start proceedings against him. Galileo promised to obey. Done... in the presence, as **witnesses**
Sixteen years later, however, when Pope Urban VIII was contemplating summoning Galileo to Rome in the wake of the publication of the Dialogue, a second document concerning Bellarmine’s admonition was found in the archives of the Holy Office. Its content is as follows:

Friday, the 26th of the same month, at the palace, the usual residence of the said Most Illustrious Lord Cardinal Bellarmine, and in the chambers of His Most Illustrious Lordship, and in the presence of the Reverend Father Michelangelo Segizzi of Lodi, O.P., Commissary of the Holy Office, having summoned the above-mentioned Galileo before himself, the same Most Illustrious Lord Cardinal warned Galileo that the above-mentioned opinion was erroneous and that he should abandon it; and thereafter, indeed immediately, before me and witnesses, the Most Illustrious Lord Cardinal himself being also present still, the aforesaid Father Commissary, in the name of His Holiness the Pope and the whole Congregation of the Holy Office, ordered and enjoined the said Galileo, who was himself still present, to abandon completely the above-mentioned opinion that
Bellarmine: ...Galileo had acquiesced [accepted the precept] when warned of the order to abandon the opinion which he held,

and the Decree of the Congregation of the Index [25] having been presented, in which were prohibited and suspended, respectively [sic] the writings of Nicolaus Copernicus- On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres,

of Diego de Zuniga- On Job, and

of the Carmelite Father Paolo Antonio Foscarini,

His Holiness ordered that the edict of this suspension and prohibition, respectively, be published by the Master of the Sacred Palace.
DECREE OF THE
CONGREGATION OF THE INDEX [28]
March 5, 1616

Copernicus On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres
charged by his Holiness Pope Paul V
In regard to several **books containing various heresies and errors**
“...the false Pythagorean doctrine, completely opposed to divine scripture...”

1. **Copernicus'**  ‘On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres’

2. Diego de Zuniga's  ‘On Job’

3. Foscarini’s  ‘On the Pythagorean and Copernican Opinion of the Earth's Motion and Sun's Rest...’

1 and 2  **suspended until corrected**

3  **completely prohibited and condemned**

All other books equally teaching the same must be prohibited, as by the present decree
it [the Congregation] prohibits, condemns and suspends. (??)
Paul V appointed him cardinal in 1606

in 1623 he became Pope Urban VIII

re: Decree of the Index and the condemnation of Copernicus, “was never our intention; and if it had been up to us, that decree would not have been made.”

MAFFEO BARBERINI
CARAVAGGIO C. 1598
REVOLUTIONUM LII. L. 6

quodce fuerit in ipso, quamunc occupauerit magnitudinem, sed permanebit cælum immobile. Nam potissimum, quo astra ecerit nituntur modum esse finitum, est motus. Siue igitur finitus sit mundus, siue infinitus, disputatio physiologorum dimitto.

hsec certum habentes, quod terra verticibus condita superificie globosa terminatur. Car ergo hec annes aliae, etiam illi locupletas esse corporea, consignantem conscribere, magisque quae de nostris animaria, eis tamen ignavia, utique postquam

quod agesur ibi et quotidie secundis in eolos appara aera esse, et ad aera ostendit. At habet pretendere hsec loco, et Philo

tere Virgilius Anies: Prouelimmur portu, terræ urbes precedunt. Quoniam fluitante sub tranquillitate nauigio, cuncta quae extrinsecus sunt, ad motus illius imaginem moueri cernuntur, et navigantibus, aut isiim se quiescere putat cum omnibus quae secum sunt, ut simurus in motu terræ potest contingere, ut totus circume mundus existimetur. Quid ergo dicremus de

nubibus, cæteris quomodo libet in aere pendentes, ut subfidentibus, et rurum tendentibus in sublimia: nisi quod nò so
CARDINAL BELLARMINE’S CERTIFICATE TO GALILEO  [31]
May 26, 1616

...Galileo has not abjured ...nor has he received any penances, salutary or otherwise.

On the contrary, he has only been notified of the declaration made by the Holy Father and published by the Sacred Congregation of the Index, whose content is that

the doctrine attributed to Copernicus ... is contrary to Holy Scripture and therefore cannot be defended or held.
Nel giorno dieci ottobre dell'anno nato, ed il signor Gabriele da Vincenza, è stato, ed è stato fatto per la

giurisdizione di gentilizio Gabriele, ed è stato richiesto della nazione. Divenuta che il signor Gabriele non ha abitato in prera veste, ma si è nascosto in altre case, che non hanno alcune sue opinioni e decisioni, ma non ha ricevuto gentilizio Gabriele, ma è stato fatto un altro giorno, più per la giurisdizione della nazione, volendo il conte che la decisione del signore Gabriele, che è stato di prera veste al tempio, e che il tempio del conte del mondo è sempre da esteriori al concetto, per esteriori alla pace, e per ciò si farà la decisione, non viene che il tempio di prera veste è stato richiesto la decisione, di non essere mai qua, di esteriori al tempio, e di
n
[Signature: Roberto d'Arezzo]
GALILEO’S THIRD TRIP TO ROME: DEC 1615-JUNE 1616

APR 12 1615: CARDINAL BELLARMINE’S LETTER TO FOSCARINI

FEB 19 1616: CONSULTANTS BEGIN REVIEW OF COPERNICANISM

FEB 24 1616: CONSULTANT'S REPORT ON COPERNICANISM

FEB 25 1616: POPE ORDERS BELLARMINE TO WARN GALILEO

FEB 26 1616: GALILEO MEETS BELLARMINE-GALILEO GIVEN AN INJUNCTION?

MAR 5 1616: ANTI-COPERNICAN DECREE OF THE INDEX

MAR 11 1616: GALILEO MEETS POPE PAUL V

MAY 26 1616: BELLARMINE GIVES CERTIFICATE TO GALILEO
THE DEFENSE OF GALILEO (written in 1616, published in 1622)

TOMMASO CAMPANELLA
WHY DID THE CHURCH JUST WARN GALILEO AND NOT PROSECUTE IN 1616?

THE PYTHAGOREAN OPINION WAS AN EXAMPLE OF HERMETICISM.
CAMPANELLA WAS KNOWN TO BE A MAGUS OR SORcerer.
CAMPANELLA WANTED TO REESTABLISH THE PYTHAGOREAN CITY
CAMPANELLA’S BOOK ‘THE CITY OF THE SUN’ WAS A HERMETIC WORK.

WAS GALILEO THOUGHT TO BE A FOLLOWER OF BRUNO?
BRUNO’S ‘ASH WEDNESDAY SUPPER’ SIMILAR FORM TO THE “DIALOGUE’

CARDINAL BELLARMINE WAS GIORDANO BRUNO’S INQUISITOR.
RECALL THE 5 QUESTIONS BELLARMINE ASKED THE JESUIT ASTRONOMERS.

FOUR INQUISITORS SIGNED OFF ON BRUNO’S EXECUTION
Robertus Cardinal Bellarminus
Pompeius Cardinal Arrigoni
Paulus Cardinal Sfondrato
Camillus Cardinal Borghese

POPE PAUL V
DE TRIBVS COMETIS
ANNI M. DC. XVIII.
DISPUTATIO ASTRONOMICA
PUBLICA HABITA
IN COLLEGIORUM ROMANORUM
SOCIETATIS IESV
AB UNO EX PATRIBVS
EIVSDEM SOCIETATIS.

Romae,
Ex Typographia Iacobi Mascardi. MDCXIX.
SUPERIORVM PERMISSV.

DISCORSO DELLE COMETE
DI MARIO GUIDUCCI
FATTO DAL VI
NELLA ACADEMIA FIORENTINA
NEL SUO MEDESIMO CONSOLATI.
IN FIRENZE
Nella Stamperia di Pietro Cecconcelli, Alle Stelle Medicee. 1619.
CON LICENZIA DE' SUPERIORI.

GRASSI (S.J.)

GUIDUCCI (REALLY GALILEO)
LIBRA ASTRONOMICA AC PHILOSOPHICA
QVA GALILEI GALILEI
Opiniones de Cometis
A MARIO GUIDVCEIO
in Florentina Academia exposte, atque in lucem super editre, examinatur
A LOTHRIO SARSIO SIGENSON.

RATIO PONDERVM LIBRÆ ET SIMBELLÆ:
IN QVA QVID E LOTHARII SARSII
LIBRA ASTRONOMICA,
QVIDQUE E GALILEI GALILEI
SIMBELLATORI,
De Cometis statuet dnum sit, collatis viruisque
rationum momentis, Philosophorum
arbitrio proponitur.
Auctore codem LOTHARIO SARSIO Sigensano.

LVTETIÆ PARISIOTORVM,
Sumptibus Sebastiani Gramoisy, via Iacobæa,
sub Ciconis.

M. DC. XXVI.
CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.
Possibly he [Sarsi] thinks that philosophy is a book of fiction ... like the Illiad...

**Philosophy is written in this grand book - I mean the universe**— which stands continually open to our gaze, but it cannot be understood unless one first learns to comprehend the language in which it is written.

**It is written in the language of mathematics**, and its characters are triangles, circles, and other geometric figures, **without which it is humanly impossible to understand a single word of it; without these, one is wandering about in a dark labyrinth.**
TYCHO’S SUPERNova 1572

TYCHO’S COMET 1577

KEPLER’S NOVA 1604
MAFFEO CARDINAL BARBERINI
BECOMES

URBAN VIII
(Gian Lorenzo Bernini)
AUGUST 1623 - JULY 1644
GALILEO’S FOURTH TRIP TO ROME: APRIL-JUNE 1624

1624 SIX MEETINGS WITH POPE URBAN: GOD’S OMNIPOTENCE
RAFFAEL SIGNING ROOM APOSTOLIC PALACE, THE VATICAN, ‘THE DISPUTE’ 1509-1511
GALILEO HERETIC

Pietro Redondi

Translated by Raymond Rosenthal
REDONDI PROPOSED THAT G3 PLAYED THE MAJOR ROLE IN THE GALILEO AFFAIR

EE291

“I have read the discourse of the Lyncean,” Melchior Inchofer

G3, FIRST PAGE OF THREE VATICAN SECRET ARCHIVES
THE ROMAN INQUISITION
A Papal Bureaucracy and Its Laws in the Age of Galileo
THOMAS F. MAYER

The ITALIAN INQUISITION
CHRISTOPHER F. BLACK
CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY OFFICE OF THE INQUISITION

POPE
CARDINAL INQUISITORS

Commissary
Assessor
Procurator Fiscalis
Notary
Consultants
Master of the Sacred Palace
Minor officials, jailors etc.

meeting days:
Wednesday, Thursday, sometimes Saturday
STAGES OF AN INQUISITIONAL TRIAL

someone is a suspect ‘publica fama’ (a public rumor)
preliminary investigation by inquisitor
cite the accused
interrogations of suspect and witnesses
charges brought forth suspect enters a plea
"repetition" all witnesses reexamined, also new ones
interrogations ended- defense proper
congregation decided the sentence
the Pope's phase
convicted person had to abjure
publication of the sentence
MENOCCHIO
DOMENICO SCANDELLA (1532–1599)

a miller from Montereale, Italy

first tried for heresy in 1583

In 1598 he was arrested again as a lapsed heretic

In 1599 he was declared a heresiarch
and was burnt at the stake
Italian theologian and natural philosopher-
Professor of Mathematics at Padua.

Conflict with Church - interference of the papal
court with his rights as a bishop.

De republica ecclesiastica – published in London
while he was in England - insistence on the
divine right of the Catholic bishops as against
the encroachments of the papal monarchy.

Enticed back to Rome by the promise of pardon.

declared a relapsed heretic and was confined to
the Castel Sant'Angelo where he died. His corpse
was dragged through the street and burnt at
Campo de Fiori.
SACRO ARSENALE Overo Pratica dell'officio della Santa Inquisizione.

Casa, psalm. 73. Et exerce domin.

IN GENOVA, APPRESSO GIOSEPPE PAVONI. MDCXXI.
REGOLE DEL TRIBUNALE DEL S. OFFICIO
PRATICATE IN ALCUNI CASI IMAGINARI
DAL P. MAESTRO F. TOMASO MENGHINI
D’Albana, già Inquisitore d’Ancona, e di Ferrara,
E di nuovo ristampate ad instanza
DELLI SIG.RI VICARI FORANEI
DELLA S. INQUISIZIONE DI MILANO.
Per loro lume, e istruzione.

IN MILANO, MDCCII.
Nella Stampa di Francesco Vigone, e fratelli, vicino a S. Michele al Gallo.
Con licenza de’ Superiori.
1. Before every case note the day, Month, and year.
2. One will write the personal appearance of the Denounced one, the presence of the Judge, the place, where one did the examination, and the presence of the notary.
3. ...

FIRST DENUNCIATION OF BLASPHEMY
1  Day 5. June 1682
2  ...

PAGE 1- RULES OF THE TRIBUNAL OF THE HOLY OFFICE
CONTENTS OF SACRO ARSENALE- INQUISITION MANUAL

1. On the Authority, Dignity of the Office of the Inquisition; and of the persons against which the Holy Office will proceed.
2. On the method of forming the trials and examining the testimony of the accused.
3. The way one must examine the formal heretics.
4. On the method of forming a trial.
5. Method of forming citations, precepts, decrees, assurances and other similar things.
6. Method of interrogating the accused by torture.
7. On the method of proceeding against polygamists and witches in the Holy Tribunal.
8. On the method of terminating the trial in the Holy Office.
9. Method of forming the licenses for the officials, giving them the oath of allegiance, proposing the actions of the Congregation and to discharge the accused from excommunication in the Holy Office.
10. Useful and necessary advice to the judges of the Holy Inquisition. (300)
PRATTICA DEL
mentre della Catolica Fede si chiamano, & per opere sono Custodi, e Difensori, l' honore, & la reputazione dell' istesso Dio hanno per iscopo di difendere, & conferuire, che sono oltre a ciò l'occhio del Mondo, & un viu, & lucente Sole, onde si fugano le tenebre de' gli errori, & pura si conferua, & senza alcuna macchia la luce della Fede: & finalmente le vere sentinelle della Chiefa, accio che nel fosco della notte di questo presente secolo non si turbò a chi che sia la quieta spirito nel' anima, e giungano poi tutti al chiaro giorno del' eterna felicità nel Cielo.

Contro a quali persone proceda il S. Officio.

SALVATE O SANTO OFFICIO.


Prima, contro gli heretici, è fospetti d'heresia.
2. Contro i fautori loro.
3. Contro i Maghi, Malefici, & Incantatori.
5. Contro quelli, che s'oppongo ad esso Santo Officio, & suoi officiari.

E così accio che meglio siano distinti, e conosciute tali persone, dichiareremo con esempi, quali siano.

De' Heretici.

Heresici sono quelli, che dicono, insegnano, predicano, ostendono cose contro la Sacra Scrittura.
Contro gli Articoli della Santa Fede.
THE HOLY OFFICE WILL PROCEED AGAINST...

1. Formal heretics and those suspected of heresy.
2. Those who protect heretics.
3. the magicians, the wicked, the sorcerers’
   the blasphemers
   those that oppose the holy office and its officials

heretics... those that say, teach, preach, predict or write things against the Sacred Scripture.

against the articles of the holy faith
against the sacred sacraments ceremonies and rituals
against the decrees of the holy council
against the supreme authority of the holy pontiff
against the apostles
against purgatory and indulgences
against those that renounce the holy faith, full of the affairs of Turks, Jews and other sects...

... MASINI; SACRO ARSENALE
TYPES OF HERESY

formal heresy

suspected heresy
  strong suspicion of heresy
  vehement suspicion of heresy
  mild suspicion of heresy

erroneous, scandalous beliefs
METHODS OF TORTURE

Strappado
Corda
Stanghetta
Cannette
Fuoco
Veglia

Lines 12-16 "when the evidence is legitimate, sufficient, and clear and (as they say) decisive in its own way, the inquisitor can and should [carry out torture], without any blame, so that the defendants, confessing their sins, convert to God and save their souls through punishment."
STRAPPADO
A NEW METHOD OF IDENTIFYING A CULPRIT BY MEANS OF HIS PORTRAIT

First...have a painter make a very accurate portrait of the Culprit...

Second... consult two experts to check the accuracy of the portrait...

Third... it is necessary to make two other portraits, not exactly the same...
VEGLIA- JUDAS’ CRADLE
"And the inquisitor should take particular notice that those beliefs that go against the faith reside in the soul, and only God can see and judge these without fault. 

And, although the mortal eye does not have the strength to penetrate to the soul, nonetheless, from heretical words and deeds, one may presume the presence of error and corrupted faith in the mind.

Therefore, if the defendant should make a confession in court to having blasphemed or acted in a heretical fashion, he should be examined immediately over his intentions and his beliefs"

(SACRO ARSENALE-PART TWO, 1730, p186).
"when the evidence is legitimate, sufficient, and clear and (as they say) decisive in its own way, the inquisitor can and should [carry out torture], without any blame, so that the defendants, confessing their sins, convert to God and save their souls through punishment"

(SACRO ARSENALE-PART SIX, 1730, p263)

"And the judges should ensure that the notary writes down not only all the responses of the defendant but also all his reasonings and all the gestures and all the words that he offers while being tortured, not to mention all the sighs, all the screams, all the complaints, and all the tears that he gives forth"

(SACRO ARSENALE-PART SIX, 1730, p265).
Oimè, Oimè
DIALOGO DI GALILEO GALILEI LINCEO
MATHEMATICO SOPRAORDINARIO
DELL'OSSERVAZIONE DI PISA.
E FILOSOFICO, E MATHEMATICO PRIMARIO DEL
SERENISSIMO
GR. D. DUCA DI TOSCANA.
Doue ne i congressi di quattro giornate si discorre
sopra i due
MASSIMI SISTEMI DEL MONDO
TOLEMAICO, E COPERNICANO;
Proponevendo indefinitamente le ragioni filosofiche, e naturali
tanto per l'una, quanto per l'altra parte.

CON PRI VILEGI.

IN FIORENEZA, Per Gio. Batista Landini MDCXXXII.
CON LICENZA DE SOVERGORI.
Urban requested to know the events pertaining to the printing in Florence of Galileo’s book.

Re Galileo: He violated orders by going back from hypothesis. He fraudulently kept quiet about an injunction given to him in 1616 [not to hold, teach or defend the same in any manner in word or in writing].

Re the book: Having put the preface in different characters, having placed the medicine in a fool’s mouth, having backed away from hypothesis, giving bad treatment of opposing authors, declaring badly the equivalence between the human and Divine in understanding geometric things, Ptolemaics become Copernicans but not the reverse,... the three dolphins on the title page

All these things could be amended if there is judged some utility in the book...

INQUISITION DECREE Sept. 23, 1632 [39] 
Galileo was ordered to appear before the Holy Office by October!
THIRTY YEARS WAR: 1618-1648

Began as a conflict between the Catholic and Protestant princes of Germany over succession of the title of Holy Roman Emperor (Ferdinand II)

Denmark and Sweden and Catholic France, (Protestant side) were opposing the Hapsburg Holy Roman Empire and Spain (Catholic side).

Defenestration of Prague, May 23, 1618

Between 1618 and 1625, Spanish armies supporting Ferdinand defeated Protestant armies. By 1629 Catholic cause seemed at the point of total victory under Albrecht von Wallenstein

March 1629- Ferdinand proclaimed “The Edict of Restitution”- restored to the Church possessions seized by Protestants since 1552.
In July 1630, encouraged by the French who would later finance him, Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden invaded Germany at the apex of his military successes.

April 1631. Gustavus Adolphus besieges and captures the town of Frankfurt an der Oder. July 1631 (Battle of Werben) first major field-battle between Swedish and Catholic forces where Gustavus is victorious. September 1631. at the battle of Breitenfeld, Gustavus Adolphus decisively defeats the Catholic forces. Battle of Lützen, Nov 16, 1632.

Invasion of Italy- a real possibility?

Famous Consistory of Cardinals, March 8, 1632
Gaspar de Borja confronts Urban VIII.
DIALOGO
DI
GALILEO GALILEI LINCEO
MATEMATICO SOPRAORDINARIO
DELL'O STUDIO DI PISA.
E FILOSOFO, E MATEMATICO PRIMARIO DEL
SERENISSIMO
GR. D'UVCA DI TOSCANA.
Dove nei congressi di quattro giornate si discorre
sopra i due
M Massimi Sistemi del mondo
Tolemaico, e Copernicano,
Propugnando indeterminatamente le ragioni Filosofiche, e Naturali
tanto per l'una, quanto per l'altra parte.

CON PRI
VILEGI.

IN FIORENZA, Per Gio: Battista Landini MDCXXXII.
CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.
August, 1632: The Holy Office ordered publication of the Dialogue to be suspended, sales halted, and unsold copies confiscated.

September 1632: a ‘Particular Congregation’s Report’ [38]
[Date: Mid August (?) Sept. (1632) Authors: Riccardi, Fra Clemente (?)]
was appointed to investigate the matter further.

Findings:
Galileo had ‘deviated from hypothesis’ in the Dialogue,
Galileo had been deceitfully silent about the Feb. 26, 1616 Injunction. [24]

uncovered in the files of the Holy Office
a document dated February 26, 1616, (Official Act)
THE PERSONAL INJUNCTION TO GALILEO [24]

Galileo had been served an injunction to abandon the opinion.

[the document was unsigned by Galileo, Bellarmine, the Commissary General, the Notary or the witnesses]
Special Commission’s Report on the Dialogue (September 1632) [38]

Galileo:
He violated orders by going back from hypothesis.

He fraudulently kept quiet about an injunction given to him in 1616 in seeking permission to publish the book.

The book:
Having put the preface in different characters.
Having placed the medicine in a fool’s mouth.
++
“All these things could be amended if there is judged to be some utility in the book.”

INQUISITION DECREES Sept. 23, 1632 [39]
The Pope decreed that Galileo was ordered to appear before the Holy Office by the end of October!
GALILEO ‘deceitfully’ obtained the Imprimatur.
THREE DOLPHINS OF LANDINI

URBAN VIII FAMILY COAT OF ARMS
GALILEO’S SIXTH TRIP TO ROME: FEBRUARY-JULY 1633

February 22, 1632; publication of the Dialogue

September 23, 1632; Galileo called to Rome [39]

January 20, 1633; Galileo leaves Florence for Rome

February 13, 1633; Galileo arrives in Rome

April 12, 1633; Galileo’s first deposition [65]

April 28, 1633; ?

April 30, 1633; Galileo’s second deposition [71]

May 10, 1633; Galileo’s third deposition (Galileo’s Defense) [74,75]

June 21, 1633; Galileo’s fourth (final) deposition [80]

June 22, 1633; Galileo’s sentence [81] and abjuration [82] - house arrest
GALILEO TO FRANCESCO CARDINAL BARBERINI Oct. 13, 1632 [42]
Galileo wants to send a written explanation to Rome.
If that is not accepted Galileo states that he can present himself for interrogation in Florence rather than Rome.

INQUISITION DECREE: Nov. 11, 1632
Pope denies Galileo’s request.

GALILEO TRIES TO AVOID ROME
POPE URBAN VIII COMMITTED THREE PHYSICIANS TO EXAMINE GALILEO December 1632.

“His pulse intermits every three or four beats, from which we conclude that his vital powers are affected, and at his great age much weakened. To the above are to be ascribed frequent attacks of giddiness, hypochondriacal melancholy, sleeplessness and flying pains about the body to which others can testify. We have also observed a serious hernia with rupture into the peritoneum. All these symptoms worthy of notice, as under the least aggravation they might become harmful to life.”

Galileo as a Patient
Gaetano Thiene and Cristina Basso Dipartimento di Scienze Medico-Diagnostiche e Terapie Speciali, Università di Padova, Padova, Italy
REVIEW OF 1615 -1616 DOCUMENTS

GALILEO LETTER to CASTELLI  Dec 21, 1613 [4]
Galileo tried to connect science with scripture.

FATHER LORINI, DOMINICAN to CARDINAL INQUISITOR  Feb 7, 1615 [7]
Galileo made many rash statements about scripture in the letter to Castelli.
He claims Galileo wrote the letter to contradict a sermon by Tommaso Caccini.

FATHER CACCINI, DOMINICAN to THE INQUISITOR  March 20, 1615 [10]
Letter to Castelli.
Galileo holds two propositions,
THE SUN IS IMMOBILE, THE WHOLE EARTH MOVES.

CONSULTOR’S REPORT ON THE LETTER TO CASTELLI [18]
LATE 1615 - EARLY 1616 (?) AUTHOR (?)
it does not deviate from the paths of Catholic speaking.

GALILEO IS VINDICATED!
CARDINAL BELLARMINE to FOSCARINI (and GALILEO)  APRIL 12, 1615 [11]

Copernicanism is not “true” -speaking hypothetically is OK.
Speaking absolutely is contrary to Scripture.

CONSULTANTS’ REPORT ON COPERNICANISM  Feb 24, 1616 [22]

(1) The sun is the center of the world.
(2) The earth is not the center of the world but it moves.

Theological Assessment:
(1) is formally heretical
(2) is at least erroneous in faith.
INQUISITION DECREES  Feb 25, 1616 [23]

The Pope ordered Cardinal Bellarmine to call on Galileo and warn him to abandon these opinions; and if he should refuse to obey, the Commissary is to issue him an injunction to abstain completely from teaching or defending this doctrine and opinion or from discussing it; and further, if he should not acquiesce, he is to be imprisoned.

SPECIAL INJUNCTION TO GALILEO  Feb 26, 1616 [24]
Bellarmine warned Galileo- the opinion is erroneous - abandon it. Commissary ordered Galileo, to abandon completely the opinions and henceforth not to hold, teach, or defend it in any way whatever, either orally or in writing; Galileo promised to obey. Done... in the presence, as witnesses.
INQUISITION MEETING  Mar 3, 1616 [26]

Bellarmine reports to Cardinals and Pope- Galileo agreed when warned of the order to abandon the opinion which he held, and the Decree of the Congregation of the Index having been presented.

DECREE OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE INDEX  Mar 5,1616 [28]

In regard to several books containing various heresies and errors Copernicus’ book was suspended.

BELLARMINE’S CERTIFICATE TO GALILEO  May 26,1616 [31]

Galileo has not abjured ... he has only been notified of the declaration made by the Pope and published by the Sacred Congregation of the Index, saying that the doctrine attributed to Copernicus is contrary to Holy Scripture and therefore cannot be defended or held.
NOVA GALILEO MOVIE: THE INQUISITOR INTERROGATES GALILEO
THE FIRST AND SECOND INTERROGATIONS ARE COMBINED
The Third and Fourth Interrogations were omitted.
I did not copy the Sentence and Abjuration
Because they were not true to life.
About twenty Cardinals and other dignitaries attended.
Summoned, ... at the palace of the Holy Office,
in the presence of Father Maculano Commissary General,
and Father Sinceri, Prosecutor.

Q. Whether he knows why he was ordered to Rome.
A. I imagine that ... to account for my recently printed book.

Maculano then asks about Galileo’s trip to Rome in 1616 and why he was there.
A. ...having heard objections to Copernicus's opinion...
[I came] in order to be sure of holding only holy and Catholic opinions.

Galileo said that he discussed the matter with four Cardinals (Bellarmine was included)

Two of the four Cardinals were still alive. In the ‘Repetition’ stage of the trial new
witnesses could be reexamined. Why weren’t they called? Father Caccini was still alive.
Why wasn’t he examined?
Q: What then was decided about this matter?
A: ... it was decided by the Holy Congregation of the Index that this opinion, taken absolutely, is repugnant to Holy Scripture and is to be admitted only suppositionally...

Q: Whether he was then notified of the said decision, and by whom.
A: I was indeed notified of the said decision of the Congregation of the Index, and I was notified by Lord Cardinal Bellarmine.

Maculano asks what Bellarmine told Galileo. The Cardinal responded that the opinion could only be held suppositionally. “His Eminence knew that I held it suppositionally, namely in the way that Copernicus held it.”

Galileo presents to the Inquisitor a copy of the Letter Bellarmine to Foscarini where the Cardinal stated that Galileo took the opinion suppositionally.

CARDINAL BELLARMINE to FOSCARINI and GALILEO
APRIL 12 1615

1. Copernicanism is not “true” speaking hypothetically is OK
... I say that it seems to me that Your Paternity and Mr. Galileo are proceeding prudently by limiting yourselves to speaking suppositionally and not absolutely...
Galileo: ...Lord Cardinal Bellarmine told me that since Copernicus's opinion, taken absolutely, was contrary to Holy Scripture, it could be neither held nor defended, but it could be taken and used suppositionally.

In conformity with this I keep a certificate by Lord Cardinal Bellarmine himself, dated 26 May 1616... 

**BELLARMINE CERTIFICATE TO GALILEO** [31] May 26, 1616

I present a copy of this certificate, and here it is.
Some Dominican friars were also present.

Q: Whether at that time, in the presence of those [Dominican] Fathers, he [Galileo] was given any injunction.

A: As I remember it, the affair took place in the following manner...
...Finally, it may be that I was given an injunction not to hold or defend the said opinion, but I do not recall it since this is something of many years ago.

I do not recall that this injunction was given me any other way than orally by Lord Cardinal Bellarmine.
Q: Whether, after the issuing of the said injunction, he obtained any permission to write the book.

A: After the above-mentioned injunction I did not seek permission to write the abovementioned book.

(Galileo describes how he obtained permission from the Masters of the Sacred Palace in Rome and Florence to publish the book.)

Q: Whether, when he asked the Master of the Sacred Palace for permission to print the book, he revealed to Father Master the injunction previously given to him (Galileo).

A: When I asked him for permission to print the book, I did not say anything to the Master of the Sacred Palace about the injunction because I did not judge it necessary to tell it to him...
...I did not judge it necessary to tell it to him since with the said book I had neither held nor defended the opinion of the earth's motion and sun's stability;

on the contrary, in the said book I show the contrary of Copernicus's opinion and show that Copernicus's reasons are invalid and inconclusive. ??

I, Galileo Galilei, have testified as above.
and beginning
of Apr. 30 1633
Deposition
OREGGI'S REPORT ON THE DIALOGUE  April 17, 1633 [67A]
In the work entitled Dialogue of Galileo Galilei etc.
the opinion is held and defended.

PASQUALIGO'S REPORT ON THE DIALOGUE  No date [67C]
He tries as best he can to support the earth’s motion
and also that he is strongly suspected of holding such an opinion.

MELCHIOR INCHOFER’S REPORT ON THE DIALOGUE  No date [67B]
I am of the opinion that Galileo
not only teaches and defends
the immobility or rest of the sun
or center of the universe,
around which both the planets
and the earth revolve with their own motions,
but also that he is
vehemently suspected of firmly adhering to this opinion, and
indeed that he holds it.
GALILEO: It dawned on me to reread my printed Dialogue.
   ...and I started to read it with the greatest concentration...
   I found it almost a new book by another author.

As an excuse for myself...for having fallen into an error so foreign to my intention.

My error then was, and I confess it,
   one of vain ambition, pure ignorance, and inadvertence.

And returning after a little, he said: ...
LETTER: MACULANO TO CARDINAL FRANCESCO BARBERINI
April 28 1633  [70]

I reported Galileo’s case to...the Sacred Congregation...

«Finally I propose a solution, that the Sacred Congregation concede me the power to deal extrajudicially with Galileo, to the end of making him capable [of grasping] his error...»
They combine all four interrogations and the plea bargain. The dialogue appears to be pretty accurate.

As far as the total movies are concerned I would say that the NOVA one was better.
Father Commissary gave Galileo a deadline of eight days ‘to making his defenses’

G. “I present the following statement, together with a certificate by ...Cardinal Bellarmine, written with his own hand...of which I earlier presented a copy by my hand.”
GALILEO'S DEFENSE [75]
MAY 10, 1633
He explains why he didn’t tell the Master of the Sacred Palace about the order of 1616. I received this certificate, (written by Bellarmine) In it one clearly sees that I was only told not to hold or defend Copernicus's doctrine.

...one cannot see any trace that, besides the general pronouncement applicable to all, I was given any other special order

Bellarmine told Galileo personally not to hold or defend the opinion. The words "not to teach it" and "in any way whatsoever“ were never used.
Besides the book was officially approved by the Master of the Sacred Palace.

...thus, the two phrases besides "holding" and "defending" which I hear are contained in the injunction given to me and recorded, that is, "teaching" and "in any way whatever," struck me as very new and unheard. I do not think I should be mistrusted about the fact that in the course of fourteen or sixteen years I lost any memory of them...”

Galileo begs for consideration 1. of his physical health 2. age of 70 3. 10 months of constant mental anxiety 4. a long journey 5. the winter season 6. his honor and reputation
INQUISITION DECREE [78]
JUNE 16, 1633

The Pope decreed that Galileo is to be interrogated about his intentions, even threatened with torture.
The book written by him... ‘Dialogue of Galileo Galilei Lincean’ is to be prohibited.

The pope ordered copies of the sentence about it made and sent to all papal ambassadors and to all inquisitors of Europe.
Q: Whether he had anything to say.
A: I have nothing to say.

Q: Whether he holds or has held, and for how long, that the sun is the center of the world and the earth is not the center of the world...

A: ... before the decision of the Holy Congregation of the Index, and before I was issued that injunction, I was undecided ... because either the one or the other could be true in nature. But after the above-mentioned decision, assured by the prudence of the authorities, all my uncertainty stopped, and I held, as I still hold, as very true and undoubted Ptolemy's opinion...
Q: He was told that unless he decided to proffer the truth, one would have recourse to the remedies of the law...

A: I do not hold this opinion of Copernicus, and I have not held it after being ordered by injunction to abandon it. For the rest, here I am in your hands; do as you please.

Q: And he was told to tell the truth; otherwise one would have recourse to torture.

A: I am here to obey, but I have not held this opinion after the determination was made, as I said.

And since nothing else could be done for the execution of the decision, after he signed he was sent to his place.

I, Galileo Galilei, have testified as above.
MELCHIOR INCHOFER, Jesuit was one of the consultors chosen to analyze Galileo’s Dialogue in the Spring of 1633. How can a consultant be qualified to judge the orthodoxy of doctrine when, at the very same time that he was charged by the Holy Office with his task of assessing Galileo’s book, he was being investigated by the Congregation of the Index and the Holy Office for a serious possibly heretical charge? His book claimed that the Virgin Mary wrote a letter to the people of Messina in 62 AD.

AGOSTINO ORREGI: Personal theologian to Urban VIII. In the Consulto’s Report on Galileo, April 1633, Orregi was one of the three. The Pope made him a Cardinal only seven months later, and an Inquisitor the year after. His report was only nine lines long.

VINCENZO MACULANO: On December 22, 1632 a new Commissary General Maculano took the oath replacing Father Ippolito Lanci, who definitely was pro-Galileo. He was a Commissary since 1621 and an Inquisitor before that. Maculano was inexperienced

“He had certainly not earned his promotion to Commissary by hard work. He had an indifferent record as an Inquisitor, first in Pavia, and then in Genoa.” Mayer- The Roman Inquisition-Trying Galileo. p.170.
TWO POINTS OF LAW

trial, could have lodged the objection that a precept expired with the death of the man who issued it. Paul V, in whose name both Bellarmino’s order and the precept had been issued, died in 1621

With his lecture still smoking in his hand, Caccini set out for Rome on 14 or 15 February 1615 to try to nail down a prestigious teaching post, the bachelorate, at the Dominican “university” at Santa Maria sopra Minerva. The appointment became a tangled affair, and Caccini apparently never got the office, despite his claim to the title in his deposition against Galileo. (The significance of Caccini’s mistaken claim to the office remains to be worked out. In common law, a mistake in a deponent’s “extension,” or legal description of his or her status, might be enough to void his or her testimony. If the
‘Ideally, the Inquisition under Urban and his brother Antonio’s guidance would have done its work more carefully ...
That it did not should cause no surprise.
In sloppiness, creative record-keeping, and inventive jurisprudence the Inquisition treated Galileo no differently than most of the rest of those who underwent trial before it’ (p. 5; cf. pp. 54–5).

‘Urban’s penchant for increasingly autocratic behavior, including his housecleaning of the papal administration beginning in mid-1632, and blithe disregard for the law ...
should not be downplayed’ (pp. 217–18).

‘It deserves emphasis that the Morandi trial was probably illegal...’ (p.128)
GALILEO’S SENTENCE  June 22, 1633  [81]

We say, pronounce, sentence, and declare that you, the abovementioned Galileo, because of the things deduced in the trial and confessed by you as above, Have rendered yourself according to this Holy Office vehemently suspected of heresy, namely of having held and believed a doctrine which is false and contrary to the divine and Holy Scripture: that the sun is the center of the world and does not move from east to west, and the earth moves and is not the center of the world, and that one may hold and defend as probable an opinion after it has been declared and defined contrary to Holy Scripture.

The book of the “Dialogues of Galileo Galilei” to be prohibited. We condemn you to the formal prison of this Holy office. For three years to come you repeat once a week the seven penitential Psalms.

GALILEO’S ABJURATION  JUNE 22, 1633  [82]
THE TRIAL OF GALILEO

Galilée: Joseph Nicholas Robert-Fleury  (1847) LOUVRE
GALILEO FACING THE INQUISITION
Cristiano Banti
FIRST PAGE INQUISITION FILE OF GALILEO
COLLECTANEA ARCHIVI VATICANI

I DOCUMENTI VATICANI
DEL PROCESSO DI GALILEO GALILEI
(1611-1741)

Nuova edizione accresciuta, rivista e annotata
dai Sergio Pagano

CITTÀ DEL VATICANO
ARCHIVIO SEGRETO VATICANO
2009
THE SENTENCE OF GALILEO- QUESTIONS FOR ITS AUTHOR:

Whereas you, Galileo...were denounced to this Holy Office in 1615 for holding as true the false doctrine...

What does it mean to be denounced? Wasn’t Galileo vindicated in 1616?

...for being in correspondence with some German mathematicians about it;

Who? Father Scheiner? Father Greenberger? They are Jesuits.
Kepler? Galileo did not write Kepler since 1610- 23 years ago!
Besides Kepler was excommunicated from the Lutheran Church in 1613.

since there is no way an opinion declared and defined contrary to divine Scripture may be probable.

You need to state in what Ecumenical Council this was promulgated in. Or what Papal Bull?
Wasn’t it the bull of Sanctissimus?

for interpreting Holy Scripture according to your own meaning...

You must’ve read Galileo’s Letter to Christina?- 34 copies were circulating in 1615. Didn’t you read it?
Galileo’s meaning is that of Augustine, Jerome, Tertullian...
it was decided at the Holy Congregation held in the presence of His Holiness on 25 February 1616 that the Most Eminent Lord Cardinal Bellarmine would order you to abandon this false opinion completely; that if you refused to do this, the Commissary of the Holy Office would give you an injunction to abandon this doctrine,

His Holiness just said ‘abandon’, not ‘abandon...completely’

As pointed out by Cardinal Bellarmine in the March 3, 1616 meeting, he said, “Galileo agreed” He did NOT say that Galileo got an Injunction.

In point of fact your only evidence is the memo, conveniently found last autumn with no signature by Bellarmine, nor by Galileo, nor by the Commissary, nor by the witnesses, nor by the notary.

A TOTALLY ILLEGAL DOCUMENT!
the Holy Congregation of the Index issued a **decree which prohibited books**
treating of such a doctrine and declared it false and wholly contrary to the divine and Holy Scripture.

*Did you read the document?? The Decree of the Congregation of the Index!*  
Copernicus’ book was **NOT** prohibited; it was only suspended.*
Your excuses [for writing the book]
for having committed an error, as you said so foreign from your intention,
...that everyone feels a natural satisfaction for one's own subtleties
and showing oneself sharper than the average man
by finding ingenious and apparently probable arguments even in favor of false propositions.

How come Galileo’s defense from the first interrogation of April 12
to the second (April 30) changed so drastically in tenor?
You conveniently neglected the entire fiasco of the plea bargain that went awry.
...rendered yourself according to this Holy Office vehemently suspected of heresy, namely of having held and believed a doctrine which is false and contrary to the divine and Holy Scripture: that the sun is the center of the world and does not move from east to west...

Do you understand the very basic issue involved??

Only seven Cardinal Inquisitors signed? How come??

I will relate to you later the most egregious violation of law in this trial.
The Summarium was if anything slanted in Galileo’s favor.  

It is often stated that whoever wrote this “indictment” slanted it strongly against Galileo. This claim both lacks much support in the text except for one distorted statement near the beginning and a passage substantially rewritten from the original shortly thereafter and also overlooks a number of places where the bias tilts in Galileo’s favor. 

All in all, a succinct and mainly level-headed account of some of the evidence against Galileo, which if anything works to his advantage.
SUMMARIUM
Rome after May 10, 1633
No date, No author

... CONTRO GALILEO GALILEI
CONTRA GALILEO - SUMMARIIUM [77]
THE INDICTMENT
no date, no signature

A. February 1615: Father Niccolo Lorini, Dominican to the Inquisitor
sent the letter Galileo to Castelli following Copernicus’ opinion...

- containing many suspect or rash propositions...
- made deliberately to contradict lectures given...by Father Caccini on
  the 10th chapter of Joshua.
- There are many propositions that are found in holy scripture
  that are false as to the plain sense of the words.
- In natural disputes Scripture should be reserved to the last place.
- Scripture in order to adjust itself to the people’s incapacity did not refrain from perverting
  some of its principal dogmas...
- He wants philosophical arguments to prevail over sacred argument in natural things.

A’ Many statements taken out of context.

Did you ever obtain the autograph?

Galileo’s Letter to Castelli was dated Dec. 21, 1613
Caccini’s sermon was on Dec. 21, 1614 IMPOSSIBLE!
B. Father Caccini was examined in 1615

...he heard said by Galileo: that God is an accident, that He really laughs, cries, etc. 
...that miracles said to be done by the Saints are not real miracles. 
[Summarium did state that witnesses said these propositions 
were not uttered by Galileo or his disciples as an assertion but only as a disputation]

B’ Father Caccini’s character

In his deposition Caccini never said he heard Galileo.

Galileo never attended these discussions!

Consultor’s report on the letter to Castelli  [late 1615 early 1616]
The letter does not deviate from Catholic teaching!
GALILEO WAS VINDICATED!

NO GALILEO BOOK APPEARED ON THE DECREE OF THE INDEX-1616.
GALILEO’S NAME NEVER APPEARED ON A FORMAL INQUISITION DOCUMENT
C. GALILEO’S SUNSPOT BOOK
...from the book on sunspots published in Rome by the same Galileo, two propositions were examined: “
that the sun is the center of the world and wholly motionless regarding local motion;
that the earth is not the center of the world and moves as a whole and also with diurnal motion.”
They were qualified as philosophically absurd.
....the first was also qualified as formally heretical,
for expressly conflicting with Scripture and the opinion of the Saints;
the second is at least erroneous in faith, considering the true theology.

C’ The book passed the criticism of the censors. Galileo got the imprimatur.

Galileo never stated the propositions that way.

In fact, in that book, he just stated that he was a Copernican.
The two propositions are not stated at all!
D... on 25 February 1616 His Holiness ordered the Lord Cardinal Bellarmine to summon Galileo and give him the injunction that he must abandon and not discuss in any way the abovementioned opinion ...

D’ The Pope ordered Bellarmine to warn Galileo to abandon the opinion and if he refused to obey the Father Commissary should give him an Injunction. The Pope never said, “in any way.”

E. On the 26th the same Cardinal, in the presence of the Father Commissary ... notary, and witnesses, gave him the said injunction, which he promised to obey. ... "he should abandon completely the said opinion, and indeed that he should not hold, teach, or defend it in any way whatever; otherwise The Holy Office would start proceedings against him."

E’. Bellarmine did not give Galileo the Injunction. The document that the Church presented in the 1633 was not signed by Galileo, Bellarmine, the Commissary General nor by the witnesses.

THE DOCUMENT IS ILLEGAL.
F. In accordance with this the Holy Congregation of the Index issued a decree, which prohibited generally any book that treats of the said opinion of the earth's motion and sun's immobility.

F’ NOT TRUE GENERALLY:
   In 1616 Copernicus’ book and one other was suspended.

The Congregation has decided that the books by Nicolaus Copernicus (On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres) and Diego de Zuniga (On Job) be suspended until corrected; but that the book of the Carmelite Father Paolo Antonio Foscarini be completely prohibited and condemned; and that all other books which teach the same be likewise prohibited, according to whether with the present decree it prohibits, condemns, and suspends them respectively.

??
The document then relates Galileo's efforts to get the imprimatur for the book (the Dialogue) deceitfully.

We admit that he put the words of the Pope in the fool’s mouth though inadvertently but didn’t Galileo kind of include the Pope’s main argument in different words?

SALVIATI. An admirable and angelic doctrine, and well in accord with another one, also Divine, which, while it grants to us the right to argue about the constitution of the universe (perhaps in order that the working of the human mind shall not be curtailed or made lazy) adds that we cannot discover the work of His hands. Let us, then, exercise these activities permitted to us and ordained by God, that we may recognize and thereby so much the more admire His greatness, however much less fit we may find ourselves to penetrate the profound depths of His infinite wisdom.
THE SUMMARIUM

The Summarium was if anything slanted in Galileo’s favor.  p.216

It is often stated that whoever wrote this “indictment” slanted it strongly against Galileo. This claim both lacks much support in the text except for one distorted statement near the beginning and a passage substantially rewritten from the original shortly thereafter and also overlooks a number of places where the bias tilts in Galileo’s favor. p.199

All in all, a succinct and mainly level-headed account of some of the evidence against Galileo, which if anything works to his advantage. p.201
One of the consultors chosen to analyze Galileo’s Dialogue in the summer of 1632 and then in the Spring of 1633 was the Jesuit Melchior Inchofer. How can a consultant be qualified to judge the orthodoxy of doctrine when, at the very same time that he was charged by the Holy Office with his task of assessing Galileo’s book, he was being investigated by the Holy Office for a serious possibly heretical charge?

On December 22, 1632 a new Commissary General Maculano took the oath replacing Father Ippolito Lanci, who definitely was pro-Galileo. Galileo had no formal representation.

Galileo’s defense tactics unexpectedly changed drastically from the First to the Second Deposition. Since nowhere else be that in the decrees, minutes, the Summarium, or the Sentence is the plea bargain stated, the Second Deposition cannot be taken as possessing legal stature. The Holy Office of the Inquisition extorted the confession of Galileo Galilei. This renders the entire trial illegal.
Galileo’s Non-Trial (1616), Pre-Trial (1632–1633), and Trial (May 10, 1633): A Review of Procedure, Featuring Routine Violations of the Forum of Conscience

HENRY ANSGAR KELLY

This article examines Galileo’s confrontations with the Holy Office of the Roman Inquisition in light of the rules and technicalities of inquisitorial procedure as set forth in the Corpus juris canonici, officially issued in 1582 under the auspices of Pope Gregory XIII. The primary decrees governing inquisition come from the Fourth Lateran Council of 1215, which also established the regulations of sacramental confession and the seal of secrecy.
Who retains the power of the confession of a penitent, the local priest or bishop or the Holy Office?

**CANON 21 OF THE FOURTH LATERAN COUNCIL (1215)**

binding on the whole Church, lays down the obligation of the SECRECY OF THE CONFESSION

"Let the priest absolutely beware that he does not by word or sign or by any manner whatever in any way betray the sinner: ...

For whoever shall dare to reveal a sin disclosed to him in the tribunal of penance we decree that he shall be not only deposed from the priestly office but that he shall also be sent into the confinement of a monastery to do perpetual penance."
GALILEO’S FIRST INTERROGATION: APRIL 12, 1633 without having been charged with any infraction.

He was coerced into making a statement on April 30.

GALILEO’S DEFENSE-PART I [74] (GALILEO’S THIRD DEPOSITION) May 10, 1633.
“Father Commissary gave Galileo a deadline of eight days ‘to making his defenses’. “

GALILEO FORMALLY ARRESTED: AFTER APRIL 30, BEFORE MAY 10 when he presented his defense.

GALILEO’S DEFENSE: MAY 10. So, it was on this date that the formal trial began. To present a defense the case must proceed to a ‘litis contestatio’ marking the time when formal charges were levied; a suspect becomes a defendant. When did Galileo receive the formal charges?
DECREE: JUNE 16, 1633  order given by Urban; Galileo’s sentence was to be sent to all
inquisitors to be publicly read to all professors of mathematics throughout
Christendom. (Urban VIII)

LETTER TO NUNCIOS AND INQUISITORS BY THE HOLY OFFICE: JULY 2, 1633
to be read publicly everywhere...
Galileo’s defying the Decree of 1616; his Sentence and Abjuration. His Dialogue to
be banned. (Urban VIII, Antonio Cardinal Barberini)
J’ACCUSE: INVOKING CANON 21 OF THE FOURTH LATERAN COUNCIL (1215).

Any confession made by Galileo and not listened to by his personal priest would have been grounds for accusing those involved...

Therefore I accuse:

COMMISSARY GENERAL VINCENZO MACULANO DA FIRENZUOLA

PROCTOR FISCAL CARLO SINCERI

THE SEVEN CARDINALS WHO SIGNED THE SENTENCE

and POPE URBAN VIII

for violating “THE SEAL OF THE CONFESSION”,
Can. 983-1. Sacramentale sigillum inviolabile est;...

The sacramental seal is inviolable; therefore, it is a crime for a confessor in any way to betray a penitent by word or in any other manner or for any reason.
After class a lady (unfortunately I did not get her name) brought out an excellent observation. Her claim was that ‘the Seal of the Confession’ did not really apply here because the Inquisitor or any of the others that were involved were not Confessors but were more like judges in a court which would be a wholly different situation and render my argument invalid.

The paper (p727) states “Ecclesia de occultis non judicate” (The Church makes no judgment about secret matters) which was repeated at the Council of Trent in 1563.

To my mind this would be a totally different argument against the church.
I must reread the paper and I’m tending to side with you ma’am.
John Milton visited Galileo 1638, in defense of free speech, “Areopagitica,”

There it was that I found and visited the famous Galileo, grown old, a prisoner to the Inquisition, for thinking in astronomy otherwise than the Franciscan and Dominican licensers thought.

Personal aside:
Mr. Brown,
Thank you for the information on Galileo and John Milton. I had included this slide in my previous talk but didn’t have time for this presentation. How could you have known that I just started reading Milton’s Paradise Lost two night ago. And thank you for thee wonderful gift.
GALILEO GALILEI LINCEO

1564-1642