Quinlan-McGrath mentions that the correlation of the heavens and the earth through astrological practices was equally compelling in the Protestant North (p. 199), the book deals only with Renaissance Italy and within this geographical and religious context is limited to Ficino's admittedly influential image theory. A more comprehensive engagement with the power of astronomical images in the different religious and philosophical contexts of Renaissance Europe would need to take into account theological image theories and how they connect to astrology.

The limits of the scope of the book do not detract from its merits. Quinlan-McGrath's *Influences* is an eye-opener. If astrology was indeed everywhere in the Renaissance, as historians of astronomy have shown, there is no reason to assume that it was not in art and in image theories. Putting forward the original, daring, and timely thesis that astrology was indeed there, this book has the potential to be highly influential as it invites historians of art and science to re-investigate the role of astrology in Renaissance image theories.

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HISTORICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE MIKULOV COLLECTIONS

Historické vědecké přístroje v mikulovských sbírkách: Katalog vědeckých přístrojů z 16. až 19. století ve sbírkách Regionálního muzea v Mikulově [Historical Scientific Instruments in the Mikulov Collections: Catalogue of Scientific Instruments from the 16th to 19th Centuries in the Collection of the Regional Museum in Mikulov]. Zdeněk Horský (Regionální muzeum v Mikulově, Mikulov, 2011). Pp. 165. CSZ 250. ISBN 978-80-85088-39-7.

The Regional Museum in Mikulov (http://www.rmm.cz/english/) lies on the southern border of the Czech Republic along the road between Brno and Vienna. It holds an impressive collection of early scientific instruments, now better known through this published catalogue. Most of the instruments came from mathematical cabinet of the former Mikulov Grammar School, founded in 1631 in the middle of the Thirty Years War by Cardinal Franz Seraph, Prince of Dietrichstein, then one of the most powerful men in Moravia. He invited the relatively new clerical order — the Order of the Pious Schools, established in Italy in 1617 — to set up the school. The mission of the Piarists was to provide free education for young people, particularly the poor. Their new school in Nikolsburg (today Mikulov) was the first they founded outside of Italy. The Piarists were in charge of the school until 1873, when the state took it over.

The fifty-eight surviving scientific instruments represent only a small fraction of the original teaching apparatus, which is alleged to have been astonishing in its heyday. Some of these instruments were made-to-order or purchased from makers for the school. Others were acquired as gifts in the course of the school's history. Among the latter were physical instruments belonging to Professor Scrinci of the Medical

Faculty of Prague University, which were transferred before 1773, and astronomical instruments belonging to František Kassián Halaška (Franz Cassian Hallaschka), founder of the observatory in Brno, before 1847. The museum catalogue organizes these instruments into subject categories: mathematics and metrology, geodesy and topography, globes and armillary spheres, sundials, mechanics, optics, thermophysics, electricity and magnetism, and chemistry. Also included are five scientific instruments that came from the Mikulov Castle and two from recent acquisitions. The provenance of these seven is clearly marked so as to distinguish them from the Mikulov School property.

The text of this catalogue was written in the 1980s by the Czech historian of astronomy Zdeněk Horský on the occasion of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jan Evangelista Purkyně (1787–1869), the anatomist and coiner of the word 'protoplasm', who was the most famous graduate of the Mikulov school. The publication was delayed and Horský died. It would be another twenty-five years before the catalogue was produced with the help of Alena Hadravová, from the Institute for Contemporary History of the Czech Academy of Sciences, and her husband Petr Hadrava, from the Astronomical Institute of Czech Academy of Sciences. The Hadravas wrote a commentary on the collection in Czech that appears at beginning of this volume. The catalogue accompanied an exhibition at the Regional Museum in Mikulov in 2011, the three-hundred eightieth anniversary of the foundation of the Mikulov Grammar School.

The catalogue of sixty-five historical scientific instruments is lavishly illustrated with detailed photographs of the scientific instruments and pages from historical books in the château library. The primary text is in Czech, but an English translation of Horský's introduction and catalogue entries are provided in the back of the book. Of particular interest to historians of astronomy and early scientific instruments will be the extremely rare pair of globes by Eimmart and the fine collection of sundials, many of which were made locally in Moravia.

Harvard University SARA J. SCHECHNER

THE UNLOVED LE VERRIER

Le Verrier: Magnificent and Detestable Astronomer. James Lequeux, translated by Bernard Sheehan, introduction by William Sheehan (Astrophysics and Space Science Library, 397; Springer, New York, 2013). Pp. xvi +337. £117. ISBN 978-1-4614-5564-6.

After writing a scientific biography of the celebrated and much-loved astronomer François Arago, James Lequeux (in 2009) produced a similar account of the equally celebrated, but much less loved, successor of Arago as Director of the Paris Observatory, Urbain-Jean-Joseph Le Verrier (1811–77). This English version casts a fresh light on Le Verrier — the astronomer who discovered the planet Neptune "at the end