Record Nr. UNINA9910712236803321 Hydrostratigraphic interpretation of test-hole and borehole geophysical **Titolo** data, Kimball, Cheyenne, and Deuel Counties, Nebraska, 2011-12 Pubbl/distr/stampa U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey Reston, Virginia Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Record Nr. UNISA996320835003316 **Autore** Jurgen Renn Titolo The Equilibrium Controversy: Guidobaldo del Monte's Critical Notes on the Mechanics of Jordanus and Benedetti and their Historical and Conceptual Backgrounds Pubbl/distr/stampa Edition Open Access, 2012 Descrizione fisica 1 electronic resource (386 p.) Sources 2: Max Planck Research Library for the History and Collana Development of Knowledge Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia This study, the second volume of the series "Sources" of the "Max Sommario/riassunto Planck Research Library for the History and Development of Knowledge," reviews a historical discussion about the question of whether a balance in equilibrium, after having been deflected, returns to its original position. This question captured the attention of philosophers and scientists for almost two millennia, from Greek antiquity to the sixteenth century when the "equilibrium controversy"

became a central question among scholars. Two new sources related to

this controversy are presented: an annotated copy of Jordanus de Nemore's "Liber de ponderibus" edited by Petrus Apianus in 1533 and an annotated copy of Giovanni Battista Benedetti's "Diversarum speculationum mathematicarum et physicarum liber" from 1585. Both works contain handwritten marginal notes by Guidobaldo del Monte, author of the most influential early modern text on mechanics. A detailed analysis of these sources, their prehistory, and their contexts shows that the "equilibrium controversy" only scratched the surface of a much deeper conceptual crisis of early modern mechanics that was triggered by the introduction of the medieval concept of "positional heaviness" into early modern discussions. This crisis helped to establish fundamental insights on which Galileo eventually built his theory of mechanics as well as his theory of motion.