## Oxford,Bodleian Library

Bodley Ms 266 (S.C. 2466)

Michael Scot, Liber introductorius

## Italian

c. 1450

## text

ff. 1r-218v Michael Scot, Liber Introductorius
$\mathrm{ff} .1 \mathrm{r}-25 \mathrm{v} \quad$ Utilis est cunctis nostri doctrinis libelli. Suscipiant omnes gratanter dogma novelli. Incipit prohemium libri inroductorij quem edidit Michael Scotus astrologus Ferederici imperatoris et semper augusti quem ad eius preces in affronomia leviter composuit propter scolares novicios et pauperes intellectui tempore domini Innocencij pape quarti. Rubrica.

Quicumque vult ese bonus astrologus et homo sapiens inter alios reputari Et dicta nunc sufficient in nostro prohemio presentis operas sub laude Dei Amen laus Deo patri. Explicit prohemium totius operas et principaliter primi libri Nunc incipit primus liber editus in 4 distinctionibus quarum prima hec est sic dicit Rubrica.
ff. $25 \mathrm{v}-218 \mathrm{v} \quad[\mathrm{G}]$ Loria laus hono virtus fortitudo benedicto - Et pro infirmo, etc. Quare de similibus ad similia recurrendum est omni vice. Explixiunt iudicia questionum hominem secundum sententiam Michaelis Scoti grandis astrologi condam imperatoris Ferederici de terra Teotonica Deo gracias.

## illustrations


fol. $\qquad$

fol. $25 r$
$\square$
fol. $28 r$

There are numerous astronomical and musical diagrams in the manuscript, including:
fol. $\qquad$ Drawing of a hand with the digits labelled.

Pen drawing of a nude man holding a diagram of the heavens above his head. The Sun (as face within a circle) and the Moon (as a face within a crescent) are set in opposition in the middle section of the diagram. There are labels for the zodiacal signs along the outer edge with Capricorn at the top. The red and black circles within the diagram (presumably representing the phases of the Moon), seem non-sensical in their colouring. The figure is labelled in red: Gigas Gigas and Cadon Athalax and is generally considered to be a representation of the demi-god Atlas.
fol. 28 r Diagram showing the order of the planetary spheres and the elements drawn as a drop of water with Saturnus at the top and Aqua at the bottom.

fol. $48 \mathrm{r} \quad$ Circular diagram in which a dragon is standing with his head to the left (labelled: capud) and his tail to the left (labelled: cauda), with the Sun at the top (labelled: oriens) and Luna at the bottom labelled: occidens).
fol. 49r Sol his chariot, dressed in a long red gown with red rays coming from his body. His horses are red, white, brown and white and have red trappings. The wheels of the chariot are red. A small nude red figure (labelled: pheton filius sol) stands on his left hand. In front of his chariot, there are five circles labelled with the names of the planets (from top: Venus, terra, Jupiter, Saturnus, Mars, Luna, Mercurius)

fol. 50r Drawing of a hand with joints labelled with palmistry information.
fol. 66 v Illustration of an observatory (labelled: Castellum)
ff. 108r-114v Pen and coloured wash drawings of 46 constellations with stars marked with red star shapes (the stars for Corona Austinus are included in Sagittarius, but there is no image). Sagitta is depicted 3 times; Draco and Scorpio are depicted twice. In addition, there are also the images of Clocha sive Gallina (the Pleiades), Vultur cadens (not to be confused with Lyra), Figura sonantis canoni, Austronotus, Demon Meridianus, Equus secundus, Tarabellum and Vexillum.


ARIES is tan and trots to the left, but turns his head back to the right. He has curled horns and holds his tail out straight behind him. He has a red collar around his neck which has a fleur-de-lis pendant. There is a geomantic configuration [2/1/2/1] above his back. He has 1 star in each horn, 3 in the face, 1 in the neck, 4 on the back, 1 on the tail, 3 on the belly, and 1 on each foot, or 18 stars in all. Slightly above and to the right of Aries's tail, there are 6 stars are marked, which may refer to the first two lunar Mansions. Lunar Mansion no. 1 consists of 3 stars and associated with $B$ and $\gamma$ or $B$ and $\alpha$ Ari. Lunar Mansion no. 2 also consists of 3 stars and is associated with $\varepsilon, \delta$ and $\rho$ Ari.

TAURUS is half a yellow bull and faces to the left. His cut-off is an oval and he has his right left extended and his left leg tucked under. He has 1 star in each horn, 4 on the face, 2 on the shoulder, 1 on the chest, 1 on each knee, 2 in the right front hoof, 3 on the back, 7 on the cut-off and 1 behind the cut-off, or 24 stars in all. To the left of the cut-off (that is, set within his body), there are two geomantic configurations: [1/2/2/2] on the left and [1/1/2/2] on the right. In front of his right leg, there is a configuration of 13 circlets, which may be read as two diagrams, one of 6 and the other of 7 dots, representing the Lunar Mansions nos. 3 and 4. Lunar Mansion no. 3 is associated with the Pleiades and Lunar Mansion no. 4 is associated with a Tau (or all the Hyades).

fol. 108v
Gemini are depicted as 2 male nudes with yellow wings, from whose left shoulder hang long red capes (the left Twin has yellow wings and a red cape and the right Twin has green wings and a red cape). They turn slightly to the right, with the left Twin holding a curved grey implement (sickle?) in his right hand behind his buttocks, and the right Twin holds a blue lyre extended in front of him in his left hand. The right Twin leans back to extend his right hand so that it rests on the other Twin's shoulder, the left Twin reciprocated by reaching towards the right Twin's waist. The right Twin has longer hair. The left Twin has 1 star on his head and 1 on each shoulder, and he is marked by the following circlets: 1 on his right hand, 1 on each knee, 1 on each foot, or 8 stars in all. The right Twin star on has 1 star on his head and he is marked by the following circlets: 1 on each nipple, 1 on the left knee, 1 on each foot, 1 on the left hand under the harp, or 7 stars in all. There is geomantic configuration above the head of each Twin: [2/1/2/2] above the left Twin and [1/1/2/1] above the right Twin. There are also 6 star-shapes in an inverted 'L-shape' above the left wing of the right Twin, which may refer to the Lunar Mansion no. 6 (consisting of 2 stars, and associated with $\gamma$ and $\xi$ Gem) and to Lunar Mansion no. 7 (which also consists of 2 stars and is associated with $\alpha$ and $B$ Gem).

CANCER is a round-bodied crab placed so that it faces to the top of the page. It has 2 large claws and 4 legs on either side. The following circlets are marked: 2 on the nose, 2 on the shell, 2 on the left claw, 3 at the bottom of the shell and 1 on each foot, or 17 stars in all. There is a geomantic configuration [2/2/1/2] to the right of the right claw. There are also 3 star-shapes above the nose, which may refer either to the Lunar Mansion no. 8 (consisting of 3 stars associated with $\varepsilon$ Cnc or $\varepsilon, \gamma$ and $\delta C n c$ ) or to Lunar Mansion no. 9 (also consisting of 3 stars and associated with k Cnc and $\lambda$ Leo).

LEO stands to the left with his tongue out and his long tail dragging on the ground behind him. He has 1 star on the belly and 1 on the end of the tail, plus the following circlets: 3 on the head, 2 on the neck, 3 on the chest, 3 on the back, 1 on the right front foot, 1 in each hind leg and 1 on the middle of the tail, or 17 stars in all. In addition, there is 1 star in front of mouth which could represent the star described in the text as: 'ante os 1 bene claram cuius nomen est canis qui non leoni attribuitur sed
ymagini et hec forma sui aspectus in cela'. There is a diagram of 5 circlets in front of his chest, which may represent an incomplete geomantic configuration [2/[-]/2/1].

VIRGO stands facing the viewer with red wings, a long green dress that has a border along the bottom hem and a yellow crown on her head. She holds her arms out to the side in a 'W-shape' and holds 3 blades of wheat on her right hand and three superimposed balls on a stick (caduceus) in her left hand. She has 1 star on the middle blade of wheat and 1 on her right wing, plus the following circlets: 1 on her head, 1 on her right wing, 2 on the left wing, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on the right elbow, 1 on each hand, 6 in the border of her dress, and 1 in each foot, or 19 stars in all. There are two geomantic configurations to the left of the figure: [2/1/1/2] on top and [2/1/1/1] on the bottom. In addition, there are 4 circlets to the right of the figure, which may refer to the Lunar Mansion no. 13 (consisting of 4 or 5 stars associated with $B, \eta, \Phi, \varepsilon$ (and often $\delta$ ) Vir).

fol. 109r LIBRA is depicted as a male figure wearing a long red robe and seated in a yellow, highbacked throne. He holds the Scales at his waist with his left hand and raises his right hand towards the viewer. He has 2 stars in his chest and the following circlets: 1 above his left shoulder, 2 at either end of the beam and 1 each pan, or 7 stars in all. There is geomantic configuration [1/2/1/1] above the right pan of the Scales. In addition, there are 4 circlets to the lower left of the figure, which may refer to the Lunar Mansion no. 16 (consisting of 2 or 3 stars associated with $a$ and $B$ Lib).

SCORPIO faces to the left and has a long body with two front claws, 2 smaller claws on either side of its body and 2 long, straight protrusions facing towards his tail behind that. He has a sting at the end of his tail. He has 7 circlets in front of his nose, 3 on his back, 2 on the bottom side and 7 in the tail, or 19 stars in all. There are 2 geomantic configurations in front of his claws: [2/2/2/1] on top and [1/2/1/2] on the bottom. In
addition, there is a set of 11 circlets that resembles the shape of the constellation behind the tail. These may refer to the Lunar Mansion no. 19 (consisting of 11 stars associated with the stars on the end of the tail, $\lambda$ and $u \operatorname{Sco}$ ).

SAGITTARIUS is a centaur that leaps to the left. There are horns on his head and a long lion-skin cape (with feet and tail visible) flowing from his shoulders. His human half wears a shirt and he holds the bow with his left hand and pulls the string with his right. His horse's tail is tied in a knot. He has a red SAGITTA pointing to the left between his front and hind feet. He has the following circlets: 2 in the head, 1 in the skin, 2 in the tail of the skin, 2 on the back, 7 on the belly (in the shape of a Greek $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ - see below, 1 on each front knee, 1 on the right hand, 1 on the left elbow, 2 on the bow and 2 on the arrow, or 22 stars in all. SAGITTA has 5 red circlets marked. There is a set of 13 circlets above the Centaur, which may refer to the Lunar Mansion no. 20, (consisting of 9 stars and associated with the stars $\gamma, \delta, \varepsilon$, and $\eta$ and $\sigma, \Phi, \tau, \zeta \operatorname{Sgr}$ ); or, perhaps, to Lunar Mansion no. 21 (which refers to a configurations marked by many tiny dots and associated with an empty region). One subset of that grouping seems to indicate the shape of the constellation.

The group of 7 circlets on his belly, may represent a misplacement of the stars of CORONA AUSTRINUS, but the text provided here has two odd lacunae, making the meaning difficult to decipher: ... sub cruribus sunt 7 sed parve [---] que habeat subtilem sensum [---] videt iaculam quod est sub ventre bestie inter omnes pedes habet stellas 4.

CAPRICORN has very long curved horns and faces to the left, with a beard on his head and a trefoil tail. It has 1 star on the nose and 1 on the neck, plus the following circlets: 1 on each horn, 2 on the face, 7 on the back, 4 on the belly and 2 on the tail, or 19 stars in all. There is a geomantic configuration [2/2/2/2] in the middle of the body. In addition, there are 4 circlets above his back, which may refer to the Lunar Mansion no. 22 (consisting of 3 stars and associated with $a^{1}, a^{2}, v$ and $B$ Cap).

AQUARIUS is nude and stands facing to the right. He has a wide-brimmed pink hat and body, and holds an upturned yellow urn in front of him with both hands, from which green waterfalls vertically. He has 1 star in each shoulder and 1 in the right elbow, plus the following circlets: 2 in the hat, 1 on each hand, 2 above the waist, 1 in the right hip, 1 in each knee, 1 on the right shin and 1 on each foot, or 15 stars in all. There is a geomantic configuration [2/2/1/1] one to the left of the figure. In addition, there is diagram of 4 circlets above the urn and 1 on top of the hat, which may refer to one of the Lunar Mansions - 23 , 24 or 25 - but it is not possible to say which one.

fol. 109v
PISCES are yellow and swim in opposite direction, belly-to-belly, with their mouths connected by a line. There are 12 circlets on the top fish, 14 in the cord and 15 in the bottom fish, or 41 stars in all.

DRACO INTER ARCTOS shows a pink DRACO as an ' $S$ '-shaped snake with a dragon's head. Its head is towards the bottom of the page, upside-down. URSA MAIOR is set leaping upwards in the first curve from to the head and URSA MINOR is in the second loop, near the tail, with his head pointing downwards. They are set back-to-back, are both brown with short tails and Maior is significantly larger than Minor. Draco has 3 circlets in the head and 12 in the body, or 15 stars in all. There are no stars in the bears.

fol. 110r DRACO is individually depicted as a two-legged green dragon, with pink wings and yellow bird's feet, facing to the right, with a double coil in his tail, which ends in a trefoil. He has 3 circlets in his head, 9 in the body and 2 in the wings, or 14 stars in all. There is a geomantic configuration [2/1/1/1] in front of him.

HERCULES is depicted in the Garden of Hesperides with a dragon-headed pink snake climbing a green tree to the left. He is nude (pink) and kneels to the left, facing the viewer. He holds the yellow lion's skin (with face and 4 paws visible) over his extended right arm and holds a straight red sword above his head with his left hand. He has 2 stars in the head and 1 on the lion's skin, plus the following circlets: 1 on the left elbow, 1 on the left hand, 1 on the belly, 2 on the right thigh, 1 on the right knee, 1 on the right shin, 2 on the left shin, 1 on each foot and 6 on the lion's skin, or 20 stars in all.

CORONA BOREALIS is a set of nested circles with alternating pink and blue jewels set within yellow circles with two yellow ribbons coming from the bottom. It has 8 red circlets.

OPHIUCHUS is a pink-bodied nude male, with his back to the viewer and he faces to the left, with the green and yellow SERPENS wrapped once around his waist and with it head to the left, turning to have the man. Its tail also curls around his right hand. Ophiuchus stands with both feet on the back of a SCORPIO, facing to the left and having 3 large claws on either side. In addition, he has 2 smaller, straight legs on the top side and 1 extra straight leg on the bottom side. Its tail is smooth and ends in a sting. Ophiuchus has 1 star in the head, plus the following circlets: 1 on each shoulder, 1 on each hip, 1 on each foot, 1 on the left elbow (?) and 2 on the left hand, or 10 stars in all. Serpens has 6 circlets on the neck and 3 on the body, or 9 stars in all. Scorpio has 4 in front of the nose, 4 on the head, 6 on the tail and 2 at the end of tail, or 16 stars in all.
(note: At this point, the colour largely disappears from the figures, leaving only touches of yellow/tan/greenish wash.)

fol. 110v BOOTES stands facing the viewer, dressed in a long toga, which leaves his right arm and shoulder exposed. He wears a wide-brimmed hat on his head and holds a sickle upraised in his right hand, a long straight spear upright in his left hand and he wears a long, straight sword behind his back so that the handle can be seen behind his left side, and the blade peeps out from behind his right side. He has 1 star in his right elbow and 1 star on his right knee, plus the following circlets: 1 in the head, 1 in each shoulder, 2 in the chest, 4 in the right hand, 2 in the sickle, 1 on the left knee, 1 on each foot and 3 in the spear, or 19 stars in all.

AURIGA stands facing the viewer in a open-slatted wooden cart that is drawn by two horse, set in front of 2 oxen. He is dressed in a toga that exposes his right arm and shoulder and has a helmet on his head. He holds a spear with its arrow-head pointing downwards, in his right hand. On his left shoulder, there is a small goat and there are two additional goats standing on his outstretched left forearm. He holds the reins on his left hand. He has 1 star in left shoulder and the following circlets: 1 in the head, 1 on
the right shoulder, 1 on the right hand, 2 in the left hand, 1 on each knee, 1 on the nose of each horse, 1 on the front hoof of 1 of the horses, and 1 on the rump of the rearmost ox, or 12 stars in all.

CEPHEUS stands facing the viewer with his arms outstretched to either side. He has a soft cap on his head, wears a long robe, which is caught at the waist, and has a money bag toed at his waist. He wears a sword at his left hip that is hung from a strap the hangs from his right shoulder and crosses his chest. He has the following circlets: 2 on the head, 1 on each shoulder, 7 on the strap, 1 on the belt, 1 on the sword, 1 on the right hip, 2 on the left knee, 3 on the right foot, 2 on the left foot and 1 on each hand, or 23 stars in all.

CASSIOPEIA is seated in a high-backed throne with a triangular pediment. She has taken the right sleeve of her robe off so that her right breast is exposed. She holds her hands out to the sides and there is a stream of red coming from her right hand. She has the following circlets: 1 in her head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on her right breast, 1 in her lap, 2 on her right leg, 1 in the folds of her skirt, 1 on her right hand and 4 on the throne, or 13 stars in all.

fol. 111r
PEGASUS is half a winged horse that flies to the right. He has 3 circlets in the face, 1 on the neck, 4 on the wing, 2 on each leg, 1 on the cut-off and 1 on the belly, or 14 stars in all.

ANDROMEDA wears a long robe with long, tight sleeves. The skirt of the dress is opened nearly to her pudenda. She hangs, tied by her wrists to a tree at either side so that her feet dangle in the air. Her long hair is exposed and the trees are set upon rocks. She has 1 circlet on her head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on each elbow, 3 on the right hand, 1 on the left hand, 3 at the waist, 1 on each thigh, 1 on each knee, 2 on the right foot and 1 on the left foot, or 19 stars in all.

PERSEUS is nude and faces away from the viewer, walking to the left. He has wings on his feet, a turban on his head and he has a triangular shield covering most of his extended left arm. He holds a severed, bearded male head in the left hand and raised a notched machete in his upraised right hand. He has 1 circlet on his head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on his right elbow, 1 on the right hand, 1 on the blade of his weapon, 2 in the buttocks, 1 on each knee, 1 on each shin, 2 on the left foot, 1 on the right foot and 3 in the 'Medusa's head', or 18 stars in all.


TRIANGULUM is a set of 3 nested equilateral triangles with 3 stars marked.

The PLEIADES are depicted as 7 women set in two rows and they are all gesticulating and each has a star in her head.

LYRA is a ' $U$ '-shaped contraption with something that resembles cotton wool nestled in the curve of the ' $U$. There are horns at the top of the ' $U$ ' and they are connected by a rectangular cross-bar with handles at either end. There are 7 vertical lines (strings) between this cross-bar and the base. It has 10 red circlets ( 1 in each horn, 5 at the base, 2 in the cross-bar and 1 in the strings) with an extra brown circlet to the right of the strings.

CYGNUS stands to the right, with an angry expression on its face and its wings are raised and set back. It walks to the right and has 1 star on the head, 1 on each wing, 1 between the legs and the following circlets: 1 on the neck, 1 on the breast, 4 on each wing and 1 on the tail, or 15 stars in all.

fol. 112r AQUILA stands on SAGITTA to the right, with its head turned to the back and with its wings outstretched. It has 1 star on the head and the following circlets: 2 below the
head, 1 on the chest and 1 on each foot, or 5 stars in all. Sagitta has 4 circlets, 1 at the tip, 1 in the middle (which is actually placed on the left foot of AQUILA) and 2 at the end.

VULTUR CADENS is depicted as the eagle with Ganymede perched on his back. He stands on SAGITTA and faces to the right. There is also a curl of drapery around his feet. The child has 1 star in the head and the following circlets: 1 on each shoulder and 1 on the chest. The bird has 3 circlets on the head, 1 in the chest, 1 in the tail and 1 on the foot. Sagitta has 3 stars.

CETUS is depicted as a large fish swimming to the right. It has 2 circlets on its face, 7 on the back, 8 on the belly and 5 on the tail, or 22 stars in all.

fol. 112 v ERIDANUS is depicted as a male youth lying by or swimming in a river. He holds his left hand to his chin and holds his right arm out behind his back. His torso is twisted so that his upper half faces the viewer and his lower half is in profile with his buttocks facing upwards. He has 7 circlets surrounding his head, 5 in the right arm, 1 on the buttock, 2 in the left thigh, 1 on the right knee, and 1 on the right foot, or 17 stars in all.
'FIGURA SONANTIS CANONI' is a seated male figure in a long robe with a soft hat on his head. He sits on a high-backed seat with a cushion and plays a musical instrument, which rests on his lap, with 3 large sounding holes. The man plucks its strings with his fingers. There is 1 circlet in each corner of the harp and 2 on the cushion, or 6 stars in all.

Bodley 266 text: Figura sonantis canoni. habet stellas 17. in hoc modo quoniam in prima facie sunt 4, in secunda 3 , in novissima 7 . Unde in hoc singum dicitur esse alterum signum multarum stellarum luce multa hornatum cuius nomen est canopus seu pethomenus et qui tangit temonem navis argo.

Vienna text: Figura sonantis canonem que vocatur alio nomine fidicula habet stella 17. in hoc modo xxx in prima facie sunt quattuor, in secunda tres, in tertia tres, in novissima 7 unde in hoc signo dicitur esse alterum signum multarum stellarum luce multa ornatum cuius nomen est Canopus seu ptolomeon et quasi tangit temonem navis argo.

fol. 113 r DELPHINUS is a long nosed fish, shaped like a pike that swims to the left. It has 1 circlet on the nose, 2 on the face, 4 on the body and 2 on the tail, or 9 stars in all.

ORION stands facing away from the viewer towards the left. He is dressed in armour and an open helmet, with a skirt and crossed laces on his boot. He holds a man-sized shield in front of him (resting its tip on the ground) in his left arm and raises a sword above his head with his right hand. He also has a long scabbard strapped to his left hip. He has 1 star on his head and the following circlets: 2 in the head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 to the left of his chest, 1 on the shield, 3 on the waist, 1 in each knee, 1 in each foot and 3 in the sword, or 17 stars in all.

fol. 113r
CANIS MAIOR leaps to the left. He has 1 circlet on the tongue, 1 on the head, 2 on the neck, 3 along the bottom of the neck, 1 on the chest, 3 on the left front foot, 3 on the belly, 3 on the rump, 1 on the right hind foot, 1 on the left one, and 1 at the tip of the tail which almost touches the steering oars of Argo, or 20 stars in all.

LEPUS leaps to the right and has 1 circlet in each ear, 2 on the neck, 2 on the body, 1 on each hind foot, or 8 stars in all.

ARGO is depicted as half a ship set in water with its cut-off at the right. It has a single mast, with rigging stretching to the deck, 3 side oars and 2 steering oars. There is also a small turtle (Testudo) in the water at the cut-off. There are 3 circlets in the mast, 4 in the curl of the stern, and 5 in each steering oar, and 3,5 and 4 on each of the other oars, or 29 stars in all. In addition, there is 1 starry one on the turtle.

fol. 113v
AUSTRONOTUS is depicted as a female figure that is half-human and half- cow (note cloven feet), but with stripes along her back and a horse's tail. She has prominent breasts on her human half, and 4 full dugs along her animal body. She holds her hands out to the sides. She has 8 circlets around her head, and 1 on each cheek, 1 on her right shoulder, 1 between her human breasts, 2 on her last dug, 1 on the haunch, 1 on the right front foot, 1 on the left hind foot and 3 in the tail, or 20 stars in all.

DEMON MERIDIANIS is depicted as two figures: a female (?) figure to the left, wearing a mantle over her head, and staring to the left with a melancholic expression; and a male figure wearing a toga that seems to fly to the right (his posture somewhat reminiscent of Eridanus's); he holds a large mandorla in both his hands in front of him that is marked with 16 stars.

PISCIS AUSTRINUS is depicted as a large upside-down fish with its head to the left. It has a smaller fish (Piscis parvus), with its back upwards, riding on the larger fish's belly. The little fish has 3 circlets in the face and 1 on the back. The larger one has 12 circlets.

ARA is a cup-shaped altar with flames coming out of the top and standing on 4 steps. There are 4 demons with red breath flying around it. There are 2 stars in the flames and 2 on the cup, or 4 stars in all.

fol. 114 r CENTAURUS is a centaur that trots to the right. His human half is nude and he is bearded. He holds his right hand, palm upwards, extended in front of him. The LUPUS (a dog) rests his back in the palm, with its feet pointing upwards. A censer hangs from the right wrist. He holds a stick in his left hand that rests on his shoulder and there is a
rabbit tied by its heels to the end of the stick. He also wears a sword strapped to his left hip. He has 3 circlets in the head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on the chest, 1 on the right elbow, 1 on the right hand, 4 on the equine back, 1 on each front foot, 2 on each back knee, 3 on the tail, 2 on the rabbit, 1 on the spear and 3 on the urn, or 27 stars in all. Lupus has 10 stars.

HYDRA is depicted as a long snake that climbs into the braches of a tree at the left. An elaborate, two-handled CRATER is placed on his back and a forward-facing CORVUS with its mouth open on its tail. Hydra has 26 circlets (from head to tail: $3 / 6 / 3 / 4 / 2 / 4 / 4$ ), Crater has 12 , and Corvus has a bright star on its head and 6 circlets on its body, or 7 stars in all.

fol. 114 v CANIS MINOR is a sleek hound that race to the left. It has 1 star on the neck and the following circlets: 1 on the mouth and 3 on the neck, or 5 stars in all.

EQUUS SECUNDUS is a full winged horse with wings on each of its 4 feet, running to the left. It has no stars marked.

TARABELLUM is an awl with 5 circlets.

VEXILLUM is a flag ending in 4 strips. There are 2 circlets on the pole and 2 on the flag.

fol. $115 r$ Saturn is depicted as a mature warrior, with a shield to his left side and a scythe held on his left hand. He is marked by two geomantic configurations: [2/2/2/1] on his chest and [1/2/2/2] on his belly.

fol. 115v
Jupiter is a fat burgher with a conspicuous money purse seated at a table laden with food. He is marked by two geomantic configurations on the sides of his chair: [1/2/2/2] on the left side and [2/1/2/1] on the right side.

Mars is a warrior with a shield and a spear in his left hand, a mace in his right hand and a cross-bow on his right hip. There are two geomantic configurations on the left side of the figure: $[2 / 1 / 2 / 2]$ on top and [1/1/2/2] below it.

Venus is a courtly lady smelling a posy of flowers. She is marked by two geomantic configurations to the left and right of her head: [1/2/1/2] on the left and [1/2/1/1] on the right.

Mercury is dressed as a bishop with a mitre falling off his head and a crozier held in his right hand. He is marked by two geomantic configurations to the left and right of his head: [ $2 / 2 / 1 / 2$ ] on the left and [2/1/1/2] on the right.

fol. 116r: Sol is depicted in a quadriga drawn by splayed horses. He holds a representation of the world upraised in his left hand and a torch with three flames in his right (labelled: pater; filus; spiritus sanctus in the red flames. Each of the horse bears the name of one of the seasons and there are trees in 4 stages of growth symbolising each season flanking the horses, 2 seasons on each side and horse names after seasons, too. On the left and right side of the figure, there are two geomantic configurations: [1/1/2/2] on the left and $[2 / 2 / 1 / 1]$ on the right.

fol 117r: Luna is seated in a biga, drawn by 2 oxen. She sits frontally, but the oxen move to the right. She is set within a mandorla with a yellow crescent moon on her head and a red torch held in each hand. Her dress and the wheels of her cart are also yellow. She has geomantic symbols around her head. Above the mandorla, there is twice written: filius pater spiritus sanctus. On the left and right side of her head, there are two geomantic configurations: [1/1/1/1] on the left and [2/2/2/2] on the right.
fol. 128 v Celestial diagram in which the 12 spaces normally reserved for the zodiacal signs have been filled with information about the archangels.
fol. 144v Zodiac/melothesiac man
fol. 150r Diagram on eclipses

fol. 183r
Astrological chart by Bartolommeo da Parma

## notes

## bibliography

BOLL 1903, p. 444.

THORNDIKE 1923, p. 307.

HASKINS 1927, p. 287.

ITALIAN ILLUMINATED MSS (PÄCHT) 1948, no. 56.

BYVANCK 1949, no. 48.

SAXL -MEIER III 1953, p. 294.

THORNDIKE 1961, pp. 443-47.

DESTOMBES 1964, p. 182

THORDIKE 1965, p. 6, pls 1-4b and pp. 99-102.

McGURK IV 1966, pp. 40-42 and 73.

PÄCHT - ALEXANDER 1973, pp. lxxix, 93 and no 941. mid-15th century, paper, Italian; good miniatures, is a copy of the 14th century manuscript, Munich clm 10268; in an English collection by 15/16th century according to the marginal notes

EDWARDS 1978, pp. xii-xiv.

BAUER 1983.

EDWARDS 1985, p. 332.

LIPPINCOTT 1985, p. 57.

PALMER -SPECKENBACK 1990, p. 156.

BLUME 2000, pp. 53-63.

ACKERMANN 2009, esp. pp. 520-23.
second half 15th c; NE Italy; done in three hands; copy of Munich clm 10268.

BLUME - HAFFNER - METZGER 2016, II, i, pp. 24, 38-39, 45, 60, 307-310 (no. 30); II, iii, fig. 67.

