
St Gallen
Stiftsbibliothek

Ms 250

Revised Aratus latinus

St Gallen

last quarter 9th century

text

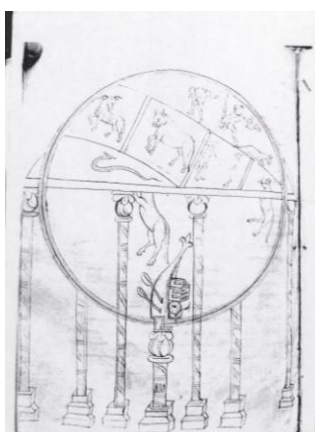
pp. 447-522 : *Revised Aratus latinus*

- pp. 447-53 I. (in red-orange) INCIPIT ASTROLOGIA. (in sepia) Arati quae videntur ostensionem quoque de quibus videntur – que ab eo dicta sunt.
- p. 453 IIa. Eratótenis de circa exornatione stellarum et ethimologiam – capricornus aquarius pisces [new hand] taurus geini favonii in colo coetus – centaurus lepus navis fluvius piscis quinque stellae erratice.
- pp. 454-57 IIb. Ipparchus de magnitudine et positione errantium – simillimo^{do} inidipsum suggerunt.
- pp. 457-61 IIIb ALIA DESCRIPTIO PREFATIONIS. Subtus terra firmantur signa – necnon sagittarium pisces caetus orion.
- pp. 461-62 IV. DESCRIPTIO DUORUM HEMISPHERIORUM. Habet autem pondus totum – in medio iacet duobus hemispheriis.
- pp. 463-64 V. ARATI GENUS ARATUS patris quidem est anthinordori filius – illum et supra
- p. 466 VI. DE CAELI POSITIONE. Caelum circulis quinque distinguntur – anteposita his deformia.
- pp. 466-69 VII. DE STELLIS FIXIS ET STANTIBUS. Stellarum aliae cum caelo feruntur – aut visus est.

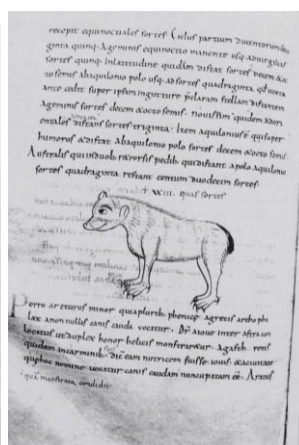
- pp. 469-70 VIII. INVOLUTIO SPERAE. Hic est stellarum – communem habet stellam.
- pp. 470-71 IX. Porro duodecim signorum ordo hic est – sol venus mercurius luna. [second hand continues] ... equinoctium autumnale facit – quod a sole xiii kl.
- p. 473 X. Vertices extremos circa quos sphaera –observatus. Maria enim conturbat.
- pp. 473-508 XI. Helicem autem dicit heriodus licaonis filiam fuisse – exercitatus extiterit. Habet quidem stellas iii.
- pp. 509-511 XII. Cum sole et luna septem astra –demonstrata esse credebantur.
- p. 512 XIII. Lacteus circulus quem greci galaxian vocant – tantum se contingunt.
- pp. 513-14 XIV. Zodiacus vel signifer esse circulis xii – saturni duabus ut sol.
- pp. 516-17 XV. Luna terris vicinior est – his certissimus auctor. (cf . Maass, pp. 290-92)
- pp. 518-20 XVI. Solem per se ipsum moveri . non cum mundo verti – occasibus pronus incubat.
- pp. 521-22 XVII. Sydera quae gentiles praesepe – adeptos fuisse opinabantur victoriam.
- EXPLICIT LIBER ASTROLOGORUM



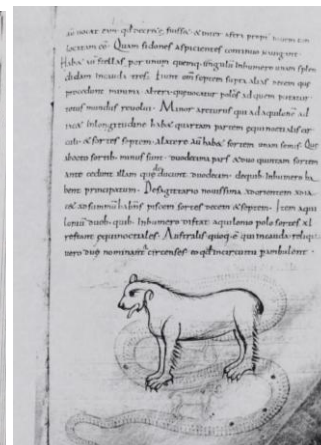
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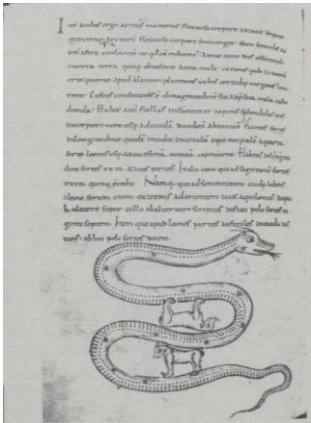
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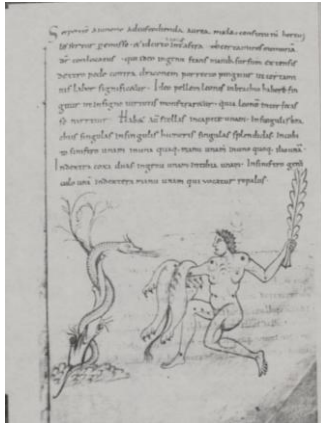
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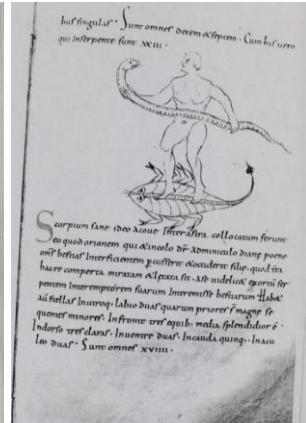
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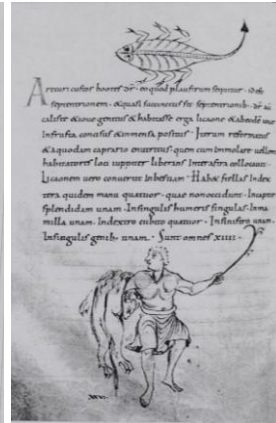
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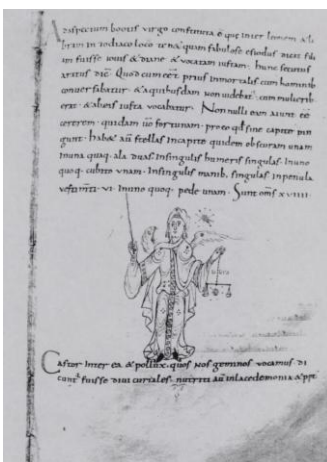
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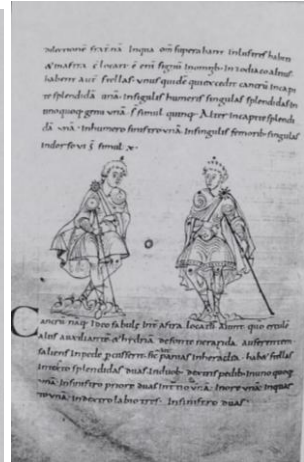
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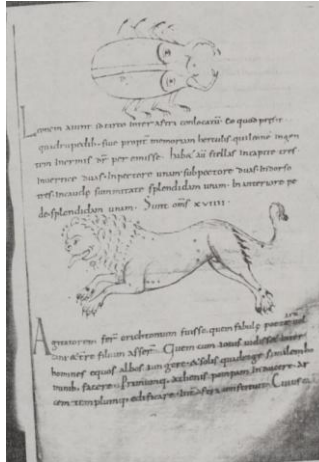
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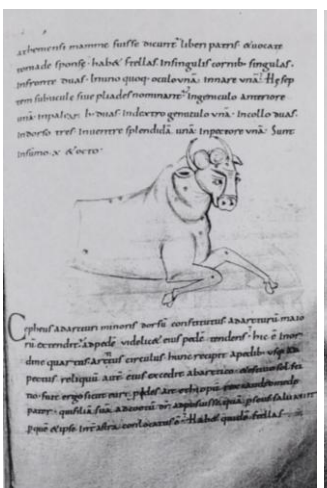
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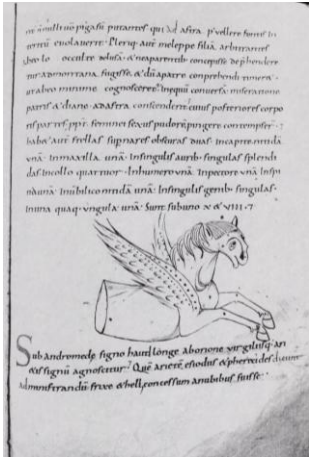
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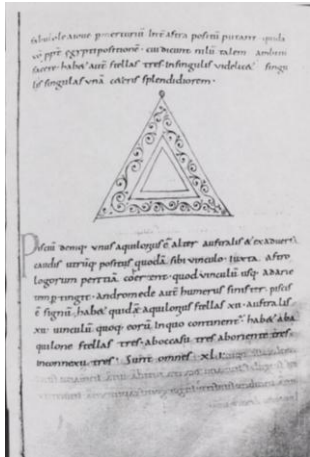
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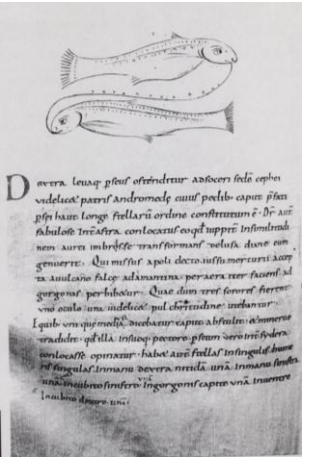
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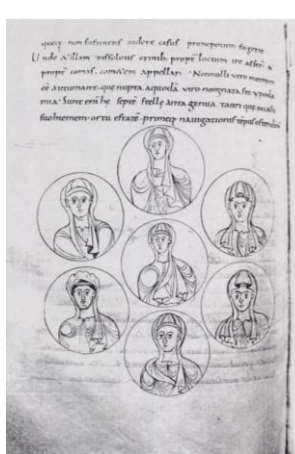
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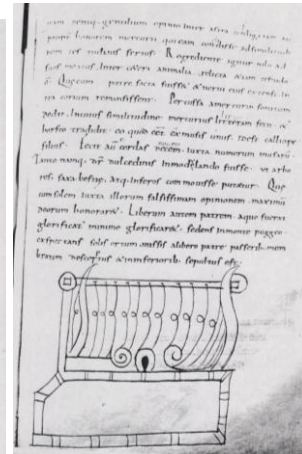
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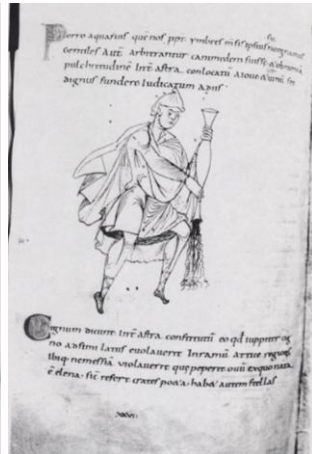
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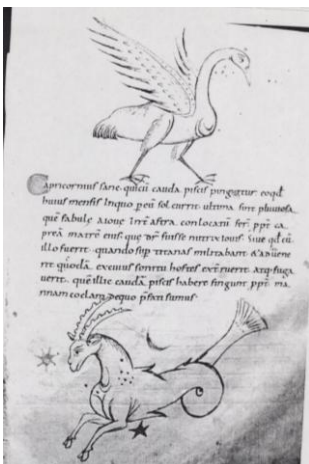
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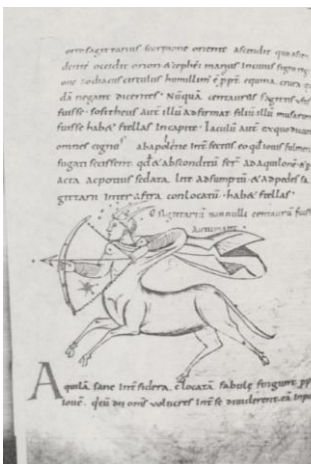
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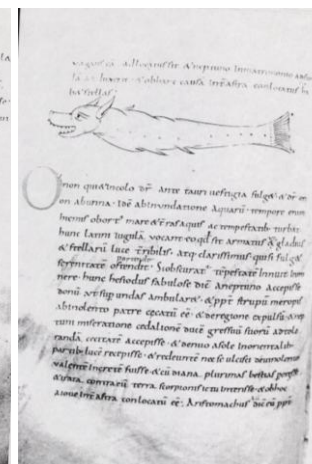
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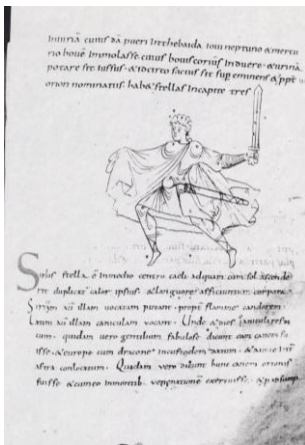
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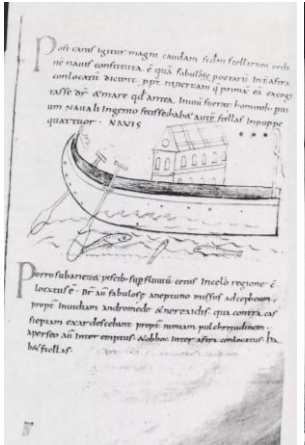
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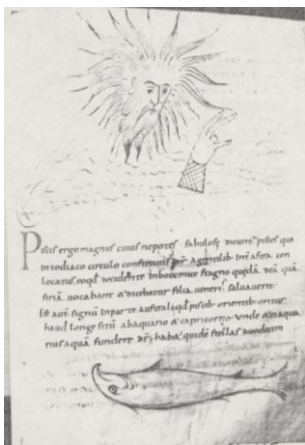
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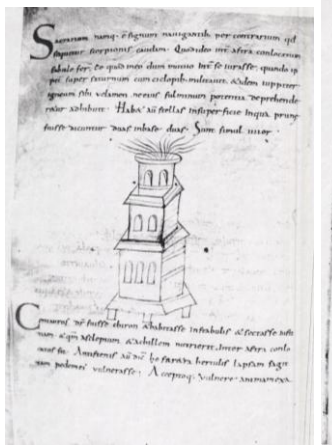
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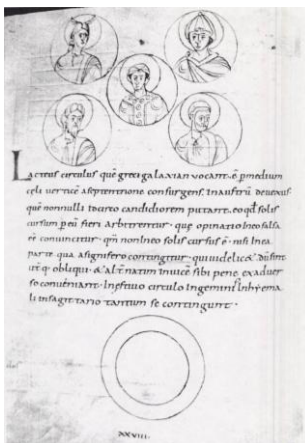
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p. 521

illustrations

- p. 462 Summer and winter celestial hemispheres, with the summer above the winter hemisphere and both with north at the top (see the section on hemispheres).
- p. 472: A celestial globe showing 10 constellations: PERSEUS, AURIGA, URSA MAIOR are above the zodiacal band; ARIES, TAURUS and GEMINI are in the band and ERIDANUS, the hind legs of CANIS MAIOR and NAVIS are below it. In addition, there is a jumping animal below URSA MAIOR and to the right of Gemini which extends below the horizon ring. It might be a slight misunderstanding of the constellation figure of LEO. The stand consists of 6 columns supporting the horizon ring and of one central support for the meridian ring; the columns and the central support are decorated, the 4 columns in front are distinguished from the two in the back by their decoration.
- pp. 474-508 High-quality, pen drawings of 42 constellation groupings with stars somewhat irregularly marked by small red-orange dots. The decision on whether or not to add the stars seems to have rested with the illuminator as it seems that one discernable hand regularly adds the stars and another one does not. Also, there are never stars marked on only one constellation when there is more than one on a page. The constellations are rarely labelled, but sometimes there are numerical notations next to some of the figures which may relate to the number of the stars or may be binding instructions for the scribe. For more information about the placement of the stars in this manuscript, see the Commentary.
- p. 512 5 planet busts with haloes and no attributes, save, perhaps, the wings on the head of the upper left figure (Mercury?). Two concentric circles representing the Milky Way (labelled: XXVIII).
- p. 515 Sol and Luna are set inside zodiacal circle (labelled: ZODIACUS CIRCULUS). Virgo kneeling, Libra as a standing man holding the scales, and Sagittarius as a satyr and horned. Taurus and Cancer are backwards (*i.e.*: mirrored/moving towards Pisces).
- p. 518 Luna is standing in a *biga* drawn by 2 bulls to the left with a torch in the crook of her left arm and raising her right in salute. She has a long robe, exposed hair and a crescent Moon on her head.

- p. 521 Sol in *quadriga* with the horses splayed into pairs. He holds the sun and torch in his left hand and raises his right hand in salute. He has rays coming from his head.
- p. 474 **URSA MAIOR** stands to the left with long toenails and a very short tail. It is smiling and has no stars.
- p. 475 **URSA MINOR** stands to the left with its tongue sticking out, long toenails and a very short tail. It has no stars marked.
- p. 476 **DRACO INTER ARCTOS** with **DRACO** as a snake having 3 curves and then a small U-shaped flourish at the end of his tail. The bears are set back-to-back, facing in opposite directions and face into the curved body of the snake. Draco has 13 stars. **URSA MINOR** has 3 stars on its rump and 1 on each foot, or 7 stars in all. **URSA MAIOR** has 6 stars in its head, a bright one on its left fore-shoulder and 1 on each foot, or 11 stars in all.
- p. 477 **HERCULES** is in the Garden of Hesperides with the snake curling up the tree and facing the hero with rays from its mouth. He is nude and kneels to the left, facing the viewer. He has the lion's skin (with tail and 3 legs visible) over his extended right arm with a foliate club upraised in his left hand. There are orange highlights in the breath of the snake and in the skin of the lion. He has 1 stars on each shoulder, 1 on each elbow, 1 in his chest, 2 at his waist, 3 in his right thigh, 1 on his right foot and 1 on the lion's skin, or 12 stars in all.
- p. 478 **CORONA BOREALIS** is series of 9 dots (stars) in a circle.
- p. 479 **OPHIUCHUS** is nude and stands slightly to the left, facing the viewer, with both feet on a clawless 6-legged **SCORPIO**, which has a ivy-leaf at his tail's end and is facing to the left. The man holds **SERPENS** horizontally in front of his waist (not wrapped around) and the snake turns to face his with rays coming from his face. There are no stars marked.
- p. 480 **SCORPIO**² is depicted separately, facing to the left, with no claws, 6 legs and an ivy-leaf sting at the end of his tail. There are with no stars marked.
- BOOTES** (labelled: XXVI) stands facing the viewer and turns his head to the left. He is nude to the waist with a short skirt. He has the lion's skin draped over his extended over right arm (with head, tail and 3 legs visible) and holds a curved stick upright in his left hand. There are no stars marked.

- p. 481 **VIRGO** stands facing the viewer, wearing a long dress with a hooded mantle covering her head and falling to her knees. She is winged and wears large earrings. She holds a frond vertically in her raised left hand and the SCALES (labelled: libra) in her right hand. There is an orange starry symbol above her left wing and another between the pans of the Scales. She also has 1 star in each wing, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on each hand, 1 in a square at her side and 1 on each foot, or 15 stars in all.
- p. 482 **GEMINI** stands on hillocks and slightly face each other. They are dressed in short tunics and calf-length long cloaks that are fixed by a pin on their outer shoulders. They appear to lean on their spears/sticks like crutches, and both their inner hands point across their bodies. The left Twin is has 1 star on his head, 4 on his chest, 1 on his left knee and 1 on each foot, or 8 stars in all. The right Twin is has 1 stars on his head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on his right elbow, 1 on each knee, and 1 on each foot, or 8 stars in all. There is also a large red-orange circle set between them at thigh height (which may be a drip or may be an indication of a lost Cancer?)
- p. 483 **CANCER** faces to the right with 2 claws and 8 legs. He has heavy eyebrows over his humanoid eyes and resembles a beetle. He has 17 stars, including one large starry symbol on his back.
- LEO** leaps to the left with his tongue out. He has 3 stars on his head, 2 on his neck, , 4 on his back, 1 on his right front foot, 3 on his chest, 3 on his groin, 2 on his tail and 2 on his right hind foot, or 21 stars in all. The one in front of the breast (presumably Regulus) is marked by a starry symbol.
- p. 484 **AURIGA** kneels to the right and is dressed in a short tunic with leggings and cross-gartered boots. He has a long, billowing cloak that drapes over his left shoulder. He holds a single-thing flail in his outstretched right hand and two goats stands facing each other on his outstretched left arm. There is a large goat standing in front of the man, facing him. He has 7 stars.
- p. 485 **TAURUS** is depicted as half a bull facing to the right with his right leg bent under and left leg extended out in front of him. He has 2 stars in his horns, 5 on his face, 2 on his neck, 2 on his chest, 1 on each front knee, 2 on his back and 1 on his belly, or 16 stars in all.
- p. 486 **CEPHEUS** stands facing the viewer and is dressed in a decorated short tunic with

a cape that is flowing over his outstretched arms, making V-shaped folds at his shoulder and falling in huge swags at his elbows. He wears a triangular hat and short boots and marked by around 19 stars, including 1 on each shoulder, 1 on each hand, 3 at his waist and 2 on his right knee

- p. 487 **CASSIOPEIA** sits on a low-backed bench with a cushion and a footstool under her feet. The base of the stool and the seat have niches and columns. She is dressed in an elaborately decorated long tunic with her arms outstretched to the sides and she is wearing a crown,. She has about 14 stars, including 1 on her head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on her right elbow, 1 on each hand, 2 at her waist and 2 or 3 on her lap.
- p. 488 **ANDROMEDA** stands facing the viewer wearing a long dress with tube-like sleeves falling over her elbows. Her hands rest, palm-downwards on two large lumpy bush-like things. Her hair is exposed, but she has a trefoil headdress. She has 16 stars, including 1 on each shoulder, 1 on each elbow, 1 on each hand, at least 3 at her waist and 1 on each knee
- p. 489 **PEGASUS** is depicted as half winged horse facing to the right, with his hooves extended in front of him. He is marked by around 17 stars (some of which may be the result of blotting), including 3 on his face, 4 on his neck, 1 on his chest, 1 on each front knee, and 1 on his back.
- p. 490 **ARIES** leaps to the left with his turned head back towards the right so that he looks upwards. He is wearing a lacy belt around his middle and has a long tail. He has 1 star in each horn, 2 on his head, 6 on his neck, 1 on his front right hoof, 1 on his belly, 3 on his flank and 1 on his tail, or 15 stars in all.
- p. 491 **TRIANGULUM** is 3 nested triangles with lacy decoration between the two outer triangles. It has 3 stars.
- p. 492 **PISCES** face in opposite directions with both their backs upwards and are connected at the mouths with a line. The top fish has 8 stars and the cord has 12 stars, or 20 stars in all.
- p. 493 **PERSEUS** stands to the left, but half turned so that he faces the viewer. He is nude save a large striped cloak that hangs from his shoulder (caught on the left shoulder by a circular pin) and flows out to the right, small boots on his feet and a small and triangular (Phrygian?) hat. He holds the severed head of Medusa by its hair directly in front of him in his extended right hand and holds a long, leaf-

- like sword held out horizontally in his left hand behind him. There are no stars marked.
- p. 494 The **PLEIADES** are 7 veiled portrait-busts of women each set within in set within a circle.
- p. 495 **LYRA** has a rectangular base that is decorated with sets of parallel lines as if it were bamboo, with 1 vertical side support and 2 further side supports shaped like oxen horn. 12 of the 15 strings are curled. There are no stars.
- p. 496 **AQUARIUS** walks to the right wearing a short tunic, triangular (Phrygian?) hat and calf-length cloak. He uses both hands to hold an upside-down, water-pouring urn in front of his body. He has 20 stars, many of which appear outside the contours of his body.
- p. 497 **CYGNUS** is a stork walking to the right with his wings raised behind his body. He has 12 stars, many of which appear outside his body. **Capricorn** faces to the left, has ribbed horns and curled tail that ends in a fan. He has 11 stars in his stars in his body and tail; and there are two larger stars and a crescent moon drawn outside his body (by a later hand?).
- p. 498 **SAGITTARIUS** is depicted as a centaur rushing to the left with horns and long cloak flowing behind his human half. He holds the bow with his right hand and pulls the string with his left. He has cloven feet. He has 18 stars in and around his body; and there is one orange starry symbol in front of him.
- p. 499 **AQUILA** is a stork-like bird with a short parrot's beak. It walks to the right and turns back over his shoulder to bite his right wing. He has 1 star in each wing and 1 on his tail, or 3 stars in all.
- p. 500 **DELPHINUS** is a long-bodied fish that swims to the left with a dog-face and a fan-like tail. It has 12 stars.
- p. 501 **ORION** faces the viewer and rushes to the left, wearing a short tunic and voluminous calf-length cloak that completely covers his right side and arm. He wears a scabbard on his left hip holds his sword upright in his left hand held behind him. He has 18 stars, including 2 on his head, 1 on each shoulder, 3 at his waist, 1 on each thigh, 1 in front of his right foot, 1 on his left elbow and 3 on the sword.

- p. 502 **CANIS MAIOR** (labelled: CANIS) leaps to the left with his tongue out. He has 17 stars, including 1 on his tongue, 3 on his right front foot, 2 on his chest, 3 on his back, 1 on each ear, 1 on his groin, and 4 on his tail.
- LEPUS** (labelled: LEPUS) leaps to the left and is marked by 1 star in each ear, 2 stars on its head, 1 on his chest and 1 in each front foot, or 7 stars in all.
- p. 503 **ARGO** (labelled: NAVIS) is depicted as half a ship ending at the right side with a vertical mast that then curls into its own pennant. The left side is curls and has a plant-shape at the end. There is a house on the deck, 2 steering oars and 3 fish swimming in the water beneath the keel. There are 13 stars.
- p. 504 **CETUS** (labelled: COETUS) faces to the right as if its front half is crouching on dog-like paws. It has a piggy face, pointed ears and mane, and a curl in its tail. There are no stars.
- p. 505 **ERIDANUS** is wild-haired bearded face coming out of the water with his hand making a gesture of benediction and his sleeve decorated with a criss-cross pattern. There are no stars marked.
- PISCIS AUSTRINUS** moves to the right and is placed upside-down with hooked snout. There are no stars marked.
- p. 506 **ARA** is a 3-storied structure, the two bottom ones being rectangular and the top one cylindrical. Each story has windows and in the whole structure appears to stand on small, rectangular feet. There are flames coming from the top. It has 3 or 4 stars.
- p. 507 **CENTAURUS** prances to the right with his right foreleg shooting straight forward. His human half faces away from the viewer. He holds **Lupus** (a dead rat) in his outstretched right hand in front of him and has another rat impaled by stick resting on left shoulder. He has 3 stars in his head, 1 on each shoulder, 2 behind his back, 1 on his right elbow, 1 on his right hand, 1 on his equine chest, 1 in each foreleg, 2 on his belly, 3 on his hind legs, 3 behind his rump and 7 around **Lupus**, or 27 stars in all.
- p. 508 **HYDRA** is a snake moving to the left, with a handle-less **CRATER** and **CORVUS** on his back. **Corvus** faces forward and bites the snake. The grouping has 43 stars.
- CANIS MINOR** leaps to the left and wears a studded collar. He has 3 stars.

notes

The manuscript has been copied from St Gallen 902, but it has obviously been corrected against another manuscript. Not only are their corrections made to the text (see Breysig, p. xxvii); but in St Gallen 250, the stars are marked in a number of the constellations and its model, St Gallen 902, the stars are not marked.

The illustrations fall within the **RAL Ia** group, the defining features of which are discussed in the Commentary.

bibliography

BREYSIG 1867, p. xxviii.

[SCHERER], *Verzeichnis ... St. Gallenen* 1875, pp. 92-94.

mentions that there is also the *Excerptio* on pp. 523-26 and Hyginus in 4 books on pp. 540-639.

THIELE 1898 pp. 160-62, figs 71-77.

has the same scholia and introductory passages as Cologne and St Gallen; from the 10th c; stylistically very muc of the St all school; brown wash .

MERTON 1911, pp. 66-67, and n. 49, p. 105, pls. 62-64.

LEHMANN 1918, I, p. 108.

Script Medii Aevi Helvetica 1938, pl. 38.

BYVANCK 1949, no. 71.

BOECKLER 1951, pp. 37-51.

WEITZMANN 1970, *Roll and Codex*: pp. 85 and 157.

space provided for the picture could be heightened and then picture itself could be enlarged. cf **St Gallen 902** and **St Gallen 250** (9th and 10th c), both made in the same scriptorium in St Gallen; St Gallen 902 is written in 2 columns and distributes the pictures in the traditional manner as the roll (ie: with Eridanus and Pisces to the left of the column and Ara on the right (cites Merton); St Gallen 250 has fused the two columns of the model into one, reducing the size of the whole codex and widening the columns so that the preceding passage about Piscis, which needed 10 lines in St Gallen 902, now only needs seven. Correspondingly, the constell illustrations are enlarged in about the same ratio as the column of text is widened (but even then does not fill whole space). note 6: Thiele says that 250 is earlier than 902 (p. 160) and this point is corrected by Merton, p. 66, and Bruckner III, p. 86.

p. 157: Because of their frequent copying from the Hellenistic period to the Middle Ages, the constellation pics in the Aratea 'are striking examples of alterations due to fashion'. **Leiden Voss lat q 79** has Cassiopeia as a woman enthroned whose drape consists of a chiton fastened over one shoulder and leaving one breast free and a himation taken around the hips and legs. Clearly reflects a Hellenistic model; in the 10th c copy **St Gallen 250**, she sits in a similar pose, though is more frontal, but she wears a long-sleeved tunic and (p. 158) an upper garment with ½ length sleeves that fall down to the feet and is richly embroidered around the neck and down the front. The headdress (which before was a conical tiara) is now a crown with connecting bows. All attires for the period are typical for the period of the copy. Must be thought of as replacements for the original type, which has been obliterated.

O'CONNOR 1980, p. 60, n. 3, 65.

St Gallen, last quarter 9th century

McGURK 1981, p. 320.

copied from St Gallen 902 at St Gallen later in the 9th century

VIRÉ 1981, p. 172.

says contains 4 books of Hyginus that are not illustrated; 9th century, St Gallen

LeBOURDELLÈS 1985, p. 77 and 110.

copied from St Gallen 902 in the 10th-11th c, Breysig (edn germ p. XXVII) says that has corrections made from the parent of Paris 12957; Contents are closest to Dresden DC 183 of the 9th century.

p. 110: notes that the ms also contains a very Isidorean tract entitled: *De astronomia more christiano*, which is v. anti-mythology, replacing all the normal zodiac myths with Xian counterparts

KERSCHER 1988, pp. 1-76, esp. figs. 26 and 27.

STÜCKELBERGER 1990, pp. 70-81, esp. p. 64, figure 2.

STUCKELBERGER 1990, 76, fig. 3

STUCKELBERGER 1992, 63F, FIG. 2

STUCKELBERGER 1994, pp. 36-38. fig 15

HAFFNER 1997, p. 176.

9th century; *recensio interpolata*

KÜNZL 2000 [2003], pp. 495-594, esp. pp. 550ff.

9th century, astronomical compilation

GARCÍA AVILÉS 2001, p. 90 and figure 11.

Zinner , p. 168

