

needs to be checked/edited

## Cologne

### Biblioteca Bodmeriana

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cod. lat. 7

(formerly Malvern, Dyson Perrins Coll. Ms 84)

Germanicus, *Aratea* with *scholia Stroziana* ('Siciliensis') / **Scholia Sangermanensia??**

Naples (written by G.M. Cinico), before 1467

before 1469

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#### text

ff. 1r- 56r      Germanicus, *Aratea*, with *scholia Stroziana*

ff. 1r-2r      ARATUS. QUIDEM FUIT ATHINODORI PATRIS. FILIUS. MATRIS autem delitophyle – Scire enim magnum loqui peritiae mathematicae repperimus... (= *Aratus genus* section (V) from the *Revised Aratus latinus*, cf. Maass 1898, pp. 146-50)

**note:** on fol. 1v has those odd breaks in the text indicating loss in the model:  
Didicisse autem eum & odisseam gre[...] inquit. Quali praesidenti ab Imperatore [...] scripsisse homerum et ei di [...]re; (then another, slightly later hand fills in) illum á compluribus. factas [...] ut testatur Callimachus [...]ppter paxipa [...] autem pelusinus cum quo [...] inquit eum apud anti [...] permanisse tempore [...]nti [...]; (then first hand resumes) earum quoque subministrationem ab Antigone accepisse – (until explicit noted above; cf. Maass, 1898, pp. 148-49).

ff. 3r-3v      COELUM circulis quinque distinguitur – Tropicis i (crossed out) maxime solida antepositas deformia. (=excerpts from the *scholia Stroziana*, cf. Breysig 1867, pp. 105-07)

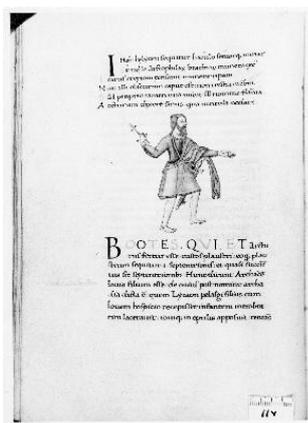
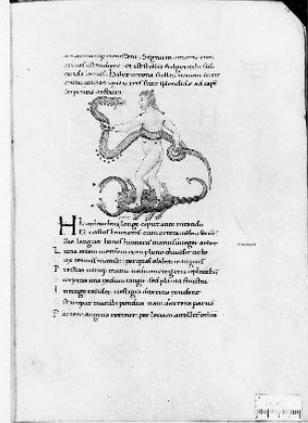
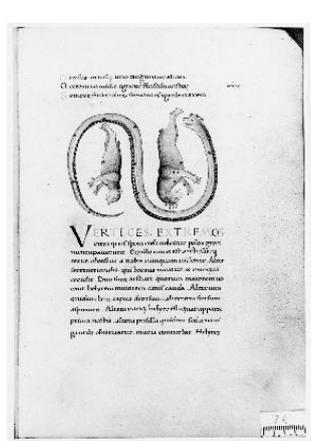
**note:** this section also has a number of lacunae, indicating loss in the parent: ... cancri solstitium aestivum facit. Medius (than a second hand comes in) vero circulus equinocti alis qui octava parte arietis ----- equinoctium verum octava libre equinoctium autumnus facit ut circulum ce [...] ut habitabilis [...] circulus ob rigorem quod [...] sol abest subquo quidam [...]ant cydropiae [...] ----- (then first hand reappears) et aethiopiae maximam partem. Item

plurimas insulas // quas antitones & antistochae & antiscepe in habuare (until the explicit noted above

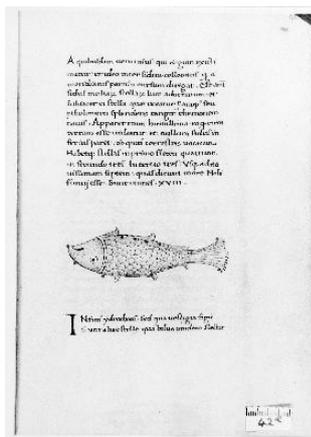
- ff. 3v-4r HIC. EST. STELLARUM. ORDO utrorumque circularum septentriones duplices –  
est aquila in proximo habens serpentarium. (=excerpts from the *scholia Stroziana*, cf. Breysig 1867, pp. 107-108)
- ff. 4r-4v SUB ACULEO SCORPIONIS. Sacrarium contitutum est. Sub corpore eius anteriora  
centauri videntur in quo // est bestia – Connexio vero piscium communem habet stellam.  
(= excerpts from the *scholia Stroziana*, cf. Breysig 1867, pp. 108-09)
- fol. 5r AB IOVE PRINCIPIUM A magno deduxit ARATUS  
Carminis at nobis genitor tu maxiumus auctor ... (= Germanicus, *Aratea*; cf. Breysig 1867, p. 1)
- fol. 5r *scholia Stroziana* begins: QUAERITUR: QUARE: AB: IOVE. cepit: & non a musis ut homero  
... (cf. Breysig 1867, p. 109)
- note:** As with many of the manuscripts in this family, Cologne is missing several lines in the second half of the poem. The missing verses are:  
vv. 206; 234-39; **\*\*\* CHECK**; 248-50; 255-57; 270-72; 278-80; 284-86; 289-90; 315-17;  
321-23; 328-30; 333-35; 340 (written in another hand); 341; 344-46; 356-58; 363-65; 379-  
81; 393-95; 414-16; 426-28.
- fol. 45r Hlc primos ortus crater premit ulterioris  
Vocalis rostro corvi super ydraque lucet.  
(= Germanicus, *Aratea*, vv. 429-30; cf. Breysig 1867, p. 26)
- fol. 45v *scholia Stroziana* ends incompletely: Habet stellas in labris duas obscuras per singula  
latera (cf. Breysig 1867, p. 181)
- ff. 46r-48r Aethereum venit taurus super imbribus austrarum –  
Non frustrans anumum certo me limite ducet  
Haec eadem signa tibi dabunt irrita pisces.  
(= Breysig 1867, fragm. iii, vv. 52-163, pp. 47-54)

- ff. 48r-49r SOLEM. PER. SE. IPSUM constat moveri: non cum mundo verti, sed in zodiaci – proclivior vergens occasui pronus incumbat. (= excerpt from *scholia Stroziana*; cf. Breysig 1867, pp. 193-     )
- ff. 49v-51v LUNA TERRIS. vicinior est q sol sive caetera errantia sidera – Unde & Virgilius. Sin ortu quarto nanque his certissimus imber. (= excerpt from *scholia Stroziana*; cf. Breysig, 1867, pp.     -202)
- fol. 52r ABRUMA. IN FAvonium Caesari nobilia sidera – nan februraj phidiculave spere occidit.
- ff. 52v-54v A FAVONIO in aequinoctium Cesari – equus occidit matutino. (ff. 52v-53r)AEQUINOCTIUM vernum viii KL – vergiliarum exortus decurrunt sidera. (ff. 53r-53v) VERGILARUM. EX ortu significant Caesari – & nox brevissima solstitium conficit. (ff. 53v-54v) A SOLSTITIO ad phidiculae occasum VI KL . – XLV die ab aequinoctio dicimus fieri. (= excerpt from Pliny, *NH*, XVIII; cf. Breysig 1867, pp. 203-09)
- ff. 54v-55v ANTE OMNIA autem duo esse genera – & a nobis rationem esse demonstratum satis EST. (ff. 55r-55v) RELIQUA OBSERvare none cuiusque constabunt – segete non esse noxias tempestates. (= excerpt from Pliny, *NH*, XVIII; cf. Breysig 1867, pp. 210-15)
- fol. 56r VERTICES EXTREMOS. Circa quos spera coeli volvitur – in cauda tres. Sunt omnes XX. (= excerpt from *scholia Stroziana*; cf. Breysig 1867, pp. 111-12, esp. the section at the bottom of p. 112)
- fol. 56v PRIMUM A SOLE capiemus praesagia: purus oriens manu sinistra bootis (= Pliny, *NH*, XVIII, 341-42; which then jumps into Hyginus, *Astronomica*, IV, 6-14, ending incompletely) exteriori parte purus oriens manu sinistra bootis exteriori parte circuli pervenit coniuncta – & quae venient ad occasum. (ff. 57r-57v) CONVENIT nobis mundum ab exortu ad occasum – Qui cum vertente semundo pervenit ad eum circulum. (fol. 58r begins) intelligi ut si quis alicui manum planum ad oculos – totumque spacium impleat lumine. Si quis ... (with the bottom part of the page left blank)

**illustrations**







ff. 7r-45r Coloured drawings of 41 constellations with tan, blue pink and green predominating. The stars are marked by red dots. There is an extra depiction of the Pleiades. The missing constellations are: Cancer, Equuleus, Libra, Canis Minor and Corona Austrinus.

fol. 2v planisphere in full colour: see the planispheres and hemispheres section

For a general discussion of the iconography of these pictures, see the appendix to this section. The individual features are:

- fol. 7r      **DRACO** is green with darker green band; 3 stars in the head and 12 in the body, or 15 in all.
- URSA MINOR** is tan and brown; 7 stars in the head, 2 in the neck, 1 in the chest, 2 in the right paw, 2 in the left arm, 3 on the back, 1 in the tail, 2 on the right leg and 2 on the left foot, or 22 in all.
- URSA MAIOR** is tan and brown; 2 stars in the neck, 1 on the shoulder, 1 on the belly and 3 in the tail or 7 in all.
- fol. 8v      **HERCULES** wears a tan skin, blonde hair, green snake; 1 star in the had, 1 in the left shoulder, 1 in the left hand, 3 in the left thigh, 2 in the buttock, 1 on the left shin, 1 in the left foot, 1 in the right knee, 2 on the right shin, 1 in the right foot and 7 in the skin, or 21 in all.
- fol. 9v:      **CORONA BOREALIS** is a wreath with a leafy exterior, bound at the top and the bottom with green streamer-like ribbons; with numerous circlets, 9 of which are stars.
- fol. 10r      **OPHIUCHUS** has blonde hair; 1 star in his head, 1 on each shoulder, 2 at his waist, 3 in his left hand, and 1 on each foot, or 10 in all.
- SERPENS** is green with a red tongue and has stars in groups of 4, 2 and 8, making a total of 14 stars. **Scorpio** is green; with 4 stars in front of his body, 3 in his face, 5 in his body, 4 in the segments of the tail and 2 at the end of the tail, or 18 stars in all.
- fol. 11v      **BOOTES** has a green tunic with pink mantle and blue scabbard; he has 1 star in his head, 4 in his stick, a large star-shaped star at the end of his sword and 1 on each foot, or 7 stars in all.
- fol. 12v      **VIRGO** is dressed in a pink robe with yellow trim, with a blue mantle with green trim, brown and blue wings, red and black shoes, yellow ears of wheat; She has 2 stars in each wing, 1 in each shoulder, 1 in each hand, 1 on each sleeve, 6 on her dress and 1 on each foot, or 18 in all.
- fol. 14v      **GEMINI** - the left Twin has a blue mantle with a pink inner lining and the right Twin has a pink mantle with a green inner lining with a gold lyre (note that neither has genitals);

Left Twin has 1 star in his head, 1 in his left shoulder, 1 on his right elbow, 1 in his right hand, 1 on his right thigh, 1 on his left knee and 1 on each foot, or 8 stars in all. The right Twin has 1 star on his head, 1 on his chest, 4 in his mantle, 1 on his right knee, 1 on his left foot, and 2 in his right foot, or 10 stars in all.

(note: there is no depiction of **CANCER** and there has been no space left for it by the text)

- fol. 16r **LEO** is tan; He has 2 stars in the head, 2 in the neck, 3 in the back, 1 in the belly, 2 in the tail and 1 in each hind foot, or 12 stars in all.
- fol. 17r **AURIGA** has a blue shirt and a pink skirt and mantle, tan hair and cart, pink bridles on the horses and the 'goats' are tan; he has 1 star in his head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 in his right hand, 2 in his left hand and 1 on each knee, or 8 stars in all.
- fol. 18v **TAURUS** is tan; he has 2 stars in his horns, 2 on his head, 1 on his nose, 3 on his back, 3 in his neck, 1 on his chest, 1 on each knee, 2 on the right foot and 1 on the belly, or 17 stars in all.
- fol. 19v **CEPHEUS** wears a red-orange hood and sword with a yellow strap, a pink shirt and a purple cloak and skirt with brown boots; he has 2 stars in his head, 1 on his right shoulder, 1 on his right elbow, 3 on his waist, 1 on his right thigh, 2 on his left knee and 2 on each foot, or 14 stars in all.
- fol. 20r **CASSIOPEIA** has a pink mantle, violet cushion and yellow throne; she has 1 star in her head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on her breast, 1 in her belly, 2 on her lap, 1 on her left knee, 1 on each hand and 4 on her throne, or 14 stars in all.
- fol. 21r **ANDROMEDA** is blonde with a violet robe with gold trim and a pink and red inner lining the forms to her side are green; she has 1 star in her head, 1 on each shoulder, 1 on her left arm, 3 on her waist, 4 on her skirt, 1 on each knee, 2 on her right foot, 1 on her left foot, and 1 on her right hand, or 17 stars in all.
- fol. 21v **PEGASUS** is light tan with green wings; he has 2 stars in his ears, 2 in his face, 1 on his chin, 2 in his chest, 1 on each knee, 1 on the bottom of his wing and 1 on his belly, or 11 stars in all.
- fol. 22v **ARIES** is brown and has 1 star above his head, 3 on his nose, 2 in his neck, 3 on his back, 3 in his belly and 1 on each foot, or 14 stars in all.
- fol. 24r **DELTOTON** has 1 star in each angle, or 3 stars.

- fol. 24v      The upper fish of **PISCES** is yellow, white and pink and the lower fish is yellow, white and blue with the cord in yellow; the top fish has 12 stars, the cord has 12 stars and the bottom fish has 7 stars.
- fol. 25v      **PERSEUS** wears a pink cloak; he has 1 star in his head, 1 on his halberd, 1 in his right hand, 1 on his right elbow, 1 on his back, 1 on his left thigh, 2 in each shin and 4 in the Medusa or 14 stars in all.
- fol. 26v      The **PLEIADES** are dressed in pinks, green and blues with gold trim.
- fol. 27v      **LYRA** is yellow and has no stars marked.
- fol. 28v      **CYGNUS** is blue with pink feet; it has 1 star in its head, 1 in its neck, 1 in its chest, 5 in the right wing, 5 in the left wing and 1 in the tail, or 13stars in all.
- fol. 29r      **AQUARIUS** has a green cloak, with a pink urn and a white stream; he has 2 stars in his head, 1 on each shoulder, 3 in the right arm, 1 in the right hand, 1 in the left hand, 2 on the waist, 1 on the hip, 2 in the right leg and 1 on each foot, with 31 in the stream.
- fol. 30v      **CAPRICORN** is brown with its fish-scales in pink; it has 1 star on its neck, 2 in its chest, 2 on the right hoof, 7 along the top of its curl and 5 along the bottom, or 17 stars in all.
- fol. 32r      **SAGITTARIUS** has a brown skin, pink shirt and green waist-band; it has 2 stars in its head, 1 in the animal skin, 2 in the bow, 2 in the arrow, 2 on the back, 2 in the legs, 1 in the belly and 2 on the rump, or 14 stars in all.
- fol. 33r      **AQUILA** has 1 star in its head, 1 in each wing and 1 in its chest, or 4 stars in all. The  
  
**SAGITTA** is blue and has 4 stars.
- fol. 34r      **DELPHINUS** is blue; it has 1 star in its mouth, 3 in the body, 3 along its belly and 2 on the tail.
- fol. 34v      **ORION** has a green shirt, a pink mantle and pink skirt with a green hem, a blue sword with a yellow grip; he has 3 stars in his head, 1 on each shoulder, 3 at the waist, 3 in the sword, 1 on each knee and 1 on each foot, or 14 stars in all.

- fol. 36v **CANIS MAIOR** has a pink and white collar; he has 1 star in his head, 1 in the mouth, 1 on the neck, 3 in the back, 3 in the belly, 3 in the chest, 1 on the right paw, 3 on the left paw, 1 on the left hind leg and 1 in the tail, or 18 stars in all.
- There is no picture of **CANIS MINOR**, though there is a space for it on fol. 38r.
- fol. 38v **LEPUS** has 1 star in its ears, 1 on its back, 2 in its chest and 2 on its hind feet or 6 stars in all.
- fol. 39v **NAVIS** is brown; it has 3 stars on the mast, 4 on the deck, 5 on the hull, 4 on the stern and 5 on the steering oars, or 21 stars in all.
- fol. 40v **CETUS** has a gold and violet head and chest, with gold feet and a beard, with gold and violet wings and green curls in his tail; he has 6 stars on his belly and 8 in his tail, or 14stars in all.
- fol. 41r **ERIDANUS** has white horns and tan hair with a tan shell, a green and pink urn and green water; he has 5 stars on his face, 2 on the shell, 6 on his right arm, 3 on his left leg and 1 on each foot, or 18 stars in all.
- fol. 42r **PISCIS AUSTRINUS** has a blue belly and a pink back with 12 stars marked.
- fol. 43r **ARA** is gold with white flames and has 4 stars marked.
- fol. 44r **CENTAURUS** has a tan animal skin, and keg, a pink and gold band around his waist, with a violet-blue body; he has 3 stars in his head, 1 on his skin, 1 on his beard, 1 on his right elbow, 1 on his right hand, 2 in the keg, 2 on his equine back, 2 on his equine belly, 2 on the front legs and 2 on the front hooves, 2 on the hind legs and 3 in the tail, or 22 in all. **LUPUS** has 1 on its head, 1 on the front feet and 1 on the hind feet and 3 in the tail, or 6 in all.
- fol. 45r **HYDRA** is green and yellow; with 3 stars in the head and 25 in the body. **CRATER** is tan with 8 stars and **CORVUS** has 5 stars.
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## notes

catalogue description inserted in to the back of the ms: “ #34, Florence (or Naples), 2nd ½ 15th c; on vellum, 58 leaves (wanting 4 leaves), 28 lines, 209 x 144 mm in small humanist hand, Initials in gold or blue, headings in alternate red and black capitals; ea 16th c French binding of calf over pasteboard. Provenance = arms of a laurel wreath between 2 putti at the foot of the first page or three batons raguly in pale vert have not been identified; same as the Dyson Perrins Coll. Caesar (Warner catalogue 15) and Warner compares it with BM Add 15819 = Sassetta arms, but the style of the decoration is Naples. 2) French ownership (re: Charles VIII’s invasion of Naples) with inside front cover ‘Claude Chevron Voustre Amy’ and name ‘Courtois’ written calligraphically on fol. 58b; 3) Roux cadet with 18th c inscription on 1st fly, a signet stamp of flying fame in stamped ink, on ff. 2 and 58b; 4) purchased from Messr Rosenthal, Munich”.

DP square book plate and round number plate on inner front cover; also has a handwritten note in French tacked into the front cover and handwritten in pencil: “38 miniatures dans la teste, 58 ff.”

I + 58 with inside back cover a velum leaf taken from a religious work; also another stamp on fol. 58v; Perrins coll. 6; also pencil notation from Rosenthal days: “Aratus Phaenomena ms. Neapal 2H des 15 Jh Altgreich Lit T IV”

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## bibliography

Reeve, *CQ*, 1980, p. 512.

notes that there are 13 ms witnesses of the ‘Siciliensis’. This one is descended from the Siciliensis or Poggio’s copy of it. Related to Egerton 1050, but ‘sister ms’ with NY Morgan M 389, written in Naples by G.M. Cinico, ca 1470; collated in Neapolitan hand with ms similar to Arundel 66 in a hand v close to Panormita and Pontano; text itself also related to Egerton 1050 and Morgan 389 (also by Cinico).

G.F. Warner, *A Descriptive catalogue of the ill mss in the Libr of C.W. Dyson Perrins*, Oxford 1920, II, LXLIV.

Sotheby’s catalogue, 9. 12. 58, pl. 39.

Haffner, *Sternbilderzyklus*, p. 26.

text related to Madrid 19; original type from Sicily; addition of so-called ‘scholia strozziana’; p. 109-12: NY Morgan 389. (De Marinis Ital ms painting, nr 53 and Suppl I, p. 230, fig 215) written by Joan Marco Cinico and can be placed stylistically with the illuminator of the

*Psalter* made for Isabella di Chiaramonte. (also says illuminator is seen in *Officium* (Houghton Typ 463) and *Book of Hours* (Baltimore W 328); was commissioned by Antonello Petrucci who was secretary of the King Ferrante between 1458-86; this and the Cologne ms are so close that direct affiliation is accepted; looking at details, believes that NY ms is copied from the Bodmer in 1469.

The Florentine humanist Agnolo Manetti was in Naples between 1466-68, who twice paid a scribe called Ermanno Tedesco for the copy of an Aratus and once he paid an illuminator (see Banti 1939, p. 383); on 8 March 1468, there is already an unbound Aratus ms in Florence (see Banti, p. 394) and she thinks this ms is the Bodmer; notes also that Bodmer was in Naples in 1469 re: de la Mare's comments that it has been collated by a hand that is close to Panormita or Pontano. But none of these have the stemma of Manetti (blue ground with a silver stripe with 2 gold half moons drawn diagonally), instead has 3 green asters on golden ground, which are also found on a Caesar ms of around 1480 and she associates this with the image of Pegasus that is known to be part of the Accademia Pontaniana (cf. Hermann 1933, p. 97); also sites connection with Giovanni Brancati, librarian of Ferrante, because of connection with name and stemma and also he was a close friend of Petrucci; so she says there is a tight sequence between the Germanicus copy for A Manetti made at the end of 1467 and beginning of 1468; the Bodmer Germanicus likely made for G. Brancati before 1469 and the NY copy made for Petrucci in 1469

According to Haffner ( p. 109-110), the Cologne map is a copy of a 12th-century example. It is identical to that in New York, Pierpont Morgan, M. 389, the latter being a copy of the Cologne map and made in 1469. Both maps were made in Naples around 1469. [The maps in Cologne and New York do not relate directly to the other maps in the humanist tradition.](#)

**[\*\*CHECK, because it is not true.]**

Sotheby's sale 1934; has Sassetti arms with 3 batons vertically; exhib Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1908; purchased from Munich, Rosenthal Coll.

A.W. Byvanck, 'De platen in de Aratea van Hugo de Groot', *Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde*, nieuwe reeks, XII, no. 2, 1959, pp. 169-235, esp. p. 218 (no. 54).

Naples, 2nd ½ of the 15th or 16th century.