

London

British Library

Cotton Ms Tib. B.V., pars 1

Cicero, *Aratea*

English

c. 1000 (991-1016)

textff: 32v-49v Cicero, *Aratea* with Hyginus and *Revised Aratus latinus scholia*

The text is set within numerous computistical and calendrical texts and an illustrated *Marvels of the East*; for a listing of the contents, see Saxl-Meier, III, pp. 119-34 and *Early English Manuscripts in facsimile. XXI. An Eleventh-century Anglo-Saxon Illustrated Miscellany (British Library Cotton Tiberius. V. Part I)*, eds. P. McGurk, D.N. Dumville, M.R. Godden and A. Knock, Copenhagen 1963).

fol. 16v (in red) VERSUS DE SINGULIS MENSIBUS.
 (in black with alternating red and green initial letters)
 Primus romanus ordinis iane kalendas –
 Imbrifer Ast mensis tum december adest.
 (= Ausonius *dubia*; cf. *Anthol. lat.*, cf. Riese 1894, 1, 2, no. 639)

fol. 30r (in red) ORATIO AD SANCTAM TRINITATEM.
 (initial letter green, black ink with red filling up)
 DOMINE DEUS OMNIPOTENS SANCTA TRINITAS
 (dark brown ink) et indivisa – ministrare valeamus. per eundem Dominum. (= religious verse; cf. Vogels 1884, pp. 9-13)

[San]cta scriptura nobis a deo per beatum moysen – ut pre esset nocti. (= incomplete text with references to the Sun and Moon, cf. Vogels 1884, *scholia*, p. 13)

ff. 30r-32r (in red capitals) DE DUODECIM SIGNIS. PRIMITUS DE ARIETE.

(initial red letter, then black ink)

Regiones .xii. ^{mam} cęli in quam sol cursum suum dirigit die primo – diabolicus error confirmavit sed Christus Domini salvator mundi evertit. (text based on Isidore, *Etymologiae*, III, lxxi; cf. Vogels 1884, pp. 9-13)

fol. 32v: The *scholia* is at the top of the page, encircling the figure, and begins:

(in red) FABULA. ARIETIS

(initial green letter, then rest in black)

ARIES HIC EXISTIMATUR ESSE QUI FRYXUM ET hellen transtulisse dicitur... (cf. Kauffmann 1888, p. iii)

The text is at the bottom of the page in black ink with alternating red and green first initials and begins incompletely:

A quibus hinc subter possis cognoscere fultum.

Ima caeli mediam pastem terit ut prius illae. ...

(= Cicero, *Aratea*, vv. 1-2; cf. Soubiran 1972, p. 166)

With a label of the constellation at the bottom centre of page in red: ARIES

note: the *scholia* in the manuscripts is taken from two different sources: excerpts from Book II of Hyginus, *Astronomica* and from the *Revised Aratus latinus* (a.k.a: the '*scholia Sangermanensia*'). The distribution is as follows:

Aries	Hyginus: ARIES HIC EXISTIMATUR ESSE QUI FRYXUM ET hellen transtulisse dicitur – filius natum fuisse
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Triangulum	Hyginus: DELTOTON HIC SIDUS VELUT LITTERA EST greca – quod orbem terra dextro crure habet stellas tres.
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Pisces	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> PISCIMUM DENIQUE UNUS AQUILONIUS EST. alter australis – in connexu iii sunt omnes xl et una.
Perseus	<i>Revised Aratus latinus :</i> Dextra leuaque perseus extenditur ad soceri – caput et falx absque astris sunt.
Pleiades	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> QUAS GRECI A PLURALITATE PLIADAS LATINI – navigationis tempus ostendunt.
Lyra	Hyginus: LYRA INTER SIDERA CONSTITUTA EST – genus ad levum nixi de lapsa resedit.
Cygnus	Hyginus: Holor. HUNC CIGNUM GRECI APPELLANTUR QUAM COMPLURES – exoritur [h] cum capricornu stellas habet xiii.
Aquarius	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> PORRO AQUARIUS QUEM NOS PROPTER IAMBRES MENSIS – ex quibus duae clarae ceterae obscurae.
Capricorn	Hyginus: CAPRICORNUS HUIUS EFFIFIES SIMILES EST AEGIPANI – in cauda tres. omnino stellarum xxvi
Sagittarius	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> PORRO SAGITTARIUS SCORPIONIS ORIENTE ASCENDIT – in posteriori genu i fiunt xiii.
Sagitta	Hyginus: SAGITTA HANC UNA DE HERCULIE ESSE – sol et aere figi diverse videntur.
Aquila	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> AQUILAM SANE INTER SIDERA COLLOCATAM FABULE – in summo i in alia sumitate ii.
Delphinus	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> NEPTUNUM FIUNT POETARUM FABULAE AMPHITRITEM – in cauda ii sunt omnes viiii.
Orion	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> ORION ET IN COLO DICITUR ANTE TAURI – in pedibus singulas fiunt xvii. Exinde orion oblique corpore – non viderit haudita vere; Cetera se speret cognoscere signa potesse:

Sirius	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> SITIUS STELLA EST IN MEDIO CENTROPOLI – in cauda iiii fiunt xvi.
Lepus	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> Suppedibus namque orionis postergum – pedibus singulas fiunt vii.
Navis	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> POST CANIS IGITUR magni – sub carina v sunt xvii.
Cetus	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> Porro sub ariete et piscibus – sub ventre vi fiunt xiii.
Eridanus	Hyginus: Eridanus hunc alii nilum complures – circulis dividit. Stellarum est xiii.
Piscis Austrinus	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> Piscis ergo magnus cuius nepotes – in ordine positas a capite.
Ara	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> Sacrarum namque est signum navigantibus – in base duas sunt simul iiii.
Centaurus	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> Centaurus dicitur fuisse chiron – in capite v. fiunt xliii.
Hydra	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> Hydra in qua crater et corvus – in fundo ii fiunt vii.
Anticanis	<i>Revised Aratus latinus:</i> Ante canis quos greci procyon – exercitatus extiterit. Habet quidem stellas iii.
Planets	Hyginus: Prime est iovis nomine phaeton de qua eraclides ponticus– demonstrasse quae stellae planete sunt dictae.

fol. 44v

The *scholia* ends: ... demonstrasse quae stellae planete sunt dictae. (cf. Kaufmann 1888, p. xxxiii).

The text on the constellations ends:

Haec sunt quę visens nocturno tempore signa
 Aeternum quę volens mundi pernoscere motum
 Namque per bis sex signorum labier orbem –
 (= Cicero, *Aratea*, vv. 222-226; cf. Soubiran 1972, p. 179)

With a label at the bottom centre of the page:

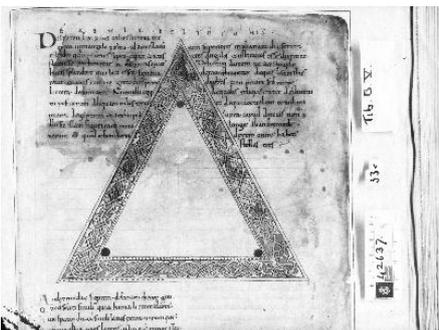
ANTICANIS

- fol. 44v *scholia ends*: ... quae stellae planete sunt dictae. (cf. Kaufmann, 1888, p. xxxiii)
 (note: the verse on the constellations elides into the text on the 5 planets without a pause, save that the text becomes a single column of long lines justified to the left:)
- fol. 45r Quinque solent stellae simili ratione notari
 Non possunt quaquae faciunt vestigia cursu –
- fol. 49v [C]ervicem atque oculorum ardentia lumina vestit
 [H]anc autem totam properant depellere pisces.
 (=Cicero, *Aratea*, vv. 479-480; cf. Soubiran 1972, p. 192)
- ff. 49v-54v Series of excerpts from Pliny, *NH*, XVIII; Macrobius, *Comm in somn. Scipionis*, I, xx and II, xi; Martianus Capella, VIII and Pliny *NH*, II.

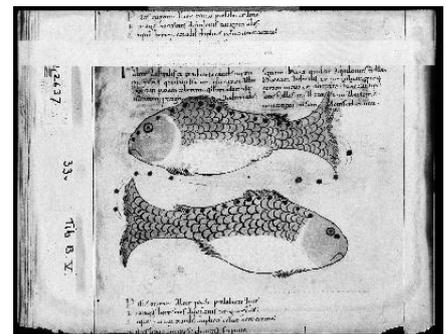
illustrations



fol. 32v



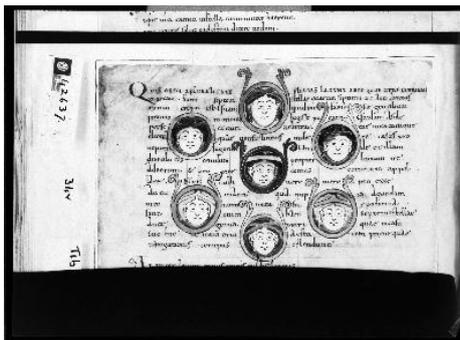
fol. 33r



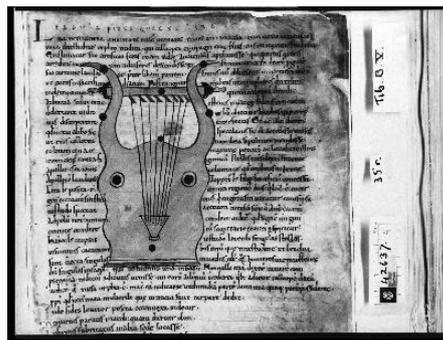
fol. 33v



fol. 34r



fol. 34v



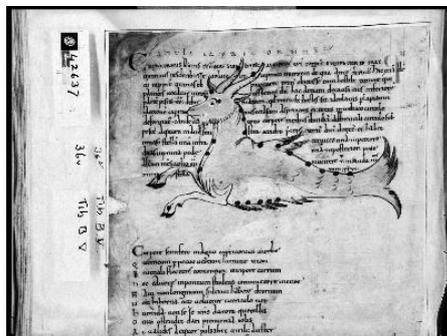
fol. 35r



fol. 35v



fol. 36r



fol. 36v



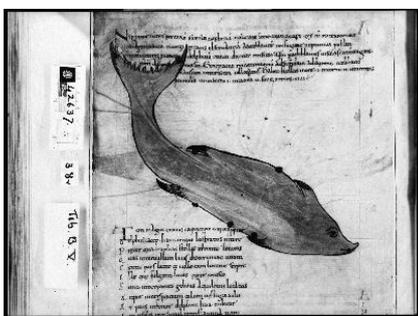
fol. 37r



fol. 37v



fol. 38r



fol. 38v



fol. 39r



fol. 39v



fol. 40r



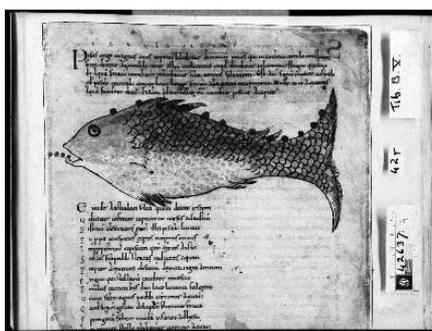
fol. 40v



fol. 41r



fol. 41v



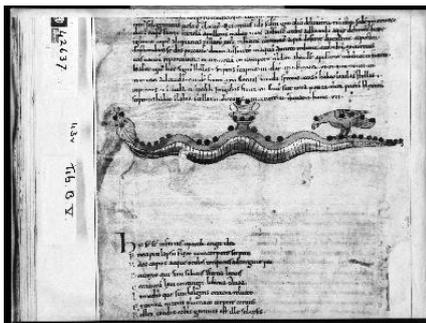
fol. 42r



fol. 42v



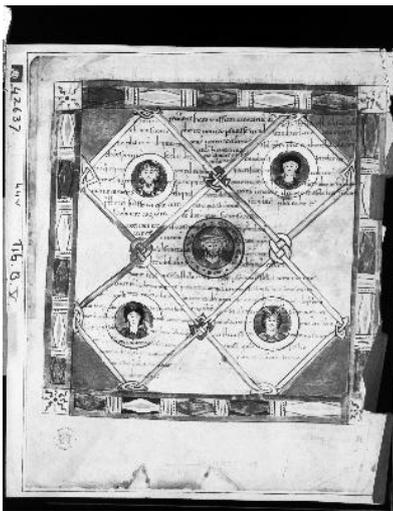
fol. 43r



fol. 43v



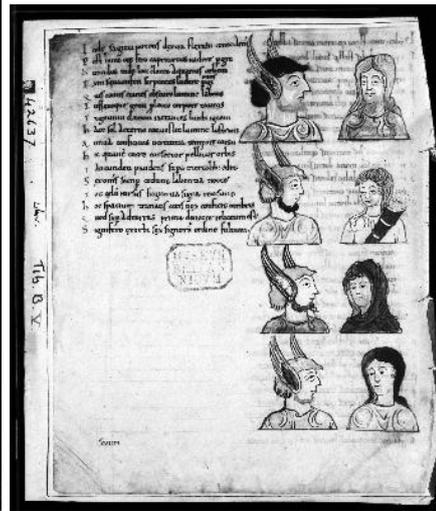
fol. 44r



fol. 44v



fol. 45v



fol. 46v

- fol. 2r Drawing of 3 *rotae* with phases of the moon; the position of the Sun in the seasons; and a circle drawn for planetary spheres, but not filled in.
- ff. 3r-8v Calendar with an image of the Labour of the Month along the top margin and a zodiacal sign set within a roundel for each page
- ff. 3r-8v Calendrical cycle beginning with January (Capricorn) with zodiac signs set within roundels:
- CAPRICORN** depicted as a full goat waling to the right with his head looking backwards over his shoulder and his right forefoot raised;
- AQUARIUS** is depicted with a red cape, a staff in his left hand and a pitcher in his right;
- PISCES** consists of 2 blue fish swimming in opposite directions tied at their mouths by a red cord with knots in it;
- ARIES** walks to the right and looks back over its shoulder to the left;
- TAURUS** is a full bull;
- GEMINI** are depicted as two youths in short tunic with the right Twin raising his left arm and with his right arm around the shoulders of the other twin and both without attributes;
- CANCER** is a red-orange flea with 2 claws and 6 legs;
- LEO** walks to the left with his tail between his leg and looking back over his shoulder;
- VIRGO** is a female with her head covered with a green hood and holding a branch in her left hand and her right hand with its palm open;
- LIBRA** is held in the right hand of a young man dressed in a short tunic with a red

cape who walks to the right and hold his left hand in front of his body;
SCORPIO is pink with red detailing and has 2 arms, 6 legs and a lizard's tail;
SAGITTARIUS is depicted as a centaur walking to the right, holding a bow and arrow with a cape.

- ff. 32v-44r Coloured drawings of 26 constellations, plus the Pleiades, outlined in black ink with the stars marked by red-orange dots. The figures are flanked with the text of the *scholia*, while the poem is set out at the bottom of each folio.
- As this manuscript begins incompletely, the following constellations are not included: URSA MAIOR and MINOR, DRACO, HERCULES, CORONA BOREALIS, OPHIUCHUS AND SERPENS, SCORPIO, LIBRA, BOÖTES, VIRGO, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, AURIGA, TAURUS, CEPHEUS, CASSIOPEIA, ANDROMEDA and PEGASUS. In addition, EQUULEUS and CORONA AUSTRINUS are absent.
- fol. 44v: 7 planet busts set within in diamond grid composed of violet and pink knotted frets and a diamond frame with red-orange star shapes in the corners (Mars with a helmet and Mercury with pink wings on his head)
- fol. 46v : 4 winds (men with wings on their heads) and 4 seasons (female figures with attributes)
- fol. 47r: Sol and Luna in chariots. **Sol** standing in his orange-wheeled chariot, that is pulled to the right by 4 horses (red-orange, pink, brown and grey). He is dressed in a short red-orange tunic with a green cape and has a whip in his right hand and the red reins in his left and has red rays of light coming from his head. **Luna** is drawn to the left in an orange-wheeled *biga* drawn by a light grey and a brown bull. She wears a long grey sleeveless dress and her head is enveloped in pink drapery that also billows around her head and holds a red torch in each hand that have yellow flames coming from them.
- fol. 32v **ARIES** (labelled: ARIES) leaps to the left and looks over shoulder toward the right. He has curled horns and a long tail. He has a white body and orange horns. He has 1 star in his head, 3 on his nose, 2 in his neck, 4 along his back, 1 in his haunch, 3 along his belly, 1 in his tail, 1 in his right forefoot and 1 in his right hind foot, or 17 stars in all.
- fol. 33r **TRIANGULUM** (labelled: DELTOTON) is a triangle with the upright sides slightly longer than its base and has a Celtic knot pattern that alternates in lavender and

white and orange sections. In the inner and outer boundaries of the frame, there are small orange dots. It has 1 star in each corner, or 3 in all.

- fol. 33v **PISCES** (labelled: PISCES) are swimming in opposite directions with both their backs facing upwards and are connected by their tails. They are grey-green with white bellies. The top fish has 15 stars with an extra orange dot in his eye; the cord has 9 stars and the bottom fish has 12 stars with an extra orange dot in its eye, or 36 stars in all.
- fol. 34r **PERSEUS** (labelled: PERSEUS) stands facing the viewer, slightly to the left. He wears a short blue tunic, with a greenish under-garment showing at the hem, with a short light green cape clasped at his right shoulder with a golden button. He has boots constructed from horizontal red lines with a diagonal line for the top. He has red wings on his head and yellow wings on his feet. He holds a long stick with a hook on it (*harpe*) in his right hand above his head. He holds a green-haired and bleeding Medusa head in his left hand down by his side. His left arm has the end of his cloak twisted around it. He has 1 star in his head, 1 in each shoulder, 1 on each hand, 1 in the harpe, 1 on his belly, 1 on the hip, 1 in the right thigh, 1 on his left thigh, 1 in his right knee, 2 in his left shin, 1 on his right foot and 3 in the Medusa's head, or 17 stars in all. (The star on his right elbow is missing.)
- fol. 34v **PLEIADES** (not labelled) in lyre-shaped lavender, orange and yellow roundels. Each has different coloured hair and head-bands.
- fol. 35r **LYRA** (labelled: FIDES QUAE LIRA) is shaped like grey *bucranium* with a pink crossbar, green pegs and 8 red strings. There are two circular sounding holes. There are 2 stars at the tip of the horns, 2 at the middle of the horns at the sides and below the crossbar, 2 at the ends of the cross bar, 1 in the middle of the cross bar, 1 in the middle of the strings and 1 in the middle of the base, or 9 stars in all.
- fol. 35v **CYGNUS** (labelled: CIGNUS QUI ET OLOR ORNIN) stands facing to left with S-shaped neck and its wings held back and extended. It has pink feet. It has 1 star in its head, 1 in the chest, 2 in the tail and 5 in each wing, or 14 stars in all.
- fol. 36r **AQUARIUS** (labelled: AQUARIUS QUI ET GANIMEDES) is dressed in a short blue tunic that exposes his thighs. He has a short pink cape and a blue Phrygian cap. He holds the end of his cape by his left thigh with his left hand. In his right hand, he holds the handle of a jug so that the water pours towards him and ends near his right toes. He has 1 star in each shoulder, 1 in each nipple, 1 below each

nipple, 1 in each elbow, 1 in his right hand, 1 in his left thigh, 1 in each knee, 1 in his right shin, 1 in each foot, or 15 stars in all. (The two stars on his right elbow are missing.) In addition there are 2 stars in the mouth of the urn and 28 darker red stars in the stream, or 30 stars in all.

- fol. 36v **CAPRICORN** (labelled: CAPRICORNUS) is grey throughout with white highlights. It faces to the left with a fish tail and a beard and straight horns. He has 1 star in each horn, 2 in the face, 3 on the neck, 7 on the back, 3 on the chest, 1 on each forefoot, 5 on the belly and 2 at the end of tail, or 26 stars in all.
- fol. 37r **SAGITTARIUS** (labelled: SAGITTARIUS) walks to the left with his right front leg raised. He wears a blue shirt on his human half (which is slightly short so his belly and belly-button shown) with a pink cloak that is clasped at his neck with a green button. His equine half is orange with grey patches and white highlights. His bow is blue. He holds the bow with his right hand and pulls the strings with his left. He has 2 stars in his head, 1 in his left shoulder, 2 in the bow, 1 in the arrow, 1 in his right elbow, 2 in the human waist in the front, 2 on the back at his left side (the lower one is barely visible), 1 in the horse's chest, 1 in the right fore-knee, 2 on the right foreleg and 2 on the tail, or 17 stars in all.
- fol. 37v **SAGITTA** (labelled: SAGITTA) is depicted as an orange bow with a highly detailed string. One end of the bow has an animal's face and the middle has a double knot pattern. The arrow has a tan tip and notch. There is 1 star at the tip of the arrow, 1 in the middle and 2 at the notch, or 4 stars in all.
- fol. 38r **AQUILA** (labelled AQUILA) stands to the left and turns its head back to the right with its wings outstretched. It is drawn in red and brown ink with tan detailing in the feathers and a pale orange wash on its head. There are 2 stars at the bottom of his right wing and 2 stars in the chest, or 4 stars in all.
- fol. 38v **DELPHINUS** (not labelled) is blue and swims diagonally down the page to the bottom right. It has 1 star on mouth, 1 on its back, 2 behind the dorsal fin (the second of these appears to have flaked off when the page was creased here), 3 on the belly and 2 on the tail, or 9 stars in all.
- fol. 39r **ORION** (not labelled) stands inside a temple with green and red columns decorated with diagonal banding and pink yellow and green capitals and bases. It has a red roof with three vertical windows and three *oculi* and a green plume coming from the ridge. He stands facing the viewer, slightly to the right, wearing a shirt pink tunic and a blue cape that is clasped at his right shoulder. He has small black shoes and gaiters made of horizontal strips up to his knees

that end in a diagonal strip. He wears an empty green scabbard on his left hip that is hold by a pink strap that runs across his body. In his right hand, he holds a sword vertically with a yellow grip and a blue blade. His left hand is raised with his elbow bent. There appears to be a single orange star set above his head on the bottom frame of the central vertical window of the temple. He also has 3 stars in his head, 1 in each shoulder, 1 in his right hand, 3 at the waist, 3 running down the right hip and thigh, 1 on each knee and 1 on each foot, or 17 stars in all. (The star on the right elbow is missing.)

- fol. 39v **CANIS MAIOR** (labelled: SYRIUS) is a white dog that runs to the left. It has a large brown collar with a circular ornament hanging from it. He has 1 star in the mouth, 1 on his forehead, 1 in each ear, 3 on his back, 2 on his chest, 1 on his right forefoot, 3 on his left forefoot, 1 in his groin, 5 on his tail and 1 in his left hind foot, or 20 stars in all.
- fol. 40r **LEPUS** (labelled: LEPUS) is an orange hare with white highlights and brown markings. It runs to the left. It has 1 star in each ear, 2 on its body, 1 on its tail and 1 on each hind foot, or 7 stars in all.
- fol. 40v **NAVIS** (labelled: ARGO) is not quite half a ship, but its roughly ending planks where it is cut are clearly shown. It has an elaborate pink red and grey castle on deck and huge, grey fouled sail hanging from the mast, two grey oars and a figurehead of a yellow lion-dragon with a red and grey mane with its pink tongue out. The planks are coloured brown, tan, grey, tan, pink green with nails shown and the keel in grey with a bit of brick red stern and a kind of brick red tail at the end. There are 3 stars on dragon's face 1 in the curl of the dragon's tongue, 5 on the deck, 5 on the keel, 5 in one oar and 4 in the other, probably at least 3 in the mast, or 25 (but probably 26) stars in all.
- fol. 41r **CETUS** (labelled: COETUS) is a grey classical sea monster facing to the left. It has 6 stars on its belly, 5 in tail and 2 at end of tail, or 13 stars in all.
- fol. 41v **ERIDANUS** (labelled: ERIDANUS) is seated beside a grey stream which flows from a pink urn upon which he leans with his right elbow, holding a light orange plant in his right hand. He has brown hair and a grey beard and his mantle is grey-green. He has no stars on his body, but there are 3 groups of 3 stars placed below the stream, which passes to the mouth of Piscis on the facing page. On the facing page, there are 4 stars on the remnant of the stream leading to its mouth depicted on fol. 42r. In all, there are 13 stars in the stream.

- fol. 42r **PISCIS AUSTRINUS** (labelled: PISCIS) is a large grey fish that swims to the left. There are 12 stars on its back. In addition, there are 4 stars on the remnant of the stream leading to its mouth (see **ERIDANUS**, above).
- fol. 42v **ARA** (labelled: ARA) is a square altar with wider slabs at its base and top. It is largely orange alternating with grey and has a diamond and foliage decoration on its front face. There is orange flame coming from the top. It has 2 stars above the flames and two at the base of the altar, or 4 stars in all.
- fol. 43r **CENTAURUS** (labelled: CENTAURUS) walks to the left with his right foreleg raised. He has grey hair that seems to flow into a very long set of tresses, ending in an animal's head and two tapering arms. He has a brown beard and his body is brown with grey and white markings. He holds a stick in his left hand so that he end passes in front of his left shoulder and holds Lupus (a rabbit) outstretched in front of him in his right hand. He has 7 stars on his head, 1 in each shoulder, 1 in the waist, 1 in each elbow, 1 in the human chest, 2 in the right hand, 1 in the rump, 1 in each fore-knee, 2 in the right forefoot, 1 in the left forefoot, 1 in the left hind foot, 2 in the tail (but there may have been 3 stars originally as the end of the tail is cut off by the edge of the page) and 1 in his skin/hair extensions, or 25 stars in all. Lupus has 5 stars in the head, 5 along the back and 4 in the hind feet, or 14 stars in all.
- fol. 43v **HYDRA** (labelled HYDRA) as a knobbly, grey, white and pink snake with a flat head and a curling pink tongue. It has 3 stars in head, 6 in the first coil (from the head), 3 on the second coil, 2 on the coil between Crater and Corvus and 8 on the end of the tail, or 22 stars in all.
- CRATER** is a two-handled pink urn and has 2 stars on the rim, 3 in the centre of the bowl and 2 on the base, or 7 stars in all.
- CORVUS** is grey and faces towards the font and it has 1 star on the head, 2 on its wings, 2 below the wings towards the tail, 1 on each foot, or 7 stars in all.
- fol. 44r **CANIS MINOR** (labelled: ANTICANIS) is a red-orange dog that stands to the right with his left fore-paw raised. He has a white collar. He has 3 stars in his belly.

notes

See below.

bibliography

Catalogue of Books in the Cotton Library 1802, pp. 35-36.

VOGELS 1884, pp. 9-13.

HOMBURGER 1912, pp. 68-69.

HENEL 1934.

SAXL and WITTKOWER 1948, pp. 29-30.

DODWELL 1954, p. 18.

KER 1957/ 1990, no 193.

WEITZMANN 1959, p. 18.

SAXL-MEIER III 1966, pp. 119-28.

says dates from 991-1016, with ff. 75-76 = 8th c; English parchment; 88ff; 27 x 22; v important for maps, especially for Roman trip of Archbishop Sigeric of Canterbury; first part had computus from the Leofric missale; Cicero pieces on ff. 32v-49v

EARLY ENGLISH MANUSCRIPTS IN FACSIMILE. XXI 1963.

important because it has 3 secular Anglo-Saxon picture cycles: Labours of the Months, Cicero *Aratea* and *Marvels of the East* and a zonal map and a mappamundi that accompanies Priscian's *Periegesis*, a verse transl of a Greek text that describes the whole world. 12 Labours of the Months that stand before a metrical calendar and, computistical texts, lists of popes, emperors, English bishops, and a copy of Aelfric's *De Temporibus Anni*. Ended with a full-page illustration of Mambres's appeal to his dead brother Jannes in hell, with both English and Latin text.

McGURK 'Paleography and Illumination', pp. 28-39

There are 4 foliations, 360 x 218 mm, with the written space 225 x 190 mm with 33-35 long lines, 41 of ff 2-8, 17-24 and 2 columns on ff 78-87 and 30-33; computistical switches from long lines to columns on 14v and on 15v all of the leaves have been re-laid so the codicology is difficult to uncover (quire formation, prickings, etc.). The manuscript was written at one scriptorium and mostly by one scribe; general uniformity throughout with the hand of the first scribe clearly distinct from that of the second scribe; initials are plain and undecorated with some filling out in red or green; the script is 'of the deliberate and artificial type' that

may date to the second ¼ of the 11th century, perhaps nearer to 1050; one cannot postulate a home on palaeographical basis; in the calendar, the text precedes the illustration and the verse is after the zodiac medallions; there are compass points in several of the medallions; in the Aratea, the painting precedes the text, the model is **Harley 647** where the scholia is written within the body of the text; here the scholia is arranged around the constellation and the scribe would have had difficulties determining the space required if the picture had not been there; Note the difficulties in Orion in the placement of the text and the scholia on the page; well-known Anglo-Saxon interest in coloured line drawing is reflected in use of initials, script and the arrangement of the computistical tables. In the Aratea, the only colours in the script are alternating red and green initials, but there is more opportunity for colour in the calendrical sections; illustrations certainly work of one artist and it shares characteristics of insular painting of the monastic reform: (See E. Temple: *Anglo-Saxon manuscripts 900-1066*). Dresses and cloaks have zig-zag folds regularly and heavily emphasized, colours are chosen for dramatic and abstract effect; foliage and trees are arranged in patterns and the tops of trees look like close-cut mops; gesture are lively and expressive; large hands and feet; ribbed cuffs of sleeves and dainty feet show a regularization of the influence of the Reims school; blank surfaces are often covered with patterning; in the Aratea all faces are shown frontally; in many pictures, there is 'adaptation, misunderstanding and updating, all three features found in many books of the monastic reform. cf. dragon-head on Navis is related to Bayeux tapestry; skin of Centaurus is understood as an extension of his hair; see also the 'modern' gaiters in the figures of Perseus and Aquarius; clear and firm technique without evident underdrawing (except in Cygnus); washes have highlights with light and dark outlines and the stars have been added last; sepia is sometimes used to outline the faces and hands and feet, but not the dresses or figures (again, typical of Anglo-Saxon style) In some of the calendar pictures, orange wash ghosts the outlines figures; problems with Orion's hand and sword handle and he has 2 right shoulders; very little ancillary decoration; colours are blue, orange, green, yellow; grey, pink, brown and white.

PAGE 1966, pp. 2-14

SAXL 1967, p. 99.

'**Harley 647** is a ms purely classical character which was brought over from France'; it was copied into **Cotton Tib BV**; **Cotton Tib C I**, **Harley 2506**, **Bodley 614** and **Digby 83**, p. 103: 'an English text with Wessex peculiarities', about the year 1000 (not much later if at all) than **Harley 2506**; *scholia* is written alongside the figures; a lively reconstruction in the medieval style; although all the garments are *all'antica*, they are actually not in the antique style; Perseus is dressed; Sagittarius has a shirt, therefore not simply copied, (p. 104) 'but conceived afresh in a classical manner'; firmness and solidity that speaks of late

antiquity; by not filling in the body, he creates something closer to the antique original (in Cetus); notes there is a similar drawing in the Utrecht Psalter (fol. 59v)

WEITZMANN 1970, p. 85.

A mediocre artist may have trouble enlarging a picture, but a good one welcomes it; Anglo-Saxon Aratus ms **London Cotton Tiberius BV**, from turn of 10th to 11th c; notes the enlarged Aquila who fills the whole page, but also notes that the column of verse of Cicero only fills half the page; he could not change the length of the verse that went with the poem, and the solution to enlarge the letters or place it did not occur to him; seems that model was a left writing column of a two-column model.

p. 105: the easiest way to do this is to place the column-picture in a frame, which fills a full page, or if there was already a frame before the picture left the writing column, to increase its height correspondingly. i.e.: **Leiden Voss lat q 79**: in which Aquila is surrounded by a frame, higher than it is wide, so that the wings push hard against the sides of the frame, so had to be shortened, while there is still much empty ground above the eagle's head. (cites Thiele, Gasiorowski, Byvanck, Bethe); vs the **London Cicero (Tib BV)**, where the eagle is placed in the middle of the writing column and spreads its wings unhampered by decorative limitations, (p. 106) 'represents obviously the more original stage in the development of constellation pictures'.

KÖHLER and MÜTHERICH 1971, p. 101.

TEMPLE 1976, p. 104, no. 87.

REEVE 1983, p. 22. says 1000 English

WEBSTER 1938, pp. 53-56.

HAFFNER 1992 p. 175: says c. 1100

WATSON 1997, pp. 106-07.

DOLAN 2007, *passim* and pp. 341-42.

Large volume of misc works, 87ff; in possession of Battle Abbey by 1100; 'often called a close copy of Harley 647, but really not comparable', esp. arrangement of artwork; probably copied from Winchester exemplar at Winchester or Christ Church; list of Anglo-Saxon Kings ends mid-way through Aethelred - therefore composed before his death in 1016.

Three different picture cycles (Marvels of the east; *Aratea*; Calendar. Originally had three maps and also has Sun and Moon that does not appear in Harley 647; Drawings are large and - 'sometimes overlap the text, which is arranged around artwork'; figures have 'firmness and

solidity characteristic of English drawings'; garments are updated and not *all'antica*; stars are 'soft red dots' placed along the perimeter of the figures and not accurately placed; cites McGurk's analysis and facsimile; provides page numbers for pictures and bibliography.

From BL website (2012)

Tiberius, B. V.

Codex membran. in 4to. ampliori, ex diversis simul compactis consarcinatus, constans foliis 147.

[Vol. I. containing artt 1-52, vol. II. artt. 53-55. Now in 2 vols.]

1. Circuli duo, cursum exhibentes solis et lunae. 1.
2. Regulares feriarum, secundum Romanos: regulares lunares: epactae: de singulis mensibus. 1. b.
3. Kalendarium, in quo singuli dies versibus hexametris exprimuntur: ad summam paginam, singulis mensibus, habentur imagines varias anni tempestates repraesentantes; ad imam quoque paginam, icones signorum zodiaci. Sec. XI. 2.
4. Tabulae lunares; una cum multis aliis ad computum ecclesiasticum spectantibus, ex Beda desumptis. 8.
5. Nomina pontificum Romanae urbis, per ordinem: quorum primus S. Petrus, ultimus Adrianus qui erat Papa III. 18. b.
6. Nomina episcoporum Hierosolimae civitatis. 1, Justus 77, Titus. 18. b.
7. Nomina imperatorum Romanae urbis. 1, Julius Caesar 54, Eraclius, et inde Odda. 19.
8. Nomina episcoporum Hierosolymae urbis (i.e. Pontif. vet. testam. post captivitatem) 1, Johannes filius, Josedech. 36, Aristobulus. 19. b.
9. Nomina ejusdem urbis episcoporum post Christi ascensionem. 1, Jacobus frater Domini. 56, Cyrillus martyr. 19. b.
10. Nomina episcoporum Alexandriae urbis. 1, Petrus apost. 28, Philippus. 19. b.
11. Nomina pontificum Antiochenae urbis. 1, Petrus apost. 27, Ysidorus martyr. 19. b.
12. Nomina archiepiscoporum Dorobernensis ecclesiae. 1, Augustinus. 24, Sigericus. 20.
13. Nomina episcoporum Hrofhensis ecclesiae. 1, Paulinus. 14, Aelfstan. 20.
14. Nomina episcoporum Orientalium Saxonum. 1, Mellitus 18, Aelfstan. 20.
15. Nomina episcoporum Australium Saxonum. 1, Wilfrith. 16, Ordbyrht. 20.
16. Nomina episcoporum Occidentalium Saxonum. 1, Birinus. 4, Haedde. Deinde in duas parochias divisa est diocesis, altera Wentanae ecclesiae, altera Scireburnensis ecclesiae, ubi habentur nomina episcoporum Wintonensium. 26, Aelfheah. 20.
17. Nomina episcoporum Scireburnensis ecclesiae. 1, Eldhelm. 19, Aethelsige. 20. b.
18. Nomina episcoporum Wiltunensis ecclesiae. 1, Aethelstan. 7, Sigericus. 20. b.
19. Nomina episcoporum Wilnensis ecclesiae. 1, Anhelm. 7, Sigegar. 20. b.

20. Nomina episcoporum Cridiensis ecclesiae. 1, Eadulf. ...6, Alfwold. 20. b.
21. Nomina episcoporum Wicciorum ecclesiae. 1, Sexwulf. ...9, Heathered. 20. b.
22. Nomina episcoporum provinciae Merciorum. 1, Diuma. ... 8, Seaxwulf. Postea in duas divisa est parochias, quae nactae sunt, post varios casus, episcopos. 1, Torhtelmum et Puttam, quorum successores, fuerunt, illi17, Kynefyrth, huic....15. Eadwulf. 20. b.
23. Nomina episcoporum Lindisfarorum, 1, Eadheah. ... 12, Aescuig. 20. b.
24. Nomina episcoporum Orientalium Saxonum. 1, Felix. ... 4, Bisi. Postea in duas parochias dividitur, quarum una habuit episc. 1, Eadwine. ...22, Theodred. 20. b.
25. Nomina episcoporum gentis Northanhymbrorum. 1, Paulinus. ...4, Juda. 21.
26. Nomina episcoporum Eboracensis ecclesiae. 1, Wilfrith. ... 6. Wimund. 21.
27. Nomina episcoporum Haustaldensis ecclesiae. 1, Acca. ...7, Fanberht. 21.
28. Nomina episcoporum Lindisfarorum. 1, Aidan.10, Eberht. 21.
29. Nomina episcoporum ecclesiae quae dicitur Casa Candiona (Candida? Withern.) 1, Werthelm. ...5, Eadwulf. 21.
30. Nomina regum West Saxonum, 1, Cerdic.31, Aethelred. 21.
31. Genealogiae regum regnantium per diversa loca Northanhymbrorum. --Sequuntur rubriculae "Item Merciorum." "Ite" "Item" (Saxon.) 21. b.
32. Genealogiae regum Occidentalium Saxonum. (Saxon.) 22.
33. Catalogus (ut videtur) episcoporum Ravennensium. (Saxon.) 22. b.
34. De adventu Sigerici (an Siricii?) arch. Cantuar. ad Romam; et quot ecclesias 2 dierum spatio visitavit. [Anno sc. Dom. 989. Cf Chron. Sax. ad annum.] 22. b.
35. Submansiones de Roma usque ad mare. 1, Urbs Roma. ...80, Sumeran. 22. b.
36. Pauca de temporibus Bedae presbiteri: h. e. excerpta ex ejus libro de temporibus, de aequinoctio vernali, &c. (Saxon.) 23.
37. Tabula repraesentans globum terraqueum, in qua nihil non literis majusculis descriptum est: folia 30 et 31, mala manu abscissa. 29.
38. Tractatus de duodecim signis zodiaci, de Arcturo et Boote, de Orione, de Pleiadibus, deque claris stellis sub signo Geminorum positis; cui praemissa est oratio ad S. Trinitatem. 32.
39. Sidera et constellationes coelestes, elegantissime iconibus repraesentatae, explicationibus profaicis ex Hygino, metricis autem ex Arati phaenom. libro, a M. T. Cicerone adolescente in Latina lingua translato, desumptis, cujus versus primus "A quibus hinc subter possis cognoscere fultum." [see Ottley's paper in the Archaeologia vol. xxvi.] 34. b.
40. De concordia solaris et lunaris (motus.) 51. b.
41. De concordia maris et lunae. 51. b.
42. De praesagiis tempestatuum: (viz.) praesagia ex sole, luna, stellis, nubibus, ignibus, aquis, montibus et arboribus, avibus, pecoribus, vermibus, herbis et cibis. 51. b.
43. Ambrosii Macrobiani Theodosii (sc. ex eo locus) de mensura et magnitudine terrae, et circuli per quem solis iter est. 53.
44. Idem, de mensura et magnitudine solis. 53. b.

45. Felicis Capellae (locus) de mensura lunae: aliaque astronomica. 54.

46. De mundano anno. -- "Tullii Ciceronis somnium Scipionis dictantis, et Macrobiani exponentis, ac Senecae philosophorum auctoritatis." (sic rubrica.) 56.

47. Liber Periegesis: i. e. de situ terrae, Prisciani Grammatici -- quem de priscorum dictis excerpsit Ormistarum. Huic periegesi, quam ex Graecis Dionisii Afri latine reddidit Priscianus, praemittitur tabula geographica trium partium mundi. [The map is engraved in the Penny Mag. no. 340 for July 22. 1837.] 59.

48. Narrationes quorundam miraculorum S. Nicolai, versibus latinis. Nota quod statim post fol. 74, foliis transpositis, recurrendum est ad fol. 57. 74.

49. Sodalitium nobilium, cum suae conditionis laicis, Cantabrigiae institutum; in quo sodales, tactis S. reliquiis, jurabant se tibi invicem fideles fore in omnibus rebus, cum quae ad Deum, tum quae ad mundum spectant, &c. (Saxon.) [Pr. in Hickee Dissertat. Epistol. f. 20] 75.

Ejusdem folii 75, facie secunda (quod quidem folium olim ad evangeliorum quendam pertinebat librum) habetur notificatio Saxonice, de dimidia virgata terrae in Pottune, quam Aelfhelmus aurifabro suo vendidit; Aelfhelmo domino suo, cum multis aliis adstantibus.

50. Manumissio Aelfnothi Sacristae <FOREIGN LA="Saxon">(Cyrctpeard) in Exonia, per Eadwigum regem (Saxon.)

Statuta cujusdam sodalium Exoniae facti. v. Hickee Diss. Epist. p. 21. (Saxon.)

Contractus emptionis Wulfgythi ad Hununflaedum; testibus Aelfrico Aethelstani filio, cum multis aliis. (Saxon.)

Progenies Duddae, Bradae, et Buhae, quae habitabant in Haethfelda, &c.

*** Haec omnia folio, et fragmento ei agglutinato, inscribuntur, qui quondam evangeliorum codici pertinuisse haud dubium. 76.

51. Descriptio topographica aliquot regionum, &c. in Oriente. (Lat. et. Sax.) Multa de monstris, &c. continet, haud dissimilibus iis quae memorantur apud Solinum, Ctesiam, et in interpolatis exemplaribus itinerum J. de Maundeville, &c. Imperfectus videtur hic tractatus, fabulisque plenus. Fragmentum aliud ejusdem libelli extat in codice qui inscribitur Vitellius, A. XV. [B. V. 51. The second illumination is badly engraved in Strutt's Manners and Customs vol. i. f. 77 and much better in Dibdin's Decameron, vol. i. p. lxxv.] 78. b.

52. Annotatio ecclesiarum dotatum ecclesiae de Bello, a Waltero abbate facta, primo anno regni R. Henrici junioris. Sec. XII. 88.

53. Mundi varii status; ex scripturis sacris, quas certis temporibus anni pro varia rerum gestarum ratione legendas signat auctor, deducti. Liber historicus et geographicus; h. e. ab Adamo et Moysae, &c. cum expositione Apocalypseos, et allegorica psalterii decem chordarum explicatio. 91.

Inseruntur illic.

54. Joachimus [de Curatio, Abbas Florentis] super prophetas, ad fratrem Raynerium de Pencio. 94.

55. Notitia accurata episcopatum totius orbis et provinciarum 104. Haec tria sunt. Sec. circiter XIV.