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Ms IX. C. 6 (1717)

*Revised Aratus latinus*

Bohemian?

9th-10th century

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text

ff. 136r-153v *Revised Aratus latinus*

ff. 136r-137v I. Arati ea quę videntur ostensione nequoque de quibus videntur oportet fieri. – quę ab eo dicta sunt.

fol. 137v IIa. Erastotenis de circa exornationem stellarum ethimologiam de quibus videntur. – fluvius. Piscis. quinque stellę erraticę.

fol. 137v IIb. Yparcus de magnitudine errantium et positione stellarum. Constat autem in aquilonio semisperio hæc – aries. taurus. gemini.

ff. 137v-138v IIIa. quibus Arati videntur. quedam sunt secundum cęli stellarum. – quia simili modo. in ipsum suggerunt.

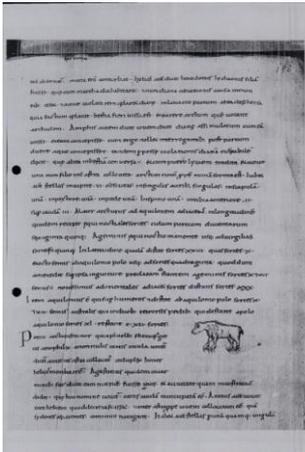
ff. 138v-139v IIIb. ALIA DESCRIPTIO PRÆFATIONIS. Subtus terram firmantur signa sex – occidit autem et serpentarius usque ad genua.

fol. 139v IIIc. Erastotenis de exornatione et proprietate sermonem quibus videntur et ypparchi de magnitudine et positione errantium stellarum – Serpentarius ambas semisperias.

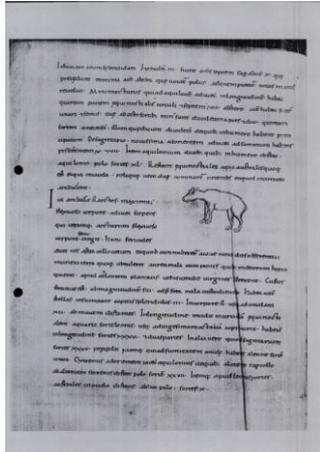
ff. 140r-140v V. ARATUS PATRIS QUIDEM EST. ATHINODORI. Filius. matris autem dolothophilę – repperimus autem illum et super...

- fol. 140v VI. DE CELI POSITONE. Cælum quippe circulis quinque distinguitur — anteposita his deformia.
- ff. 141r-141v VII DE FIXIS STELLIS ET STANTIBUS. Stellarum alię cum cęlo feruntur — et quomodo consentit aut visus est.
- fol. 141v VIII. INVOLUTIO SPERĘ. Hic est stellarum ordo utrorumque circularum — (ends imperfectly at bottom of page) constituti<sup>a ante</sup> cępheum cassiepia & dorso agitoris...
- fol. 142r X. (begins imperfectly after apparent loss of a folio) ... sed observantur. Maria enim conturbat
- ff. 142r -150v XI. Helice autem dicit Herodotus (sic!) lychaonis filiam fuisse — et ad capiendos lepores sive in omni studio venandi exercitatus extiterit. Habet quidem stellas in labio .ii. obscuras in ventre iii. in fundo .ii. fiunt .vii.
- (note: the normal explicit for Canis Maior of '*habet quidem stellas*' has had an extra line added to it, which has been transposed from the last line of the description of Crater; cf. Maass, p. 270)
- ff. 150v-151v XII. Cum sole et luna .vii. astra numerantur — et Mercurio esse credebantur.
- fol. 151v XIII-XIV.  
Lacteus circulus quem greci galaxiam vocant. — in sagittario. tantum se contingunt.
- fol. 152r XV. (begins imperfectly after apparent loss of folio) ... bissem Tertia vero id est iiiii. trien appellatur — Sin ortu quarto namque is certissimus auctor.
- ff. 152v-153r XVI. Solem per se ipsum moveri non cum mundo verti. — quod horę nonę proclivior vergens occasibus pronus incumbat.
- (note: there is a note in another hand alongside the image of Sol describing the names of his horses.)
- fol. 153v XVII. Sydera quę gentiles praesepe et asinos vocaverunt — adeptos fuisse. opinabantur victoriam.

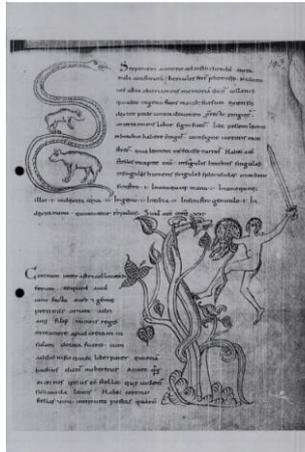
illustrations:



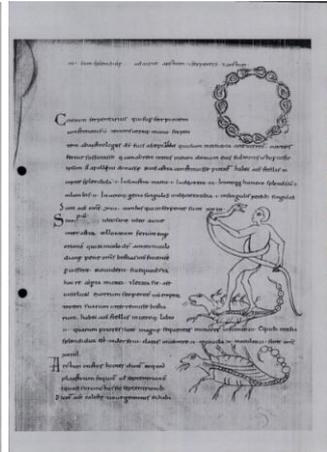
fol. 142r



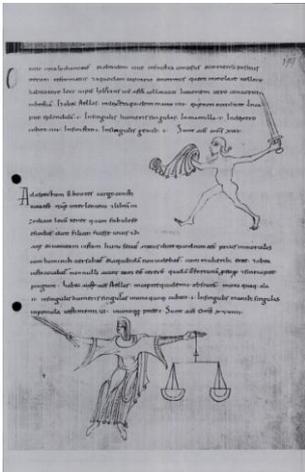
fol. 142v



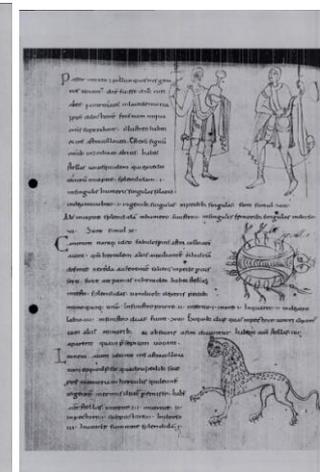
fol. 143r



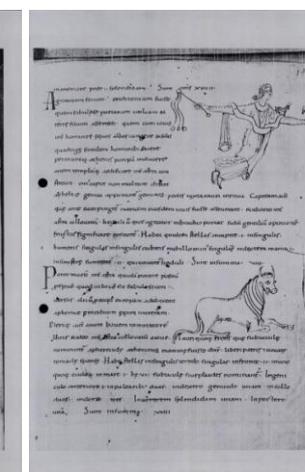
fol. 143v



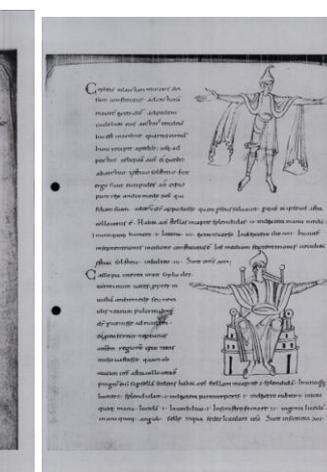
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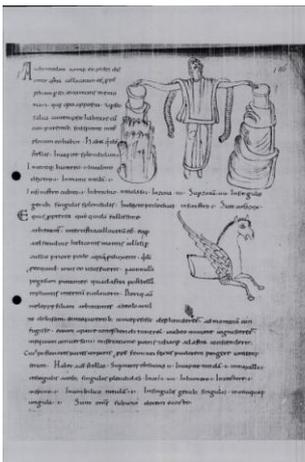
fol. 144v



fol. 145r



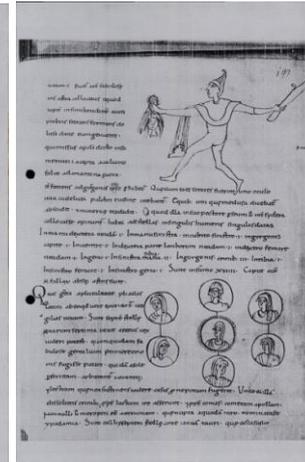
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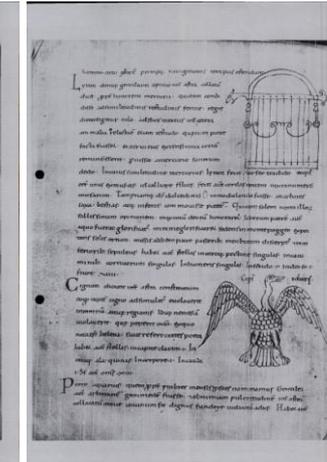
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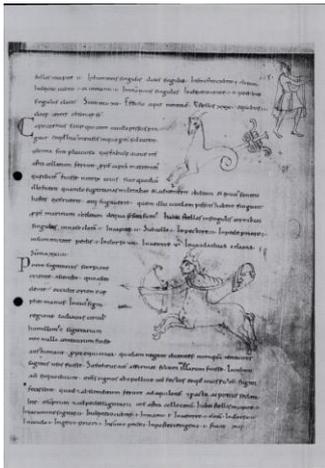
fol. 146v



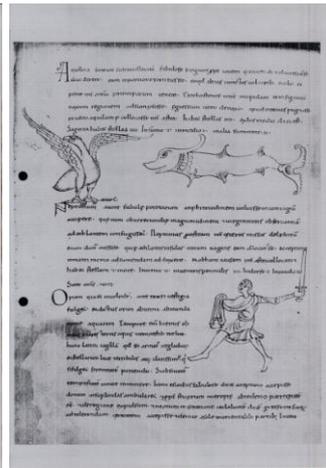
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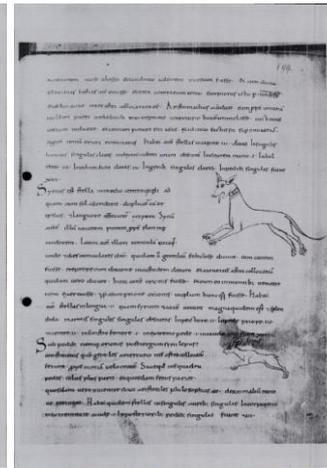
fol. 147v



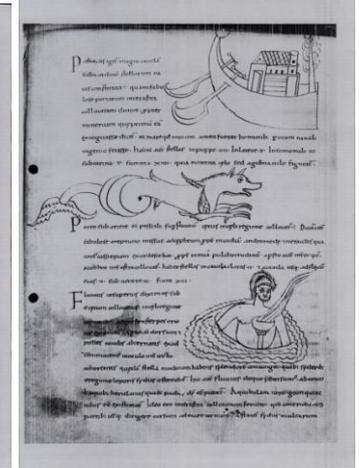
fol. 148r



fol. 148v



fol. 149r



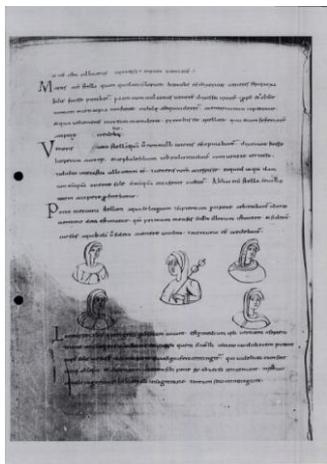
fol. 149v



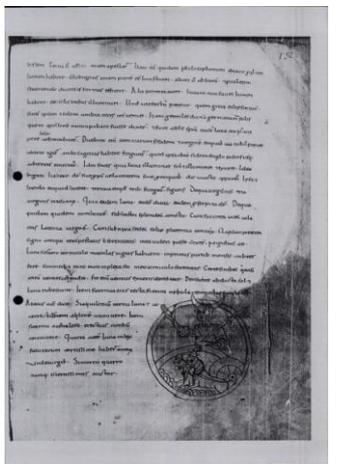
fol. 150r



fol. 150v



fol. 151r



fol. 151v



fol. 152r

fol. 151v

5 figures with head covered, the central on holding a caduceus (= 5 planet-gods)

- fol. 152 r Luna set within a roundel, standing behind the arc of a *biga* drawn by two oxen to the left. She has a crescent Moon on her head and a torch/broom in the crook of her left arm. She raises her right hand in salute.
- fol. 153r Sol set within a roundel, standing behind 4 horses. The chariot is not visible and the horse are somewhat oddly splayed (the left two have bridles and the right two do not). He has a halo around his head and holds a cup of light (?) in his left hand.
- ff. 142r-150v Rough pen drawings of 41 constellation groupings, set within boxed-off areas of the text. There are no stars marked.
- fol. 142r **URSA MINOR** stands to the left with very long toenails and a short tail.
- fol. 142v **URSA MAIOR** standing to left with short tail (looking marginally like a camel due to its humped shoulders). **URSA MAIOR** is slightly larger than the other bear.
- fol. 143r **DRACO INTER ARCTOS** with **DRACO** having 3 curves in his snaky body and rays coming from his mouth. The length of its body is decorated with lace-like scales. The Bears face in opposite directions with both their backs facing upwards and with the smaller one on top. Both are facing towards the body of the snake.
- HERCULES** stands half-way up a very large tree with the extended toes of his left foot touching the bark of the trunk. There is a long, curling snake placed in its boughs, with a ruff around its neck. Hercules is nude and stands facing to the left with his leading left bent leg and buttocks partially showing, though the upper part of his torso appears to face the viewer. The lion's skin (with head, 4 paws and a very long tail visible) is draped over his right arm and he holds a straight sword upwards in his left hand.
- fol. 143v **CORONA BOREALIS** is a wreath of 14 paisley-shapes.
- OPHIUCHUS** stands with his back towards the viewer (both top and bottom, with his buttocks visible), in profile towards the left. He is nude and The **SERPENS** is wrapped around his body and makes an 'X' at his waist. The snake is turning to face the man. **OPHIUCHUS** stands on an animal-faced clawless **SCORPIO** with 10

legs and a segmented tail, facing to the left.

**SCORPIO**<sup>2</sup> is a separate clawless with same animal face with 8 legs and segmented tail facing to the left

fol. 144r **BOOTES** is a thin nude man with a cap or a pig-tail rushing to the left (though his hips are in profile, his upper torso seems to be facing away from the viewer). He holds a drape over his extended left hand that seems to have a life of its own, and holds a straight sword upright in his right hand.

**VIRGO** stands in a long dress with a mantle over her head. She holds both arms outstretched at shoulder-height with large bell-shaped sleeves ending at her elbows. She holds the Scales in her left hand and a palm leaf in her right hand.

fol. 144v **GEMINI** are two youths in short tunics with calf-length cloaks, holding spears in their outer hands. The left Twin holds a viol (?) cradled in his right arm and the right Twin uses his right hand to point across his body to his spear.

**CANCER** faces to the right and has a round body and animal face with a large nose and 8 legs. There are numerous hairs streaming from its bottom.

**LEO** is a thin and elegant (heraldic) lion facing to the left with his right forepaw raised.

fol. 145r **AURIGA** floats to the right with bent knees, wearing a long gown with a kind of fur-trimmed stole or short cape covering his shoulders and a bit of a cloak draped over his right arm. He holds a stick with 3 flails in his outstretched right hand and has two Kids facing each other on his outstretched left arm.

**TAURUS** IS a full bull, with a very wrinkled neck, lying down to right with his left right tucked under and his left one extended.

fol. 145v **CEPHEUS** stands facing the viewer with a short tunic, leggings and a stole over his shoulders that falls in U-shaped swags over his shoulders and then the ends hang downwards in two cascades from his elbows. He has a Phrygian/pixie's cap and his arms are outstretched to the sides. He is without other attributes.

**CASSIOPEIA** is seated on a throne that looks more like a multi-tiered castle with windows and four spindly uprights at each corner of her seat. She is dressed in a long robe with a paisley-shaped hat. Her knees are marked by circular swirls

and her hands are out to the sides.

fol. 146r **ANDROMEDA** stands facing the viewer, wearing a *chiton*-like garment with vents at the sides. Long tubular sleeves fall over her elbows. She stands with her arms outstretched and her hands resting on pillars that seem to emerge from two piles of rocks.

**PEGASUS** is depicted as half a winged horse facing the right, with his mouth open and his legs reaching forward. There is an oval cut-off.

fol. 146v **ARIES** walks to left with his head turned back over his shoulder to the right. He has short curled horns, a lacy band around his middle and with prominent genitals and a long tail.

**TRIANGULUM** is 4 nested triangles.

**PISCES** swim in opposite directions, with both with their backs facing upwards and are connected by a string at their beaky mouths. They have decorative bands of scales down the lengths of their bodies.

fol. 147r **PERSEUS** walks to the left, apparently with his back to the viewer (his buttocks are visible). He is nude with a Phrygian/pixie's cap on his head and a cloak over his shoulders that falls in a cascade over his left arm. He holds the Medusa's head by her hair in his left hand extended in front of him and holds a *harpe* behind him in his right hand.

The **PLEAIDES** are 7 female busts, each of which has her head covered, and each is set within a circle.

fol. 147v **LYRA** is a round-topped instrument with a square base, 10 strings and an animal's head at the crossbar.

**CYGNUS** (labelled: Cigni volueris) is a splayed swan with wings outspread and its legs hanging down with long neck twisting upwards.

fol. 148r **AQUARIUS** walks to the right, with his head turned back to the left. He is dressed in a short tunic with a calf-length mantle and he holds the urn with both hands in front of him (most of the urn and the water are cut off by the side of the page).

**CAPRICORN** faces to the left with short, curved horns and a curled tail which has a tremendously decorative trefoil fin on its end.

**SAGITTARIUS** drawn as a centaur running to the left, with short, straight horns on his head and a long cape flowing out behind him. He holds the bow in his left hand and pulls the string with his right.

fol. 148v **AQUILA** stands to the right on **SAGITTA** (which points to the left), looking back over his shoulder to the left. His wings are outstretched.

**DELPHINUS** is a very long rectangular fish with odd pairs of fins and a horn on his head, swimming to the left.

**ORION** prances to the left with his back to the viewer. He is dressed in a short tunic and barefoot, with a cloak completely covering his outstretched left arm. He holds a straight sword upright in his right hand behind him.

fol. 149r **CANIS MAIOR** (Syrius) runs to the left with a collar, long toenails and with his tongue sticking out.

**LEPUS** runs to the left, has rounded ears and a prominent nose.

fol. 149r **ARGO** is depicted as half a ship with the right side ending with a vertical mast and the left side ending in a curl with a circlet at the top. There is a house on the deck and two large steering oars.

**CETUS** faces to the right and is a wolf-faced monster with fins/wings on his back and at his elbows and with bird's claws for forefeet. He has a corkscrew tail that ends in an acanthus shape.

**ERIDANUS** (Fluvius) is depicted as the nude torso of a bearded man, who is surrounded by a circlet of water, with a flaming torch (?) in front of him.

fol. 150r **PISCIS** is an upside-down fish with a large snout, facing left.

**ARA** (sacrarium) is a 2-storey structure with a cylindrical upper structure (?) with 3 windows and flames coming from the top.

**CENTAURUS** walks to the right, He has a cap on his head and holds **LUPUS** (a rabbit) by its heels outstretched in front of him in his right hand. In his left

hand, he holds the end of a spear that rests on his left shoulder and to which another rabbit is hung by its heels.

fol. 150v      **HYDRA** as a long snake moving to the left, with a handle-less **CRATER** on the middle of its back and **CORVUS** with his wings raised facing toward the snake's head.

**CANIS MINOR** (anticanis) runs to the left with a collar and its mouth open.

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### notes

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

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### bibliography

TRUHLÁŘ 1906, II, no. 1717.

10- 11th century, 153 ff, 29.5 x 22 cm; with 'Boethius Quadrivium' (Arithmetica, Geometria, Musica and Astronomia). See Hanslik, p. 603.

Le BOURDELLE'S 1985, p. 78.

says 10-11th century; contains Boethius fragment and the complete version of the *Revised Aratus latinus* with illustrations