

## St Gallen

### Stiftsbibliothek

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#### Ms 250

##### *Revised Aratus latinus*

St Gallen

last-quarter 9th century

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A collection of Greek grammatical texts combined with astronomical and computistic texts. The section on the *Revised Aratus latinus* was compared and corrected against St Gallen 902. The illustrations were certainly modelled on it.

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#### texts

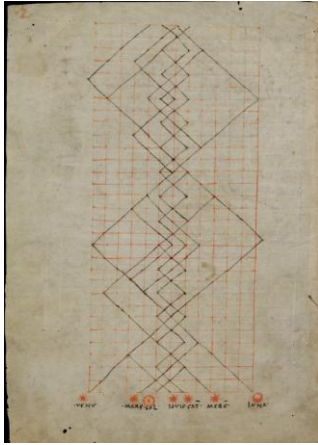
- pp. 2-23      *Cycli decemnovenales* (MIGNE PL XC, pp. 835ff), with a diagram known as the *Annales Sangallensis brevissime* dating from 768-889 (MGH SS I, p. 69).
- pp. 26-27      Aldhelm of Malmesbury, *De laude virginum: Passio Babile episcopi* (fragment).
- pp. 28-65      Wandalbert von Prüm, *Martyrologium* (841).
- Hymn - *Beda De anno Incipit martyrologium Wandalperti Diaconis*.
- p. 65            *Bis sena mensum vertigine volviatur annus — per nonas idusque decurrens atque KL.*
- p. 66            blank
- pp. 67-120      Computus with calendar and various tables; with a column for mnemonic verses (cf. ed. RIESE 1896, nr. 688).
- pp. 121-45      Bede, *De natura rerum* (ed. JONES 1975, pp. 173-234).
- pp. 146-63      Bede, *De temporibus* (ed. JONES 1943).

- pp. 164-425 Bede, *De temporum ratione* (ed. JONES 1977, pp. 263-544).
- pp. 426-446 Computus rules with excerpts from Augustine and Jerome, *De ratione paschae*.
- pp. 447-522 *Revised Aratus latinus (Recensio interpolata – ed MAASS 1898, pp. 172ff.)*
- 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<sup>do</sup> 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.

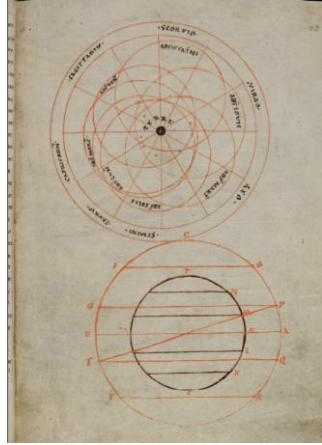
- p. 512 XIII. Lacteus circulus quem greci galaxian vocant — tantum se contingunt.
- pp. 513-14 XIV. Zodiacus vel signifer esse circulis xii — saturni duabus ut sol.
- pp. 516-17 XV. Luna terris vicinior est — his certissimus auctor. (cf . Maass, pp. 290-92)
- pp. 518-20 XVI. Solem per se ipsum moveri . non cum mundo verti — occasibus pronus incumbat.
- pp. 521-22 XVII. Sydera quae gentiles praesepe — adeptos fuisse opinabantur victoriam.  
EXPLICIT LIBER ASTROLOGORUM
- pp. 523-26 ps.-Hyginus, *Excerptio de astrologia* (ed. MAASS 1898, pp. 309-12 and Dell'ERA 1974).
- pp. 526-32 Astronomical excerpts, including Priscian, *De duodecim signis*.  
Incipit epitome pheremon id est apparitio sive  
apparentia Prisciani grammatici versus XII de sideribus. Ad boreae partes  
arcti vertuntur...  
and 12 Verses with neumes = - SCHALLER/KÖNSGEN, p. 151.
- pp. 532-38 The so-called '*Zod. M*' (ed. HÜBNER 1983, p. 203).
- p. 539 blank
- pp. 540-639 Hyginus, *De astronomia* I-IV (ed. Le BOEUFFLE 1983).
- pp. 639-42 Astronomical excerpts.
- p. 639 In primo anno sol intrat in arietem XV. Kl. Apr. in hora noctis inchoante —
- p. 640 (lower half of the page) Diagram of the moon's orbit around the Earth and its illumination by the sun.
- p. 641 Full-page diagram for determining the age of the moon on the Kalends of each month in the 19-year lunar cycle: horizontally at the top the names of the twelve months, vertically the numbers I-XIX for the 19 years, in the grid the lunar letters.  
Title: Lunae in Kl. mensium per decemnovennalem cyclum —
- p. 642 Argumentum de septem planetis. Si vis scire quanto temporis suum quaeque planetarum —

pp. 643-44 blank

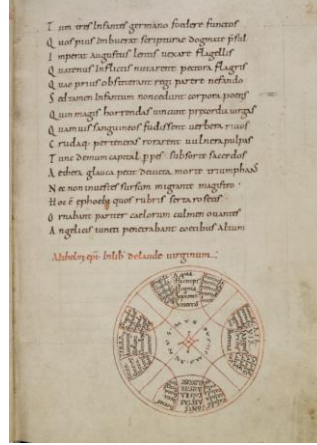
illustrations



p. 2



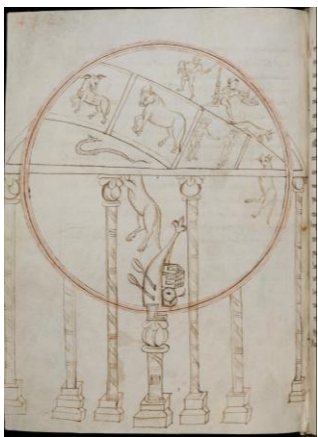
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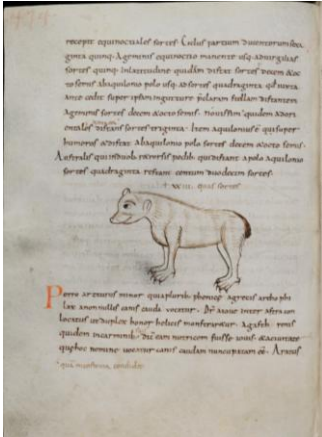
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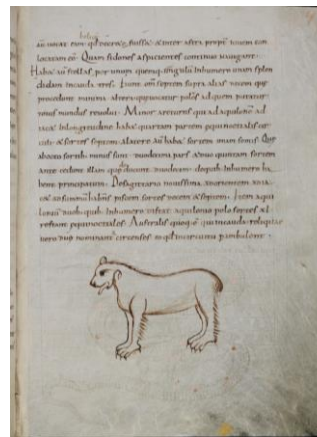
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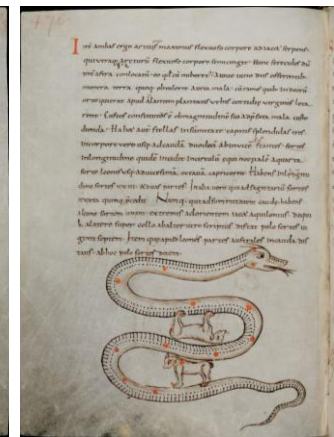
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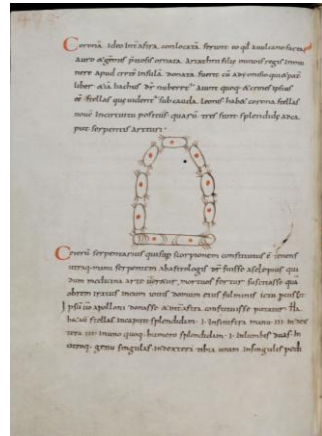
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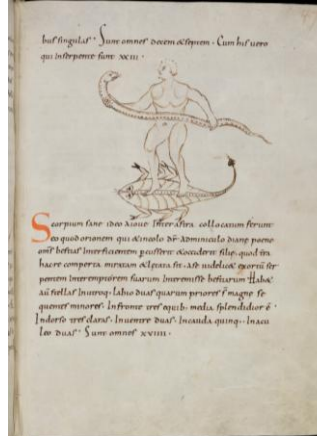
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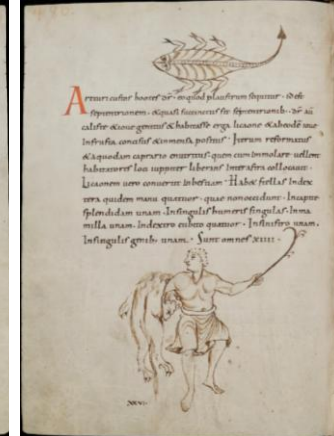
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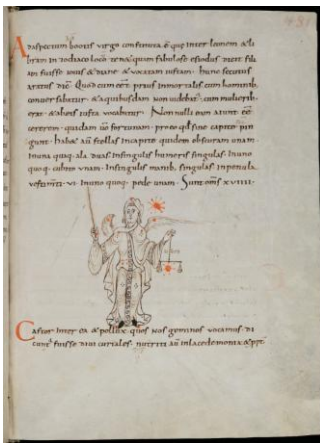
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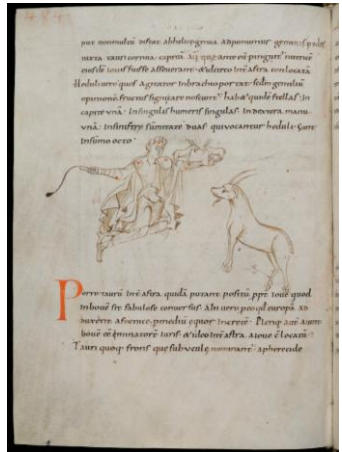
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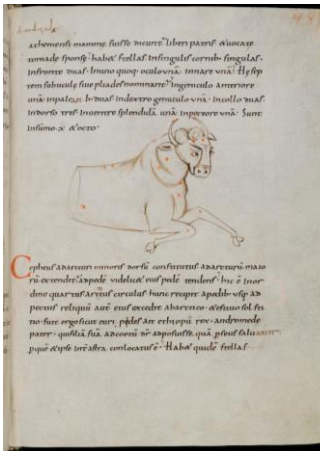
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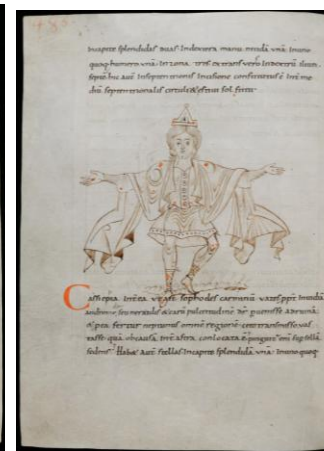
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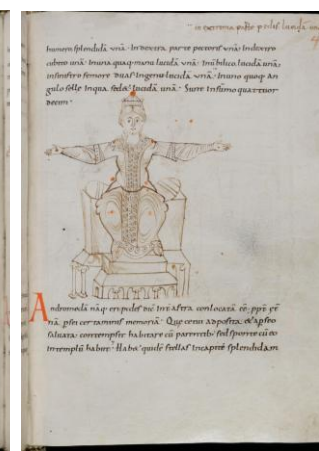
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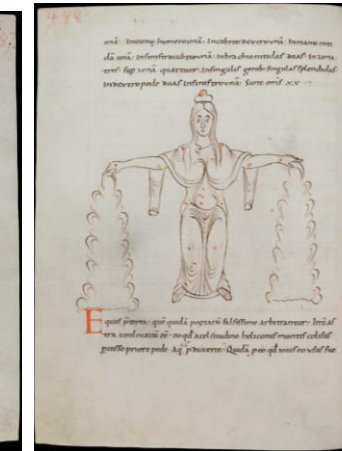
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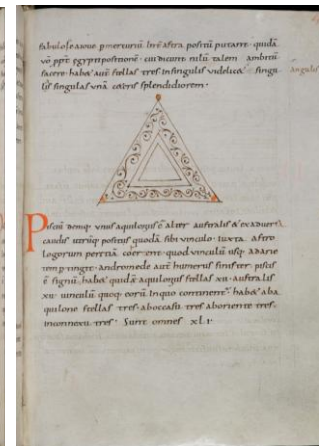
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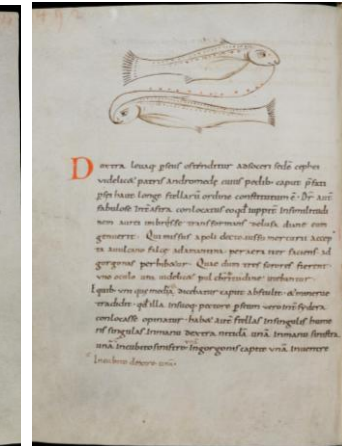
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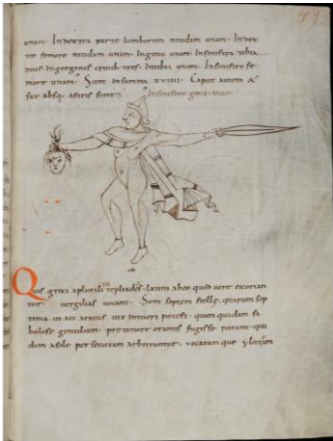
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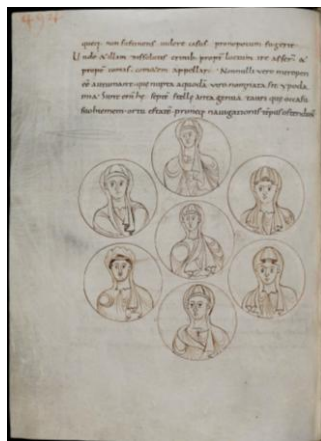
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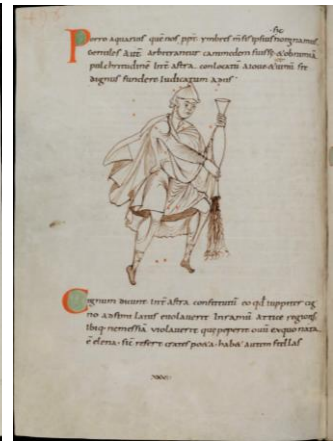
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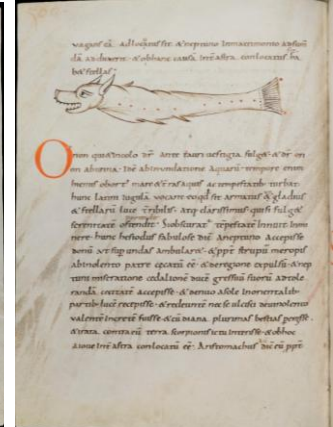
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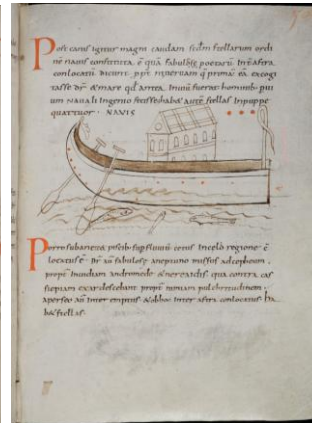
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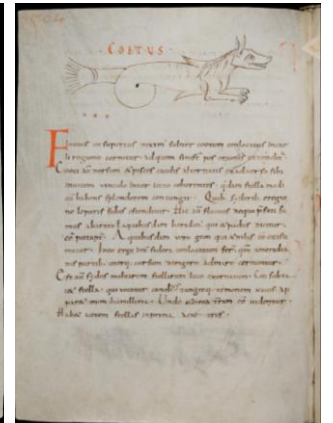
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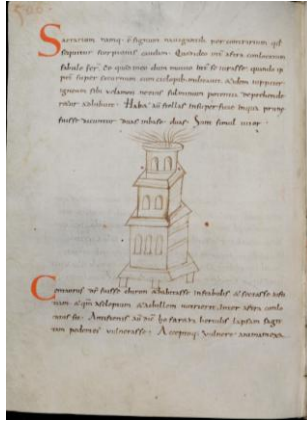
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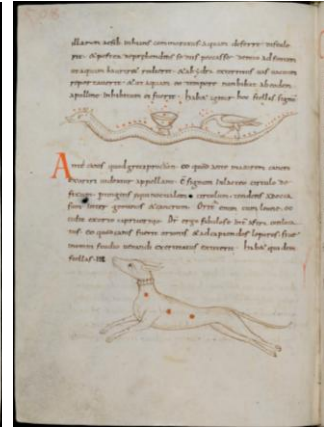
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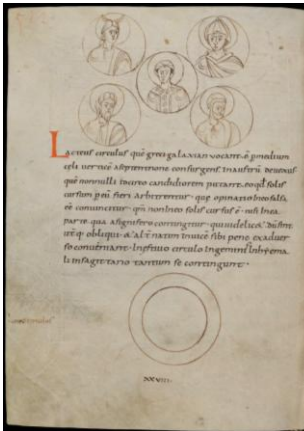
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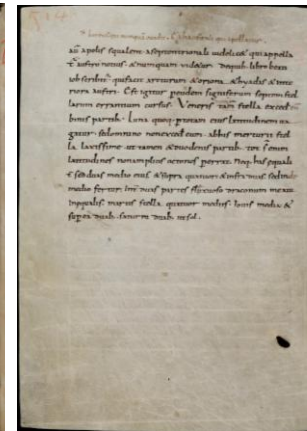
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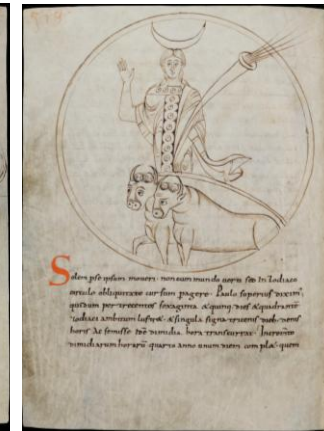
p. 512



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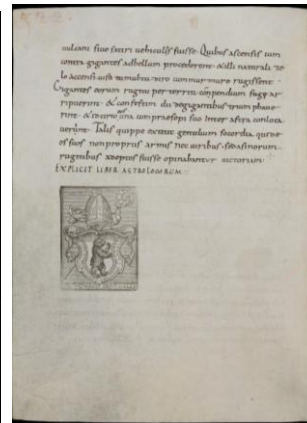
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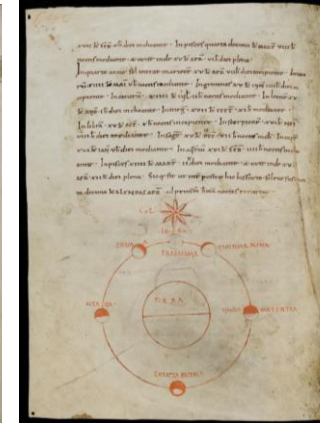
p. 518



p. 521



p. 522



p. 640

p. 2 Squared diagram showing the irregular movements of the Sun, Moon and planets in the ecliptic (zodiacal circle), to be read from bottom to top.

p. 23 Two diagrams: above, a celestial globe with the Earth at the centre and the eccentric orbits of the Sun, Moon, and planets; below, a celestial globe with the 5 zones (latitude belts).

- p. 27                   Circular diagram with Annus, Mundus, Homo (centre) and the elements, seasons and temperaments (according to Isidore, *De natura rerum*, chapter XI).
- p. 462                   Summer and winter celestial hemispheres, with the summer above the winter hemisphere and both with north at the top. Noteworthy features (many of which differ from St Gallen 902 hemispheres) include: the IVY LEAF as a vase; Aries with a frilly band; a full TAURUS; CANCER as a crayfish; VIRGO with a sword; a second anomalous CAPRICORN facing CETUS; CEPHEUS standing on a rat (? UMi?); DLEPHINUS as a worm; ANDROMEDA standing between rocks; OPHIUCHUS on SCORPIO and SAGITTARIUS as a satyr. For a fuller description, see DEKKER 2013, pp. 124 and 217- 19 (H7).
- Labelled: [Tantum] habet quod subtus terram longitudinem aliud hemispherium. Ipsa enim in medio iacet duobus hemispheriis
- 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. For a fuller description, see DEKKER 2013, p. 255 (G3).
- 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. 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 star 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 half-oval.
- 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 an 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**<sup>2</sup> 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 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 star 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 (Praesepe) 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 stand facing each other on his outstretched left arm. There is a large goat standing in front of the man, facing him. Auriga 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 curved 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 open arches 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.
- 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). Notable features include ARIES with a frilly band;  $\frac{1}{2}$  TAURUS; VIRGO kneeling, LIBRA as a standing man holding the scales, and SAGITTARIUS as a horned satyr. 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. 640 Diagram of the moon's orbit around the Earth and its illumination by the sun: in the center, the Earth as a circle (TERRA with the equator), around it the circular orbit of the moon, above as a star the sun (Sol lustrans), which illuminates the lunar spheres on the orbit differently (starting at the top left and continuing counterclockwise): prima (die), octava, quinta decima, vigesima tertia, vigesima nona, trigesima.

**notes**

247 x 180 mm, 645 pp.; written in Carolingian miniscule with several hands

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 1867, p. xxvii); but in St Gallen 250, the stars are marked in several the constellations, and the stars are not marked its model, St Gallen 902.

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.

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Gabriel Meier, *Die sieben freien Künste im Mittelalter (Schluss)*, in: *Jahresbericht über die Lehr- und Erziehungs-Anstalt des Benediktiner-Stiftes Maria-Einsiedeln 1886/87*, p. 30 (Ed. Columbanus, *De saltu lunae*).

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.

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Charles W. Jones, *Bedaes Pseudepigrapha: Scientific Writings Falsely Attributed to Bede*, Ithaca, New York, London, Oxford 1939, S. 2, 44, 55, 63f., 68, 74, 77, 87, 92.

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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 constellation 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

HAUBRICH 1978

Wolfgang Haubrich, 'Neue Zeugnisse zur Reichenauer Kultgeschichte des neunten Jahrhunderts', *Zeitschrift für Geschichte des Oberrheins*, 126, 1978, p. 2.

McGURK 1981, p. 320.

Patrick McGurk, *Carolingian Astrological Manuscripts, in: Charles the Bald: Court and Kingdom (Papers based on a Colloquium held in London in April 1979)*, eds. Margaret Gibson and Janet Nelson, London 1981, S. 317-332, bes. S. 319f., 324.

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.

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STUCKELBERGER 1990, 76, fig. 3

STUCKELBERGER 1992, 63F, FIG. 2

STUCKELBERGER 1994, pp. 36-38. fig 15

HAFFNER 1997, pp. 28, 176 and *passim*.  
9th century; *recensio interpolata*

DORA 1998

Cornel Dora in *Cimelia Sangallensia. Hundert Kostbarkeiten aus der Stiftsbibliothek St. Gallen*, Nr. 43.

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

9th century, astronomical compilation

GARCÍA AVILÉS 2001, p. 90 and figure 11.

BLUME/HAFFNER/METZGER 2012, I, 1, pp. 508-14.

date the ms to the end of the 10th c (!);

DEKKER 2012, pp. 124, 193, 217, 255.

DOLAN 2017, p. 413.

HADRAVAVÁ 2019, p. 364 and *passim*.

Many places where the text differs from St Gallen 902 have been corrected to match St Gallen 902.

**The ms is digitized on:**

<https://iiif.biblissima.fr/collections/manifest/3ba842503f55578a1c06f845947f15179d02e6fe>

and (with higher resolution):

<https://www.e-codices.unifr.ch/en/list/one/csg/0250>

notes from St Gallen website:

In the overall composition of its parts, the manuscript belongs to the genre of astronomical-computistic encyclopedias, which have survived in various textual and pictorial versions since the Aachen edition of Charlemagne (768-814) from 809. With the three scientific works of Bede the Venerable (673/74-735), the *De astronomia* of Hyginus (Mythographus, 2nd century), and the chronological sections (I, III, X-XIII), but also with the calendar (III) and the martyrology of Wandalbert of Prüm (813 - c. 870) (II), Sang. 250 forms a particularly comprehensive collection of this type. The scribe of Bede's *De temporum ratione* (VI) creates an initial artistic effect with several small but interesting initials drawn *in minium*. They are comparable in style and detail to the manuscripts from Sintram's circle. The A (Zarias) on p. 350, with the bird as part of the letter's body, is directly comparable to the A (Accesserunt) on p. 130 in Sang. 54 (No. 107) or the A (Abrahae) fol. 189v in Zurich C 60 (No. 109).

As in Sang. 902, its *Aratus Latinus* (IX.) belongs to the *Recensio Interpolata* (No. 119), the earliest editions of which are found in Cologne, Cathedral 83 (II) (Cologne, around 805) and Paris, BNF. lat. 12957 (probably Corbie, early 9th century). A West Frankish illustrated copy of the *Aratus Latinus* from the "Reims-Corbie" circle seems to have arrived in St. Gallen around 850 and was first copied in Sang. 902. However, the draftsman of Sang. 902 was unable to reproduce the artistic subtleties of the original. The draftsmen of Sang. 250, on the other hand, succeeded in doing so quite impressively in some images, as BOECKLER already noted. As with the text, at least two hands seem to have been involved in the illustrations. Thus, the figures from Bootes to Leo (pp. 480-483) differ in style from those of Auriga to Cepheus (pp. 484-486), whose angular drapery contrasts with the soft folds of the former. The latter could be by the hand of the draftsman who left his samples on pp. 349-350 in Sang. 855 (No. 60).

Finally, due to some differences in identical motifs in the drawings of Sang. 904 and 250, one wonders whether the draftsmen of Sang. 250 did not use a second pictorial source. For example, in 902 p. 76, the twins are depicted naked in the upper hemisphere, while in 250 p. 462 they are shown clothed. On the same pages, in the upper hemisphere of 902 p. 76, the Virgo is shown as a man in a short tunic, i.e., as Orion (?), while in 250 p. 462 the Virgo stands in the upper right as a woman in a long robe with a raised sword. In the lower hemispheres, finally, on the far left is the Virgin in a long robe, holding scales aloft in her hand. The constellation of Virgo (the Virgin) in the cycle (9th) also differs in the two manuscripts. In 250, p. 481, she additionally has wings, carries a sheaf of wheat, and has a star on her back (Venus star?). The variant of Gemini (10th) on p. 482 in Sang. 250 is particularly unusual, with the figures leaning on lances, a posture that can be observed, for example, in depictions of shepherds in Nativity scenes, where they rest standing, supported by their shepherd's staffs tucked under their armpits.

Despite the involvement of several scribes (pp. 426-446 and 502-504 by a single scribe), the manuscript presents a cohesive appearance. We can likely attribute the compilation to Notker Balbulus (c. 840-912) during his time as librarian from 880-890 (cf. No. 116). The fact that the *Annales Sangallenses* on page 16 conclude with "Karolus obiit 889" (the year of death of Charles III, the Fat, King of East Francia 876-887; Roman Emperor since 881, † January 13, 888) also fits this timeframe. Undoubtedly, the manuscript is one of the great achievements of the St. Gall monastery.

consulted 2004