

Bernkastel-Kues
Nikolaushospital Stiftsbibliothek

Ms. 207

Sufi latinus

Middle Rhenish (Bohemian?)
1301-1334

An astronomical compendium including the *Sufi latinus* and Michael Scot.

Vol. I:

- ff. 1ra-88va Haly Abenragel, *Liber de iudiciis astrorum*. (opens incompletely)
...*redemptionem captivorum emendas* – *Explicit iste liber haly anno domini m^o
ccc^o primo* [1301].
- ff. 88vb-92rb *Liber de iudiciis signorum et planetarum* (cf. Thorndike/Kibre 1963, Sp. 251, no. 8).
- T
- ff. 93ra-101ra *De coniunctionibus* (fragment ; opens incompletely) ... *gubernant equale tempus annorum* – *et si fuerint dispositore diversi facies coniunctionem significationis ipsorum*.
- ff. 101rb-107vb *De significatione planetarum* (?). *Si visoribus tam benivolis quam malivolis propria* – *ad credentiam secretorum. Amen*.

Vol II :

- ff. 108ra-115va Michael Scot, *De signis et imaginibus celi* (cf. ACKERMANN 2010; THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, 986, Nr. 10). There are small blank spaces for pictures beginning on fol. 109rb.

ff. 116v-121v SUFI-LATINUS converted to AD 1427 (6 gradus minutae 16) (cf.: KUNITZSCH 1965 and KUNITZSCH 1990). 'Ebennesophus'

ff. 122r-124r *De XII signis* (THORNDIKE/ KIBRE 1963, Sp. 637, no.2). Two short texts on astrology for laymen (among other things, to determine the character's birth name and the timing of certain activities). The text does not immediately follow Michael Scot (vs KUNITZSCH 1986, p 70).

ff. 135va-137vb al-Battani, *Centiloquium bethem* (cf.: THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, 965, Nr. 3).

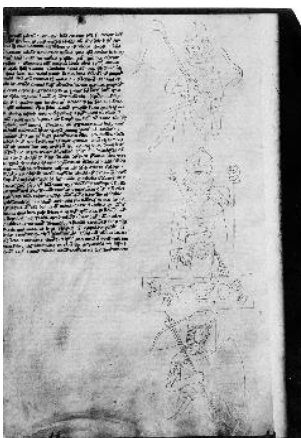
Vol. III:

ff. 138ra-149va *Noticia 12 domorum quae sunt habitacula 7 planetarum.*

ff. 150ra-151rb *De domis planetarum.*

ff. 151rb-155vb Albertus Magnus, *Liber de impressionibus.*

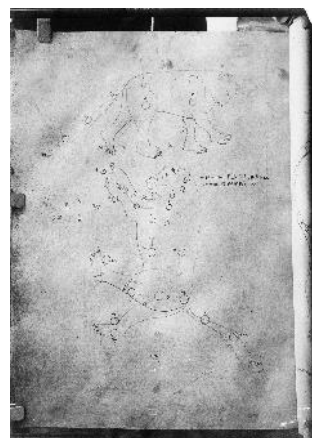
...et sic finitur de impressionibus sub annis [!] domini 1334, kalendis augusti. Regnator iam actu... comparuit etc. For an interpretation of this date, see the notes below.



fol. 115v



fol. 116r



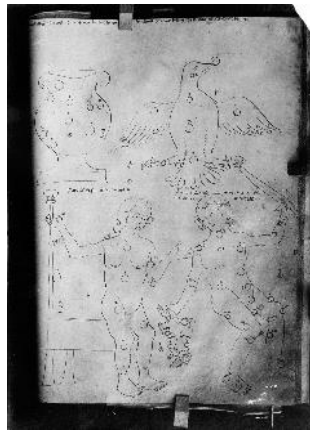
fol. 124v



fol. 125r



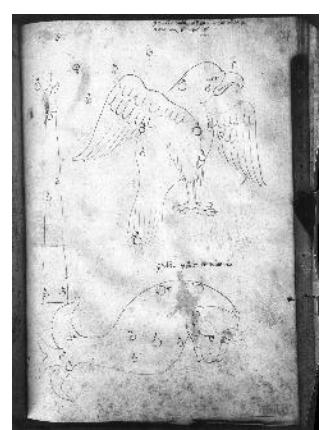
fol. 125v



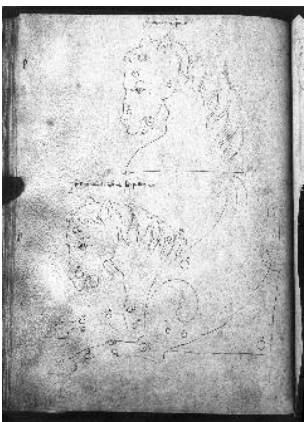
fol. 126r



fol. 126v



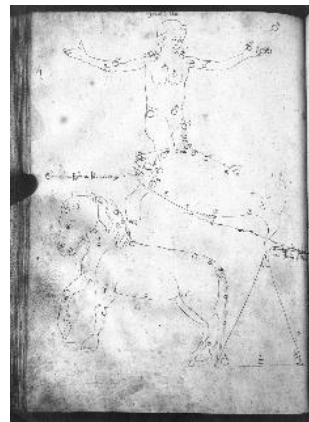
fol. 127r



fol. 127v



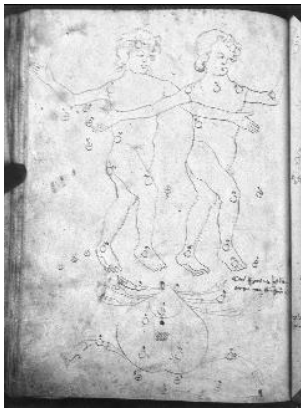
fol. 128r



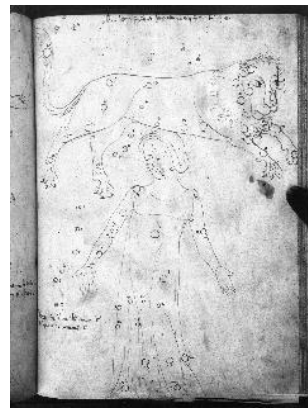
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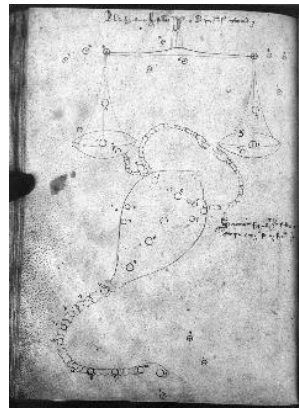
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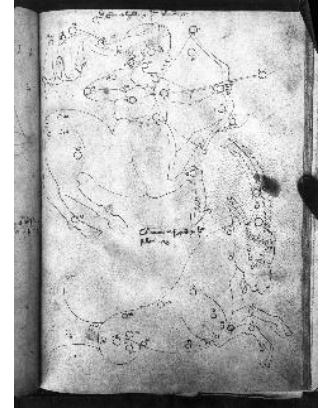
fol. 129v



fol. 130r



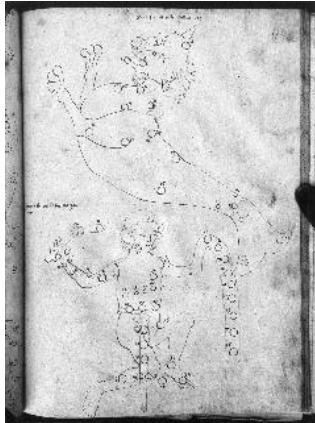
fol. 130v



fol. 131r



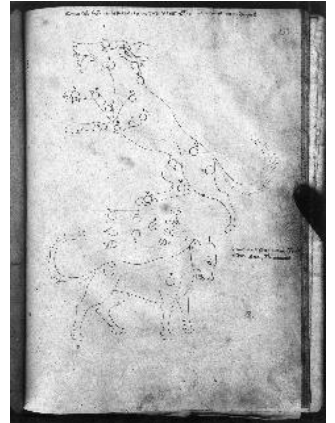
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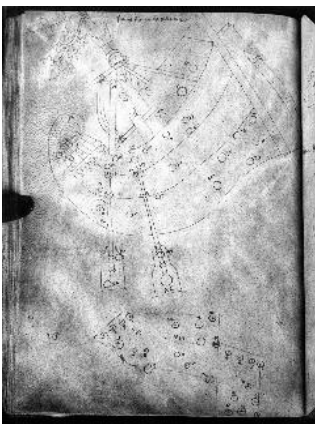
fol. 132r



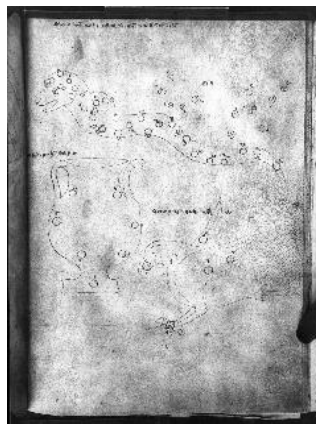
fol. 132v



fol. 133r



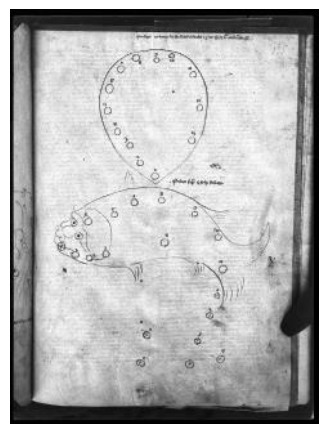
fol. 133v



fol. 134r



fol. 134v



fol. 135r

illustrations

ff. 115v-116r

Pen drawings of the planet gods in sepia ink (by the same hand as the constellations).

fol. 115v

Sol is in a *quadriga* with the horses splayed in 4 directions. He is nude and holds the disc of the Sun in his left hand and a torch in his right.

Venus is half a nude figure, depicted with a crown on her head and smelling a flower.

Mercury is a bearded figure holding a book in his left hand and a trident in his right.

Luna is nude and stands in a *biga* drawn to the right by 2 oxen. She has a crescent moon on her head and holds a torch in her right hand and a downwards-facing torch in front of her with her left hand.

- fol. 116r Saturn is three-quarter length and facing the viewer, holding a sickle in his right hand as it rests on his shoulder and carrying a shield on his back.
- Jupiter is depicted as a bishop in front of an altar that a plate, fish and money on it. He holds a 'sceptre' in his right hand, his gloves in his left and there is a bishop's crozier to the right side.
- Mars is a warrior in full body armour with a crossbow in his right hand and the right side of his body covered by a plain shield.
- II, ff. 124v-135r Sepia line drawings of the 48 Ptolemaic constellations (with ANDROMEDA represented 3 times). The stars are marked by open circles and almost all of them are numbered. Some of the stars have small crosses in them, which may indicate brighter stars, but often seems to signal a corrected error in the placement of a star or, as in the case of the stars in the right hind foot of ARIES and the horns of Taurus, crosses are used to indicate which stars belong to which constellations. In some cases, the number of the stars listed in the label for the constellation does not match the number of stars depicted, but the general trend is that they are quite close. Most of the human figures are nude.
- fol. 124v **URSA MINOR** walks to the right with its head bowed. It has a long tail that hangs downward and it leads with its right front leg. There are 7 numbered stars, plus 1 extra numbered star under his left front knee and three unnumbered stars around his hind feet.
- URSA MAIOR** (labelled: *ursa maior figura 2a habet stella 27 et que non sunt in forma 8*) is turned so that its head faces the top of the page, but is walking to the left with its head bowed and its long tail raised high. It has 22 numbered stars as well as 9 numbered stars under its front legs and behind its tail. There is also a small semicircle of stars on its left hind thigh.
- fol. 125r **DRACO** (labelled: *Draco (with Audax superscript) figura 3a, habet stellas 31*) faces to the left and has a very large head with a beard and an open mouth with pointed teeth and a forked tongue showing. He has one large coil under his chin and then his body runs vertically down the page until two additional coils, when it takes a right angle to the left and then curls around so that his tail runs towards the bottom of the page. He is marked by 31 numbered stars.

CEPHEUS (labelled: *Inflamatus figura 4, habet stellas 11, et que non sunt in forma 2as*) faces the viewer and is nude, with his arms and legs splayed as if rushing to the right. He raises his left palm towards the top of the page, while the other one faces downwards. He has a tall, conical hat on his head. He is marked by 10 numbered stars, plus 2 large numbered stars on either side of his hat, a semi-circle of stars by his right hand and 4 crossed stars on his left leg and 1 on his right knee.

fol. 125v

BOOTES (labelled: *cepheus .i. ululans .i. vociferans figura 5 habet 22 at ue non sunt in froma 1*) is nude, faces the viewer, and walks to the left with his right hand raised above his head. He holds a long sword vertically in his left hand. He is marked by 22 numbered stars.

CORONA BOREALIS (labelled: *Corona 7a figura (6a superscript) habet stellas 8*) is two concentric circles with 8 stars marked.

HERCULES (labeled: *figura 7 saltator habet stellas 28 et non in forma una*) faces the viewer and is nude. He kneels to the left with his left leg leading and is supported on his left knee. There is a dome-shaped hat on his head. He holds both his arms at shoulder height and opens the palm of his right hand. He raises a sickle in his left hand. He is marked by 28 numbered stars.

fol. 126r

LYRA (labelled: *vultur cadens vel (?) secundum alios testudo, figura 8, habet stellas 10*) is depicted as a fat-bellied vase with a pedestal foot and a rolled rim. It has 10 numbered stars.

CYGNUS (labeled: *Gallina volans figura 9 habet stellas 17 at que non sunt in forma 2*) is a splayed, smooth-headed bird with its head turned to the right and its wings and legs outstretched. It has 17 numbered stars.

CASSIOPEIA (labelled: *Cassepia figura 10, habet stellas 13*) faces the viewer, standing slightly to the right. She is naked with pendulous breasts and visible genitalia. Her head is uncovered and she has long hair. She stands in front of a high-backed chair, holding one of the supports on the back with her right hand, which she stretches behind her. She holds her left hand in front of her with its palm upwards. She has 13 numbered stars.

PERSEUS (labelled: *ymago persei deferentis caput algol, figura 11 habet stellas 26 at ques non sunt in forma 3*) stands to the right, but twists his body back to

the left and looks towards the left. He is nude and holds a lion's head by its hair in his right hand, down by his side. In his raised left hand, he holds a straight sword. He has 26 numbered stars with numerous corrections.

fol. 126v

AURIGA (labelled: *coralium vel ymago retinentis habenas, figura 12, habet steallas 14 seu agitator*) faces the viewer, standing slightly to the right, with his left leg bent at the knee and slightly raised. He is nude and lifts a straight stick with thongs (whip) in his right hand to shoulder height. He holds his left hand so that it crosses his torso and he holds a long U-shaped rope with two cross-shaped decorative pieces at the ends (reins) in his left hand. He has 14 numbered stars.

SERPENS (labelled: *serpens hec figura habet 14 (sic) habet stellas 18, que non sunt in forma est 4*) depicted separately as a two-legged, winged dragon, with a dog's face and pointed ears, two lion's feet, a coil in his neck and a doubly-coiled tail. It faces to the left. He has 17 stars, but they are not numbered.

OPHIUCHUS (labelled: *Lator serpentis figura 13, habet stellas [14] et que non in forma 4*) faces the viewer and is nude. He walks to the right with the **SERPENS** held horizontally behind him. The **SERPENS**'S head is to the right and is shaped like a dragon's head, with pointed ears, a beard and an open mouth showing a tongue and teeth. The long tail stretches out to the left and has one coil in it. **OPHIUCHUS** has 29 stars in his body and 4 numbered stars above his right shoulder. **SERPENS** has 18 numbered stars.

fol. 127r

AQUILA (labelled: *ymago vulturis volantis, figura 15, habet stellas 9 et que non sunt in forma 6*) stands to the right with a large head and curved beak and his small wings outstretched to either side. He has 9 numbered stars in his body and 6 stars behind him.

SAGITTA (not labelled) is depicted as a thin, tapering candle with the top end burning with numerous flames. It has 5 numbered stars.

DELPHINUS (labeled: *ymago delfini, figura 16, habet stellas 20*) swims to the right, with a sinuous body without fins and a 4-finned tail. He has a dog's/ lion's face that is turned towards the viewer. He is marked by 20 numbered stars.

fol. 127v

EQUUS PRIOR (labelled: *ymago equi prioris*) is a horse's head in profile, cut at the base of the neck, facing to the left with its mouth open. It has 4 numbered stars.

PEGASUS (labelled: *ymago equi secundi, figura 18, habet stellas 20*) is depicted as half a winged horse. It is cut-off with a straight line on the right side after the wing. It faces to the left with its legs stretched out in front. There is a curling design on its shoulder. It has 20 numbered stars.

fol. 128r

ANDROMEDA (version 1; labelled: *ymago andromade*) faces the viewer, is nude and walks to the right, leading with her left leg. Her hands are raised to above shoulder height and her wrists are tied to two vertical poles that flank her on either side. Her hair is exposed and her face is turned to the right. She has 19 numbered stars.

ANDROMEDA (version 2; labelled: *Andromeda figura 19, habet stellas 23*) faces the viewer, is nude and walks to the right with her arms outstretched at shoulder height. Her hair is exposed. Across her torso, she has a large and small fish (with flounder-type 'faces') superimposed, with their heads to the right. She and the two fish are marked by a combination of 31 numbered stars, with 22 in Andromeda, and the larger fish and an extra 9 in the smaller fish. There is also a small square of dots in front of the large fish's nose.

fol. 128v

ANDROMEDA (version 3, labelled: *Andromeda*) is nude, faces the viewer and walks to the right with her arms outstretched at shoulder height. There is a large fish that covers her legs up to her knees, with its nose to the left and placed at a slight upwards incline. Her hair is uncovered and she has 23 numbered stars between her and the fish and an extra 7 unnumbered stars in the fish. There is also a small square of dots in the tail of the fish.

EQUUS (labelled: *equus prior figura 18, habet stellas 4*) is a full horse that stands to the left with its right front leg raised. It has 30 stars with some numbered (numbered stars are: 1 in the left shoulder, 3 in the right front knee, 9 and 10 in the left front knee, 19 in the haunch and 20 in the tail).

TRIANGULUM (labelled: *Triangulus, figura 17 habet stellas 4*) is an isocetes triangle with the longer point towards the top and has 4 numbered stars.

fol. 129r

ARIES (labelled: *ymago arietis, figura 21, habet stellas 13, et que non sunt in forma 5*) is turned on the page so that its head is towards the top. It is depicted as running to the left with bent legs, but its head is turned backwards over its shoulder to the right. It has long splayed horns and a tail that reaches the ground. It has 13 numbered stars, with numerous errors and corrections in the

numbering and placement. There is also a small diamond of 4 stars to the right of its head (in the middle of the page).

TAURUS (labelled: *Taurus figura 22, habet stellas 33, et que non sunt in figura 11 (?)*) is placed vertically on the page with his hooves to the right. He is depicted as half a bull with an irregularly-shaped cut-off at the bottom of the page. His face turned towards the viewer and he has a small, crescent-shaped horns. His left front leg is tightly bent and his right front leg is slightly extended. He has 33 numbered stars in his body and 11 numbered stars above his horns (which are separated from the stars in Aries's foot by the addition of small crosses) and 4 unnumbered stars in front of his face. There are also a number of stars that have crosses in them above and in front of his head.

fol. 129v

GEMINI (is not labelled) are both nude and walk to the right, each leading with his left leg, which is slightly bent. Their arms are held outstretched at shoulder height and the inner arms cross in front of the other Twin. Their palms are open. They are marked by 18 (?) numbered stars.

CANCER (labelled: *Cancer, figura 24, habet stellas 9 (?), et que non sunt in forma sunt 4 (?)*) is placed vertically on the page. It has a heart-shaped shell with its bottom towards the top of the page. Its two eyes are set on short stalks and it has long, thin curving front claws, as well as 6 claws at its end, three per side. It is marked by 11 numbered stars and also has a small square of 12 stars on its shell (Asini/Praesepe).

fol. 130r

LEO (labelled: *Leo hec est figura 25, habet stellas 27 et que non sunt in forma 18*) leaps to the right with his forefeet outstretched in front of him. His mane is like stylised flames He holds his tail high and is marked by 27 numbered stars.

VIRGO (labelled: *Virgo figura 26, habet stellas 26, et que non sunt in forma 6*) stands facing the viewer, slightly to the right, wearing a long, tight-fitting dress with tight sleeves to the wrist. She holds her hands down by her sides, slightly away from her body with the palms open and facing the viewer. She is not winged and her hair is uncovered, but appears to be wound around her head. She has 26 numbered stars in her body and a line of 6 numbered stars running down her right side.

- fol. 130v **LIBRA** (labelled: *Libra figura 27, habet stellas 8, et que non sunt in figura 9*) is depicted as a pair of scales, with the pans level, and hanging from a hook. There are 17 numbered stars in all.
- SCORPIO** (labelled: *Scorpius figura 28, habet stellas 21 at que nin sunt in forma 3*) is placed so that his claws are towards the top of the page. He has a paisley-shaped body with segmented front claws that are placed together in a circle so that the pincers are nearly touching and he has one very small leg on the left side that touches the left pan of LIBRA. He has a segmented tail with an enlarged final segment that ends in a sting. He has 21 numbered stars in his body and 3 numbered stars beyond his tail.
- fol. 131r **SAGITTARIUS** (labelled: *Sagittarius (sic) figura 29, habet stellas 31*) faces to the right. His left front horse's leg kicks upwards and the right one is bent. His human half wears a shirt, and he has a bandana around his head with long ends that flutter behind him. He holds the bow in his right hand and pulls the string with his left. He has 31 numbered stars.
- CAPRICORN** (labelled: *Capricornus figura 30, habet stellas 28*) faces to the left with his front legs slightly bent, but stretched out in front of him. He has long, slightly curved, knobbly horns, a beard on his chin and his fish's tail has one curl and a splayed end. He has 28 numbered stars.
- fol. 131v **AQUARIUS** (labelled: *labelled: Aquarius figura 31, habet stellas 42, et que non sunt in forma 3*) faces the viewer and stands slightly to the left. He is nude and holds his left arm outstretched at shoulder height. In his right hand, he holds the end of a stream that flows vertically down towards his right foot, and then turns at a right angle to flow under his feet. He has 22 stars in his body and another 20 in the stream, making a total of 42 stars.
- PISCES** (labelled: *Pisces figura 32, habet stellas 34, et que non sunt in forma 4*) are both viewed from the top and have mask-like faces. They are connected by their tails to a V-shaped stream, so they are set at about 60° with the stream at the bottom of the page. In combination, the group has 34 numbered stars. There are an extra 2 numbered stars below the tail of the right fish and 1 extra star in the face of the left fish.
- fol. 132r **CETUS** (labelled: *Ceta figura 33, habet stellas 23*) is depicted as 'leo marinus', with a lion's head with pointed ears sticking out to the sides and a beard. Its

front paws are leonine, and it has a bifurcated fish's tail. It faces towards the left and is inclined slightly upwards (as if pouncing, though he cannot as he has a fish's tail). He has 22 numbered stars.

ORION (labelled: *Serion* (with *Orion* subscript in another hand) *figura 34 habet stellas 34*) is nude and faces the viewer and is kneeling to the right so that his left knee is raised and he kneels on his right knee. He raises a boomerang-shaped stick in his right hand and his left arm is transformed into a long, extended tube that falls vertically in front of him. He has a sword hanging from the belt at his waist that falls vertically over his right knee. He has 39 numbered stars.

fol. 132v **ERIDANUS** (labelled: *Fluvius figura 35 habet stellas 33*) is depicted as an inverted, S-shaped segment of river, with wavy contours. It has 34 numbered stars.

LEPUS (labelled: *Lepus figura 36 habet stellas 12*) leaps to the right with its front legs extended in front of it. It has straight ears held vertically and a short tail. It has 12 numbered stars.

fol. 133r **CANIS MAIOR** (labelled: *Canis secundus, figura 37, habet stellas 18 et que non sunt in forma 2 (with 18 superscript)*). *Ymago canis maiores etiam dicitur syrius*) leaps to the left with its front legs extended in front of it - almost as if it were standing on its hind legs. It has pointed ears, an open mouth from which its tongue hangs and a long, hairy curved tail held in a 'C'. It has 18 numbered stars and an outlined quadrilateral at its feet with 11 numbered stars (numbered 2-11).

CANIS MINOR (labelled: *Canis prior figura 38 stellas 2 (with 18 superscript)*, *ymago canis maioris etiam dicitur anticanis*) walks to the right with its head lowered (reminiscent of the Bears) and teeth bared. It has a long, curved tail, held high and has 2 numbered stars.

fol. 133v **ARGO** (labelled: *Navis figura 39, habet stellas 45*) is depicted as half a ship with a vertical cut-off end to the right and a curved end to the left. There is an extra pole (like a rudder) on the right side, but there are also 2 steering oars on the left side. The ship has a main mast with a crow's nest and pennants flying from the top of the mast. The square sails are unfurled and there appears to be a small building tucked under the curve of the stern. The ship is marked by 45

numbered stars. There is one shield-shaped box marked with 19 numbered stars and another quadrilateral with 10 stars (numbered 2-11) and a separate single, numbered star set beneath the hull of the ship.

fol. 134r **HYDRA** (labelled: *Serpens figura 40, habet stellas intra 25 et 2 que non sunt in forma*) is a long snake that slithers to the left with a dog's face and a curl in his neck. His tail becomes quite thin and drops downwards near the right edge of the page. He has 25 numbered stars in his body and two clusters of numbered stars (6 and 7 stars respectively) above his back.

CRATER (labelled: *[?] figura 41, habet stellas 7*) is a fat-bellied ewer with a spout to the right and a handle to the left, raised on a pedestal foot. It has 7 numbered stars.

CORVUS (labelled: *Corvus figura 42, habet stellas 7*) stands to the left with its wings raised behind it, looking as if it has just landed. It has 7 numbered stars.

fol. 134v **CENTAURUS** (labelled: *Centaurus figura 43, habet stellas 37*) stands to the left with his right front leg slightly raised. His human half appears to be nude, but he wears a soft hood/strapped cap over his head. He holds a long-stemmed leafy branch in his left hand and holds **LUPUS** (labelled: *LUPUS figura 45, habet stellas 45 19 intra et non extra*), which is depicted as a beast (lion? wolf?) by its hind legs so that it rears up in front of him. **CENTAURUS** is marked by 37 numbered stars and **LUPUS** has 19 numbered stars.

ARA (labelled: *ymago laris 7 habet stellas claras intra et 13 obscuras extra*) is set sideways on the page so that the flames come out towards the right. It is a vessel with concave sides and a central band. It has 7 numbered stars. Above **ARA** and in front of **CENTAURUS**, there is a circlet of 10 numbered stars (numbered 12-21).

fol. 135r **CORONA AUSTRINUS** (labelled: *ymago corone habet stellas 13 ...*) is an ovate shield shape with the point towards the bottom. It has 13 numbered stars.

PISCIS AUSTRINUS (labelled: *Pisces figura 48 [...] stellas*) is a large fish with an animal's face and prominent eyebrows, that lies with its head towards the left. It has 11 numbered stars (plus one unnumbered one on the lip). It also has 7 numbered stars beneath its body.

notes

from METZGER 2016:

Careful, high-quality illustrations. Questions relationship to Michael Scot - even though illustrations have not been included here.

Composed of three parts/volumes with texts on astronomy and astrology.

32.7 x 23.6 cm, parchment, 155 ff, as well as two end papers; written in a simple, rapid script written in two columns; 64-67 lines, by several hands; ff 108-137 has uniform captioning, probably from a single source; the inscriptions of the star images comparable, but probably by another hand; the first section of the manuscript is lost; the is 18th Century (1760, see KRCHNAK1963, pp. 115 and 117).

The manuscript consists of three initially independent fascicles, which -- according to their appearance, font and layout -- can be dated fairly close together (the first half of the 14th century). The second fascicle with the images and texts about the constellations (ff. 108-137) is a self-contained unit and probably dates to the first two decades of the 14th century. The last part (ff 138-155) seems to have been little added later: note the mention of the date 1334 therein.

He notes Beyerles essay of 1922, which include hs manuscripts amongst the sixteen that Nicholas of Cusa acquired in 1444 in Nuremberg. Metzger doubts this, pointing out that even though instruments and 'an astronomical treatise' are mentioned, the assumption that the other fifteen treatises bought at the same time were necessarily astronomical. There are not any other astronomical manuscript is Kues today. Also, since the price in the document is so low, it has led scholars to believe that the whole group was part of plundered goods (which, he notes, has no foundation in fact).

He mentions that, despite the fact that Krchnak noted that Nicholas had already been considered a highly competent astronomer at the time of purchase of astronomical instruments (KRCHNAK 1963, p 109 and HARTMANN 1919, p.4), Krchnak still suggest that Cusanus had not owned any astronomical works before this documented purchase. This may have to do with a desire to find Bohemian (specifically Prague, p. 178) origins for the instruments; even though he Krchnak posits that the origin of the fifteen manuscripts was varied (about 4 from Germany, 3 each from Paris and Prague, and one possibly from Italy). In truth, we have no idea where Cusanus obtained Bernkastel-Kues 207. The only additional piece of information is that the Vatican manuscript, pal lat. 1377 (part

VI with illustrated constellations and dating from the first half 14th century), bears an inscription from the Bernkastel-Kues Hospitalbibliothek describing that manuscript as 'prope Cusam (thus probably it was also once in the possession of Nicholas of Cusa).

Metzger notes that if one addresses the issue of a Bohemian (Prague) origin for this manuscript, one must accept that Beyerle's reading of the colophon on fol. 155v is incorrect.). Krchnák's reading of the site is more reliable (KRCHNAK 1963, p. 133), but his conclusions are still dubious.

The passage after the date reads: *iam Regnator actu super qui nostonitruo, murmurans, arguebat mundum de peccato, sed uxor eius, coruscacio, nusquam comparuit etc.*

Both Beyerle and Krchnak believed this passage relates to the political events effecting the Bohemian dynasty in 1334. However, one must bear in mind that in the text, the colophon appears as an addition to the section on weather phenomena and prognoses. It is possible/probable that, even though mentioning lightning and thunder as an aristocratic couple is not unknown, the citation of a 'Regnator' and 'coruscatio' may refer to the fact that the author transcribed this document during a thunderstorm, which had indeed brought thunder, but no visible lightning.

Metzger notes that Krchnák's localization of the manuscript to Bohemia (Prague) on the basis of a similarity in the illustrations between this manuscript and the Michael Scot manuscripts of Vienna 2352 and 2378 are not convincing beyond the possibility that they share a common ancestor. The suggestion that the leaves that appear in the figures of VENUS and CENTAURUS are related to the foliage often found surrounding the Bohemian royal coat of arms is equally dubious. Finally, the suggestion that the Kues manuscript is a direct template for Prague, Strahov Monastery, DA II 13 and Munich clm 826, is completely untenable. The suggested stylistic closeness to the 'Wielislaw Bible' is generic, rather than specific.

Instead, Metzger believes that the stylistic details of the Cusanus manuscript point to a German scriptorium, probably influenced by French miniatures - such as one sees in Cologne and Regensburg. He cites the elegant raised brow lines that belong to small 'bubble-shaped' eyes with pupils sitting in the corners and solid, powerful, almost metallic rendering of locks of hair. The formation of the mouth, lip line and a slightly suggestive line of lower lip contour and dimples are also quite typical of the middle Rhine.

Paleographical evidence, however, does not help deny or confirm this suggestion.

bibliography

MARX 1905, pp. 193 ff. [repr. Frankfurt/M. 1966].

SAXL 1921 II, p.39

HARTMANN 1919, pp. 1-50, esp. pp. 11ff.

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FISCHER 1960, pp. 877-881, esp. p. 878.

KRCHNÁK 1963, pp. 109-180.

FISCHER 1964, pp. 311 ff.

KUNITZSCH 1986, pp. 69-70.

- ff.108r-114r descriptions of personalities under certain constells taken from Scot's *Liber Introductorius* (like Catania and Vienna 5318), but not same sections
- ff.108rb-109rb Vienna 2352 (2r-7v) and Munich 10268 (77v-79ra)
- ff. 109rb-114vb same as Catania and Vienna - are close to Scot source with additions found Vienna ms
- ff. 122r-124r notes from Scot
- ff. 124v-135v drawings without; different from other *Sufi latinus* mss; adds al-fars al-Kamal (the complete horse) and Andromeda with fish

HAUBER (Sufi) 1918, pp. 50-51.

VOLKELT 1963, pp. 230-253.

STEJSKAL and KRASA 1964), pp. 61-85.

KRÁSA 1971, p. 196.

DIECKHOFF 1978, III, p. 100.

LIPPINCOTT 1985, p. 67.

(type Ia) close to Sufi latinus ms in ills, but arranged with 2 to 4 per page with multiple name labels; number of stars in each constell listed; no text or table.

illustrations from 124v-135r; Bohemian 14th c.

inc (116v): Tabulae stellarum fixarum secundum philosophum cuius nomen Ebennesophus que equate sunt anno arabum 325

ŚNIEŻYNSKA-STOLOT 1998, p. 99.

CIRCA 1500 2000, p. 332.

HORIZONTE. NIKOLAUS VON KUES 2001, p. 132 f., no. 105 (figs. = ff. 129v (Gemini) and 131r (Sagittarius)).

BAUER-EBERHARDT 2003, pp. 235-242, esp. p. 240 (figs. 1-2= fol. 115v and 116r (planets)).

BLUME/HAFFNER/METZGER 2016, II, 1 pp. 39-40 and 338-46 (cat. 35); II, 3, figs 309-31.