

## Vienna

## ÖNB

## Vindob. 5415

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An astronomical compendium with *Tabulae stellarum*

Klosterneuberg

15th century (1435)

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### contents

The ms has been fully described by SAXL I, 1927, pp. 150-52 and METZGER 2016.

inside cover	Table of contents
ff. 1r-2v	blank
ff. 3r-120r	<p><i>De constructione et utilitate albionis</i> (THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, col. 74, no. 7). Astrolabe treatise by Richard of Wallingford (<i>Albionis</i>) with numerous drawings on parchment and tables (especially ff. 59r-64v, fixed star tables ff. 78r-79r and 82r-84r).</p> <p>ff. 77v-79r have additional notes by Johannes von Gmunden, dated 1430 (cf. ROLAND 1999, p. 126)</p> <p>fol. 101v is mostly blank</p> <p>ff. 102r-104r are blank (the fourth part of the text is missing here (note fol. 120r), but has been added below as ff. 150r-160r.</p>
ff.120v-132r	blank
ff. 133r-146r	<p>Johannes Schindel, <i>Canones pro eclipsibus solis et lunae</i> (THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, col. 1027, no. 2).</p> <p>ff. 141r-146r has additions/notes to the above; and on fol. 145r the</p>

year of the measurements is given as 1433: *Hoc collectum erit saltem occasio alicui de hoc verius et clarius scribendi preclaro negocio 1433.*

- ff. 146v-149v blank
- ff. 150r-160r *Quarta pars Albionis* (see above). Fourth part of the treatise by Richard of Wallingford (continuation of fol. 2r-120r). The text is dated 1440 (fol. 160r): *Explicit tractatus albionis finitus Anno Christi 1440° currente, etc.*  
 ff. 151r-160r Tables on the planetary movements.
- fol. 160v blank
- ff. 161r-191r *Tractatus de spera solide* (THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, col. 1576, no. 2). On the production and use of a celestial globe (see DEKKER 2013, p. 388, p. 389, fig. 5.26). The text is dated 1435 (fol. 191r): *Explicit tractatus de compositione et utilitatibus sperae solide finitus Anno Christi 1435° currente.*  
 fol. 168r: northern celestial hemisphere  
 fol. 170r: southern celestial hemisphere.  
 The text and drawings (without the maps) can also be found in Munich, BSB, Cgm 595, fol. 61ra-70va; Catania, BU, Arm. 3. U. 87, fol. 211r-223r; Munich, BSB, clm 10662, fol. 105r and Cambridge (Mass.), fol. Ms. typ. 43, fol. 178v.
- fol. 191v blank
- ff. 192r-210v Costa ben Luca (?), *Tractatus de spera volubili* (THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, col. 457, no. 5). Also dated 1435 (210v): *Explicit tractatus de spera volubili finitus Anno Christi 1435° currente.*
- ff. 211r-216r blank

- fol. 216v *Quando volueris ymagines celi depingere* (THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, col. 1172, no. 4). Short text on the layout of the coordinate grid of two circular star maps (northern and southern sky) in preparation for entering the representations of the constellations.
- ff. 217r-251v Claudius Ptolemy, *Tabulae stellarum fixarum* (ed. KUNITZSCH 1990). Updated to 1424 (... *sed longitude earum est profunditas earum in Signis/Verificata anno Christi 1432 completo/ Et nota quod addunt super tabulas earum positas in Almagesti 18 gradus et 56 minuta/ et addunt super stellas verificatas per Alfoncium 1 gradum et 48 minuta in longitudine sed nichil in latitudine/sed ad stellas verificatas per Alfoncium anno predicto scilicet 1435° complete additur ad longitudinem 1 gradus 51 minuta 10 secunda. A later hand adds: Et addunt ad annum 1500 super Alfonso 2 gradus 28 minuta 4 secunda* (cf. SAXL I 1927, p. 153)), and all commonly accepted names for the constellations are cited where possible.
- fol. 251v ps.-Priscian, *De duodecim signis* (ed. RIESE 1896, I, 2, no. 679). Also mnemonic verses on the warm and cold nature of the zodiac signs.
- ff. 251v-253v Notae and mnemonic verses (THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, col. 398, no. 5) and lists of the names of the constellations.  
fol. 252v is blank
- ff. 254r-255v *Excerptum de astrologia Arati* (ed. Dell'Era 1974; Maass 1898, pp. 309-12). See also Munich, BSB, clm 10662, fol. 148rv and Cambridge (MA), Harvard College, Houghton Library fol. Ms. typ. 43, fol. 176rv.
- fol. 255v *Paranatellonta list* (THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, col. 1464, no. 9). Also in Munich, BSB, clm 10662, fol. 161v and Cambridge (Mass.), fol. Ms. typ. 43, fol. 178v.
- ff. 256r-259v Hyginus, *De astronomia*, III (ed. Viré 1992) with ps.-Bede, *De signis coeli* (ed. Dell'Era 1979).

Hyginus, *De Astronomia* III.1-5 (Ursa Maior to Hercules) followed by ps.-Bede, *De signis coeli* VI-XL (Serpentarius to Anticanis). The two text extracts merge seamlessly into one another without the change being evident in any way in the formal design. The combination is also found in Cambridge (Mass.), Houghton Lib., fol. Ms. typ 43, ff. 176v-178v and Munich, BSB, clm 10662, ff. 149r-151v. The contemporary table of contents calls the text: *Beda de constellationibus et ymaginibus celi*.

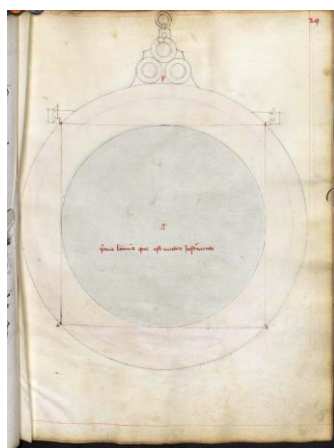
ff. 260r-263r *Tractatus de Gallaxia* (THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, col. 831, no. 7). For the location of important stars, the constellations are named using the Latin *Almagest* names (Gallina for Cygnus, etc.).

ff. 263v-264v *De 12 signis zodiaci* (THORNDIKE/KIBRE 1963, col. 673, no. 5).

fol. 265r-v blank

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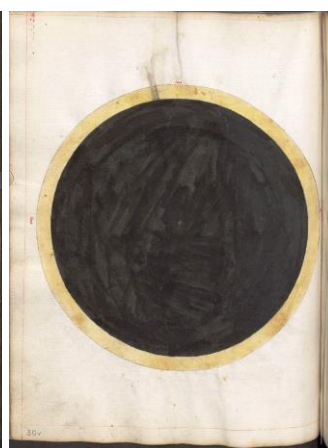
#### illustrations



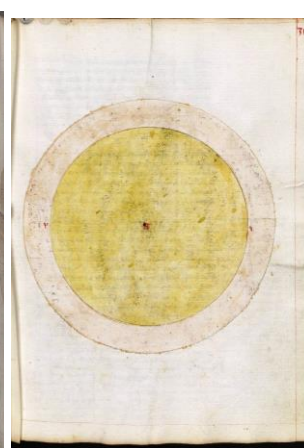
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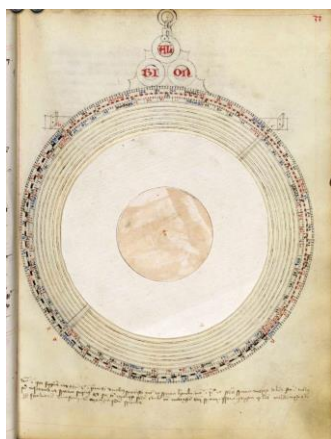
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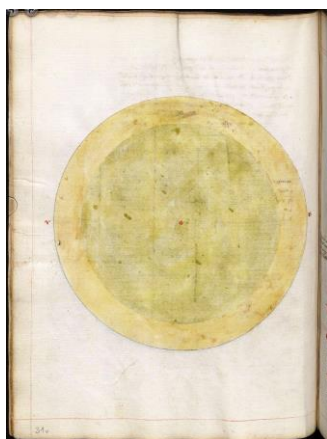
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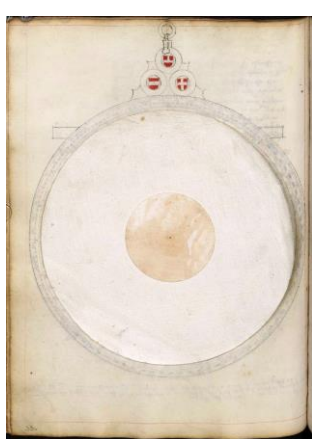
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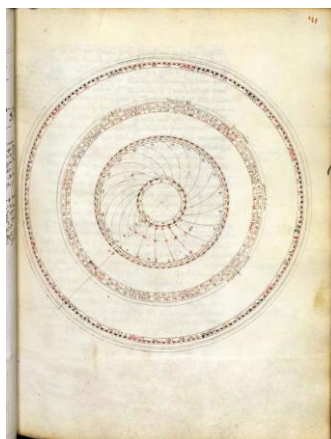
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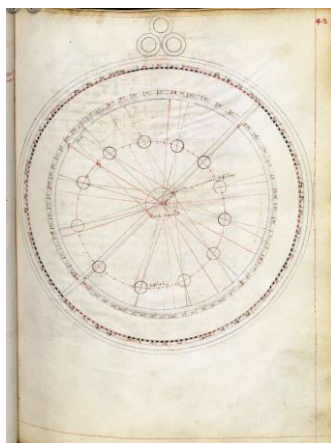
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fol. 39v



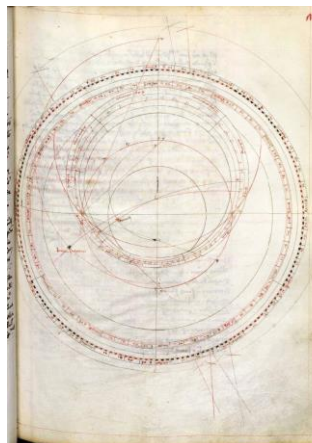
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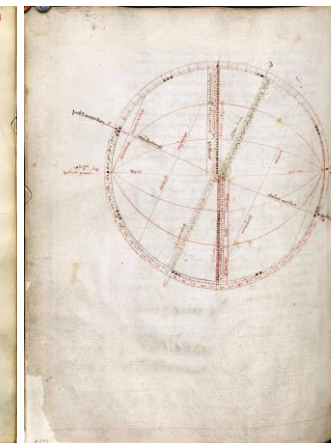
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fol. 47r



fol. 77r



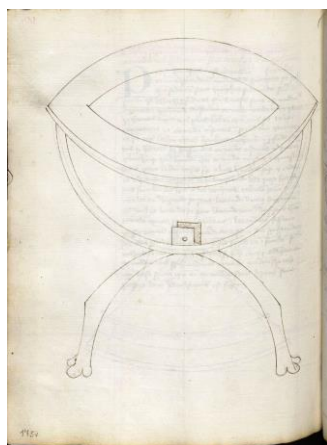
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fol. 168v



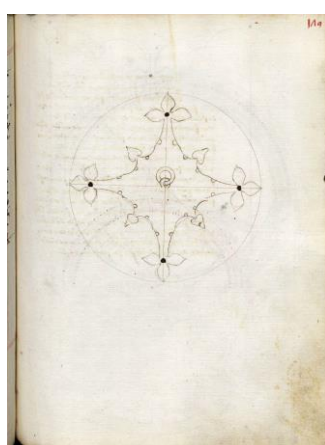
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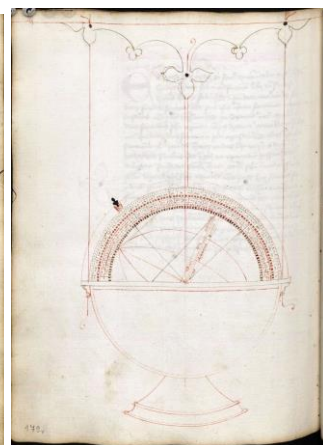
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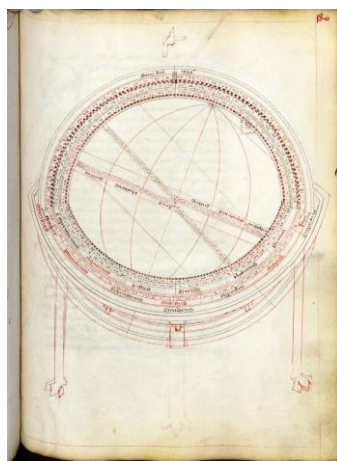
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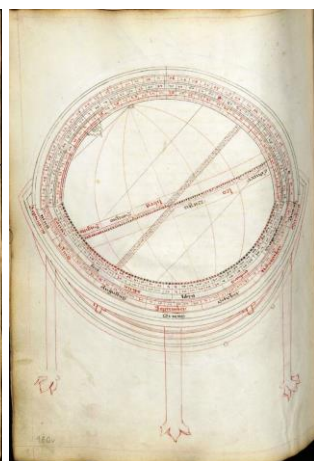
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fol. 179v



fol. 180r



fol. 180v



fol. 217r



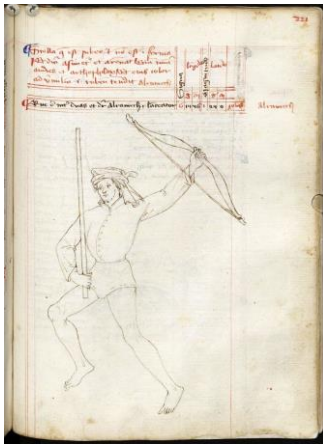
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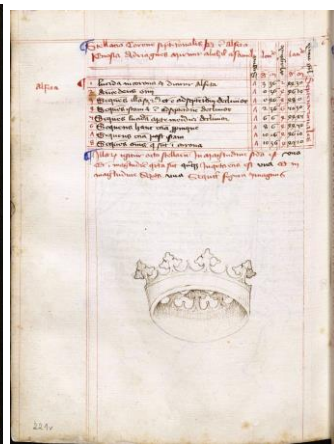
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fol. 220r



fol. 221r



fol. 221v



fol. 222r



fol. 223r



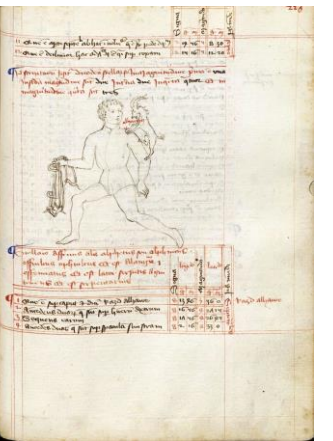
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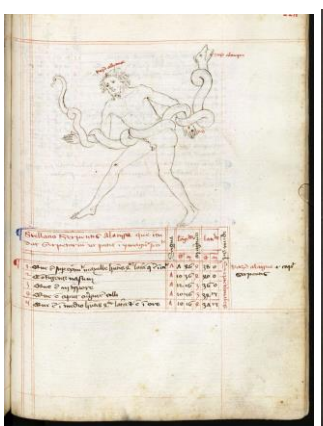
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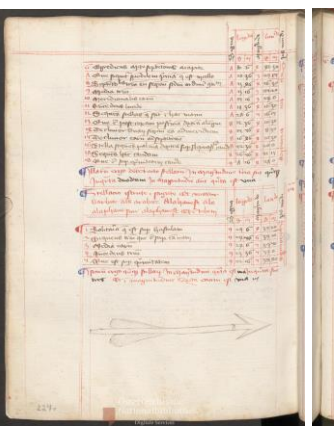
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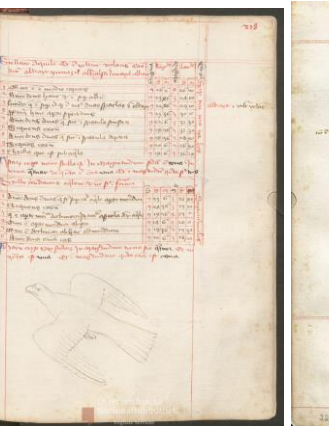
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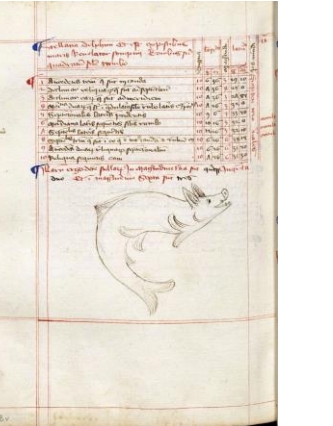
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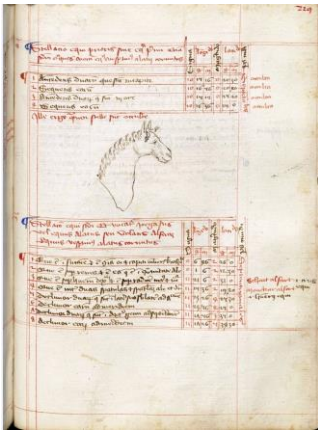
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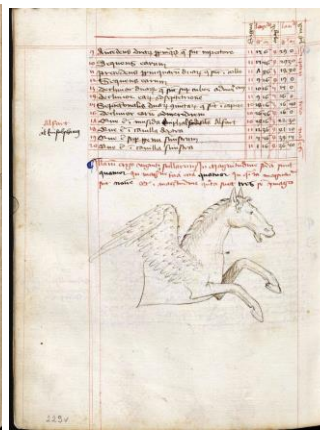
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fol. 228v



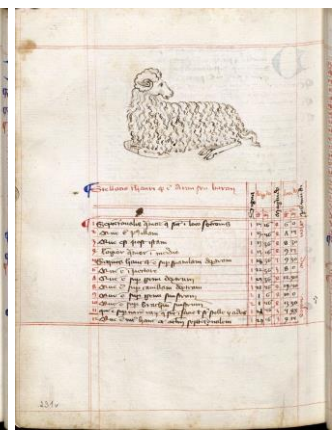
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fol. 229v



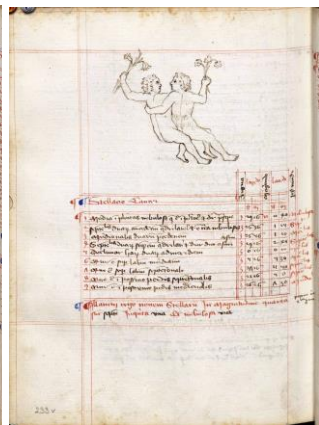
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fol. 231v



fol. 232v



fol. 233v



fol. 234r



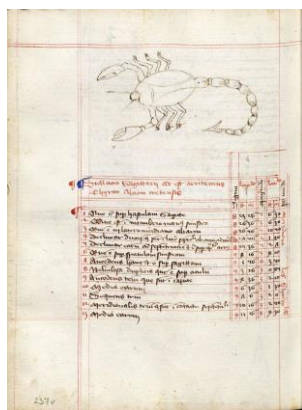
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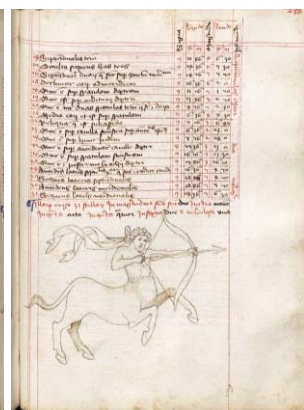
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fol. 236v



fol. 237v



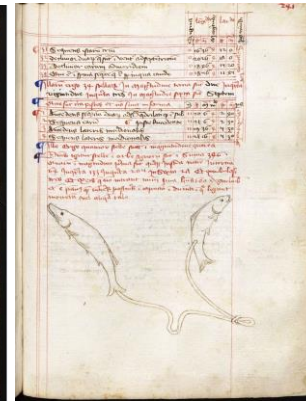
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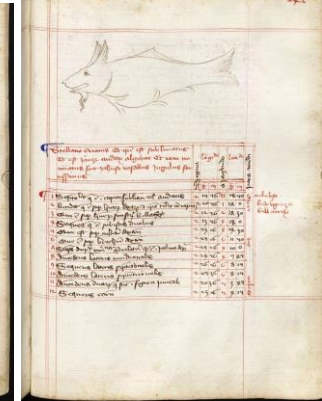
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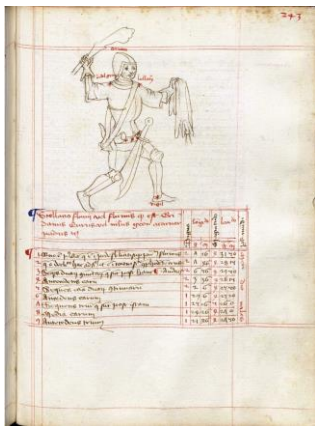
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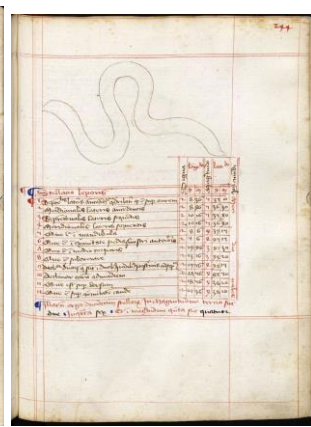
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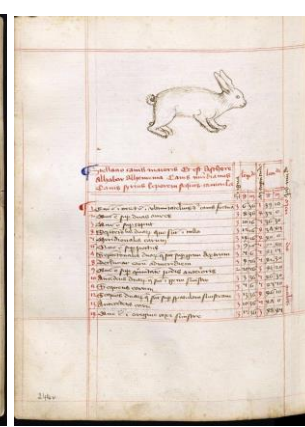
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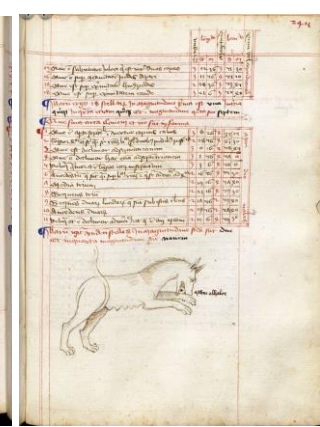
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fol. 244r



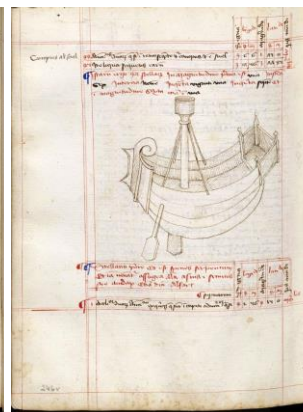
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fol. 245r



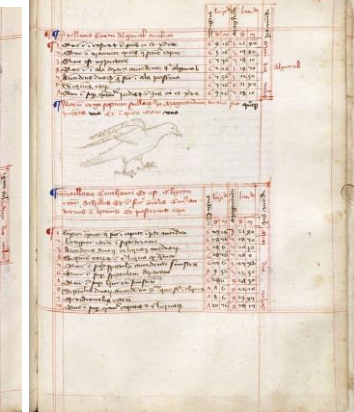
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fol. 246v



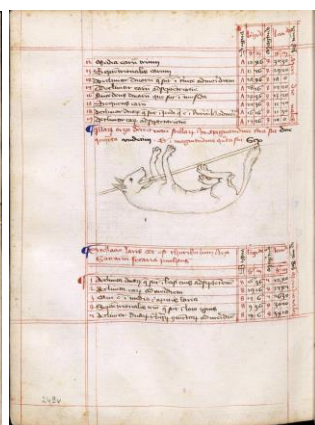
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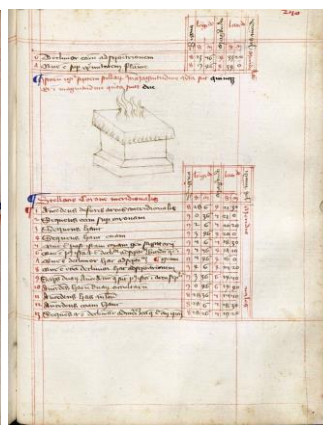
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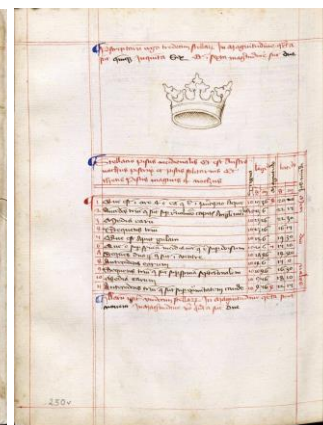
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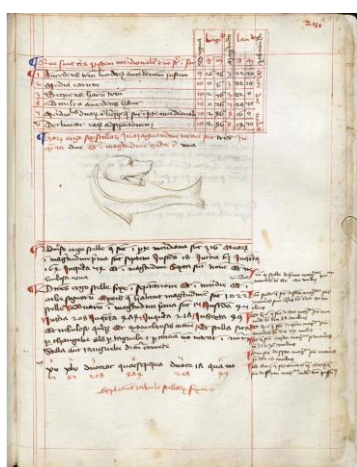
fol. 249v



fol. 250r



fol. 250v



fol. 241r

ff. 29r-77r 11 drawings to be used for the construction of astrolabes after Richard of Wallingford.

fol. 167v Drawing on the construction of a globe.

fol. 168r The northern celestial hemisphere, bounded by the ecliptic, which is decorated with the zodiacal constellations. There are a few indications of some of the southern constellations beyond the boundaries of the map. The figures are similar to those found in the individual constellations below, apart from the fact that they are all portrayed in globe view (seen from the back) and more of the figures are nude than in the individual illustrations. The notable differences include CASSIOPEIA shown in a high-backed chair and carrying a palm frond (like the *Sufi latinus* images) and LYRA is depicted as a Lyre-shaped bird. All the constellations and some of the brighter stars are labelled in red.

- fol. 170r The southern celestial hemisphere. The figures are similar to those found in the individual constellations below. All the constellations and some of the brighter stars are labelled in red.
- ff. 175v-180v 6 drawings on the construction of the globe.
- ff. 217r-51v A set of 48 drawings of the constellations, finely executed in pen with some visible underdrawings (some of which has not been included in the final composition). A series of variant names are provided in the headings to each table, which are drawn from the *Sufi latinus*, as well as other mythographical sources, such as Hyginus, Mihael Scot and ps-Bede. Mostly without stars, but some have been added in red with labels here and there. As Metzger notes (2016), the drawings do not adhere to the forms necessitated by the descriptions in the text (hence, why it was not possible to add the stars). He also offers a series of iconographic parallels, but concludes by noting that the closest parallel to Vienna 5415 is the ms in Klosterneuburg (Klosterneuburg, CCL 125) which he suggests was copied directly from the Vienna ms.

note: the labels need to be checked again

- fol. 217r URSA MINOR (*Stellatio urse minoris que est dicatur fenix et [redacted], cinosura dicitur nutrix iovis*) is a small bear jumping to the left, with its forepaws stretched forward and it has a very long tail. There are 6 stars.
- fol. 218r URSA MAIOR (*Stellatio urse maiorisque est helix ... arctos maior sive arcturus maior, Callisto filia licaonis regis archadie, venatoris virgilie maioris*) is a larger bear running to the left, with a very long tail held raised. No stars are marked.
- fol. 219r DRACO (*Stellatio draconis dividens [redacted] ursas qui cutos hisperidum, audax et phiton nominator*) is a snake with a dragon's head, its tail shaped like a reversed 'Z'. It faces to the right and has long pointed ears and a beard. No stars are marked.
- fol. 220r CEPHEUS (*Stellatio cheichius latine almuthahab ... inflamatus... pastor, Cepheus maritus cassepii, pater andromade, rex ethiopum*) stands lunging to the left and facing the viewer. He holds a sword in front of him vertically in his right hand and holds an orb in his extended left hand. He is dressed in a short, padded jerkin with long sleeves and a standing collar, and he has leggings and a

small purse at his waist. He wears a tall, pointed cap with a crown on his head. No stars are marked.

- fol. 221r      **BOOTES** (*Stellatio tegnius, et ipse est ullulans sive plorans vel canis latrans cuius intentio est vociferaans, algawar, Bootes, custos plaustris, ykarus, arthophilax quia arcum fert venator... arcturus sive boetes*) lunges to the left with his right leg leading. He holds a stick vertically with his right hand in front of his chest, and lifts a bow upwards in his left hand. He is dressed in a buttoned jerkin with long sleeves and a standing collar. The eyelets for his laces are shown on his pants. There is a loosely-wrapped scarf on his head. No stars are marked
- fol. 221v      **CORONA BOREALIS** (*Stellatio corone septentrionalis et est alfeta, knosia adriagnes ...*), contemporary crown seen from slightly below. No stars are marked.
- fol. 222v      **HERCULES** (*Stellatio alchieti atque agieti vel algien et incurvati super genu ipsius, audacia, genuflexus nomina ... saltator, Hercules, hengenasin et theseus*) kneels to the right, resting on his right knee. He is dressed in armour with a loose tunic over it. In his extended left hand, he holds the skin of a lion. He raises his right hand above his head and holds a curved sword. His head is exposed and he has short hair. No stars are marked.
- fol. 223r      **LYRA** (*Stellatio allore et est vultur cadens etiam ... testudo, tortura, alandenach alnega, vexillum, wega, tympanum, valco inmazel, fidicula, eriperueiga (?) et lyra*) as a heraldic falcon with its wings spread. On its chest, there is a spiral (remnant of a snail's shell?). There are also underdrawings of lutes apparent (cf. also Vindob. 3394). No stars are marked.
- fol. 224r      **CYGNUS** (*stellatio herisim et est volans et iam vocat gallina ... herisum atque heresim quasi redolens ut lilium abyrcu ... olor sive cignus*) depicted as a heraldic rooster flying upwards with its wings outspread. No stars are marked.
- fol. 224v      **CASSIOPEIA** (*Stellatio habentis palmam delibutam et mundam ablutam et est casepia habens sedem seu shiquastrum et est uxor cephei*) sits on a high backed wooden throne, facing slight to the right. She is dressed in a long sleeveless dress and has her arms extended to each side. She holds a ball in her left hand and has a crown on her head. No stars are marked.

- fol. 225v PERSEUS (*Stellatio anceleb cuius nomine in latino est perseus et est deferens caput algol seu gorgonis id est diaboli,     cephei, maritus andromade*) lunges to the left, but turns to look back to the right. He is dressed in a jerkin and leggings. He raises a large scimitar above his head with his right hand, and holds the decapitated head of a bearded man in his left hand behind him. There are two stars marked and labelled in red: *Algenib* on the chest; and *caput razd Algol* on the head.
- fol. 226r AURIGA (*Stellatio alhaioth, retinens habenas et nominator latine agitator anthaxama et corallium, atque colarium, Auriga, emochus, yrnis capra erictonius*) lunges to the left with his head turned back the right, facing the goat that is climbing up on his left shoulder. He wears a jerkin and leggings and carries a bridle in his extended right hand in front of him. He is youthful and beardless. There is a red star on his left shoulder labelled: *alhaioth*.
- fol. 227r OPHIUCHUS (*Stellatio affricus atque alphetus seu olphincus, offiulcus, ophiuchus et est allangue, effeminatus et est lator serpentis anguitenens et est serpentarius*) strides to the left. He is nudes and stops over slightly., The SEPENS is a long, slender snake, with multiple twist and turns in its body. It raised head is on the right side and its raised tail on the left. Its coils encircle the hands of Ophiuchus, rather than his holding its body. There are three red stars marked and labelled: *razd alhaiue* on his head; *razd alangue* on the head of SERPENS and *yed* on the left hand of Ophiuchus.
- fol. 227v SAGITTA (*Stellatio istrute id est sagitte et vocatur barbite (?) atque arabice alahanese atque alaphane (?) sive alaphanese et est telum*) is a large arrow with its tip towards the right. No stars are marked.
- fol. 228r AQUILA (*Stellatio aquile et est vulture volans ... altayr ynmaz et alhalsa mazel altair*) is a raptor that flies upwards to the left.
- fol. 228v DELPHINUS (*Stellatio delphini et est expiscibus maris...* ) is a sea creature with a C-shaped body, facing to the right. It has a pig's face and snout, and upright pointed ears. No stars are marked.
- fol. 229r EQUULEUS (*Stellatio equi prioris sive equi primi, etiam ...*) the *protome* of a horse, facing to the right. No stars are marked.

- fol. 229v PEGASUS (*Stellatio equi secundi et vocatur Pegasus vel equus alatus seu volans, alfaras, equus vespertinus alatus cornulus*) is the front half of a winged horse, faced towards the right with its forelegs extended. Its mouth is open and its wings raised. There is a slight curve in the cut-off and no stars are marked.
- fol. 230v ANDROMEDA (*Stellatio Andromade etiam vocatur mulier cathenata etiam vocatur mulier que non vidit maritum sive ... filia cephei et uxor persei*) is a nude woman who walks to the left, with both her arms raised. There is a square-linked chain wrapped around her waist, the ends of which are draped over her forearms. (cf. Vienna 5318, fol. 27r). Faint underdrawings show that she was originally planned as walking through a hilly landscape. No stars are marked.
- TRIANGULUM (*Stellatio trianguli et dicitur delton grece ...*) is a triangle with its short side on the right. No stars are marked.
- fol. 231v ARIES reclines to the left, with its head facing back to the right. It has curly fleece, round horns that curl around its ears and a short tail. No stars are marked.
- fol. 232v TAURUS (*Stellatio thauri que est aran seu baran*) is half of a bull, rising to the upper left. His right leg is tucked under and he bites his extended left leg. He has long, lyre-shaped horns and the cut-off is curved. No stars are marked.
- fol. 233v GEMINI (*Stellatio Geminorum et sive aleouse, Castor et pollux filii lovis*) are two nude boys depicted as if sitting and facing away from the viewer, with both sets of legs towards the right. The Right Twin has his arm around the Left Twin and they look at each other. They both hold flowers raised in their outer hands - the Left one holding lilies. No stars are marked.
- fol. 234r CANCER is depicted as a lobster facing diagonally upwards towards the right. No stars are marked.
- fol. 235r LEO leaps enthusiastically to the left, with its mouth open and its tail running between its hind legs before it rises above his back, No stars are marked.
- fol. 236r VIRGO (*Stellatio virginis et est speruca alias et        spica et erigone*) faces the viewer and wears a long, belted robe. She is winged and points to her head

with her right hand. Her left hand is down by her side hold the end of a long shaft of wheat.

- fol. 236v LIBRA (*Stellatio azubenen et est libra*) is a beam balance with circular pans. No stars are marked.
- fol. 237v SCORPIO faces to the left, with short antennae, two large, lobster-like claws and 6 bent legs, with a segmented tail that has a hook on the end. No stars are marked.
- fol. 238r SAGITTARIUS (*Stellatio Sagittarii et est arcitenens, Chyron, alaon cretensis*) is a male centaur the leaps to the right. There is no demarcation between his halves and his human half is nude. He holds a bow and arrow towards the right and has a cloth headband the ends of which flutter towards the left. No stars are marked.
- fol. 239r CAPRICORN (*Stellatio Alkanturus alias altanturus at eius expositio est habens cornus hyrci etiam dicitur algedi seu eylore quos est Capricornus*) is a goat-fish, lying to the left, with its front legs tucked under. It has long, knobby horns and a bear. The fishtail has a curl. No stars are marked.
- fol. 240r AQUARIUS (*Stellatio ydradinis aliter ydrudinitis et eius exposition est hauritornaquam etiam dicitur ganimedes [redacted] deorum et est aquarius*) stands slightly to the left with his upper body turned to the right and looking upwards. He wears only underpants and holds a loop of fabric above his head with his left hand. Under his right arm, he holds an urn from which water pours down to under his left foot. No stars are marked.
- fol. 241r PISCES (*Stellatio ethigue et eius exposition est duo piscis et est pisces*) are two fish with their heads towards the top on the page and their bodies set at a right angle. Backs are together. There is a cord that connects both - from the trail of the left one and the mid-section of the right one) and there is both a kink and a knot in the tie.
- fol. 242r CETUS (... *et primo stellatio ceti quod est animal marinum, pheton, Chextos balena alia marinum et est granda [redacted]*) is a large fish facing to the left, with a beard and large, tufted ears. No stars are marked.

- fol. 243r ORION (*Stellatio Orionis et ipse est sublimatus et est jouze, audax, algebar, et iam nominatus fuit ythuse vasallus, jugulus fortissimus*) strides to the rights and wears full armour. His left hand is extended and carries the pelt of an animal (rabbits?). In his right hand, he raises a knobby club over his head. He has a sash across his chest, a horn on his belt and a broad curved sword at his waist. He is labelled in red: *Orion*. There are 3 stars in his belt as well as three names stars: *bedalgeuze* in his right shoulder; *Bellatrix* in his left shoulder; and *rigil* on his left foot.
- fol. 244r ERIDANUS (*Stellatio fluvius vel fluminis que est Eridanus, eurus vel nilus, geon, acarnar, padus, etc.*) is a section of a river with three bends. No stars are marked.
- fol. 244v LEPUS is a small hare, hopping to the right.
- fol. 245r CANIS MAIOR (*Stellatio canis maioris et est aschere alhabor alliemenia, canis meridianus, canis syrius, leproem sequens, canicula*) is a large dog with prominent dugs that leaps to the right, with its head dipped. Its tails runs between its legs before rising. A later hand has added: *aschere alhabor*.
- fol. 245v CANIS MINOR (*Stellatio canis antecedens et est aschere algomeysa, anticanis, canis minor, Cyon, Prothyon, cattus canis Orionis venatoris*) is a hound with a snub nose walking to the right with its front left paw raised. It looks upwards. No stars are marked.
- fol. 246v NAVIS (*Stellatio navis et est argo vel archa noe, Canapus subes ponderasus markeb*) is a full ship floating in the air, shown from slightly above. It has a curved wooden hull and a central main mast with a crow's nest. There is a square platform at the right and the left side ends in a curl. It has a steering oar on each side. No stars are marked.
- fol. 247v Hydra Crater, Corvus (*Stellatio ydre et est speties serpentum et iam nominator affugia   asuia, securus sue audax etiuam dicitur alfart*) is depicted as a long snake with a canine head towards the right. CRATER is a wooden bucket with 2 handles placed on the middle and CORVUS is a bird that faces towards the front and pecks the Snake's tail. No stars are marked.
- CRATER (*Stellatio vasis alhes id est vas vel crater Cyphus ydre vel urna*)  
Is a round-bellied, footed vessel with to handles.

- fol. 248r      CORVUS (*Stellatio corvi algorab arabice*) is a bird that walks to the right, with its wings raised behind it.
- fol. 249r      CENTAURUS (*Stellatio centhauri et est Chyron*      *Achillis et est forma animalis cuius anterior est hominis et posterior equi*) is braced to the left (as if pulling back). Its faces away from the viewer with its human half nude. He holds a long spear with his left hand and under his right arm. There is a shield on his left shoulder. No stars are marked.
- fol. 249v      LUPUS (*Stellatio lupi et est bestiola*      *blogium vitima, hostia, alhadis, lykos*) is a wolf that has been struck by the lance of Centaurus. It lies on its back and the lance seems to pierce through its mouth and the back of its head. No stars are marked.
- fol. 250r      ARA (*Stellatio laris et est thuribulum, ara, sacrarium, foraria, puteus*) is a block altar with fire on the altar cloth.
- fol. 250v      CORONA MERIDIONALIS is a metal crown seen from the side.
- fol. 251r      PISCIS AUSTRINUS (*Stellatio piscis meridionalis et est austronathus pistrix et piscis solitarius et thetis, piscis magnus et nothus*) is a fish with a dogs head that swims to the left, but turns its head to the right.

### notes

29.0 x 21.6 cm, 265 folia, paper and parchment, especially the drawings of a measuring instrument with graduations on the edge are each executed on bound parchment pages. Various watermarks (cf. ROLAND 1999, p. 130), most frequently Piccard, Blume, IV, 2004 (similar), the type is only documented in the 1430s and 1440s.

The manuscript was most likely written in the Augustinian Canons' monastery of Klosterneuburg (fol. 33v in the hanging loop of the 'Albion' has the Klosterneuburg monastery coat of arms). It was purchased by the Austrian National Library in 1780.

METZGER (2016) offers a detailed examination of the iconographic parallels in different manuscripts, noting that the basic *Sufi latinus* vocabulary that one usually sees in these

mss has been supplemented by a series of other traditions, including from the Alfonsine mss and some of the other Vienna/Klosterneuburg mss. This heterogeneous nature is mirrored in the wide variety of alternate names for each constellation offered in the headers to each table.

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### **bibliography**

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ROLAND 1999, pp. 130-132, fig. VIII (fol. 222v, Hercules).

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The whole ms has been digitised, but access is difficult to uncover the precise link.

For some of the individual images, see

[https://search.onb.ac.at/primo-explore/search?query=any,contains,5415&tab=onb\\_bildarchiv&search\\_scope=ONB\\_gideon&vid=ONB&offset=0](https://search.onb.ac.at/primo-explore/search?query=any,contains,5415&tab=onb_bildarchiv&search_scope=ONB_gideon&vid=ONB&offset=0)