2008

The *Imago mundi* of Honorius Augustodunensis

Nicholas Ryan Foster
*Portland State University*

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.
Follow this and additional works at: [https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/open_access_etds](https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/open_access_etds)

Part of the [Medieval History Commons](https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/open_access_etds)

**Recommended Citation**

10.15760/etd.5974

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access. It has been accepted for inclusion in Dissertations and Theses by an authorized administrator of PDXScholar. For more information, please contact pdxscholar@pdx.edu.
The abstract and thesis of Nicholas Ryan Foster for the Master of Arts in History were presented May 23, 2008, and accepted by the thesis committee and the department.

COMMITTEE APPROVALS:

John Ott, Chair

Caroline Litzenberger

Chad Wiener

David Thompson

DEPARTMENT APPROVAL:

Linda Walton, Chair
Department of History
ABSTRACT

An abstract of the thesis of Nicholas Ryan Foster for the Master of Arts in History presented May 23, 2008.

Title: The *Imago Mundi* of Honorius Augustodunensis

In the past historians have used the works of Honorius Augustodunensis to answer the question of who he was. In doing this the intellectual importance of his work has often been overlooked. Honorius was one of the most popular writers of the early twelfth century, and his most popular work was the *Imago Mundi*. The purpose of this study is to examine the work and its historical context and to furnish an English translation of the complete text. The present work looks at each book of the *Imago Mundi* and its sources to develop a concept of Honorius' writing style and his methods. It also examines twelfth-century manuscripts of the *Imago Mundi* and their houses of origin to construct a reason for the work's popularity, both in Honorius' own time and for centuries after.
THE IMAGO MUNDI OF HONORIUS AUGUSTODUNENSIS

by

NICHOLAS RYAN FOSTER

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF ARTS
in
HISTORY

Portland State University
2008
CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES ......................................................... ii
LIST OF FIGURES ....................................................... iii
Chapter

1. HONORIUS AND THE WRITING OF THE IMAGO MUNDI … 1
2. HONORIUS THE COSMOGRAPHER ................................. 19
3. HONORIUS AND THE FICKLENESS OF TIME ...................... 47
4. HONORIUS THE HISTORIAN ........................................ 69
5. MONASTIC HOUSES AND MANUSCRIPT EVIDENCE ........... 83
6. METHODOLOGY AND PURPOSE .................................... 92
Appendices

1. EARLY IMAGO MUNDI MANUSCRIPTS ......................... 98
2. LATIN AND ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF HONORIUS AUGUSTODUNENSIS' IMAGO MUNDI ......................... 100

BIBLIOGRAPHY .......................................................... 306
## LIST OF TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Ages of the World and Their Length According to</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerome-Eusebius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Ages of the World and Their Length According to</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isidore, Bede, and Honorius</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Monastic House Locations, Affiliations, and Founding Dates</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## LIST OF FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The World and Its Parts</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Five Zones of the Earth</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Layout of the Earth</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Earth and the Twelve Winds</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The World and Its Planetary Spheres</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 1
HONORIUS AND THE WRITING OF THE IMAGO MUNDI

Within 200 years of its writing, Honorius Augustodunensis’ Imago Mundi had been translated and adapted into many of the vernacular languages of Europe, including Old French, Anglo-Norman, Italian, and Welsh. In Old French the Imago Mundi was adapted and expanded by Gossuin of Metz and was completed ca. 1250. This work omits Book II, expands Book I into two books and focuses Book III solely on astronomy. Gossuin’s work in turn was translated by William Caxton, entitled Mirrour of the World, and became the first book to be printed in England with diagrams in 1480.¹ The importance and popularity of the work can be seen in the subsequent dispersal and adaptations of the Imago Mundi done by Honorius’ readers.

The works of Honorius, and the Imago Mundi, have been seen as way to understand the man, and have not been examined on their own merit.

While an examination of who Honorius was is key to understanding his writings, the fact that historians have spent more time examining his works to learn about the man, and being unsuccessful, has left a hole in the historiography of why Honorius was so popular. The *Imago Mundi* has yet to receive a close analysis of the text and its distribution among monasteries in the twelfth century. By analyzing the work and its sources and by offering an English translation, the importance and place of the *Imago Mundi* in history can be established, and clues to the work’s popularity during and after Honorius’ life may be gleamed.

**Origins and life of Honorius**

Honorius Augustodunensis is a mystery. We know nothing certain about the man, except that he was a prolific writer during the beginning of the twelfth century. We have no direct chronological evidence concerning Honorius, so in order to solve the issue of dating both his life and the course of his life, one must examine his writings. From his works we are able to deduce that he was born ca. 1075 and died ca. 1150. There is no consensus among historians concerning the place of Honorius’ origin or the meaning behind the word “Augustodunensis,” which was long considered
to be linked to Autun. However, J.-A. Endres in 1906 argued successfully concerning the removal of Autun from the list of many places that Honorius could have originated. Since Autun is no longer considered a viable place for Honorius' origin, the list of possible locales has widened out to include Augsburg, Regensburg and other German-speaking regions, England, and Ireland.

Richard Southern argued in his work, *Saint Anselm and his Biographer*, for an Irish origin of Honorius. His support for such an idea is that several of the doctrines found in Honorius' works bear striking resemblance to doctrines found in contemporaneous Irish sources. He also argues that there is no real evidence to connect Honorius with either Canterbury or Regensburg. To further support this argument that Honorius had an Irish origin, Roger Reynolds examined Honorius' work, the *Sacramentarium*. In the work Honorius gives a brief description of the sacraments. When Honorius arrives at the description of the ecclesiastical offices, he lays out the hierarchy of the offices following the forms of the Ancient Irish

---

Ordinals of Christ, despite the fact that by Honorius’ time the hierarchical standings of ecclesiastical offices had been changed.4

In contrast to the arguments that Honorius was one of the few remaining traveling Irish scholar-monks, Valerie Flint argues that the structure of Honorius’ writings does not bear witness to this. Flint argues that “demonstrations of Irish sympathy are notably lacking in his works.”5

The Imago Mundi seems to support her argument, for the section on Ireland is scant, and could be considered non-existent, as it is lumped in with all of Britannia. Honorius’ description of Ireland states, “Away from Spain, towards the west, in the Ocean are these Islands: Britannia, Anglia, Ireland, Thanatos... Ysole... The 33 Orcades... Scotland, [and] Thule.”6 In the Imago Mundi Honorius spends more time discussing the mythical islands of Thanatos, Ysole, and Thule than he does Ireland. It stands to reason that someone with an Irish origin would describe it more than Honorius has in

---

6 Patrologiae Cursus Completus Series Latina 172, ed. J.-P. Minge (Paris: Garnier, 1895), 130: Contra Hispaniam versus occasum sunt in oceano heae insulae, Britannia, Anglia, Hibernia, Tanatos..., Isole..., Orcades xxxiii., Scotia, Thule.... All latin text from the Imago Mundi will be referenced with the following denotation: IM book.chapter, column (e.g., IM 1.1, col. 121).
his work. And while two of Honorius' works are often bound in manuscripts to works of Irish flavor, this evidence leans more towards the owners' personal taste, than to the origin of Honorius. Again Flint states that "no good independent evidence of an association between Honorius and Ireland has yet to be found."8

Flint argues that rather than an Irish origin it is more likely that Honorius studied in England. She bases her argument upon two factors. First, that in the preface to his work *Speculum Ecclesiae*, Honorius specifically mentions his staying in England and at Canterbury.9 And second, that after examining the writing styles and content of his works, she states that it is obvious that Honorius was highly influenced by Anselm, the Archbishop of Canterbury.10

In her article "The Chronology of the Works of Honorius Augustodunensis," Flint lays out a basic structure to the writing career of Honorius. She argues that the list of works given by Honorius as his own,

---

7 *The Imago Mundi* and *Gemma Animae*.
9 The brothers requesting his work state, *cum proximein nostro conventu resideres*.
in De Luminaribus, is actually a chronological order.\textsuperscript{11} Flint argues that the first of Honorius' works, Elucidarius, was written before 1100 due to the fact that much of the theological basis for the work relies on an early version of Anselm's De Beatitude and that it leaves out the discussion of Anselm's work De Processione Sancti Spiritus, which can be dated to approximately 1099.\textsuperscript{12} Flint concludes from this that "it appears that the list of Honorius' works given in the De Luminaribus is a chronological one, and that the earliest works named were written in England at a time earlier than had previously been supposed."\textsuperscript{13}

Another strong link between Honorius and England is the number of twelfth-century manuscripts of the Imago Mundi that can be found in Worcester. While the introduction to Speculum Ecclesiae demonstrates that Honorius spent some time at Canterbury, it does not say that he spent his entire time at Canterbury. Moreover, writes Flint, "To establish that Honorius used Worcester manuscripts, and that the diocese of Worcester

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{11} The De Luminaribus lists the works of Honorius in the following order: Elucidarius, Sigillum, Inevitable, Speculum Ecclesiae, Offendiculum, Summa Totius, Gemma Animae, Sacramentarium, Neocosmum, Eucharistion, Cognitio Vitae, Imago Mundi, Summa Gloria, Scala Coeli de gradibus visionum, De Anima et de Deo, Expositio Totius Psalterii, Cantica Canticorum, Evangelia, Clavis Physicae, Refectio Mentium, Pabulum Vitae, De Luminaribus.\\textsuperscript{12} Flint, "The Chronology of the Works of Honorius Augustodunensis," 219.\\textsuperscript{13} Flint, "The Career of Honorius Augustodunensis," 83.}
maintained an interest in Honorius' work, is not quite the same as establishing that he lived and worked there for any great length of time. He could have travelled there from Canterbury... however it seems that he may have been more closely associated with Worcester than has been suspected.”

The details of Honorius' life are thus a mystery and much of his early life will probably remain forever shrouded. However, by examining his writings, their style, and the location of many of his surviving manuscripts, we are able to arrive at a loose, yet reliable, outline of his life.

From the different debates that have stemmed from the discussion of the origin and life of Honorius and the sources of his works and their locations, one possible summary of his life and career is as follows: Honorius' writing career occupied roughly the time from 1098-1140\textsuperscript{15}, during which he produced approximately twenty-two long treatises and around the same number of smaller ones. Scholars debating his place of

\textsuperscript{14} Ibid., 80.

birth generally consider it to be either Germany or Ireland.\textsuperscript{16} We know that he spent time in England studying at Canterbury, possibly under the direction of Anselm; he also could have traveled and studied at Worcester.\textsuperscript{17} He eventually left England and settled in Southern Germany around 1100. According to Flint, the majority of his working life was passed at Regensburg, either at St. Emmeram’s or Weih St. Peter’s.\textsuperscript{18} His focus in all of his writings was directed toward the encouragement of the intellectual life of Benedictine communities.\textsuperscript{19}

**The *Imago Mundi* Manuscripts**

Valerie Flint has placed the writing of the original *Imago Mundi* and its recensions to the time period of 1110 to 1139.\textsuperscript{20} That it was written after his move to Southern Germany can be supported by the textual context given in the *Imago Mundi*. In Book I, 23 of the work, Honorius specifically mentions cities in Germany, and in Book III he makes special mention of


\textsuperscript{17} Flint, “The Career of Honorius Augustodunensis,” 80.

\textsuperscript{18} Flint, “Honorius Augustodunensis: *Imago Mundi*,” 8.


Henry II as Duke of Bavaria (951-995) and the Christianizing of the East.

These two items do not make the claim that the *Imago Mundi* was written in Germany fact. However, they do support the argument, for if Honorius wrote the *Imago Mundi* somewhere other than Germany, these would seem strange details to include in the work.

After examining the manuscripts, Valerie Flint discovered eighteen in which Honorius is ascribed as the author of the *Imago Mundi* along with the *Annales Palidenses.* Along with these, Honorius claims the book as his own in *De Luminaribus.* There are twenty full-text early manuscripts, while another nineteen contain parts and fragments of the work. Most of the early surviving manuscripts come from Germany and Austria; however, four are from England and at least two are from the abbey of Saint-Victor in

---

22 The denotation “early” is used because the work itself can be found in over 300 hundred surviving manuscripts, whose copyists have added their own glosses; therefore the focus was placed upon the manuscripts that could be dated to the twelfth century, and have the fewest glosses and additions.
23 Ibid., 8.
Paris. The work itself was copied extensively and can be found in more than 300 manuscripts dating into the fourteenth century.

Most of the texts of the *Imago Mundi* have the work being dedicated to a “Christianus.” This could possibly be a generic name; however, J.-A. Endres has argued that it actually is associated with Christian, the Abbot of St. James of Regensburg. The manuscript evidence does give support to Endres’ argument. The largest distribution of the early manuscripts occurs in the Regensburg area. Also, two of the manuscripts from Regensburg (clm. 14348 and clm. 14731) have the reference to “Christianus.” However, what is more likely is that it is both: a generic name, one that refers to the Christian man in general, and one that is referring to Christian of St. James. Due to the high distribution and emphasis upon Regensburg, it is highly probable that Honorius produced the first version and subsequent recensions of the *Imago Mundi* there. However, due to the popularity of the

---

24 Appendix A shows a list of the surviving twelfth-century manuscripts, both complete and fragmentary texts. This list was made possible by the work of Valerie Flint and her research into the works of Honorius, and has been adapted from the introduction to her work “Honorius Augustodunensis: Imago Mundi”.


work and its subsequent dispersal, a definite location of origin for its writing remains an open question.

For example, evidence exists for a connection between England and the writing of the *Imago Mundi*. In some of the English manuscripts27 there is a dedication of the work to a "Henricus" instead of "Christianus," and the manuscripts in which "Henricus" appears all seem to be early recensions of the work28, while the ones with "Christianus" are later recensions.29 In the introduction to her compilation of the texts of the *Imago Mundi*, Flint argues that this Henricus could possibly be associated with three different Henrys, stating that "three candidates present themselves as possible recipients of these early recensions, Henry the Black, Duke of Bavaria, Henry of Blois, abbot of Glastonbury and bishop of Winchester and Henry, archdeacon of Huntingdon."30 Flint argues that the most likely candidate of the three Henrys is Henry of Huntingdon, stating that "the mere production of the *Historia Anglorum* shews [sic] that Henry was

---

27 London, B. L. Cotton Cleopatra B IV; Cambridge Corpus Christi College, 66, Lambeth 371; London B.L. Royal 13 A xxi; B.L. Cotton Vespasian E X; B.L. Royal 14 C xi.
28 Again, all are twelfth-century.
29 Flint, "Honrorius Augustodunensis: Imago Mundi", 10. Also Christian, abbot of St. James, whom Enders has associated with "Christianus," was not abbot there until 1133.
30 Ibid.
interested in the work of the type Honorius produced in the *Imago Mundi*, and much of Honorius’s productive life coincided with that of his younger contemporary.” However, there is no conclusive evidence that any of the Henrys knew Honorius, nor that Honorius dedicated his work to any of them.

The link connecting the *Imago Mundi* to England is thus feeble. It is, however, quite possible that he may have been researching and preparing for this work while in England. The majority of the evidence of early manuscripts in both distribution and dedication would link it firmly with Regensburg and less with England. It is best assumed that Honorius worked on and wrote the work from Regensburg and then distributed the work from there or through his travels.

**Composition/Purpose**

It seems, due to the distribution and number of surviving manuscripts, that the *Imago Mundi* was one of Honorius’ more popular works. The work itself is broken up into three sections. The first book

---

31 Ibid.
explains the cosmos. First it deals with the creation and composition of the world, then its geography, and then moves on to the heavenly bodies, the planets, and the stars. The second book deals with tempus in quo volvitur, or the measurement of time, both secular and liturgical. The third book studies the history of the world, or historical time, and recounts its progression starting with creation and moving through the six ages of the world, ending with the Holy Roman Empire.

Von den Brinken, in her work, *Imago Mundi: Marginalien zum „Weltbild“ des Honorius Augustodunensis*, has argued that the popularity of Honorius' work stems from the encyclopedic void that his work was filling.\(^{33}\) However, I would argue that it is his concise treatment of the topic, which allows his reader to grasp a complex idea easily, which accounts for the popularity of the work. He does not rely on the dialogue form of writing to convey his ideas. What we find in his work is not complexity and discussion of different ideas, but rather a collection of information that was meant to act as a standard work of reference, or a primer.

\(^{33}\) Brinken, "*Imago Mundi,*" 820
Honorius' use of sources is one of the more interesting aspects to this work. He relies upon the accepted authorities: Pliny, Solinus, Orosius, Macrobius, Isidore, Martianus, Bede, Rabanus, Helpericus, Pseudo-Bede, Pseudo-Alcuin, and the orthodox histories. Honorius focuses on what is considered tradition or orthodox and in the introduction of his work he states, "I put nothing in it, except that which the tradition of great men designates."35

Because of this fidelity to tradition, the method that Honorius uses with his sources can be very frustrating to the historian. In the first place, Honorius does not name his sources or authorities, and he always relies on at least three sources for each chapter and entwines the work and statements of these sources to present a cohesive whole. The examples below are from Book I of the *Imago Mundi* and the sources that Honorius used. From these two examples we are able to see how Honorius uses his sources.

34 Flint, "Honorius Augustodunensis: Imago Mundi," 13. Arab works on history and cosmology are not used by Honorius.
35 *PL* 172, 120: Nichil autem in eo pono nisi quod maiorum commendat traditio.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imago Mundi I, 1</th>
<th>Calcidius LXIII</th>
<th>Etymologies III, 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mundus dicitur quasi undique motus. Est enim in perpetuo motu. Huius figura est in modum pilae rotunda, sed instar ovi elementis distincta. It is said that the world as if on all sides is moving. Indeed it is in perpetual motion. Its shape is in the manner of a round ball, but resembles an egg with distinct elements.</td>
<td>Non enim nos terram globum esse dicimus sed globosam, nec pilam sed simile pilae. Indeed we do not declare the earth to be a sphere but spherical, not a ball but like a ball.</td>
<td>Qui ideo mundus est appellatus, quia semper in motu est; nulla enim requies eius elementis concessa est. Therefore it is called the world, because it is always in motion. For it is allowed no rest by its elements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First, Honorius takes Calcidius and Isidore and incorporates them into his writing by simplifying the concepts given. We see elements of direct copying with his incorporation of the example of a ball and the motion of the world. However, we also see how he takes these two sources and blends them into a cohesive whole.

In the second example Honorius expounds upon Bede by adding his own examples, and in the case of the creation of the world adds scriptural support for the ideas.
Imago Mundi I, 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creatio mundi .v. modis scribitur, i.</th>
<th>De Natura Rerum I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>quo ante tempora secularia universitas mundi in mente divina concipitur. Quae conceptio archetipus mundus dicitur. Unde scribitur: Quod est factum in ipso vita erat.</td>
<td>Operatio divina, quae saecula creavit et gubernat, quadriformi ratione distinguitur: primo, quod haec in Verbi Dei dispensatione non facta, sed aeterna sunt: qui nos, apostolo teste,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ante tempora saecularia praedestinavit in regnum; secundo, quod in material informi pariter elementa mundi facta sint, ubi qui vivit in aeternum creavit omnia simul; tertio, quod eadam maters, secundum causas simul creates non iam simul, sed distinctione sex primorum dieorum in coelestem terrestremque creaturana formatur; quarto, quod ex eiusdem creaturae seminibus et primordialibus causis totius saeculi tempus naturali cursu peragitur, ubi Pater usque nunc operatur et Filius, ubi etiam corvos pascit, et lilia vestit Deus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The creation of the world is written five ways. First, that before secular time the whole of the world is conceived in the divine mind. That idea is called the original universe. As it is written: That which is made in him was life. Second, this perceptible world is created by the original model, so it is read: He who remains in eternity has created all things together. Third, during six days the world is formed with appearance and shapes, so it is written: With six days God greatly made his work good. Fourth, that
In these two examples the reader is able to see how Honorius incorporates not only specific examples and terminology, but general ideas as well. Since the *Imago Mundi* is a primer describing the world, it makes sense that Honorius would try to create a cohesive narrative out of many sources.

The sources that Honorius used also points out the conservatism in his writing. With his sources, Honorius seems to be focusing on the clarity of old ideas rather than bringing in new ideas. He projects this idea of the cosmos with as clear a picture as possible and with as little doubt by relying solely on trusted authorities.
When one reads Honorius, there is a sense of great vigor and his style is unmistakable. Above all, Honorius' writing is focused upon making the confusing, clear, and the complex, simple. Honorius himself seems to be creating a work that could be considered a primer. In the introduction to his work he states, "this little book has been produced for the instruction of the many who lack an abundance of books." He is relying on only what is proven and traditional and is providing a little book for those in need of many. The work does not seem so much a political or religious statement, as it does a basic work of education that relies upon that which is known. This work obviates the need for a complete library of cosmological texts.

With this understanding of Honorius and the development of the *Imago Mundi*, we turn to a discussion of Book I and the cosmography of Honorius.

---

*IM Prologue, col. 120: Ad instructionem itaque multorum quibus deest copia librorum, hic libellus edatur.*
Honorius begins Book I with a discussion of the "cosmic egg," stating "[The World's] shape is in the manner of a round ball, but resembles an egg with distinct elements." Honorius is pulling this image of an egg from many ancient sources. The image of the "cosmic egg" was used by both classical and medieval writers in many different forms, ranging from presenting the cosmos as an egg to the world being a mythical egg as seen in the writings of Hildegard of Bingen and Martianus Capella. Honorius likewise uses the egg as a teaching tool for the reader, to help the reader understand the nature of the world. The use of the "cosmic egg" as a teaching tool can be traced back to Varro. In Probus' commentary on Varro, we see Varro describing the world as an egg, wherein "Heaven is like an eggshell, and the same way the yolk is like the earth; between these two is enclosed the moisture as a kind of humidity – this is the air, in which there

---

37 IM 1.1, col. 121: Huius figura est in modum pilae rotunda, sed instar ovi elementis distincta.
38 Peter Dronke, Fabula: Explorations into the Uses of Myth in Medieval Platonism (Brill: Leiden, 1974), 79-80.
is warmth."\textsuperscript{39} We also see in a ninth-century commentary of Boethius' \textit{Consolatio Philosophiae} the same type of usage of the cosmic egg, wherein the commentator states, "heaven and earth and sea are shaped in the manner of an egg, which consists of three parts. The outer part for heaven, that below it for water, and the lowest for earth."\textsuperscript{40} Honorius differs slightly from these two examples in that he breaks the world into four parts: "the world is surrounded by the heavens like a shell, the pure ether like the egg-white by the heavens, the turbulent air like the yoke by the ether, the earth like the drop of fat is enclosed by the air."\textsuperscript{41}
Honorius breaks the world into four parts to coincide with each element: Earth with earth, Air with air, Ether with fire, and Heavens with water. The first two parts and their equivalent element coincide with their names, earth for earth, air for air. However, Honorius does compare the ether to fire in Book I, 71 when he says that “we have flown across the air, now we may mount the fire of the ether,”⁴² and the Heavens are compared to water in Book I, 145 when he states “above the firmament are waters

⁴² IM 1.71, col. 139: Aerem transvolavimus, iam etheris ignem conscendamus.
resembling suspended clouds, which encircle heaven and whence it is
called the watery heaven."\textsuperscript{43}

We see this theme of elemental connection throughout Book I, and
the four elements may be used as a guide for the basic structure of Book I.
Honorius states that "things that walk are assigned to earth, things that
swim to the water, things that fly to the air, thing that shine to fire,"\textsuperscript{44} and
with this statement he begins his discussion of the elements and how they
are connected, stating that "dry land and the coldest water are connected,
cold water and the dampest air are bound, damp air and the hottest fire are
joined, and hot fire and the driest earth are connected."\textsuperscript{45} Once Honorius
establishes the connection of the elements to each other and to the world, he
begins examining what may be found in each element.

Starting with Earth, Honorius describes its seven names, the shape,
its zones, and parts. He divides the world into five zones: \textit{Septentrionalis},
\textit{Solstitialis}, \textit{Equinoctialis}, \textit{Brumalis}, and \textit{Australis}. Of these five zones

\begin{itemize}
\item[\textsuperscript{43} IM 1.145, col. 146: Super firmamentum sunt aquae instar nebulae suspensa, que caelum in circuitu ambire traduntur, unde et aqueum caelum dicitur.]
\item[\textsuperscript{44} IM 1.3, col. 121: Deputantur vero terrae gradientia, aquae natantia, aeris volantia, ignis radiantia.]
\item[\textsuperscript{45} IM 1.3, col. 121: Terra arida et frigida ariae aquae conectitur, aqua frigida et humida humidus aeris astringitur, aer humidus et calidos calido ignis associatur, ignis calidos et aridos ariae terre copulatur.]
\end{itemize}

22
Solstitialis and Brumalis are the only two that are habitable. Septentrionalis and Australis are too cold, and Equinoctialis too hot. Honorius then states that while Solstitialis and Brumalis are habitable, "only the Solstitialis circle is known by us to be inhabited." 46

Fig. 2. The five zones of the earth.

He then moves on to discuss countries, splitting them into the regions of Asia, Europe, and Africa. Honorius describes the country's location and where in the regions of Asia, Europe, or Africa it is placed. The breaking of the world into five zones and three continents is a practice that stretched back into ancient times. Honorius is not inventing anything new

46 IM 1.6, col. 122: Solus Solstitialis inhabitari a nobis noscitur.
with his design of the world. However, what is interesting is that while most T-O maps from the twelfth century and earlier show the world with Asia on top, and then Europe and Africa on the bottom, Honorius describes a world where Asia is in the East covering both north and south, Europe is in the West covering the north, and Africa is in the west covering the south. The T-O maps can best be demonstrated by Bede in his description of the world in *De Natura Rerum*, where he states that “Africa is right, Europe left, above these Asia with a size comparable to the two.”47 This compared to Honorius who states, “Asia is extended from the north through the eastern lands all the way to the south, Europe is extended from the west all the way to the north, and Africa is extended from the south all the way towards the west.”48

---

47 Bede, *De Natura Rerum*, LI: Dextera Africa, laeva est Europa, super has Asia magnitude compare est aliis duabus.
48 IM 1.7, col. 123: Asia a septentrione per orientem usque ad meridiem, Europa ab occidente usque ad septentrionem, Africa a meridie usque ad occidentem extenditur.
What we see with Honorius’ description is that he is taking the
description given by Bede, Isidore, and others and creating a world for his
readers that is more accurate and easier to understand. In doing this,
Honorius is changing the formula that had been followed for many
centuries wherein the author would continue “to reproduce the classical
picture of the world, copying the writings of late antiquity” and “not
require contemporary information.”  

Honorius still relied upon the
descriptions of the authors of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages,

---

49 Natalia Lozovsky, The Earth Is Our Book: Geographical Knowledge in the Latin West ca. 400-
however, he would also add in "contemporary information" if it helped the reader.

Once Honorius laid out the basic structure of the world he focused upon the differing countries, separating them into the regions that they fall: Asia, Europe, or Africa. He is moving from a general concept to a particular description. Adding to this particular description he mentions historical background to the countries and describes how certain countries, cities, or regions received their names. A good example of the way that Honorius describes a country or region is found in his discussion of Syria.

From Euphrates all the way to the Mediterranean Sea is Syria, named from a certain king Syro, in which is Damascus built and called by the ex-slave Damasco of Abraham; also there is Antioch named from Antiochus the king, formerly called Reblata. In it is the province Comagenia, also called Fenicia, from the hay-made bird which only one in this world has been discovered, or from King Fenice son of Agenoris. In this are situated the cities of Tyre, Sor, and Sydon. Here is found Luban Mountain, at whose roots the Jordan River arises. In it is also Palestine, which was named from the city of Palestine and now called Ascalon. Also in it is Judea, from which the kings of the tribe of Judah, son of Jacob, were calling it. It is also called Canaan from Canaan the son of Cham. In this is Jerusalem as Shem, the son of Noah, building Salem had named it, but Jebus son of Canaan inhabited. Where from Jebus and Salem king David has given it the name Jerusalem, like Jebusalem. Which Solomon, son of David, adorned it with gold and jewels, he called it Jerusalem like Jerusalemonam. Which, overturned by Babylon, was rebuilt
Zorobabel, but the armies of Rome have utterly erased it. After this the emperor Aelius Hadrianus rebuilt it, and he named it Aelia.⁵⁰

What we see in this description of Syria is a style of writing that is pervasive throughout the entire first book. Honorius describes the region, and then tells of the major provinces in the region and their capital cities. He also gives an etymology of the cities/regions' names. Honorius is allowing the reader an opportunity to learn about the far-off world with an interspersal of anecdotal history. This knowledge would be of especial use to monks and travelers at the time of the First Crusades and expanding travel. For his description of Syria, Honorius relied heavily upon Isidore of Seville's (d. 636) *Etymologies*. If we were to compare the two side-by-side we

---

would see a complex form of copying and summarizing, which allows the reader to grasp the truth in a short and simple way.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imago Mundi I, 15</th>
<th>Etymologies XIV, 3, 16-21; XV, 1,5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ab Eufrate usque ad mare</td>
<td>Haec ab oriente fluvio Euphrate, ac occasu mari nostro et Aegypto terminator... Habet autem in se provincias Commagenem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterraneum est Syria... Est in ea Comagena provincia... In hac sunt Tyrus quae et Sor et Sydon civitates sitae... Est in ea etiam Palestina, a civitate Palestin quae nunc Ascalon vocatur dicta. Est in ea etiam Iudea, a Iuda filio Iacob de cuius tribu reges erant nuncupati. Haec etiam Chanaea a Chanaan filio Cham est dicta. In hac est Jerusalem quam Sem, filius, Noe, construens Salem nominavit, sed Iebuseus filius Chanaan inhabitatavit. Unde a Iebus et Salem dedit ei nomen rex David Ierusalem, quasi Iebusalem. Quam Salomon filius eius auro et gemmis decoravit, Ierosolimam quasi Ierusalem nam appellavit. Quam a Babyloniiis subsversam, Zorobabel reedificavit, sed Romanus exercitus funditus delevit. Hanc postmodum Helius Adrianus imperator rearavit, Heliamque nominavit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Euphrates all the way to Mediterranean Sea is Syria... The province of Comagena is in it... In this are situated the cities of Tyre, Sor, and Sydon... In it is also Palestine, which was named from</td>
<td>From the Euphrates in the...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As one can see in the above comparison, Honorius has taken the description of the Syrian region which in the Etymologies is spread out over two books and compressed it into one paragraph. Honorius omitted a
description of the Phoenicians and Galilee. Since Honorius is writing a short book on the subject, it stands that he would omit some of the lesser cities and regions, and focus upon the larger cities, such as Jerusalem and the Palestine region.

The descriptions of the regions and cities that Honorius covers fall into two categories. The first is a detailed category wherein there is a description of the region/country’s location, its size, its inhabitants, and how the region/country received its name. The first category is best seen in the above description of Syria. In this category we find the following countries/regions: Parthia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, Greece, Germania, Italy, Gaul, Spain, and Carthage. The second category consists of a description of the region/country but also relies heavily upon mythology to give details. Those which fall into this category are: India, Eastern Regions, Britannia, Ethiopia, and island countries.

The second category of descriptions can possibly help the historian deduce the origins and location of the writing of the *Imago Mundi*. If we examine the location of those regions placed in the second category we may note that they surround Germany. It is as if the further away the region is
from Honorius’ location the more mythological creatures and backgrounds appear. While there is detailed knowledge of Syria and the Middle East, India and the lands east of it are full of mythological creatures like the Cyclops, the Monoceros, the Yale, and the Manticore. Among these creatures live mythological beings like the Skiapods, “which supported by only a single foot, run faster than the breeze, and on land they shade themselves with the sole of the foot,”\(^{51}\) the “Macrobians of 12 cubits long who fight against the griffins,”\(^{52}\) the Pygmies who “are men of 2 cubits who are at war with cranes, who in the third year give birth, and in the eighth they are old,”\(^{53}\) or the “others without a head in which the eyes are in the upper arms and the nose and mouth are two holes in the chest, they are hairy like beasts.”\(^{54}\)

Beyond Gaul, Germany, and Spain, which all receive a detailed description and discussion of their cities, are the islands of Brittania,

\(^{51}\) *lM* 1.10, col. 123: *Quo uno tantum fulti pede auram cursu vincunt, et in terra positi umbram sibi planta pedis erecta faciunt.*
\(^{52}\) *lM* 1.10, col. 124: *Macrobios* .xii. cubitorum, longos qui bellant contra griphes.
\(^{53}\) *lM* 1.10, col. 124: .ii. cubitorum homines quibus bellum est contra grues, qui tercio anno parint, octavo senescunt.
\(^{54}\) *lM* 1.11, col. 124: *alii absque capite quibus oculi sunt in humeris pro naso et ore duo foramina in pectore, setas habent ut bestiae.*
Thanatos, Orcades, and Thule. Of these, only Brittania and the Orcades are real islands, the others mythological.

And once Honorius reaches Ethiopia the description discusses “a spring so cold in the days that it is not drunk, and so glowing in the night that it is not touched,”55 and beyond Ethiopia where “Trogodites dwell together, and with swift running capture wild beasts,”56 and there “are the greatest deserts, which are unknown to man on account of the fire of the sun and the diverse serpents.”57

The sources that Honorius used for the these sections all say the same thing concerning these areas and the mythological creatures that dwell there; however, had Honorius been dwelling in or came from one of the locations that had so many mythological elements to its description, it seems that he would have not included more of a description beyond the mythological elements. On the contrary, Honorius may be following the pattern of medieval writers of geography that Lozosky mentions wherein they choose to copy the image of the classical world, even if there is

---

55 IM 1.32, col. 131: Fons tam frigidus diebus ut non bibatur, tam fervidus noctibus ut non tangatur.
56 IM 1.32, col. 131: Cohabitant Trogodite, qui celeri cursu feras capiunt.
57 IM 1.32, col. 131: Sunt maxima loca deserta, ob solis ardorem et diversi generis serpentina hominibus incognita.
contemporary evidence contrary to the description. While this does not give conclusive evidence to the origin of the *Imago Mundi*, it does help support the argument by Flint that it was written in Germany.

After Honorius describes the countries and the islands of the earth, he then focuses upon Hell and its traits. Hell is located in conjunction with the element of earth and is placed beneath the lands that he has already described, which, according to Honorius, is why Hell is called *infernus*. Honorius does not spend time describing the features of Hell, but rather discusses the different names of Hell and how those names allow the reader to see the features of Hell.

It is called Lake of Fire because of the stone sea that the soul plunges into in that place. Here it is called Dark Land, because it is darkened with smoke and fetid mist. It is called The Land of Oblivion, because like themselves they are the forgotten of God, thus their God forgets to have compassion. Also it is called Tartar, from the shivering and trembling, because here is *weeping and gnashing of teeth*. Also Hell is named Land of Fire. Indeed gehenna is called The Land. Of which our fire is said to be a fire with shade. The depths and recesses of it is called Erebus, full with dragons and fiery worms. The open mouth of it is called Baratrum, like a deep black hole. The stench breathed out of this place is called Acheronta, that is the vents, and clearly here the impure spirits are emitted. This place is called Styx, which the Greeks refer to as Tristitia (Sadness). Also it is called Phlegeton,

---

59 Matthew 8:12
which is a river of hell, on account of the fiery region, fetid brimstone and horrible scent.\(^6\)

This section on Hell is rare in the *Imago Mundi* because it is one of the few sections where the majority of the text is not based upon other works, but rather comes from the mind of Honorius himself. The only portion of it that can be attributed to another author is the part on Tartar and the river Styx, which come from the *Etymologies*.

The description of Hell as a geographical location allows Honorius to draw a distinction between Hell and the heavens. Hell is in the middle of the earth, while heaven is above the ether. They are as separated from each other as they possible could be. Just like the heaven where the angels reside, there is a lack of physical description concerning the area that Hell encompasses. However, Honorius does use the names of Hell to describe its nature.

After inspecting the element of earth and having taken the reader from India in the East to Brittania in the Northwest to Ethiopia in the Southwest, across the Islands of the world and into the depths of Hell, Honorius brings the reader to the next element, water, with the subtle phrase, "we have inspected the fiery places of Hell, towards the cold waters we flee."\textsuperscript{61}

Honorius’ discussion of water is rather short, only nineteen chapters long. In these chapters Honorius focuses on the tides, the dual nature of water, earthquakes, the arctic, the signs of the waters, and the animals of the water.

Like the previous section on earth, Honorius’ main source for his section on the element of water is Isidore’s \textit{Etymologies}. However, he does bring in Bede’s \textit{De Natura Rerum} and Isidore’s \textit{De Natura Rerum} for sources. And again, as in the previous section of the work, we see a pattern emerge wherein Honorius has taken the writings of the authors and condensed them into a short synopsis for the reader.

\textsuperscript{61} IM 1.37, col. 133: Ignea inferni loca inspeximus, ad refrigerium aquarum confugiamus.
For example we see in the section concerning the pleasant waters

Honorius has used Isidore’s De Natura Rerum and Etymologies and Bede’s De Natura Rerum to create a one sentence statement about the Water Cycle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Imago Mundi 48</th>
<th>Isidore De Natura Rerum XLI</th>
<th>Etymologies XIII, 14</th>
<th>Bede De Natura Rerum XL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oceanus fluviorum occursu non augetur, quia fluenta dulcia partim salsis vadis consumuntur, vel ventis aut vapore solis arripiuntur, partim per occultos meatus in suis amnes revertuntur.</td>
<td>Cur mare majus non fiat, ac tantis fluviorum copis nullatenus crescat, Clemens episcopus dicit, eo quod naturaliter salsa aqua fluentum dulce in se receptum consumat, eo quod fit ut illud salsum maris elementum quantasquenque recipit copias aquarum, nihilominus exhauriat. Adde etiam quod venti rapiunt, et vapor calorque solis assumit. As to why the great sea may not become larger</td>
<td>Ideo autem mare incrementum non capere, cum omnia flumina, omnes fontes recipiat, haec causa est: partim quod influentes undas ipsa magnitudo eius non sentiat: deinde, quod amara aqua dulce fluentum consumat; vel quod ipsae nubes multum aquarum ad se attrahant; sive quod illum partim auferant venti, partim sol exsiccet; postremum, quod per occulta quaedam terrae foramina percolatus, et ad</td>
<td>Quod mare fluviorum accursu non augetur, dicunt naturaliter salsa vadis fluentum dulce consumi, vel ventis aut vapore solis abripi, ut in lacis lacunisque probarus in brevi momento desiccatis, vel etiam occulto meatu in suos amnes gressu recurrere.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which the sea is not increased by the meeting of rivers, because the pleasant streams are partly destroyed by the salty channels, even by the winds or the steam of the sun they are seized,
partly through hidden movements they are returned to their currents and in no way increases by so great an abundance of rivers, the bishop Clemen says, that the salted water naturally consumes the rivers gently received into itself, and so for that reason, the salty element of the sea receives great amounts of water, nevertheless it may drain. The increase which also the winds snatch, and the heart and steam of the sun takes. caput amnium fontesque revolutus recurrat. Therefore the sea does not capture growth, when all the rivers, all the springs it receives, this the cause: Partly because of its size the flowing waves may not be perceived; then because the bitter water destroys the pleasant stream, even the clouds themselves may attract much of the water to them, or because partly the winds may steal, the sun may empty part; finally, percolated through certain secret holes of the land, and towards the head of the rivers and springs it may be returned. naturally destroyed by the salty channels, even to be abducted by the winds or with the steam of the sun, as we show to be true in the basin or pool dried in a short moment, even with hidden movement to flow back into their springs, and they have customarily returned by advancing through their rivers.
One interesting aspect to Honorius' writing is his explanation of why certain elements overlap. In the beginning of Book I he stated that, "things that walk are assigned to earth, things that swim to the water, things that fly to the air, things that shine to fire," but it is in this section that we see Honorius struggling to give an answer as to when the things that fly and the things that walk, are found in the water. In his section on animals of the waters Honorius makes specific mention of birds that live on the waters and also mammals that live in the waters. Honorius explains this phenomenon by stating that "because the birds fly in the air, and in the earth they live, therefore it happens because the air is damp like the water, and the land is mixed together with the water. Truly certain animals created from the land are able to reside in the waters, they are the crocodile and the hippopotamus, this happens because the water is greatly mixed." To answer this anomaly of flying birds and land creatures living in the water, Honorius turns to the interconnectedness of the elements.

---

themselves, referring again to his previous statement that the coldest water
and the land are connected along with the most humid air and the water.

Having discussed the dual nature of water, the Water Cycle, and the
animals that live in water, Honorius transitions the reader into the next
element, air, with another nice turn of phrase: From the abyss of the waters
we escape, and we suspend the writing feather in the air.\footnote{IM 1.57, col. 136: De profundis aquarum emergamus, et scriptoris penna in aere
suspendamus.}

The discussion on air is actually the shortest section of the whole of
Book I. Honorius spends 13 chapters discussing the traits of air. According
to Honorius the air is the empty space from the earth up to the moon, and it
is where “the Demons dwell, in torment awaiting the Day of Judgment.”\footnote{IM 1.58, col. 136: In hoc commorantur demones, cum tormento diem iudicium
praestolantes.}

In this section he spends most of his time talking about weather patterns,
the four cardinal winds, and the type of function the cardinal winds
perform.

Honorius states that each cardinal wind is the cause of some sort of
weather pattern. The first, \textit{Septentrio}, causes the cold weather and the clouds.
The second, \textit{Subsolaris}, creates mild weather. The third, \textit{Auster}, begets

\begin{footnotesize}
\footnote{IM 1.57, col. 136: De profundis aquarum emergamus, et scriptoris penna in aere suspendamus.}
\footnote{IM 1.58, col. 136: In hoc commorantur demones, cum tormento diem iudicium praestolantes.}
\end{footnotesize}
humidity, heat, and lightning. And the fourth, Zephyrus, brings about
Spring. Below is a diagram of the Cardinal Winds, Septentrio, Subsolanis,
Auster, and Zephyrus, and their supporting winds.

Fig. 4. The earth and the twelve winds.

Having named the winds and the weather patterns that they predict,
Honorius then discusses the weather. One interesting section in his
description of the weather is his explanation of rainbows. Rainbows are
"The four-colored arc in the sky, formed from the sun and the clouds, when
the sun's ray is inserted into the hollow cloud the sun is refracted open. Just
as when the sun flashes into the vessel full of water, the brilliance is projected onto the ceiling. It draws from the sky its fiery color, from the water its purple color, from the air its hyacinth color, and from the earth a grassy color."⁶⁵ Honorius again is bringing to mind the interconnectedness of the elements and world for the reader.

In this section Honorius again relies heavily upon *Etymologies*, but he also begins to use Pliny’s *Natural History*. This is an interesting change in sources, because from this point until the end of Book I, Honorius relies less and less upon *Etymologies* for his discussion of the ether and begins to pull more from Pliny, Macrobius, and the *Hygini Astronomica*.

Having discussed the cardinal winds and the weather patterns Honorius then mentions to the reader that “We have flown across the air, now we may mount the fire of the ether.”⁶⁶ And with that phrase Honorius launches into the longest section of Book I dealing with the planets and the stars. It is here that the reader can begin to see the upward movement of Book I. Honorius began the book with a general description of the world,

⁶⁵ *IM* 1.63, col. 137: Arcus in aere quadricolor ex sole et nubibus formatur, dum radius solis cavae nubi inmissus, repulse acie in solem refringitur, sicut dum sol in vas aqua plenum fulgit, splendor in tectum redditur. De caelo igneum, de aqua purpureum, de aere iacintinum de terra trahit colorem gramineum.

⁶⁶ *IM* 1.71, col. 138: Aerem transvolavimus, iam etheris ignem conscendamus.
then described the base level, Earth, and has been ascending to heaven. He
draws the reader upwards, pointing to the resting place of God, and
heaven.

Honorius’ planetary structure is based upon the Plinian planetary
order which has seven planets arranged in the following order: Moon,
Mercury, Venus, Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. Each planet is given a
specific distance from each other. “From the earth all the way to the moon
there are 126,000 stades, which there are 15,625 miles. From the moon to
Mercury 7,812.5 miles. From here to Venus so much. From here to the Sun
22,436.5 miles. From the Sun to Mars 15,625 miles. From here to Jupiter
7,812.5 miles. From here to Saturn so much. From here to the firmament
23,437 miles.” The total distance of the world then becomes approximately
109,000 miles.

---

67 Bruce S. Eastwood, Ordering the Heavens: Roman Astronomy and Cosmology in the
68 1M 1.88, col. 140-141. A terra autem usque ad Lunam sunt .CXXVI. stadiorum, quod sunt
.XV.dcc.xxv. milliaria. A luna ad Mercurium .VII.dccc.xii. milliaria et semisse. Inde ad
Venerem tantum. Inde ad solem .XXII.cccc.xxxvi. milliaria et semisse. A sole ad Martem
.XV.dcc.xxxv. milliaria. Inde ad Iovem.VII.dccc.xii. milliaria et semisse. Inde ad Saturnum
tantum. Inde ad firmamentum .XXIII.cccc.xxxvii. milliaria.
Fig. 5. The world and its planetary spheres.

The last section of the Book I is one of the more interesting portions of book. In it there are exact measurements of the world, and the amount of time it takes for each planet to make its revolution, and a discussion concerning the celestial music that each one makes based on its measurement. However, at the same time, there is also a large portion of mythological stories associated with the stars, which are etched into the firmament.
One example of this is found in Honorius' discussion of the constellation Eridanus. Honorius describes the Eridanus as "the river Eridanus, which is also the river Po. But Phaeton, who was the unskilled son of Phoebus, set fire to the chariot which was produced to rule the world, and therefore with the lightning of Jupiter this river died. He turned into Eridanus, and was transferred into the stars." This mythological story is an epitome of how Honorius describes the constellations. This is comparable to the description of Mercury in which Honorius says, "The second planet is Mercury which is also Stilbon, the form of a ball, by nature fiery, with size surpassing the moon, taking light from the sun, the standard bearer running 339 days."  

There is, however, a method to Honorius' structuring of the section this way. He is setting the reader up with all the pertinent information for Book II and the discussion of time and the computus. The reader is going to need to know planetary movements and also how to distinguish the zodiac.

---


70 IM 1.75, col. 138-139: Secundus planeta est Mercurius qui et Stilbon, forma globosus, natura igneus, lunam magnitudine vincens, lumen accipens a sole, signiferum .ccc.xxx.viii. diebus percursens.
and constellations in the sky, to help the reader with the *computus*. So while it may seem a strange juxtaposition, it is an important one for the reader to grasp.

Honorius ends the book with a short description of the heavens beyond the fiery ether, bringing the reader back to the beginning of the book wherein he describes the world as an egg, and the heavens being the outer shell. By ending the book with a final discussion of heaven, Honorius has taken the reader from the *pinguedinis gutta* of the earth to the watery heavens. And along the way Honorius has emphasized the unity of the elements and the shape and function of the world.

After examining Book I of the *Imago Mundi*, what one sees is a work that focuses upon making the reader understand the complexities of the world and the interconnectivity of the elements. The sources that Honorius used were the accepted authorities of the day, which shows that he stayed true to his word in the prologue. It also shows that Honorius' world is truly a Carolingian world and thus ultimately a Platonic world. The sources that Honorius used were highly copied and studied in the Carolingian courts and schools. In his work, *Ordering the Heavens: Roman Astronomy and*
Cosmology in the Carolingian Court, Bruce Eastwood discusses the sources that the Carolingian world used in creating a cosmology of the world. Such sources were Bede’s De Natura Rerum, Isidore’s Etymologies and De Natura Rerum, Pliny’s Natural History, Martianus Capella’s The Marriage of Philology and Mercury, and Calcidius’ Commentaries in Plato.\textsuperscript{71} Each of these works played a large part in the construction of Book I. While Isidore and Bede influenced the writing of the first half of Book I up until the discussion of the planets and stars, Pliny, Capella, and Calcidius became the major influences in the latter half of the work.

Honorius did not describe a new world for his readers, but rather a world that could be trusted as verifiable. This trait of trustworthiness laid the foundation for Book II and the discussion of time and the \textit{computus}.

\textsuperscript{71} Eastwood, 25.
CHAPTER 3
HONORIUS AND THE FICKLENESS OF TIME

“In the previous book we depicted the sphere of the whole world to the eyes of the body. Now with the following we shall set forth time in which the eyes of the heart is enveloped.” With this phrase Honorius begins Book II of the Imago Mundi. Having laid out the foundation of the world and the places in it, he focuses the attention of the reader on the concept of time.

In describing Time, Honorius makes sure the reader realizes that time is broken up into three parts: Aevum, Tempora Aeterna, Tempus. Aevum is perpetuity, that which is before, during, and after the world and is connected only to God. Aeterna Tempora is the time in which the archetypal world, the angels, and the Spiritual Heaven reside. This place is mentioned in Book I, chapter 146, when Honorius states: “Above this is the spiritual heaven, unknown to man, where the residence of the angels is appointed.

\[72 \text{IM 2, col. 146: Priori libello globum totius mundi oculis corporis representavimus, sequenti iam tempus in quo volvitur oculis cordis anteponamus.}\]
by nine ranks. It is in this paradise of paradises where the souls of the holy are taken. This is the heaven which it is read was created in the beginning with the earth."\(^{73}\) The third division of time, Tempus, is earthly time.

Honorius' discussion on time is fascinating, not for what he says, but for what he has left out. In the centuries leading up to his work, there were discussions concerning the nature of time and the concept of the eternal world.\(^{74}\) However, Honorius does not touch on these problems, but rather states his descriptions and moves on to the next topic. For example, there is no mention of the disparity that is found in Calcidius and Augustine or the contemporaneous discussions of the eternal nature of the world that were taking place.

The issue of the nature of time and the world stemmed from a discussion on Plato's meaning of the nature of the world in his work Timaeus. In the work Plato is examines the nature of the world and its place in time and states

\(^{73}\) LM 1.146, col. 146: Super quod est spirituale caelum, hominibus incognitum, ubi est habitatio angelorum per viii. ordines dispositorum. In hoc est paradisus paradisorum in quo recipiuntur animae sanctorum. Hoc est caelum quod in principio legitur cum terra creatum.

\(^{74}\) The discussions around the nature of time are best explained in The Medieval Concept of Time: The Scholastic Debate and its Reception in Early Modern Philosophy, ed. Pasquale Porro (Boston: Brill, 2001).
Was heaven then, or the world, or whatever more appropriate name you wish to call it, always in existence and without a beginning, or was it made, and did it come into being with time? It was made, inasmuch as it is visible and tangible and has a body, and is therefore sensible, since all sensible bodies of this kind and all corporeal natures are perceived by sense and opinion, and all things which come into being derive their substance from another act of coming into being. And indeed those things which come into being must have an author.75

In the above section Plato is stressing two points concerning the nature of the world. First, that since the world is sensible and tangible it must have been created and come into being with time. Second, that since this world came into being, it requires a creator. Here Plato argues for a temporal world, as it came into being with time. After establishing these two points, Plato moves onto discuss the image from which the world was created.

Certainly there is no doubt as to which kind of pattern was used at the model for the construction of the world, whether the immutable and perpetual or the created. For if it is, as indeed it is, that the world is incomparably beautiful, and its maker and craftsman is the very best, it is clear that the model according to which the world was

75 Platonis Timaeus a Calcidio translatus commentarioque instructus: Omne igitur caelum vel mundus seu quo alio dignatur nomine - faciendum sit quo de agitur; item mundus fueritne semper citra exordium temporis an sit originem sortitus ex tempore, considerandum - factus est, utpote corporeus et qui videatur atque tangatur, cuncta siquidem huius modi sensilis corporeaque naturae, sensilia porro ea quae opinio sensu aliquo commota praeomit etque omnia facta sunt habentque ex aliqua generatione substantiam; et vero ea quae flunt habere auctorem suum constitit.
made was immutable and pure, and it would be blasphemous to say that it was made from a created model.\textsuperscript{76}

Plato states that the image that the author used to create the world must be immutable and eternal in nature because the world itself is incomparably beautiful. The image itself is not created, the image is eternal.

Therefore, as the model was immortal and sempiternal, so he also made the world an immortal sensible animal. But the kind of thing which is an animal is not by its nature on the same level as the eternal, and thus it seemed that the status of the work he had made and given birth to was not compatible with eternity. Therefore, to the structure which he had made, god joined its image, moving and creeping along according to number. This moving image is called time, while the eternal structure remains pure and motionless...The archetype is always existent through all eternity, and this sensible image of it has existed and will exist through all time.\textsuperscript{77}

Since the model is immortal and sempiternal, the nature of the world is as an immortal, sensible animal. However, the nature of an animal cannot be

\textsuperscript{76} Ibid.: Certe dubium non est, ad cuius modi exemplum animaduerterit mundani operis fundamenta constituens, utrum ad immutabile perpetuamque obtinens proprietatem an ad factum et elaboratum. Nam si est – ut quidem est – pulchritudine incomparabili mundus, opifexque et fabricator eius optimus, perspicuum est, quod iuxta sincerae atque immutabilis proprietatis exemplum mundi sit instiuta molitia, sin vero, quod ne cogitari quidem aut mente concipi das est, ad elaboratum

\textsuperscript{77} Ibid.: Ut igitur haec immortatilis et sempitera, sic mundum quoque sensibilem animal immortale constituit. Sed animal quidem, id quod est generale animal, natura aevo exaequatur; unde facto natueroque operi cum auvo societas congruere minime videbatur. Quaproper imaginem eius mobilem numeroque serpentem factae a se machinæ deus sociatæ eam quæ tempus dicitur, aevi intacto et in singularitate perseverante. Archetypus quippe omni aevo semper existens est, hic sensibilis imagoque eius id est qui per omne tempus fuerit, quippe et futurus sit.
eternal and therefore is incompatible with eternity. To remedy this, the author joined the world to a moving image, which is time. The immortal sensible animal is governed by the movement time, while the eternal image remains motionless.

Plato has made a distinction between the exemplar/archetype and its mode of existence, which is eternity, and the mundus sensilis and its mode of existence, which is time. However, Plato is not clear whether these ideas are to be considered atemporal (wherein they do not grow old), or whether they persist through time without change or motion. Nor is it clear if Plato is giving a temporal narrative or an analogy when describing the world and time coming into being together. The vague nature of Plato’s argument led to a dispute amongst early medieval authors concerning the nature of the world.

Calcidius in his commentaries on Timaeus argued that according to Plato, the world was eternal:

For God is before the institution of time and exists through eternity (for time is an imitation of eternity), and therefore the causes of all works of God are older than time; and just as God exists through eternity, thus also the causes exist through eternity. It follows that whatever was made by God should be bound by no law of time,
since they are not temporal, and that which is not temporal is not so bound. And time brings about change of seasons, sickness, old age, and death. That which God has instituted is immune from all these things, and its origin is causative, not temporal. And the sensible world is a work of God. Therefore, its origin is causative, not temporal. Thus the sensible world, although it is also corporeal but nevertheless made and instituted by God, is eternal.78

Calcldius comes to the conclusion that since the archetypal cause for the earth is older than time itself, the earth must be eternal.

Contrasting this idea with Augustine, who was writing at the same time as Calcldius, we see a view that has the world as temporal. In his Confessions, Augustine first discusses the nature of time and earth in Book XI: 13. In this chapter, Augustine in talking to God discusses the eternal nature of God and what God would have been doing during all of those centuries before he made the earth.

A fickle-minded man, whose thoughts were all astray because of his conception of the past, might wonder why you, who are God almighty, Creator of all, Sustainer of all, and Maker of heaven and earth, should have been idle and allowed countless ages to elapse.

78 Platonis Timaeus a Calcidio translatus commentarioque instructus, 23: Deus autem ante institutionem temporis et per aevum – simulacrum est enim tempus aevi – causae igitur operum omnium dei tempore antiquiores, et sicut deus per aevum, sic etiam causae per aevum. Quod sequitur, ut quicquid a deo fit, temporarium non sit, quod temporarium non sit, nulla temporis lege tenatur. Et tempus immutatatem aetatis morbos senectutem occasum invehit; his ergo omnibus quod a deo instituitur immune est origo eius causative est, non temporaria. Et mundus sensilis opus dei; origo igitur eius causative, non temporaries. Sic mundus sensilis, licet et corporeus, a deo tamen factus atque institutus, aeternus est.
before you finally undertook the vast work of creation. My advice to such people is to shake off their dreams and think carefully, because their wonder is based on a misconception.

How could those countless ages have elapsed when you, the Creator, in whom all ages have their origin, had not yet created them? What time could there have been that was not created by you? How could time elapse if it never was?

...Furthermore, although you are before time, it is not in time that you precede it. If this were so you would not be before all time. It is in eternity, which is supreme over time because it is a never-ending present, that you are at once before all past time and after all future time.29

Augustine makes the argument that God is before all time, and that it is in fact wrong to think of the place where God is in conjunction with the concept of time. God is in the ever present, he is before all past-time and after all future-time. It is in this place, which is never-ending present, where God created the world. Once Augustine establishes that God is beyond time he then turns to the creation of the world and its nature, stating in Book XII:29

Anyone who takes the words ‘in the beginning’ to be another way of saying ‘in the first place’ can only understand ‘heaven and earth’ in this context as the matter of heaven and earth, that is, the matter of the whole of creation, both spiritual and corporeal. For if he maintains that at this stage the universe already had form, we might as well ask him what God made afterwards, if this was what he

made first. He will not find anything still remaining to be created once the creation of the universe was complete, and he lays himself open to the awkward question ‘How can the universe be said to have been made first, if nothing was made after it?’... I hope that those who are able to follow my argument will see from this example that the matter of things was first and was called heaven and earth because heaven and earth were made from it. But this does not mean that it was made first in terms of time, because there is time only where there is form, whereas this matter was formless and we are only aware of it in time together with its form. However, we can only speak of it as if it were first in order of time, although it is last in order of value, since that which has form is obviously better than that which has none; and it must also be preceded by eternity of the Creator – otherwise how could he create it from nothing in order that something might be made from it?80

Augustine is arguing for the temporality of the world. It would be impossible for the world to be eternal, because how could God have created something in the beginning if it was already there. He does allow for there to be an archetypal world in eternity, but it is not as valuable to the reader because we are situated in time. This archetypal world must also be preceded by the creator, because God created the world from nothing.

The problem arises with the fact that Augustine and Calcidius are arguing two separate things concerning the eternal nature of the world, yet they are both relying upon the concepts put forth by Plato in his Timaeus.

The argument comes down to whether the world, since it is made by an eternal God, from an eternal archetype, is itself eternal, yet in time, or if it is temporal. Plato seems to come down on both sides of the argument in his work, which leads to the ambiguity on the nature of the world with which Calcidius, Augustine, and others were struggling. 81

For his part, Honorius just passes over these arguments and follows the concepts of Augustine. However, while Augustine just alludes to an eternal time wherein the archetypal world exists, Honorius structures his time with it firmly in place.

Honorius in the first three chapters of Book II states

*Aevum* is before, during, and after the world. This relates to the only God, who was not, nor will be, but always is. 82

*Tempora aeterna* are beneath *aevum*, and these relate to the archetypal world and the angels, which existed before the world, and are with the world, and will be after the world. 83

---


82 IM 2.1, col. 146: *Aevum est ante mundum, cum mundo, post mundum. Hoc ad solum Deum pertinet, qui non fuit, nec erit, sed semper est.*
The time of the world is but a shade of aevum. This begins with the world and with the world ends. Just as if a rope stretched from east into west was daily collected will have been rolled up, eventually the whole may be exhausted. The ages are extended through this, placed under this whole in this world they run. With this everyone’s life is measured.\textsuperscript{84}

According to Honorius, the world is not eternal. The world will begin and the world will end. But we do see the platonic thought and the idea of the archetypal world and its eternal nature. So while Honorius does state that the world is finite, he does not address the eternal nature of the world.

The first three chapters of Book II are a wonderful example of how Honorius focuses upon the general knowledge and avoids dwelling on arguments and theories. Again he is trying to make the reader understand the nature of the world in a way that is accepted and not debatable.

Honorius has taken the complex theories of the nature of the world and time, and condensed them into three short chapters.

\textsuperscript{84} IM 2.2, col. 146: Tempora aeterna sub aevo sunt, et hec ad archetipum mundum et angelos pertinent, qui ante mundum esse caeperunt, et cum mundo sunt, et post mundo erunt.

\textsuperscript{84} IM 2.3, col. 146: Tempus autem mundi est umbra aevi. Hoc cum mundo incipit et cum mundo desinet. Veluti si funis ab oriente in occidentem extendetur qui cotidie plicando collectus, tandem totus absumeretur. Per hunc extenduntur saecula, sub hoc universa in hoc mundo currunt posita. Hoc uniusquisque vita mensuratur.
Having laid out the nature of time and the world, Honorius then settles into a descriptive nature of time. At the end of chapter three he gave a list of the way that time is broken up. Throughout the remainder of Book II, Honorius discusses the nature of these segments. Honorius’s divisions and their lengths of time are as follows

1. Atom – The shortest time. The time of the blink of an eye. 1/6 of a second.
2. Ostenta – A glance. 1 minute.
3. Momenta – The movement of the stars. 1.5 minutes.
4. Partes – named from the distribution of the zodiac. 4 minutes.
5. Minuta – Smaller interval on a clock85. 1/10 of an hour.
7. Hour – The boundary of each thing. It contains 4 Punctas, 10 Minutas, 40 Momentums, 60 Ostentas, 22,560 Atoms.
8. Quadrans – 1/4 of a day. 3 hours. Or 6 hours of an actual day.
9. Day – 1/7 of a week. Contains 12 hours, or 24 hours of an actual day.

85 The Latin horologio may mean sundial or waterclock. Honorius does not explain which version he is referring to. It is possible for Honorius to have had access to both a water clock and a sundial. I have used the generic word “clock” since Honorius does not differentiate as to which he was referring.
10. Week – 1/4 a lunar month. Named from the Greek number seven.

11. Month – 1/12 a year. Named from measure, or from *Mene* which is the moon. Lunar month is 29 days and 12 hours. Solar month is 30 days and 10 and a half hours.


13. Year – Lunar year 354 days. Solar year 365 days and 6 hours.


15. Lifetimes – A generation or a single life of a man. 100 years.

16. Ages – 1000 years.

His divisions are interesting because while he uses Bede’s *De Tempore Ratione* and *De Temporibus* to give a fuller discussion of each segment, the breaking of time into sixteen parts is actually an original idea from Honorius. Most *computus* works, like Rabanus’ *De Computo* or Helpericus’ *De Liber De Computo*, divide time into 14 parts. There is,
however, an anonymous Irish work entitled *Liber de Computo*\(^{86}\) which also breaks time into sixteen segments.\(^{87}\)

In a discussion of the seasons, Honorius brings the reader back to the elements, by linking each season to a certain element. He states that, "likewise the character of the four elements is connected to the four seasons. Insomuch as the dry and cold earth is connected to autumn, the cold and damp water to winter, the damp and warm air to spring, and the hot and dry fire to summer."\(^{88}\) This is similar to his discussion in the beginning of book one where he is showing the connectivity of all the elements, and says that "dry land and the coldest water are connected, cold water and the dampest air are bound, damp air and the hottest fire are joined, and hot fire and the driest earth are connected."\(^{89}\) We see this same cycle taking place in the seasons as we do in the elements. Honorius again

---

\(^{86}\) PL 139, LXXXIX, 1315-1316.
\(^{87}\) Flint, *Imago Mundi*, 92.
\(^{88}\) *IM* 2.58, col. 154: Quatuor quoque elementa quatour temporum connectuntur. Terra namque sicca et frigida autumno, aqua frigida et humida hiemi, aer humidus et calidus veri, ignis calidus et siccus estati colligatur.
\(^{89}\) *IM* 1.3, col. 121: Terra arida et frigida fridae aquae conectitur, aqua frigida et humida humido aeri astringitur, aer humidus et calidus calido igni associatur, ignis calidus et aridus aridae terre copulatur.
is helping the reader understand the connectivity of the elements to nature and now to time itself.

However, Honorius does not stop at just the seasons, but instead begins to show how these same qualities of dry, wet, cold, and heat are found in man, and how man is both connected to the elements and to the seasons. He states

With the same qualities is the temperate human body, whence it is called the microcosm, that is the smaller universe. For Sanguis, which arises in spring, is damp and warm. And this thrives in infants. Red Cholera, emerging in the summer, is warm and dry. And these abound in young men. Melancolia, that is Black Cholera, emerges with autumn in the elderly. Phlegm, which prevails with winter, dominates in old men.  

In those which Sanguis is strong they are cheerful, merciful, laughable, and talkative. In those with Red Cholera, they are thin, insatiable, swift, bold, hot-tempered, and agile. In those with Black Cholera are stable, heavy, of peaceful habits, and crafty. In those with Phlegm they are slow, sleepy, and forgetful.  

---


Honorius places man into the discussion of time and the elements by describing man as an integral part of nature. Man's very nature and personality are traced back to the seasons and to the elements. Those who are cheerful and merciful are equated with Spring and the damp, warm element of air. Those who are thin and insatiable are equated with Summer and the warm, dry element of fire.

By connecting man to both the elements and to the seasons, Honorius is demonstrating the temporality of man and his nature. We do not see man discussed in the context of time, except under a topic that is temporal, not eternal. So too is man only discussed in Book I in a temporal context. The only time when man is equated with eternity is when his soul is taken into heaven.

Moving on from man and the seasons, Honorius begins a discussion of the year. Here also Honorius breaks the year into sixteen types. While previously Honorius had separated time into sixteen smaller parts, here Honorius describes sixteen different types of years. Each year has a different length and refers to the cycles of the heavens.

1. First Lunar Year – 328 days.
2. Second Lunar Year – 332 days 4 hours.

3. Common Year – 354 days.

4. Embolismalis Year – 385 days.

5. Lunaris or Decennovenalis Year – 19 years (The time it takes for the moon to make it full cycle)

6. Solar Year – 365 days and 6 hours.

7. Leap Year – Every four Solar Years one day is added.

8. Sun Year – 28 years (The time it takes the sun to complete its cycle)

9. Mercury Year – 339 days.

10. Venus – 348 days.


14. The Great Year – 532 years.

15. Year of Remissions – Every 7 years.


It is in this discussion of years that we see Honorius relying upon another concept put forth by Plato in his work Timaeus. In the Timaeus Plato
discussed the perfect year, which is the time when all the circuits of the planets have run their course and they all have lined up again where they started. Plato never gave an actual time for this to take place. He just referred to a situation that he assumed would happen. Honorius takes this idea, along with the writing of Bede on time and calculates the time that it would take for all of the celestial circuits to return to their starting place and start anew. Honorius calculated that it would take 532 years, taking the time it takes the moon to run its full cycle and multiplying it by the time it takes the sun to make its full cycle. In comparing the four texts concerning the “great year” we can see the development of the idea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeus Part I, 39D</th>
<th>De Tempore Ratione XXXVI, 249</th>
<th>De Temporibus IX, 298</th>
<th>Imago Mundi Book II, 86</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Est tamen intellectu facile, quod perfectus temporis numerus perfectum annum compleat tunc demum, cum omnium octo circumactionum cursus peracti</td>
<td>Annus magnus est, cum omnia simul errantia sidera ad sua quaeque loca, quae simul habuere, recurrunt.</td>
<td>Annus magnus est dum omnia sidera certis cursibus exactis ad locum suum revertuntur, quem sexcentis annis solaribus Iosephus dicit impleri.</td>
<td>His cyclis duobus conficitur magnus annus. Nam vicies et octies novemdecim, vel decies et novies viginti octo sunt quingenti triginta duo anni. Post quos omnes planete et omnes stelle ad primum punctum unde</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
uelut ad originem atque exordium circumactionis alterius reuertentur, quam semper idem atque uniformis motus dimetietur.

It is easy to comprehend that the perfect number of time shall complete a perfect year when all the eight circuits completed runnings return to the origin and beginning, as it will measure out the same and uniform movement.

have each simultaneously returned to their place.

when all the stars with exact reliable running return to their place, which Josephus says is completed with 600 solar years.

digressi sunt recurrunt et per easdem lineas ut prius redeunt. luna namque quodlibet zodiaci signum duobus diebus et sexhoris ac bisse unius hore lustrat omnia signa viginti septem diebus et octo horis pervolat.

With these two cycles the great year is made. For 28 times 19, or 19 times 28, are 532 years. After which all the planets and stars return to the first point of departure, and through the same paths as earlier they return. Insomuch as the moon circles around any sign of the zodiac in 2 days, 6 hours, and forty minutes, it flies through all the signs in 27 days and 8 hours.
After a discussion of the great year, Honorius then moves into discussing how to figure out the dates of Easter and other important holidays. Honorius relies heavily upon Bede’s *De Temporum Ratione* and *De Temporibus* and Helpericus’ *Liber De Computo* for his Easter reckoning. The only time that he deviates from Bede is in his discussion of the equinoxes and solstices, where he corrects Bede on their dates. He goes through and says that the Vernal equinox is on the 21st of March, not the 25th. The Autumnal equinox is the 22nd of September, not the 24th. The Summer solstice is the 20th of June, not the 24th. And the Winter Solstice is the 21st of December, not the 25th. Otherwise Honorius’s passages on the reckoning of Easter and the other holidays are based upon these earlier works. Again, Honorius has taken their works and condensed them into an easy to understand process for figuring out the dates of the Holidays.

---

92 For a detailed discussion on the development of Easter Reckoning see C.W. Jones, *Beda Opera De Temporibus* (Cambridge: Mediaeval Academy of America, 1943); while old, it is still considered the standard work on Easter Tables in the Early Middle Ages.

93 Listed are the boundaries for each holiday that Honorius discusses:

**Easter:** Cannot be before the first full moon (*lunae xiv*) after the vernal equinox (March 21st); If the full moon takes place on a Sunday, Easter will be the following Sunday; It cannot take place at the same time as Passover; The first full moon will always be on or before the 5th of April; Easter must take place between March 21st and April 19th.
given an easy way for the reader to reckon the time of Easter and other holidays and discussed the concepts of time, Honorius ends Book II.

The inclusion of a book on time right after discussing the physical features of the world and its layout may seem to be a strange juxtaposition. However, if one looks at Book II strictly as a *computus* text, which was critical to the liturgical life of a monastery, then the addition of a world description begins to make sense.

In her article, “World Maps and Easter Tables,” Evelyn Edson discussed the many different types of works that can be found with *computus* texts and the differing nature of the texts. She stated that

A typical computus manuscript contains an assortment of documents to support its central features, which are a calendar (often embellished with a martyrology) and a set of Easter tables. The computus can vary in length from a dozen to several hundred folios and can appear alone or as part of a larger manuscript. Also

---

**Lent**: Cannot take place after the second day of the new moon after March 8th; In a normal year it will not take place before February 18th; During a leap year it can take place prior to February 18th.

**Septuagesima**: Cannot take place before the 10th day of the new moon after January 7th (January 18th); However many days Easter is from the 1st of April, either before or after, will be the number of days Septuagesima is from January 28th, either before or after.

**Rogation**: 20th day after the new moon in May.

**Pentecost**: 4th day after the new moon in June.

**Advent of the Lord**: Whenever Sunday occurs between November 27th and December 3rd.
found with the calendar are astronomical excerpts from pagan and Christian writers, such as Pliny the Elder, Macrobius, Martianus Capella and Isidore. Bede's relevant works, sometimes edited by later writers, were frequently copied. Other materials relating to time include chronologies and lists of rulers (emperors, popes, kings, bishops, even abbots of the local monastery), a chart of the names of the months (Hebrew, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Germanic), a description of the six ages of world history (from Isidore and others), and mnemonic verses to aid the novice computist.  

And after discussing the various works that went along with the computus she then described four types of maps that are often found with them.

These four types are:

1. T-O map with the names of the continents and the cardinal winds.

2. Five zone model of Macrobius. Dividing the world into two frigid, two temperate, and one torrid zone.

3. List map. List of countries and geographical names listed on the map in the specific regions.

4. Geographical Map. A detailed map with Islands, countries, cities and geographical names and drawings.

To help understand the context of the Imago Mundi as a computus text, a fifth category should be added, one comprising physical descriptions of the

---

world instead of drawings, to help the reader to understand the *computus*.

The first book of the *Imago Mundi* is actually a conglomeration of all of the above types of maps usually found with computus texts. The T-O map, as demonstrated earlier, is found within the work. Macrobius’ five zone model is detailed in chapter 6 of book one. And the remaining two categories are just verbal descriptions of the world laid out on a map, which Honorius states is his purpose in the prologue of the *Imago Mundi*, “[to] describe... the position of the globe as if on a table.”  

The placing of a *computus* text after a description of the world is natural given that each would benefit from the other. Just as placing a history after a *computus* text helps the reader to understand not only the physical world, but the nature of time and his place in it.

---

95 *IM* Prologue, col. 120: Positionem orbis quasi in tabella nobis describas.
CHAPTER 4
HONORIUS THE HISTORIAN

Honorius states at the end of book two that he is leaving the “fickleness of time” and focusing on “stability” for the reader, laying out a course wherein the reader “with one look may be able to discern the entire time of the finished world.”94 The attachment of a chronicle to a computus was commonplace in the Middle Ages. A computational work often had chronicles placed in the margins of the computational tables stating events or kingships that took place during the listed years. The authors would usually not include a history to coincide with the works; however, as Jones states, “these combinations very shortly attracted to themselves works on arithmetic, astronomy, geography, chemistry, and medicine. Moreover they gave rise... to two of the most popular mediaeval literary forms, the annal and the martyrology.”95

94 IM 3.1: col. 163: Quo lector cuncta transacti mundi tempora queat uno intuit agnosce.
95 Jones, Bedae Opera, 76.
The type of history that Honorius and others wrote was not an anecdotal history, but rather chronologies. The twelfth century as a whole reflected an interest in history and the writing of history to such a degree that Haskins has called it the greatest period of medieval historiography. The history that was taken up in the twelfth century was not the narration of past events done by the Greeks and Romans, but rather followed the style of Augustine. Whereas classical writers regarded history as a branch of rhetoric through which they related anecdotes or set examples, Augustine asserted that the whole record of the world was for the divine concern for man. Augustine's philosophy of history was based upon the chronological system of Eusebius, which connected the history of the world by laying out two parallel lines synchronizing figures and events in history, like Moses and Cecrops or Samson and the Trojan War. To this system Augustine developed and added the six ages of the world as defined by biblical events corresponding to the six days of creation. The writing of history in the twelfth century thus took its philosophy from Augustine and

---

the chronological system from Eusebius and combined the two to make the
chronicle. Indeed the idea of a chronicle, or general world history, would
have been improbable before the Eusebius®, because he was tasked with
combining two separate histories, Jewish tradition and Roman history,
which had developed entirely independently of each other.

While Eusebius gave the historian the chronological form, Augustine
gave purpose to this form. In separating the history of the world into six
distinct ages, the history of the world was shown as a progression, one that
would culminate in the seventh age of judgment and eternity. In his letter
De catechizandis rudibus, Augustine introduces his concept of world history
and the six ages:

Five ages of the world, accordingly, have been now completed. Of
these ages the first is from the beginning of the human race, that is,
from Adam, who was the first man that was made, down to Noah,
who constructed the ark at the time of the flood. Then the second
extends from that period on to Abraham, who was called the father
of all nations, which should follow the example of his faith, but who
at the same time in the way of natural descent from his own flesh
was the father of the destined people of the Jews; which people,
previous to the entrance of the Gentiles into the Christian faith, was
the one people among all the nations of all lands that worshipped

®® Haskins, Renaissance, 227.
the one true God: from which people also Christ the Savior was
decreed to come according to the flesh. For these turning-points of
those two ages occupy an eminent place in the ancient books. On the
other hand, those of the other three ages are also declared in the
Gospel, where the descent of the Lord Jesus Christ according to the
flesh is likewise mentioned. For the third age extends from Abraham
on to David the king; the fourth from David on to that captivity
whereby the people of God passed over into Babylonia; and the fifth
from that transmigration down to the advent of our Lord Jesus
Christ. With His coming the sixth age has entered on its process.\footnote{Augustine, Liber De Catechizandis Rudibus ed. W. York Fausset (London: Methuen, 1912): Peractis ergo quinque aetatibus saeculi, quarum prima est ab initio generis humani, id est, ab Adam, qui primus homo factus est, usque ad Noe, qui fecit arcam in diluvio, inde secunda est usque ad Abraham, qui pater dictus est omnium quidem gentium, quae fidem ipsius imitarentur; sed tamen ex propagine carnis suae futuri populi Judaeorum: qui ante fidem Christianam gentium, unus inter omnes omnium terrarum populus unum verum Deum coluit, ex quo populo salvator Christus secundum carmem veniret. Isto enim articuli duarum aetatuum eminente in veteribus libris: reliquarum autem trium in Evangelio etiam declarantur, cum carnalis origo Domini Jesu Christi commemoratur. Nam tertia est ab Abraham usque ad David regem: quarta a David usque ad illam captivitatem, qua populus Dei in Babyloniam transmigravit: quinta ab illa transmigracione usque ad adventum Domini nostri Jesu Christi; ex cujus adventu sexta aetas agitur.}

The seventh age of the world corresponds to the seventh day of creation,
wherein the world and all in it shall come to an end and be judged and rest.

Honorius reflects this idea of the six ages of the world in Book II, 78.

In this chapter he describes the six ages, matching the same periods that
Augustine gives. He also equates the six stages of man to the six ages of the
world.
A lifetime or generation is a single life of a man, or 100 years. Also a lifetime is when nothing has remained which now lives. There are six stages of man. The first, infancy, to 7 years. Second, childhood, to 14 years. Third, adolescence, to 21 years. Fourth, youth, to 50 years. Fifth, old age, to 70 years. Sixth, decrepit, to 100, or up to death. Nevertheless there are 6 stages of the world. The First from Adam to Noah. The Second from Noah to Abraham. The third from Abraham to David. The fourth from David to the Babylonian Captivity. Fifth from thence to Christ. Six all the way into the end of the world.¹⁰⁰

Again, as previously stated, Honorius is linking the nature of man to the temporal world. The six stages of man are images of the temporal six ages of the world. The seventh stage, which Honorius does not mention, but can be alluded to, is death and eternity. So, too, is the seventh age of the world alluded to as the seventh day of rest.

This concept of linking stages of man, the ages of the world, and the days of creation is best seen in the writings of Hugh of St. Victor, who was a contemporary of Honorius. "Hugh of St. Victor noted explicitly the correspondence between the succession of the days of creation and the stages in the redemptive restoration in biblical chronology: sex dies equaled

sex aetates. There were as many major divine interventions in the one case as in the other. The seventh day was to be the day of rest in the final beatitude of eternity. 'The work of creation was done in six days... the work of the restoration of man can be completed in six ages. The six of the one repeat the six of the other so that he who was creator may be recognized as redeemer.'101 These six major interventions were the six ages of man the same ages that Augustine laid out in his Catechizandis.

The use of creating ages of the world allowed the author to date the current age of the world. We see in the chronicles of Bede, Isidore, and Jerome that they all date the age of the world and the lengths of each age. Honorius himself would give the lengths of the ages and total time passed from the creation of the world. This dating process was not always agreed upon. There are different lengths for each period and different ages of the world. This is mainly due to the fact of the difference in the first and second ages. Jewish tradition placed the length of the first age at approximately 1650 years, while the translators of the Septuagint placed it at approximately 2250. The length of the second age differs even more with

Jewish tradition listing the length at 292 years, while the translators of the Septuagint placed it at approximately 950 years. Jerome, in his translation of Eusebius' chronicle, accepted the translator's lengths as correct, and the subsequent chronicles followed his example. However, Bede in *De Temporibus Liber* used the lengths based upon Jewish tradition and came up with an age of the earth that was drastically younger than what was then accepted. Due to the fact that his age of the earth was so much younger than the accepted age, Bede was charged with heresy. In his letter *Epistola ad Pleguinam*, Bede defends his actions.\(^{102}\)

The problem that Bede faced was not due to the fact that he differed from other chronicles, because as the chart below indicates, the age of the world and the length of ages were different for each chronicler. Bede erred in differing so much from the accepted length put forth by Jerome-Eusebius, which had been the accepted length for almost three centuries.

Since Honorius used Bede, Isidore, and Jerome-Eusebius as sources for Book III, we see him balancing between the three. At the end of each age he lists the length based upon both Jewish tradition and the translators of

---

\(^{102}\) Jones, *Bedae Opera De Temporibus*, 132-133.
the Septuagint. He leaves out calculating the length of the sixth age, allowing the reader to deduce the length for themselves. Below are charts detailing the lengths of the ages. Since Eusebius' work was written and translated by Jerome before Augustine had introduced the idea of six ages, there are two separate charts. One showing the breakdown by Jerome-Eusebius and the other showing the ages of the world and their lengths, based upon Augustinian philosophy, by Isidore, Bede, and Honorius.
TABLE 1. AGES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR LENGTH 
ACCORDING TO JEROME-EUSEBIUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event (Years from Adam to Present)</th>
<th>Jerome-Eusebius (380/381)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Years from Adam to Noah</td>
<td>2242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Noah to Abraham</td>
<td>942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Abraham to Moses</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Moses to the First Temple</td>
<td>479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from the First Temple to the Second Temple</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from the Second Temple to Christ</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Christ to Present</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Adam to Present</td>
<td>5579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Isidore (615-630)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1st Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Adam to Noah</td>
<td>2252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2nd Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Noah to Abraham</td>
<td>932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Adam to Abraham</td>
<td>3184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3rd Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Abraham to David</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Adam to David</td>
<td>4124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4th Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from David to Babylonian Captivity</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Adam to Babylonian Captivity</td>
<td>4609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5th Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Babylonian Captivity to Christ</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Adam to Christ</td>
<td>5154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6th Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Christ to Present</td>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Years from Adam to Present</td>
<td>5824</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When one compares these tables the differences become evident. The age of the world was not something absolute. In fact, if one looks at the dating of Honorius, one sees that his ages do not add up. For example, Honorius lists the length of time from Adam to David as 4124 years.
However, if one adds up his lengths for each age, it should have equaled 4157 years. Honorius seems to be relying upon his sources for the total years passed, as he just matches what Isidore has stated, rather than adding his given lengths together.

What this demonstrates is that while there was interest in the lengths of each age and in producing a comparative world history, accuracy was not as important as showing what was taking place during each age and the importance of tradition and authority. The only time when the age of the world would be held to a strict standard would be when it was grossly underexaggerated and was against the accepted tradition, as in the case of Bede.

Also introduced during the time of Honorius is the concept of eras. Richard of Saint Victor had developed into the six ages of the world four “successions”: the era of the patriarchs, the era of judges, the era of kings, and the era of priests.\textsuperscript{103} We see Honorius using these eras along with the six ages of the world in Book III. Honorius lays out the eras as they occur in the ages, placing the era of patriarchs in the first and second age from

Adam to the first civil war; the era of judges in the second age from the first
civil war to king David; the era of kings in the third age from David to
Babylonian Captivity; and the era of priests in the fifth age from the
Babylonian Captivity to the crowning of Herod by Rome.

Along with Augustine’s six ages of the world, the medieval
chronicles also adopted the concept of persecutions put forth by Eusebius.
Eusebius broke the era from the time of Christ to present day into ten
persecutions. These persecutions coincided with the great persecutions and
persecutors of the early Christian church. Each persecution would last until
a new emperor would create a renewed persecution against the Christian
church. So we see the first persecution lasting from Nero to Vespasian, even
though the persecution of the church was not consistent throughout the
entire period. The ten persecutions and their associated emperors are as
follows: 1. Nero to Vespasian; 2. Titus to Nerva; 3. Trajan to Hadrian; 4.
Antonius Pius to Hevius Pertinax; 5. Julian to Aurelius Alexander; 6.
Maximinus to Philip; 7. Decius to Emilius; 8. Valerian to Gallenius; 9.
Claudius to Carus; and 10. Diocletian to the present day.
These ten persecutions are used by Honorius to divide the sixth age of the world. The tenth persecution in the *Imago Mundi* lasts from Diocletian up to the time of Conrad II (1138-1152), and as the later manuscripts were added to, the tenth persecution would last longer and longer with the lists of kings and emperors being added to the end.

The practice of scribes adding onto the chronicles seems to have dated back even to the time of Eusebius, as Jerome in his translation of the Eusebius' *Chronological Canons* brought the chronicle “up-to-date”. We also see this practice in both the works of Isidore of Seville and Bede. "In *DTR* the Chronicle brought history up to the time of writing; the annals would keep it up-to-date *ad finitum*, that is, to the end of the Sixth Age."\textsuperscript{104}

This issue of adding regnal dates has created a problem for modern historians in dating the redactions of the *Imago Mundi*. For example, the text that is used for the translation of this work ends in the second year of Conrad II, or 1139. However, what is not known is if this date was added by a scribe who was copying the manuscript, or if Honorius himself wrote this. Flint discusses the ways that historians have approached using the end

\textsuperscript{104} Jones, *Bedae Opera*, 119.
of the *Imago Mundi* as a way for dating the work, in her article "Honorius Augustodunensis: *Imago Mundi*". She shows that historians have broken the five redactions up based upon endings and came up with the dates 1123 for the first; 1133 for the second; 1139 for the third; between 1139 and 1152 for the fourth; and after 1152 for the fifth.¹⁰⁵ She concludes that this is fallible because "it was easy, after all, for a scribe quite unconnected with the author to add a name or two quite independently to a given list,"¹⁰⁶ and that "the endings give us a guide to the activities of scribes and the spread of a given copy, not to the recensions of the author."¹⁰⁷

While we cannot use Book III to deduce the time and place of Honorius' writing, we are able to see the influences that exerted themselves upon him. We see the continuing effect of Augustine and his historical philosophy, and the enduring work of Eusebius and his method of world history. Honorius again relies upon the ancient writings to guide him as he produced a work that would be easily understandable to the reader and show the connectivity of man to the natural world.

¹⁰⁵ Flint, "*Imago Mundi*," 35-36.
¹⁰⁶ Ibid., 36.
¹⁰⁷ Ibid.
CHAPTER 5
MONASTIC HOUSES AND MANUSCRIPT EVIDENCE

The *Imago Mundi* covers a significant amount of information in its three books. Starting with a cosmological survey of the world and moving through a discussion of time and the *computus* to a chronicle, Honorius produced what would become his most popular work. But what was it that caused this work to become so popular? Any monastery could have commissioned the copying of works that dealt with the same topics that Honorius covered. Yet there is something about the *Imago Mundi* and its writing that filled a void during the twelfth century.

Flint, who has spent a good deal of her academic life studying Honorius, has put forth an argument detailing why Honorius was popular. In her article “The Place and Purpose of the Works of Honorius Augustodunensis,” Flint states that “the serving of the Benedictine Order, in its pursuit of influence in the reformed church, formed the focus of
Honorius' whole productive life." Flint bases her argument on two points. The first is the “monastic crisis” that supposedly took place between 1050-1150. The second is manuscript evidence. First, we will look at the idea of a monastic crisis and Flint’s arguments about it, then deal with the manuscript evidence to see if these can be used to argue that the Imago Mundi was composed to serve the Benedictine order.

In her discussion of the Benedictine monastic crisis, Flint relies heavily upon Cantor’s article “The Crisis of Western Monasticism” and Leclercq’s “La crise du monachisme aux XIe et XIIe siècles.” She describes the crisis as having three basic aspects: (1) The developing inclination to pass public honors in the reformed church to men educated outside the old Benedictine tradition; (2) the drawing away of recruits by the reformed monastic orders; (3) the denial of the rights of monks to tithes. She then states that the Benedictines had few supporters during this crisis; however,

---

110 Ibid., 98.
most of their supporters were found in Germany.\textsuperscript{111} Thus, since Honorius spent most of his writing career in the Regensburg area, and his earlier writings support the Benedictine lifestyle, Flint asserts that his overall pursuit was to serve the Benedictine order during this time of crisis and battles with the new religious orders.\textsuperscript{112}

Flint concludes that if the Benedictine monks “were to win this battle, and it was a battle for no less than the influence over the guiding principles of the reformed church, they must be supplied with suitable ammunition.”\textsuperscript{113} With this argument in mind, Flint separates the works of Honorius into four categories. The first dealt with liturgy; the second with the Bible; the third, in which she places the \textit{Imago Mundi}, dealt with man’s moral purposes; the fourth consisted of sermons.

There are two issues with the above arguments of Flint. The first is her reliance upon the idea of a monastic crisis. Even at the time of the writing of her article there was evidence against the notion of a monastic

\textsuperscript{111} Ibid., 100.
\textsuperscript{112} Ibid., 105.
\textsuperscript{113} Ibid., 107.
crisis taking place between 1050-1150. She ignores D.L. Bethel’s article\textsuperscript{114}, which critiques Cantor’s argument showing a growth in English Black monks during the beginning of twelfth century.\textsuperscript{115} And subsequent historians have argued for a lack of a crisis during this time period. Van Engen, in his article “The Crisis of Cenobitism Reconsidered,” considers the word “crisis” to be wrongly suited for describing the time.\textsuperscript{116} Van Engen argues that the idea of a “crisis” comes generally from those who were attacking the Benedictine order and from historian’s assuming that the rise of one monastic order required the decline of another.\textsuperscript{117} Flint’s reliance upon Leclercq also undermines her argument, because Leclercq actually argued for a material crisis, rather than a crisis of influence.\textsuperscript{118} While there was a growth of other monastic houses during this time, there does not seem to have been a “crisis” for Benedictine houses, so much as there was an adjustment for them in order to deal with new monastic orders such as

\textsuperscript{115} Ibid., 687.
\textsuperscript{117} Ibid., 273-274.
\textsuperscript{118} Jean Leclercq, “La crise du monachisme aux XI\textsuperscript{e} et XII\textsuperscript{e} siècles,” \textit{Bulletino dell’Istituto storico italiano per il medio evo} 70 (1958), 19-41.
Cistercian, Carthusian and Premonstratensian all of which came into being ca. 1100.

The second issue with Flint’s argument is the separating of the texts into four categories; namely, her placing the *Imago Mundi* under the category dealing with man’s moral purposes. Granted, Honorius does discuss man’s place in the world in the *Imago Mundi*, as we have seen; however, the purpose of the work, according to Honorius, was to lay out the shape of the world and give the reader one book that would replace the need for many. There is no discussion of man’s purpose in the work, only a discussion of man’s place in this world and his connection to it.

Flint’s second support for her argument is the twelfth-century manuscript evidence. Her argument deals with the location and the grouping of manuscripts. She states that most of the twelfth-century manuscripts of Honorius’ writings came from Benedictine houses. Also, when we look at the groupings of these manuscripts, they are collected in such a way that they served as a sort of “pastoral codex.”119 She argues that this “pastoral codex” could have been directed at the issue of preaching and

pastoral care. She bases this entire argument on her assessment of
Honorius' *Elucidarius* and the codices it appears in.

The manuscript evidence for the *Imago Mundi* itself argues against
Flint. Sixteen of the twenty-two full-text, twelfth-century manuscripts may
be traced back to their originating houses. Of these sixteen, eight are from
houses other than Benedictine. There are likewise twenty twelfth-century
texts with parts or fragments of the *Imago Mundi*. Eleven of these can be
traced back to the originating houses and four of the eleven come from
houses other than Benedictine. Thus at least forty-four percent of the
remaining twelfth-century manuscripts can be traced back to houses other
than Benedictine. The grouping of the manuscripts also argues against
Flint, as most of the manuscripts of the *Imago Mundi* are grouped with other
geographic texts and writings of the same style.

If the purpose of the *Imago Mundi* was not to serve the Benedictine
order during a time of "crisis," then what was it? By looking at the twelfth-
century manuscript evidence, and by relying upon the words of Honorius
himself, this purpose can be found.
As stated above, we are able to trace the origins of sixteen full-text manuscripts. The eight that come from Benedictine houses can be traced to Admont, Göttweig, Melk, and St. Peter’s Archabbbey in Austria; Prül, Comburg, and St. Emmeram’s of Regensburg in Germany. Three are from Cistercian abbeys two of them English: Sawley and Byland. Two are from Premonstratensian abbeys: Windberg and Hagneby. And two are from Augustinian abbeys: Indersdorf and Polling. The known founding dates of these abbeys are shown below.

Table 3. Monastic House Locations, Affiliations, and Founding Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbey/Monastery</th>
<th>Monastic House</th>
<th>Date of Founding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Admont</td>
<td>Benedictine</td>
<td>1074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Göttweig</td>
<td>Benedictine</td>
<td>1083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melk</td>
<td>Benedictine</td>
<td>1089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Peter’s</td>
<td>Benedictine</td>
<td>696</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Emmeram’s</td>
<td>Benedictine</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comburg</td>
<td>Benedictine</td>
<td>c. 1070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaisheim</td>
<td>Cistercian</td>
<td>1135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawley</td>
<td>Cistercian</td>
<td>1147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byland</td>
<td>Cistercian</td>
<td>1177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indersdorf</td>
<td>Augustinian</td>
<td>c. 1120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polling</td>
<td>Augustinian</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windberg</td>
<td>Premonstratensian</td>
<td>1121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hagneby</td>
<td>Premonstratensian</td>
<td>1175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix One gives the locations and current locations of the twelfth century manuscripts.
What becomes evident is the number of newly founded houses that possessed twelfth-century manuscripts. The first redaction of the *Imago Mundi* can be dated between 1110 and 1139. That means that four of the monastic houses had been founded no more than forty years prior, and six were founded during the time that Honorius was writing and redacting his work. Of the three abbeys that were founded hundreds of years earlier, St. Peter's was connected to Admont as it had been founded by monks from St. Peter's; St. Emmeram's was the principle religious house in Regensburg, and is the possible location of Honorius' writing; and Polling was a newly converted Augustinian house. The manuscript evidence thus suggests the *Imago Mundi* was used to supplement newly founded houses that were possibly building up their libraries.

The writing style and words of Honorius support this conclusion. As demonstrated, Honorius wrote his work in such a way that obviated the need for other works on the *computus*, geography, and history. The text is based upon the accepted authorities and traditions that would have been enumerated by a collection of works dealing with these subjects. If the monastery had a copy of the *Imago Mundi*, there would be no need for it to
have Isidore's *Etymologies*, Bede's *De Tempore Ratione*, Orosius' *Historiarum Adversus Paganos*, or Eusebius' *Chronicle*. And again Honorius, in his prologue, mentions this same purpose when he states that he is writing "for the instruction of the many who lack an abundance of books."

The purpose and subsequent popularity of the *Imago Mundi* arise from these two facts. Because it was written in the style and nature of an encyclopedic text that removed the need of the monastery to have an abundance of books, and due to the number of new monastic houses that were being founded, the work filled a need during a time of monastic growth and reform.
Historians in the past have used the *Imago Mundi* to ascertain who Honorius was; unfortunately, they have been unsuccessful in attaining this goal. In doing this, the *Imago Mundi* was overlooked as a text that could shed light on the medieval *computus*, historiography, understanding of the cosmos, and the popularity of the it and other cosmological treaties in the twelfth century. Now that we’ve examined the text of the *Imago Mundi* and the dispersal of the manuscript during the twelfth century, Honorius’ methodology and purpose can be surmised and the reason for the work’s vast popularity can be suggested.

Honorius’ methodology in writing his work can best be summed up in his own words from the introduction: “I put nothing in it except that which the tradition of great men designates.”\(^1\) Honorius’ sources are not new; they are traditional sources like Eusebius, Jerome, Bede, Macrobius,

---

\(^1\) *IM* Introduction, 120: *Nichil autem in eo pono nisi quod maiorum commendat traditio.*
Isidore of Seville, Calcidius, and Pliny. Honorius takes these authors and their ideas and combines them to produce a cohesive treatise containing material on subjects such as geography, time, and history. We have seen in Chapter 2 how he blended Bede, Isidore, and others together to create a description of the world. We have also seen in Chapter 3 how he took the writings of Bede, Calcidius, and others to produce a text on time and the *computus*. Honorius' methodology did not simply copy theses works, but made particular selections, additions, and combinations from his source material. He never strays from the descriptions given by his sources, and rarely adds in extra commentary.

When Honorius does provide extra commentary to a topic he presents it in a way that does not detract from the authorities that he has used. For example, in the case of the creation of the world, Honorius relies upon Bede for his source. Bede's description of the world is laid out in four ways; however Honorius describes the creation of the world in five steps. The first four are clearly drawn from Bede. The fifth follows not as a juxtaposition, but rather as a continuation of the idea that Bede was
presenting. Honorius even ties in scriptural support for his fifth mode of creation to lend it even more credence.

Honorius' methodology is also seen in his lack of argumentativeness. Honorius does not discuss topics that would have been considered controversial during the twelfth century. Again, this is best demonstrated in his discussion of time in the first three chapters of Book II. Honorius' methodology is shown to be that of a compiler and dispenser.

Honorius' methodology sheds light onto his purpose for writing the book. Granted, Honorius does clearly state in his introduction that his purpose is to produce a work "for the instruction of the many who lack an abundance of books"; however, Honorius does not state what he was instructing the reader in. The layout and structure that Honorius implements alludes to the work being more than a primer for understanding the cosmos. The layout of the *Imago Mundi* with Book I as a cosmological text, Book II a discussion of Time and the *computus*, and Book III a chronology, strongly suggests that the *Imago Mundi* was written as a primer on the *computus*.

---

2 *IM* introduction, 120: Ad instructionem itaque multorum quibus deest copia librorum.
Both Edson and Jones have shown how the medieval *computus* is often found in manuscripts containing geographies, histories, maps, and cosmologies.\(^3\) And it has been demonstrated that Book I of the *Imago Mundi* could be added to a fifth category of maps that were often seen with the *computus* that Edson discusses in her article. Jones mentions the different chronologies that arose from the creation of the *computus* and the fact that cosmological texts were often included to aid the reader in working the *computus*.

The layout of the text with the *computus* in Book II presents a strong case for the *computus* as central to the work. Book I describes the physical aspects of the world and the heavens, teaching the reader about the locations of the stars, planets, and countries. Book II carries on this discussion by showing how the years, days, and hours are all affected by the location of the reader in these countries. Once Honorius has taught the reader how to differentiate the stars and planets and how to notice the difference in the movements of the sun and moon from certain countries, he

---

then explains how to find the important dates of the Christian calendar by creating a guideline to the *computus*. Book III of the *Imago Mundi* gives the historical background that would be needed for the reader to calculate the current year and aid in the computation of Easter and other holidays.

If the purpose of the work was to produce a primer on the *computus*, then that would explain the popularity of the work among the many emerging monastic houses and its subsequent popularity for centuries afterwards. We have seen how the *Imago Mundi* was dispersed throughout new monastic houses. As these houses were building up their libraries, one of the most important books they would need would be a *computus*. The *Imago Mundi* would have allowed the monastery the opportunity to commission a single book on the *computus* rather than a multitude of books dealing with the subject. The *Imago Mundi*, as Honorius' intentions seem to have been, obviated the need to acquire many separate works for the monastic library.

Honorius' methodology of compiling information and presenting it in a fashion that was concise and understandable along with his focus upon the *computus* brought about the popularity of the *Imago Mundi*. Honorius'
writing style demonstrates that his goal was to produce a primer, one that laid out the basic understanding of the cosmos and the *computus*. Because it was his desire to produce a work that relied only upon tradition and one that removed the need for a copious amount of books, Honorius created a work that became one of the most popular texts on cosmology, time, the *computus*, and history of the twelfth century.
## APPENDIX ONE

### EARLY IMAGO MUNDI MANUSCRIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Library</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Place of Origin</th>
<th>Century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Admont</td>
<td>Stiftsbibl.</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>Admont</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gottweig</td>
<td>Stiftsbibl.</td>
<td>103 (46)</td>
<td>Gottweig</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melk</td>
<td>Stiftsbibl.</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>Melk</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salzburg</td>
<td>St. Peter's Stiftsbibl.</td>
<td>a IX i</td>
<td>St. Peter's</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>Nationalbibl.</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>818</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2479</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zwettle</td>
<td>Stiftsbibl.</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>Bibl. Roy.</td>
<td>10862-5</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>Cambridge</td>
<td>Corpus Christi College</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Sawley</td>
<td>13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>London</td>
<td>British Library</td>
<td>Cotton Cleopatra B IV</td>
<td>Byland</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>London</td>
<td>British Library</td>
<td>Royal 13 A xxi</td>
<td>Hagneby</td>
<td>13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>London</td>
<td>British Library</td>
<td>Harley 4348</td>
<td>St. Mary's Outside the Walls</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Bibl. Nat.</td>
<td>lat 6560</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>Payer. Staatsbibl.</td>
<td>clm 536</td>
<td>Pröl</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clm 7793</td>
<td>Indersdorf</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clm 7974</td>
<td>Kaisheim</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clm 11336</td>
<td>Polling</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clm 14348</td>
<td>St. Emmeram's Regensburg</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clm 14731</td>
<td>St. Emmeram's Regensburg</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clm 22225</td>
<td>Windberg</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stuttgart</td>
<td>Wurtemb. Landesbibl.</td>
<td>Hist. Q. 155</td>
<td>Comburg</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>City</td>
<td>Library</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Place of Origin</td>
<td>Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>Nationalbibl.</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>507</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>13th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>British Library</td>
<td>Add. 38665</td>
<td>Kenilworth</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Arundel 270</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>Bodl. Libr.</td>
<td>Royal 12 C xix</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rawlinson B 484</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Bibl. Arsenal</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>St. Victor</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bibl. Maz.</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bibl. Nat.</td>
<td>11130</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15009</td>
<td>St. Victor</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Staatsbibl. Preuss.</td>
<td>Kulturbesitz 956</td>
<td>Havelberg</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fulda</td>
<td>Hess. Landesbibl.</td>
<td>Fulda B III 1001</td>
<td>Weingarten</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Munich</td>
<td>Bayer Staatsbibl.</td>
<td>cm 1001 1003 18918</td>
<td>Weihenstephen Schaftlarn Tegernsee</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>Bibl. Vat.</td>
<td>Lat 1890</td>
<td>??</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bibl. Vat. Reg.</td>
<td>Lat 471</td>
<td>Stolp</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Pierpont Morgan Library</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>Radford</td>
<td>12th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX TWO

Latin and English Translation of Honorius Augustodunensis' *Imago Mundi*

The following is an English translation of Honorius Augustodunensis' *Imago Mundi*. Two sources were used for the translation: J.-P. Migne's edition found in PL 172: 115-186, and Victoria Flint's edition found in "Honorius Augustodunensis: Imago Mundi," *Archives d'histoire doctrinale et littéraire du Moyen Age* 49 (1982): 48-153. Footnotes denote where there were differences between the two editions and which one was used for the translation. Concerning numbers, thousands are rendered by capital Roman numerals (XII – Twelve thousand; xii – twelve). The numbers nine and four are shown as viiii and iii, respectively.
Incipit epistola cuiusdam ad
Honorium solitariu

Septiformi spiritu in trina fide
illustrato, ac septenis rivis trifariae
philosophiae inundato, Christianus,
post septimanam huius vitae,
septem beatitudinibus laureari, et in
octava trinitatem in unitate
contemplari. Quia ignorans cum
ignorantibus ignorantiae tenebris
involvov, idcirco maestam
lugubremque vitam ut caecus
ducere videor. Qua re, quia te
inmensa sapientiae luce
circumfusum cognosco, cum multis
aliis deposco quatenus aliquam
scintillam tue flammivomae
scientiae cum tibi non minuatur,
nobis impertias et positionem orbis
quasi in tabella nobis describas.

Miserum enim videtur, res propter
nos factas cotidie spectare, et cum
iumentis insipientibus quid sint
penitus ignorare.

Here begins a letter by a certain
man to the Hermit Honorius.

Having been illuminated by the
seven-fold spirit in the triple faith
and washed in the seven rivers of
threefold wisdom, Christian, to
glory in the seven beatitudes on the
seventh day of this life and to
contemplate on the eighth the three-
in-one. Because ignorant man that I
am, I am surrounded by the
ignominious shadows of ignorance,
I seem to lead a sad and mournful
life like a blind person. This being
the case, since I recognize you to be
infused with the immeasurable light
of wisdom, I beseech, together with
many others, a little scintilla of your
ardent knowledge, which is not
diminished in you, that you impart
and describe to us the position of the
globe as if on a table. For it seems a
terrible thing to daily contemplate
the matter according to our little
knowledge and what is still worse to
remain in ignorance with the
unreasoning animals.
Sapientiae alumnus abduction diligenter scrutandi in scientiae profundum, Honorius utriusque hominis salute nunc vigere, et post in Syon dominum, in quo omnes thesauri sapientiae et scientiae sunt absconditi, oculo ad oculum videre. Cum iugiter lectioni studiosus incumbas, ac totius scripturae medullam sitibundus exsugas, poscis a me, amicissime, ut quemadmodum vulgo dicitur quod ovis aut capra petierit lanam, totius orbis tibi depingi formulam in qua sic oculum corporis valeas reficere sicut visum cordis soles in machina universitatis depascere. Quod negotium sudore plenum, ipse melius nosti quam sit laboriosum quamque periculosum. Laboriosum quidem mihi in aliis occupato et multis ut scis animi molestiis pregravato, periculosum autem propter invidos qui cuncta quae nequeunt imitari non cessant calumpniari, et quae assequi non poterunt, venenoso dente ut setiger hircus lacerare non omittunt.

The Prologue of the Hermit to Christianus Begins.

Thoroughly scrutinizing the secrets of nourished wisdom in the depths of knowledge, Honorius sends greetings to at present flourish in the salvation of each man, and afterward in the Sion of the Lord, in which all treasures of wisdom and knowledge are stored, to see eye to eye. Whereas you, acting studiously, appropriately apply yourself to reading, and, you, thirsting, suck out the marrow of scripture, you request from me, dearest friend—as we say vulgarly, as the sheep or goat requests wool—that I depict for you the shape of the entire world in which you might then strengthen the corporeal eye just as you are accustomed to let range the inner eye upon the inner workings of the world. How back-breaking this work is, laborious and dangerous, you know better than I. Indeed, laborious to me, burdened as I am by many other things and as you know troubled in spirit; dangerous on account of the envious men who never cease condemning what they are incapable of imitating and cannot follow, and what they don't refrain from denouncing with venemous bite like a hairy goat.
Et ea quae publice arguunt, furtive intente legunt, atque de labore nostro sibi scientiam usurpant quae ut sues margaritas pedibus proculcant. Enim vero cum non solum laborem meum, sed et meipsum tibi debeam praesertim cum me non mihi soli sed toti mundo genitum intelligam, omittens invidos tabescentes, non me sed seipsos livido corde corrodentes, ardua aggrediar molimina, quia inprobus labor immo karitas vincit omnia. Ad instructionem itaque multorum quibus deest copia librorum, hie libellus edatur. Nomenque ei Imago Mundi indatur, eo quod dispositio totius orbis in eo quasi in speculo conspiciatur, in quo etiam nostrae amiciciae pignus posteris relinquatur. Nichil autem in eo pono nisi quod maiorum commendat traditio.

Explicit prologus.

Incipit liber Honorii inclusi de Imagine Mundi.
1. De Forma Mundi.


1. Concerning The Shape of the World

It is said that the world is everywhere in motion. Indeed it is in perpetual motion. Its shape is in the manner of a round ball, but resembles an egg with distinct elements. Obviously, the outer egg is completely surrounded by a shell, the egg-white by the shell, the yoke by the egg-white, the drop of fat is enclosed by the yoke. Thus the world is surrounded by the heavens like a shell, the pure ether is enclosed like the egg-white by the heavens, the turbulent air like the yoke by the ether, the earth like the drop of fat by the air.

1 While the modern reader will take the term “world” to refer to the planet Earth, Honorius is using the term to refer to everything under Heaven (i.e., the planets and stars).
2. Concerning The Creation of the World

The creation of the world is written five ways. First, that before secular time the whole of the world was conceived in the divine mind. That idea is called the archetypal world. As it is written: *That which is made in him was life.* Second, this perceptible world is created according to the archetypal model, so it is read: *He who resides in eternity has created all things together.* Third, during six days the world was formed with species and forms, so it is written: *With six days God greatly made his work good.* Fourth, when one from the other is born, as for example man from man, sheep from sheep, and each the tree from the seed of its own kind, as it is said: *In all things my father works.* Fifth, when the current world will be changed, as it is written: *Behold, I make all things new.*

---

2 John 1:3-4
3 Ecclesiasticus 18:1
4 Genesis 1:31
5 John 5:17
6 Revelation 21:5
3. De Elementis.


3. Concerning The Elements

It is said the elements are ligaments, like hyle. Moreover hyle is matter. Moreover there are four elements from which all things exist, namely fire, air, water, and earth which in the manner of circles are rolled back into itself in which fire is turned into air, air into water, water into earth, and in return earth is changed into water, water into air, air into fire. Each one of these holds one another in itself by its own properties, as if by arms, and in turn they unite their own warring nature with a harmonious treaty. For instance, dry land and the coldest water are connected, cold water and the dampest air are bound, damp air and the hottest fire are joined, and hot fire and the driest earth are connected. For example the earth, the heaviest and deepest, holds the first place; fire, the lightest, holds the last place, the other two the middle, heavy water near earth, light air near fire, as a solid chain. Truly things that walk are assigned to earth, things that swim to the water, things that fly to the air, thing that shine to fire.
4. Concerning the Seven Names of the Earth.

The deepest element is denoted with seven names, because it is called *terra*, *tellus*, *humus*, *arida*, *sicca*, *solum*, and *ops*. It is called *terra* from being worn away, and the whole element is understood. *Tellus* as if fruitbearing, and which is suitable for crops or vineyards and even fruitbearing trees. *Humus* from moisture, which is marshy and uncultivable. *Arida*, meaning waterless, which is always dry from the sun, like Libya. *Sicca*, which though sometimes rained upon is quickly dried out, like Judea. *Solum* from solidness, mountains are. *Ops* from where troves of wealth, like gold and jewels abound, as with India.
5. De Forma Terre.


5. Concerning the Shape of the Earth

The shape of the earth is round, whence it is called an "orb". Indeed if it was examined from the sky, the whole immensity of the mountains, and the depths of the valleys in it would appear small, like the finger of someone if he were holding a huge ball in his hand. Moreover the circumference of the earth is measured 180,000 stades, which is calculated 12,052 miles. This circle is evenly arranged, like a point in the middle of the circle, in the middle of the world, and is supported by no fulcrum but by divine power, as it is read: Fear me not, the Lord has said, I who hung the world in nothingness, indeed it is established upon its own stability just as the other element occupying the end of its character. This is encircled by the ocean like a border, as it is written: The abyss surrounded it as a garment. In the movements of the waters its dryness everywhere is watered, as the body is penetrated by the blood of the veins. From wherever the land is excavated, water is discovered.

---

7 Psalm 103:5  
8 Psalm 103:6

Quinque autem zonis, id est .v. circulis, terra distinguitur. Quorum .ii. extreem sunt inhabitabiles algore, medius inhabitabilis calore a quo sol numquam recedit, ad illos numquam accedit. Medii .ii. inhabitabiles hinc ardore inde frigore temperati. Verbi gratia. Si ignis in hieme sub divo accenditur, .v. lineas efficitur scitur, .i. in medio fervidam, .ii. circum gelidas, .ii. inter has temperatas. Qui si ut sol circumiret nimirum .v. circulos redderet. Ex his circulis .i. septentrionalis; .ii. solstitialis; .iii. equinoctialis; .iii. brumalis; .v. australis nominatur, sed solus solstitialis inhabitari a nobis noscitur.

6. Concerning the Five Zones

The earth is partitioned with five zones, five circles. The two ends of which are uninhabitable from the cold; the middle is uninhabitable from the heat, from which the sun never sets, and never approaches the others. The middle habitable two are tempered with fire and with cold. Thanks be to the Word. If a fire is kindled in the winter under the heavens, it is known to bring about five lines: a hot one in the middle, two cold ones on the outside, and two temperate ones between these. Which if the sun was encircling, without a doubt it would restore the five circles. From these circles the first is named, Septentrionalis, the second Solstitialis, the third Equinoctialis, the fourth Brumalis, and the fifth Australis. However, only the Solstitialis circle is known by us to be inhabited.
Habitabilis zona quae a nobis incolitur, in tres partes Mediterraneo mari dirimitur, quarum una Asia, altera Europa, tercia Africca dicitur. Asia a septentrione per orientem usque ad meridiem, Europa ab occidente usque ad septentrionem, Africca a meridie usque ad occidentem extenditur.

The habitable zone, which we occupy, is divided into three parts by the Mediterranean Sea, one of which is called Asia, the other Europe, and the third Africa. Asia extends from the north through the eastern lands all the way to the south, Europe extends from the west all the way to the north, and Africa extends from the south all the way towards the west.

Asia a regina eiusdem nominis appellatur. Huius prima regio in oriente est paradisus, locus videlicet omni amaenitate conspicuus, inadibilis hominibus quia igneo muro usque ad caelum est cinctus. In hoc est lignum vitae, videlicet arbor de cuius fructu qui comederit semper in uno statu immortalis permanebit. In hoc etiam fons oritur qui in .iii. flumina dividitur. Quae quidem flumina infra paradisum terra conduntur, sed in aliis longe regionibus funduntur.

8. Concerning Paradise⁹

Asia is called from the queen with same name. Its first region in the east is Paradise, namely the place outstanding in every pleasure, inaccessible to man because it is surrounded with a fiery wall that extends all the way towards heaven. The tree of life is here, namely whose fruit whoever will eat will forever remain immortal in a single state. Also the spring which is divided into four rivers originates here. Indeed the rivers originate from the ground in Paradise, but are poured out in other distant regions.

⁹ PL has the section Asia a regina eiusdem nominis appellatur. Huius prima regio in oriente est paradisus, locus videlicet omni amaenitate conspicuus, inadibilis hominibus quia igneo muro usque ad caelum est cinctus under its own chapter entitled De Asia.

Nam Phison qui et Ganges in India de monte Orcobares nascitur, et contra orientem fluens, oceano excipitur, Geon, qui et Nilus, iuxta montem Atlantem surgens, mox a terra absorbetur, per quam occulto meatu currens, in litore Rubri Maris denuo funditur, Ethiopiam circuiens, per Egiptum labitur, in septem ostia divisus magnum mare iuxta Alexandriam ingreditur. Tigris autem et Eufrates in Armenia, de monte Parchaotra funduntur, et contra meridiem vergentes Mediterraneo Mari inmerguntur. Post paradisum sunt loca multa deserta et invia, ob diversa serpentium et ferarum animalia.

9. Concerning the Four Rivers

For instance Physon, which is the Ganges, in India originates from Mt. Orcobars, and flowing across the east ends at the ocean. Geon, which is also the Nile, rising near the Mount Atlas, is quickly absorbed by the land, and running through it with hidden movement, is once again poured out on the shores of the Red Sea, encircling Ethiopia, it slips through Egypt, divided into seven mouths it enters the great sea near Alexandria. Also the Tigris and Euphrates in Armenia are poured from the mountain Parchaotra, across the sloping south into the Mediterranean Sea they are plunged. Behind paradise are many deserted and impassable lands, on account of the multitude of serpents and wild beasts.
10. De India.


10. Concerning India

Next is India, named from the Indus River, which is born towards the north from the Caucus Mountains, and directing its course towards the south it is received by the Red Sea. This India is closed from the West, and from this the Indian Ocean is named. In it is situated the island of Taprobane, distinguished by 10 cities. It has two summers and two winters within a single year, and in all seasons it is green. In this are also the islands of Crisa and Arger rich with gold and silver and ever blooming. The mountains of Aureus are there, which on account of dragons and griffins are not approachable. In India is Mt. Caspius, from which the Caspian Sea is named. Between it and the sea are Gog and Magog, the tribes ferociously imprisoned and carried off by Alexander the Great, who even feed on human flesh like savage beasts. India has 44 regions with many people, [such as] Garmanos, Orestas, [and] Coatras, whose woods touch the ether.
In montanis Pigmeos .ii.
cubitorum homines quibus
bellum est contra grues, qui
tercio anno pariunt, octavo
senescunt. Apud hos crescit
piper colore quidem albo, sed
cum ipsi serpentes qui ibi
habundant flamma fugant,
nigrum colorem trahit de
incendio. Item Macrobios .xii.
cubitorum longos qui bellant
contra gripes. Qui corpora
leonum, alas et ungulas
proferunt aquilarum. Item
Agroctas et Bragmannos qui se
ultro in ignem mittunt amore
alterius vitae. Sunt alii qui
parentes iam senio confectos
mactant, et eorum carnes ad
epulandum parant, isque impius
iudicatur qui hoc facere abnegat.
Sunt alii qui pisces ita crudos
edunt, et salsum mare bibunt.

In the Pigmus Mountains are
men of 2 cubits who are at war
with cranes, who in the third
year give birth, and the eighth
they are old. Among them grows
a white-colored pepper, which,
when they flee the serpents
which abound in the flames,
takes from the fire a black color.
Likewise, Macrobians 12 cubits
tall who fight against the griffins.
They have the bodies of lions,
and the wings and hoofs of
eagles. Also Agroctas and
Bragmannos, who, for the love of
one another’s life, voluntarily
send themselves into the fire.
They are others who slay their
parents in their old age, and
prepare their flesh for
consumption, and whoever
refuses to do this is judged to be
impious. There are others who
eat raw fish, and drink the salted
sea water.
11. De Monstris.

Sunt ibi quaedam monstra quae quidam hominibus quidam ascribitur bestiis, ut sunt hi qui adversas habent plantas et octonos in pedibus digitos, et alii qui habent canina capita et ungues aduncos, quibus est vestis pellis pecudum et vox latratus canum. Ibi etiam quaedam matres semel pariunt, canos partus edunt, qui in senectute nigrescunt et longa nostrae aetatis tempora excedunt. Sunt alie quae quinquennales pariunt, sed partus octavum annum non excedunt. Ibi sunt et Monoculi qui et Arimaspi et Ciclopes. Sunt et Scenopodae qui uno tantum fulti pede auram cursu vincunt, et in terra positi umbram sibi planta pedis erecta faciunt. Sunt alii absque capite quibus oculi sunt in humeris pro naso et ore duo foramina in pectore, setas habent ut bestiae. Sunt alii iuxta fontem Gangis fluvii, qui solo odore cuiusdam pomi vivunt. Qui si longius eunt pomum secum ferunt, moriuntur enim si praevum odorem trahunt.

11. Concerning Monsters

There are certain monsters which are certain men inserted with beasts, as are these who have reversed feet with eight toes, and others who have canine heads and bent nails, who clothe themselves in animal skin and have a voice like a barking dog. Also in that place certain mothers give birth one time, they produce white offspring, who in old age become black, and exceed by a long measure our lifetimes. There are others who are five years old when they bear, but the births do not pass the eighth year. Also, there are Monoculuses, who are the Armaspuses and Cyclops. Also there are the Skiapods, which supported by only a single foot, run faster than the breeze, and on land they shade themselves with the sole of the foot. There are others without a head in which the eyes are in the upper arms and the nose and mouth are two holes in the chest, they are hairy like beasts. There are others near the spring of the Ganges River, which live only by the scent of certain fruit. If they travel a long distance they take the fruit with them for they die if they inhale a bad odor.

Sunt ibi serpentes tam vasti ut cervos devorent, et ipsum etiam oceanum transnatent. Ibi est etiam bestia Ceucocrota, cuius corpus asini, clunes cervi, pectus et crura leonis, pedes equi, ingens cornu bisulcum, vastus oris hiatus usque ad aures, in loco dentium os solidum, vox pene hominis. Ibi est alia bestia Eale, cuius corpus equi, maxilla apri, cauda elephantis, cubitalia cornua habens, quorum unum post tergum reflectit cum alio pugnat, illo obtuso aliud ad certamen vibrat. Nigro colore horret, in aqua et in terra aequaliter valet. Ibi sunt fulvi tauri, versis setis horrid, grande caput, oris rictus ab aure ad aurem patet. Hi etiam cornua vicissim ad pugnam producunt vel deponent, omne missile duro tergo respuunt. Qui si fuerunt capti nulla possunt arte domari.

12. Concerning Beasts

There are huge serpents that devour stags, and also it swims itself across the ocean. There also is the beast Cucocrota, which has the body of an ass, the buttocks of a stag, the chest and legs of a lion, and the feet of a horse, a huge forked horn, a vast opening of the mouth all the way towards the ears, in the place of teeth a solid mouth, and barely the voice of a man. There is another beast Yale, which has the body of a horse, the jaw of a boar, the tail of elephants, cubit long horns, one of which turns back behind the back with the other it fights, with that one it has struck the other one it brandishes towards the battle. By the color black it dreads, in the water and the land it evenly prevails. There are tawny bulls, with sweeping wild hair, a large head, and the jaw of the mouth open from ear to ear. Also these horns in turn lead or fall away from the battle, and they reject all missiles with a hard back. Which if they have been caught no one is able to briefly subdue.
Likewise the Manticore a beast with the face of a man, three rows of teeth, the body of a lion, the tail of a scorpion, bluish-grey eyes, colored red, the voice of hissing serpents producing distinctions of the voices. More swift with running than the birds with flight, having in use human flesh. There also are three-hooves oxen, each having horses feet. Likewise there is the Monoceros, with the body of a horse, the head of a stag, and the feet of elephants, with his tail, armed with one horn in front of the middle, four long feet shining and marvelously sharpened. This exceedingly wild beast has a dreadful roar, and with its horns transfixed it opposes all, potentially able to be destroyed, it is not able to be subdued. In the Ganges the eels are thirty feet long. There are also certain worms which in the image of crabs have doubles arms that are six cubits long, with which they seize and drown elephants. The Indian Sea begets tortoises, from whose shells the men make large lodgings for themselves. India also produces a magnetic stone, which attracts iron, also steel that is unable to be broken except with the blood of a goat.


13. Concerning Parthia

From the Indian River all the way towards the Tigris is Parthia, it is full with 33 areas. Moreover it is called Parthia from the Parthians coming from Scythia. In it is the area of Aracusia called that from the town of Aracusa. Also in it is Assyria, named by Assur the son of Sem, who was the first to inhabit it. In it is Mede called by the King of Medes, who is constructing the city Medes, and from which the area has lent its name. In it is Persida called by the King of Perseus, who built the city Persepolim, from which the area has taken the name. In this emerged the first magical arts. Persidia sends the stone Pyrite, which burns the pressing hand, and whose whiteness emerges and fades without quarrel with moon.


14. Concerning Mesopotamia

From the Tigris River all the way to the Euphrates is Mesopotamia, it is named from the Greek for two rivers, which in the middle of two rivers it may be placed. In this is the city of Ninevah, traveled in three days, built and named by Nino the King. Also in this region is Babylon, named by the city. Established by the giant Nymrod, but renewed by the Queen Semiramis. The width of the wall is 50 cubits, 200 cubits high, circling the city 480 stadia, supported by 50 bronze gates, with the river Euphrates running through the middle watering it. It is written the high citadel of Babel is 4000 paces. In it is Chaldea in which Astronomy was first discovered. Also in it is Arabia which is called Saba, from Saba the son of Chus. In this frankincense is collected, and in this whereby are the mountains Sinai and Oreb, in which the law of Moses is written, near which the City of Madian was, in which Lethro the priest had been in charge. In it are many tribes, Moabites, Ammonites, Jews, Saracens, Madianites, and many others.
15. De Siria.

Ab Eufrate usque ad mare Mediterraneum est Siria, a quodam Siro rege dicta, in qua est Damascus a Damasco Abrahae libero constructa et dicta, ibi et Antiochia ab Antiocho rege cognominata, olim Reblata vocata. Est in ea Comagena provincia, est et Fenicia a fenice ave quae sola in hac terra invenitur, sive a Fenice rege filio Agenoris dicta. In hac sunt Tirus quae et Sor et Sidon civitates sitae. In hac etiam est mons Libanus, ad cuius radices oritur Jordanis fluvius. Est in ea etiam Palestina, a civitate Palestina quae nunc Ascalon vocatur dicta. Est in ea etiam Iudea, a Iuda filio Iacob de cuius tribu reges erant nuncupati. Haec etiam Chananea a Chanaan filio Cham est dicta.

15. Concerning Syria

From the Euphrates all the way to the Mediterranean Sea is Syria, named from a certain king Syro, in which is Damascus built and called by the ex-slave Damasco of Abraham; also there is Antioch named from Antiochus the king, formerly called Reblata. The province of Comagena is in it, also called Fenicia, from the hay-made bird which only one in this world has been discovered, or from King Fenice son of Agenoris. In this are situated the cities of Tyre, Sor, and Sydon. Here is found Luban Mountain, at whose roots the Jordan River arises. In it is also Palestine, which was named from the city of Palestine and now called Ascalon. Also in it is Judea, from which the kings of the tribe of Judah, son of Jacob, were calling it. It is also called Canaan from Canaan the son of Cham.
In hac est Jerusalem quam Sem
filius Noe construens Salem
nominavit, sed Iebuseus filius
Chanaan inhabebat. Unde a
Iebus et Salem dedit ei nomen
rex David Jerusalem, quasi
Jebusalem. Quam Salomon filius
eius auro et gemmis decoravit,
Ierosolimam quasi
Jerusalem appellavit.
Quam a Babiloniis subversam,
Zorobabel reedificavit, sed
Romanus exercitus funditus
delevit. Hanc postmodum Helius
Adrianus imperator reparavit,
Heliamque nominavit.

In this is Jerusalem as Shem, the
son of Noah, building Salem had
named it, but Jebus son of
Canaan inhabited. Where from
Jebus and Salem king David has
given it the name Jerusalem, like
Jebusalem. Which Solomon, son
of David, adorned it with gold
and jewels, he called it Jerusalem
like Jerusolomonia. Which,
overturned by Babylon, was
rebuilt Zorobabel, but the armies
of Rome have utterly erased it.
After this the emperor Aelius
Hadrian rebuilt it, and he named
it Aelia.

Est etiam in Palestina regio Samaria, a civitate Samaria dicta, quae nunc Sebastia est nuncupata, olim Sycima a Sichem vocata. In hac est quoque Galilea, in qua est Nazareth civitas, iuxta montem Thabor sita. In hac est et Pentapolis regio, a .v. civitatibus dicta, in qua olim fuit Sodoma et Gomorra. In hac est Mare Mortuum, quo fluenta Iordanis absorbentur. In hac quoque Saracen a Sarra dicti, qui et Agareni a Agar, idem Ismahelit ab Ismahel nuncupati, in hac et Nabathei a Nabaioth filio Ismahel dicti, quorum gentes sunt .xii.

16. Concerning Palestine

Also in the region of Palestine is Samaria, called this from the city of Samaria, which is now called Sebastia, formerly called Sycima by Sich. In this is Galilee, in which is the city of Nazareth, situated near Mount Tabor. Also in this is the region of Pentapolis, called from five cities, in which has formerly been Sodom and Gomorrah. In this is the Dead Sea, from which the streams from the Jordan are swallowed. Likewise in this is called Saracen by Sarra, and which Agareni by Agar, the same with Ismahelit from Ismahel is called, in this Nabatheus named from Nabath son of Ishmael, of which there are 12 tribes.
17. Concerning Egypt

Above these named areas, beginning from the Eastern lands, by straight line extended towards the Mediterranean Sea, with which towards the south Egypt is connected, in which 24 tribes are considered to be. It rises in the east from the Red Sea, and fastens its boundary in the west in Lybia. This earlier was called Euxia, it is abundantly good, later it is called Egypt from Egyptus, or king Sio, brother to Dana. The Nile River surrounds this from every side, into the manner of the letter Delta it is formed, renowned by thousands of farms. The clouds do not darken it, the rain waters not, but the overflowing Nile makes it fertile. In this is the province Thebes, named for the city of Thebes. Which Cathmus with the son Agenroas coming into Egypt has built, he has built Thebes and named it after the one in Boetia, and it has lent its name from it. In this Mauricius was ruling, and by this Thebes are called.

17. De Egypto.

Hui adiacet maxima solitude, in qua olim conversabatur monachorum multitudo. Cambyses rex Egiptum superans civitatem condidit, cui nomen Babilon indidit, quae nunc caput illius regni existit. In hac etiam victor Alexander civitatem aedificavit, quam ex suo nomine Alexandriam nuncupavit.

18. De Regionibus Orientis.

Suprascriptis regionibus versus aquilonem annectuntur hae regiones. Mons Caucasus a Caspio mari orientis attollitur, et per aquilonem vergens, pene usque ad Europam porrigitur. Hunc inhabitant Amazones, feminae videlicet ut viri praeliantes. His cohabitant Massagetae et Cholci et Sarmatae. Seres est oppidum orientis, a quo Serica regio et gens et vestis est dicta. Post hanc est Bactria, a Bactrio amne vocata.

Adjacent to this is the great monastery, in which formerly a multitude of monks were dwelling. Cambyses, the predominant king of Egypt, has founded a city, which Babylon has imparted its name, from which now the royal head appears. Also in this the triumphant Alexander has built a city, he has called it Alexandria from his name.

18. Concerning the Eastern Regions\textsuperscript{10}

With the above regions all the way towards Aquilon, these areas are attached. The Caucus Mountain is elevated from the Eastern Caspian Sea and is extended through Aquilon inclining all the way towards Europe. Amazon Women dwell there clearly fighting as men. With these dwell together the Massagetas, Colchus, and Sarmatians. Seres is an eastern town which is named from a Chinese area, garment, and tribe. After this is Bactra, named from the Bactrus River.

\textsuperscript{10} PL titles this chapter as \textit{De Caucaso et regionibus Orientis}.

Hyrcania is connected to this, named from Hyrcania Forest, in which are birds whose feathers shine by night. Connected to this is Scythia and Himia, of which there are 44 tribes. In that place are the Hyperborea Montains. Albania follows this, called this from the whiteness of the people, which with white hair they are born there. Armenia is connected to this, in which is Mount Arat, above which the Ark of Noah has rested after the flood, the woods of which are seen even to today. This is connected to Iberia. To that Cappadocia, named for the city with the same name. In which the mares conceive by the wind, but the offspring do not live longer than three years.
Asia Minor post hanc constituitur, quae pene mari undique cingitur. In hac est Ephesus, civitas ab Amazonibus constructa, in qua requiescit Johannes Evangelista. Prima provincia Asiae Minoris est Bithinia, prius Berica, post Migdonia, mox a Bithinio rege est Bithinia appellata, in qua est civitas eiusdem nominis. In hac est etiam civitas Nicea, in qua magna sinodus est facta. In hac est etiam civitas Nicomedia, a Nicomede rege constructa et dicta.

After this is placed Asia Minor, whose tail is surrounded by the sea on every side. In this is Ephesus, built by the Amazons, in which John the Evangelist rests. In this is also the city of Nicea, in which the great synod is made. The first province of Asia Minor is Bithinia, earlier Bercia, later Migdonia, and next Bithinia from the Bithinius the King is named, in which is the city of the same name. Also in this is Nicomedia, built and named by Nicomede the king.
20. De Regionibus Asie.


20. Concerning the Asian Region

Bithinia likewise has named Major Phrygia, in which is the city Smyrna, constructed by Theseo. Connected to this is Galatia, named from the Gauls, which the Bythian king in assistance had summoned, and after the victory, he divided the land with them. Phrygia follows this, named from Phrygia the daughter of Europe. Also Dardania, named from Daranus the son of Jupiter. In it is a city of the same name, constructed by the same. Also in this is the city of Troy, named and built by King Troo, this and Ilium named from Ilio the king, the fortifications of these are called Pergama. They are adjacent to Lycoonia and Caria, where the Hermus River, with famous golden sands, was. Next is Lydia, named from king Lidius the brother of Tyrrenus. In this is Thiatira. Next is Hysauria, and which is said from all sides gold is blown over.

After this is Cilicia, named after a city with the same name, whom Cilix son of Agenoris built, and from this the region has taken its name. In this is the mountain Amana and Tarsus, also in this the City of Tarsus built by Parseo, glorious home of the Apostle Paul. Next is Lycia, Pisidia, and Pamphylia. Next Pontus, an area of many tribes which is named after the Pontic Sea. In which Ovidius and afterwards Clemens are banished into exile. After traveling Asia, we cross towards Europe.


Europa ab Europe rege, vel ab Europa filia Agenoris est nominata. In qua inprimis versus septentrionem sunt Rifei montes et Tanais fluvius, a Tanaei rege dictus, et Meotides paludes, magno mari iuxta Theodosiam urbem seiungentes.

Europe is named from king Europ and Europa daughter of Agenoras. In which toward the north are the Ryphae Mountains the Tanais River, named from King Tanai, and the Meotids Swamps, separating the great sea near the city Theodosia.

22. De Scithia.

A Tanai fluvio est Scithia inferior, quae versus meridiem usque ad Danubium porrigitur. In hac sunt istae provinciae, Alania, Dacia, Gothia.

Below the Tanais River is Scythia, which from middle extends all the way towards Danube. In this are the provinces, Alania, Dacia, and Gothia.
23. De Germania Superior.


23. Concerning Upper Germania

From the Danube all the way towards the Alps is Upper Germany, which is named from German people, from the western Rhine, to the northern Alia River it is defined. In this is the Suevia region, named from Mount Suevo. Also Alemannia, named from Lemanno Lake. Also with Retia this is named. The Danube is born here, and with sixty different rivers it is increased, and divided into seven gates, as the Nile, it flows into the Pontic Sea. In it is Norica and Bavaria, in which is the city Ratispone. Also is Eastern France, which is connected to Turingia, which Saxonia follows.


24. Concerning Lower Germania

After Albia is Lower Germania, which follows the Northern Ocean. In this is Dania and Norway. From the Danube, indeed around the Danube towards the east all the to the Mediterranean Sea, is Messia, named from the outcome of the harvests. Next is Lower Pannonia and Bulgaria. Next Thracia\textsuperscript{11}, named from Tiras son of Jafeth. It has the Hebrum River, and Constantinople named and built by the Emperor Constantine.

\textsuperscript{11} In Patrologia Thracia is given its own chapter; however Flint includes it under \textit{De Germania Inferiore}. 

130


25. Concerning Greece

After the Mediterranean is Greece, named from King Greco, with the land formerly called Cethim, and towards the southern great sea is defined, which is also called Ilirian and is in the province of Dalmacia, named from the city Dalma. And also is Epirus, named from Pyrrhus son of Achilles. In Epirus is the spring in which kindled torches are extinguished, and once extinguished, they are kindled. And also is Chaonia, named from the city with the same name, which Helenus brother of Hector has built, and on account of the love for his brother Chaonas has named it Chaonia. This and Molosia, named from the city Molosia, which Molsus son of Pyrrhus built, and from his name Molosia is named. There is also Alladia, named from King Ellada son of Deucalion and Pyrrha. Also it is Attica, from King Atthus. It is truly Graecia. In it is the city Athens, built by King Cecrope.
There is Boetiam, named for an ox, because Cathmus, son of Agenoras, walking with Agenoras, discovered an ox, which with sacrificing it to the gods, he built Thebes, and he called the province Boetia. From this the Thebians are named, from the other Thebes. This same province is also called Aonia, from the spring Aon Musis was consecrated. There is also Peloponnesia, named from the King Pelope and the city with the same name. There also is Thessalia, named from King Thessalo. There also is Macedonia named from King Macedone, this and Emathia called this from King Ematho. In this is Mount Olympus which the clouds pass. In this is also Thessalonica, constructed by King Thessalo son of Greco. There is also Achaia, named from King Acheo and the city with the same name. In this is Corinth, named from Corintho son of Orestis. There also is Archadia at Sitionia, named from King Sitione. Arbeston of Archadia sends the stone, which once kindled will not be able to be extinguished. Next is Upper Pannonia all the way to the Apennine Mountain. Towards the north of it is Histria, named for the Histrus and Danube Rivers.

Italia is called Magna Grecia, afterwards it is called Saturnia from Saturn, then Latium, called this because there Saturn lay hidden after being beaten by Jupiter, then called Ausonia from King Auson, finally named Italy from Italo King of Sicily. It rises from the Alps, and ends in the great sea. In it is the city Romulus and Remus built, and named. The ancestors formed the cities after particular wild animals on account of the sign. From which Rome has the shape of a lion, whereby it is in charge, like a king, of the other beasts. This head is the city built by Romulus, the sides of the building on both sides ordered and named Lateranas. But Brundusium had the shape of a stag, Carthage an ox, and Troy a horse. In Italy is the province Tuscia, named from frankinsense and sacrifices. Also is Campania, named from the city Capua, constructed by King Capi. There is also Apulia, it is also Umbria, thence named because the rains from the flood have remained.

Also is Etruria, named from King Etrusco. Also is Longbardia, named from the long beard. The Po and Eridan Rivers of Italy, rising from the Apennine Mountains, and in the sea it ends. Venice named from King Beneto called earlier Benetia, later Venice. Gaul is named from the whiteness of the people. Indeed Gala is what the Greek call milk. The Rhine is born from the Alps, and inclining against the north with the bending ocean is taken out.
27. Gallia.


Inde est Hispania, ab Hispano rege dicta, prius Hiberia ab Hiberu flumine, et Hesperia ab Hespero rege nominata. Haec versus occasum oceano terminatur. Sunt in ea .vi. provinciae, Terracona, Kartago, Lusitania, Galicia, Bética, Tinguitania, a propriis civitatisbus dicte.
29. Britannia.


29. Brittania

Away from Spain, towards the west, in the Ocean are these Islands: Britannia, Anglia, Ireland, Thanatos of whom the land of the tribes carried crawling by whatever, Isole in which the solstice happens, the 33 Orcades, Scotia, Thul of which the trees never lose their leaves, and in which for six of the summer months the day is incessant, and six months in the winter with incessant night. Beyond this towards the north the sea becomes frozen and is continuously cold. In Europe we have walked about, towards Africa we migrate.

Africa from Afer, one of the descendants of Abraha, is named. It rises in the Eastern land of the Indus River, and inclining through the middle, it stretches into the west. Its first province is Lybia, named from the queen of the same name. From the city of Parethonius and the Catabathmon Mountains it begins, and in the altars of Philenuses it ends. From the Libicum Sea it is named. Next is Cyrenica, from the city of Cyrene, but also from the queen of the same name who built and named it. And Pentapolas, named from the five cities, of course, Berenice, Arsino, Ptolomaide, Apollonia, and Cyrene, named from their founders. Next is Tripoli, named for three cities which are Occasa, Berete, and Magna Leptis. After this Bisace, named from two cities, Adromeus and Bizancium.
31. Kartago.


31. Carthage

Next is Zeuses in which is the great Carthage, built by Dido with Elissa, and named from Kartada from Karttha, but erased by the Romans and built anew, and now is called Carthage. The width of its walls made 17 cubits. After this is Getulia, then Numidia, in which Jugurta has reigned. In it is the city of Hypo in which was the Bishop Augustine. Next is Mauritania, named for its blackness. In this is the province Stifensis, from the town Stifi, another Cesariensis, named from the city of Caesaria, third Tinguitania named from the city Tingui.

---

12 PL has Carthage listed under the chapter dealing with Africa.
32. Ethiopia.


32. Ethiopia

Across the middle is Ethiopia, named from Etham, between cities one in the east which is the city Sheba named from that queen, the other in the west Garamantes, named from the city of Garama. At which a spring so cold in the days that it is not drunk, and so glowing in the night that it is not touched. Towards the west Trogloodytes dwell together, and with swift running capture wild beasts. Beyond Ethiopia are the greatest deserts, which are unknown to man on account of the fire of the sun and the diverse serpents. Next is the great ocean, which with the heat of the sun it is said to boil as a cooking pot. In the outermost boundaries of Africa towards the west is the city of Gades, built by Fenix, from which the Gaditan Sea is named. In it near the ocean is the most high mountain Atlas, from where Atlanticum is named, but Atlas, the king of Africa, was the brother of Prometheus, from which the mountain has taken its name, because residing in it he described astronomy, and from where the sky is said to be supported. With the boundaries of Africa scoured, we stretch towards the islands of the sea.

The islands are named as they are positioned in the open sea. In the Mediterranean Sea is Cyprus, the island against Siriam, named from the city of Cyprus. And Paphus, named from a city with the same name. Crete named from King Creto. And Centapolis named from 100 cities. This is located across the Libyan Sea and which is named Adriaticus from the city of Adria. Avidos is an island in Hellespont in Europe. Hellespont is named from the city of Elle. Cohos the island of Athic. Cyclades named as such because they are placed in the round. Indeed Cyclus is called a circle. However there are 54 placed across Asia, the first of these is Rhodes, named after the city with the same name, placed towards the east. In this was formerly the Aereus Colossus 70 cubits high. North of this is Tenedos, from the city of Tene which he built and his name he called it. Karpathos located in the middle against Egypt, from where the Carpacian Sea and the Carpathian Ships.
Citheria ad occasum eius sita, 
Cithero monte dicta. Haec et 
Porfiris dicitur. Delos in medio 
Cicladum est sita, a civitate 
eiusdem nominis dicta. Haec 
tempore diluvii sub Ogigio facti 
prima apparuit, unde et Delos 
nomen accepit, quia delos 
manifestum sonat. Haec et Ortiga 
dicitur, ab Ortigometris, id est 
coturnicibus, quae primum ibi 
visae sunt. Icaria insula a puero 
Cretensi naufragio est dicta, a qua 
Icareum mare dicitur. Naxon 
insula Dionisii qui et Bachus. 
Melos quae et Storia rotunda 
insula. Paron a civitate eiusdem 
nominis dicta, a Paro Iasonis 
nepute constructa. Haec gignit 
marmor candidissimum quod 
Parium dicitur, et Sardium 
lapidem. Cidon est insula. In hac 
mastix nascitur. Samos insula a 
Samo civitate dicta, in eo mare 
est sita. De hac fuit Sibilla et 
Phitagoras, in hac vasa fictilia 
sunt reperta.

Cythera towards the west it is 
situated, named for Mount 
Cythero. This is also called 
Porfiras. Deluses is situated in 
the middle of Cicladum, named 
after a city with the same name. 
This first appeared during the 
time of the flood under Ogigius 
it was made, from which Deluses 
has taken its name, because of 
unmistakable delos sounds. This 
and Ortiga are called, from 
Ortigometras, it is with the 
quails, which is where the first 
are seen. The Isle of Icaria, 
named from the shipwrecked 
boy of Cretensus, from which the 
Icareum Sea is called. Naxon 
with the Island Dionisius which 
also is Bachus. Melos and Storia 
which are round islands. Paron 
named from the city with same 
name, by built Paron, grandson 
of Jason. This begets the most 
bright marble which is called 
Parium, and Sardius the stone. 
Cidon is an Island. In this the 
lash in born. The isle Samos 
named from the city of Samo, in 
this sea it is positioned. Sibilla 
and Phitagoras were from here, 
and in this are the clay vases 
invented.
34. Sicilia.

Sicilia a Siculo rege fratre Itali
dicta, prius Sicania, a Sicano rege
cognominata, contra Italianiam sita.
Haec et Trinacria a iii. montibus
dicitur. In hac est mons
Ethna, cuius sulphurea exestuam
incendia. In huius freto est Scilla
et Caribdis. In hac erant olim
Ciclopae. In hac inventa est
comedia. Eolae insulae ab Eolo
regn dictae, iuxta Siciliam
postae. Haec et Vulcaniae quia
incendio sunt plenae. Sunt enim
.viii. Stecades insulae contra
Massiliam sitae.

34. Sicily

Scicily is named from King
Siculo brother to Italo, before
Sicania, named from King
Sicano, away from Italy it is
situated. Also Trinacria named
from three mountains. In this is
Mount Etna, from which
sulphurous fires seethe. In these
narrow sea is Scilla and Caribdis.
Cyclopes were formerly here. In
this comedy is invented. The Isle
of Eolias named from King Eolo
is placed near Sicily. Also
Vulcanias because they are full of
fire. Indeed there are nine
Stecads Islands placed against
Massilia.
35. Sardinia.


35. Sardinia

Sardinia is named from King Sardino son of Hercules, across from Numidia it is situated. In this neither serpents nor the wolf is born. In it is the poisonous ant, as with spiders, with a bite killing man. Also in it is an herb similar to a balm, which the eating mouth it enters into, and as if ridiculing it has killed. In this are hot springs healing the weak, inflicting blindness on thieves. Corsica named from the women of Corsa, across from Liguriam situated, which the first beseeching of its bulls comes, and referring to the fruitfulness of the place, from the inhabitants of Ligurs it has taken. Also is Cyrine named from Cyrino some of Hercules, because of this it is inhabited. The Island of Ebosus is across from Spain. The serpents flee here. This is also Colubria, full of snakes. Also the Balearic Islands, in these slings are discovered. The Island of Gorgons is in the ocean near Atlantis. In these Gorgones have formerly lived.
Iuxta has Hesperide, ab
Hesperide civitate dictae. In his
oves albi velleris habundabant,
quae ad purpuram optime
valebant. Unde dicitur fabulose
mala aurea habuisse, Miclon
enim dicitur ovis Gracae. Ultra
has fuit illa magna insula quae
Platone scribente cum populo est
submersa, quae Africam et
Europam vicit sua magnitudine
ubi est nunc Concretum Mare.
Meroe insula est in Nilo flumine,
in capite Ethiopiae, in qua
absumitur umbra in estate. In
hac est lignum ebenum. Iuxta
quam est civitas Syene, in qua est
puteus a philosophis factus .lx.
eubitorum altus, in cuius
fundum splendet sol recto radio
in mense Iunio. Est quaedam
oceani insula dicta Perdita,
amoenitate et fertilitate omnium
rerum precunctis terris longe
prestantissima, hominibus
incognita, quae aliquando casu
inventa, postea quesita non est
reperta, et ideo dicitur Perdita.
Ad hanc fertur Brendanus
venisse. Insulas circuimus, tunc
inferna etiam petamus.

Near these is Hesperide, named
from the city of Herperide. In
these sheep with white fleece
abound, of which the best are
dyed purple. Where it is said to
have a fabulous golden apple,
indeed Miclon is called ovis in
Greece. Beyond these was that
one great island which Plato was
writing, it is submerged with
people, which Africa and Europe
have conquered it with their size
where now it is the Concretum
Sea. The Island Meroe is in the
Nile, in the head of Ethiopia, in
which the summer is spent in the
shade. Near which is the city
Syene, in which is a well 60 cubits
high made by the philosophers,
which in the month of June, the
sun shines with straight rays, onto
the farm. There is a certain island
of the ocean called Perdita, in
charm and all kinds of fertility it
far surpasses every other land,
unknown to men, now and again
it may be found by chance,
afterwards it cannot be found by
those seeking it, and therefore it is
called Perdita. We have encircled
the Islands, now we may reach
towards the lower regions.

13 The Patrologia has Micol enim dicitur ovis Gracae, while Flint has maton enum ovis dicitur.
I went with the PL phrase because it seems to have fit more with Honorius previous
patterns of comparing words with the Greek.

144
36. De Inferno.


36. Concerning Hell

Therefore Hell is called *infernus* because it is situated below. Indeed so as the land is in the middle atmosphere, thus Hell is in the middle of the land. Also from where the newest land is called. This place is horrible with fire and brimstone, below widened, and above narrowed. This is called The Lake or Land of the Dead because the souls descending there truly die.
37. De Nominibus Inferni.


37. Concerning the Names of Hell

It is called Lake of Fire because of the stone sea that the soul plunges into in that place. Here it is called Dark Land, because it is darkened with smoke and fetid mist. It is called The Land of Oblivion, because like themselves they are the forgotten of God, thus their God forgets to have compassion. Also it is called Tartar, from the shivering and trembling, because here is weeping and gnashing of teeth. Also Hell is named Land of Fire. Indeed Gehenna is called The Land. Of which our fire is said to be a fire with shade. The depths and recesses of it is called Erebus, full with dragons and fiery worms. The open mouth of it is called Baratrum, like a deep black hole. The stench breathed out of this place is called Acheronta, that is the vents, and clearly here the impure spirits are emitted.

---

14 The Patrologia has this chapter included in with De Infernus, however Flint has separated it out based upon the twelfth century manuscripts.
15 Matthew 8:12
Hic etiam stix, dicitur quod Grece sonat tristicia. Flegeton est fluvius infernalis, ob vicinitatem ignis et sulphuris fetore et odore horribilis. Sunt et alia multa loca, sive in terris seu in insulis, penalia aut frigore et ventis, sive horrenicia aut igne et sulphure iugiter fervencia. Ignea inferni loca inspeximus, ad refrigerium aquarum confugiamus.

This place is called Styx, which the Greeks refer to as Tristitia [Sadness]. Also it is called Phlegeton, which is a river of hell, on account of the fiery region, fetid brimstone and horrible scent. And there are many other places continually burning, whether on the earth or on an island of punishment, either with the cold and horrible winds, or with fire and brimstone. We have inspected the fiery places of Hell, towards the cold waters we flee.

38. De Aqua.


38. Concerning Water

Water, which is the second element, is named for equality, and from the surface which may be flat. In the sea it is collected, in the rivers it is poured out, in the springs it is divided, through the current it is connected, through the lands it is scattered, through the air it is thinned. It surrounds the whole earth, it divides all the regions and provinces. The immeasurable depth of it is called Abyss, as if the foundation is missing. Yet it has a foundation, although exceedingly deep.
39. De Oceano.

Oceanus dicitur quasi ocior amnis, vel quasi zonarum limbus. Quinque enim zonas mundi in modum limbi ambit.

40. De Estu.

Estus oceani, id est accessus et recessus, lunam sequitur, cuius aspiratione retro trahitur, eius impulsi refunditur. Cottidie autem bis effluere et remeare videtur. Cum luna crescente crescit, cum decrescente decrescit. Cum luna est in equinoctio, maioris oceani fluctus surgunt ob vicinitatem lunae, cum in solstitio, mitior est ob longinquitatem eius. Per xviii. annos ad principia motus et paria incrementa ut luna revertitur.

39. Concerning the Ocean

The ocean is called like a swift current, or even like the border of zones. Indeed the five zones of the world it encircles like a border.

40. Concerning the Tides

The tides of the ocean, that is the approaches and recesses, follow the moon, with the exhalation of the moon, it is drawn backwards, and with the pushing of it, it is poured back. But two times daily it is seen to disappear and reappear. With the moon emerging it emerges, with the moon decreasing it decreases. When the moon is in the equinox, the waves of the ocean rise on account of the closeness of the moon, when the moon is in the solstice, it is more mild on account of the distance of the moon. The moon is returned through 19 years from the first movement and balanced growth.
41. De Voragine.

Ampotis quoque, id est vorago in oceano, in exortu lunae maiori estu fluctus involvit et revomit. Haec autem vorago, quae totas aquas et naves absorbet et revomit, hinc fit. Est in terra abissus profundissima, de qua scribitur Rupti sunt omnes fontes abissi magne. Iuxta hanc sunt cavernosa loca et speluncae latae patentes. In his, venti de spiramine aquarum concipiuntur, qui etiam spiritus procellarum dicuntur. Et hi suo spiramine aquas maris per patentes terrarum cavernas introrsus in abissum attrahunt, et ea exundante iterum magno impetu repellunt.

41. Concerning the Abyss

Likewise Ampotis, it is the abyss in the ocean, in the rising of the moon with a large tide it is wrapped and it spews out waves. This abyss, which swallows ships and spews out all the waters, hence is made. The deepest abyss is in the earth. As it is written, broken are all the springs of the great abyss. Near this are cavernous places and wide caves standing open. In these, the winds from the exhalation of the water are conceived, which are also called the breath of storms. And these with his exhalation of the water of the sea, through the open caverns of the land, in the abyss they attract and they repel it by gushing forth again with great force.

16 Genesis 7:11
42. De Terre Motu.

De his ventis fit etiam terrae motus. Nam venti concavis locis inclusi dum erumpere gestiunt, terram horribili fremore concutiunt, eamque tremefaciunt.

43. De Hiatu.


42. Concerning the Movement of the Earth

These winds also cause the movement of the land. For the winds enclosed in the hollow places are eager to erupt, they violently shake the land with awful noise, and they cause it to tremble.

43. Concerning the Opening

Also from this the opening of the land is made, the fragile hollowed out places are broken with continuous water and restless winds, and falling in, they have uncovered an opening, and from which many cities devoured are gathered. Also this, the trembling is in the land because of the thunder in the clouds. This opening, because of the lighting in that place. Also the movement of the land makes the sea flood, clearly the same as the breath poured in, even the recovered bay of the encamped.
44. De Sicilia.

Unde tellus Siciliae, quae cavernosa et sulphure ac bitumine strata, ventis pene tota et ignibus patet, spiritu introrsus cum igne concertante, multis sepe locis fumum vel vapore vel flammam eructat, vel etiam vento acrius intumbente, harenarum lapidumve moles egerit.

45. De Ethna.

Inde montis Ethnae, ad exemplum gehennae ignium tam diutinum durat incendium, quod insularum Eolidum dicunt undis nutriiri, dum aquarum concursus spiritum in imum profundum secum rapiens tamdiu suffocat, donec venis terrae diffusus, fomenta ignis accendat.

44. Concerning Sicily

From the land of Sicily, which is full of holes, and with brimstone and bitumen spread out, with all the winds and fires it stands open. It will have carried the mass of sands or stone with the breath within fighting with fire, with many places fenced in with smoke, even violently discharging flames, also even with the winds more sharply blowing.

45. Concerning Etna

Thus with Mount Etna, by an example of the fires of hell to such an extent that the long fires harden, because they say Eolidum of the Islands is suckled by the waves, while the tumult of water snatching its breath into the deepest abyss, it strangles for a long time, while it may light the wide wick of the fires with the veins of the earth.

17 Flint has separated out De Sicilia, De Ethna, De Scilla while PL has them all under the chapter of De Hiatu.
46. De Scilla.

Hinc cillei canes latrare finguntur, dum procul navigantes undarum fremore terrerentur, quas sorbente voragine collidit estus. Simili de causa in aliis terris incendium surgit, et gehennam praeostendit.

46. Concerning Scilla

Hence the Scillian Dogs are created to bark, while sailing at a distance they may have been frightened with the low noise of the waves, which with the drinking abyss the tide crushes. The fire also grows with similar reasons from other lands and it has foreshadowed hell.

47. De Frigore.

Sicut calor de igne, ita frigus nascitur de aqua. Unde extremae partes oceani rigido gelu et perpetuo frigore horrent, quia calore solis carent. Pars autem oceani quae medium orbem dividit, ideo iugiter calore fervet, quia solis iter super se habet.

47. Concerning the Cold

So as heat from fire, thus cold is born from water. Where the most outer parts of the ocean shrink from rigid ice and perpetual cold, because they are without the heat of the sun. But that part of the ocean which divides the middle circle continually will boil with heat, because it has the sun’s march over it.


Oceanus fluviorum occursu non augetur, quia fluenta dulcia partim salsis vadis consumuntur, vel ventis aut vapore solis arripuntur, partim per occultos meatus in suos amnes revertuntur.

48. Concerning the Pleasant Waters

The ocean is not increased by the meeting of rivers, because the pleasant streams are partly destroyed by the salty channels, even by the winds or the steam of the sun they are seized, partly through hidden movements they are returned to their currents.
49. De Amaris.

Idcirco perduret salsus tot fluminibus ac pluviis irrigatus, quia exhausto a sole dulci tenuique liquore, quem facilius ignea vis trahit, omnis asperior crassiorque linquitur. Ideo summa maris unde est dulcior, profunda amarior. Lunae autem alimentum est in dulcibus aquis, solis vero in amaris.

50. De Mari Rubro.

Mare Rubrum de oceano exit, sed roseum colorem de terre trahit, quae tota sanguineo colore rubet, ac vicina littora inficit.

---

18 Flint has separated De Amaris from De Dulcibus Aquis, while the PL has the all under De Dulcibus Aquis.
Mare dicitur quod sit amarum. Hoc, per venas terrae occulto meatu discurrevit, amaritudinem in terre deponit, dulce in fontibus erumpit, in seipsum iterum refluit, ut scribitur Ad locum unde eunt flumina revertuntur, ut iterum fluant. Omnia flumina intrant in mare et mare non redundat.

It is said that the sea is bitter. This, through the veins of the land has wandered with hidden movement, deposits the bitterness in the land, the sweet water in the springs erupts, and into itself it again flows back, as it is written the rivers return to the place where they emerge, in order that they flow again. All rivers enter the sea and the sea does not overflow.\(^\text{20}\)

---

19 PL has the De Mari listed under the chapter Mari Rubro.  
20 Ecclesiastes 1:7
De Gemina Natura Aquarum.


52. Concerning the Twin Nature of Water

It is said that the nature of water is twofold, clearly salted and pleasant. The salted sea more heavy and the pleasant springs or rivers more light. And when it is written that God has revealed the spring in paradise, and dividing into four rivers He anticipated to irrigate the whole earth in the four parts of the world. It is said that the rush of all the springs or the rivers of pleasant waters from that spring or that river flow, and it may flow back into the dam of the abyss of the same spring. Which granted the whole sea may flow, yet it is not mingled with bitter waters, but as for example the slips over the heavy waters and in its hidden course it is returned. Hence it is that the sea does not overflow when all the rivers enter it. Thus the highest wave of the sea is not as bitter as that which is placed in deepest is. This is the cause for why the springs in the winter are warm but in the summer cold. In the summer the heat of the air repels the cold into the land. And thence the cold water is made. In the winter the cold of the air beats the heat into the land, and thence the warm water is made.
53. Concerning Warm Waters

And when all the water is either pleasant or salted, seemingly it may erupt from it hot or unpleasant water. There are certain subterranean caves naturally full of brimstone. The wind is born in these, and by its breath the brimstone is kindled. Which the fire also runs, thence it draws the heat and the stench. And if near this place it erupts, it boils up belching flames. However if for a long while it receded, scarcely growing warm, then inside it is weakened.

54. Concerning the Deadly Water

There are other places full of serpents, which dye the nearby water with poison. Which while from the earth it rises, drinking it kills, just as the river Styx does.

53. De Aqua Calida.

Et cum omnis aqua aut dulcis sit aut salsa, videndum unde quaedam erumpat calida vel putida. Sunt quidam specus subterrenae naturaliter sulphure pleni. In his cum ventus concipitur, eius afflatu sulphur accenditur. Quod incendium etiam eructant quaedam loca, ut fit in Sicilia. Cum ergo aqua per haec ignea currit, calorem et putorem inde trahit. Et si prope hunc locum erumpit, flammivoma ebullit. Si autem longius recesserit, vix tepescit, deinde penitus frigescit.

54. De Mortifera Aqua.

Sunt alia loca serpentibus plena, qui vicinam aquam inficiunt veneno. Quae dum de terra exsurgit, bibentes interimit, ut fons Stix facit.
55. De Mortuo Mari.

Quod aqua Maris Mortui e ventis non movetur, et in se nichil vivere patitur, fit ex fontibus bituminis, quibus edificata est Babel turris. Bituminis autem nature resistit aquae, et non dividitur nisi menstruo sanguine.

56. De Animalibus Aquarum.

Pisces et aves ideo in aquis commorantur, quia his facta leguntur. Quod autem aves in aere volant, et in terra habitant, ideo fit, quia aer est humidus ut aqua, et terra est aqua permixta. Quod vero quaedem animalia de terra creata in aquis possunt morari, ut sunt corcodrilli et ipotami, hoc ideo fit, quia aqua est valde terris permixta.

55. Concerning the Dead Sea

The Dead Sea whose water is not moved by the winds, and in it nothing is able to live, it is made out of the springs of bitumen, with which the Tower of Babel is built. However, bitumen resists natural water, and it is not divided unless with menstrual blood.

56. Concerning the Animals of the Waters

Therefore the fish and the birds abide in the waters, because from these deeds they are gathered. However, because the birds fly in the air, and in the earth they live, therefore it happens because the air is damp like the water, and the land is mixed together with the water. Truly certain animals created from the land are able to reside in the waters, they are the crocodile and the hippopotamus, this happens because the water is greatly mixed.
57. De Signis.
Cum in nocturna navigatione scintillat ad remos, tempestas erit. Et cum delphini undis sepius exiliunt, quo illi feruntur inde ventus exsurget, et unde nubes discussae caelum aperiunt. De profundis aquarum emergamus, et scriptoria penna in aere suspendamus.

58. De Aere.
Aer est omne quod inani simile a terra usque ad lunam conspicitur, de quo vitalis spiritus hauritur. Et quia est humidus, ideo volant in eo aves, ut in aqua natant pisces. In hoc commorantur demones, cum tormento diem iudicii prestolantes. Ex quo sibi corpora sumunt, dum hominibus apparent.

57. Concerning the Signs
When sailing at night it sparkles at the oars, there will be storms. And when dolphins burst more often from the waves, where those are brought thence the wind will rise, and from where the clouds have dissipated they uncover the sky. From the abyss of the waters we escape, and we suspend the writing feather in the air.

58. Concerning Air
The air is all which is like the empty space observed from the land all the way to the moon, from which the breath of life is drunk. And because it is damp, the birds fly in it, as the fish swim in the water. In this the Demons dwell, in torment awaiting the Day of Judgment. From which they select for themselves bodies, while they appear to men.
59. De Vento.

De hoc procreantur venti. Ventus enim est aer commotus et agitatus, et nichil aliud quam aeris fluctus, qui in .xii. dividitur, et quibus sunt .iiii. cardinales, alii illorum collaterales.

60. De Cardinalibus.


59. Concerning Winds

From this the winds are born. Indeed the wind is the air excited and in motion, and nothing other than the wave of the air, which is divided into twelve and each draws lots for its own designation. From which are the four cardinal winds, the others by the side of those ones.

60. Concerning the Cardinal Winds

The first cardinal wind Septentrio, which is also Aparcias, making the cold weather and the clouds. To the right of this Circius, this is also Tracias, making snow and hail. To the left of it Aquilus, which is also Boreas, restraining the cloud. The second cardinal wind Subsolanus, which is also Afeliots, having made mild. To the right of this Vulturnus, which is also Calcias, severing all things. To the left of it Eurus, generating clouds.

61. De Nubibus.

Venti suo spiramine aquas in aera trahunt, quae conglobatae in nubes densantur. Dicuntur autem nubes, quasi nimborum naves.

The third cardinal wind Auster, which is also Nothus, begetting humidity, heat, and lightning. To the right of this Euroauster, hot. To the left of this Euronothus, mild. The Austral winds make the great storms in the sea, because they blow from the low place into the sea. The fourth cardinal wind Zephyrus, which is also Fabonius, loosening the winter, and revealing the flowers. To the right of this Africus, which is also Libs, begetting thunder storms and rivers. To the left of this Chorus, which is also Argestes, making the clouds in the east in India clear. Beyond these are two winds, Aura and Altanus, Aura on the earth, Altanus on the sea.

61. Concerning Clouds

The winds, with their breath, draw the waters into the air, which accumulated are thickened into clouds. They are called clouds, as if the ships of rainstorms.

Quibus dum venti inclusi erumpere nituntur, magno murmure concrepant, et nubibus collisis ignem terribilem excutiunt. Crepitus ergo nubium et ventorum est tonitruus, ignis inde excursion est fulgur. Quis ignis ideo quaeque penetrat quae tangit quia et nostro est subtilior, et magna ventorum vi impellitur. Ab Aquilone fulgur, et ab Euro tonitruus tempestatem, et ab Austro flatus estum portendit.

62. Concerning Thunder and Lightning

While the enclosed winds struggle to erupt, they sound with great murmur, and when the clouds strike together they discard frightful fire. Therefore the crash of the clouds and winds is thunder, the fire discarded thence is lighting. Which the fire, therefore, enters whatever it touches, because it is finer than our fire, and it is impelled with the winds great strength. It predicts from Aquilon the lightning, from Euro the thunder, and from Austrus the blowings and agitation.

63. De Iri.

Arcus in aere quadricolor ex sole et nubibus formatur, dum radius solis cavae nubi inmissus, repulsa acie in solem refringit, sicut dum sol in vas aqua plenum fulgit, splendor in tectum redditur. De caelo igneum, de aqua purpureum, de aere iacintinum de terra trahit colorem gramineum.

63. Concerning Rainbows

The four-colored arc in the sky formed from the sun and the clouds, when the sun’s ray is inserted into the hollow cloud the sun is refracted open. Just as when the sun flashes into a vessel full of water, the brilliance is projected onto the ceiling. It draws from the sky its fiery color, from the water its purple color, from the air its hyacinth color, and from the earth a grassy color.
64. De Pluvia.

Imber ex nubibus descendit. 
Dum enim guttulae in maiores 
guttas coeunt, aeris amplius 
natura non ferente, nunc vento 
impellente, nunc sole 
dissolvente, ad terras dilabuntur. 
Lenta autem et iugis defluxio 
pluvia, repentina et preceps 
nimbus vel imber vocatur. Quae 
licet de amaris aquis maris sit 
hausta, de solis igne in aere 
decocta dulcescit, ut marina aqua 
humo infusa dulcem saporem 
sumit.

65. De Grandine.

Stillae pluviae ventis et frigore 
conglatiatae, in aere coagulantur, 
et in lapillos grandinis mutantur.

66. De Nive.

Nix aquarum vapore necdum 
densato in guttas, sed gelu 
praeripiente formatur, quae in 
alto mari non cadit.

64. Concerning Rain

The rain descends from the 
clouds. Indeed while the little 
drops collect together into larger 
drops, the wider nature of the air 
not carrying off, and now with 
the wind impelling, now with 
the sun unloosing, they disperse 
towards the land. However it is 
called the clinging and ever-
flowing rainy discharge, the 
sudden and precipitous 
rainstorm in the clouds. This 
allows the bitter waters of the sea 
to be drunk, boiled by the sun’s 
fire in the air it becomes sweet, as 
the water of the sea has been 
poured onto the earth it assumes 
a sweet flavor.

65. Concerning Hail

The drops of rain freeze by the 
wind and cold weather, they are 
coagulated in the air, and are 
transformed into little stones of 
hail.

66. Concerning Snow

Snow, water not yet thickened by 
steam into drops, but forestalled 
by frost, it is formed, which does 
not fall in the high sea.
67. De Rore Et Pluvia.

Ros de aere venit, quando aquis gravatus rigore noctis et lunae splendore distillat. Si vehementius frigus est noctis, ros in pruinam versus, candidior gelu inalbescit.

68. De Nebula.

Nebula fit dum humide exalationes vaporaliter in aera trahuntur, vel radus solis ad terram repelluntur.

69. De Fumo.

Fumus etiam ascendit de aqua. Omne namque corpus constat ex .iii. elementis. Lignum autem est corpus. Quod igni iniectum, ignis materies quae ei inest ardet, terrae vero materies, vertitur in cinerem, aeris et aquae materies per fumum evanescit in aerem. Ideo autem est amarus, quia natura aquae est salsa, sive quia terra permixta.

67. Concerning Dew and Rain

Dew comes from the air; it drips with brilliance when the waters are loaded down with the stiffness of the night and moon. If the cold of the night is more violent, the dew is turned into hoar-frost; brighter the frost becomes pale.

68. Concerning Mist

Mist happens when damp vapors are vapidly drawn into the air; even the sun’s rays are repelled to the earth.

69. Concerning Smoke

Smoke also ascends from the water. Insomuch as the whole body exists from the four elements. The body is wood. That injected with fire, the fire burns the matter which belongs to it. Truly the matter of the earth is turned into ash. The matter of the air and water through smoke vanish into the air. Therefore it is bitter, because the nature of water is salted, or because it has been mixed with the land.
70. De Igniculo.

Quod in nocte videntur stellae cadere, non sunt stellae sed igniculi, afflatu ventorum ab ethere in aerem tracti, et mox in madido aere exstincti.

71. De Pestilentis.


70. Concerning Falling Stars

In the night the stars are seen to fall, they are not stars but a little fire, drawn into the air from the ether by the breath of the winds, and soon extinguished in the wet air.

71. Concerning the Plague

The plague is born with the dry air, with the heat, with the rotten season, which the secured will have breathed and eaten; it begets the plague and death. This whole thing which I have articulated happens beneath the moon in the air. Truly the higher fair weather always appears. We have flown across the air, now we may mount the fire of the ether.
72. De Igne.


73. De Planetis.

In hoc vii. stellae singulis circulis contra mundum feruntur, et ob vagum cursum planetae id est erraticae nominantur. Haec inmensa celeritate firmamenti, ab oriente in occidentem raptantur, tamen naturali cursu contra mundum ire comprobantur, sicut musca si in rota molendini circumferretur, ipsa tamen proprio motu contra revolutionem eius ire videretur. Heae nunc inferius, nunc superius, propter obliquitatem signiferi vagantes, radiis autem solis prepeditae, anomalae vel retrogradae vel stationariae fiunt.

72. Concerning Fire

Fire is written the fourth element, as it is said non-bearing; it is extended from the moon all the way towards the firmament. Only it is finer than the air, much finer than the air of the water, thinner than the water of the land. This also is named ether, because it is said of the pure air, and it rejoices with continuous brilliance. From this the angels accept bodies, when the messengers come to men.

73. Concerning the Planets

In this are brought seven stars with an individual orbit across the heavens. These with the firmaments immeasurable speed are carried off from the east into the west, yet they are proven to go with natural running across the heavens, so as if a fly was being carried around in the wheel of a mill-house, yet it might be seen to go with its own movement across the revolution of it. These neither more below nor more above the standard bearers wandering near obliqueness, but with the shackled rays of the sun, irregular, retrograde, even of a station they happen.
74. De Luna.

Luna est primus planetarum, et minima stellarum. Sed ideo maior ceteris videtur, quia proxima terrae in primo circulo fertur. Huius corpus globosum est natura igneum, sed aqua permixtum. Unde et proprium lumen non habet, sed in modum speculii a sole illuminatur, et ideo Luna quasi lucina, id est a luce nata, nominatur. Quod autem quasi nubecula in ea videtur, ex aquae natura creditur. Dicitur enim si aqua permixta non esset, terram ut sol illustraret, immo ob vicinitatem maximo ardore vastaret. Globus namque eius multo terrae est amplior, licet ob altitudinem circuli sui videatur vix modii fundo maior. Luna ea parte lucet qua soli est opposita, ea autem parte est obscura qua a sole est aversa. A Sole vero longius remota, lucet tota.

74. Concerning the Moon

The moon is the first planet, and the smallest of the stars. But it is seen greater than the others, because it is brought nearest to the earth in the first circle. Its body is of a round fiery nature, but mixing together with water. It does not have its own light, but in the manner of a mirror it is illuminated by the sun, and therefore the moon is named as if with the light, it is born from light. Because, however, a little cloud is seen in it, it is believed to be from the nature of water. Indeed it is said, if water was not being mixed, the land that sun was illuminating, indeed the great fire might lay waste on account of its proximity. The sphere, for instance, is greater than its large land, although on account of the height of its orbit it is barely seen greater than a peck's farm. The moon shines when its region is placed opposite the sun, but it is obscured when the sun is behind it. It shines whole when it is more removed from the sun.
Non enim crescit, nec minuitur, sed, obiectu terrae, lumine quod a sole accipit viduatur. Haec licet cottidie violentis firmamenti ab oriente in occidentem feratur, tamen contra mundum nitens, omnia zodiaci signa .xxvii. diebus pervagatur, circulum autem suum . xviii. annis perambulare affirmatur. Luna quarta si rubeat quasi aurum ventos ostendit. Si in summo corniculo maculis nigrescit, pluvidum mensis exordium. Si in medio plenilunium serenum.

Indeed it does not emerge, nor does it lessen, but, with the interposing of the earth, the light from the sun which it takes is bereaved. Although this violence of the firmament may be brought daily from the east into the west, yet shining across the heavens, it pervades all twenty of the zodiac signs in seven days, but it is affirmed to walk its orbit in 19 years. The fourth moon, if enriched like gold, will show the winds. If in the highest little horn becomes black with spots, the beginning of the month will be rainy. If in the middle, a clear full moon.
75. Concerning Mercury

The second planet is Mercury which is also Stilbon, the form of a ball, by nature fiery, with size surpassing the moon, taking light from the sun, the standard bearer running 339 days.

76. Concerning Venus

The third planet is Venus, which is also Hesperus, Lucifer, and Vesper, round, fiery, across the heavens shining like Mercury, the standard bearer running 348 days.

75. De Mercurio.

Secundus planeta est Mercurius qui et Stilbon, forma globosus, natura igneus, lunam magnitudine vincens, lumen accipiens a sole, signiferum .ccc.xxx.viii. diebus percurrens.

76. De Venere.

Tertius planeta est Venus, qui et Hesperus, Lucifer et Vesper, rotundus, igneus, contra mundum nitens ut Mercurius, signiferum percurrit .ccc.xl.viii. diebus.
77. De Sole.

Quartus planeta est Sol, inde dictus quod solus luceat, ceteris stellis obscuratis, vel quod sit super omnia lucens. Sphericus, natura igneus, magnitudine octies terram vincens, omnibus stellis lumen prebens. Hic ab oriente in occidentem impetu firmamenti fertur, sed contra mundum nitens, per totum zodiacum .ccc.lxv. diebus graditur, circulum autem suum .xxviii. annis perambulare traditur. Huius presentia diem, absentia vero eius efficit noctem. Sicut enim tota die super terram, sic tota nocte lucet sub terra, aquilonalem partem caeli peragrans, facit nobis longos dies et estatem, australem vero percurrrens, inducit nobis breves et hiemem.

77. Concerning the Sun

The fourth planet is the Sun, thence it is said that it may only shine, while the other stars are darkened, even though it is above all shining. Spherical, with a fiery nature, with size eight times that of the earth, presenting light to all the stars. This is brought with the firmaments attack from the east into the west, but casting across the heavens, it may walk through the whole zodiac in 365 days, but its orbit is bequeathed 28 years to about in. Its presence brings day, its absence brings about the night. Indeed such as it is over the land the whole day, thus the whole night it shines under the land, traveling the northern part of the sky it makes long days and the summer for us, running through the southern part it induces for us short days and the winter.
78. Concerning the Signs

The spotted sun in rising, or hidden under the clouds, portends to a rainy day. If it fades, stormy, if it seems to be hollow, thus flashing in the middle it may hurl the rays towards the south and north, the damp and windy season. If it kills the pale black clouds, the north-wind has come.

79. Concerning Mars

The fifth planet is Mars, which is also Pyrois, round, glowing with fire, the standard bearer running 2 years.

80. Concerning Jupiter

The sixth planet is Jupiter, which is also Phenon, round, stormy, traveling the zodiac in 12 years.
81. De Saturno.


82. De Absidibus.

A terrae centro absides, id est circuli planetarum, altissimae sunt. Saturno in Scorpione, Iovi in Virgine, Marti in Leone, Soli in Geminis, Veneri in Sagittario, Mercurio in Capricorno, Lunae in Ariete, mediis omnium partibus et e contrario ad terrae centrum humillimae atque proximae.

81. Concerning Saturn

The seventh planet is Saturn, which is also Pheton, spherical, icy, across the heavens as walking above, the standard bearer running 30 years. In the rising of that one after 20 years which it will have poured the likeness of the air, to speak as it will approve a man. But after 532 years all its orbits are complete, and they repeat the same as earlier.

82. Concerning Arcs

The highest arcs are from the center of the earth, it is the orbits of the planets. Saturn in Scorpio, Jupiter in Virgo, Mars in Leo, the Sun in Gemini, Venus in Sagittarius, Mecury in Capricorn, the Moon in Aries, with the middle parts of all and out of the opposite toward the center of the earth to the lowliest and the nearest.
83. De Colore

Suus cuique color est, Saturno candidus, Iovi clarus, Marti igneus, Lucifero gaudens, Vespero refugens, Mercurio radians, Lunae blandus, Soli ardens. Mutant autem colores a propinquis circulis. Nam frigidior in pallorem, ardentior in ruborem, ventosus in horrorem, a terra in obscuritatem.

84. De Via Illorum.

Signifer, id est circulus, xii. signorum dividitur, in xii. partes perlatum. Sub his feruntur vii. planetae, Sol sub mediis tantum duabus, Luna per totam latitudinem, Venus excedens eum binis partibus, Mercurius sub .viii. partibus .ii. in medio, .iii. supra, .ii. infra, Mars sub .iii. mediis, Iovis sub media et supra eam duabus, Saturnus sub duabus mediis ut Sol.

83. Concerning Color

To each is their color, Saturn bright, Jupiter clear, Mars fiery, Lucifer rejoicing, Vesper gleaming, Mercury radiating, the Moon charming, the Sun blazing. However, the colors change by neighboring orbits. From more cold into paleness, more burning into redness, windy into shivering, from the earth into darkness.

84. Concerning the Way of Those Ones

The standard bearer, which is the orbit, is divided into 12 signs, bearing 12 parts. Under these are carried the 7 planets. The sun under only the middle two, the moon through the whole extent, Venus passing it in two parts, Mercury under 8 parts, two in the middle, four above, two below, Mars under the middle four, Jupiter under the middle and above it two, Saturn under only the middle two like the sun.
85. De Sono Illorum.

Hi .vii. orbes cum dulcisona armonia volvuntur, ac suavissimi concentus eorum circuitione efficiuntur. Qui sonus ideo ad nostras aures non pervenit, quia ultra aerem fit, et eius magnitudo nostrum angustum auditum excedit. Nullus enim sonus a nobis percipitur, nisi qui in hoc aere efficitur. A terra autem usque ad firmamentum caelestis musica mensuratur, ad cuius exemplar nostra inventa affirmatur.

85. Concerning the Sound of Those Ones

These 7 orbs are rolled with sweet-sounding harmony, and their most agreeable singings are brought about by the rotation. This noise has not reached our ears, because it happens beyond the air, and its size passes our narrow hearing. Indeed no noise is perceived by us, unless it is brought about in the air. Indeed the heavenly music is measured from the land all the way towards the firmament, by whose model it affirms our inventions.

86. Celestis Musica.


86. The Celestial Music

For instance if in the earth gamma is placed, in Luna A, In Mercury B, in Venus C, in the sun D, in Mars E, in Jupiter F, in Saturn G, with perfect measuring it is musically invented. 7 tones are discovered from the land all the way to the firmament. Indeed a tone is from the land all the way to the moon. From the Moon to Mercury a semi-tone. From Mercury to Venus a semi-tone. From there to the Sun three semi-tones.

87. De Homine.

Sicut enim hic mundus .vii. tonis et nostra musica .vii. vocibus distinguitur, sic compago nostri corporis .vii. modis coniungitur, dum corpus .iii. elementis, anima .iii. viribus copulantur, quae musicae arte naturaliter reconciliatur. Unde et homo microcosmus, id est minor mundus dicitur dum sic consono numero caelesti musicae par cognoscitur.

87. Concerning Man

From the Sun to Mars a tone. From there to Jupiter a semi-tone. From there to Saturn a semi-tone. From there to the standard bearer three semi-tones. Which united together, they bring about 7 tones. However a tone has 15,625 miles. The semitone 7,812.5 miles. And from where the philosophers have molded the 9 muses, because from the earth all the way to the heavens they have seized the 9 consonances, which they naturally discovered innate to man.

Indeed so as this world is distinguished by 7 tones and our music by 7 voices, thus the fastening of our body is connected by 7 modes, the body with 4 elements is connected, the soul with 3 strengths is connected, which by musical craft they are naturally restored. And where it is said man, the microcosm, is the smaller world, while thus the pair is recognized with the harmonious heavenly rhythm of music.
88. De Mensura.


88. Concerning the Measure

From the earth all the way to the moon there are 126,000 stades, which there are 15,625 miles. From the moon to Mercury 7,812.5 miles. From here to Venus so much. From here to the Sun 22,436.5 miles. From the Sun to Mars 15,625 miles. From here to Jupiter 7,812.5 miles. From here to Saturn so much. From here to the firmament 23,437 miles. Therefore from the earth all the way towards the sky there are 109,000 miles. We have crossed the fire through the orbs of the planets, now we may enter the heavenly bodies.
89. Concerning Heaven

Heaven is called like the house of Elias, it is the house of the sun, even as a dish carved, because it is marked by the stars. Moreover it is heaven, the fine and fiery round thing of nature, and from the center of the earth with equal spaces completely collected. Also from where the arch and the middle is everywhere discerned, and with unerring speed it is daily turned. The heavens if in the evening is red it signifies a clear day, if in the morning, stormy.

90. Concerning the Doors

There are two doors of the sky, the east from which the sun emerges, the west which the sun enters.

---

21 PL has De Ianuis listed under De Caelo.
91. De Climatibus.

Climata, id est plagae caeli. Sunt .iii. Orientalis ab ortu solsticiali ad brumalem, Australis inde ad occasum brumalem, Occidentalis ex hinc usque ad solsticialem, Septentrionalis ab occasu solsticiali usque ad ortum eiusdem.

92. De Plagis.

Oriens ab ortu solis, Occidens ab occasu eius dicitur. Meridies quasi medidies vocatur. Septentrio autem a .vii. stellis appellatur. Trion dicitur bos, quasi terion, inde septentriones quasi .vii. teriones, id est boves. Hae plagae Grece dicuntur Anathole, Disis, Arcton, Mesembria, de quibus nomen Adam qui est minor mundus componitur.

91. Concerning Directions

Directions, it isthe regions of the heavens. There are four. Orientalis from the rising summer solstice to the winter solstice. Australis thence to the setting winter solstice. Occidentalis from hence all the way to the summer solstice. Septentrionalis from the setting summer solstice to the rising of the same.

92. Concerning Regions

It is called the East from the rising of the sun, the West from the setting of it. The middle like the midday is called. It is called Septentrio from the seven stars. Trion is called the ox, like Terion, thence Septentriones as if 7 teriones, it is oxen. The Greek called these regions Anathole, Disis, Arcton, and Mesembria, from which the name Adam is constructed which is a small world.
93. De Firmamento.

Superius caelum dicitur
firmamentum, eo quod sit inter
medias aquas firmatum. Hoc est
forma spericum, natura aqueum,
stellis undique versum ornatum.
Est autem ex aquis instar glaciei
immo christalli solidatum, unde
et firmamentum dicitur.

94. De Axe.

In hoc sunt duo poli, a poliendo
dicti, unus borealis qui a nobis
semper videtur, alter australis
qui nunquam a nobis cemitur,
quia in divexo orbis positi terrae
tumore impedimur. In his
caelum ut rota in axe volvitur.

93. Concerning the Firmament

Above the heavens is called the
firmament, because there it is
among the middle waters
supporting. Its form is
partitionic, with a aqueous
nature, with the stars swept
everywhere decorated. It is from
the waters, the image of ice,
indeed solidified crystal, from
this it is called the firmament.

94. Concerning the Axis

In this are two poles, called from
poliendo, one in the north which
is always seen by us, the other in
the south which is never seen by
us, because I drag about in this
placed circle we are hindered by
the swelling of the land. In these
the sky is rolled as a wheel in an
axle.
95. De Stellis.

Caelum undique est stellatum, sed ideo in die non apparent quia fulgore solis victae latent, sicut sol nube tectus non lucet. Stella quasi stans luna dicitur. Stant enim stellae firmamento infixaes, et non cadunt eo mira celeritate currente. Una autem dicitur stella, multae simul astrum vel sidus.

96. De Sideribus.

Sidera dicuntur a considero, eo quod navigantes vel itinerantes ea considerent. Sunt autem omnes stellae rotundae et igneae. Quarum dispositio soli Deo est cognita, qui stellas numerat, quarum nomina solus signa, potestates, cursus, loca, tempora, novit. Sapientes vero mundi nomina animalium vel hominum eis imposuerunt, ut ab hominibus dinosci possint.

95. Concerning the Stars

The heavens are starry from every side, but in the day they appear not because conquered by the sun's brightness they lie hidden, so as the sun hidden by the clouds does not shine. The star is called as if a standing moon. Indeed the stars stand fastened to the firmament, and therefore they do not fall with the wonderful speed moving. One is called a star, many likewise asterum or constellation.

96. Concerning the Constellations

I examine the constellations that are named, they may be examined in regards as I go sailing or traveling. All the stars are round and fiery. The arrangement of which are known only to God, who numbers the stars, who alone knows the names, the power, the speed, the place, and the time of the signs. Truly, the wise men of the world have imposed the names of the animals, even men, in order for man to be able to distinguish them.
97. Concerning the Zodiac

In the middle of the firmament are the 12 signs, positioned evenly across with distinct circuits.

98. Concerning the Signs. Aries.

The first sign is Aries, standing out among all of the stars. Following the fable, whereby it, with the Golden Fleece, carried Phrixum and Helen across the sea towards Colchis, and among this stars it is transferred. In regards to this sign it is placed, so as Aries lies the whole summer on the right side, and the whole winter on the left side, thus the sun walks under the sign in the right part of the heavens.
99. Taurus.

Secundum est Taurus, ob id quod Jupiter in raptu Europe in Taurum est versus, et inter sidera translatus. Ob significationem autem quod sol sub illo signo positus, radios suos ut cornua fortius exerit, et terram arabilem reddit.

100. Gemini.

Tercium sunt Gemini, scilicet Castor et Pollux, filii Iovis, a Troia reversi, inter sidera translati. Pro signo autem ponuntur, quia sol sub hoc signo .ii. diebus amplius quam sub aliis moratur.


Quartum est Cancer, qui maximum Herculem percussit, dum ydram Nereis occidit, et ideo sidera promeruit. Significat autem quod sicut cancer retrocedit, sic sol ad illud signum veniens cursus suum retroflectit.

99. Taurus

Following this is Taurus, whom Jupiter turned into to take Europe, and among the stars it is transferred. In regards of this sign, the sun is placed under the sign, in order that his rays more strongly stretch out as horns, and restore the arable earth.

100. Gemini

Third are Gemini, one may know as Castor and Pollux, the sons of Jupiter, returned from Troy, and among the stars transferred. In regards to this sign they are placed, because the sun remains two days longer under this sign than others.

101. Cancer

Fourth is Cancer, whom the great Hercules has beaten, while, with Nereas, killing the great Hydra, and therefore it has earned the heavens. In regard to this sign, as the crab recedes, thus with the sun running towards this sign it turns its back.
102. Leo.

Quintum est Leo, qui maximus ab Hercule occisus, inter sidera est translatus. Designat autem quod sicut leo in anteriore parte calidae naturae, in posteriore est frigidae, ita sol in illo signo Augustum mensem prius facit calidum, ad postremum tepidum.

103. Virgo.

Sextum est Virgo, scilicet Erigone filia Icari sacerdotis, inter astra rapta. Ob signum autem ponitur, quod sicut virgo non parit, sic September illius signi mensis nihil gignit.

104. Libra.

Septimum est Libra, quam tenet Virgo, scilicet Blance Astrei regis filia, ob equitatem Justicia dicta, et inter sidera translata, meritum hominum pensat, et in libra Iovi representat.
105. Scorpius.

Octavum est Scorpius, qui maximus Orionem percussit, dum bestias terrae occidit, et ob terrae gratiam astra promeruit. Pro signo autem grandinum ponitur quia illo mense, videlicet Novembri, in quibusdam terris crebrius fiunt.

106. Sagittarius.

Nonum est Sagittarius, qui at Arcitenens scilicet Alcon Cretensis, qui scorpionem qui filium suum rapuit sagittavit, nec filium tetigit, et ideo sidera meruit. Designat autem crebros fulminum ictus, qui in Decembre contingunt in aliquibus locis. Quod inferina membrum desinit, significat quod tunc sol infera petit.

105. Scorpio

Eight is Scorpio, whom the great Orion has killed, along with the beasts of the earth, and on account of the gratitude of the earth has earned the stars. In regards to this sign of hail it is placed in this month, called November, in certain lands they happen more frequently.

106. Sagittarius

Ninth is Sagittarius and which is Apollo, one may know as Alcon of Crete, that scorpion, whom his son caught, has shot, nor has it touched the son, and because of this has earned the heavens. It describes the blows of lightning, which happen in some places in December. It then signifies that which the lower members lack, it desires the sun below.
107. Capricornus.

Decimum est Capricornus, Iovem parvulum a patre proiectum, capra clam aluit, quam ipse post inter sidera transtulit. Est autem significatio quod sicut capra alta petit, ita tunc sol ad alta caeli conscendit. Extrema pars eius desinit in piscem, designans finem illius mensis esse pluvialem.

108. Aquarius.

Undecimum est Aquarius, scilicet Ganimades Troili regis filius, Iovis amasius, ab ipso inter astra locatus, et pincerna deorum factus. Significat autem quod solutis nivibus, undosum est illud tempus.
109. Pisces.


110. Hiades.


109. Pisces

The twelfth is Pisces, when the gods were fleeing the giant Typhon into Egypt, Venus and her son Cupid turned themselves into fish and lay hidden in the waters. Whenever man avoided the fish by day, lest they were perhaps devouring the gods, and those two are transferred among the stars. It describes that season to be rainy.

110. Hyades

Hyades is called rainy. In Greece Hya is rain, where in Latin Hyades is called Suco. They are the seven stars in the front of Taurus.
111. Pliades.


112. Arcton.

A dextris zodiaci versus aquilonem sunt haec signa. Iuxta axem Arcton, scilicet plaustrum, quod sidus etiam Septentrio at Elice nominatur, cuius stellae maiores traduntur. Fuit autem Calisto Licaonis reginae filia, a love oppressa sed a Iunone in ursam versa, a love vero rapta inter astra.

111. Pleiades

The Pleiades Constellation are described as many. Indeed Pliron is many. Indeed the seven stars are in the knee of Taurus. Moreover, they are the daughters of a king of Atlantis and Plaia, therefore from an Atlantian father and a mother of Pleiades like Plaids, they are from the island of Hesperids. They are also called Vergelias, because they rise with Spring. One of these was May, the mother of Mercury.

112. Arcton

From the right of the zodics, towards the north, are these signs. Near Arcton, clearly the wagon, which is named with the stars Septentrius and Elic, and which the major stars have been bequethed. Moreover, Calistus was the daughter of the queen of Licaonas, suppressed by Jupiter but turned into a bear by Juno, and taken among the stars by Jupiter.
113. Artophilax.

Sequitur sidus Bootes, id est custos plaustri, quod et Artophilax. Erat autem Calisto filius, a Iove inter sidera positus.

114. Arcturus.

Deinde est Arcturus, scilicet minus plaustrum, quod et Cinosura dicitur. Hae atiam a Iove oppressa a Iunone in ursam versa, a Iove inter astra translata est.

115. Phiton.

Inter duo plaustra est serpens Phiton quem maximum Apollo post diluvium Latone a Iunone inmissum occidit, et ob insigne inter sidera transtulit.

116. Corona.

Iuxta est Corona, a Vulcano facta, a Bacho vero Adriagne Minois et Pasiphae filiae data, et inter astra locata.

113. Artophilax

Next is the constellation Bootes, it is from the burning wagon, which is also Artophilax. It was also the son of Calistus, and was placed in the heavens by Jupiter.

114. Arcturus

Next is Arcturus, clearly the smaller wagon, which has also been called Cinsura. This is also suppressed by Jupiter, turned into a bear by Juno, and by Jupiter transferred among the stars.

115. Phiton/Python

Between the two wagons is the serpent Python, which the most powerful Apollo, after the great flood, caused Juno of the Latona to kill it, and on account of its strength has been transferred to the heavens.

116. Corona

Nearby is Corona, by an act of Vulcan, was put among the stars when Adriana daughter of Minos and Pasiphae, was given to Bacchus.
117. Hercules.


118. Lira.

Huic iuxta est Lira a Mercurio inventa.

119. Cignus.

Prope hanc Cignus, Jupiter ob amorem Ledae reginae in cignum est versus, et inter sidera raptus.

120. Cepheus et Casiopea.

Huic coniungitur Cepheus, rex, et Casiopea uxor eius.

121. Perseus et Andromeda.

Cui associatur Perseus, filius Iovis et Danes, habens iuxta se sidus Andromedae uxoris eius, filiae Cephei regis.

117. Hercules

The constellation Hercules. When the giants fought against the gods, the gods came together in one part of heaven because they wanted to destroy it. But Hercules, with Athlante, stopped this and therefore he earned the heavens.

118. Lira

Next to this is Lira, a discovery of Mercury.

119. Cignus

Nearby this is Cignus. Jupiter, on account of his love for queen Leda, is turned into a swan and taken into the stars.

120. Cepheus and Cassiopeia

This is connected to King Cepheus and his wife Cassiopeia.

121. Perseus and Andromeda

Which is attached to Perseus, son of Jupiter and Danaes, having near him Andromeda, his wife, and daughter of king Cepheus.
122. Deltoton.

Quibus admiscetur Deltoton, quod et triangulum, videlicet forma Egipti, quia servavit deos a facie Typhei.

122. Deltoton

Which involves Deltoton, which is Triangulum and one may see the shape of Egypt, who protects the gods from the face of Typhoeus.

123. Serpentarius.

Iuxta quod locatur Serpentarius, scilicet Ericthonius, qui et auriga, qui primus quadrigam iunxit, eo quod serpentinos pedes habuit. Unde et Grece Ophiuchus dicitur. Ophis enim est serpens.

123. Serpentarius

Nearby is located Serpentarius, who one may know as Ericthnius who also was a charioteer, who joined the first four-horse chariot and has serpent like feet. And in Greece is called Ophiuchus. Ophius is a snake.

124. Pegasus.

Huic iuxta ponitur Pegasus, scilicet equus elatus et cornutus, igneum halitum et ferreos pedes habens, a sanguine Gorgonis creatus.

124. Pegasus

Next to this is placed Pegasus, one may know as a horned, exalted horse, who has fiery breath and iron feet, created from the blood of Gorgons.

125. Delfin.

Cui coniungitur Delfin qui Neptuno Amphitritem in coniugium adduxit, et ideo sidera promeruit.

125. Delfin

This is connected to Delfin, whom with Neptune persuaded Amphitrit into marriage, and therefore earned a constellation.
126. Aquila.

Deinde est Aquila. Iupiter in aquilam versus, Ganimedem rapuit, quam inter sidera transtulit.

127. Sagitta.

Huic subest Sagitta, ab Hercule Philocteti data, per quam expugnata est Troia. A sinistris zodiaci versus austrum sunt haec signa.

128. Ydra.

Ydra, quae habuit.1. capita, ab Hercule occisa, et ob insigne inter sidera translata.

129. Crater.

Super hanc Crater, in quo Tagaton, id est summus deus pastam commiscuit, de quo animas fecit, de quo adhuc animae Letheum poculum bibunt, cum corpora introeunt.

126. Aquila

Next is Aquila. Who Jupiter transformed into an eagle, that Ganimedem snatched, which has been transferred among the stars.

127. Sagitta

This is underneath Sagitta, given by Hercules to Philocteti, for which Troy was conquered. From the left of the zodiac to the south are these signs.

128. Hydra

Hydra, who had 50 heads, was killed by Hercules, and on account of this honor is transferred among the stars.

129. Crater

Above this is Crater, in which is Tagaton, it is the most high God has mixed, from which he has made the souls, and from which, hitherto, the drink the Cup of Death when their bodies perish.
130. Corvus.

Super hanc etiam Corvus ab
Apolline dilectus, et inter astra
raptus.

131. Orion.

Inde est Orion, qui ab Urina
natus, inter sidera translatus
est. Huius stellae si fulgent
serenum erit, si obscurantur
tempestas.

132. Anticanis.

Iuxta hunc Prochion, qui et
Anticanis dicitur, qui canis
Orionis fertur, et ob insigne
meritum inter sidera locatur.

133. Canis.

Huic connectitur Canicula, que
et Sirius dicitur, et ab hac dies
caniculares nominatur. Fuit
autem canis Erigones filiae
Ichari sacerdotis, quae dolens
patrem necatum, laqueo se
suspendit, dum eum canis
ducatu invenit. Ambo autem
inter sidera rapti.
134. Lepus.

Deinde est Lepus, qui, a Ganimede agitatus, a Iove inter astra est translatus.

135. Eridanus.

Sequitur Eridanus fluvius, qui et Padus. Erat autem Phaeton Phebi filius qui currum patris regere mundum inscius incendit, et ideo fulmine Iovis in hoc flumine perit. Qui in Eridanum mutatus, inter sidera est translatus.

136. Cetus.

Cui associatur Cetus, quem Perseus occidit, dum Andromedam devorare voluit, quem Jupiter ob insigne filii inter astra locavit.

137. Centaurus.

Iuxta hunc est Centaurus, scilicet Kiron magister Achillis, ob nimiam virtutem in caelo locatus.

134. Lepus

Next is Lepus, which, from the urging of Ganimed, Jupiter transferred to the stars.

135. Eridanus

Next is the river Eridanus, which is also the river Po. But Phaeton, the unskilled son of Phoebus, set fire to the chariot which was produced to rule the world, and therefore with the lightning of Jupiter this river died. He turned into Eridanus, and was transferred into the stars.

136. Cetus

Attached to this is Cetus, whom Perseus has killed, while he wished to destroy Andromeda, on account on the merit of the son, Jupiter has placed it among the stars.

137. Centaurus

Near this is Centaurus, one may know as Kiron, teacher of Achilles, who on account of his manliness was placed in the heavens.
138. **Ara.**

Sacrarium etiam, id est altare in quo dii iuraverunt, cum Saturnus et Iupiter contra se pugnaverunt.

138. **Ara**

Also the altar Sacrarium, which is the altar upon which the gods have sworn, when Saturan and Jupiter fought against each other.

139. **Argo.**

Inde est Argo, videlicet prima navis, apud Argos civitatem a Tphi facta et in caelum rapta.

139. **Argo**

Next is Argos, clearly seen as the first ship, made at the city of Arguses of Tiphus and taken into the heavens.

140. **Pistrix.**

Ad extremum est Pistrix, sive Kimera, quae bestia capite leo, media, capra, draco fuit cauda, a Bellorofon occisa, et inter sidera est translata.

140. **Pistrix**

Towards the edge is Pistrix, with Kimera, which is the beast with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of lion, who was killed by Bellorofon, and has been transferred among the stars.

141. **Canopus.**

Est et Canopus, sidus Egipti praeclarum, quod a nobis minime videtur, sicut nec a Trogoditis iuxta Egiptum septentrio.

141. **Canopus**

Then is Canopus, the splendid star of Egypt, which very little is seen from here, not like Trogoditus near the north of Egypt.
142. Hemisperium.

Out these signs, half are always above the earth, and half are below the earth. And the part of the heaven which is over the earth is called Hemisperium, which is half the sky.

143. Lactea Via.

Moreover, the Milky Way is bright because all the stars pour into it their light.

144. De Cometa.

Comets are stars covered with flaming hair, they appear in the north of the Milky Way, they predict a change of power, pestilence, war, the winds, or coming agitation. They are discerned for seven days, if even more by day eighty. We have traversed, indeed broken, the complicated stars with the fabled. Climbing above the morning stars, we may examine the sun of suns.
145. Aquaem Celum.

Super firmamentum sunt aquae instar nebulae suspensae, que caelum in circuitu ambire traduntur, unde et aqueum caelum dicitur.

146. Spiritale Celum.

Super quod est spiritale caelum, hominibus incognitum, ubi est habitatio angelorum per .viii. ordines dispositorum. In hoc est paradisus paradisorum in quo recipiuntur animae sanctorum. Hoc est caelum quod in principio legitur cum terra creatum.

147. Celum Celi.

Huic longe supereminere dicitur caelum caelorum, in quo habitat rex angelorum.

145. The Watery Heaven

Above the firmament are waters resembling suspended clouds, which encircle heaven and whence it is called the watery heaven.

146. The Spiritual Heaven

Above this is the spiritual heaven, unknown to man, where the residence of the angels is appointed by 9 ranks. It is in this paradise of paradises where the souls of the holy are taken. It is read this is the heaven where the earth was made in the beginning.

147. The Heavenly Heaven

It has been said that above this boundless heaven of heavens the king of the angels resides.

Explicit liber primus.

The first book ends.

Incipit liber secundus.

The second book begins.
Liber II

Priori libello globum totius mundi oculis corporis representavimus, sequenti iam tempus in quo volvitur oculis cordis anteponamus.

1. Aevum.

Aevum est ante mundum, cum mundo, post mundum. Hoc ad solum Deum pertinet, qui non fuit, nec erit, sed semper est.

2. Tempora Aeterna.

Tempora aeterna sub aevo sunt, et haec ad archetipum mundum et angelos pertinent, qui ante mundum esse caeperunt, et cum mundo sunt, et post mundo erunt.

Book II

In the previous book we depicted the sphere of the whole world to the eyes of the body. Now with the following we may set the time enveloped in it before the eyes of the heart.

1. Aevum

Aevum is before, during, and after the world. This relates to the only God, who was not, nor will be, but always is.

2. Tempora Aeterna

Tempora aeterna are beneath aevum, and these relate to the archetypal world and the angels, which existed before the world, and are with the world, and will be after the world.
3. De Tempore.


3. Concerning Tempus

The time of the world is but a shade of ævum. This begins with the world and with the world ends. Just as if a rope stretched from east into west was daily collected will have been rolled up, eventually the whole may be exhausted. The ages are extended through this, placed under this whole in this world they run. With this everyone’s life is measured. This marks the series of days and years. Time is named from moderation, and nothing other than the change of things is understood. And this is divided into atom, ostentum, momentum, partes, minutum, punctum, hours, quadrans, days, weeks, months, seasons, years, cycles, lifetimes, and ages.
4. De Athomo.

Athomus dicitur insecabile, est enim minus quam illud quod volat in sole. Est autem minimum temporis spacium, sicut motio palpebrae oculi, quod et ictus oculi dicitur, et est .ccc.lxxvi. pars unius ostenti.

4. Concerning the Atom

The Atom is called indivisible; indeed it is smaller than that which flies into the sun. It is the smallest space of time, such as the blinking of the eye, and which is called the beat of the eye, and is 1/376 of an Ostentum.

5. De Ostento.

Ostentum est quod aliquid ostendit aspicientibus. Est autem .lx. pars unius horae, habens in se .ccc.lxxvi. athomos.

5. Concerning Ostentum

Ostentum is that which is somewhat revealed by looking. It is a 1/60 of an hour, it has in it 376 Atoms.


Momentum est motus siderum, unde et dicitur, et est .xl. pars horae continens ostentum et dimidium.

6. Concerning Momentum

Momentum is the movement of the stars, and from this it is named, it is 1/40 of an hour and contains one and a half Ostentums.

7. De Partibus.

Partes a partitione zodiaci dicuntur, qui in tricenos dies per singulos menses partitur. Est autem .xv. pars horae, habens in se .ii. momenta et .ii. partes momenti.

7. Concerning Partes

Partes are named from the distribution of the zodiacs, which into thirty days through one month it is divided. It is 1/15th of an hour, having in it two Momentums and 2 parts of a Momentum.
8. De Minutis.

Minutum est minus intervallum in horologio. Est autem .x.pars horae continens partem unam et dimidiam.


Punctus est parvus transcensus puncti in horologio. Est autem .iii.pars in luna, aliquando .v.horae, habens .ii.minuta et dimidium.

10. De Hora.


11. De Quadrante.

Quadrans est .iii.pars diei, habens tres horas, naturalis autem diei .vi.horas.

8. Concerning Minutum

A Minutum is the smaller interval on a clock. It is 1/10 an hour and contains one and a half parts.

9. Concerning Punctum

Punctum is a small step across a point on a clock. It is 1/4 on a curve, sometimes 1/5 of an hour, having 2 and a half Minutums.

10. Concerning Hour

An hour is the boundary of each thing. An hour is how long standing water is moved the length of a thrown stone, and is 1/12 of a day, it consists of 4 Punctums, 10 Minutums, 15 Partes, 40 Momentums, 60 Ostentums, and 22,560 Atoms. The hour is called a series or shade, and it is named from the clock, and it is the firm path of the time on a clock.

11. Concerning Quadrans

Quadrans is 1/4 of a day, having three hours, however 6 hours of a physical day.
12. Concerning the Day

A day is 1/7 of a usual week, containing 12 hours, a physical day 24. A day is named from seeing, they which may see the light and the darkness. The day is the air illuminated by the sun. Indeed when the sun is over the land, it is the day, when under the land it is day there.

13. Long and Short Days

When it encircles the northern part of the sky, with us placed in the arch of the land it quickly rises and slowly sets, and therefore it makes the days longer. When it walks about the southern part, with us it more slowly rises and more quickly sets, because the round swelling of the land which is obstructing our view. Indeed then to us the day is shorter, but to that one part it makes it longer.

Zodiacus namque ex .xii.signis constans, ab aquilone in austrum porrectus, flexuoso lapsu celum cingit, sub quo sol curren mundum in .viii.parallelos, id est circulos dividit, quibus singulis diversum diem facit. Longitudo autem zodiaci in .ccc.lx. partes secatur, latitudo eius in .xii.dividitur. Partium autem sectio nichil aliud est quem solis unius diei progressio. Unum quodque ergo signum per .iil. horas oritur, per .i.occidit, et in unoquoque sol .xxx.diebus inmoratur. Qui dum flexuoso draconis meatu sub signis obliqui zodiaci currit, mundum in .viii.circulis distinguat.

14. Concerning the Zodiac Signs, the Sun, and the Days

Insomuch as the zodiac is based upon the 12 signs, stretched from north into the south, with curved sliding it surrounds the sky, under which the running sun divides the world into 8 parallel circles, which apiece make a different day. The length of the zodiac is cut into 360 parts, the width divided into 12. The division of the parts is nothing other than the advancing of one day of the sun. Therefore, every single sign rises for two hours, sets for 2 hours, and in each one the sun remains for 30 days. Which while the curved movement of the dragon runs under signs of the slanting zodiac, it divides the world into 8 circles.
15. Primus Circulus.

Primus circulus ab India versus austrum, per Mare Rubrum et Africam ad columnas Herculis pervenit. Hercules enim orbem pertransiens, ibi columnes fixit ubi finem mundi esse putavit. In hoc ergo circulo, equinoctii die medio gnomen, id est radius horologii, .vii.pedum umbram .iii.pedum longam reddit. Dies longissimus .xliii.horas equinoctiales habet.


Secundus ab occasu Indie per Medos vadit et Persas, Arabiam, Siriam, Ciprum, Cretam, Lilibeum, Montem Siciliae et septentrionalia Africae pertingit. Umbilicus equinoctio .xxxv. pedum, umbrem xxiii. pedum longam reddit. Dies maxima est .xiii.horarum et .v. parte unius horae.

15. The First Circle

The first circle, from India towards the south, reaches through the Red Sea and Africa towards the columns of Hercules. Indeed the circle passes through Hercules, where he has fastened the columns at where the edge of the world is thought to be. Therefore in this circle, in the middle of the day of the equinox a seven foot gnomon, which is the rod of a sundial, returns a 4 foot shadow. The longest day has 14 equinoctial hours.

16. The Second Circle

The second circle advances from the west of India through Mede and Persia, Arabia, Syria, Cyprus, Crete, Lybia, Mount Sicily, and reaches to the northern regions of Africa. A center of 35 feet returns a long shadow of 23 feet during the equinox. The greatest day is 14 and 1/5th an hour.
17. Tertius Circulus.

Tertius oritur ab Indis Imavo proximus, et per Caspias portas Thaurum, Pamphiliam, Rhodum, Cicladas, Siracusas, Catainam et per Gades tendit. Gnomines cunctae umbram .xxxviii. unciarum faciunt. Longissima dies horerum .xiii. et dimidie ac trigesima unius horae.

18. Quartus Circulus.

Quartus ab aliter late Imavi per Ephesus, Mare Cicladum, septentrionalia Siciliae, Narbonensis Gallie exortiva, Africae maritima tendit ad occasum. Gnomen .xxv. pedum facit, umbram .xx. pedum. Longissima dies habet .xiii. horas et tercias duas unius horae.

19. Quintus Circulus.

20. Sextus Circulus.


22. Octavus Circulus.

Octavus a Tanai per Meotium lacum, et Sarmatas, Dacos, partemque Germaniae, Gallias ingreditur. Longissima dies horarum .xvi. Gnomini ut supra.

20. The Sixth Circle

The sixth circle embraces the Caspian nations, Caucasus, Samothracia, Illyrii, Campania, Etruria, Massilia, the middle parts of the Spanish Terraconens, and thence it goes through Lusitania. A 9 foot gnomon, a 9 foot shadow. Longest day 15 and 1/9th an hour.

21. The Seventh Circle

The seventh begins on the other side of the Caspian Sea and it advances through the back of Thrace, Venice, Cremona, Ravenna, across the Alps of Gaul, the Pyrenaen range, and Celtiberia. A 35 foot gnomon, 36 foot shadow. The greatest day 15 and 3/5ths an hour.

22. The Eighth Circle

The eighth circle advances from Tanais through Lake Meotius, Sarmatia, Daci, part of Germania, and Gaul. The longest day 16 hours. A gnomon as above.
23. Quatuor Circuli.

Extra hos facit sol .iii.circulos, .ii. in austro, et ii.in aquilone. Unum in austro per insulam Meroen, et Ptholomaidam Rubri Maris urbem, ubi longissima dies est horarum .xii., dimidia hora amplior, alterum per Syenem Egypti, qui est horarum .xiii. Unum in aquilone per Yperboreos montes et Brittanniam, horarum .xvii. Alterum Cyticum a Ripheis iugis in Thilien, in quo .vi. mensibus est dies, .vi.aliis nox.

23. The Four Circles

Outside of these the sun makes 4 circles, 2 in the south, 2 in the north. One in the south through the Island of Meroen, and the city Ptolemais of the Red Sea, where the longest day is 12 hours, with a greater half hour, the other through Syene of Egypt, which is 13 hours. One in the north through Hyperborein Mountains and Brittania, 17 hours. The Scythian one from the Riphaean Range to Thule, in which for 6 months it is day, another six, night.
24. Concerning the Different Shadows of the Day

Hitherto the sun varies the shadow in places of other lands. For instance the *umbilici*, which is called the *gnomen*, a little shade in Egypt on the day of equinox with the high noon which a half *gnomen* measure brings about. In Rome the ninth part of the *gnomis* lacks a shadow. In 1/5th Ancuna 1/30th remains. In Venice the equal shade of the *gnomen* happens with the same hours. In Syen in the middle of the day of the summer solstice no shadow happens, and there a well, which was made by philosophers, the whole interior is illuminated. In the south are called the people of Fisci, which send out a shadow from each side. In India about the Hypsiam River on the day of the summer solstice a shadow is consumed. At Trogoditas 45 days before the solstice, and as many afterwards, the shadow inside is consumed. And this for 90 days the shade at noon is thrown. In Mero, with the Island of Nile, a shadow is consumed two-times a year, when the sun is in the 7th part of Taurus and in 14th of Leo. In India are placed called Ascia, there are no shadows there, and *septentrio* is not seen there.
25. De Orizonte.

Orizon est quantum aspectus cuiusque in circuitu circumscribit, et caelum undique terrae immire putatur, quod in lato mari melius dinosci potest, ubi nullum obstaculum se offert. Extenditur autem orizon in sparium longitudinis .ccc.lx. stadiorum. Centum enim et .lxxx.stadia non excedit acies contra videntis, sed visus cum ad hoc sparium venerit, deficiens in rotunditatem recurratur. Hic numerus geminatus in ante et retro orizontem efficit.

25. Concerning the Horizon

The horizon is the appearance of each in circuit so much as it is circumscribed. And it is uncommonly thought the sky from every side of the land, which in the wide sea more is able to be discerned, where it offers no obstacles. But the horizon is extended 340 stades of length into space. Indeed sight does not exceed across 180 stades of seeing, but when sight has come towards this space, fading out into the rotundity it is bent back. But this number doubled in front and in back brings about the horizon.


26. Concerning the Three Divisions of the Day

The usual day has three divisions, mane, meridiem, supremum. Mane from the rising of the sun all the way to the fourth hour named for mano, which is good, indeed nothing better by light of day, or it is from the mane with the infernal gods, which enclosed by the whole night, in the morning they hurl the day. Meridies is the middle day and it is named as if merait is the pure day. Supremum from the ninth hour to the setting of the sun. And it is called such because it suppresses the running of the sun. Hebrews, Chaldeans, and Persians, the day begins from mane into mane they finish. The Egyptians from the setting all the way to the setting. The Romans from the middle of the night all the way to the middle. Umbrians and Athenians from meridiem all the way into meridiem. Christians from evening all the way into evening.\(^{23}\)

\(^{23}\) PL has Hebrei, Chaldei et Persae, diem a mane indhoantes, in mane finiunt. Egyptii ab occasu usque ad occasum. Romani a medio noctis usque in medium. Umbri et Athenienses a meridie usque in meridiem. Christiani a vespera usque in vesperam listed under the title of De initio et fine dierum.
27. De Nominibus Dierum.


27. Concerning the Names of the Days

Also the Hebrews were naming the days thus: One Sabbat, or of Sabbatorum, or First Sabbat. Second Sabbat, Third Sabbat, Fourth Sabbat, Fifth Sabbat, Sixth Sabbat, Sabbatum. Truly the Pagans thus: The day of the sun, the day of the moon, the day of Mars, the day of Mercury, the day of Jupiter, the day of Venus, the day of Saturn. However, when they have these names from the planets, because appearing they may watch over a different rank. But this is the cause. The natural day is divided into 24 hours. From which if a single planet through the circuit three times in a single hour it is divided, which with every expenditure it may meet with the first planet again, to this and the name of the day it is appointed. But Christians name the days thus: The Lord's day, Second day, Third day, Fourth day, Fifth day, Sixth day, Sabbat.


28. Concerning Night

Night is named from nocendo, that which may harm the eyes. Also night is the absence of the sun, the shade of the land. Also the shade happens from the body and the light. While indeed the light of the sun is under the land, the body of the earth above bears the shade, which reaches all the way towards the moon. One may also know it is called shade as if on account of the ray of the sun. Where the light is equal to the body and it is equal to the shade. Where the greater light with a body, there the shade fails. Where the light with a smaller body, there the shade emerges into infinity. When the sun traverses the southern sky, our night is prolonged. Truly when in the north, it is short to us.\footnote{PL has Dicitur autem umbra quasi ob radium scilicet solis. Ubi lux par est corpori, par est et umbra. Ubi lux maior corpore, ibi umbra deficit. Ubi lux corpore exilior, ibi umbra in infinitum crescit. Cum sol australem caeli plagam perlustrat, nobis noctem prolongat. Cum vero aquilonalem, eam nobis breviat under the title of De Umbra.}
29. De Eclipsi.

Cum luna umbram noctis incidit, a luce deficit, et hic defectus eclipsis dicitur. Sol vero objectu lunae eclipsin patitur, dum videlicet luna sub sole in eadem linea graditur.


29. Concerning an Eclipse

When the moon falls into a shade of night, by a lack of light, this absence is called an eclipse. Truly with the sun objecting the moon suffers an eclipse, while, clearly, the moon walks under the sun in the same line.

30. Concerning the Seven Times of Night

The night also has 7 times, clearly the twilight, evening, still of the night, dead of the night, dawn, and day-break. Twilight is the doubt of light, indeed darkness is called doubt. But it is between darkness and light. Evening is named from that star Vesper. The still of the night, when all are still, it is silent. The dead of night, the middle of the night when it is not the time to work. Dawn, when the cock sings. Early when the dawn approaches from the underworld. The break of day beginning the light of day.
31. De Ebdomada.


31. Concerning a Week

A week is ¼ a Lunar Month. It is named after the Greek number 7. Indeed Epta is called 7, however in Latin it is called septimana. Like 7 manes, it is 7 days. This has seven appearances. The first week is divine, in which God built all with 6 days, and on the seventh he rested. The second is in which this world is brought about, in which we, with the example of God, labor 6 days, on the seventh we rest. The third is seven weeks together after which the Pentecost is celebrated, in which the law of Jews, the Christian Holy Spirit, is given. Fourth is 7 months after which the festival of the Tabernacle is observed. Fifth is 7 years after which a year of remission was conducted, in which people were ordered to rest from work. Sixth is the seven times seven years, after which the Year of Jubilee is celebrated. Seventh is 70 times 7 years, after which Christ is to be born, indeed Daniel was promised by the angel.
32. De Mensibus.

Mensis est xii. pars anni. Dicitur autem a mensura vel a Mene quod est luna. Lunaris autem mensis xxviii. diebus et xii. horis impletur. Solaris vero xxx. diebus ac x. semis horis.

33. Lunaris Mensis.

Lunaris mensis est a nova luna usque ed novam. Luna autem pervolat zodiacum xxix. diebus et xii. horis. Bis xii. sunt xxiii. quod est integer dies. Hic quia non potest dividiri, uno mensi ascribitur. Inde est quod unus mensis habet tricesimam, alter vicesimam nonam luna.

34. Solaris.

Solaris mensis est unius signi progressio. Sol in uno quoque signo moratur xxx. diebus et dimidium, qui dimidius in duobus signis efficit integrum diem. Hic quia non potest in ii. partiri, uni ascribitur mensi. Et ideo habet unus mensis xxxi. diem, alter xxx.

32. Concerning the Months

A month is 1/12th a year. But it is named from a measure, even from Mene which is the moon. The lunar month is completed with 29 days and 12 hours. The Solar 30 days and 10 and a half hours.

33. The Lunar Month

A lunar month is from the new moon all the way to a new moon. The moon flies through the zodiac 29 days and 12 hours. Two-times 12 are 24 which is the whole day. Because this is not able to be divided, it is appointed one month. Thus it is one month which has 30 days, the other moon 29 days.

34. The Solar Month

The solar month is one advancement of a sign. The sun remains in one sign for 30 and half days, the half which in two signs brings about a whole day. This is because it is not able to be divided into two, it is appointed one month. And therefore one month has 31 days, another 30.

PL has Lunaris Mensis and Solaris listed under De Mensibus.
35. Concerning the Names of the Months

The Hebrew, with the authority of Moses, name the months thus, beginning from April in which Paschal is celebrated: Nisan, Iar, Siuan, Thamul, Dab, Elul, Thesseri, Maresuan, Casleu, Thet, Sabath, Adar. Egypt, with the authority of Abraham, reckon the months from September, and thus they call them: Thoth, Faosi, Athir, Choeac, Tybi, Mechir, Femenoth, Farmuthi, Pachom, Paudi, Episi, and Mesore. The Greeks, with the authority of Fonereo, begin the months from December, which they call thus: Apuleios, Cydinos, Pytios, Distros, Xanticus, Artemesios, Deseos, Panemos, Loos, Gorpieos, Hyperbetheos, Dios.
36. De Mensibus Romanorum.

Romulus Romanis x. menses ordinavit, quorum primum Martium a Marte, qui in hoc mense in Frigia natus est, nominavit, cuius se filium falso predicavit. Decimus vera Decembrem appellavit. Numa vero Pompilius ii., Ianuarium scilicet et Februarium, adiecit. Sunt autem menses Romanorum ab idolis, a rebus, a regibus, a numeris dicti.

37. Ianuarius.

Primus Ianuarius dicitur, a Iano deo principii, eo quod hic mensis est principium anni. Dicitur et a Ianua, eo quod per eum intret annus.

38. Februarius.

Secundus Februarius, a Februo, id est Plutone deo infernali, cui hoc mense sacrificabant, dum civitatem in eius honore luminibus lustrabant. Dicitur etiam a febre, id est a frigore, quia frigidum est illud tempus.

36. Concerning the Roman Months

The roman Romulus has arranged 10 months, first March it is named from Mars, which in this month Frigia is born, which wrongly is proclaimed his son. Truly Decimus is called December. Truly Numa Pompeii added two, clearly January and February. But they are the Roman months named from idols, events, kings, and numbers.

37. January

The first is called January, from Janus the first god, this month is also the first of the year. Also named for a door, through which the year may enter.

38. February

Second, February, from Februa, it is the infernal god Pluto, to whom they were sacrificing this month, while they were purifying the city in honor of him with lights. It is also called from fever, it is from cold, because cold is that season.

Tertius Martius, a Marte deo belli, patre Romuli auctoris Romanae gentis, cui Marti milites hoc mense sacrificabant. Dicitur etiam a mariibus, eo quod cuncta animantia tunc mares desiderent.

39. March

Third, March, from Mars, the god of war, with Romulus, father of the Roman people, the soldiers were sacrificing this month to Mars. It is also named from the seas, which all living things may then desire the sea.

40. Aprilis.

Quartus Aprilis, ab Afrodisi vel Afrili, id est Venere dea amoris, cui consecratus erat hic mensis. Dicitur etiam quasi hic mensis. eo quod aperit terram in flores.

40. April

Fourth, April, from Aphrodite or Afrilus, it is Venus the goddess of love, to whom this month was consecrated. It is also called like the uncovering, therefore which may uncover the land into flowers.

41. Maius.

Quintus Maius, a Maio id est Iove, quasi a maiestate, sive a Maia, matre Mercurii, cui mercatores hoc mense sacrificabant. Dicitur etiam a maioribus, scilicet principibus Romanorum, qui hoc mense Iovi immolabant.

41. May

Fifth, May, from May it is Jupiter, like from majesty, or like Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom the traders this month were sacrificing. It is also named from greatness, clearly the Roman princeps, which this month they were sacrificing to Jupiter.
42. June

Sixth is June, named from Juno, goddess of power, to whom it was consecrated. It also named from young men, who with weapons defended Rome, and they desired the peak of power from Juno.

43. July

Seventh is July, from Julius Caesar, which in this month was created emperor, and into a god is the story. Earlier this was called Quintilis, which, therefore, it was the fifth from March, which was first instituted by Romulus.

44. August

Eight, August, from Caesar Augustus, who in this month emerged triumphant, and increased the Roman Empire, and therefore he deserved deity. Earlier this was called Sextilis, which, therefore, from the first, March, it may be the sixth.
45. September.

Nonus September, quasi septimus imber.

46. October.

Decimus October, quasi octavus imber.

47. November.

Undecimus November, quasi nonus imber.

48. December.

Duodecimus December, quasi decimus imber. Sunt enim hi menses pluviales, et ideo nomen a numero et imbre habentes.

49. De Kalendis.

Kalendae a verbo kalo, quod est voco, dicuntur. Pontifex namque novam lunam regi nuntiare debuit, post cuius sacrificium kalo quinquies vel sexies clamavit. Per hocque signum populum in curiam, ob hoc Calabriam dictam, ad sacrificium convocavit. Et ab hoc verbo kalo primam diem mensis kalendas vocari placuit.

45. September

Ninth, September, like the seventh rain.

46. October

Tenth, October, like the eighth rain.

47. November

Eleventh, November, like the ninth rain.

48. December

Twelfth, December, like the tenth rain. Indeed these are from the rainy months, and therefore having a name from a number and rain.

49. Concerning Kalends

Kalends is named from the word kalo, which is "I call". Insomuch as the Pontiff ought to announce the new moon to be ruled. After whose sacrifice kalo is proclaimed five or six times. By means of this and the signs of the people of the curia, on account of this Calabria is named, assembled to the sacrifice. And from this word kalo the first day of the month pleased to be called Kalends.
50. De Nonis.

Inde post vii. dies vulgus de rure convocatum, in urbem Romam convenit, et ibi feriarum servendarum scita a rege vel pontifice accepit. Et inde nonae dicuntur. Dicuntur etiam a nundinis, id est mercimoniiis, que vel in urbem deferebant, vel ibidem emebant.

51. De Idibus.

Idus dicuntur dies qui menses dividunt, ab iduare quod est dividere. Dicuntur etiam ab idea, quod est species, quia lunam plenam sui speciem in medio mense monstrat. Hebrei et Egyptii et Greci nec kalendas, nec nonas, nec idus, observant, sed tantum dies a nova luna ed novam computant.

50. Concerning Nones

Thence after nine days the common people assembled from the country, convened into the city of Rome, and there it has taken the ordinance of holidays requiring to be protected by the king or pontiff. And thence it is called Nones. It is also named from market day, it is with merchandise, which they were carrying into the city, or they were buying in that place.

51. Concerning Ides

Ides are named from the days divide the month, from iudare which is to divide. It is also named from an idea, which is an appearance, because the full moon shows his appearance in the middle of the month. The Hebrews, Egyptians, and the Greeks observe not the calends, the none, and the ides, they reckon only the days from the new moon towards the new moon.
52. De Vicissitudine.

Vicissitudo in .iii. tempora dividitur, et unumquodque tribus mensibus distinguitur. Dicta autem vicissitudo quia vices mutat in mundo.

53. Ver.

Ver est quarta pars anni, constans tribus mensibus. Dicitur autem a vernando, quia tunc prata virent, silvae frondent. Hoc est humidum et calidum, et in hoc fit equinocgium.

54. Estas.

Estas est quarta pars anni, constans tribus mensibus, et dicitur ab estu, id est calore. Haec est calida et sicca. Haec et messis vocatur, et in hac solsticium celebratur.

52. Concerning the Season

The season is divided into four times, and each one is distinguished by three months. It is called season because it changes the turns in the world.

53. Spring

Spring is ¼ the year, containing three months. It is also named from blooming, because then the meadows are green, the woods have leaves. It is damp and warm, and in this the equinox happens.

54. Summer

Summer is ¼ the year, containing three months, named from boiling, it is hot. It is hot and dry. It is called this and harvest, and in this the solstice is celebrated.
55. Autumnus.

Autumnus est quarta pars anni, habens tres menses. Et dicitur ab autumno id est colligo, scilicet fructus terre. Hic est siccus et frigidus. Hic etiam vindemia nominatur, et in hoc equinoctium libra equatur.

56. Hiemps.

Hiemps quarta pars anni, tribus mensibus perficitur. Et a rigore vel a sterilitate dicitur. Est enim frigida et humida. Et in hac agitur solsticialis dies.

57. Inaequalitas Temporis.

Haec autem vicissitudo in nostris tantum partibus agitur. In India vero, ubi sunt alii ortus siderum, sunt binae in anno estates, binae messes in medio hiemps placida. In Egypto quoque, natura media, hieme campus herbis floribus, silva frondibus vestitur, quaeque arbor pomis onustatur.

55. Autumn

Autumn is ¼ the year, having three months. And it is named from Autumno, it is “I collect”, clearly the fruit of the earth. It is dry and cold. This is also called “grape-gathering”, and in this the balance is level equinox.

56. Winter

Winter is ¼ the year, it is complete with three months. And it is named from stiffness or bareness. It is cold and wet. And in this the day of the solstice is conducted.

57. The Unevenness of Time

But these seasons are conducted only in our part. Truly in India, where other stars are rising, summers are two-times a year, two harvests in the middle of the gentle winter. Likewise in Egypt, the middle of natural winter, the field is full with grasses and flowers, the wood is clothed with foliage, each tree with fruits.
58. Elementa Et Tempora.

Quatuor quoque elementa qualitatibus iii. temporum connectuntur. Terra namque sicce et frigida autumno, aqua frigideae humida hiemi, aer humidus et calidus veri, ignis calidus et siccus estati colligatur.

59. De Homine Microcosmo.

Hisdem qualitatibus est humanum corpus temperatum, unde et microcosmus, id est minor mundus, appellatur. Sanguis namque, qui vere crescit, est humidus et calidus. Et hic viget in infantibus. Colera rubea, crescens in estate, est calida et sicca. Et haec habundat in iuvenibus. Melancolia, id est colera nigra, crescens autumno in proiectioribus. Flegmata quae hieme dominantur in senibus.

58. The Elements and The Seasons

Likewise the character of the four elements is connected to the four seasons. Insomuch as the dry and cold earth is connected to autumn, the cold and damp water to winter, the damp and warm air to spring, and the hot and dry fire to summer.

59. Concerning Man the Microcosm

With the same qualities is the temperate human body, whence it is called the microcosm, that is, the smaller world. For Sanguis, which arises in spring, is damp and warm. And this thrives in infants. Red Cholera, emerging in the summer, is warm and dry. And these abound in young men. Melancolia, that is, Black Cholera, emerges with autumn in the elderly. Phlegm, which prevails with winter, in old men.
60. Quatuor Qualitates.


61. De Anno.

Annus dicitur ab innovando, eo quod cuncta transeuntia innovat. Dicit etiam annus quasi anulus, quod in se revolvitur, ut circulus. Annus autem multis modis accipitur.

60. The Four Qualities

Those in whom *Sanguis* is strong are cheerful, merciful, laughable, and talkative. Those with Red Cholera, are thin, insatiable, swift, bold, hot-tempered, and agile. Those with Black Cholera are stable, heavy, of peaceful habits, and crafty. Those with Phlegm are slow, sleepy, and forgetful.

61. Concerning the Year

The year is named from altering, which it alters all crossing. The year is also named from a ring, which is rolled back into itself, as the circle. The year is taken by many modes.

---

*PL has Quatuor Qualitates listed under De Homine Microcosm.*

223
62. Lunaris.

Primo lunaris quinquefariae dicitur. Primus lunaris annus est cum luna omnia signe zodiaci pervolat, qui .xxvii. diebus et .viii. horis constat. Secundus .ii. diebus et .iii. horis prolixior, post quos luna a sole reaccenditur, qui proprie mensis nominatur.

63. Communis.

Tertius qui dicitur communis qui .xii. huiusmodi mensibus in .ccc.liii. diebus conficitur. Quartus qui embolismalis dicitur, id est superaugmentum, et habet .xiii. menses et dies .ccc.lxxxiiii. Qui uterque apud Hebreos a Pascali mense incipit, ibique finit. A Romanis autem a Januario luna inchoatur, ibique terminatur. Quintus est lunaris, sive decennovenalis, cum luna post .xviii. annos ad easdem recurrit aetates.

62. Lunar

First the lunar is called five-sided. The first lunar year is when the moon flies through the entire zodiac, which contains 27 days and 8 hours. The second with 2 days and 4 hours longer, after which the is re-kindled by the sun, whereby the particular month is named.

63. Common

The third, which is called common, which is made of 12 like months, in 354 days. The fourth which is called insertion, it is the increase, and it has 13 months and 384 days. Which each among the Hebrews begins from the Paschal month, and finishes there. But from the Romans the moon begins from January, and it ends there. Fifth is lunaris, or decennovenalis, which the moon after about 19 years it returns the same ages.

27 PL has Communis listed under Lunaris.
64. Solaris.

Sextus est solaris, cum sol omnia zodiaci signa perlustrat, qui .ccc.lxv. diebus et .vi. horis constat.

65. Bissextilis.

Septimus est bissextilis dum quarto anno bissextus item inseritur, et uno die longior priori cognoscitur.

66. Solaris.

Octavus est item solaris, cum post .xxviii. annos circulum concurrentium complet.

67. Mercurius.

Nonus est mercurius, qui .ccc.xxxix. diebus completur.

68. Venus.

Decimus est Veneris, qui .ccc.xlviii. diebus perficitur.

---

28 PL has Solaris listed under Bisextelis.
69. Mars

Undecimus est Martis, qui .ii. solaribus annis constat.

70. Iovis.

Duodocimus est Iovis, qui .xii. annis exstat.

71. Saturnus.

Tertius decimus Saturni, qui .xxx. annis expletur. Quartus decimus qui vocatur magnus annus, qui .d.xxxii. annis revolutur. Extra hos sunt .ii. legales anni, unus qui dicitur remissionis annus, habens curricula .vii. annorum. Alter iubileus .l. annorum.

69. Mars

Eleventh is Mars which contains 2 solar years.

70. Jupiter

Twelfth is Jupiter, which is 12 years.

71. Saturn

Thirteenth, Saturn, which 30 years complete. Fourteenth, which is called the great year, which has revolved 532 years. Outside of these are the legal years, one which is called the year of remissions, having a race of 7 years. Another, Jubilee, 50 years.
72. De Varis Annis.

Annum civilem, id est solarem,
Hebrei ab equinoctio verno,
Greci a solsticio, Egiptii ab autumn,

73. De Bissexto.


72. The Contrasting Years

The civil year, it is the solar, begins with the Hebrews from the vernal equinox, Greeks from the solstice, Egyptians from the autumn, Romans from winter. At India one month, at Egypt truly a year was 4 months, at Acarnanas 6 months, Lavinos 13 months, at each certain one seasonly, clearly spring and the other was reckoned through the year. And where Plato puts nine-thousand years, Tullius fifteen-thousand years.

73. Concerning Leap Year

The solar year, which the horoscope clock is found in, is made with 365 ¼ days. The ¼ is ¼ of a day, clearly 6 hours. But in four years the four quarters make 24 hours, which is a whole day. Therefore this day, in the fourth year, the 6 Kalends of March is intercalated, and is named the intercalary day. Julius Caesar inserted this, and the whole mastery of error is corrected through this. The Egyptians and Greeks substitute this at the end of the year, but the Romans plant it in February which is shorter than the others.
Ideo autem non post finem
mensis, sed infra mensem, quia
olim integer mensis
interkalabatur. Ideo vero non
ante .vi. kalendas Martii, quia
.vii. kalendis Martii magno
tripudio civitatem lustrabant et
nichil eis incipere ante
transactam festivitatem licebat.

74. De Cyclo.

Ciclus bissextilis .iii. impletur
annis. Ciclus indictionalis ab
Octobri incipiens .xv. annis.
Ciclus decennovenalis a Paschali
luna incipiens .xviii. annis.
Ciclus lunaris a Januario
inchoans .xviii. annis. Ciclus
solaris a Martio inchoans .xxviii.
annis. Ciclus magnus .d.xxxii.
annis perficitur.

75. De Olimpiade.

Olimpias sunt .iii. anni. Apud
Elidem civitatem Greciae est
institutum post .iii. annos ad
Olimpium montem convenire, et
ibi palestrales ludos agere, et
inde dicuntur olimpiades.

But not at the end of the month,
but below the month, because
formerly the whole month was
being intercalated. Therefore not
before 6 Kalends March, because
6 Kalends March they are
purifying the city with the great
ritual dance and nothing was
permitted by them to begin
before the transacted festivity.

74. Concerning the Cycle

The leap year cycle is
implemented 4 years. The
Imposed Cycle beginning from
October with 15 years. The
decennovenalis beginning from the
Paschal moon with 19 years. The
Lunar Cycle starts from January
with 19 years. The Solar Cycle
stars from March with 28 years.
The Great Cycle completed with
532 years.

75. Concerning the Olympiad

The Olympiad are 4 years. At
Elid, a city of Greece, the custom
is after 4 years to convene at
Mount Olympus, and there to
conduct the Palaestra Games,
and thence they are called the
Olympiads

\(^{29}\) PL has De Cyclo listed under De Bisexto.
76. De Lustris.


76. Concerning the Lustrum

The Lustrum are 5 years. Indeed the Romans by bestowing to all nations it has released, money five years, five silver, five gold. And always after the five year period they were coming to Rome, and they were purifying the city. And each five year period is called a Lustrum.

77. De Indictionibus.

Omnes autem simul indictiones ab indicendo dicuntur, quia semper post .xv. annos ad primum censum, id est aes revertebatur.

77. Concerning the Impositions

Likewise all impositions are named from proclaiming, because after 15 years from the census, which is money, it was returned.
78. De Aetate.


78. Concerning a lifetime

A lifetime or generation is a single life of a man, or 100 years. Also a lifetime is when nothing has remained which now lives. There are six stages of man. The first, infancy to 7 years. Second, childhood to 14 years. Third, adolescence to 21 years. Fourth, youth to 50 years. Fifth, old age to 70 years. Sixth, decrepit to 100, or up to death. Nevertheless there are 6 stages of the world. The First from Adam to Noah. The Second from Noah to Abraham. The third from Abraham to David. The fourth from David to the Babylonian Captivity. Fifth from thence to Christ. Six all the way into the end of the world.
79. De Saeculis.


80. Ciclus Decennovenalis.

Deconnovenalis ciclus dicitur quasi .xviii. annorum circulus. Per tot enim annos peragit luna currsum suum, nitens contra firmamentum. Dividitur autem in .ii., in .xii. communes et .vii. embolismales annos.

81. Communes.

Communes dicuntur, cum .ii. aequales, scilicet .xii. mensium lunarium, a Pascha ad aliud Pascha concurrunt.

79. Concerning the Ages

The ages are a thousand years. It is called an age by those that follow it. Thence eternity. The Greek Age, the age of law. Thence eternity. The Christian Age, the age of Jews and pagans. Also it is eternity which the power of heaven follows that age as it written “Blessed are those who dwell in your hours, they will praise you in eternity.”

80. The Decennovenalis

The decennovenalis cycle is named like a 19 year cycle. Indeed through so many years the moon completes its running, shining across the firmament. It is divided into 2, into 12 common and 7 interpositional years.

81. The Common

They are called common, with 2 equals, clearly 12 lunar months, they run from Paschal to Paschal.

---

30 Psalm 84:4
31 PL has Communes and Embolismus listed under Ciclus Decennovenalis.
82. Embolismus.

Embolismus, qui supercrescens dicitur, est qui a Pascha ad aliud Pascha .xiii. menses, id est .xiii. novas lunas habet. Hoc totum ideo fit, quia Pascha ante equinoctium et ante .xiiii. lunam Aprilis qui apud Hebreos primus est, agi non licet.

83. Ogdoas Et Endecas.


82. The Interposition

The interposition, which is called the increasing, whereby it is 13 months from Paschal to Paschal, it has 13 new moons. This whole thing happens, because Paschal is not permitted to be conducted before the Equinox, and before the 14th of April which among the Hebrews is the first moon.

83. Ogdoas and Endecas

Hitherto it is divided into two, into ogdoas and endecas. Ogdoas is 8 years. Endecas 11. Indeed two common always precede the third interposition. But in the eighth place one common precedes an interposition, and this category is called ogdoas. The again 2 common will precede the third interposition. In the sixteenth place, only one precedes the interposition, and this category is called endecas.
84. Solaris Ciclus.


84. The Solar Cycle

But the solar cycle is completed with 28 years, on account of 7 intercalary days. Indeed it ought in order that a seventh intercalary day borders on a single day, and thus through the same it may return. Also seven times four makes 28. Indeed the intercalary day is only inserted in the fourth year.
85. De Numero Articulorum.


85. Concerning the Number of Joints

You will calculate the lunar running thus in joints with nails. Begin from the root of the thumb of the left hand, numbering through each joint and nail, and in the end of the smallest finger you will have the 19th year. Also you will calculate the solar thus in the joints of the each hand without the nails. You begin from the smallest finger in the left hand, and you count through in crossing the four fingers, in the fourth always mark the intercalary day, similarly in the other hand. And you have 24 years. Then with each thumb two years which previously connected render 28 years.
86. Magnus.

His ciclis duobus conficitur magnus annus. Nam vicies et octies .xviii., vel decies et novies .xxviii., sunt .dxxxii. anni. post quos omnes planetae et omnes stellae ad primum punctum unde digressi sunt recurrunt, et per easdem lineas ut prius redeunt. luna namque quodlibet zodiaci signum .ii. diebus et .vi. horis ac bisse unius horse lustrat, omnia signa .xxvii. diebus et .viii. horis pervolat.

86. The Great Year

With these two cycles the great year is made. For 28 times 19, or 19 times 28, are 532 years. After which all the planets and stars return to the first point of departure, and through the same paths as earlier they return. Insomuch as the moon circles around any sign of the zodiac in 2 days, 6 hours, and forty minutes, it flies through all the signs in 27 days and 8 hours.
87. De Ciclis Planetarum.


87. Concerning the Planetary Cycle

Also Mercury passes through each sign 28 days and 6 hours, the entire zodiac 339 days. Venus circles each single zodiac in 28 days and 5 hours, all signs 348 days. And the sun roams through half the single signs in 30 days and 10 hours, it traverses the whole circle of the zodiac in 365 days and 6 hours. Mars each sign 50 days and 21 hours, it glides along all signs in 2 years. The star of Jupiter tarries a single year with a single sign. Indeed it wanders through all in 12 years. Saturn tarries in each single sign 2 years and 182 days and 40 hours, which is half a year, but the whole circle of signs in 30 years, by means of an excessive height it glides across the heavens as the other running.
88. De Scriptoribus Cicli.

Cicwm Eusebius Cesariensis
primus composuit, postea
Theophilus Alexandrinus
episopus rogatu Leonis papae
lucidius exposuit, deinde
Dionisius abbas ut hodie habetur
scripto protulit.

89. De Equinoctiis Et Solsticiis.

Equinoxia et solsticia faciunt .iiii.
zodiaci signa, in modum crucis
equali spacio locata. Nam
signum arietis, in quo sol est
creatus, in oriente est positum,
quod facit vernale equinoctium.
Libra, in qua est luna condita, est
in occidente opposita, et facit
autumnale equinoctium. Cancer
est versus aquilonem, tenet
caelum ubi altissimum est, et
facit estivale solsticium.
Capricornus vero versus austrum
premit caelum ubi est
humillimum, et facit hiemale
solsticium.

88. Concerning the Writers of the Cycle

Eusebius the Cesarean has composed the first cycle, afterwards the bishop Theophilus of Alexandria, at the request of Pope Leo, has more clearly explained, then, abbot Dionysius has advanced as today it has with writing.

89. Concerning the Equinox and Solstice

The equinoxes and the solstices make 4 zodiac signs into the manner of the cross placed with equal space. For the sign of Ares, in which the sun is born, is put in the east, which makes the vernal equinox. Libra, in which the moon is found, is opposite in the west, and it makes the autumnal equinox. Cancer is across the north, it holds the heavens where it is most high, and it makes the summer solstice. Capricorn across the south presses the heavens where it is lowest, and makes the winter solstice.
90. Vernale Equinoctium.

Equinoctium dicitur ab equa et
nocte, Grece vera isemeria, ab
equa et die, quasi equidies.
Vernale equinoctium non .viii.
sed .xii. kalendis Aprilis
habendum, lex et evangelium
 clamant, et horologii manifeste
inspectio probat. Secundum
legem enim non licuit Pascha
ante equinoctium celebrati. Qui
autem Evangelium diligenter
legerit, Dominum non octavo sed
decimo kalendis Aprilis passum
videbit. Si ergo .viii. kalendis
Aprilis est equinoctium, tunc
Dominus contra legem Pascha
ante equinoctium celabravit, qui
legem non solvere sed implere
venit. Sed et Iudei contra
patrium morem gesserunt, qui
Pascha in inconvenienti termino
gerunt. Verumtamen cum
horum neutrum fuerit transacto
.xii. kalendis Aprilis equinoctio,
Dominus solito more Pascha cum
Iudeis .xi. kalendis Aprilis
celebravit, Paschali die quod erat
.x. kalendis suo sanguine nos
redemt, .viii. kalendis resurrexit.

90. The Vernal Equinox

The equinox is named from equal
and night, truly the Greek isemeria,
from equal and day, as if equal
days. The Vernal Equinox is not
8th kalend of April but the 12th, the
law and the Gospels proclaim, and
the inspection of the clock clearly
approves. Indeed the second law
does not permit the celebration of
theof Paschal before the equinox.
But with careful reading of the
Gospel, will see the Lord suffering
not on the eighth but the tenth
kalend of April. If therefore the 8th
kalend of April is the equinox,
then the Lord against the law
celebrates Paschal before the
equinox, which he comes not to
release but to satisfy the law. But
also the Jews have born against the
paternal custom, which having
conducted Paschal in dissimilar
end. But yet when neither of these
with the equinox has been
transacted on the 12th kalend of
April, the Lord, with the usual
customs with the Jews, has
celebrated Paschal on the 11th
Kalends of April, with his blood
he has redeemed us on Paschal
day which was the 10th kalend of
April, he has resurrected on the 8th
kalends.

\[32 \text{ PL has Vernal Equinoctium, Autumnale Equinoctium, Estivale Solstitialium, and Hiemale}
\text{Solstitialium listed under De Equinoctiis et Solsticiis.}\]

238
91. The Autumnal Equinox

The autumnal equinox is not the 8th but the 10th kalend of October, which the clock demonstrates.

92. The Summer Solstice

The solstice is not named with respect to the sun standing still, but which weakly climbs the higher heavens, bends back a position. The summer solstice is not the 8th kalend but the 12th kalend of July the horoscope clock having proclaimed, which the shortest night, makes the longest day, when the sun will have climbed the sign of Cancer.

93. The Winter Solstice

With winter each solstice is not 8th but the 12th kalend of January approved on the same account, when the sun is placed in the constellation of Capricorn, it does not disregard to make the shortest day and the longest night.
94. De Saltu Lune.

Luna a sole recedens, post .xxviii. dies et horas .xii. iterum eum consequitur, sed hora .xii. nondum peracta a sole reaccenditur. Restant enim ex hora per singulos menses .iii. momenta, et uncia unius momenti et unus athomus. Haec per singulos annos augmentata post .xviii. annos integrum diem perficiunt. Qui dies numero lunae subtrahitur, dum prima pro .xxx. computatur, isque saltus lunae nominatur. Ideo autem in .xviii. anno, et in Iulio mense fit lunae saltus, quia et hoc facit mater astronomiae Egiptus.

94. Concerning The Jump Of The Moon

The moon recedes from the sun, after 29 days and 12 hours it follows it again, but the 12th hour not yet completed it is rekindled from the sun. Indeed through a single month 4 moments and 1/12th a moment and one atom from an hour remain. These increase through a single year and after 19 years a whole day is complete. Which a day is subtracted from the category of the moon, while the first through 30th is computed, and that is called the jump of the moon. Therefore in the 19th year, and in the month of July, the leap of the moon happens, because also the Egypt, mother of astronomy, designed this.
95. De Minutis.

Quis hic saepius minutiae ponuntur, quae forsitan a pleris minus sciuntur, sciendum quod uncia est .xii. pars cuiusque rei in .xii. divisae. Semis vel semisse dimidia pars cuiusque rei in .ii. divisae. Bisse duae partes alicuius rei in .iii. partitae, tercia sublata. Quaelibet autem pars illarum .iii. dicitur triens. Rei in .iii. partes divisae, quarta pars dicitur quadrans, reliquiae tres dodrans.

95. Concerning the Small

Because here more often the trifling details are placed, which perhaps the least are known about, knowing an uncial which is 1/12th of each thing divided into 12. Even Semis ¼ of each thing divided into two. Bisse two parts of anything divided into three, the third taken away. Also any one of those three parts is called triens. Of a thing divided into four parts, the fourth part is called quadrans, the remaining three dodrans.
96. De Regularibus Feriarum Et Concurrentium.


96. Concerning the Regulares and Concurrentes Holidays

The *regulares* and *concurrentes* holidays take up a beginning from March, from which the Romans have the beginning of the year. Indeed from the Romans they are invented. Thence they are called *regulares* because the calculators rule, *concurrentes* because they may coincide with the *regulares*. The *regulares* have such a beginning. The solar year is completed with 365 days, but the sun tarries in one of the 12 signs for 30 days. Therefore 12 times 30 or thirty times 12 are 360. Five remain. These are the *regulares* of March. In the other months they thus arise. The days of the preceding month with the *regulares* share into seven equal parts, which the remains you allot to the following month for the *regulares*. Thanks be to the Word. March has 31 days and 5 *regulares*, which are seven times 5 with one remaining. This will be regulated to April. Thus in the others.

In another way. Whatever number of holiday by the first of the year will have been on the first of March, such a number will be the month’s regulares. Thanks be to the Word. On the first of March is the fifth holiday, therefore five are regulares. By the first of April the first holiday and one regulares. Thus in the others. But the concurrentes have this beginning. The solar year has 52 weeks and one day. This one day will be concurrentes with the first year of the solar cycle, because it has coincided with the regulares. To discover the holiday in the first of the month, you add a single year from one all the way to seven. In the fourth year the intercalary day is taken for the concurrentes, therefore in the fifth year one concurrentes is skipped. In the leap year use two days in January and February for the concurrentes, in the remaining months concurrentes. The first year of the creation of the world was without a concurrentes.

However many holidays will have been on the 9th kalends of April or the 6th kalends of March, there will also be that many concurrentes that year. You join the concurrentes with the regulares, if there has been less than seven then such will be the holiday on the first of each month. If seven will have passed, seven subtracted, those which remain will be the holiday. Indeed these regulares and concurrentes shall not have more than seven.
97. De Regularibus Et Epactis.


97. Concerning the Regulares and Epacts

The *regulares* and the *epacts* start in September, which the Egyptians place as the first of the year. Indeed they are invented by them. These *regulares* have resemblance to the previous only higher. And therefore September has five. In the remaining months they are thus discovered. You obtain the *regulares* from the days of the preceding month. If the 30th has a moon, you take 30. You divide the remaining *regulares* into the following month. If 29, with these subtracted, that which remains will be *regulares*. In another way. Whatever the number of moons will have been on kalends on the first year, subtract 11, whatever number remains such will be the *regulares*. Thanks be to the Word. On kalend of September there will be 16, you take away 11, and 5 remain. These five will be the *regulares*, thus in the other.
98. De Epactis.


98. Concerning the Epacts

But the epacts rise thus. The solar year has 365 days. The lunar 354. The other is greater by 11 days. These are the epacts, they are named the additions, because with the regulares of a month in a single year to the discovered moon. Therefore you add 11 years, if it will have been less than 30, it will be the epacts of the present year. If more, you take 30 and that which remains will be the epacts. Thanks be to the Word. The first year 11, the second another 11 there will be 22. The third another 11 there will be 33. Subtract 30, there will be three epacts. Thus successively. You add the regulares with the epacts, if it is below the number 30, such will be the moon in the kalends of the month. If more, you take 30, however many remain, the whole will be the moon.

With the 19th year, of course 18 epacts, these are added with 11 and a day to the jumping moon, there will be 30 epacts the first year. Therefore the first decennovenalis year has 30 epacts, but therefore it is called that which has none, because in each month 30 are rejected, and the moon discovers a single regulares. However many moons will have been by the 11th kalend of April, such will be the epacts of that year.
99. Quod Horis Luna Luceat.

Luna prima lucet punctis .iii., secunda .viii., tercia .xii. et sic usque ad plenilunium cottidie .iii. puncti adiciuntur, in decrescendo similiter cottidie .iii. auferuntur. In plenilunio tota nocte lucet, cum est trigesima nichil. In lunari computo .v. puncti faciunt unam horam. De unaquaque ergo die .iii. punctis acceptis, et .v. unicuique hore distributis, quot horis luna in nocte luceat, cicius videbis. Notandum quod ligna in decrescente luna, vel post Iulium et Augustum mensem praecisa, a verribus termitibus et cariae manebunt illesa.

99. What Hours the Moon May Shine

The first moon shines with four points, the second with 8, the 12 and thus all the way to the new moon four points are added daily, in the decreasing similarly four are taken away. On the full moon it shines the whole night, when it is the 30th, nothing. In a lunar computation 5 points make one hour. Therefore the day has taken from each one 4 points, and distributed each fifth hour, however many hours the moon in the night may shine, which you will see. Observing which trees in the fading moon, after the months of July and August have been cut off, remain uninjured by maggots, termites, and rot.
100. Quod Partibus Luna A Sole Distet.

Aetatem quamcumque lunae quater multiplicata, huncque numerum ter ducito, et quod in summa reperies, tot partibus zodiaci lunam a sole noveris, et solem post totidem dies ad eundem locum venturum.

101. In Quo Signa Luna Sit.

Sol cuilibet signo .xxx. diebus inmoratur. Vide ergo in quo signo sit, et quod dies in eo adhuc moraturus erit, tot ex predicta summa eadem signo tribue, reliquos qui de eadem summa superfuerint sequentibus signis per .xxx. dispersies, et cui signo .xxx. defuerint, in eo lunam esse noveris.

100. Which Parts the Moon Stands Apart from the Sun

You multiply whatever the age of the moon by four, and these numbers you regard three times, and in the sum you will discover, you will learn how many parts of the zodiac the moon is from the sun, and after as many days the sun coming to the same place.

101. In Which Sign the Moon May Be

The sun tarries 30 days in any sign. Therefore you see which sign it will be in, and because in it hitherto it will have been delayed a day, you divide the such a number from the preceding sum of the same sign, you will divide the remaining which are left over from the same following the sign by 30, and from which sign 30 are missing, in this you will have learned the moon to be.
102. Annus Domini.

Ad inveniendum annum Domini, ordines indictionum ab incarnatiane eius qui sunt .lxx. per .xv. multiplica, addens .xii. quia .iii. indictiones annum nativitatis Christi precesserant, et fiunt .m.c.xx. His adde indictionem presentis anni, et habebis annum Domini.

103. Indictiones.

Ad indictionem inveniendam, transactos annos Domini cum .iii. indictionibus quae eius nativitatem recesserant, per .xv. partire, quot remanserint, tota est indictio, si nichil remanserit quinta decima erit.

102. The Year of The Lord

To discover the year of the Lord, you multiply the order of impositions by his incarnation which are 70 by 15. Adding 12 because 3 impositions had preceded the year of the birth of Christ, and they are 1120. With these you add the imposition of the present year, and you have the year of the Lord.

103. The Impositions

To discover the imposition, transact the years of the Lord with the 3 impositions which had preceded his birth, divide by 15, however many that will have remained, is a whole imposition, if nothing remains it will be 15.
104. Epactas.

Ad inveniendas epactas, annos Domini per .xviii. divide, quot remanserit per .xi. multiplica. Si infra .xxx. fuerit, epacta illius anni erit, si ultra, .xxx. sublatis, quod remanet pro epactis habebis. Quando natus est Dominus .xi. epactae erant.

104. The Epacts

To discover the epacts, you divide the year of the Lord by 19, whatever remains you multiply by 11. If it is below 30, it will be the epacts of that year, if above, subtract 30, with the remains you will have the epacts. When the Lord was born there were 11 epacts.

105. Solaris Annus.

Ad inveniendum solarem annum, annis Domini adde .viii., quia tot anni solaris cicli eius nativitatem recesserant. Hanc summam per .xxviii. divide, quot remanent totus est. Si nichil remanet vicesimus octavus est.

105. The Solar Year

To discover the solar year, you add 9 to the year of the Lord, because such a number of cycles of the solar year had preceded his birth. Divide this sum by 28, whatever number remains is the total. If nothing remains, it is 28.
106. Concurrentes.

Ad inveniandas concurrentes, annos Domini sume, et, propter numerum bisexti, quartam partem totius numeri eis adice, .iii. regulares adde, quia tot concurrentes Christi nativitatem precesserant. Hunc totum numerum per .vii. divide, et quod supersunt illius anni concurrentes erunt. Si nichil .vii. existunt.

107. Bissextus.

Ad inveniendum bisextum, annos Domini per .iii. divide, quot remanserint totus annus est a bisexto. Si nichil remanserit bisextus erit. Similiter, solarem ciculum sublato uno, per .iii. divide, qui remanet, annus a bisexto est.

106. The Concurrentes

To discover the concurrentes, you take the year of the Lord, and, by means of the number of intercalary days, you add ¼ of the whole number with them, you add four regulares, because such a number of concurrentes preceded the birth of Christ. You divide this total number by 7, and that which remains will be the concurrentes of that year. If nothing it is 7.

107. The Leap Year

To discover the leap year, divide the year of the Lord by 4, whatever number remain is the total years to the leap year. If nothing remains it is the leap year. Similarly, the solar cycle you subtract one, divide by 4, what remains, is the years to the leap year.
108. Ciclus Lunaris.

Ad inveniendum lunae ciclum, de annis Domini .ii. sublatis qui eo nato de eodem ciclo restabant, .xvii. enim precesserant, caeteros per .xviii. divide, qui superfuerint, annus lunaris cicli erunt. Si nichil remanserit, nonus decimus erit. Hic proprie est Romanorum, sicut decennovenalis Hebreorum. Et sicut per istum Pascha, ita per illum cognosciturque lunaris ascensio.

109. Decennovenalis.

Ad inveniendum docennovenalis cicli annum,annis Domini semper adde .i., quia secundo eius anno natus est Dominus, ac per .xviii. divide. Qui remanserit instans annus erit. Si nichil remanserit, decennovenalis erit.

---

108. The Lunar Cycle

To discover the lunar cycle, subtract two from the year of the Lord, which were remaining with his birth from the same cycle, indeed 17 preceded, you divide the others by 19, that which is left over, is the year of the lunar cycle. If nothing remains it is 19. This particular is Roman, such as decennovenalis is Hebrew. And such through that with Paschal, and thus through that one the lunar ascent is recognized.

109. The Decennovenalis

To discover the year of the decennovenalis cycle, you always add one to the year of the Lord, because with its second year the Lord is born, and you divide by 29. That which remains will be the present year. If nothing remains, it will be the decennovenalis.
110. De Annis Et Ciclis Mutandis.


110. Concerning the Years and Cycles Requiring to be Moved

You change the years from the beginning of the world on the 15th kalend of April, because there is the first day of the age. You change the year of the Lord on the 8th kalend of January. The lunar cycle on the kalend of January. The solar cycle the same. The decennovenalis cycle on the new moon of April. Concurrentes on the kalend of March. Epactas on the Kalend of September. Impositions on the kalend of October.
111. De Clavibus Inveniendis.


111. Concerning the Discovery of Clavis

To discover the boundaries of clavis, you take the years of the decennovenalis cycle and the seven days of the week, which likewise connected are 26, and this is the first clavis. The second year you join 19 with the first clavis, they make 45. You remove 30, 15 remain, and this is the second clavis. Thus you do this from first year all the way to the 19th year. In the 19th year you join 18 on account of the jumping moon and thus you will discover the first. Also this memor will be as when the number is declared above 40 it enforces the cutting of 30, the remaining is a clavis.
112. Terminus Paschalis.


112. The Boundary of Paschal

The boundary of Paschal is the xiv lunae of April, and the Paschal of the Hebrews. Therefore after the vernal equinox, whenever the xiv lunae will have met, there without a doubt the boundary of Paschal will be, and you will correspond on the following Sunday our Paschal. If the boundary will have occurred on a Sunday, on the following Sunday, Paschal will be celebrated. You will easily discover the boundary through the nones of April and also the same holiday. But the boundaries from the 12 kalend of April all the way to the 13 kalend of May are required. Which also thus you will be able to discover. You put the boundary of the preceding year in the first joint of the thumb of the left hand, and you calculate the days of the boundaries through each joint and fingertip of the same hand. Which to the first joint it will have met again, it will be the boundary. Truly otherwise.
A termino cuiusque anni inchoa, et retro usque ad .xii. litteram calcula, et habebis terminum sequentis anni si communis est annus.
Si autem embolismus est, in ante computa usque ad .xx. litteram, et habebis terminum.
Verbi gratia. Primo anno die nonas Aprilis, pridie nonas, .iii. nonas, .iii. nonas, kalendas Aprilis, .ii. kalendas, .iii. kalendas, .iii. kalendas, .iv. kalendas, .v. kalendas, .vi. kalendas, .vii. kalendas et .viii. kalendas occurrit terminus.

You begin from the boundary of each year, and you calculate backwards all the way to the 12th letter, and you will have the boundary of the following year, if the year is common.
But if it is the interposition, you reckon the way towards the 20th letter, and you will have the boundary. Thanks be to the Word. From the boundary of the first year which is the nones of April, you count backwards, and in the 12th letter, which is the 8th kalends of April, you will have the boundary of the second year, which is common.
You reckon from hence all the way into the 20th letter which is the Ides of April, and you will have the boundary of the third year, which is an interposition. Otherwise. You begin from the root of the thumb and you calculate backwards through each joint of three fingers, and in the fourth finger you will have the boundary. Thanks be to the Word. The boundary occurs with the first day of the year the nones of April, pridie nones, 3rd nones, 4th nones, kalendas of April, 2nd kalendas, 3rd kalendas, 4th kalendas, 5th kalendas, 6th kalendas, 7th kalendas, and 8th kalendas.
113. De Regularibus.


113. Concerning the Regulares

Thus you will discover the *regulares* of the same boundary. You put the kalends of April by the first holiday, and thus you count the days all the way towards the end of the same year. However many holidays there are at the end, such will be the number of *regulares*. Thanks be to the Word. You give Sunday to the kalends and the nones of April the five holidays will occur. Therefore these five are *regulares*, thus in the others. Again you calculate backwards if the boundary is before the kalends, if after the kalends you compute in before. Backwards in this manner, Sunday, the sixth holiday Saturday, and thus through the rank. But in before with this manner, Sunday, with two holidays, and three, and thus through the rank.
114. Terminus Septuagesimalis.

Post .vii. idus Ianuarii ubicumque .x. luna occurrerit, terminus septuagesimae erit. Quem sic reperies. Quot diebus terminus Paschalis a kalendis Aprilis sive retro sive in ante abest, tot diebus terminus Septuagesimalis a .v. kalendis Februarii vel in ante vel retro erit.

115. Terminus Quadragesimalis.

Post .viii. idus Martii, ubi luna .ii.obvenerit, terminus Quadragesimae erit, quem a .xii.kalendis Martii ad instar Paschae distare comperies. Bissextili anno Septuagesimam a .iii. kalendis Februarii, Quadragesimam ab .xi. kalendis Martii require. Septuagesima quidem omni bissextili anno, Quadragesima tunc tantum cum terminus ante bissextum evenerit.

114. The Boundary of the Septuagesima

After the 7th Ides of January wherever x lunae will have occurred, the boundary of the Septuagesima will be. Which you will discover thus. However many days the Paschal boundary is away from the kalends of April whether before or after, such is the number of days the Septuagesima will be from the fifth kalends of February either before or after.

115. The Boundary of Lent

After the 8th Ides of March, where ii lunae have occurred, will be the boundary of Lent, which you will learn to differentiate from the 12th kalend of March up to the likeness of Paschal. With the leap year the Septuagesima on the 4 kalends of February, you require Lent on the 11 kalends of March. Indeed the Septuagesima with the whole leap year, only then will Lent have happened with a boundary before the leap year.
116. Terminus Rogationum.

Terminus rogationum est .xx. luna Maii. Hunc require a nonis Maii ut supra.

117. Terminus Pontecostes.

Terminus pentecostes est .iiii. luna Iunii. Hunc vero a .xiii. kalendis Iunii require per omnia ut supra. Ad inveniendam feriam terminorum, concurrentes presentis anni regularibus iunge, si infra .vii. fuerit numerus, talis erit feria. Si ultra sublatis .vii., quod remanet feria erit.

118. Adventum Domini.

A .v. kalendis Decembris usque ad .iii. nonas eiusdem ubicumque dominica occurrerit, Adventum Domini erit.
119. De Embolismis.


The first interposition on the fourth nones of December on the first moon in the second year of the decennovenalis cycle. The second interposition the fourth nones of September in the fifth year. The third interposition the second nones of March in the eighth year. With the same year on the kalends of May thus it will be 127th moon and the 29th epacts occurring on the kalends of July. The fourth interposition the 3rd nones of January in the tenth year. In this same year will be the xxvii lunae on the kalends of March the epacts occurring unless it is a leap year. The fifth interposition the 3rd nones of November in the 13th year. The sixth interposition the fourth nones of August in the 16th year. The seventh interposition the 3rd nones of March in the 19th year. This same year the moon will be 28 on the kalends of May and on the 3rd kalends of August against the epacts the jumping moon will be in July. Which if the 3rd nones of March impositions disregard the crescent moon, in the year the Paschal boundary is on the Kalends of May it will not be that year.
120. Dies Aegiptiaci.


Explicit liber secundus.

Incipit liber tertius.

120. The Egyptian Days

Therefore the Egyptian days are named because they are invented by the Egyptians. And because Egypt is called the darkness, hence themselves dark it is named, because they are affirmed to lead it incautiously towards the darkness of death. Through the winding record of time, thus the winding world is rolled. But we may now neglect the fickleness of time, and I went with a reason we stretch towards stability.

The second book ends.

The third book begins.
Liber III

Prima Aetas.

Non arbitror infructuosum seriem temporum huic opere inserere, quo lector cuncta transacti mundi tempora queat uno intuitu agnoscere.

Sathahel primus archangelus signaculum similitudinis Dei, conditus plenus sapientia et perfectus decore in declicis caelestis paradisi non plenam horam mansit, atque ob superbiam cum universis sibi consentaneis aeternum exilium incidit. Adam primus homo ad imaginem Dei in Hebron formatus, in paradiso cum Eva septem horis commoratus, ob mandati transgressionem huius mundi exilium subiit, in quo .xxx. filios et totidem filias absque Abel et Cain genuit.

Book III

The First Age

I do not consider to plant the unfruitful series of time to this work, where the reader with one look may be able to discern the entire time of the finished world. 34

Sathahel the first Archangel, the seal of the likeness of God, fully composed with wisdom and perfect beauty has not remained a full hour in the luxuries of the heavenly paradise, and on account of arrogance, with the whole world in harmony with each other has fallen into eternal exile. Adam, the first man made with the likeness of God in Hebron, remained in Paradise with Eve for seven hours, on account of a transgression of a command of this world has entered exile, in which 30 sons and as many daughter, not counting Abel and Cain has begat.

---

33 These titles are not in the Imago Mundi, however I have added them for clarification for the reader. The PL has the section from Non arbitror infructuosum to et hominibus cranium concessus under the title of EXHORTATIO, the section from Haec prima aetas continent to Generationes decem under the title of PRIMA AETAS. Flint has the section from Non arbitror infructuosum to qui ab omnibus historicis vel o,issi vel ignorati sunt listed under the title of PRIMA AETAS.

34 In PL, uno intuit agnoscere, is replaced with cum fructu agnoscere.

Truly after 930 years he died in Jerusalem. Buried in the place of Calvary, he has rested from some time, and then transferred to Hebron, he has returned into the land from which he is taken. Abel the son of Adam of 30 years is killed at Damascus. Seth, the brother of Abel, lived 912 years. Malalehel lived 895 years. Jareth lived 957 years. Enoch lived 365 years and is taken up into Paradise. He discovers the alphabet, and has written certain books. Adam's death is during this time. The giants are born, the height of which being 25 or 30 cubits. Methuselah lived 969 years. Lamech lived 777 years. Cain built the first city Enoch, in which he has reigned first. After him Enoch his son followed him. From him has followed Gaidat, his son. After him Maevia his daughter. From her Mathusael her son. From him Lamech has followed. He has died in the flood. He has killed Cain.

\textsuperscript{35} PL has inserted \textit{fratre Cain} in the text before \textit{apud Damascum occiditur}.

\textsuperscript{36} PL has the section on the giants listed after the section on Methuselah and Lamech.
Jobel, the son of Lamech, discovers the use of tents. Whose brother, Jobal, discovers music. Their brother, Tubal, discovers the workman skill of iron and money. Their sister, Noema, discovers the skill of varies weaving. Noah lived 950 years. During this time the flood appeared. Also during this time the first rainbow is seen with the rain, and man is permitted the use of meats.

This first age contains, according to Jewish truth, 1642 years. According to the interpreters of the Septuagint, 2262. 10 Generations.

---

37 PL has the phrase *decimus ab Adam* before *Noe vixit nongentos quinquaginta annos.*
Secunda Aetas.


The Second Age

Shem, the son of Noah, who is also Melchisedech lived 602 years. During this time the species of man is divided into three: freemen, soldiers, and slaves. Freemen from Shem, soldiers from Japheth, slaves from Ham. Arphaxad, the son of Shem, lived 338 years; according to the Septuagint interpreters, 565. Cainan lived 438 years. Salem lived 433 years. He built Salem. From him Samarites and Indians. Heber, from which Hebrew, lived 464 years. During this time the tower of Babel was constructed. Phaleg lived 239 years. During this time the languages are divided into 72. Also during this time Idolatry emerged. Reu lived 239 years. During this time the kingdoms of Scythia and Egypt emerged. Seruch lived 230 years. During this time the kingdoms of Assyria and Sicyonia were born. Nachor lived 148 years. Thare lived 205 years. Babylon was built.
Haec secunda aetas continet annos a diluvio usque ad Abraham iuxta Hebraicam veritatem .cc.xc.ii., generationes decem iuxta Septuaginta interpretes .dccc.lv., vel adiecto Cainan, quem Septuaginta et Lucas ponunt, .m.lxxii., generationes .xi. Ab Adam usque ad Ninum sunt anni .III.c.lxxxiiii., qui ab omnibus historicis vel omissi vel ignorati sunt.

Regnum Assiriorum.


This second age contains the years from the flood to Abraham, according to Jewish truth, 292, ten generations. According to the Septuagint interpreters 955, even with the added Cainan, which the Septuagint and Luke put, 1072, eleven generations. From Adam to Ninus are 3184 years, which from all history are omitted or disregarded.

The Kingdom of the Assyrians

The giant Nimrod 38 has first reigned at Babel during the second age, from which his son, Assur, followed, from him Assyria. His son, Bel, also Belus, reigned 65 years. The first sacrifices are made to Belus. Ninus, His sons, has reigned 52 years. He built Nineveh. During this time the magic arts is invented by Zaroastre, king of Bactria, which the same Ninus conquered and killed by war, and which exposed Syrophan of the Egyptians the first idolater. During this time of Ninus is the birth of Abraham. After Ninus, his wife Semiramis reigned 42 years. She built the great Babylon and subjugated India and Ethiopia.

---

38 The PL has Nimrod’s height as 30 cubits.

*Regnum Scitharum.*

Post divisionem linguarum surrexit regnum Scytharum i.x. annis antequam Assyriorum, ubi primus regnavit Tanaus, a quo flumen Tanais dicitur.

*Regnum Egiptiorum.*


She was followed by her son Ninias. Ninias by Arrius, who also was Erioch. He was followed by Xerxes. After him Beloch reigned. Next Aramaitres. After him Baal, who also is Baleus. Next Mamitos. After that Saporus. After him Agatides. Amynthas. After him Lamperes. After him Deneus. Next Eutropis. After that Sardanapallar. Under whom the kingdom of the Assyrians failed, which stood for 1164 years.

*The Kingdom of the Scythians*

After the division of the languages the kingdom of the Scythians rose before the Assyrians, where Tanaus first reigned, from whom the Tanais is named.

*The Kingdom of the Egyptians*

In Egypt the first king Pharaoh, from which the city Pharos and the later kings are named. Thence Zoës, from him 17, Amasas, under which Joseph came into Egypt. After him Hebron reigned. Next Amenopolis. Then Messres. Under which Joseph died. Next Nuffar reigned. After him Muthusus. Then Thidmosis. Likewise Amenophis, Horus, Hencres, and Achoris. Likewise Cencres, which was submerged in the Red Sea.
Regnum Archadum.


The Kingdom of the Arcadia

At Sicyonia, which is Arcades, Egialeus, who also is Egelasus, reigned first. He was followed by Archas, from which Archadia. Next Tantalus. After him, Europs, who subjugated Europe, and from whom Europe is named. Which during this time Effron, and whereby Enoch the giant built Ebron, which after 7 years has built Tanais in Egypt from Tano. Europs was followed by Telsion. Next Tiriacus, to who sacrifices are made. After him Leucappus. Then Mesappus, who is also Zephysus. After him Eratho. Then Plemeus. From him Orthopolis. After him Marathos. Next Corax. Next Hercules. From him Menalion. After him Parthenopeus. After him Phineus. Next Pallas. From him Dutanes. Next Polifidus. After him Pelasgus, from whom Pelasgi. After him Zeuxippus, which the Alethes the king of the Corinthians killed, and then the kingdom of the Sicyonia is destroyed, which stood for 900 years, then the priests ruled the populace.
The Third Age

Abraham the twelfth from Noah lived 170 years. Christ is promised to him first, and circumcision is originally given to him. He invented Hebrew alphabet. He also taught Chaldeans astronomy, Egypt geometry. During this time five cities, Sodom and Gomorrah with others are submerged. Isaac lived 120 years. During this time is the rise of the kingdom of Argivorum. Jacob lived 147 years. During this time was the ninth month flood in Achaia under Ogigio king of Thebes in which Cerambus is considered to have flown. During this time Minerva became famous in Africa. During Jacob's time Shem has died, who is Melchisedech, 200 years. Memphis is built in Egypt. Joseph lived 110 years. During this time has been the seven year famine. Caath the son of Levi, the brother of Joseph lived 133 years. Amram his son lived 137 years. During this time the sons of Israel are oppressed in Egypt. Moses his son lived 120 years. During this time Egypt is beaten with ten plagues. He has led the sons of Israel out of Egypt, and he first wrote the laws to the people.

During this time the flood of Thessalia arose under Deucalion. Also during the time of Moses the city of Lacedemon and the Temple of Delphi is built by Cecrope. Josu, who also is Jesus, lived 110 years. During this time the Jordan River dried up for the people of God, and the sun stood still for the space of two days. Caleb followed Josu, who in death Josu was 100 years. During this time stories are produced. During this time Orpheus from Lesbo became famous in music. During this time Saturn and Jupiter have been. Solinus and Varro write. The first Persian prophet became famous. Othoniel the son of Caleb ruled the people 40 years. During this time Cadmus built Thebes.

Also during this time the fourth prophetess Ericthrea, or Babilonica, was made famous. Achialon judged Israel 10 years. During this time Troy is blockaded. Labdon judged Israel 8 years. During this time Troy is captured. 877,000 Greeks and 686,000 Trojans are killed. Eneas fought with Turno in Italy. Samson judged Israel 20 years. During this time the kingdom of Albanuses arose. Ascanius built Alba. Eli the priest judged Israel 40 years. During this time the fifth prophetess Cumana to which Eneas came. Samuel judged Israel 12 years. During this time were Oresteses and Pilads. The kingdom of Lacerdemonum arose. Saul, the first king of the Hebrews, reigned 20 years, or as the Acts of the Apostles say, 40 years. During this time David killed the giant Goliath. According to 14 authorities this third age of the world contains the generations from Abraham to David truly 940 years. From the flood to David 2,117 years. From the beginning of the world to David 4,124.
Regnum Ydumeorum.


The Kingdom of Edom

During the third age the first king of the Edomites was Balaac the son of Beor. After which Jobab, also Job. Then Husan. Then five other kings. Then leaders. But Job was fifth from Abraham. Abraham begat Isaac. Isaac begat Esau, who is also Edom, from whom the Edomites. Esau begat Zara. He has begat Job. Balach, the other son of Sefor, was the king of Moab and Madian who hired the diviner Balaam and who is read Heliu in the book of Job. Job was tested 89 years and after the plague, made king, and lived 149 years.
Regnum Argivorum.


The Kingdom of Argivia

At Arguses the first king, Inachus, reigned 50 years. His daughter Io from Greece sailing in Ethiopia, came into Egypt, where she discovered the alphabet, and taught the laws, commanded justly, and from where the god Isis is named. Her husband Osiris. Phoroneus followed Inachus. From him Apis, who is also Epachus, which afterwards reigned in Egypt is called the god Serapis. After him reigned Argus, from which the city of Argos and Argivi.

Then Honoreus, which first joined the oxen to the plow. He was followed by Eriasus. Him Phorbalus. Him Triophas. Him Jasius, the brother of Dardani. Him Stelenus. Him Danaus, who had 50 daughters. His brother Egystus as many sons, which all except one are killed by the daughters. From this Egystus, Egypt is named. After Danaus, Abas reigned. He was succeeded by his son Acrisius. Him Euristeus. Him Euchippus. From that one Adrastus after which the Theseus destroyed Argos and thus the kingdom of Agrivorum failed. Likewise in the third age Prometheus, king of Caucasus, first taught philosophy in the eastern lands. Atlas, his brother, king of Africa, taught Astronomy. Hesperus, their brother, ruled Italy, and named Hisperia.
Regnum Athenarum.


Regnum Amazonum Sub Gedeon.


The Kingdom of Athens

Crecops built Athens, where he first reigned, which subjugated Egypt, when Pharaoh drowned in the Red Sea. After this reigned Menandes. Then Amphitrion, the father of Hercules. Then Erictonius, inventor of the chariot. After him Pandion, the father of Prognes and Philomenae. Then Egeus. Then Theseus. After him Demphon. After him Mnesteus. Then Melantush. Then Codrus, which has handed himself over to enemies on account of the people. After him the people preferred the magistrates.

The Kingdom of Amazon under Gideon

During this age the Amazons reigned in Asia. Marpesia and Lampetus first built Ephesus. Then Synope. Then Antiopa and Hippolite. After them Orethia. After her Pentesilea. Pirrus killed her at Troy.
Regnum Trojanorum Sub Othoniel.


Regnum Thebanorum sub Othoniel.


Regnum Cretensium sub Josue.


The Kingdom of Troy under Othoniel

Also during this time Dardanus reigned in Frigia. He was followed by his son Erictonius. His son Trous, from which Troy. His son Ilus, from which Ilium. His son Laomedon. His son was followed by Priamus, father of Hector and Paris. Then the Greeks have destroyed the power of the Frigias which stood 802 years.

The Kingdom of Thebes under Othoniel

Cadmus built Thebes, where he first reigned, and discovered the Greek Alphabet. He was followed by Pentheus. Him Laius. Him Oedipus. Him Etheocles and Polynices. Him Creon. After him Theseus destroyed Thebes.

The Kingdom of Crete under Josu

Regnum Micenarum.


Regnum Italorum sub Moyse.


The Kingdom of Mycenae

At Mycenae Tantalus reigned. Then his son Pelops. Then his son Atreus. After him his son Agamemnon and Menelaus. After them Orestes the son of Agamemnon.

The Kingdom of Italy under Moses

These have reined in Italy. Hesperus, from which Hesperia. Oenotrius son of Licaonis. Dardanus. Italus, from which Italy. Sabinus, from which Sabini. Janus. Saturn, from which Saturnalia and Latin. Pieus, who discovered the auguries. Latin, from which Latin. Evander, whose mother Carmentas discovered the Latin Alphabet. After this the kingdom of Laurentium failed.
Quarta Aetas.

Regnum Ierusalem vel Iuda.


The Fourth Age

The Kingdom of Jerusalem or Judah

During the fourth age King David reigned in Jerusalem 40 years. During this time Homer became famous, and Carthage was built. The prophets Nathan and Gad. Solomon, the son of David, reigned 40 years. He built the first temple in Jerusalem. Rehoboam the son of Solomon reigned 17 years. During this time Israel rose to power. Smyrna was built by the Amazons. Abijam reigned three years. Samus is built. Asa reigned 41 years. Jehoshaphat reigned 25 years. The prophet Elijah became famous. During this time it did not rain for three years. This first stirred up the dead. Jehoram reigned 8 years. The prophet Elisha became famous. Elisha is transferred. Ahaziah reigned a single year. His mother, Athaliah, reigned seven years. Joash, the son of Ahaziah, reigned 40 years. Zacharias, the son of Ioiade is stoned. Amaziah reigned 29 years. Azariah reigned 52 years. The prophets Isaiah, Hosea, Amos, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, and Micah became famous.
During this time the sixth prophetess became famous. The kingdom of Macedonia rises. The kingdom of the Assyrians is transferred into Medes, which stood for 352 years. Jotham reigned 16 years. During this time the Olympiad is instituted by the Greeks at the city of Elid. Ahaz reigned 16 years. Rome is built. The kingdom of Rome rises. Israel is transplanted. Hezekiah reigned 28 years. Romulus set up the senate and the year. Manasseh reigned 55 years. Numa has added two months. Amon reigned 2 years. Arion the lyre player became famous. Josiah reigned 31 years. During this time Ninevah is destroyed by Gaixare, the king, which stood from Nino 1470 years. The prophet Samia and the prophet Jeremiah became famous. Jehoahaz, the son of Josiah, reigned 3 months. Jehoiakim, the son of Josiah, reigned 11 years. Jehoiachin, also Joachim, son of Jehoiakim, reigned 3 months. Zedekiah, son of Josiah, reigned 11 years. During this time Jerusalem is destroyed by Babylon. After this the kingdom of Judah failed, which stood now for 549 years.
Haec quarte mundi aetas a David usque ad transmigrationem Babilonis colligit annos iuxta Hebraicam veritatem annos .cccc.lxxv. iuxta septuaginta translatores .xii. amplius. Generationes .xiii. ab initio mundi .IIIIdc.x. annos.

**Regnum Israel.**


This fourth age of the world from David to the transmigration to Babylon contains according to Jewish truth 475 years, according to the translators of the Septuagint 12 more, 14 generations. From the beginning of the world 4610.

**The Kingdom of Israel**


Regnum Macedonum sub Ozia.


282
Regnum Albanorum sub Samson.


The Kingdom of Alba Longa under Samson

Aeneas reigned 3 years at Alba. He built Lavinia and died by lightning. Ascanius, who is also Julian, son of Aeneas reigned 38 years. He built Alba and begat his son Julian, from which the Julian tribe. Sylvius Postumus, brother of Ascanius, reigned 39 years. From him all the kings of Alba Longa are called Sylvius. Aeneas Sylvius reigned 31 years. Latinus Sylvius reigned 50 years. Alba Sylvius reigned 39 years. From him the Alban kings. Egyptus or Atys Sylvius reigned 24 years. Capys Sylvius reigned 28 years. He built Capua. Capetus Sylvius reigned 13 years. Tiberinus Sylvius reigned 9 years. From him the river Tiber is named because he drowned in this which before was called Albula. Agrippa Sylvius reigned 40 years. Romulus Sylvius reigned 19 years. Perished by lightning. Aventinus Sylvius reigned 38 years. From him the Aventine mountain is named. Procas Sylvius reigned 23 years. Amulius Sylvius reigned 43 years. His brother was Numitor, whose daughter Rhea begat Romulus and Remus. Who killed Amulius and setup Numitor in power, under which the kingdom of Alba Longa failed which stood 450 years.
Regnum Romanorum.


The Kingdom of Rome

Romulus built Rome and first reigned in it for 37 years. He perished by lightning. Numa Pompilius reigned 41 years. He invented necromancy and instituted the first priests, died of old age. Tullus Hostilius reigned 32 years. He also perished by lightning. Ancus Marcius reigned 33 years. He built Ostia, died of old age. Tarquinius Priscus reigned 37 years. He built the Circus Maximus and the games of Rome. The son of Ancus killed him. Servius Tullius reigned 34 years. He is killed by Tarquinius. Tarquinius Superbus reigned 25 years. His rule is expelled and consuls are created. The kings were for 243 years.

39 While Honorius just writes it as circum, he is most likely referring to the Circus Maximus, which Tarquinius built.
Quinta Aetas.

Regnum Babiloniorum.


The Fifth Age

During the fifth age

\(^{40}\) Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednago.
Regnum Persarum. The Kingdom of Persia


Cyrus I of Persia reigned with Darius 30 years. He freed the captives. The queens of Amazon killed him. The eighth prophetess became famous. Cambyses, which is also Nabuchodonosor, son of Cyrus reigned 8 years. During this time was Judith. He moved Babylon into Egypt. The philosopher Pythagoras became famous. Darius reigned 36 years. Haggai, Zacharias and Malachi became famous. His son Xerxes reigned 20 years. The ninth prophetess Frigia became famous. Artabanus reigned 7 months. Herodotus became famous. Artaxerxes reigned 40 years. The doctor Hippocrates and Esdras became famous. His son Xerxes reigned 2 months. Socrates became famous. Sogdianus reigned 8 months. Democritus became famous. Darius, the son of Artaxerxes, reigned 19 years. Plato became famous. Artaxerxes, the son of Darius, reigned 40 years. Esther became famous. The 10th prophetess Tiburtina. Artaxerxes, who also is Ochus, reigned 26 years. Aristotle became famous. Arses, who is also Xerxes, reigned 4 years. The stoic Zeno became famous. Darius, the last Persian king, reigned 6 years. Alexander killed him. Under his reign the kingdom of Persia failed, which stood for 233 years.
Regnum Alexandriæ.


The Kingdom of Alexandria

Alexander the Great built Alexandria and reigned 12 years. He destroyed Tyre and died by posing. Ptolemy, who also is Soter or Lagides, reigned in Alexandria 40 years. From him Ptolemies or Lagides are named. He died of old age. Ptolemy Philadelphus, one of the other sons, reigned 38 years. The interpreters of the Septuagint became famous. He built Philadelphia. Ptolemy Euergetes, brother of Philadelphus, reigned 26 years. Jesus the son of Sirach became famous. Ptolemy Philopater, brother of Euergetes, reigned 17 years. Ptolemy Epiphanes reigned 24 years. Ptolemy Philometor reigned 35 years. Ptolemy Euergetes, brother of the above, reigned 29 years. Ptolemy Physcon, who is also Soter, reigned 18 years. He was driven out of power because he killed the son of his brother. Ptolemy Alexander, brother of Soter, reigned 10 years. His power was beaten because he killed his mother. Ptolemy Physcon, who also is above, reigned a second time 8 years. Ptolemy Dionisius reigned 30 years. His sister was Cleopatra. He killed Pompey, died by shipwreck. Cleopatra wife and sister of Ptolemy reigned 22 years. Died by serpent. Thus the kingdom of Ptolemies or Lagides failed, which stood 295 years.
Regnum Syriae.


The Kingdom of Syria

In Syria Seleucus reigned after Alexander. He built Seleucia. Ptolemy Lagides killed him. Antiochus, his brother, reigned after him. He built Antioch. He died of old age. Antiochus Theos, the other son, reigned after him, he died similarly. Seleucus Callinicus, with the brother of the son of Antichus above, reigned after him. He killed Ptolemy Euergetes. He had a daughter and perished by lightening. Antiochus the Great, with the brother Seleucus Ceraunus son of Seleucus, reigned. Seleucus Philopator son of Antiochus the Great after his father has reigned. Killed with poison by the leaders. Antiochus Epiphans, the brother of Seleucus, reigned after this. Under him was the Maccabean War. He died with great torture of pain. Antiochus Eupator, son of Antiochus, reigned after his father. Demetrius son of Seleucus killed him. Demetrius Seleucus reigned next. Alexander, son of Antiochus, killed him. Alexander, son of Antiochus, reigned next. Ptolomy Philometor killed him.

Demetrius, son of Demetrius, reigned after him. The king of Tyre killed him. Antiochus, son of Alexander, reigned after him. He killed Tryphon. Alexander, son of Antiochus, reigned after him. The leader of Diodothus killed him. Antiochus Grypus, son of Demetrius, reigned after him. He is killed in Parthia. Antiochus Spondius, the son of Antiochus, ruled after him. He is routed by power. Demetrius Macero, brother of Antioch, reigned after him. Alexander the king of the Jews killed him. Antiochus, who is also Dionysus, brother of Demetrius reigned. The king of the Arabs killed him. After this the kingdom of Syria failed which stood for 270 years.
De Consulibus Et Dictatoribus.

Romani post reges habuerunt consules, quorum precipuos hic annotabimus.


Anno urbis conditae .cccl. dictator creatur Largius. Hic praefuit consulibus consules Posthumius et Communius.


Concerning Consuls and Dictators

After kings Rome had consuls, which we will mark here.

A.U.C. 244. The first consul Brutus and Tarquinius. These have born war with the king of Porsenna.

A.U.C. 248. The consuls Valerius and Postumius. They conquered the Sabines and Aurunci.

A.U.C. 251. Larcius is made dictator. He controlled the consul. Consuls Postumius and Communius.


A.U.C. 262. Cincinnatus accomplished from the plow assumed dictator. He freed the city from enemies. Consuls Minutius and Sempronius.


A.U.C. 271. Fabius and Manilius consuls. They fought with the Veienti.


A.U.C. 283. Aemilius and Quintus consuls. They instituted the lustrum.


A.U.C. 292. Volumnius and Publicola consuls. These had a huge war with the exiles and the slaves.

Anno urbis conditae .cccii. Decemviri pro consulibus creantur. Hi leges Romanis statuerunt.

A.U.C. 302. The decemviri are created for the consuls. These declared the Laws to the Romans.

Anno urbis conditae .cccxii. Tribuni militum pro consulibus creantur.

A.U.C. 312. The tribunes of the military are created for the consuls.


A.U.C. 316 Mamertius is made dictator again. Greganius and Sergius consuls. They conducted the great war with Faliscis and Fidenas.


Anno urbis conditae .cccxxvii.
Emilius dictator et .iii. tribuni pro consulibus constituti. Ab his Vegentes septies victi.

Anno urbis conditae .ccxxvii. Emilius dictator et .iii. tribuni pro consulibus constituti. Ab his Vegentes septies victi.


A.U.C. 327. Emilius dictator and 4 tribunes constituted for the consuls. Vegentes were conquered seven times by them.


A.U.C. 347. Camillus from the field dictator. The tribune for the consuls. These conquered the Etruscans.

A.U.C. 362. Three tribunes of the soldiers of Fabius created for the consuls. These fought with the Gaules, but the Romans were conquered.


A.U.C. 409. Valerius and Cornelius consuls. They conquered the Samnites with war.

A.U.C. 412. Torquatus and Decius consuls. These fought with Alexander the king of Epiruses and died.

292
Anno urbis conditae .cccclxvii.
Fabricius et Curius consules. Hi cum Pirro rege Epiri pugnaverunt et occiduntur.

A.U.C. 467. Fabribus and Curius consuls. These fought with Pirrus king of Epiruses and died.

Anno urbis conditae .cccclxxv.
Genutius consul Afros et Tarentinos vicit.


Anno urbis conditae .cccclxxvii.
Sempronius consul Picentes vicit.


Anno urbis conditae .cccclxxxiii.


Cornelius et Duillius consules cum Hannibale seniore Kartaginensium imperatore ugnavere et occiduntur.

The consuls Cornelius and Duillius fought with Hannibal the elder emperor of Carthage and are killed. The consuls Scipio and Florus fought with Hannon the Carthaginian and are killed. The consuls Regulus and Manlian fought with Amilcar, emperor of the Penuses, and are killed. The consuls Paulus and Fulvins fought a naval battle with the Carthaginians and are killed. The consuls Metellus and Furius fought with the Hasdrubal of Carthage and are killed.

The consuls Atilius and Mallius are conquered by Hannibal and the son of the emperor of Amulcar. Scipio and Sempronius are conquered by the same. Emilius and Varro with the whole army are killed by the same. Scipio later who is Africanus conquered and captured the Magon leader and brother of Hannibal. Levinus the other consul captured Hannon leader of the Africans. Scaevola consul. Graccus praetor is killed. The consul Marcellus conquered Hannibal in a battle. The consul Cato Censorius conquered Spain. The consul Fabius destroyed the Carthaginian leader Hannibal with a whole army. The consuls Drusus and Flaminii killed Hasdrubal, brother of Hannibal, with a whole army. The consul Lelius conquered the king of Syphac. The other consul Scipio conquered Hannibal and the entire population of Carthage, and carried off Terentium. The consuls Licinian and Cassius conquered Macedonia with a great battle. The consuls Censorinus and Mansius with Scipio destroyed Carthage, killed all the people, which stood for 700 years.
Metellus et Marius consules
Jugurtham regem variis preliis
vicerunt. Manilius et Scipio consules
Cimbros et Teutones maximo prelio
vicerunt. Sylla consul Mitridatem
regem multis preliis vicit. Cinna
consul senatum occidit et ipse
occiditur. Tullius et Antonius
consules Catilinam cum suis
deleverunt. Pompeius dictator et
consul in oriente cum xxii. regibus
pugnavit et vicit. Crassus dictator et
consul Parthiam vicit et ibi occiditur.
Iulius Caesar dictator et consul
Galliam vicit. Pompeium consulem
cum omni populo orientis devicit a
senatu occiditur. Ab hoc Caesares
sunt dicti. Lepidus dictator et consul
Africam et Siciliam devicit. Antonius
dictator et consul Egiptum devicit et
Iudeam. Octavianus dictator et
consul qui postea Augustus
Antonium cum Cleopatra maximo
prelio vicit, et totum orbem
pacificavit. Post hunc consules
destiterunt, qui per .ccccxviiii.
annis fuerunt, hisque Augusti vel
Caesares successerunt.

The consuls Metellus and Marius
conquered Jugurtha the king with
different battles. The consuls
Manilius and Scipio conquered
Cimberis and Teutons with great
battles. The consul Sylla conquered
the king Mithridates with many
battles. The consul Cinna kills the
senate, and killed himself. Tullius
and Antonius with him destroyed
Catiline. The dictator and consul
Pompey fought with kings in the
east for 22 years and conquered. The
dictator and consul Crassus
conquered Parthia, and there is
killed. The dictator and consul Julius
Caesar conquered Gaul. Conquered
Pompey and all the people of the
east. Killed by the senate. From him
Caesars are named. The dictator and
consul Lepidus conquered Africa
and Sicily. The dictator and consul
Anthony conquered Egypt and
Judea. The dictator and consul
Octavius, who is later Augustus, has
conquered Anthony and Cleopatra
with a great battle and he has
pacified the whole world. After this
the consuls stopped which lasted
474 years and from these Augustus
or Caesar has risen.
De Sacerdotibus Iudeorum.

Hi sacerdotes praefuerunt populo Dei sub lege usque ad Christum.


Concerning the Priests of Judea

These priests have led the people of God under the law up to Christ.

Aaron, Eleazar, Phineas, Abisue, Bocci, Ozi, Zaraias, Marioth, Amarias, Achitob, Sadoch, Achimaas, Azarias, Joanna, Azachias, Amarias, Achitob, Sadoch, Mosolla, Helchias, Azarias, Zaraias, Josede, Jesus, Joachim, Eliasib, Joaida, Jonathas, Jaddus, Onias, Simon, leazarus, Manasses, Simon, Jason, Menelaus, Lisimachus, Judas, Joanthes, Simon, Johannes, Aristobolus, Alexander, Hircanus, Aristobolus, Antigonus. He is killed by the Roman consul Anthony and Herod is placed king of the Jews, who reigned 36 years. And thus the priests from the stock of Aaron have failed, which have been in charge from Aaron to Christ 1607 years. The fifth age from the Babylonian captivity to Christ contains 14 generations, 587 years. From the beginning of the world to Christ, according to Jewish truth 4763 years, according to the interpreters of the Septuagint 5228 years. Julius Caesar the first monarch reigned five years. He has composed the great bissexstum cycle.
Sexta Aetas.

De Augustis.


Prima Persecutio.


The Sixth Age

Concerning Augustus

During the sixth age Augustus Caesar reigned 56 years and 6 months. During this time Christ was born. John the Baptist, Virgil, Oratius, and the poet Ovid became famous. Colonia is built by king Agrippa. Augusta is built by king Drusus stepson of Augustus. Tiberius Caesar, stepson of Augustus, 33 years. During this time John is beheaded. Christ is crucified. Caius Caligula 3 years and 10 months. Matthew writes a gospel. Philo became famous. Claudius 13 years 8 months. Mark writes a gospel.

The First Persecution

The Second Persecution

Titus 2 years 2 months died of old age. Josephus became famous.
Domitian, brother of Titus, 15 years and 5 months. He stabbed himself.
Stadius became famous. Nerva one year 3 months. John writes a gospel.

The Third Persecution

Trajan 19 years and 6 and a half months. The apostle John died.
Hadrian Helius 21 years. He rebuilt Jerusalem and named it Helia.
Aquila the interpreter became famous.

The Fourth Persecution

Antonius Pius with son Aurelio and Lucius 22 years and 3 months.
**Quinta Persecutio.**

Iulianus vii. menses regnavit a
Severo occiditur. Severus Pertinax
.xvii. annis. Albinus imperator
occiditur. Narcissus episcopus
claruit. Antoninus Caracalla vii.
annis. Ab hoste occiditur. Quinta
edicio. Macrinus .i. annum. Hic a
militibus occiditur. Marcus Aurelius
Antoninus .iii. annis a militibus
occiditur. Sexta edicio invenitur.
Aurelius Alexander .xiii. annis a
militibus occiditur. Origenes claruit.

**The Fifth Persecution**

Julian reigned 7 months. Killed by
Severus. Severus Pertinax 17 years.
Emperor Albinus is killed. The
bishop Narcissus became famous.
Anthony Caracalla 7 years. Killed by
the enemy. The fifth proclamation.
Macrinus one year. Killed by
soldiers. Marcus Aurelius Antonius
4 years. Killed by soldiers. The sixth
proclamation is invented. Aurelius
Alexander 14 years. Killed by
soldiers. Origen became famous.

**Sexta Persecutio.**

Maximianus .iii. annis. Hic a
Pupieno occiditur. Qui et ipse
regnum usurpans occiditur.
Gordianus .vii. annis a suis ociditur.
Philippus cum Philippo filio .vii.
annis. Hic Christianus per Originem
efficitur ambos Decius occidit.

**The Sixth Persecution**

Maximinus 3 years. He is killed by
Pupieno. And who himself is killed
usurping power. Gordian 7 years.
Killed himself. Philip with son
Philip 7 years. This brought about
Christianus through Origin. Decius
killed both.

**Septima Persecutio.**

Decius .i. annum menses .viii. a
diabolo occiditur. Antonius claruit.
Gallus cum Volusiano filio .ii. annos
menses .iii. Emilius .iii. menses
regnavit et occiditur.

**The Seventh Persecution**

Decius one year 8 months. Killed by
the devil. Antonius became famous.
Gallus with son Volusianus 2 years 4
months. Aemilianus reigned 3
months and is killed.
Octava Persecutio.


Nona Persecutio.


The Eighth Persecution

Valerian with son Gallieno 15 years. One is captured and blinded by the Parthians. The other is killed by soldiers. Under this Gallienus seven tyrants reigned. Genus is killed at Mirsam. Postumius reigned 10 years killed in Gaul. Emilianus is killed by Mogoncie. Marius is killed in that place. Victorinus is blinded and killed by the Gauls. Tertricus is killed by soldiers. Odenathus is killed by his wife in Syria.

The Ninth Persecution

Claudius one year 9 months. Quintillus, his brother, reigned 17 days and died. Aurelian 5 years 6 months. Killed himself. Tacitus 6 months. He is killed at Pontum. Florianus reigned 2 and a half months. Killed in Tharso. Probus 6 years 4 months. Killed by soldiers. He killed three tyrants Saturn, Proculum, Bonosum. Carus with the daughters Carinus and Numiano reigned 2 years.
Decima Persecutio.


The Tenth Persecution

Diocletian with Herculius Maximian 20 years. The first was expelled from the empire; the other killed. Constantius with Galerius Maximinus 16 years. Carausius reigned 7 years. Killed by Allectus. Allectus reigned 3 months. His prefect killed him. Emperor Achilleus is killed in Egypt. Maximinus and Severus 4 years. Constantine the son of Constantius from the concubine Helen 30 years, 10 months. He is baptized by Silvestro and by him the Council of Nicaea is assembled. Constantinople is built. Maxentius and Licinius are both killed by Constantine. The caesers Crispus and Constantine son of Constantine and Licinius son Licinius are killed by Constantine. Emperor Dalmatius is killed by soldiers. Constantius with his brothers Constantine and Constans 24 years and 5-and-a-half months. Under Constantine there were 7 tyrants. Magnentius, who killed himself. Decentius, his brother, who ended his life with the noose. Gallus who Constantine himself killed. Silvanus whom he also killed. Veterion who stepped down from the empire. Nepotianus who the Magnentii killed.

Valentinianus cum Valente fratre annis .xi. Procopius the tyrant is killed. Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan became famous. Gratian with brother Valentinian 6 years. He is killed by the tyrant Maximo. The reign of Valentinianus is expelled from the empire. Valens with Gratianus and with Valentinian son of his brother 4 years. Firmius son of his brother 4 years. Firmius the tyrant is killed. Jerome became famous.


Under Honorius there were 7 tyrants. Eucherius whom Honorius killed. Count Constantius killed him. Constantine the son of Constanine. Gerontius killed him. Maximus. He suffered exile. Jovian, who was soon killed. Athalus whose hand was severed by Honorius. Heraclianus. Killed by soldiers. Theodosius, son of Arcadius, who was also a minor, 26 years he died. Augustine has died. Gildo the tyrant is killed. Valentinian, son of Constantine, 12 years. Attila the king of the Huns. Marcianus and Valentinian 7 years. The Angles invade Britain. Leo 17 years. He died. Victorius writes the Paschal Cycle. Zenon 17 years. He died. Theodoric King of the Goths. Anastasius 28 years. Bishop Fulgentius of Ruspe became famous. Justin the Elder 8 year. He died. Benedict and Boethius became famous. Justinian, grandson of Justin, 38 years. Totila the king is killed. Tiberius Constantine 7 years. Lombards enter Italy. Mauritius 21 years. Pope Gregory became famous. Phocas 7 years. England is converted. Heraclius 2 years. The cross is exalted.


Reliquium sextae etatis soli Deo patet.

Louis son of Lothar with Charles the brother of Lothar and Pippin 36 years. Charles son of Louis with Carloman his brother and with Louis 11 years. Arnold son of Carloman 12 years. Louis son of Arnold 12 years. Conrad son of prince Conrad 7. Duke Henry reigns 18 years. Bishop Uodalricus of Augsburg became famous. Otto the great son of Henry 38 years. Parthenopolis was built. Otto his son 9 years. Otto the son of the above 18 years. The abbot Notker of St. Gall became famous. Henry leader of Bavaria 23 years 5 months. Bamberg is built. Russians, Polish, and Hungarians are made Christian. Conrad 15 years. Speyer is built. Henry the Pius son of Conrad 17 years. Henry his son 49 years. The tyrants Rudolph, Herimans, and Conrad are killed. Henry the son of the above reigned 17 years. Lothar 12 years, 12 weeks, 12 days. Conrad acted tyrannically. At this point the same is sitting in his second year, second indiction.

The remains of the sixth age stand open only to God.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources


____. *De Ratione Computi*. PL 90: 579-598.


____. *De Ratione Temporum*. PL 90: 293-578.


____. *Chronicon*. PL 83: 1017-1058.


Secondary Sources


