

ANTONII  
MIZALDI MONLVCIANI  
*Asterismi: siue Stellatarum octauæ  
cæli imaginum Officina.*

Eiusdem, periti rerum cæli Philosophi, seu Astronomi  
Encomium, elegans iuxta ac ingeniosum.

*Ad Antonium Olinarium Lunbariensem Episcopum.*

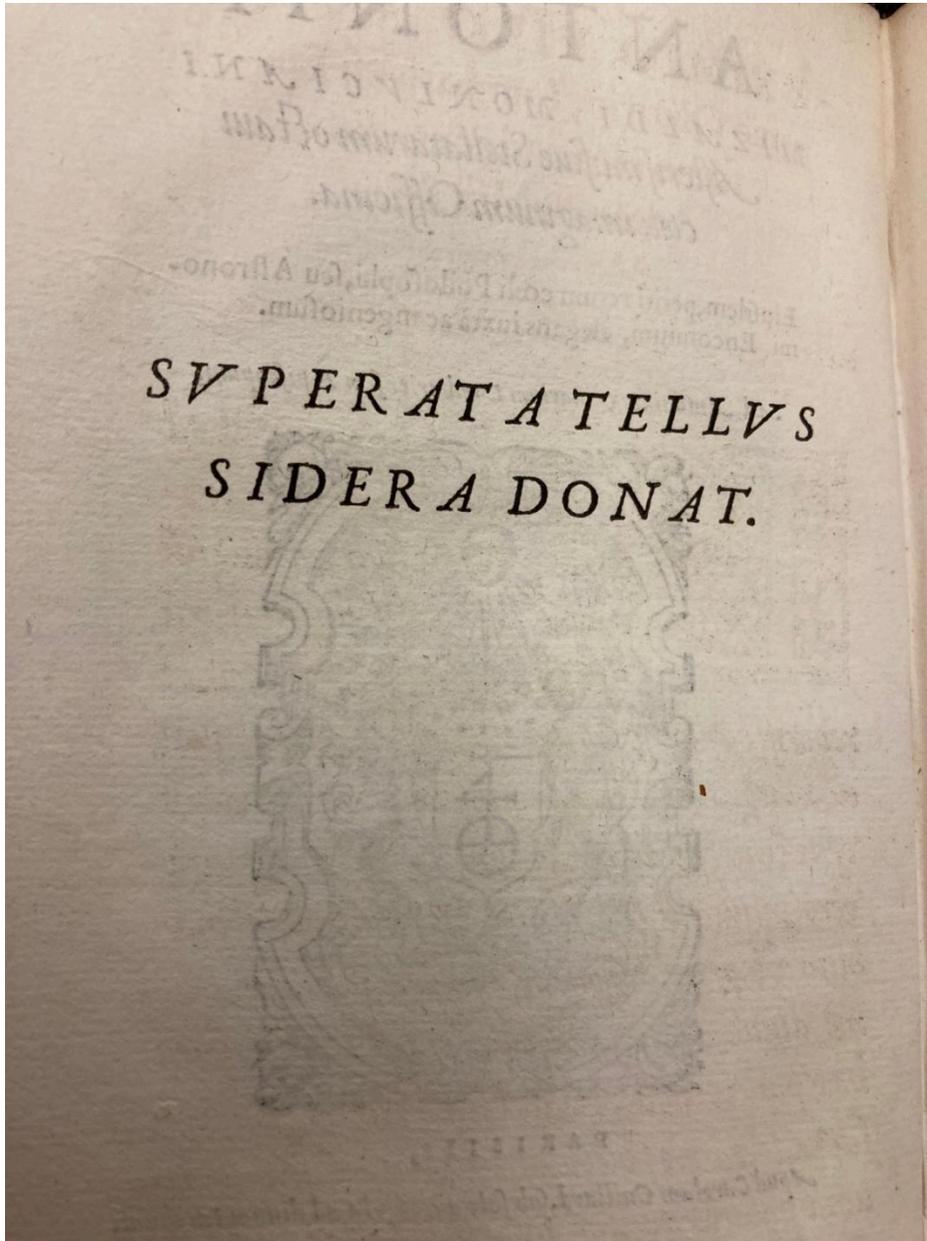


PARISIIS,

*Apud Carolam Cuillard, sub sole aureo, via ad diuum Iacobum:*

M. D. LIII.

CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS.



“Earth, once overcome, grants (you) the stars.” Boethius *On the Consolation of Philosophy*

4.34-35

ANTONII MIZALDI

Monluciani, monocælon asclepia-  
deum, choriambicum, acatale-  
cticum, de laudibus, præ-  
stætia, & dignitate do-  
cti Astronomi.

Ad Franciscum Oliuarium, Galliarum  
Cancellarium prudentissimum.



EMPER visa fuit conditio mihi  
Perdocti Astronomi, non reliquis  
modo  
Maior, sed melior, nobilior quoque,  
OLVARI, celebris gentibus om-  
nibus  
Cancellarie Regi quater inclytum,

Francisci patris, eius quoque filij  
Henrici, atque sacer Castalidum parens,  
Nec non Astronomon portus, & anchora.

In primis, studium, curaque sordida  
Terra, non potis est flectere ad infima  
Illum: sed rebitur summus in æthera,  
Sublimi feriens vertice sidera:  
Illic ut liceat vivere cum choro  
Diuinæ Vranie mille modis sacro:  
Qui, tanquam steriles, esse procul iubet,  
Quos auri rutilans illaqueat nitor  
Blandis funiculus, mortiferis tamen:

Laus do-  
cti Astro-  
nomi à ne-  
glectis for-  
tunæ bo-  
nis.

E v Quos

From Antonius Mizaldus Monlucianus, a poem in 2<sup>nd</sup> Asclepiadeans, acatalectic, on the Praise,  
Prestige, and Dignity of the Learned Astronomer

To Francis Olivarius, most prudent of the Gallic Clerics

Note: Praise of the learned astronomer for neglecting the benefits of fortune.

The condition of the learned astronomer has always seemed to me not only greater than the rest, but better and more noble, Oliver, you who are celebrated in the whole world, Chancellor four times of famous kings, of Francis the father, and also his son Henry, you, sacred parent of the Muses, harbor and anchor of astronomers.

To begin with, as to the study and sordid care of the earth, it is impossible for him (the astronomer) to bend so low, but he is carried on high to the heavens, striking the stars at their high peak: to this end, in order that he be permitted to live with the sacred chorus of Divine Urania in a thousand (different) ways. He who ordered them, to stand far away, as if they were slag, any whom the ruddy gleam of money ensnared with its enticing, but nevertheless fatal, nooses...

EXIMIO VIRO ANTO-

nio Oliuario, Lumbariensi Epi-

scopo pio iuxtà ac erudito,

Antonius Mizaldus

Monlucianus.

S. P. D.



*R*EGEBAM nuper apud  
Plutarchum, Antistes exi-  
mie, Alexandrū Magnū  
inter spolia Darij Persarū  
Regis, vnguentorū scriniū  
reperisse, quod erat auro, argento, gēmisque,  
ac margaritis valde pretiosum. Cuius varios  
vsus cum certatim demonstrarent multi: imò  
verò (inquit) libri Homeri custodiae destina-  
bitur: vt præclarissimum opus, quàm maxi-  
mè diuite opere seruetur. Si petis, quorsum  
hæc paucis dicā. Haud ita pridem cum ego  
sacra Vrania splendidissima & summè di-  
uina palatia inuiserem: cælestesque eius the-  
sauros (Dij boni quàm admirabiles) modis

A ij omni-

To the outstanding Antonius Olivarius, Bishop of Lumbar, equally pious and erudite, Antonius Mizaldus Monlucianus sends greetings.

Recently, I was reading in Plutarch, O distinguished priest, that Alexander the Great among the spoils of Darius III, King of the Persians, discovered a box of perfumes, which was made of gold, silver, and gems, and was especially precious because of its pearls. When in turn, many have demonstrated various uses of it, but indeed it was destined to serve as a chest for a copy of Homer in order that this most distinguished work be saved as much as possible through wealthy effort. If you ask to what end, I will answer in a few words. Not so long ago, when I was visiting the most splendid and especially divine palaces of holy Urania, and the celestial treasures (how admirable the beneficent gods are)...

**LIBER ASTERISMORVM**  
*Antonij Mizaldi, hæc  
in summa habet.*

**T**otus liber stellas octavi orbis, & ex his con-  
meridionales facili methodo persequitur: nuncu-  
patis etiamnum partibus & stellis illustrioribus,  
quæ in illismet imaginibus passim emicant. Poni-  
t insuper numerum stellarum ex quibus imago quæ-  
libet, & Signum Zodiaci vnumquodque constat.  
Adiicit & formas eiusdem octavi orbis quæ cum  
duodecim imaginibus Signiferi, in Luteriano Ho-  
rizonte, & vicinis, quotannis exoriuntur & item oc-  
cidunt: ascendunt ac descendunt. Postremo con-  
clusionem adfert, cum pulcherrima paraclesi ad-  
rerum cæli osiores & detractores.

Huius præcipua summæque capita hac digerun-  
tur serie.

**P**ræfatiuncula cum propositione breuem in-  
uocationem & partium scribendarum ratio-  
nem annexam habens.

Octauam Sphæram parteis habere duas, stellatis  
formis quamplurimis sparsim illustratas.

Asterismorum seu imaginum octavi cæli in se-  
ptentrionali plaga, & hemisphærio intra Zo-  
diacum lucentium ac residentium, nomencla-  
tura, ordo & ratio,

Earundem imaginum, seu Asterismorum descriptiones  
per lucetia in illis membra, & stellatas particulas.

Stellatæ partes Vrsæ minoris, quæ & Cynosura dicitur.

Stellatæ

The Book of Astronomical Phenomena of Antonius Mizaldus has these things in sum.

The whole book lays out in an easy manner the stars of the eighth orb, and from these the constellations, both north and south, with the parts and brighter stars named as yet, which shine everywhere in those very constellations. On top of that, it lays out the number of stars from which any image and any one sign of the zodiac consists. It adds also the shapes of the same eighth orb, which with the twelve images, arise annually on the Parisian horizon and nearby, and likewise fall (that is, they descend and ascend). Finally, it concludes with a very beautiful appeal to the haters and detractors of astronomy.

The most important points and highlights of this work are laid out in the list below:

A short preface with a thesis statement, having a brief invocation and an attached rationale for writing the sections.

(An argument) that the Eighth Sphere has two parts, illustrated here and there by as many constellations as possible.

The nomenclature, order, and rationale of the constellations, that is the images shining and residing in the northern region of the eighth sky and in the hemisphere within the zodiac.

Descriptions of the same images, or constellations, through the parts shining in them and particular stars.

The stars that make up Ursa Minor, which is also called Cynosura (Dog's Tail).

SUMMA LIBRI

- Stellate partes Vrsæ maioris, quæ & Helice vocat.  
Stellate partes Draconis.  
Stellate partes Cephæi  
Stellate partes Bootis, qui & Arctophylax dicitur.  
Stellate partes Coronæ borealis.  
Stellate partes Herculis, qui & Engonasis dicitur.  
Stellate partes Lyræ, quæ & fidicula nuncupatur,  
& vultur cadens.  
Stellate partes Cygni, qui & Olor, & avis dicitur,  
necnon & Gallina.  
Stellate partes Cassiopeæ, quæ & Cathedrata vo-  
catur.  
Stellate partes Persei.  
Stellate partes Heniochi : qui & Auriga solet ap-  
pellari & Erythionius.  
Stellate partes Serpentarij : qui & Ophiuchus  
dicitur.  
Stellate partes Serpentis Ophiuchi.  
Stellate partes Sagittæ, quæ & Telū nuncupatur.  
Stellate partes Aquilæ.  
Stellate partes Delphini.  
Stellate partes Equi minoris : qui & Equuleus di-  
citur.  
Stellate partes Equi maioris, qui & Pegasus vo-  
catur.  
Stellate partes Andromedæ : quæ & Catherata  
dicitur.  
Stellate partes Trianguli : qui est Deltaton in-  
scribitur.  
Quot apparentes stellas habeat in forma, vt lo-  
quuntur, visibili septentrionalis quæque octa-  
ui cœli

This is indeed a list of constellations.

e.g. “The stars of Ursa Major, which is also called Helice”

“The stars of Draco.”

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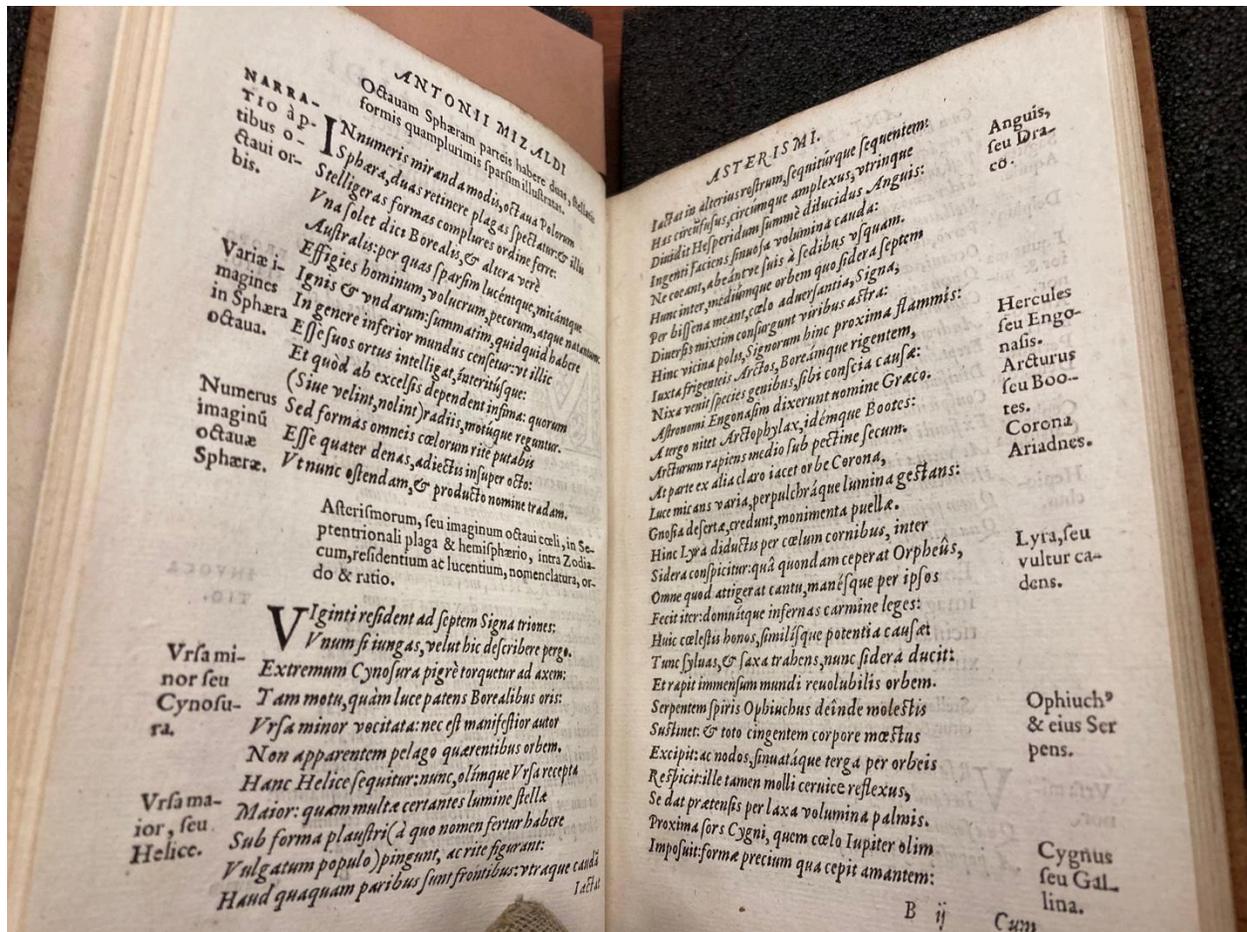
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“The stars of Andromeda, which is also called Catherata.”

“The stars of the Triangle, which is named Deltoton.”

“How many stars appearing each one has in the visible form, as they say, in the north of the eighth heaven.”



\*The full sections here are written in dactylic hexameter.\*

Notes: Narration as to the parts of the eighth heaven

Marvelous in innumerable ways, the eighth sphere of the poles appears to contain two regions, and in them, to bear in order several star-like forms.

Note: Various images in the eighth sphere

One is often called Borealis, and the other, indeed, Australis, through which here and there, the images of people, birds, cattle, and fish, and of fire and water shine and gleam. In sum, whatever the lower world is deemed to have in its type, such that from this understands that it has its

own risings and settings. And because the lowest parts hang from the top, by the rays and motions of which (whether they like it or not) are governed.

Note: The number of shapes in the eighth sphere.

But you will rightly think that all the shapes of the heavens are forty in number with eight in addition, such that now I will demonstrate and show them by name.

ASTERISMI.

*Talis, ac Hædo, Heniochus rutilare videtur.*

Stellatæ partes Ophiuchi, qui & Serpentarius dicitur, & Anguitenens.

Ophiuci partes.

**A**stra gerit cubitis, humero, capite, & pede multa: Deinde manu, poterunt femur, & calcaneus addi.

Stellatæ partes serpentis Ophiuchi.

Serpentis partes.

**N**atribus, atque gena, colloq, & tempore, spina: Necnon & capite, & dorso, cauda, insuper ore, Innumeras stellas hic serpens fertur habere.

Stellatæ partes Sagittæ, quæ & Telum etiam dicitur.

Sagittæ partes.

**A**ethereos ignes iaculatur arundine Telum: Præterea crena, necnon & cuspide tota.

Stellatæ partes Aquilæ, quæ & Vultur volans dicitur.

Aquilæ partes.

**I**n capite, & scapulis, humero, collo, insuper unâ Caudâ, perpulchris Aquila est spectabilis astris.

Stellatæ partes Delphini.

Delphini partes.

**E**t latere, & collo, tum dorso, denique spina, Illustreis Delphinus habet flammâsque, facêsque.

Stellatæ partes Equi minoris, qui & Equuleus dicitur, & Equus prior.

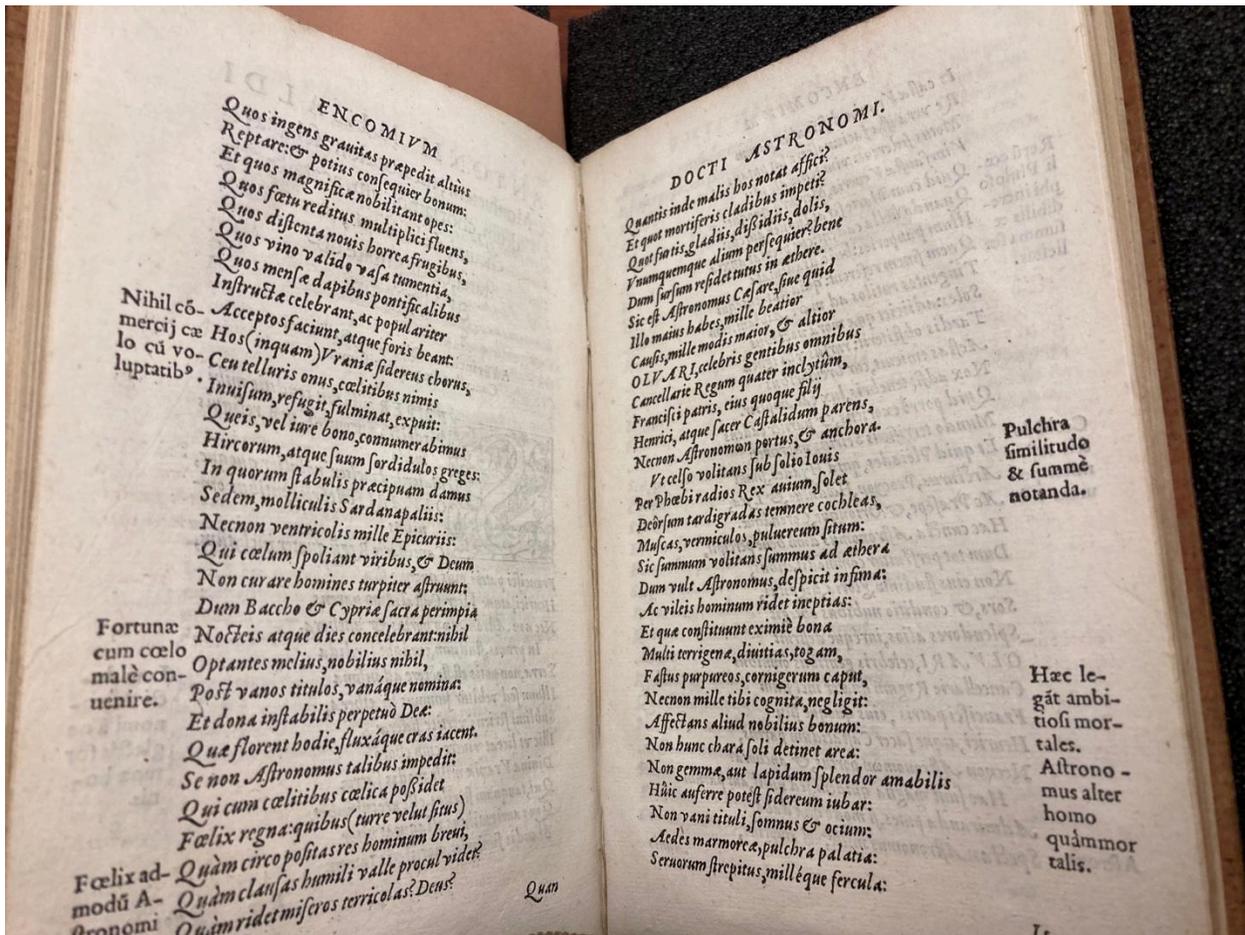
Equi minoris partes.

**O**re micat, rutilumque caput prætendit ab alto: Nulla parte alia quacunque notabilis vlli.

Stellatæ partes Equi maioris qui & Pegasus dicitur, & Equus dimidius.

Equi maioris partes.

**S**telliferum vinctum, atque caput, scapulas, humerosq, Pectus, cervicem, armum, & cum suffragine, crura,



\*2<sup>nd</sup> Asclepiadeans\*

Whom huge gravity holds