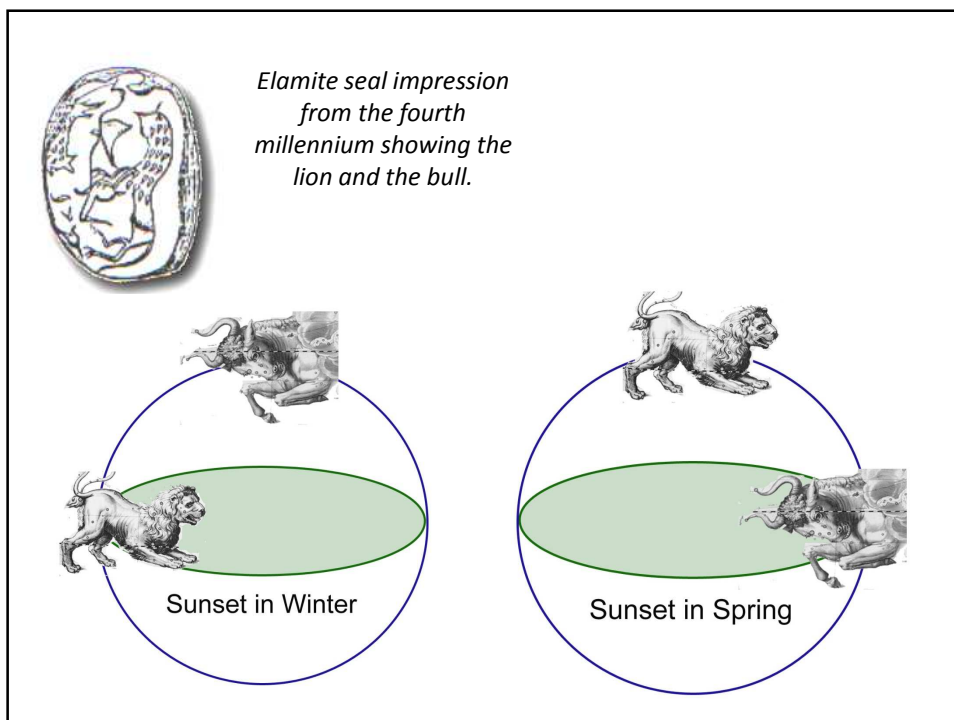
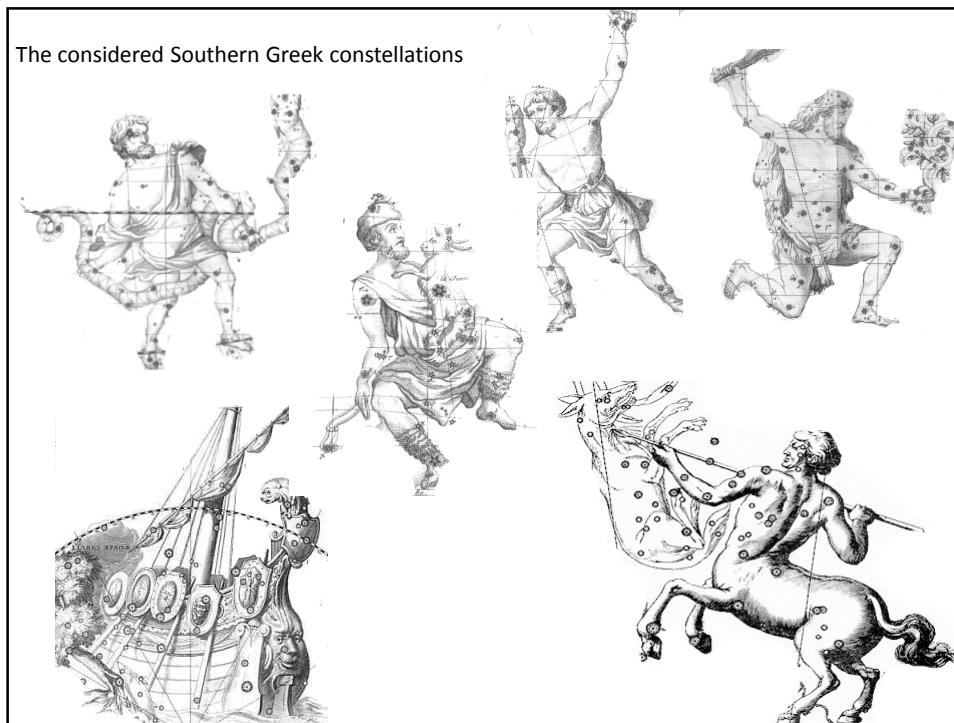


Images in the Heavens, a cultural landscape

Bernadette Brady
10 July 2010
Imagining Astrology, Bristol

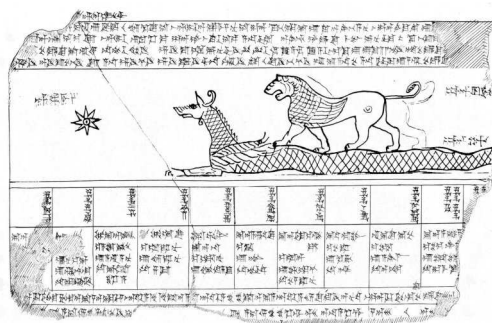


The Bull
17,000 B.C.E.
Lascaux Cave

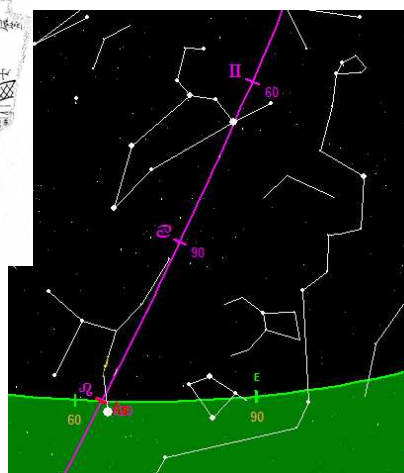




A later depiction of the Lion /Bull symplegma, Persepolis c. 550BCE



The symplegma of the Lion and the Hydra a Seleucid astrological tablet. The eight-pointed star to the left is captioned SAG.ME.GAR (Jupiter). Left, a sky map showing the constellation Leo rises with the Hydra (northern hemisphere, geocentric view).



“There he sat and never closed his eyes in sleep, but kept them on the Pleiades or watched Bootes slowly set, or the Great Bear, nicknamed the Wain, which always wheels round in the same place and looks across at Orion the Hunter with a wary eye.”

Homer, *Odyssey*, Book V

Homer, *The Odyssey*, trans. E.V.Rieu (Penguin Books, 1986), p.95.

“There, too, was the son of rich-haired Danae, the horseman Perseus: his feet did not touch the shield and yet were not far from it. ... On his feet he had winged sandals, and his black-sheathed sword was slung across his shoulders by a cross-belt of bronze. He was flying swift as thought. The head of a dreadful monster, the Gorgon, covered the broad of his back, and a bag of silver—a marvel to see—.”

Hesiod, *Shield of Hercules* 216 – 225

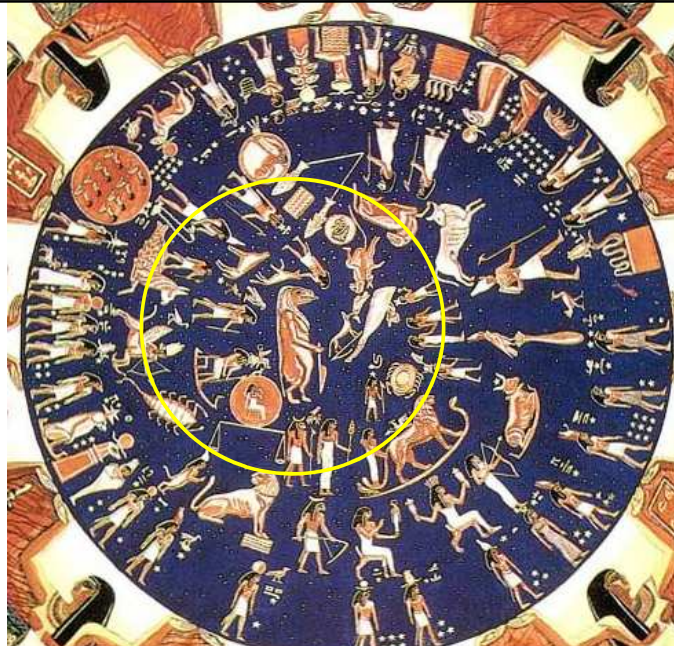
Hesiod, "Shield of Heracles " in *The Homeric Hymns and Homerica* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1914), l.216-25.

“in midst of both, vast as the Milky way,
A circle trends neath earth like one in twain;
and on it twice are equal days and nights,
At summer’s close and when the spring begins.
As mark there lies the Ram, and the Bull’s knees;
The Ram along the circle stretched at length,
But the Bull’s crouching legs alone appear.”

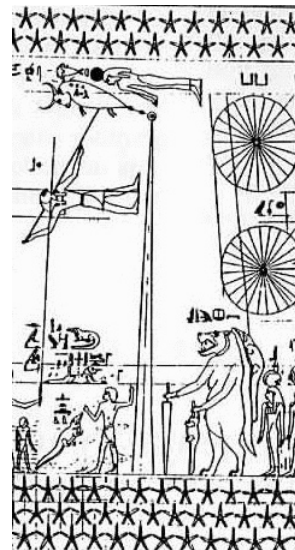
Aratus, "Phaenomena," in *Callimachus, Hymns and Epigrams Lycohrpon, Aratus*
(Cambridge: Haravard University Press, 1989), 511-15.



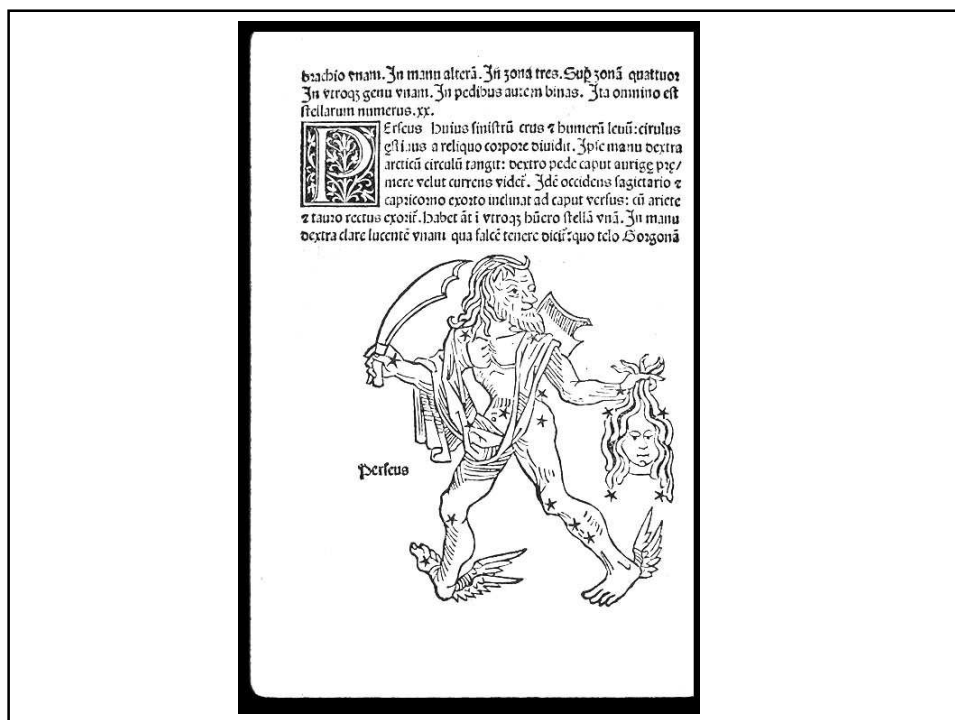
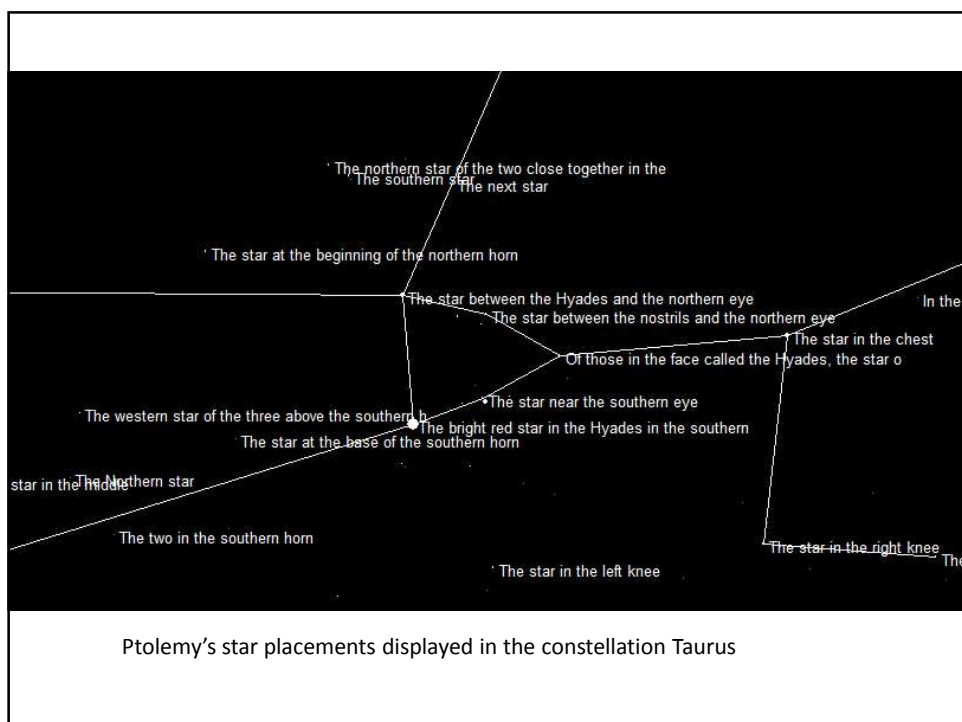
The Farnese Globe is a 2nd-century Roman. National Archaeological Museum
Museo Archeologico Nazionale Naples, Italy.

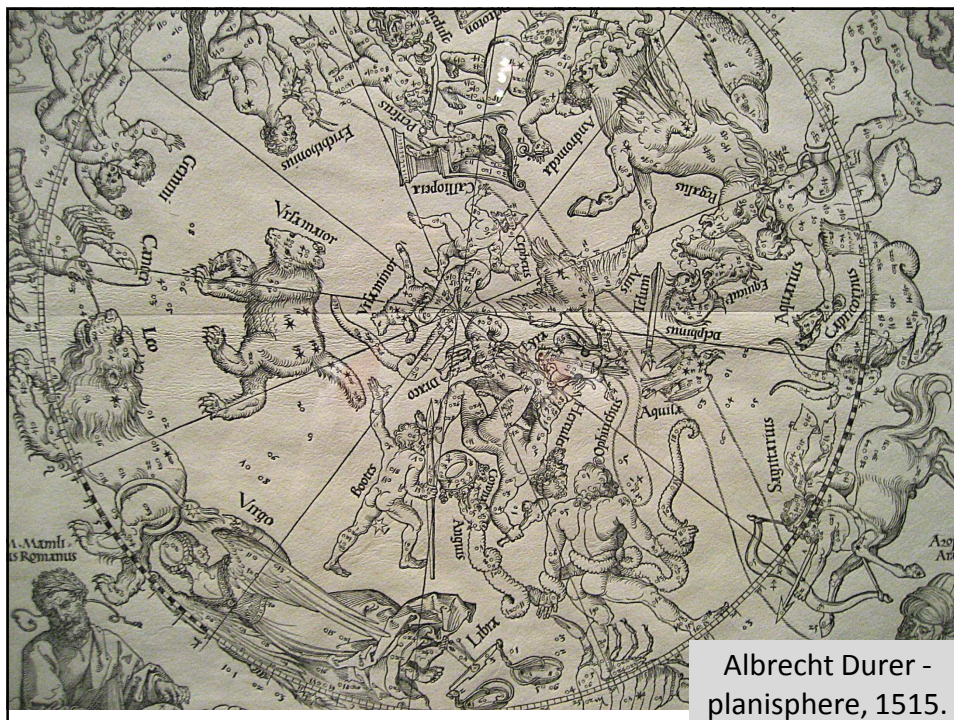
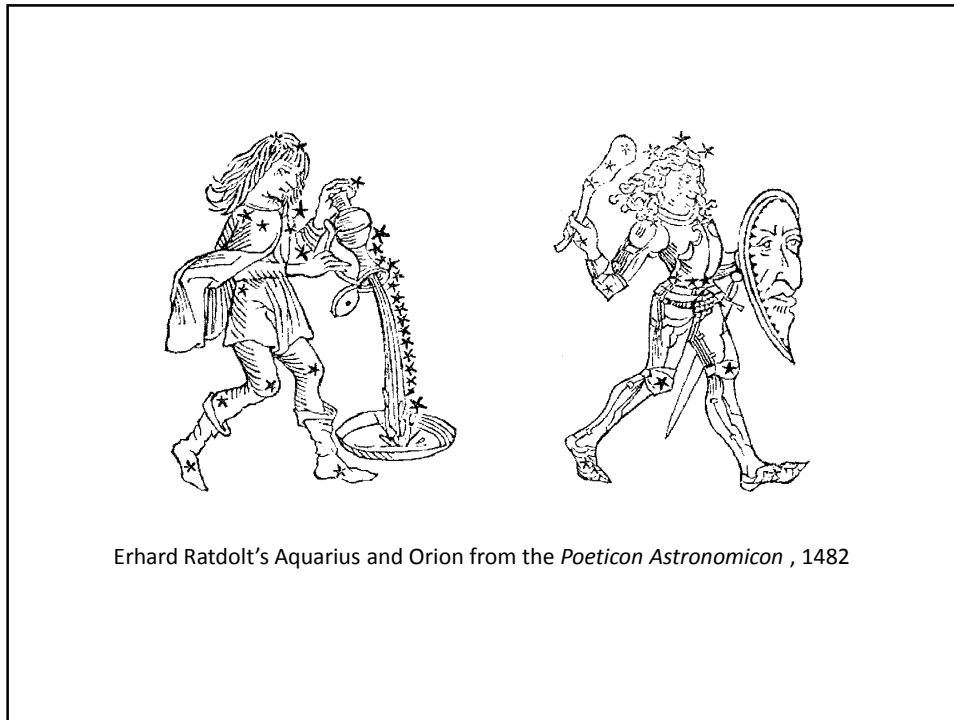


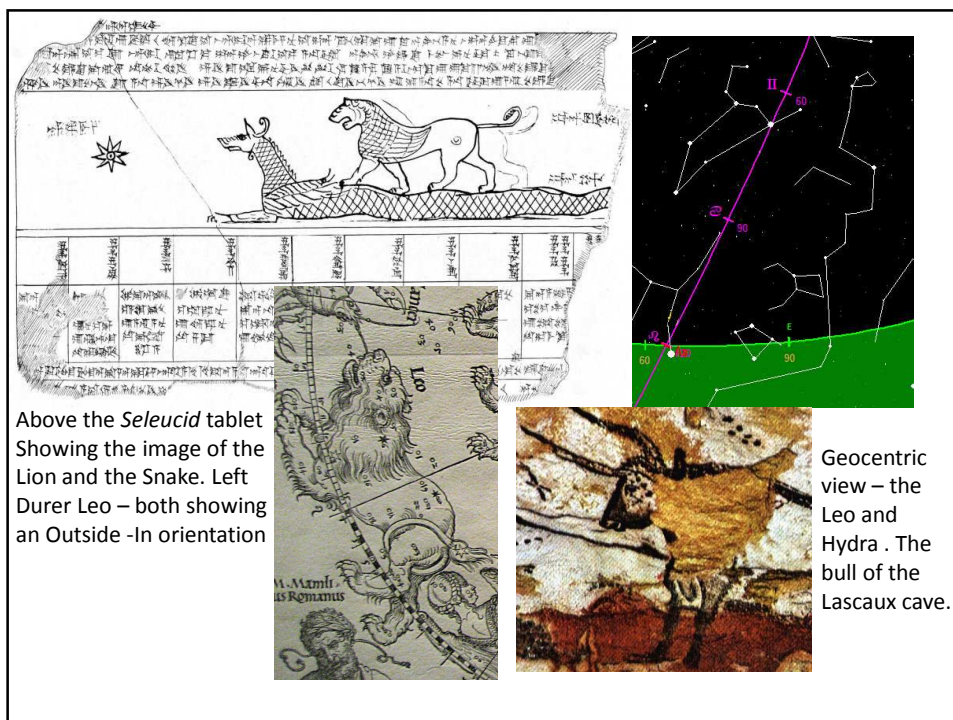
*Dendra Zodiac, Osiris suite in the temple of Hathor at Dendera 50 BCE (?)
A true sky map showing a mixture of Greek/Mesopotamian images as well as Egyptian.*

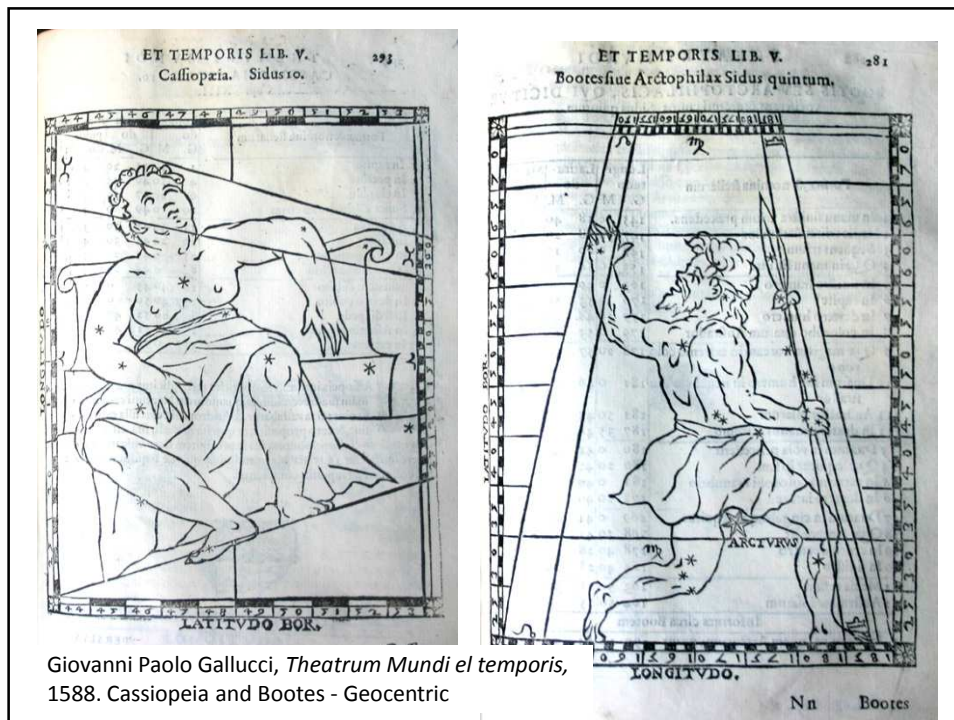


Babylonian boundary stones (London, Trustees of the British Museum, 1912) 2nd Mil BC.
[Right] Section of the ceiling from the tomb of Senmut – 2nd Mil B.C.

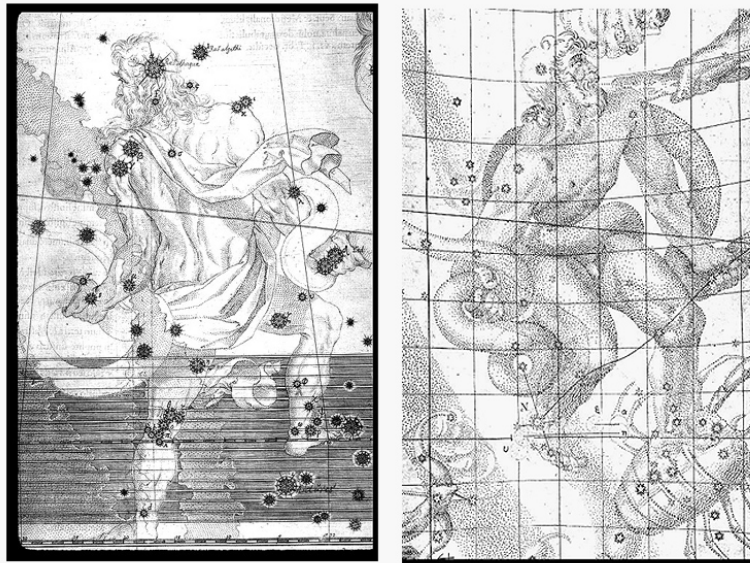




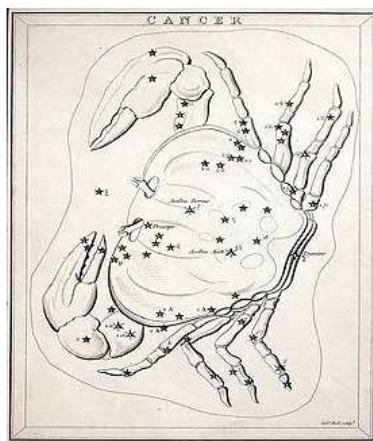




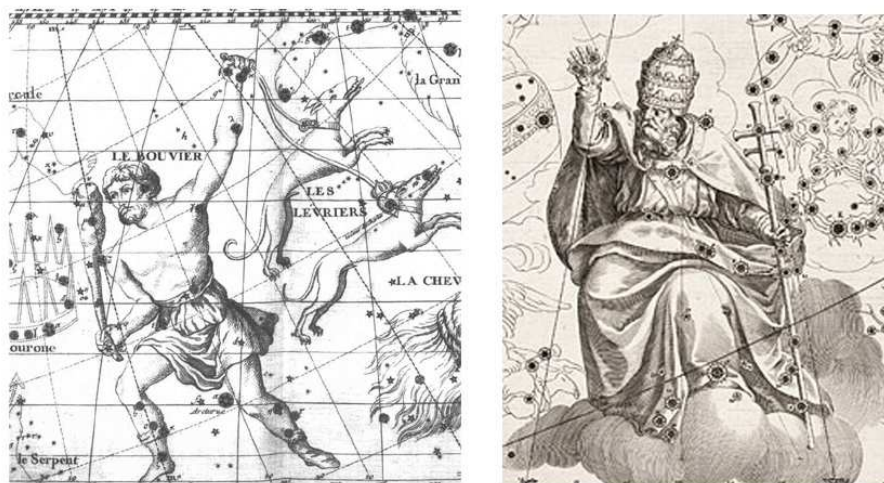
Orion from
Uranometria 1603,
Johann Bayer.
Orion holds his
club in his left
hand, with the star
Betelgeuse located
in his left shoulder.



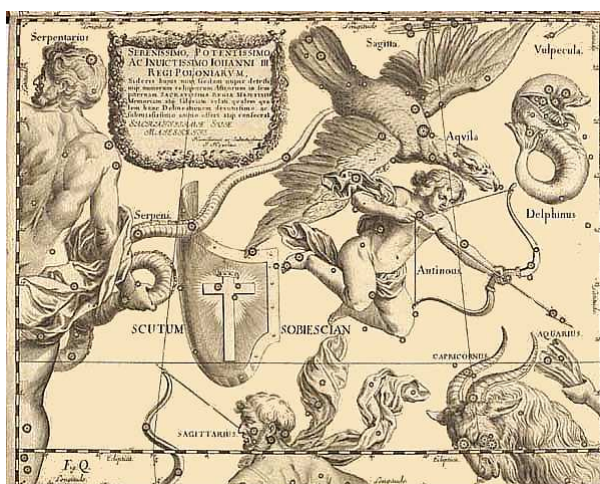
A comparison of Johann Bayer's Ophiuchus (left) showing the reversal of stellar positions and Johannes Kepler's response (right) using the same figure.



Cancer (left) from Aspen 1825 and Julius Schiller (1627) Coelum stellatum Christianum Scourge of Christ (Right).



Left, Boötes, Flamsteed 1705, and Julius Schiller (1627)
Coelum stellatum Christianum Saint Sylvester (Right).

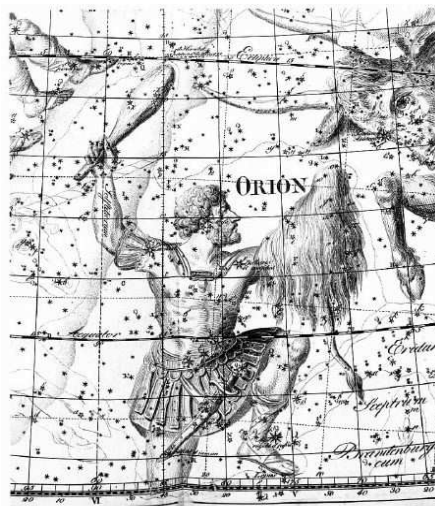


Scutum Sobiescianum
 (the shield of Sobieski)
 Hevelius 1690, created to
 commemorate the
 victory of the Polish
 forces led by King John III
 Sobieski in the Battle of
 Vienna in 1683.

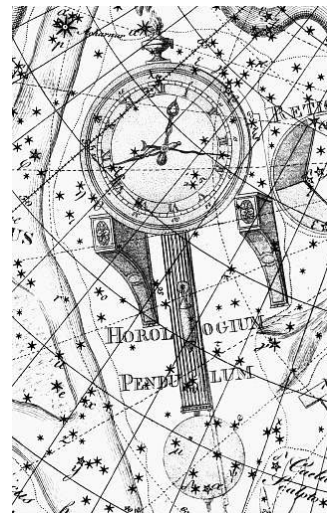
Later, the name was
 shortened to Scutum.



Pablisag from a 8th century neo Babylonian boundary stone
and Bode's image of Sagittarius from 1801.



A bronze age image - Orion, in
Uranographia of Johann Bode



An expression of modernity -
Horologium, in *Uranographia* of
Johann Bode

