

Abstract. The wisdom of the Druids was known throughout the Roman Empire; it was the result of many studies, some of which we would now call 'science', among them botany and astronomy. The Druids' knowledge of astronomy was inherited by Irish monks, who added calculus and mathematics from Greco-Roman culture, and spread it through numerous monasteries established throughout Europe. On the question of the date of the Easter, that science became a hallmark of Celtic communities, British and Irish, literally “against” Roman and Alexandrian science. By incorporating in his great work *Peri physeon* (*About nature*, written between 862 and 866), these ideas about the order of the universe, John Scotus Eriugena not only universalized the knowledge of the Druids and monks, but offered an important contribution to Western cosmology. In it, he explained in detail how the proportions of musical harmony refer to the proportions of the distances between the stars. This classical conception gains strength when incorporated into the broader scope of the harmony of nature, covering the entire universe in an ontological perspective.

Keyword: Druids - Celtic - Scotus Eriugena - Ancient Astronomy - Roman Science

