

pd& illa. Nā qd dederit aām suā ppter me. saluā facit illa.
Quid enī pficiat hōi si lucret unū suū mundū. seipsū autē pdat
 & detrīntū suū faciat. Nā qme erubuerit & meos ser-
 mones. hunc filius hōis erubescet cū uenerit in maiestate
 sua. & patris. & scōz angloz. Dico autē uob. Uere sūt aliqñe
 stantes qñ gustabūt mortē. donec uideant regnū dei.
 Catuena s. petri. Cū. Uenit ih̄s in partes. Regre in nāte.

In lxx. scē s. ead. scē matheus.
 qñ. **D**ixit ih̄s discipulis parabolā hanc. Simile ē regnū celoꝝ
 homini patri familias. q exiit pmo mane educere operarios
 in uineā suā. Conuentione autē facta cū opetariis exde-
 nario diurno. misit eos in uineā suā. & egressus circa
 horā tciā. uidit alios stantes in foro otiosos. & illis dixit.
Ite & uos in uineā meā. & qd iustū fuerit dabo uobis. Ili
 autē abierūt. Iterū autē exiit circa sextā & nonā horam.
 & fecit similē. Circa undecimā ū exiit. & inuenit ali-
 os stantes & diē illis. Quid hic statis tota die otiosi.
Dixit ei. quia nemo eduxit. Diē illis. Ite & uos in uineā meā.
 Cū sero autē factū ē. diē dñs uineę pcuratori suo. Loca
 operarios. & redde illis mercedē. incipiens a nouissi-

"The Art of the Book from the Early Middle Ages to the Renaissance: A Journey through a Thousand Years". John J. Burns Library, Boston - Dr. Jörn Günther - Antiquariat, Hamburg (2000)

8

Lectionary.

Text manuscript on vellum,
Switzerland, Cathedral of Chur, c. 1100.

Dr. Jörn Günther · Antiquariat, Hamburg

Vellum – 104 leaves – complete – 198 x 135 mm – sixteenth century Swiss blind stamped calf (portrait medallions, standing figures and foliage) – lacking ties – old shelf mark of the Donaueschingen Library on a paper spine label.

PROVENANCE:

Chur, St Lucius. – Donaueschingen, Ms. 203.

Originally the codex comes from the liturgical library of St Lucius in Chur (for the list of twenty-five canons of the Chur Cathedral on the final page in an early 12th century hand, that verifies the provenance from St Lucius in Chur see in the section TEXT). The formerly important library of the Chur Cathedral with previously rich holdings of liturgical and theological manuscripts was dispersed during the Reformation; some, especially the oldest codices, came to St Gall. In that context one has to name above all the group of sacramentary codices that was written under bishop Remedius of Chur (796-806) [Cathedral chapter of St Gall, Cod. 348, 350 and 1394, Zurich, Zentralbibliothek, Cod. Rh. 30].

The present lectionary belongs to the oldest extant manuscripts from Chur. Only very few codices from that library came down to us, like the sacristy evangelary from the mid twelfth century and the breviary in the library of the seminary in Chur from the end of the twelfth century (see Bruckner 70, 71).

After the dissolution of the Chur Cathedral Library the codex belonged until 1982 to the library of the Prince Fürstenberg, Donaueschingen, ms. 203 (see Cat. *Unberechenbare Zinsen. Bewahrtes Kulturerbe*. Stuttgart 1993, without citing the codex).

TEXT:

This small-format codex is a lectionary and therefore contains lessons from the four Gospels, arranged according to the course of the church year. In addition to the usual components of a lectionary, texts for the ordination of a bishop have been included on fol. 85v. This indicates, that the lectionary was also meant to be used by the respective bishop *inter alia*. Following the palaeographic indications, the manuscript probably could have been written under bishop Wido (1096-1122) who came from Augsburg.

A point of particular interest for the history of liturgy are entries, so-called *litterae*, attributions of roles in the texts of Passion on fol. 39-45. Here the respective passages are marked up in red ink with "c" = Chronista, "l" = Lector and the words of Christ are marked with a red cross. Thereby the liturgical custom of performing the Passion with different roles is reflected. (For the *litterae* see Karlheinz Schlager in *Musik in*

Geschichte und Gegenwart. vol. 7, Kassel ect. 1997, column 1452-1456, s.v. "Passion"). Similar assignments of recitation are rare during the eleventh century and the early twelfth century (see for example London, BL, Ms. Stowe 944, an evangelary from the eleventh century) and they become more common towards the end of the eleventh century.

The localisation of the lectionary in Chur is based on palaeographic and historical grounds. The lectionary has been written by two scribes: the first one wrote fol. 1-59b, the second one the ensuing fol. 61-103. In the survey on Swiss medieval scriptoria by Bruckner (Albert Bruckner, *Scriptoria Medii Aevi Helvetica. I. Diocese of Chur*. Geneva 1935) a book hand comparable to the second scribe is presented by the document 83 of the Archive of the State of Chur, which in addition suggests a dating within the first years of the twelfth century. A list of the 24 canons and custodians of the Chur Cathedral has been included on the last page by a thirteenth century hand. Six of the persons named here are also listed in the *Necrologium Curiensis*, the cathedral's book of the dead (see *Necrologium Curiensis*, in *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Necrologia Germaniae I*, Hanover 1888). Like all other liturgical manuscripts, the present lectionary does not appear in the library catalogue of Chur of 1457, published by Paul Lehmann (see "Ein Bücherverzeichnis der Dombibliothek von Chur aus dem Jahr 1457", in *Sitzungsberichte d. Bayer. Akademie der Wissenschaften für 1920*).

BOOK EMBELLISHMENT AND SCRIPT:

In terms of book embellishment the lectionary impresses above all by the very meticulous, neat Carolingian script by two scribes and the well balanced layout of the written-space on the wide-margined double pages. The codex has obviously not been trimmed after the completion of its first binding, as the line added on fol. 16v indicates. The decoration comprises more than 320 initials in red, some with flourishes, respectively 3 lines high, which introduce the several pericopes ("In illo tempore...") and are shifted outside the written-space towards the left margin.

Karl A. Barack, *Die Handschriften der Fürstlich-Fürstenbergischen Hofbibliothek zu Donaueschingen*. Tübingen 1865, 184. – Sotheby's 21 June 1982: Donaueschingen, 53-55. – Dr. Jörn Günther · Antiquariat, Overlooking the Ages, no. 3.