

euserit. hoc
 posuisse.
 honorificabit eum
 Nam quem
 orem accipe
 optatus. quā
 nicus. Non
 us diuini
 sociatus aeter
 sit autem mi
 cui operi mer
 nititur. hoc
 us inquirere;
 tauerimus esse
 re. ea quae sunt
 saria praepa
 anti cibum
 pponere.
 dare. potum
 fecerunt hoc
 runt eum in
 ere praesente.
 et maria.
 arus unus
 tubus.
 po etiam iu
 ministravit;
 ipse habebat.
 eis quaerit
 leratissime
 er illum tam
 ari paraban
 illud quod.

facis. fac uelociter. Ar
 bitratifunt quidam. quod
 eum iusserit. propter diem
 festum necessaria praepa
 rare. uel indigentibus ali
 quid dare; Nullo modo
 igitur. de huiusmodi mi
 nistris diceret dñs. ubi
 ego sum. ibi erit et minister
 meus. etsi quis mihi mi
 nistraverit. honorifica
 bit eum pater meus. Qm
 iudam. ha ministrantem.
 repre. im potius. quam
 honoratum uidemus;
 Ut quid ergo alibi quaerim?
 quid sit ministrare xpo.
 et non potius in istis ipsis
 uerbis agnoscimus. Cum
 enim dixit. si quis mihi
 ministrat. me sequatur.
 hoc intellegi uoluit. ac si
 diceret; Si quis me non
 sequitur non mihi ministrat;
 Ministrant ergo ihu xpo.
 qui non sua quaerunt. sed
 quae ihu xpi. Hoc est eni
 me sequatur. uias ambulet
 meas. non suas; Sicut
 alibi scriptum est; Qui se
 dicit in xpo manere. debet
 sicut ille ambulauit. et ipse
 ambulare. Debe etiam.

zu klein



Die ursprüngliche Minuskelschrift ist hier nach rechts gerückt, so dass der Rücken der Buchblätter in der Höhe der hohen m und n geschlossen, die Ober- und Unterlängen des linksrechtsschreibenden Textes unten offen, aber meist etwas unter der Linie der Buchstabenur wird nicht, -us abgekürzt, der Zwischenraum zwischen den Zeilen geschrieben. Eine knappe Tinte Akzeptiert Pr'9, so dass sich wenn ab und zu die teingeschulte Vorle Eine knapp 0,2 cm fünf Zeilen den An sen Sonntag bei Pr' Pr'5 ist durch das Die Grossbuchstabe alschrift entnommen Predigtanfanges bei und Pr'7, sowie di Pr'2 und Pr'5 angehe fe gewöhnlich grösser die Grundlinie hi auch bei der Kapit Ankündigung des Pr ben wird: bei Pr'2 u Pr'5, 1 cm hoch bei P die vier unzialen Zeil cm hoch bei Pr'2, ebe

Abb. 1 von Pergament 2 der Handschrift 34'674/682 mit Predigt 1 und 2

42 x 30 cm

Foto: R. Reinhardt

Abkürzungsgel 33 x 19 cm

Ang von Drachen in den gottesdienstlichen Büchern
II den Beschauer eindrücklich erinnern, dass der
Aufel auch an heiligen Orten ein

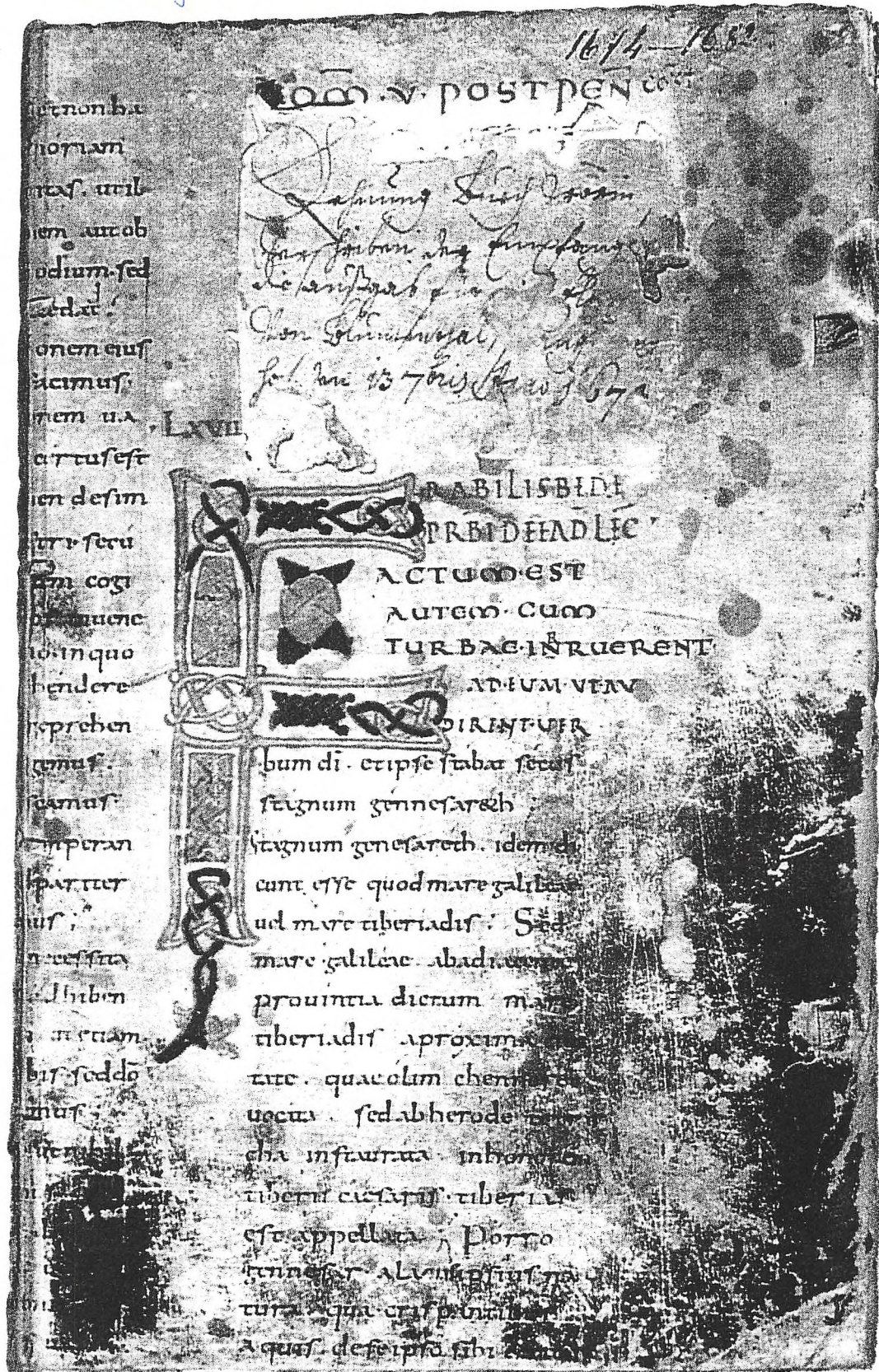


Abb. 2 von Pergament 3 der Handschrift 34'674/682 mit
Predigt 4 und 5 Foto: R. Reinhardt

nam auf Bl. 102r am rechten Rand oben mit den entsprechenden Evangelienabschnitten: De trinitate Cum venerit fo 96; darunter: Corporis xpi Ew caro mea fo vltimo. – Ob das Evangelistar als ei-

omiliars des 9. Jahrhunderts in Bischöflichen Archiv Chur

von Bruno Hübscher





Comemoratio huius ecclesie thesauri.

mitte x saec.

Calix aureus unus sine patina. Calices argentei. vii. cum iii. patinis.
Fistula argentea. i. Candelabra. xii. Turibula. iii. Corona aurea. i.
Corone argenteae. xiii. Capsae parate. xvi. Lapidis. vii.
Euangelia parata. viii. Crucis parae argenteae. ii.
& i. aurea. Fibulae. ii. Crucis maiores. ii. parae. & i. argentea.
Capsae principales. x. Capsae cottidianae. v.
Planctus principales. xiii. Cottidianae. v. Alba. i. parata.
Non parata. vii. Cottidianae. x. Humeraria parata. vi.
Non parata. vii. Stole parae. iii. cum apulis. iii. Non parae. xi.
cum apulis. viii. Cinguli. v. parati. Non parati. xiii.
plumitia euang. vi. Dalmanes. v. Suppellex. vii. Tunica. i.
Pallia. lxvi. Quadrag. x. Facit erga. xviii.

Hec dominico p[re]b[ite]ro comisim[us] p[er] curanda.

Anno d[omi]ni. m. cc. xl. thesaurus ecclesie p[er]curatus. v. annis auri spales
Hocem parua distincta exilib[us] campulis apendicis. Item. vi. Calices
v. argentei. unus aureus. fer[re]us. vii. pl[ur]ima fer[re]a. ex p[ar]ua aurea
in catena. Infule. iii. Syrocece. iii. parua. ft. vii. Calice[rum] octidies. fer[re]us
ii. Capse. ft. iii. cottidiane. ii. p[er]agelinae. ft. vasculu[m] crystallinu[m]
ad oculu[m] tenendu[m]. ft. barundo aurea. ft. p[er]agelina. ft. vasculu[m] cristallinu[m]
Annu aureu[m] transp[er]u. cu[m] sap[er]u[m] rotundu[m] d[omi]ni. ex l[ib]ro. effino p[er]monu[m] Jud. ft. d[omi]ni
Archione. Sulligen. donau huius ecclesie. Calice. B. mule. ft. d[omi]ni. m. cc. xl. d[omi]ni. m. cc. xl. d[omi]ni. m. cc. xl.
cas unu par.

Chen, Bish. And., Inkde. 1084

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.
 1 te & uos in uineā meā. & qd iustū fuerit dabo uobis. Ili
 autē abierūt. Iterū autē exiit circa sextā & nonā horam.
 & fecit similitē. Circa undecimā ū exiit. & inuenit ali-
 os stantes & diē illis. Quid hic statis tota die otiosi.
Dicē 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.

& foretensibus. et domesticis solacis. ornamentisq. priuata.
Certe si ante occidisset. mors nos a malis non ab bonis abs-
traxisset. Sic igitur aliquis qui nihil mali habeat. nihil a
fortuna uulnus acceperit. Metellus ille honoratus quattuor
filis. at quinquaginta priamus. Quibus septem decem
iusta uxor natis. in utroq. eandem habuit fortuna potesta-
tem. seclusa in altero est. Metellum multi filii. filiae.
nepotes. neptes. in rogiu[m] imposue-
runt. Priamum tanta progenie orbatum. cum in aram confu-
gisset. hostilis manus interemit. hic suuius filius. in co-
lomi regno occidisset. a stante ope barbarica tectis cela-
tis. Laqueatis. utrum tandem ab bonis an malis disces-
sisset. tam profecto uideretur ab bonis. Accidit ei
melius euenisset. nec tam flebiliter illa canerentur.
haec omnia uidi inflammari. priamo uero uitam euita-
ri. iouis aram sanguine turbari. Quasi uero ista est quic-
quam cum potuerit ei melius accidere. q[uam] si ante accidi-
set. tam euentu[m] omnino amisisset. Hoc aut[em] tempore sensu
amisit maloru[m]. Pompeio nro familiari cu[m] grauit[er] aegro-
taret neapoli. melius e[st] factu[m]. Coronati neapolitani fu-
erunt. nimiru[m] etiam neapolani uulgo. ex oppidis publice
gratulabantur. in ep[istola] de negotiis et greculu[m]. sed tam
fortunatu[m]. Utru[m] igit[ur] sinu[m] eet extinctus. ab bonis reb[us] an a
malis discessisset. Certe amiseris. Non enim cu[m] socero bellu[m] ge-
sisset. n[on] imparatus arma sup[er]sisset. n[on] domu[m] reliquisset. n[on] ex
italia fugisset. n[on] exercitu amisso nudus in seruo u[er]u[m] ferru[m].

6
Aut q[ua]ntu[m] stellae cursu[m] p[er]gressiones. institutiones notant. Aut
magnitudo superiores. q[ua]si fruges. q[ua]si fructu[m]. q[ua]si cuncta q[ua]si cultu[m] uitae. q[ua]si p[er]sidia c[on]tra
feras inueniunt. q[ua]si b[ea]ta. mansuetudo et ex cultu anecessarius adificus. ad ele-
gantiora defluximus. Nacta uirib[us] oblectatio magna parte e[st] inuen-
ta et temperata uarietate. et natura sonora. et astra suspeximus.
Tu eaque sinfixa caestis locis. tu illa n[on] re. sed uocabulo errantia. q[ua]n-
tu[m] e[st] uersiones am[er]is motus q[ua]n[tu]m animus uidit. is docuit simile animu[m] sui
eius e[st]. q[ua]si ex fabricatus eet in caelo. Nacta archimedes. lunae solis.
q[ua]n[tu]m errantiu[m] motus inspera inligauit. effecit idem q[uod] ille q[ua]n[tu]m
neo mundu[m] edificauit platonis d[icitu]r. utta dicitur et celeritate disti-
milli mos motus una regeret e[st] uersio. Q[uod] si in hoc mundo fieri sine
d[omi]ni potest. ne inspera q[uod] e[st] eosde[m] motus archimedes sine diuino inge-
nio potuisset imitari. Mihi uero ne haec q[uod] e[st] notiora et illustriora
carere in diuina uident[ur]. ut ego aut poeta graue plenu[m]q[ue] carm[in] si-
ne caelestiali q[ua]n[tu]m instinctu p[ossu]nt fundere. Aut eloquentia sine maiore
requada uisfluere abundante sonantib[us] uerbis uberib[us]q[ue] sententiis.
Philosophia uero omniu[m] materia stitit. q[uod] e[st] aliud. nisi ut plato donu[m] ut
ego inuentu[m] deor[um]. haec nos primu[m] ad illoru[m] cultu[m]. deinde ad ius ho-
minu[m] q[uod] sita e[st] in generis humani societate. tu ad modestia[m] magni-
tudine[m]q[ue] animi erudit. Exdeq[ue] ab animo taq[ua]m ab oculis cali-
gine dispulit. ut omnia supera. infera. prima. ultima. media uide-
remus. Ars haec diuina mihi uidet[ur] iusque tot res efficiat
& tantas. q[uod] e[st] enim memoria reru[m] et uerboru[m]. q[uod] porro inuentio.
Effecto id q[uod] e[st] in do[ctr]ina q[ua]n[tu]m manu[m] intellegi potest. Non enim ambro-
sio deos. aut nectare aut uiuentu[m] pocula ministrante. de-
rari arbitror. Nec homeru[m] audio. q[uod] ganymeden abdis raptu[m] aut