

## 第十九節

### Admonitio Generalis

The *Admonitio generalis* is a collection of legislation known as a capitulary issued by Charlemagne in 789, which covers educational and ecclesiastical reform within the Frankish kingdom. Capitularies were used in the Frankish kingdom during the Carolingian dynasty by government and administration bodies and covered a variety of topics, sorted into chapters. *Admonitio generalis* is actually just one of many Charlemagne's capitularies that outlined his desire for a well-governed, disciplined Christian Frankish kingdom. The reforms issued in these capitularies by Charlemagne during the late 8th century reflect the cultural revival known as the Carolingian Renaissance.

### Palace School

不必了解太詳細.

### Liber Glossarum

(調整斜體)

The Liber glossarum (also called the Glossarium Ansileubi) is an enormous compendium of knowledge used for later compilations during the Middle Ages, and a general reference work used by contemporary scholars. It is the first Latin encyclopedia whose items are alphabetically ordered. It has alternatively been referred to as an encyclopedia, a glossary, and a dictionary.

The earliest copies of the Liber glossarum were written in the ab-type script of Corbie and in Carolingian minuscule and for this reason it has been said that the work was most likely created at the monastery of Corbie or at a nearby nunnery during the time of the abbot Adalhard (780-814; 821-826). Adalhard was the cousin of Charlemagne, and given the immense nature of the project, it is likely that the creation of the Liber glossarum enjoyed support from Carolingian rulers, including Charlemagne himself.

Among the main sources for the Liber is the Abstrusa Glossary. It in turn was the main source of Papias, it was used by Italian humanists in Florence, and later it was referenced until the seventeenth century.

### Alcuin

阿爾琴（英語：Alcuin，約 735 年－804 年 5 月 19 日）一作阿爾昆，是中世紀一位英格蘭學者。生於英格蘭諾森布里亞王國的約克。約 782 年應查理曼的邀請，赴加洛林王朝擔任宮廷教師。對卡洛林文藝復興有很大貢獻。796 年出任圖爾的聖馬丁修道院院長。阿爾昆作為主教的秘使，在去往意大利的路上見到了查理曼。應查理曼的邀請，在亞琛的宮廷建立一所學校。他發明了卡洛林小草書體，為現代羅馬字體的前身。

### Scriptorium

Scriptorium (/ˈskrɪpˈtɔːriəm/), literally "a place for writing", is commonly used to refer to a room in medieval European monasteries devoted to the writing, copying and illuminating of manuscripts commonly handled by monastic scribes. However, lay scribes and illuminators from outside the monastery also assisted the clerical scribes.

### Caroline Miniscule

卡洛林小草書體是在歐洲發展起來的一種字體標準，該字體使得不同地區的識字群體可以輕鬆識別哲羅姆的武加大譯本聖經的拉丁字母，由本篤會僧人阿爾琴於 780 年最先創造，於 800 年至 1200 年在神聖羅馬帝國運用，後一度被淘汰。意大利文藝復興時該字體再度興起，成為現今羅馬字體的基礎。

### Commentarium Cornuti

不必了解太詳細.

### Persius

Aulus Persius Flaccus (/ˈpɜːrjiəs, ˈpɜːrjəs/; 4 December 34 – 24 November 62 AD) was a Roman poet and satirist of Etruscan origin. In his works, poems and satires, he shows a Stoic wisdom and a strong criticism for what he considered to be the stylistic abuses of his poetic contemporaries. His works, which became very popular in the Middle Ages, were published after his death by his friend and mentor, the Stoic philosopher Lucius Annaeus Cornutus.

### Cornutus

Lucius Annaeus Cornutus (Ancient Greek: Ἀνναῖος Κορνοῦτος), a Stoic philosopher, flourished in the reign of Nero (c. 60 AD), when his house in Rome was a school of philosophy.

### Canon Law

教會法（英語：canon law；ecclesiastical law）泛指整個基督教會（包括羅馬天主教、東正教、東方基督教的獨立教會以及新教的聖公會和加爾文教等）在不同歷史時期所制定和編纂的各種規則和章程，是關於教會本身的組織制度和教徒個人的品德、生活守則的一些宗教規則、章程和法規的總和。

教會法（拉丁文：ius canonici，英文：canon law），源自希臘文 κανων (kanon)，本義為工匠所用規尺，引申為規範、規矩。在教會史上，該詞可指正典（即正式認可的《聖經》卷冊），或從屬某主教座堂的教士名單。該詞亦可以用作指稱基督徒應遵循的符合信仰的宗教、道德生活，故信徒也以此稱呼宗教會議通過的有關法令，後來遂有「教會法」這一專門術語。

### Neume

紐姆記譜法或稱紐姆譜，是以「紐姆」為基本元素的記譜方式。紐姆「Neuma」源於希臘語「νεύμα neûma」意為記號、點頭或舉手示意的動作，二說源自「πνεύμα」意為氣息，又或「νόμος」意為旋律。紐姆譜是一種早期的記譜法用於記錄額我略聖詠，大約形成於 9 世紀，並且於 10 世紀發展出四線譜，到了 12 世紀，發展出標記音符時間長短的方法。

## Gregorian Chant

額我略聖歌（拉丁語：Cantus Gregorianus）是西方基督教單聲聖歌的主要傳統，是一種單聲部、無伴奏的天主教會宗教音樂。額我略聖歌主要是在第 8 世紀和第 9 世紀，法蘭克人到達西歐和中歐期間發展起來，後來繼續有所增加和編寫。通常人們認為是教宗額我略一世發明了額我略聖歌，但學者們認為是在後來的加洛林王朝時期，綜合了羅馬聖詠和高盧聖詠而形成。

額我略聖歌共有 8 種調式。傳統上，額我略聖歌由男人或男孩組成的唱詩班在教堂中演唱。

## Dhuoda

Dhuoda (fl. AD 824–844) was a Frankish writer, as well as Duchess consort of Septimania and Countess consort of Barcelona. She was the author of the *Liber Manualis*, a handbook written for her son.