第二十三節

# **Decimal Abacus**

十分位算盤

# Liuthar Gospels

The Liuthar Gospels (also Gospels of Otto III or Ottonian Gospels) are a work of Ottonian illumination which are counted among the masterpieces of the period known as the Ottonian Renaissance. The manuscript, named after a monk called Liuthar, was probably created around the year 1000 at the order of Otto III at the Abbey of Reichenau and lends its name to the Liuthar Group of Reichenau illuminated manuscripts. The backgrounds of all the images are illuminated in gold leaf, a seminal innovation in western illumination.

After the French Revolution, the manuscript fell to private property and was only returned in 1848.

Today the Gospels belong to the Aachen Cathedral Treasury, and along with the Carolingian Gospels they form one of the two especially significant and valuable manuscripts kept there. In 2003 the manuscript was included by UNESCO in the Memory of the World Programme, along with other, later works of the Reichenau School.

### Gospels of Otto III

The Gospels of Otto III (Munich, Bayer. Staatsbib., Clm. 4453) is considered a superb example of Ottonian art because of the scope, planning, and execution of the work. The book has 276 parchment pages (334 by 242 mm, 13.1 by 9.5 inches) and has twelve canon tables, a double page portrait of Otto III, portraits of the four evangelists, and 29 full page miniatures illustrating scenes from the New Testament. The cover is the original, with a tenth-century carved Byzantine ivory inlay representing the Dormition of the Virgin. Produced at the monastery at Reichenau Abbey in about 1000 CE., the manuscript is an example of the highest quality work that was produced over 150 years at the monastery.

#### Theophano

賽奧法諾(英語: Theophanu 或 Theophano 955 年 - 990 年 6 月 15 日)神聖羅馬帝國皇后,鄂圖二世之妻。983 年至 990 年其子年幼時攝政。她也是東羅馬帝國皇帝約翰一世的侄女。兒子為神聖羅馬帝國皇帝鄂圖三世。尼基弗魯斯二世侄孫女。

### Cloisonné

Cloisonné (French pronunciation: [klwazɔne]) is an ancient technique for decorating metalwork objects with colored material held in place or separated by metal strips or wire, normally of gold. In recent centuries, vitreous enamel has been used, but inlays of cut gemstones, glass and other materials were also used during older periods; indeed cloisonné enamel very probably began as an easier imitation of cloisonné work using gems. 景泰藍,學名銅胎掐絲琺瑯,又稱燒青,是金屬胎嵌搪瓷工藝在中國衍生出來的一個獨立品種。世傳此物大行於景泰年間,晚清古董行沿用此說,命名為「景泰琺瑯」或「景泰瑯」。後來又因其所用搪瓷釉料多為月藍色,且「瑯」「藍」音近,訛變為「景泰藍」。 製作景泰藍時,要先將掐製成所需形狀的扁銅絲銲接在銅胎上,在據此劃分而成的空格內填入各種顏色的琺琅漿,後經焙燒成型。

## Agobard of Lyon

Agobard of Lyon (c.779–840) was a Spanish-born priest and archbishop of Lyon, during the Carolingian Renaissance. The author of multiple treatises, ranging in subject matter from the iconoclast controversy to Spanish Adoptionism to critiques of the Carolingian royal family, Agobard is best known for his critiques of Jewish religious practices and political power in the Frankish-Carolingian realm. He was succeeded by Amulo of Lyons.