The Prayer Book of Ursula Begerin

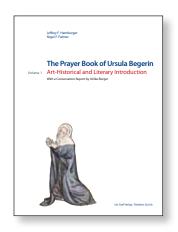
Volume 1 Art-Historical and Literary Introduction

With a Conservation Report by Ulrike Bürger

Volume 2 Reproductions and Critical Edition



The Prayer Book of Ursula Begerin



Bibliographic data

Volume 1 The Prayer Book of Ursula Begerin **Art-Historical and Literary Introduction**

220 x 297 mm Format:

Number of pages: 676

Illustrations: 545 all in color

Volume 2 The Prayer Book of Ursula Begerin **Reproductions and Critical Edition**

Format: 220 x 297 mm

Number of pages: 204 Illustrations: all in color The prayer book of Ursula Begerin (Bern, Burgerbibliothek, Cod. 801) is among the most extensively illustrated prayer books of the entire Middle Ages. First conceived for a laywoman of Strasbourg ca. 1380-1410 as a picture book with a cycle of at least 136 fullpage tinted drawings on biblical subjects covering the entire span of salvation history, to which is added an extensive appendix of saints, it was remade as a prayer book ca. 1480 for a nun of the city through the addition of more than 156 specially composed German prayers. Together, the images and the texts composed to accompany them constitute one of the most complex and comprehensive Christological cycles from the Middle Ages. In this, the first comprehensive study of the manuscript, the art historian Jeffrey F. Hamburger (Harvard University) and the historian of medieval literature, Nigel Palmer (University of Oxford), present the first full study of this remarkable monument of late medieval art, literature, and piety. In addition to a wide-ranging discussion of the development of illustrated prayer books and picture cycles in the Middle Age, Jeffrey Hamburger's contribution provides a detailed discussion of each of the drawings, all of which are reproduced in colour in volume two. To Nigel Palmer's survey of the history of medieval Latin and German prayer and meditation literature, which permits the manuscript to be contextualized in great detail, is added in volume two a critical edition of the German text of the prayers. A



Liège, Bibliotheque générale, ms. Wittert 3, p. 42). Christ, his hands crossed, stands before the enthroned high priest, who wears a mitre as a sign of his office. The scene in the Alsatian picture bible (New York, Pierport Morgan Library, MS. M.268, £ 300) is incorrectly labelled Pilans.

110r. The Denial of Jesus by Peter [Begerin Master]
In an unusual variant on the iconoggraphy for the scene of Peter's denial, Christ turns
to look back as Peter remembers his words, are counted in Luke 22:61: 'And the
Lord turning looked on Peter. And Peter remembered the word of the Lord, as he
had said Before cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice.' At the centre stands the sole
madsers and specified by Luke to whom Peter denies, knowing Jesus. The crowing
cock perches above. Two Jews, identified by their headgest, stand partly hidden in the
lackground, while in the foreground burns the fire in the mulse of the half referred
to by Luke 22:55. The added prayer's reference to this pair of figures as Jews indicates
that its author took the pieture as his point of reference, not just the blildcal account
in Luke Whereas Luke 22:58:-59 refers to two bystanders, it does not identify them
specifically a Jews not does it place them together, as does the pieture, which conlines two moments in time that were, according to the Gospel, about an hour apart.
The Husster Codec (Vienna, Osterreichische Nationalioblothek, Cod. 485)
devotes three ministures to the various dements of the story, the first (§ 564), of
Christ speaking to Peter while pointing to an allegorical image of the cock perched
on the head of Sana, who carries a sieve; the second (§ 589) of Peter with the
maidservant and cock; the chird (§ 599), following a miniature of the Mocking of
Christ, of Peter warming his feet by the fire [Figs 330-332] It meniture in the
Picture Book combines elements of all these scenes. Only the Hurna delutarum
(Strasbourg, Bibliothèque de la ville [destroyed], scene 201) matches the Hussite

Historia evangelica, Basel, 1399. Karlsruhe, Badische Landesbibliothek, Cod. Thennenbach 8, f. 81r. Photo: BLB

Threefold Betrayal, Hussite Codex, Prague?, ca. 1440. Vienna, ÖNB, Cod. 485. f. 56r. Photo: ÖNB/Wien

Hussite Codex, Prague?, ca. 1440. Vienna, ÖNB, Cod. 485, f. 58v. Photo: ÖNB/Wien

332. Peter warming his Feet by the Fire Hussite Codex, Prague?, ca. 1440. Vienna, ÖNB, Cod. 485, f. 59v. Photo:













333. Denial of Peter, so-called Prayer Book of Hildegard of Bingen, West Central Germany, last quarter of 12th century. Munich, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek Clm 935, f. 56v. Photo: BSB

(Strasbourg?), ca. 1400. Freiburg i. Br., Universitätsbibliothek, Hs. 334, f. 29r.

Codex in supplying three scenes: Peter with the first maid; Peter, the maid, and oth Codes: in supplying three scenes: Peter with the first maid: Peter, the maid, and other guthered around the fire in the hall, and Peter seeing the cock as he encounters the second maid and those with her at the gate. "Other images tend to separate out one seene from the other. In the Prayer Book of Hiddegard of Bingen (Mainch, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Clm 955, 1569), there are three bystanders, not two, probably representing the group described in John 18.17, 25–26. [Fig. 333] The confrontation of Peter and the maidservant more closely resembles the miniature in the Prayer Book of Ulrich Rosch, Abbor of St. Gall (Einseldeh, Suffishbliothek, Cod. 285, 190), dated 1472 and closely related to the Prayer Book of Hiddegard of Bingen, suggesting the possibility of an intermediary model. In the picture bible in Treiburg (Universitatishbliothek, Hs. 334, f. 294), the sector of Peter met by the maid at the gate as he goes out with another disciple, identified by his halo (Mr. 2671), follows that of Christ led to the house of Annas (f. 294). [Fig. 334] In the Astatian copy of Comestor's Historia examples in Karlsruhe (Bakatske Landesbibliothek, Cod. Thennenbach 8, f. 814), the economical image, captioned negation of the present pres pertri presents Peter confronting the first maid, who holds a spoon, which serves both to identify her and mock the saint, [Fig. 335] The more expansive miniature in the Holkham Bible Picture Book (London British Library, Add MK, 47682, £ 29·) fills the hall with a cast of colourful characters warming themselves around f 299) fills the hall with a cast of colourful characters warming themselves around the fire, including the maid, who turns in a complex posture of accusation. To the right, Peter exits the building, wereping bitterly (Mr 26:27). [Fig. 336] Most garulous, however, is the Alsatian picture bible in Freiburg (Universitästbibliothek, H. 334, ff. 300-311). Pressaged by the presence of the cock perched in the building in which Annas receives Jesus (f. 297), the story is elaborated in three separate epixodes (ff. 300-311). Peter accused by the first maid as he warms himself by the fire, Peter accused by the second maid in the presence of the cock as he goes to the gate, represented in this instance by an open door to the left, and finally, Peter string outside, weeping, as Christ is beartn. [Fig. 337-338] In light of the expanded treatment found in the picture bibles, more closely related to the account in Marthew, Peter's Denial in the Payer Book of Hildegard of Bingen offers the best

335. Denial of Peter, Petrus Comestor



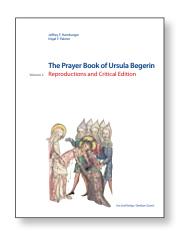
Hortus deliciarum, ed. Green et al. (1979), vol. 1, 169, and vol. 2, 249
 Ochsenbein (ed.), Beten mit Bild und Wort (1996), vol. 2, 118–19.

technical report on the restoration of the manuscript is supplied by the Bern conservator, Ulrike Bürger.

Due to the extent of the iconographic cycle, the book, enhanced with 545 comparative illustrations, a complete English translation of the prayers, and an apparatus of sources, provides a virtual handbook of late medieval religious art and devotional literature, as well as a page-by-page guide to the manuscript's contents. Special attention is paid to the place of this hitherto virtually unknown ensemble of remarkable texts and illustrations in the visual and literary culture of late-medieval Strasbourg, where the manuscript finally came into the possession of Ursula Begerin, an Alsatian noblewoman who had become a nun in the order of Penitent Sisters of St. Mary Magdalen. She died in 1531, and it is from her that the manuscript takes its name.

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Prices

The two volumes, which are not available separately, can be purchased direct from the publisher, or from a bookseller.

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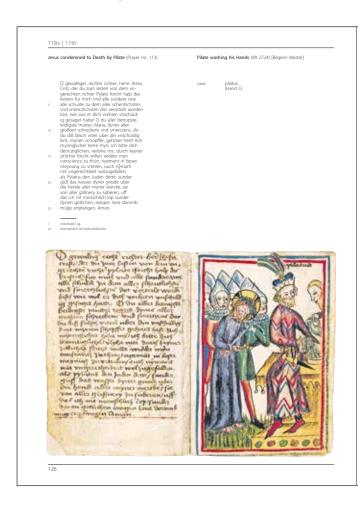
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