



pater.//

Anon., s. VII? (Quadragesima); AH 51.57; Schaller-Koensgen 2365. A late twelfth-century hand has made some additions to the text.

f. 2r Item alia. Nunc tempus acceptabile ... perenne pascha transitu. Preces beata trinitas.

Anon., s. X? (Quadragesima); AH 51.56; Schaller-Koensgen 10773.

f. 2r-v De ascensione domini. Hymnum canamus glori ... et paraclito in s culorum s cula. Amen.

Bede, Carm. 6 (Ascension); AH 50.82; Schaller-Koensgen 7438.

f. 2v De sanctis petro et paulo. Apostolorum passio diem ... caput sedes magistri gentium. Deo patri.

Ambrose, hymn 12 (SS Peter and Paul, 29 June); AH 50.15;

Schaller-Koensgen

940.

f. 2v Petre pontifex inclite ... disrumpe crimina//

Anon., s. X? (St. Peter the Apostle, 29 June); AH 51.190;

Schaller-Koensgen

11949.

Parchment. 2 folios. Fol. 1 measures 283 x 212 mm (written space 222 x 145 mm); fol. 2

measures 243 x 203 mm (written space 215 x 145 mm). 1 column. 23 lines. Dry-point ruling on the hair side. Double vertical and single horizontal bounding lines. Prickings in outer margins.

Written in an elegant Caroline minuscule in the same style and presumably in the same scriptorium as Beinecke MS 481.39 (a sequentiary) and several other fragments still in Lambach: Lambach Fragment 1, preserving portions of a troper that include the Lambach Magi play (see K. F. Lerner, "Zum Lambacher Dreikoenigspiel, einer liturgischen Dreikoenigsfeier des 11. Jahrhunderts aus Schwarzach am Main. Eine Neumenfragmentstudie" [Diss., Hochschule fuer Musik, Munich, 1957]); Lambach Fragment 4, a calendar with necrological entries preserving entries for July and August (see MGH. *Necrologia Germaniae* [Berlin 1920], 4:404-16; and Elmar Hochholzer, "Ein Lambacher Kalendar-Nekrologfragment [11.Jahrhundert] aus Muensterschwarzach?" in: *Fruehmittelalterliche Studien* 29 [1995] 226-272); and Lambach Fragment 2, a computistical fragment containing an Easter table. The localization of these fragments to Muenster-Schwarzach or Lambach is related to the question of their date, specifically whether they were copied before or after 1056, the year that Bishop Adalbero of Wuerzburg sent monks from Muenster-Schwarzach to found Lambach. The dating of the leaves is complicated by the absence of identifiable samples from the eleventh-century scriptorium of Muenster-Schwarzach. Believing the Magi play to have been written for use at Muenster-Schwarzach before the founding of Lambach, B. Bischoff dated the troper fragments (Lambach Fragment 1) to the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century (cited by Lerner, 8 and by Gamber, *CLLA*, 557, probably repeating Lerner); however, when he examined the leaves of Beinecke 481.39, which are in better condition than the leaves still at Lambach (and thus should provide a better basis for paleographical dating), and not knowing their connection to the Lambach fragments, Bischoff assigned them a date at the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century (*Monumenta Palaeographica* [unpublished typescript at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library], 11).

Further evidence on the date of the fragments is supplied by the deaths noted in the calendar in Lambach Fragment 4 (see Lerner, 49-58; Hochholzer, 258 ff.). An edition of the calendar fragment and discussion of the dating and localization of the manuscript is provided by

Hochholzer, who favors the attribution to Muenster-Schwarzach.

The 2-line initials at the beginning of hymns and the 1-line initials at the beginning of verses are set apart from the text between the vertical bounding lines and are written in orange uncial. The rubrics are written in orange rustic capitals. The first 1 to 4 words of each hymn are written in brown rustic capitals. There is space for neumes in the outer margins, but they have not been added, nor are the margins ruled for them (cf. MS 481.39). Punctuation consists of the punctus.

In addition to Beinecke 481.39 and Lambach Fragments 1, 2 and 4, other fragments related to this manuscript are preserved in the fifteenth-century binding of Lambach Ccl 314 (see Holter [1959], 262 and "Mittelalterliche Buchkunst," cat. no. X.07). The pastedown on the front cover preserves portions of the sequences "[Hanc concordi famulatu]" (for St. Stephen, 26 December; AH 53.215; von den Steinen, 14; Schaller-Koensgen 6070) and "Christi domini militis" (for St. Stephen; AH 53.216; von den Steinen, 95; Schaller-Koensgen 2259); the pastedown on the back cover preserves "Christe cunctorum dominator" (Schaller-Koensgen 2167). There are also strips from the manuscript sewn around each quire. The texts on the front pastedown, both of which are sequences from the St. Gall Hymnal, suggest that they were taken from the same manuscript as Beinecke MS 481.39. The back pastedown, however, may belong to the same hymnal as MS 481.36, since it contains a hymn not found in the St. Gall Hymnal. Furthermore, like MS 481.36, it has no neumes in its outer margin. The margin of the front pastedown, which would have contained neumes if it had the same format as MS 481.39, has been trimmed off. The use of these two pastedowns in the same binding strongly suggests that the hymnal and the sequentiary were bound together as part of the same volume, at least in the fifteenth century.

A modern hand has written the number "37" in pencil in the lower right corner of fol. 1 and "38" in the lower right corner of fol. 2.

Fol. 1 was formerly Zinniker 254; fol. 2 was formerly Beinecke MS 482.18, Zinniker 9.

#### Bibliography:

Babcock, *Reconstructing a Medieval Library*, 100 and fig. 54.