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MS 481.47

Melk, Austria, s. XIII¹

Antiphonary

f. 1 [R. Ista est speciosa ...] //cubilibus et in hortis ... [V.] Specie tua et pulchritudine
R. Salve nobilis uirga ... V. Odor tuus super ... Ad cant. A. Maria uirgo semper ...
R. Super salutem et omnem ... V. Paradysi porte per euam ... R. Beata es uirgo
maria ... V. Aue maria. R. Beata es maria que ... V. Aue maria. R. Felix namque es
... V. Ora pro populo. Ad laud. A. Assumpta est maria ... A. Maria uirgo assumpta
est ... A. Benedicta filia tu ... A. Pulchra es et decora ... In evg. A. Que est ista que
... ia. A. Oculi tui sancta dei ... iia. A. Dilecte mi apprehendam te ... via. A. Quam
pulchra es ... viiia. A. Ista est speciosa. In iia vespera. Assumpta est maria.//

Assumption of Mary (15 August), second nocturn of matins through second
vespers. The last line and a half on the verso were originally left blank. A
fifteenth-century hand has added psalms and chants for Mary (Ps. Dixit dominus.
A. Maria virgo. Ps. Letatus. An. In odore. Ps. Nisi dominus. A. Pulchra es. Ps.
Memento. R. Adiuua nos.).

Parchment. 1 folio. 298 x 223 mm (written space 230 x 160 mm). 1 column. 21 lines. Ruled
in lead (very faint). Double vertical and single horizontal bounding lines.

Written in early Gothic script. Initials of the first antiphons of lauds and of second
vespers are 1-line red capitals and are set apart from the text. Other 1-line initials are in brown
rustic capitals and are not set apart from the text; those for the antiphons and responses of matins
are dotted or traced with red. Rubrics are written in red rustic capitals with frequent minuscule
forms such as a and t and are set apart from the text when they occur at the beginning of a line.

The name "maria" is sometimes written with uncial M and mostly with a capital R. Punctuation consists of the punctus. Chants and marginal tonary letters have neumes in the St. Gall style.

This leaf was folded in half and used as the pastedown and flyleaf in the binding of a volume measuring ca. 223 x 150 mm. According to Alois Haidinger, the same scribe also wrote an antiphonary for the monastery of Melk, of which only fragments are extant (letter of 23 December 1996); the Melk fragments are described by Ewald Hoecht, "Die adialematisch notierten Fragmente aus den Handschriften der Stiftsbibliothek Melk. Versuch einer Bestandsaufnahme" (Diss., Universitaet Wien, 1990) 235-44.

Zinniker 238.