THE SARUM RITE Sarum Breviary Noted. Scholarly Edition.

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Part 21.
Pages [889]-[980].

Common of Saints out of Paschaltide.

On the Birthday of one Confessor and Bishop. On the Birthday of one Confessor and Abbot. On the Birthday of many Confessors.

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Hamilton Ontario.
The Gregorian Institute of Canada.
MMXXIV.

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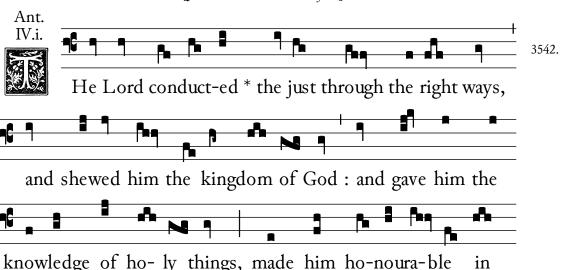
■ On the Birthday of one Confessor and Bishop out of Paschaltide.

At Vespers.

On the Psalms.

AS:649; 1519-C:26v; 1531-P:75r.¹

[Justum deduxit. Major.]



knowledge of ho-ly things, made him ho-noura-ble



his la-bours, and accomplished his la-bours. Amen. Ferial Psalms.

Chapter. [after] Ecclesiasticus xliv. (17.)

Thold a great priest who in his found [to be] just, and in the time of time pleased God and] was wrath he was made a reconciliation.

 \P When ix. Lessons or iij. Lessons are to be had with a proper History or with a proper of Lauds: and in addition on all Feasts of one Confessor and Bishop falling in Paschaltide: then at both Vespers and at Matins and at iij. is said this aforesaid Chapter [Behold a great priest.] and then at vj. is said the Chapter The Lord acknowledged him. [933].

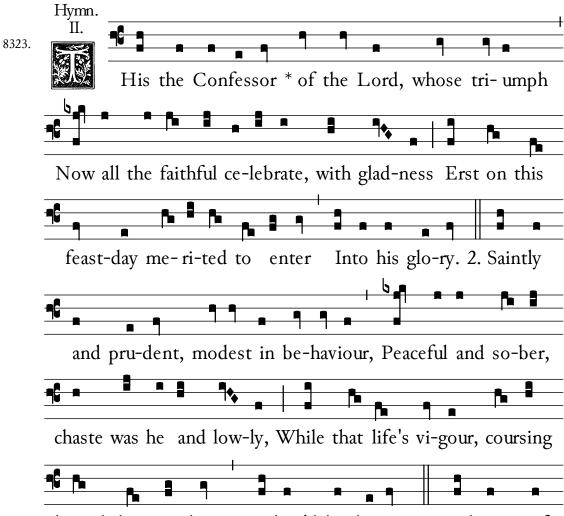
and at ix. the Chapter He magnified him. [934].

However on all other Feasts whetherof iij. Lessons of of ix. is said at First Vespers only the aforesaid Chapter Behold a great priest.

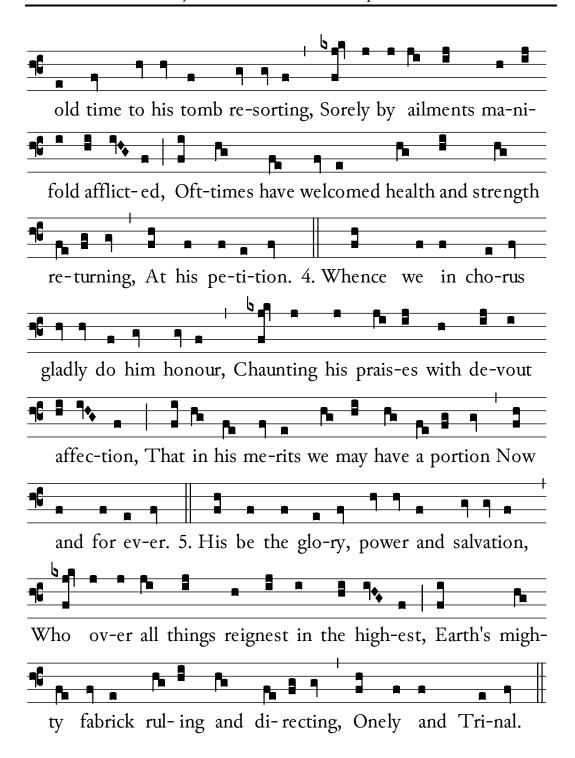
R. Soldier of Christ. [918].

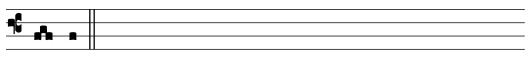
[\blacksquare Let this melody be sung on Feasts whether of iij. or of ix. Lessons of one Confessor and Bishop throughout the whole year when the Choir is ruled at First Vespers on this Hymn.] 3

Iste confessor. HS:124v; 1519-C:26v; 1531-P:75r.



through his members, Quicken'd his be-ing. 3. Sick ones of

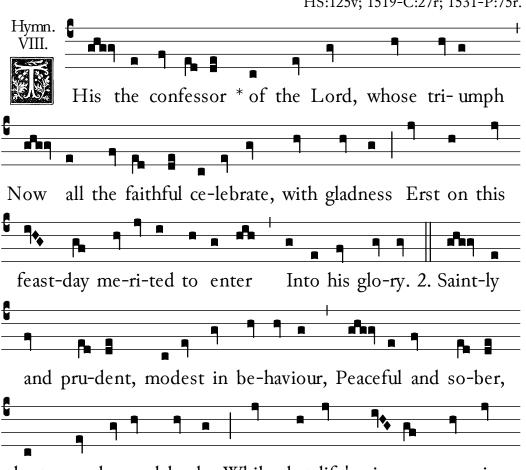




A-men.

[These three following melodies on This the confessor. are used on all Feasts of Nine Lessons [or iij. Lessons in which the Choir is ruled]⁴: at Matins as follows.]⁵

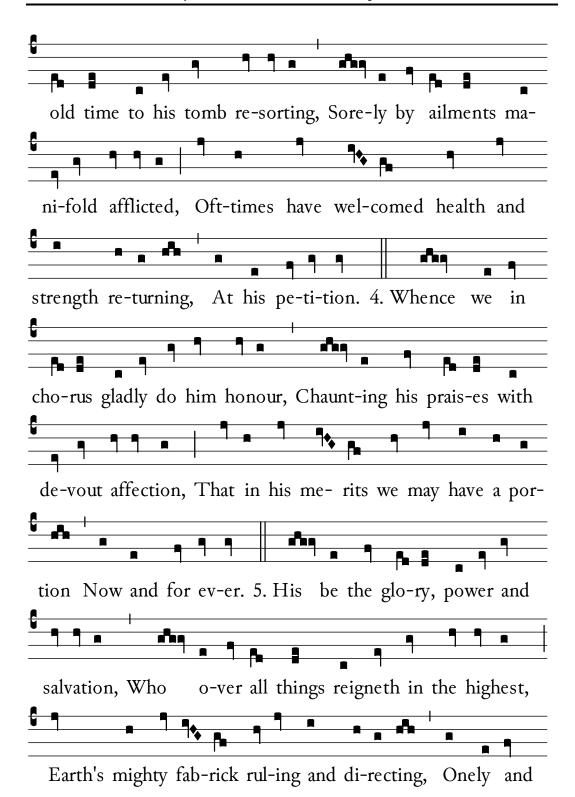
HS:125v; 1519-C:27r; 1531-P:75r.⁶



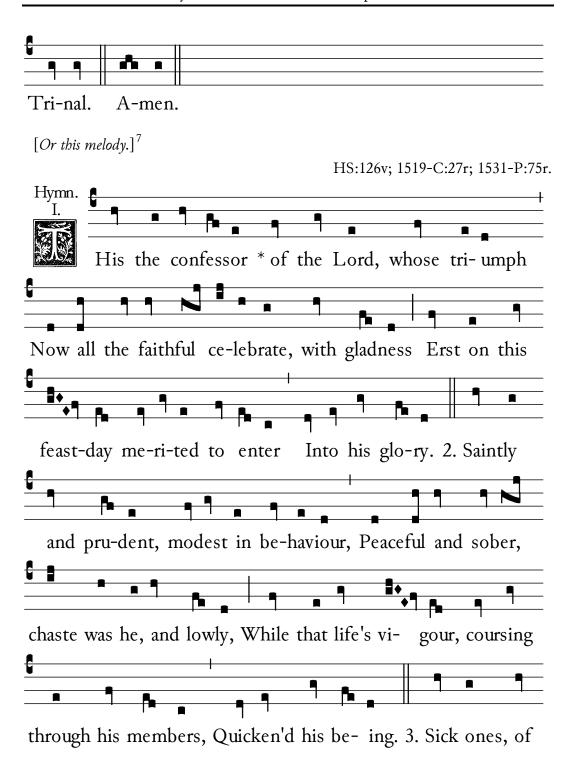
chaste was he, and lowly, While that life's vi- gour, coursing



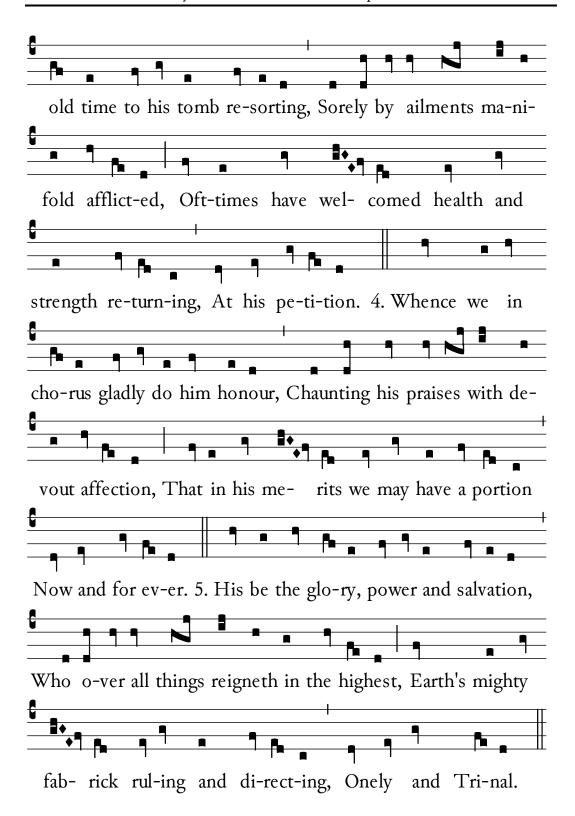
through his members, quicken'd his be-ing. 3. Sick ones, of

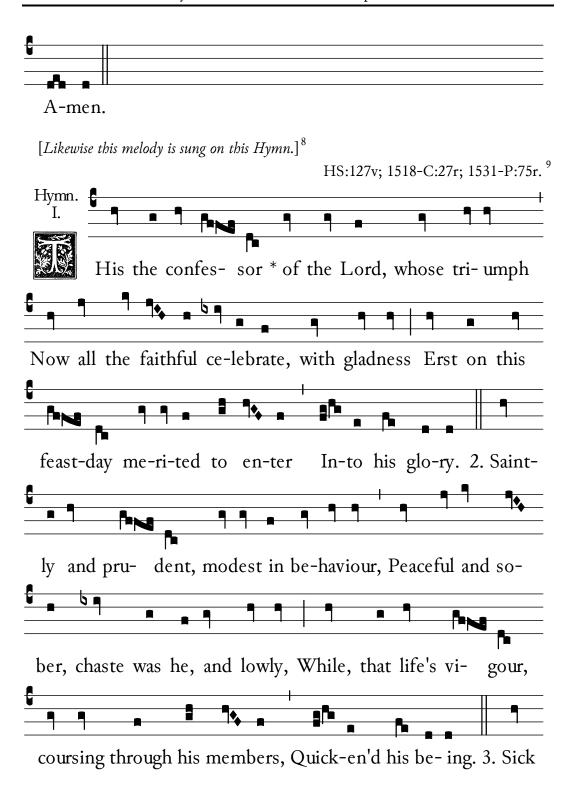


[893]

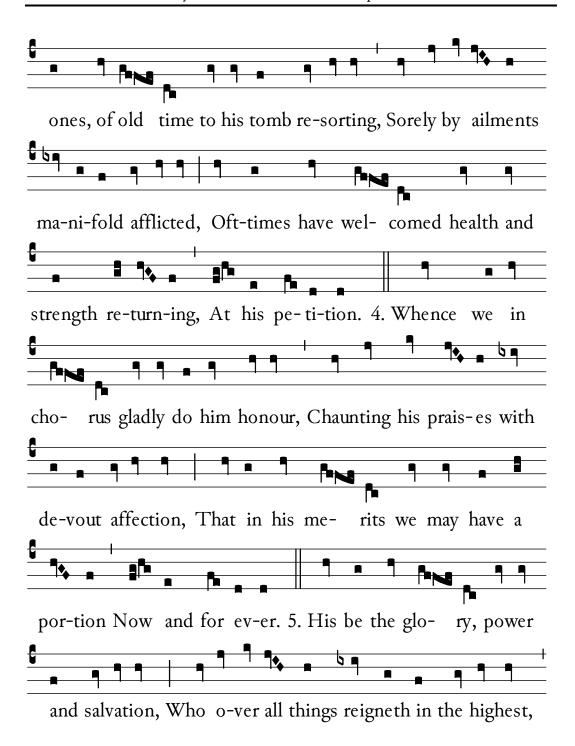


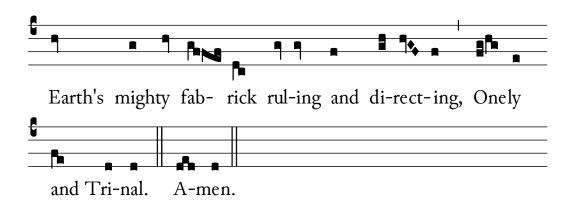
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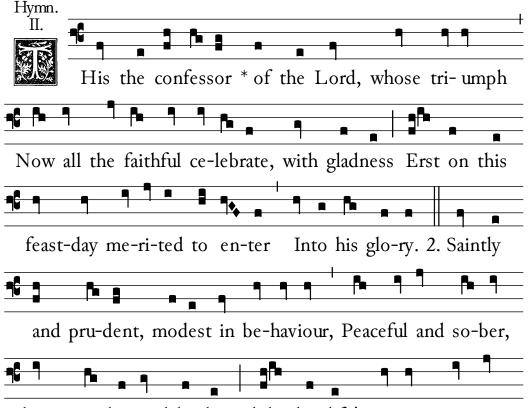
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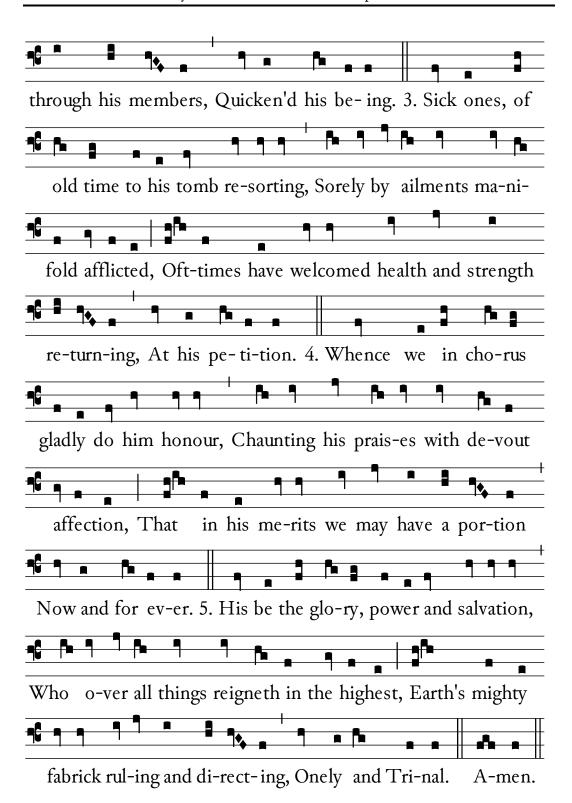




[However on Feasts of iij. Lessons and on Octave days and within [Octaves] when the Choir is not ruled is sung this melody at Vespers and at Matins throughout the whole year on this Hymn.] 10

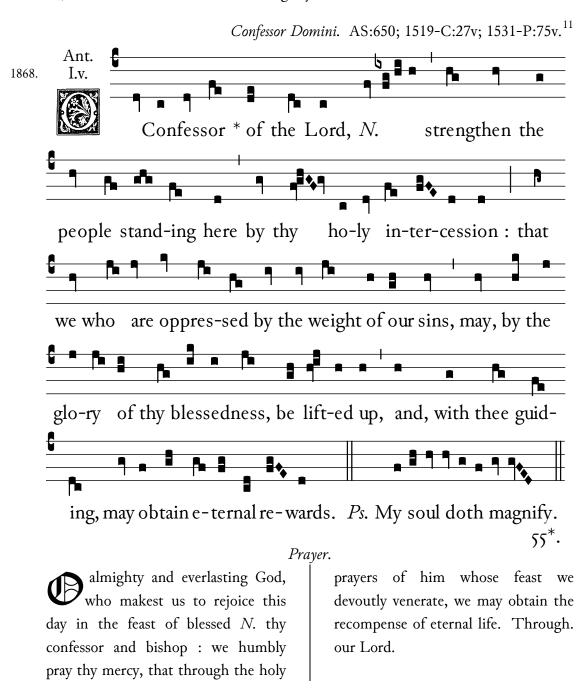
HS:128v; 1519-C:27r; 1531-P:75r.





[899]

- $\vec{\mathcal{V}}$. The Lord loved him and adorned him.
- R?. He clothed him with a robe of glory.



[¶ Likewise] 12 another Prayer.

Rant, we beseech thee, Almighty God, that the venerable solemnity of blessed *N*. thy

confessor and bishop may both increase our devotion and further our salvation. Through our Lord.

When two Feasts of a Confessor and Bishop coincide simultaneously on one day, then let there be a Memorial of the other Feast with this Ant. I shall liken him. [950].

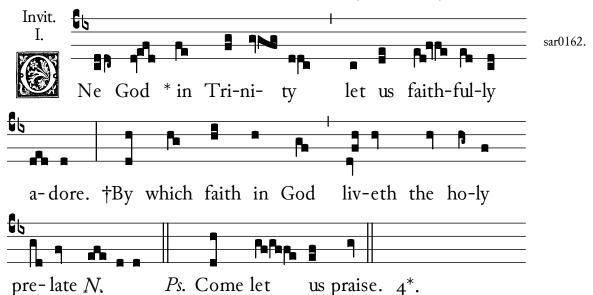
W. The Lord conducted the just. [909]. *Prayer as appropriate.*

It is understood that whenever a service is made of one Confessor and Bishop or Doctor or Abbot none of the words are varied in these two Hymns, namely This the confessor. [890]. and the Hymn Jesu! the world's Redeemer. [921]. neither on their Translation, but are said wholly with all the Verses and words without alteration.

¶ At Matins.

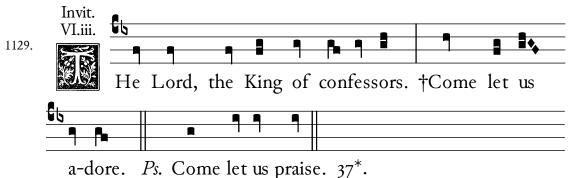
On Feasts of ix. Lessons or iij. which have a Double Invitatory.

Unum Deum in Trinitate. AS:650; 1519-C:27v; 1531-P:75v. 13



On Feasts of iij. Lessons which have a Simple Invitatory.

Regem confessorum Dominum. AS:650; 1519-C:28r; 1531-P:75v.

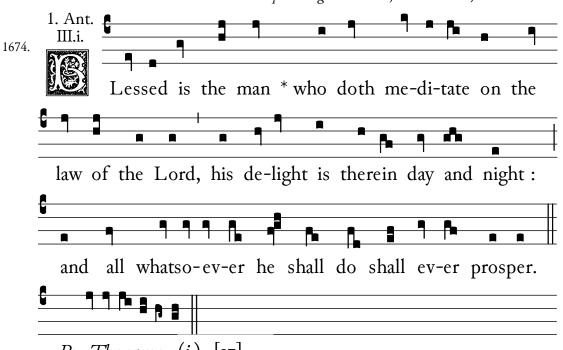


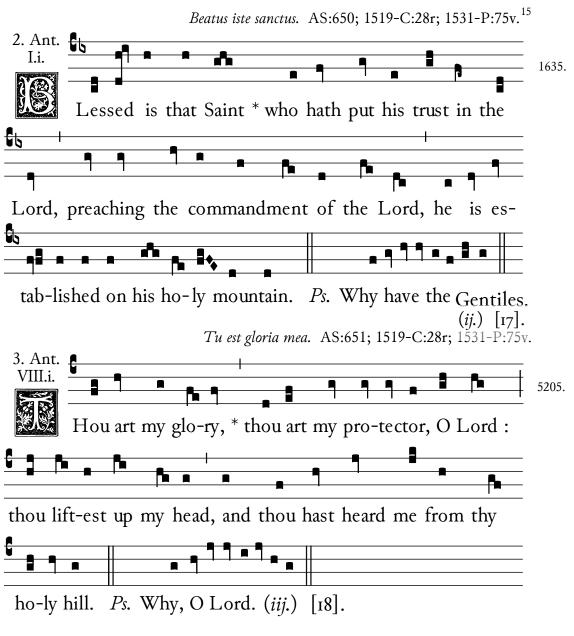
a doic. 13. Come let us praise. 3,

Hymn. This the confessor. [892].

■ In the First Nocturn.

Beatus vir qui in lege. AS:650; 1519-C:28r; 1531-P:75v. 14



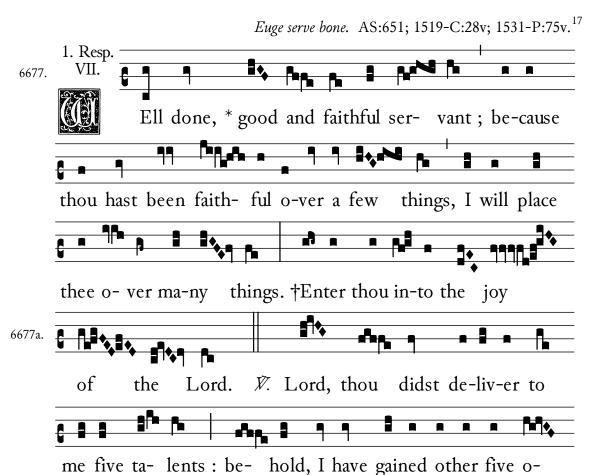


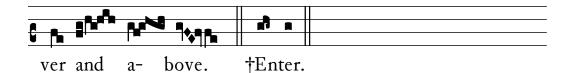
- $\bar{\mathcal{V}}$. The Lord loved him and adorned him.
- R. He clothed him with a robe of glory.

First Lesson. A Sermon of Fulgentius, on Confessors. 16

He word of the Lord, which we all ought to hear not only attentively but wisely, and which we ought to obey with humility and delight, everywhere preserving the balance of its moderation, so that neither the sheep might be without pasture, nor the shepherds without food: giveth some commands especially to us alone, and some generally both to us and to you. For unto us, that is the servants, whom that head of the household, the Lord of all things, hath appointed for this purpose in his great house, that we should minister the word of grace to his people: is especially

enjoined the duty of holy preaching: but generally to both us and to you there is enjoined a salutary obedience to his commands. In which commands, as in most plentiful dishes, a spiritual supply of heavenly delights so aboundeth, that in the word of God there is ample provision for the perfect to eat: and ample provision for the little one to suck.

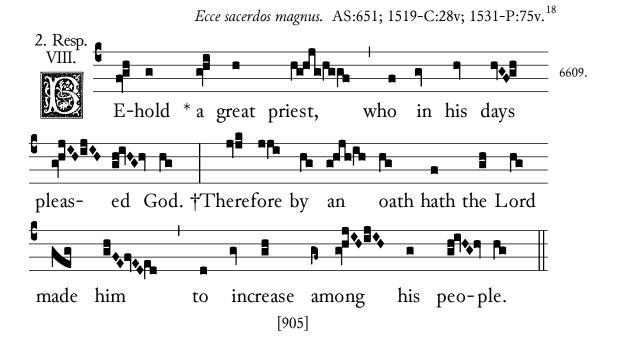


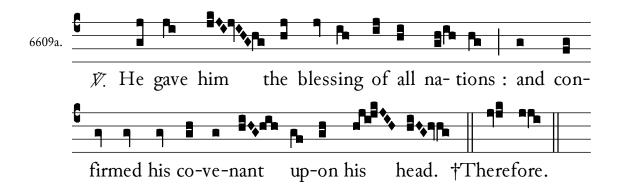


Second Lesson.

for there is both the milky drink by which the tender infancy of the faithful may be nourished: and the solid food from which the robust youth of the full-grown may receive a spiritual increase of holy virtue. There provision is fully made for the salvation of those whom the Lord vouchsafeth to save: there is to be found what is suitable to every age, there what is agreeable to every profession. There we hear the precepts we ought to obey: there we learn the rewards we may expect. There is the command which teach-

eth us in the letter, and leadeth us to knowledge: there the promise which draweth us through grace and leadeth us to glory. The Lord therefore, wanting to point out the duty of the servants which he had set over his people: saith what we have heard in the Gospel, Who (thinkest thou) is the faithful and wise steward, whom his lord setteth over his family, to give them their measure of wheat in due season? Blessed is that servant, whom when his lord shall come, he shall find so doing.

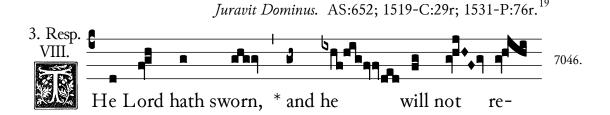


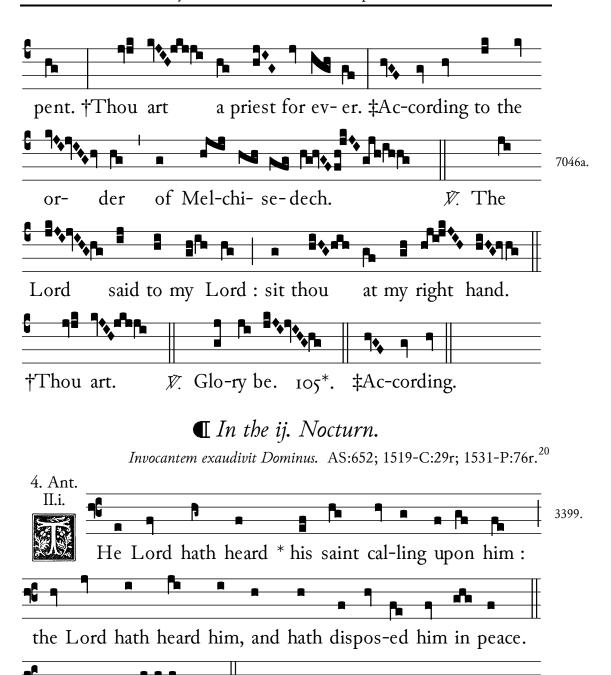


Third Lesson.

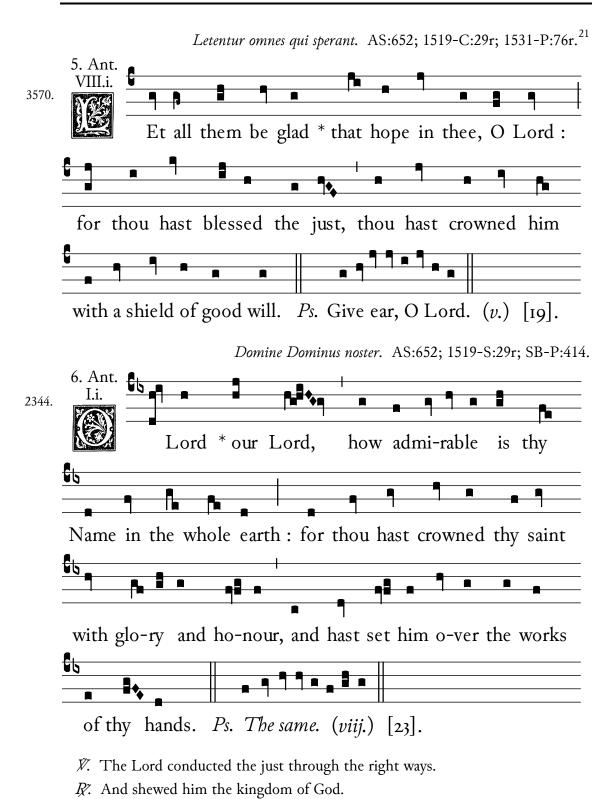
↑Hich of these is the Lord, brethren? Without doubt the Christ, who saith to his disciples : You call me Master, and Lord; and [76r.] you say well, for so I am. Which likewise is the family of this Lord? To be sure it is those whom the Lord himself hath redeemed out of the hand of the enemy, and hath subjected to his own dominion. This family: is the catholic Church, which with abundant fertility is spread throughout the world, and glorieth herself to have been redeemed by the precious blood of her Lord. For the Son of man, as he himself saith, Came not to be ministered to, but to

minister, and to give his life a redemption for many. He is also the Good Shepherd: who laid down his life for his sheep. Therefore the flock of the Good Shepherd: is itself the family of the Redeemer. That the steward, however, should be him who is both faithful and wise: Paul the Apostle sheweth unto us, who, of himself his speaking and companions, saith, Let a man so account of us as ministers of Christ, and the dispensers of the mysteries of God. Here now it is required among the dispensers, that a man be found faithful.





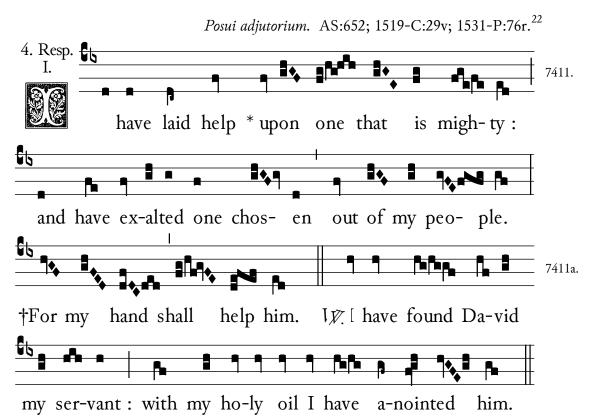
Ps. When I called. (iv.) [18].

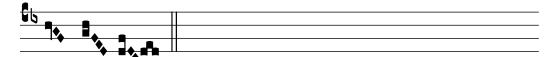


Fourth Lesson.

It that none of you stewards should suppose to have been made apostles alone, and that the lazy servant should unfaithfully disregard the duty of spiritual warfare and carelessly slumber: that blessed Apostle himself, shewing bishops and likewise stewards, saith, For a bishop must be without crime, as the steward of God. We are therefore the servants of the householder, we are the stewards of the Lord: let us pay

out to you as much measure of wheat as we receive. What indeed this measure of wheat is, if we inquire: the blessed Apostle sheweth it also to us, saying, According as God hath divided to every one the measure of faith. Inasmuch then as Christ calleth it a measure of wheat: Paul nameth it the measure a faith. That we might acknowledge spiritual wheat to be none other: than a venerable sacrament of the Christian faith.





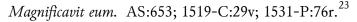
†For my hand.

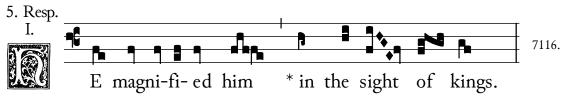
Lesson v.

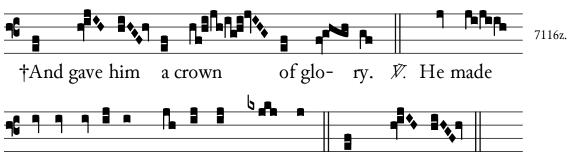
F this measure of wheat, we impart to you in the name of the Lord : as often as, illuminated by the gift of spiritual grace, we debate according to the rule of true faith. And the stewards receive the same measure of the Lord's wheat: when the word of truth is heard by the servants of God. We speak now of the very measure of wheat : as from it, just as God distributeth, all are fed. Thus let us take the food of right living, that we may be able to attain to the reward of eternal life: believing in him, hoping in him, loving him before all and in all, whereby he both supplieth sustenance to us that we not falter in the way: and keepeth the reward, that we may rejoice in

<our>

 cour> native land. Christ indeed is
 our food: Christ shall be our reward. Christ is the food and consolation of faithful travellers: himself the satiety and exultation of the blessed at rest. And so to him pertaineth the measure of wheat: of which the Lord hath said, Sell what you possess and give alms. Make to yourselves bags which grow not old, a treasure in heaven which faileth not: where no thief approacheth, nor corrupteth. A great good it is, dearly beloved brethren, and very agreeable, and very convenient, and to be most of all sought for by Christians: that all should not take delight to falter into evil, but all should strive to make progress for the better.







an ev-erlasting co-ve-nant with him. †And gave him.

Sixth Lesson.

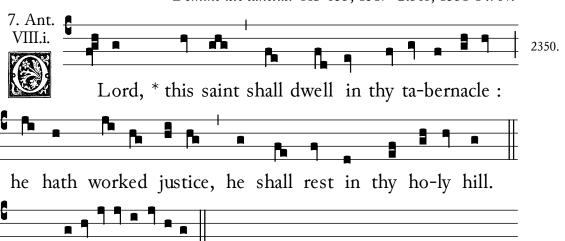
 $\mathbf{\triangle}^{\mathrm{E}}$ are the trees in the field, brethren, planted by the Lord: moreover God is our husbandman. He raineth upon us, he tendeth us: he giveth fruitfulness, he furnisheth the grace of bearing fruit. The rain from God is the preaching of the holy word: the cultivation by God is the infusion of spiritual grace. God there-[76v.] fore raineth upon us by teaching: cultivateth by helping. When he raineth, he taketh from us the blindness of ignorance: when he cultivateth, he giveth abundance of right living. When he raineth, he watereth the earth of our hearts: however when he cultivateth, he rooteth out the thorns and thistles of worldly desire from the earth itself. Therefore we ought to be fruitful by heavenly rains: we ought to respond

with suitable increase to the hands of the heavenly husbandman. And if not all trees are equally able to bring forth fruit: nevertheless none ought to remain barren in the Lord's field. Many of us, brethren, are afeared by the threat of that sentence: where it is said, Every tree that doth not yield good fruit shall be cut down, and cast into the fire. But if barreness is cast into the fire: what shall robbery merit? Or who shall accept what another shall produce, if he shall always burn who doth not give of his own? And if judgement shall be without mercy to him which hath not shewn mercy: what kind of judgement shall be to him who hath done Let us fear therefore, robbery ? brethren: let us fear our deeds.



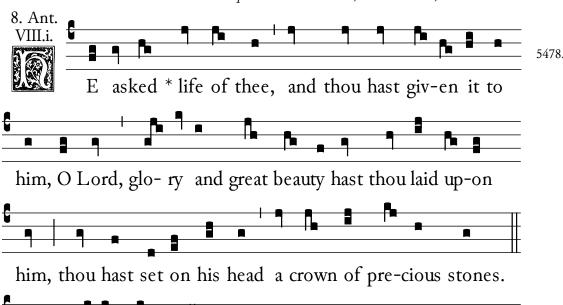
\blacksquare In the iij. Nocturn.

Domine iste sanctus. AS-653; 1519-C:30r; 1531-P:76v. 25

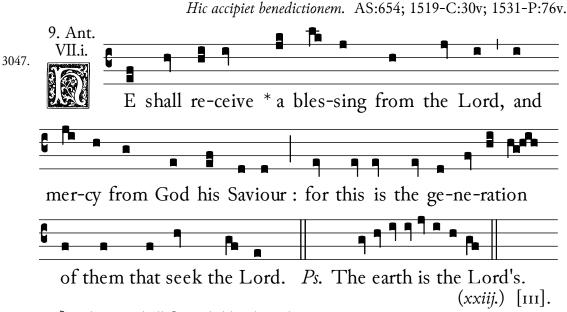


Ps. Lord, who shall dwell. (xiiij.) [29].

Vitam petiit a te. AS:654; 1519-C:30r; 1531-P:76v. 26



Ps. In thy strength, O Lord. (xx.) [45].



 $\overline{\mathcal{N}}$. The just shall flourish like the palm tree.

R. He shall grow up like the cedar of Libanus.

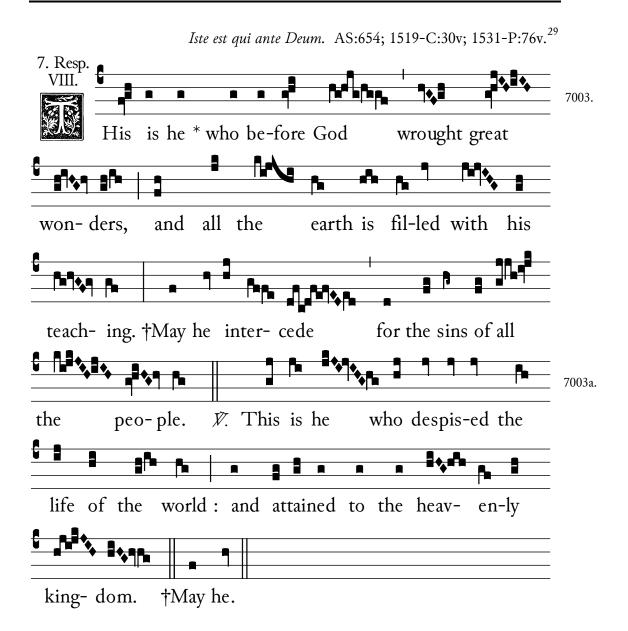
[The Gospel]²⁷ According to Matthew xxv. (14).

T that time, Jesus said unto his disciples this parable. A man going into a far country called his servants: and delivered to them his goods. And that which followeth.

A Homily of Blessed Gregory, Pope. (On the Gospels, Book I. Homily ix.)²⁸

He reading of the holy Gospel, dearly beloved brethren, moveth us anxiously to consider, lest we who are seen to have received more in this world than others: should be more gravely judged by the Creator of the world. When indeed the gifts are increased: the reckoning of the gifts

also increaseth. Let him therefore be all the more humble and all the more ready to give service to God from his gifts: seeing that the more will he be obliged to render an account. Behold, a man who is departing abroad: calleth his servants, and distributeth unto them talents that they may trade therewith. However, after a long time he returneth for a valuation of the account: them that have done well he rewardeth for the increase of profit, but he condemneth the servant who is devoid of good works.

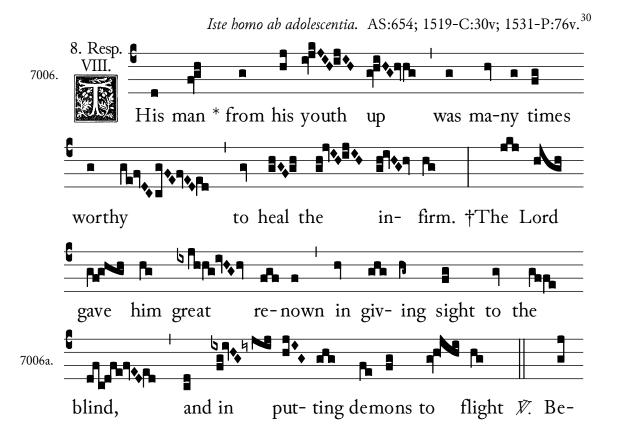


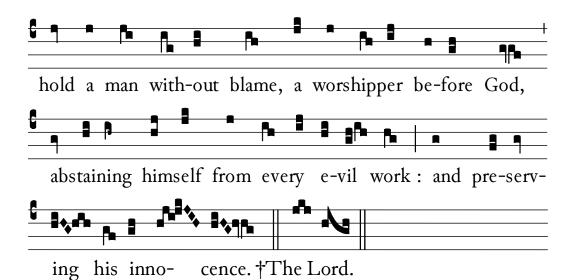
Lesson viij.

Ho other, then, is that man who setteth out abroad, except our Redeemer, who hath departed into heaven in that flesh which he had assumed? For earth is the proper place for the flesh. Which is led as it were into a far country:

when it is established in heaven by our Redeemer. But that man travelling into a far country, delivered his goods unto his servants: for he granted spiritual gifts unto his faithful people. And to one he gave five talents: to another two: and to be sure to another he entrusted one. Now the bodily senses are five: evidently sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. Therefore by the five talents: are signified the gift of the five senses, that is outward knowledge. To be sure by the two are indicated wit and work. But the name indicated by the one talent: is understanding alone. Now he who had received five talents, gained another five: for some there be that

while yet unable to penetrate the inward and mystical, yet, striving for the heavenly homeland, teach rightly all whom they can, by those very outward things that they have received. And as they keep themselves safe from carnal wantonness, from embracing earthly things, and also from delights of the eyes: they also restrain others from these things by their admonishment.

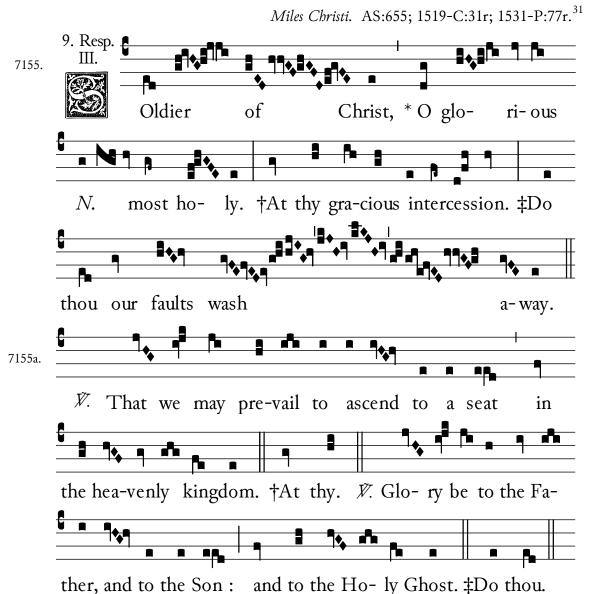




Ninth Lesson.

Nd some there be who, as if enriched with two talents, com-[77r.] prehend both understanding and work: they understand the details of inward things, and outwardly they work wonders. Whenever they preach to others both by understanding and by works: they return as it were a twofold gain of the trade. Now it is good that by some five and by others two in profit are brought back in return, because when preaching is bestowed by whichever servant: as it were double the talents are received. But he that had received the one talent : going his way digged into the earth: and hid his lord's money. To hide a talent in the earth is to be involved in accepting the

nature of worldly affairs: not to seek for spiritual profit, never to raise the heart from earthly thoughts. There are some which receive the gift of understanding: but nevertheless only have a taste for things of the body. Of such it is said by the Prophet, They are wise to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. But the Lord who assigned the talents returneth to demand an account, because he who now faithfully bestoweth spiritual gifts : at the judgement seeketh out merits searchingly. Let each one consider what he hath received: and weigh what profit he will report according to the portion.



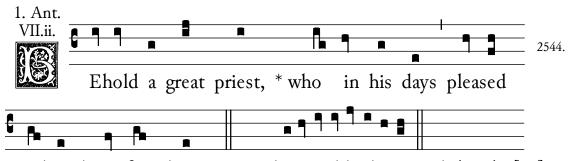
and to the Ho-ly Ghost. ‡Do thou.

[Before Lauds.]

- V. Pray for us [O blessed N. 389. Let this Versicle always be said before Lauds on Feasts of ix. Lessons of one Confessor.] 32
- \blacksquare [However]³³on Feasts of iij. Lessons [let be said the Versicle] ³⁴ \rlap{V} . The Lord conducted the just. [909]. or [the Versicle] 35 The just shall flourish like the palm tree. [914].

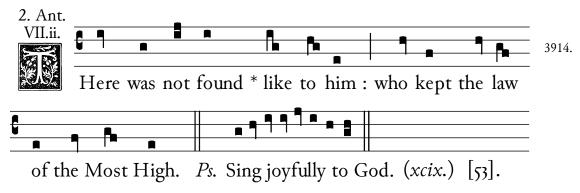
I At Lauds.

Ecce sacerdos magnus. AS:655; 1519-C:31v; 1531-P:77r. 36

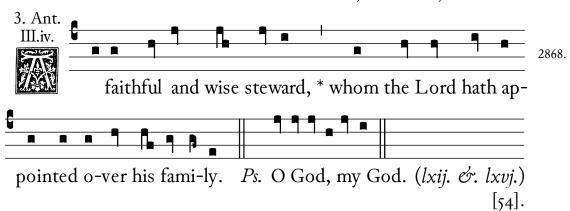


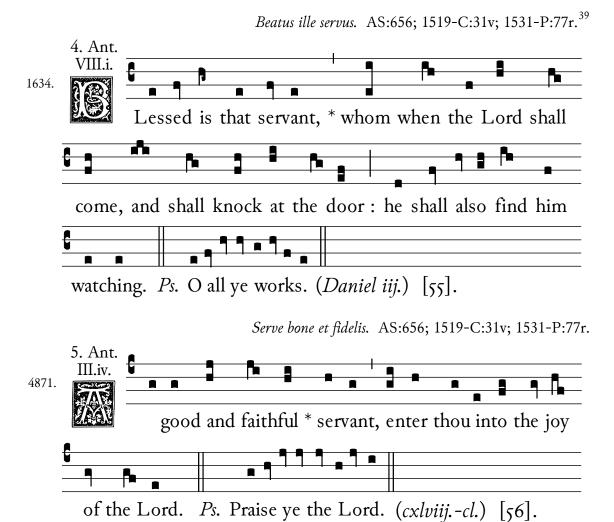
God, and was found just. Ps. The Lord hath reigned. (xcij.) [52].

Non est inventus similis. AS:655; 1519-C:31v; 1531-P:77r. 37



Fidelis servus. AS:655; 1519-C:31v; 1531-P:77r. 38





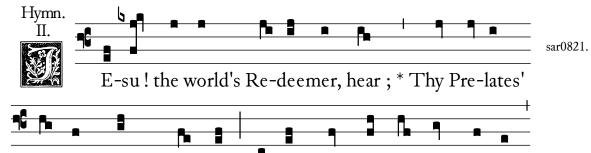
■ When there are made ix. Lessons or iij. with ⁴⁰ a a Common History of one Confessor and Bishop then at Lauds and at iij. and at Second Vespers is said this

Chapter. Ecclesiasticus xliv. (25.)

He Lord gave him the blessing covenant upon his head.

[**1** Let this following melody be sung at Lauds on Feasts of ix. Lessons out of Christmastide and Paschaltide on this Hymn.] ⁴¹

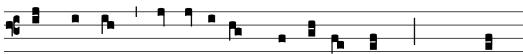
Jesu Redemptor omnium. HS:130r; 1519-C:32r; 1531-P:77r. 42



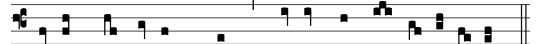
fadeless crown, draw near: Accept with gentlest love to-day



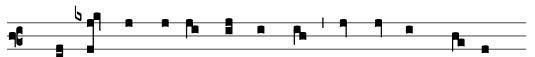
The prayers and prai-ses that we pay. 2. This meek Confessor



of thy Name To-day attained a glorious fame : Whose year-



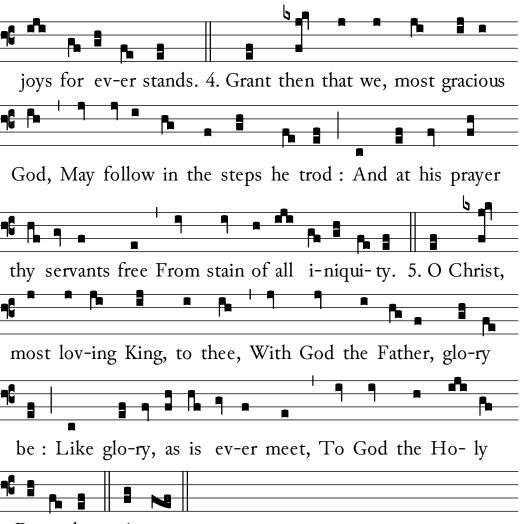
ly feast, in so-lemn state, Thy faithful people ce-lebrate.



3. The world and all its boasted good, As vain and pas-sing,



he eschewed, And therefore, with ange-lic bands, In endless

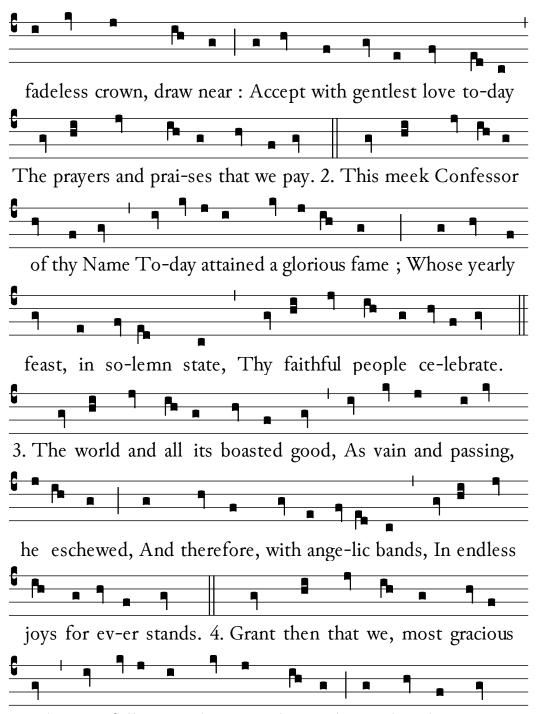


Pa-ra-clete. Amen.

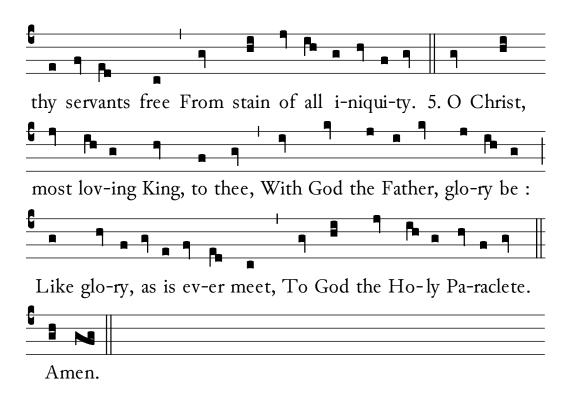
[¶ At Second Vespers and at Lauds when Second Vespers does not take place throughout the whole year let be sung this melody on Feasts of ix. Lessons out of Christmastide and Paschaltide on this Hymn.] 43

HS:130v; 1519-C:32r; 1531-P:77r. 44

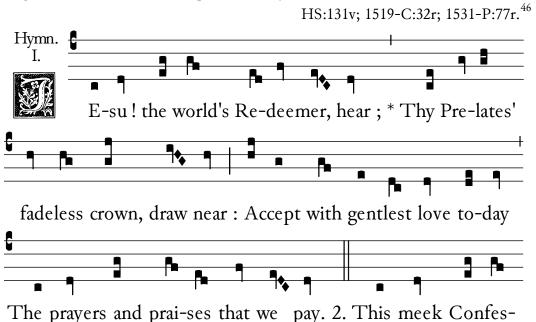


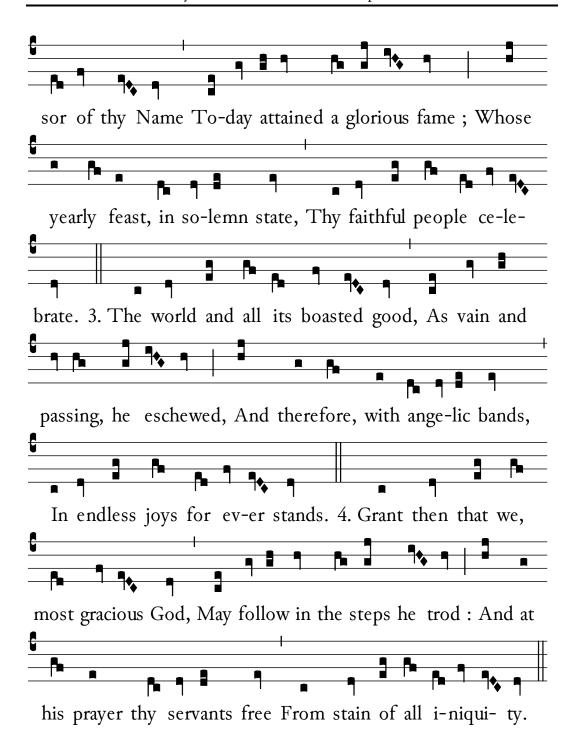


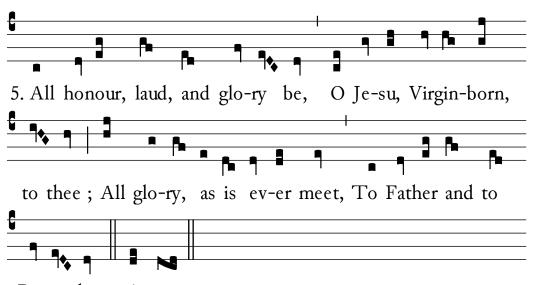
God, May follow in the steps he trod: And at his prayer



[In the season of the Nativity of the Lord on Feasts of ix. Lessons let this melody be sung at Lauds and at Second Vespers on this Hymn.]⁴⁵

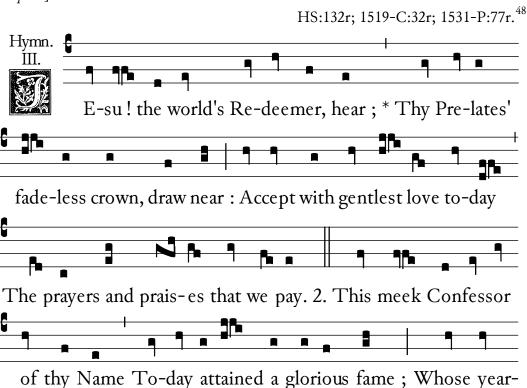


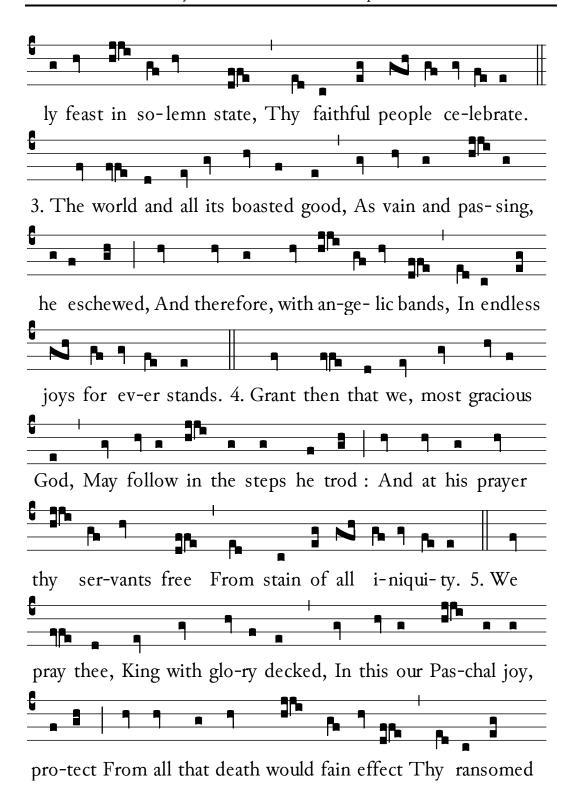




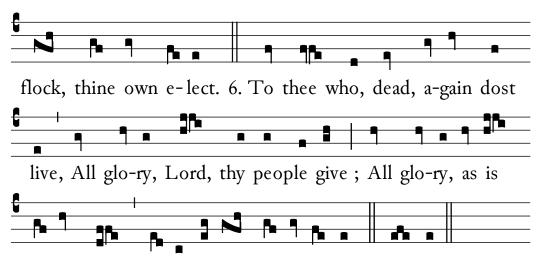
Pa-ra-clete. Amen.

[In Paschaltide when the Choir is ruled let this melody be sung at Lauds and at ij. Vespers.] 47



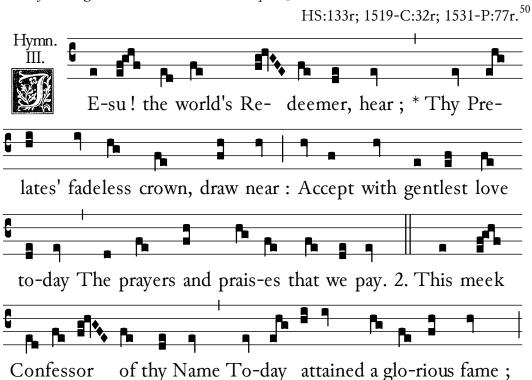


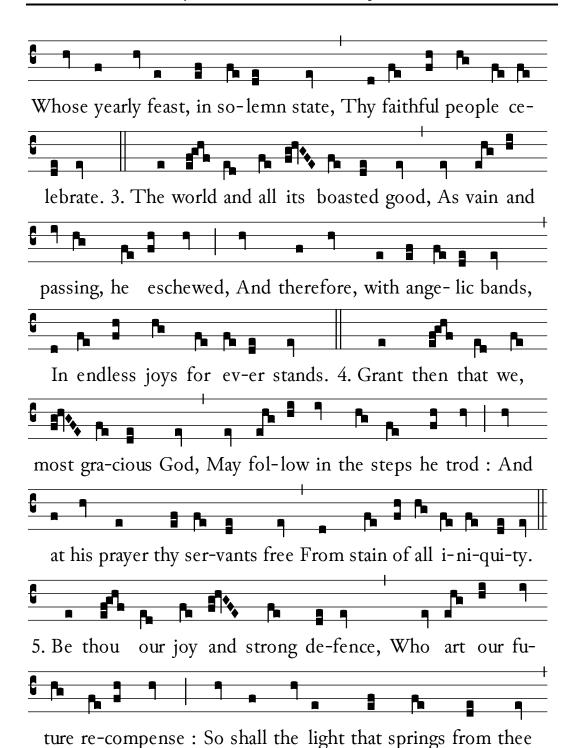
[927]

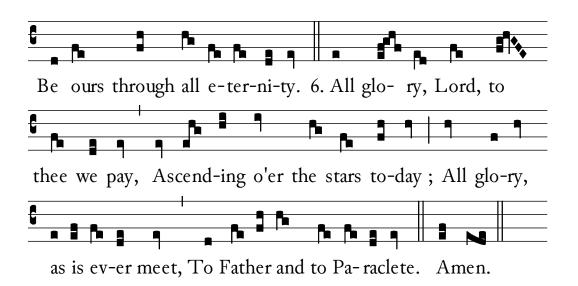


ev-er meet, To Father and to Pa-ra-clete. A-men.

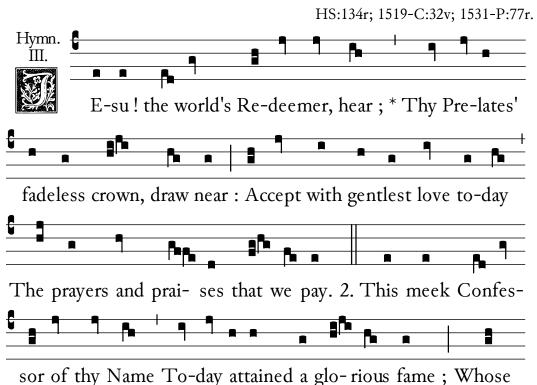
[Within the Octave of the Ascension of the Lord and from then until Pentecost let this melody be sung at Lauds and at Second Vespers.]⁴⁹

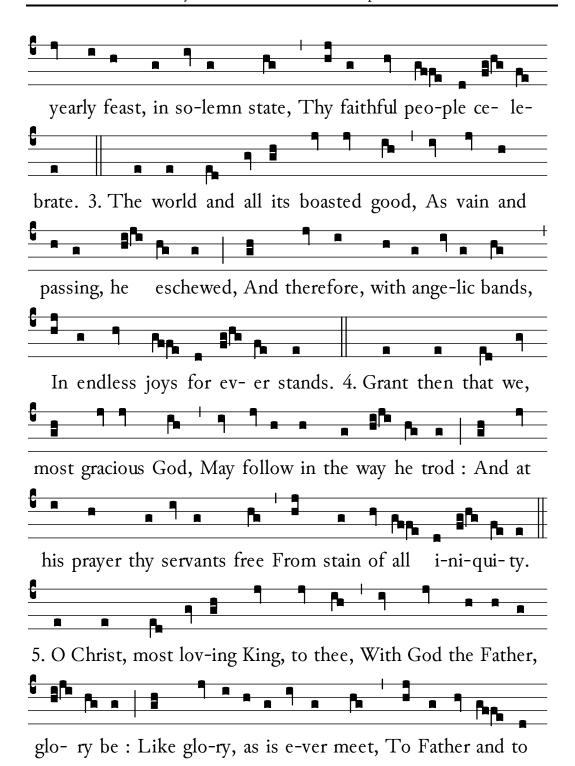


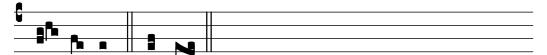




[\blacksquare On Feasts of iij. Lessons without Rulers of the Choir at Lauds throughout the whole year let this melody be sung on this Hymn.]⁵¹







Pa- ra-clete. Amen.

 $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$. The just shall spring forth as the lily.

R. And shall flourish for ever before the Lord.

Euge serve bone. AS:656; 1519-C:32v; 1531-P:77r.



o-ver ma-ny things, saith the Lord. Ps. Blessed be the Lord. 54^* .

Prayer as above. [900].

If two Feasts of one Confessor fall together on one day: then let there be a Memorial of one Feast with this Ant. This is he⁵² who before God. search [for this Antiphon]⁵³ immediately below at ij. Vespers of one Confessor and Bishop. [935].

 \mathcal{N} . The just shall flourish like the palm tree. [914]. *Prayer as above.* [900].

 $\blacksquare At j.$

Ant. Behold a great priest. [919]. Ps. Save me, O God. (liij.) [114].

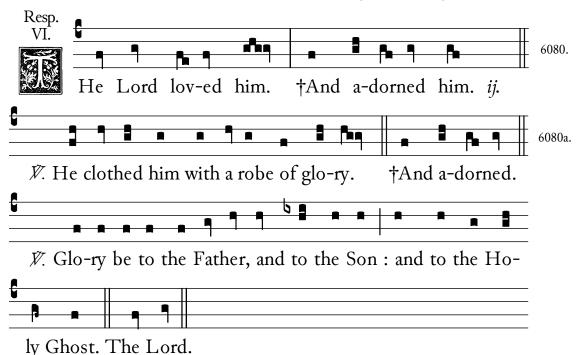
I At iij.

Ant. There was not found. [919].

Ps. Set before me. (cxviij. 33.) [158].

Chapter. The Lord gave him the blessing. [920].

Amavit eum Dominus. AS:656; 1519-C:32v; 1531-P:77r. 54



 \mathcal{V} . The Lord conducted the just [through the right ways]⁵⁵ [909].

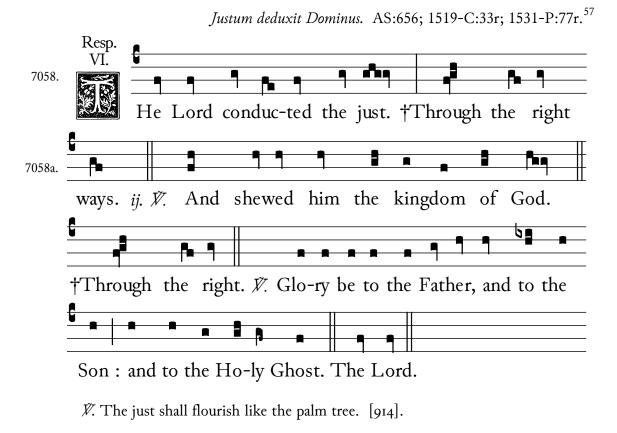
$\blacksquare At vj.$

Ant. A faithful and wise steward. [919].

Ps. My soul hath fainted. (cxviij. 81.) [175].

Chapter. Ecclesiasticus xliv. (26.)

He Lord⁵⁶ acknowledged him for him his mercy : and he found grace in the eyes of the Lord.





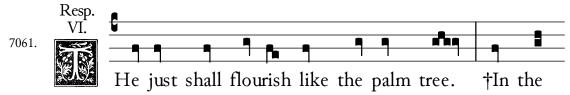
Ant. A good and faithful servant. [920].

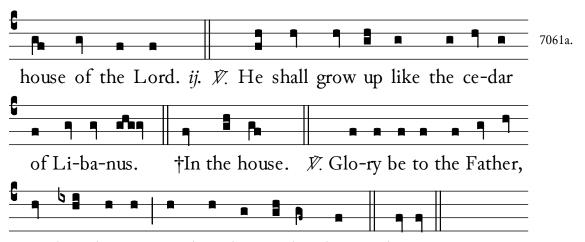
Ps. Thy testimonies. (cxviij. 129.) [191].

Chapter. Ecclesiasticus xlv. (3).

E magnified him in the sight of kings, and gave him a crown of glory.

Justus ut palma. AS:656; 1519-C:33r; 1531-P:77r. 58





and to the Son: and to the Ho-ly Ghost. The just.

 \vec{V} . The just shall spring forth as the lily. [932].

I At ij. Vespers.

Ant. Behold a great priest. [919].

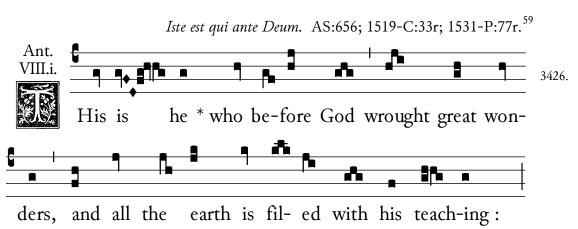
Ferial Psalms.

Chapter. The Lord gave him the blessing. [920].

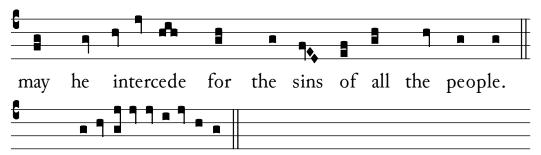
If it shall be a Double Feast then is sung R. Holy N. confessor of Christ. [912]. Otherwise let no Responsory be sung.

Hymn. Jesu! the world's Redeemer, hear. [922].

 \tilde{V} . The just shall spring forth. [932].



[935]



Ps. My soul doth magnify. 72^* .

[*Prayer as above.*] 60 [900].

Likewise other Lessons of one Confessor and Bishop.

Lesson j. (Gregory On the Gospels, Homily ix.)⁶¹

He servant⁶² therefore who rendereth two talents is praised by the lord : and is

led also to his eternal reward, seeing that by the voice of the lord is said to him, Well done, good and faithful servant, because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will place thee over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy lord. Of course as many as are the good deeds of the present life: they appear few in

comparison with the eternal rewards. But then the faithful servant is placed over many things, when, all the troubles of corruption being overcome, he glorieth in the eternal joy of that heavenly home. Then he is admitted in perfect joy to his Lord, when he is taken up into that eternal homeland and also is joined with the company of the angels, in such inner joy in the gift: that there is no longer any external sorrow of corruption.

Second Lesson.

Ut the servant which was unwilling to work with the <one> talent: returned to his lord with words of excuse saying, Lord, I knew that thou art a hard man, thou reapest where thou hast not sown, and gatherest where thou hast not strewed. And being afraid I went and

hid thy talent in the earth: behold here thou hast that which is thine. It should be noted, however, that the unprofitable servant calleth his lord hard: who yet neglecteth to serve. And he saith that he was afraid to expend the talent for gain: who ought only 63 to have been afraid to

[77v.]

return it to the lord without gain. Indeed there are many in the holy Church who have a likeness to that servant, who fear to attempt a better way of life: and yet are not terrified

to rest in idleness of body. And when they reflect on their sinfulness, they fear to lay hold of holy ways: but fear not to remain in their wickedness.

Lesson iij.

Eter while yet in weakness serveth as a good example: who when he saw the miracle of the fishes said, Depart from me, O Lord, for I am a sinful man. Indeed, if thou consider thyself a sinner: it is right that thou drive not the Lord away from thee. For those who on that account are unwilling to seize the citadel of better habits and upright life because they observe themselves to be infirm, and confess themselves sinners, and drive away the Lord:

also flee him in whom they ought to have been sanctified. And in turmoil⁶⁴ they both have no resolve when dying and they fear life. Whence to this servant at once he Wicked and answered. slothful servant, thou knewest that I reap where I sow not, and gather where I have not strewed: thou oughtest therefore to have committed my money to the bankers, and at my coming I should have received my own with usury.

Lesson iiij.

He servant is trapped by his own word, when the lord saith, I reap where I sow not, and gather where I have not strewed. And if openly he saith, If according to thy opinion, I seek for that which I have not given: how much more will I expect from thee of what I gave for trade? To be sure, to give money to moneylenders is to give knowledge of preaching to them: which thereby

are able to exercise words and works. But as you observe our peril if we hold the Lord's money: so, dearly beloved, carefully consider yours: because what ye hear is demanded by us with interest. With interest, of course, money not given is taken back besides. When indeed this is returned which hath been received: that also is added besides which was not received.

Lesson v.

Onsider, dearly beloved breth-∕ren, what you pay back on receiving these words, this money with interest, and undertake that from the same which you have heard, likewise should you strive understand other which you have not heard : where connecting between one thing and another you also learn other things from yourselves, which you have not yet learned from the mouth of the preacher. But let us hear the sentence which he imposeth on the lazy servant. Take ye away the talent from him: and give it to him that hath ten talents. It would seem most suitable if the one talent taken from the wicked servant: were given rather to him which received two

talents than to him which received five. It should have been given indeed to him who had less: rather than to him who had more. But as I said above, by the five talents is evidently indicated the five senses, that is, knowledge of externals : by the two, however, are portrayed understanding and works. Therefore the one who received two had more than he who had five, because he who with the five talents was found worthy of the management of externals: was still devoid of interior knowledge. Thus the one talent which I have assserted to signify understanding was bound to be given to him: who well attended to the externals that he had received.

Lesson vj.

[*78r*.]

Church, for most, while they attend well to the externals which they have received, are also led by additional grace to mystical understanding: so that they which attend faithfully to externals may also be strong in inner understanding. Furthermore, a general thought is immediately added, where it is said, For to every one that hath shall be given, and he shall abound: but from

him that hath not, that also which he seemeth to have shall be taken away. Inasmuch as to the one who hath shall be given and he shall abound, for whosoever hath love: also gaineth other gifts. But whosoever hath not love: shall lose even those gifts that he appeared to have gained. Hence it is necessary, my most beloved brethren: that in all that you do ye be vigilant in the care of love. Moreover, true love is: both to love

thy friend in God, and also to love thy enemy on account of God. As much as whosoever hath not this: loseth every good that he hath. He is deprived of the talent which he had received, and according to the sentence of the Lord is cast into exterior darkness. Through punishment he

indeed falleth into exterior darkness: who through his offense hath voluntarily fallen into exterior darkness by his own sin. He will there suffer the darkness of retribution: who here hath freely borne the darkness of pleasure.

\blacksquare [The Gospel]⁶⁶ According to Matthew. xxiiij. (42).

T that time, Jesus said to his disciples, Watch, because ye know not what hour your Lord will come. And that which followeth.

A Homily of the Venerable Bede, Priest.

N this parable 67 the Lord sheweth that one ought always to be looking for his coming. For the master of the house is our soul: who in the manner of a master of the house ruleth and maintaineth the body and all the functions of the body. The thief, however, is death

coming unexpectedly. The thief breaketh into the house: when death suddenly and unexpectedly bringeth about an unprepared passing. If the master of the house had known of the thief's coming, he indeed would have watched: and not allowed his house to be broken into. For if our soul were zealously on the lookout for the day of our death: without doubt it would put aside its lethargy and in all ways be watchful. But thou, O Lord.

Lesson viij.

He faithful and wise servant: is understood to be the chorus of apostles and martyrs and those which follow their example. Rightly is the order of the chorus of apostles 68 called a faithful and wise servant. For one is faithful who distributeth his Lord's possessions with fidelity and devotion. Wise is he who in

distributing them discerneth the capacity of each person. Who is put in this position not for no <reason>, but with difficulty and rarely. And rarely indeed is one found: who would hand out his lord's possessions to his servants worthily and with discretion. Whom his lord setteth over his family, that is over the

Church: which he with His blood

bought back from the enemy.

Lesson ix.

E made the faithful servant ruler over his household, namely the order of preachers, so that he might distribute in season a measure of wheat: that is, the grain of the Word of God, to each one according to his capacity. Blessed is that servant, whom when his lord shall come he shall find so doing. Amen I say to you, he shall place him over all his goods. This shall be the

reward of a faithful servant, namely that when the Lord cometh he will be made ruler over all the goods of the heavenly homeland: not that he alone shall have dominion in glory: but he especially shall appear to be a master in glory, which stood forth as his Lord's faithful steward. For whoever hath laboured more fully: to the same shall be given a fuller reward.

[¶ On the Birthday of one Confessor and Doctor, if he be a Bishop, let all be sung of the History of one Confessor and Bishop. If however he be not a Bishop, let all of the service be as is indicated on the Feast of Saint Jerome the Priest on the morrow of Saint Michael. In such a way that on the Feast of Saint Augustine the Bishop and Doctor let be said at both Vespers and at Matins and at Terce this Chapter.

[Chapter. After Ecclesiasticus xlvij. 9.]

He lord gave thanks to his holy one, and to the most High, with words of glory. With his whole heart

he praised the Lord, and loved God that made him.

Prayer.

Ear, O Lord, our prayers which we offer on the solemnity of thy holy confessor and doctor N.: and by his interceding merits, who

merited to serve thee worthily, absolve us from all our sins. Through.

The Gospel according to Matthew. Ye are the salt of the earth. Seek for it on the Feast of Saint Augustine, Bishop and Doctor. {1321}. A Homily extracted from divers treatises The apostles are called salt.⁶⁹

1 At Sext.

Chapter. [Ecclesiasticus xlvij. 10.]

He Lord gave him power against his enemies : and he set

singers⁷⁰ before the altar, and by their voices he made sweet melody.⁷¹

■ At None.

Chapter. [Ecclesiasticus xxiv. 1.]

Isdom shall praise her own self and shall be honoured in God, and shall glory in the midst of her

people, and shall be admired in the holy assembly. ⁷²] ⁷³

I On the Birthday ofOne Confessor and Abbot.

[Lesson one.



O have mentioned⁷⁴ something to the praise of our holy and most blessed

father *N*. whose feast we celebrate this day, is to have snatched ⁷⁵ <it>away, seeing that indeed the grace of his virtues is not to be expounded in words: but to be proven by works. For when the Scripture saith, The glory of a father is a wise son, how great are the glories of this one which, rejoicing in the wisdom and devotion of so many sons, in Christ

Jesus, by the gospel, himself begot us. Whatsoever therefore is able to be of virtue and grace in this holy people, flowed forth from this as if from a certain fountain of purity, the clearest of all streams. For because he excelled in the strength of chastity and other virtues, because he gloried in the constraints of abstinence, because he was endowed with the charms of gentleness, he called forth the love of all citizens for God. ⁷⁶

Lesson two.

Ell and fittingly, on this day wherein blessed N. our father whose passing to paradise rendereth us joyful, shall we sing the verse of

the psalm, The just shall be in everlasting remembrance. For he is deservedly recollected in the memory of men: who passed over to the joy of angels. The divine word saith, Praise not a man in his lifetime. As if it might say, Praise <him> after death: magnify <him> after <his> consummation. For for a twofold reason it is more expedient for men to give praise in memory than in life, that at that time you may most powerfully

extol the merits of sanctity: when neither adulation harmeth praising, nor elation inicite glorification. Praise, therefore, after the danger, proclaim securely. Praise the strength of a commander: but when he hath been led to the triumph.

Lesson three.

Ut who while living can be praised safely and without trepidation: who both remembereth that he hath something from the past which he regretteth, and seeth something awaiting him in the future which he feareth? Who, to be sure placed in this body, ought to claim to himself anything according to merits, by which the infestation of demons, as if a multitude of robbers, again besiegeth, for whom unseen deceivers spread traps on all [roads]⁷⁷ to frighten by the deaths of innumberable souls? We are sailing

through this great and spacious sea: in which there are creeping things without number, creatures little and great, that is, diverse kinds of enemies, which, weighed according to the degree of our strength in the agony of the sea of this world, wrestle with us, being greatly feared by us: lest either a storm of tempest blow away our ship, or waves engulf, or a cruel pirate carry off as eternal plunder. Against these manifold evils of the world: let us resist with chastened and chaste deeds. But thou.

Lesson four.

Ow let us magnify the merits of the blessed father N. now securely placed in safety, who, manfully holding the helm of faith, hath now settled in a position of tranquility with the anchor of hope: and hath now moored the ship full of

heavenly riches and eternal goods on the desired shore. Who against all adversaries tirelessly held the shield of the fear of God at length: until he arrived at victory. For what was the course of that whole life: except one contest with the watchful enemy? With how many blind persons here, erring from the way of truth and now hanging over the abyss from the height of a cliff, restored he the sight they had lost: and repaired he that vision by which Christ might be seen? Into how many ears of the heart,

condemned by the hardness of unbelief: did he pour in the gift of hearing to be able to perceive the voice of heavenly commands: that with God calling them to mercy they might respond with obedience? But thou.

Lesson v.

Ow many inwardly wounded did he cure with the art of angelic speech and the strength of prayers? How many, through long neglect having been undone by the stain of sin, and certain <ones> having been covered with the contagion of leprosy: hath he cleansed by expiating through chastisements and exhortations, with God working within him? many souls, already dead while living in the body: and overwhelmed and buried by a mass of sins, calling to amendment as if to the light, did he resucitate, so that the admirable imitator of his Lord might on the contrary by so great a death now

mortify those souls dead to God through sin. This man on another side closed through his healthbringing appearance those things which he had opened: lest by them an object of desire alien to them might appear, lest guilt transmit the stain of the outer man to the inner, lest obscurities should enter into the heart on the path of light, lest also in anyone that prophetic malediction⁷⁸ might be fulfilled, Death, it saith, hath entered through your windows. For the ministries of the ears and the eyes are proven to be windows for souls.

Lesson vj.

Or when we open <our>
to those speaking evil and wicked things and culpably disparaging, and which are urging things contrary to God: death entereth through our windows, the dread⁷⁹ of

deadly night breaketh forth: through which the Sun of Justice ought to have entered. When these windows of sin are open, the door of salvation and life and the gates of paradise are shut. This blessed man N. hath

closed these windows: with many bars of divine fear. From how many hearts, whom unseemly iniquity and did impiety possessed, extravagance to flight, cast out anger, extinguish envy, and, as if having been perturbed by barbarous strangers from an ancient house, by recalling there faith, chastity, justice, mercy, introduce peaceful inhabitants through which Christ, the head of all good things, might enter into the dwelling of the mind. And having applied the medicine of penitence, as if he revived <someone> stinking for four days with a roar of rebukes: and with correction being received, having plucked <him> from amid the jaws of death, he restored <him> with a timely resurrection. And so, accomplishing these and many such things, which a poor word is unable to expound and set forth for us as is fitting, your affection may better declare them to us: with the highest degree of alacrity and justice he was a husbandman and custodian of souls, cutting back carnal desires, restraining anger, rooting out wickednesses.] 80

All Feasts of one Confessor and Abbot have proper Lessons as appear at those same Feasts. Nevertheless when the Feast of Saint Giles [kal. Sept.]⁸¹ falleth on a Sunday let it be deferred until the morrow: and then is read the following Gospel.

According to Luke. xj. (33).

T that time, Jesus said unto his disciples, No man lighteth a candle, and putteth it in a hidden place, nor under a bushel; but upon a candlestick, that they that come in, may see the light. And that which followeth.

A Homily of the Venerable Bede, Priest. (On the Gospel of Luke, Chap. 50.)⁸²

He Lord is here speaking about himself, shewing that although he had said above that no sign would be given to this wicked generation except the sign of the prophet Jonah: yet by no means would the brightness of his light be hidden from the faithful. He himself indeed lit a candle when he filled the vessel of our human nature with the flame of his divinity. He certainly did not want to hide this candle from believers, nor put it under a bushel, that is, confine it under the measure of the Law or restrict it to the limits of the Jewish people alone. But he put it upon a candlestick, as he saith, so that those who enter may see the light.

Lesson viij.

►HE candlestick refereth to the Church. He placed the candle on her, for he imprinted on our foreheads faith in his incarnation, so that those who faithfully enter the Church might be able to gaze openly By this upon the light of truth. statement he also condemneth the leaders of the Jews, who, since they were seeking signs externally, were not willing to enter the open door of light by believing. Finally, he ordered them not only to be mindful of their works, but also to purify and chastise their thoughts and even the very

[78v.]

intentions of their hearts. For there followeth: The light of thy body is thy eye. By the body the Lord meaneth works, which are openly evident to everyone, but by the eye he meaneth the very intention of the mind with which these works are done, and concerning their merit, these same works are determined by their intention to be works of light or works of darkness, as he subsequently explaineth, saying, If thy eye be single, thy whole body will be lightsome: but if it be evil, thy body also will be darksome.

Lesson ix.

1 F, he saith, thou strivest with a 2 right and pure intention to do what thou canst, certainly what thou dost will be works of light, even if before men they may seem to have some element of imperfection: for, To them that love God, all things work together unto good, to such as, according to his purpose, are called to be saints. If, however, a preceding intention be perverse, every work that followeth from it is evil, even though it may seem to be right. Take heed, therefore, that the light which is in thee be not darkness. That is, consider with careful discretion lest

the very intention of thy heart, which is the light of thy soul, should be blackened by the darkness of sins, in accordance with what is commanded elsewhere: With all watchfulness keep thy heart, because life issueth out from it. If then thy whole body be lightsome, having no part of whole darkness, the lightsome, and as a bright lamp shall enlighten thee. Our whole body referreth to all our works, for the Apostle also calleth certain works which he reproveth our members, and commandeth that they mortified when he saith, Mortify

therefore your members which are upon the earth : fornication,

uncleanness, lust, and other things of the sort.

[Likewise other Lessons of any Confessor.

First Lesson.



Rethren, obeying Christ, let him sell what he possesseth and give alms, that he may

lift his heart from earth to heaven, and tread upon covetousness: that he may hasten to the summit of perfection with all eagerness of mind, that he may not be troubled with the things of the world: but with those that are of God, so that he may have the world crucified for him, that he may be altogether poor in the world: and rich in Christ.

Lesson ij.

Ho knoweth not the greatness of this good? We see, however, that there is in every one the power of selling his goods: every one hath his proper gift from God, one after this manner. Behold, few

are able to accomplish this great good: many cannot. Can it be that this perfection is given to a few? for this reason those are obliged to be the worst: as many as are not yet are able to be perfected in goodness.

Lesson iij.

An it be that a Christian, on that account, should adhere to the errors of rapacity, because he is perhaps not yet able to distribute all his property to the poor? Or, therefore, should he covet the things

of another, because he cannot yet at all despise his own? God forbit this. For the Apostle truly saith: Because neither covetous, nor extortioners shall possess the kingdom of God.

Lesson iiij.

Nd it is manifest that every one who shall be alienated from the kingdom of God: shall be condemned in eternal fire with the devil and his angels. Therefore,

dearly beloved, if all are able to fulfill what the Lord said, Sell what you possess: yet that which he added, saying, Give alms, is possible to all: if good will is present: it is easy for all:

if no harsh greed is present, it is wholesome for all if charity be fervent. Therefore it ought to be common to all : so that eternal happiness may be granted to all.

Fifth Lesson.

Hoever receiveth so great a power from the Lord that he despiseth all things which are in the world for the love of the heavenly kingdom: selleth all that he hath to expend on the needy. But he who doth not yet prove to be of such great virtue: of those things which he hath, let him give alms insofar as he is able. As much as good will

worketh: so much do means suffice. The perfect may possess the first place of virtue: let the imperfect at least attain to the second <place>. As he is made gloriously worthy, so let him be plentifully worthy of praise. Indeed let the perfect be the most ardent lover of holy poverty: let the imperfect be the most devoted comforter of the holy poor.

Sixth Lesson.

Et him be thought the patron of the poor before God: who rejoiceth to have them as sharers of virtue. Let him be such as may sit with God judging: let him be such as may attend on the right hand giving judgement. Let him be such as may

possess everlasting dwellings of life in perpetuity: let him be such whom He may receive. The Lord admonisheth us, saying, Make unto you friends of the mammon of iniquity: who may receive you into everlasting dwellings.

Gospel according to Mark. xiij. 33.

Seventh Lesson.

T that time, Jesus said to his disciples, Take ye heed, watch and pray. For ye know not when the time is. And that which followeth.

A Homily from the Commentary of the Venerable Bede, Priest.

He Lord warned his disciples to watch and to pray and to be cautious: but yet he would not shew them the time of the last judgment, because it profited them more to not know this than to know: that the suspicious, being ready, always keep watch. Well indeed he watcheth,

who sleepeth from the vain joys of the world: and watcheth over the divine commandments. For he profitably⁸³ prayeth: which presenteth himself such that he may prevail to gain: that which he asketh in <his> prayers. For ye know not when the time is. As if he had said, Just as ye have not known the day of your coming into the world: so ye know not the day of your departure from the world.

Eighth Lesson.

Or that day shall come as a thief in the night. But the coming of a thief in most places of the holy scriptures, is an unexpected death: who <with> the lord sleeping then breaketh into the house, where he compelleth the man to depart from <his> body with a sudden passing. Even as a man who going into a far country, left his house: and gave authority to his servants over every work: and commanded the porter to

watch. This man is understood to be Christ, who, returning to the Father after conquering death, left the Church bodily: which however with the presence of his divinity he never left destitute, abiding in her: as he himself said, All days, even to the consummation of the world. The lord therefore gave his servants authority over every work, that is, He gave his faithful the means to serve well.

Ninth Lesson.

E also commanded the porter that he watch: because He entrusteth the order of pastors for rightly exercising care over their flocks. Then the porter, that is each one of the faithful, openeth his door to his Christ when he diligently accepteth his words in his heart: and then he likewise prayeth manfully: when he contendeth with all zeal, that he may please him to whom he hath engaged himself. Hence

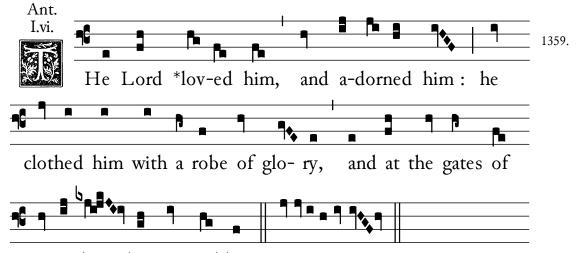
therefore the Lord hath added, saying, At even, or at midnight, or at the cockcrowing, or in the morning. The varieties of these hours are able to signify wordly obstacles: in which <they> are occupied which are pursuing more their own than divine <ends>. For I indeed judge midnight to signify the failing of human life: the profundity of obscure vices, cockcrow: the voices of proclamations, the morning, likewise

the day of judgment. For such is the conclusion to this Gospel, And what I say to you: I say to all, Watch. We

instruct all to watch : that through the vigil we may obtain a reward from $\left[\text{Christ.} \right]^{84}$

■ At j. Vespers of one Confessor and Abbot.

Amavit eum Dominus. AS:657; 1519-C:33v; 1531-P:78v.



Pa-ra-dise he crowned him. Amen

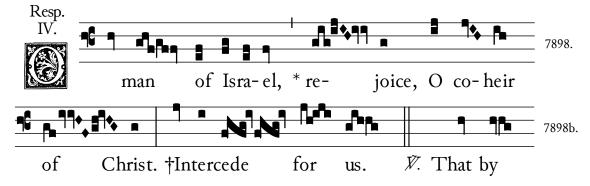
Ferial Psalms.

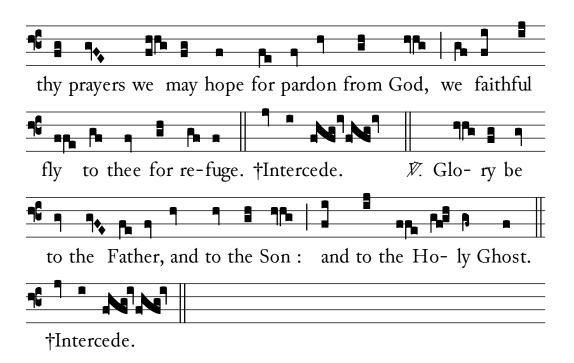
Chapter. Ecclesiasticus xxxix. (6).

He just man will give his heart to resort early to the Lord that made him, and he will pray in the

sight of the most High. [\mathbb{R} 7. Thanks be to God.]⁸⁵

Vir Israelita. AS:657; 1519-C:34r; 1531-P:78v.





Hymn. This the confessor. [890]. [Let the Hymn Jesu! the world's Redeemer, hear. be sung in <its> entirety, with all the Verses, with no syllable or letter altered no matter whether of a Confessor and Bishop or Abbot, whether a Doctor or a Confessor.] ⁸⁶

\mathcal{V} . The Lord loved him. [900].

Similabo eum viro sapientia. AS:657; 1519-C:34r; 1531-P:78v.



his house upon a rock. Ps. My soul doth magnify. 55^* .

Prayer as above [or.

God, who didst adorn blessed the grace of holiness: make us N. thy confessor and abbot with through his merits to abound in good

works, that we may be counted worthy to obtain from thee the highest good, all that is expedient. Through our Lord Jesus.]⁸⁷

I At Matins.

On Feasts of ix. Lessons or iij. Lessons when there is a Double Invitatory.

Justus florebit. AS:635; 1519-C:34r. 88



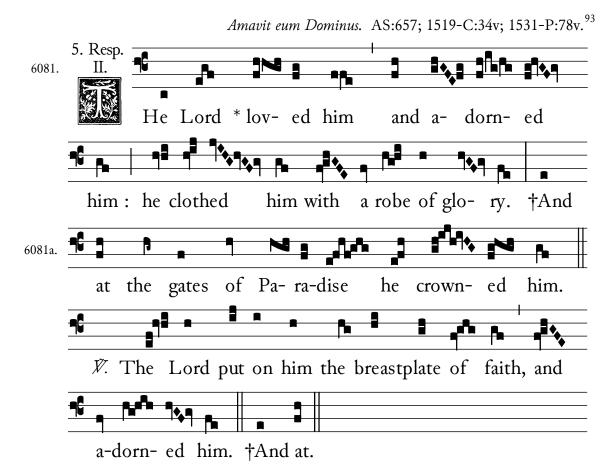
ly so-lem- ni- ty. Ps. Come let us praise. 13*.

On Feasts of three Lessons when there is a Simple Invitatory. Invitatory. The Lord, the King of Confessors. [902]. [Ps. Come let us praise. 37*.

Hymn. This the confessor.] 89 [892].

- ¶ In the j. Nocturn and in the following Nocturns, the Antiphons, Psalms and Versicles of the Common of one Confessor and Bishop [are said], 90 the Lessons are as indicated above. [Lesson j. To have mentioned something to the praise.] 91 [1941].
- R. j. Well done, good and faithful servant. seek for it in the Common of one Confessor and Bishop. [904].
 - R. ij. The just shall spring. seek for it in the Common of one Martyr. [780].
 - R. iij. O man of Israel. as above at Vespers. [949].
- [\blacksquare In the ij. Nocturn.] 92

R. iiij. He magnified him. seek for it in the Common of One Confessor and Bishop. [911].



R. vj. Holy N. Confessor of Christ. seek for it in the Common of One Confessor and Bishop. [912].

[In the iij. Nocturn.]

[Gospel according to Luke. No man lighteth a candle. Homily of the Venerable Bede, Priest. The Lord is here speaking. [944].

R. vij. This is he who before.]⁹⁴ [seek for it in the Common of One Confessor and Bishop.]⁹⁵ [915].

R. viij. This man from his youth. seek for it in the Common of One Confessor and Bishop. [918].

R. ix. Soldier of Christ. seek for it in the Common of One Confessor and Bishop. ⁹⁶ [1004].

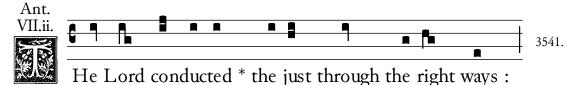
 \blacksquare On Feasts of ix. Lessons \tilde{V} . Pray for us, $[O blessed N.]^{97}$ 389.

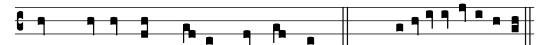
 \P On Feasts of iij. Lessons V. The Lord conducted. [909]. or V. The just shall flourish. [914].

¶ At Lauds.

AS:658; 1519-C:34v; SB-P:429.

[Justum dedúxit. Minor.]





and shewed him the kingdom of God. Ps. The Lord hath reigned. (xcij.) [52].

Ant. There was not found. [919].

Ps. Sing joyfully. (xcix.) [53].

Ant. A faithful. [919].

Ps. O God, my God. (lxij. &. lxvj.) [54].

Ant. Blessed is that servant. [920].

Ps. O all ye works of the Lord. (Daniel iij.) [55].

Ant. A good and faithful servant. [920].

Ps. Praise ye the Lord. (cxlviij.-cl.) [56].

Seek for these iiij. Antiphons at Lauds of One Confessor and Bishop.

Chapter. The just man will give his heart. [949].

Hymn. Jesu! the world's Redeemer, hear. [921].

 $\dot{\mathcal{V}}$. The just shall spring forth. [932].

Ant. Well done, good and faithful. [932].

Ps. Benedictus. 54*.

Prayer as appropriate. 98 [950].

$\blacksquare At j.$

Ant. The Lord conducted. [Minor.] [953]. Ps. Save me, O God. (liij. &c.) [114].

¶ At iij.

Ant. There was not found. [919].

Ps. Set before me. (cxviij. 33. &c.) [158].

Chapter. The just man will give his heart. [949].

ot R. and ot V. of the Common of One Confessor and Bishop are said at all the Hours.

$\blacksquare At vj.$

Ant. A faithful. [919].

[Ps. My soul hath fainted.] 99 (cxviij. 81. &c.) [175].

Chapter. Ecclesiasticus xxxix. (8.)

OR 100 if it shall please the great Lord, he will fill him with the spirit of understanding : and he will

pour forth the words of his wisdom as showers, and in his prayer will he confess to the Lord.

\blacksquare Ad ix.

Ant. A good and faithful servant. [920].

Ps. Thy testimonies. (cxviij. 129. $\mathcal{C}c$.) [191].

Chapter. Ecclesiasticus xxxix. (10.)

THE Lord shall direct his counsel, and his knowledge, and

he shall glory in the law of the covenant of the Lord.

■ At ij. Vespers.

Ant. The Lord conducted. Minor. [953].

Ferial Psalms.

Chapter. The just man will give his heart. [949].

Hymn. Jesu! the world's Redeemer, hear. [922].

 $\overline{\mathcal{V}}$. The just shall spring forth. [932].

Ant. This is he. 101 [935].

Ps. My soul doth magnify. 72*.

Prayer as above. [950].

[\P On the Birthday of no matter which Confessor at Vespers on the ferial Psalms.

Ant. The Lord loved him.] 102 [949].

Likewise another Chapter for any Confessor.

Chapter. Wisdom x. (10.)

He Lord conducted the just through the right ways, and shewed him the kingdom of God, and gave him the knowledge of the holy things, made him honourable in his labours, and accomplished his labours.

[R. Soldier of Christ. [918].

Hymn. This the confessor. [890].

 $\sqrt[N]{}$. The Lord loved him. [900].

Ant. O confessor of the Lord. [900].

Ps. My sould doth magnify. 55*.

Prayer.

Ttend, O Lord, to our prayers which we present to thee on the solemnity of holy *N*. thy confessor: that we who have no confidence in

our own righteousness may be holpen by the merits and prayers of him who was well-pleasing to thee. Through.

- ¶ At Matins on Feasts of iij. Lessons or ix. Lessons when the Invitatory is Double. Invit. The just shall flourish. as above for one Confessor and Abbot. [951].
- On Feasts of iij. Lessons when the Invitatory is simple.

Invit. The Lord, the King of Confessors. [902].

Ps. Come let us sing. 37^* .

Hymn. This the confessor. [898]

■ In the j. Nocturn and in the following Nocturns let the Antiphons, Psalms and Versicles of the Common of one Confessor and Bishop be said.

Lesson j. Brethren, obeying Christ. [946].

Let the Responsories be sung according to the order of the Common of One Confessor and Abbot. [951].

Gospel according to Mark. Take ye heed, watch and pray. 104 [947].

Homily form the Commentary of the Venerable Bede, Priest. The Lord warned his disciples. [947].

[W. before Lauds.] Pray for us. 389.

■ On Feasts of iij. Lessons let be said the Versicle The Lord conducted. [909]. or the Versicle The just shall flourish. [914].

■ At Lauds the Antiphon The Lord conducted. Minor. [953].

Ps. The Lord hath reigned. (xcij.) [52].

Ant. There was not found. and the other Antiphons that follow as above. [919].

Chapter. The just man will give his heart. [949].

Hymn. Jesu! the world's Redeemer, hear. [921]. Let the whole Hymn be sung all through as for one Confessor and Bishop.

 \vec{V} . The just shall spring forth. [932].

Ant. Well done, good and faithful servant. [932].

Ps. Benedictus. 54*.

Prayer. Attend, O Lord. [955].

■ At Prime, Antiphon. The Lord conducted. [Minor.] [953].

Ps. Save me, O God. (liij. &c.) [114].

¶ At Terce and at the other Hours let the Antiphons, Responsories, and Versicles of the Common of one Confessor and Bishop be sung.

■ At Terce Chapter. The Lord conducted.] 105 [955].

1 At Sext.

Chapter. Wisdom x. (12.)

He Lord kept him safe from his enemies, and defended him from seducers, and gave him a strong

conflict, that he might overcome, and know that wisdom is mightier ¹⁰⁶ than all.

■ At None.

Chapter. Wisdom x. (13.)

Isdom forsook not the just man when he was sold, but

delivered him from sinners. 107

[¶ At Second Vespers Ant. The Lord conducted. Minor. [953].

Ferial Psalms.

Chapter. The just man will give his heart. [949].

Hymn. Jesu! the world's Redeemer, hear. [922].

 $\sqrt[N]{}$. The just shall spring forth. [932].

Ant. This is he. [935].

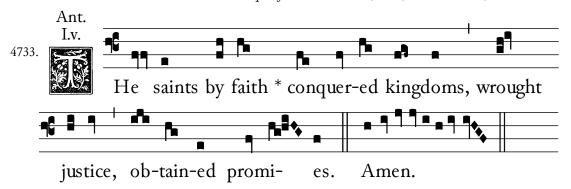
Ps. Magnificat. 72*.

Prayer as above. [950].] 108

• On the Birthday of many Confessors out of Paschaltide.

At j. Vespers.

Sancti per fidem. AS:536, 641; 1519-C:35v; 1531-P:79r.

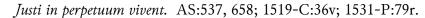


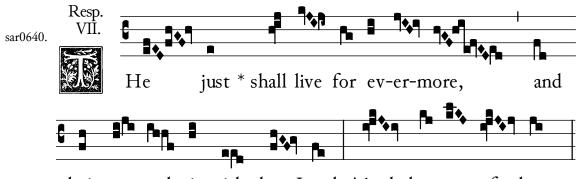
Ferial Psalms.

Chapter. Hebrews vij. (23.)

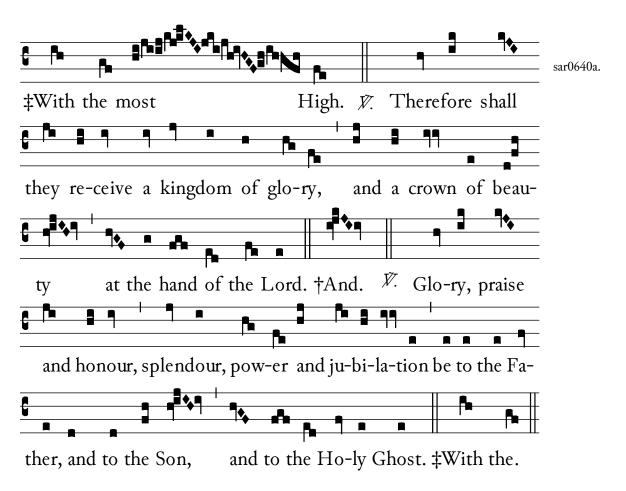
Thers indeed were made many priests, because by reason of death they were not suffered to

continue: but this, for that Jesus continueth for ever, hath an everlasting priesthood.





their re-ward is with the Lord. †And the care of them.

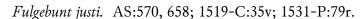


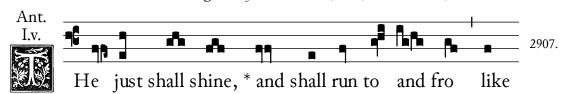
Hymn. The merits of the Saints. [827].

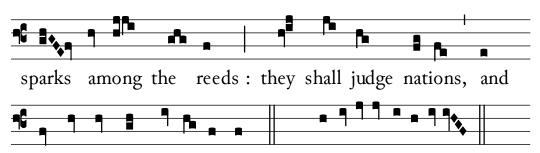
 $[\mathcal{X}.]^{109}$ They, whom this world of ill.

 $\left[\ensuremath{\mathcal{K}} \right]^{110}$ To thee, O Lord most high.

 \overline{V} . Be glad [in the Lord, and rejoice, ye just]. [839].







rule ov-er people for ev-er. Ps. My soul doth magnify. 55*.

Prayer of the proper. [or]

[Prayer.

Efend us, we beseech thee, O Lord, by the protection of thy blessed confessors N. and N.: that by the intercession of those whose feast

we devoutly celebrate annually, we may be delivered from all adversities. Through.

Another Prayer.

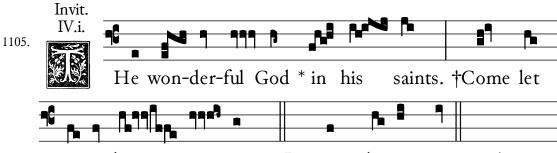
God, who dost compass and protect us by the glorious confessions of thy holy confessors N. and N. : grant unto us that we may

both profit by their example and rejoice in their intercession. Through.] 112

■ At Matins.

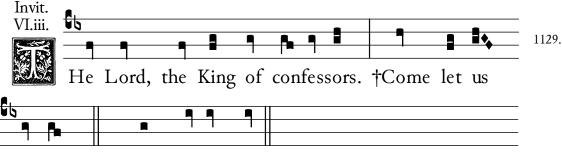
Invitatory on Feasts of ix. Lessons.

Mirabilem Deum. AS:642; 1519-C:35v. 113



us a-dore, prais- ing. Ps. Come let us praise. 13^* .

Regem confessorum Dominum. AS:650; 1519-C:28r, 36r; 1531-P:79r.



a-dore. Ps. Come let us praise. 37*.

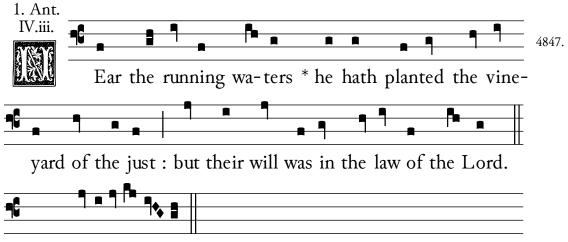
Hymn. The merits of the Saints. [830].

 $[\mathcal{X}]^{114}$ They, whom this world of ill.

 $[\mathcal{X}]^{115}$ To thee, O Lord most high.

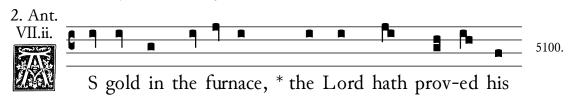
■*In the j. Nocturn.*

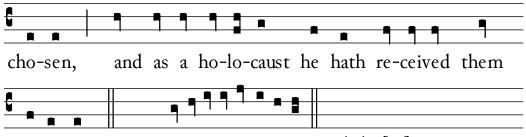
Decus decursus aquarum. AS:642; 1519-C:36r; 1531-P:79r. 116



Ps. Blessed is the man. (j.) [17].

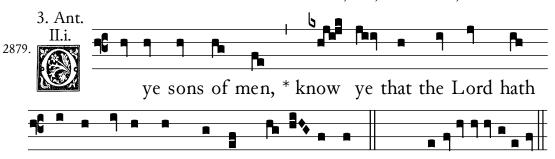
Tanquam aurum in fornace. AS:538, 542; 1519-C:36r; 1531-P:79r. 117





for ev-er. Ps. Why have the Gentiles. (ij.) [17].

Filii hominum scitote. AS:636, 658; 1519-C:36r; 1531-P:79r. 118



chos-en to himself the man that is godly. *Ps.* When I called. (iiij.) [18].

 $\dot{\mathcal{V}}$. Be glad [in the Lord, and rejoice, ye just]. [839].

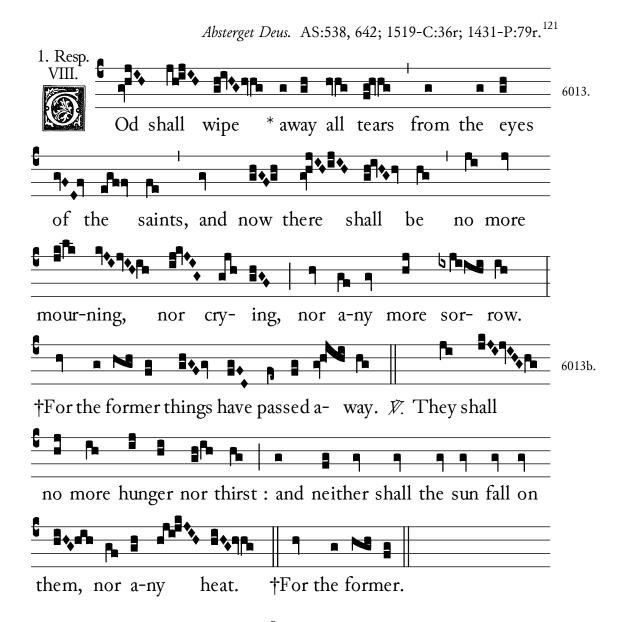
Lesson j. Gregory, On the Gospels, Homily xiii. 120



Lessed are those servants, whom the lord when he cometh, shall find watching.

He watcheth: who keepeth his mind's eyes open to the appearance of the true light. He watcheth: who keepeth what he believeth in his works. He watcheth: who driveth from himself the darkness of torpor and negligence. Indeed, hence Paul saith: Awake, ye just, and sin not.

Hence again he saith: It is now the hour for us to rise from sleep. But let us hear what the Lord coming furnisheth for vigilant servants: Amen I say to you, that he will gird himself, and make them sit down to meat, and passing will minister unto them. He will gird himself: that is he shall prepare a reward. He shall make them to sit down: that is, to be refreshed with eternal peace.



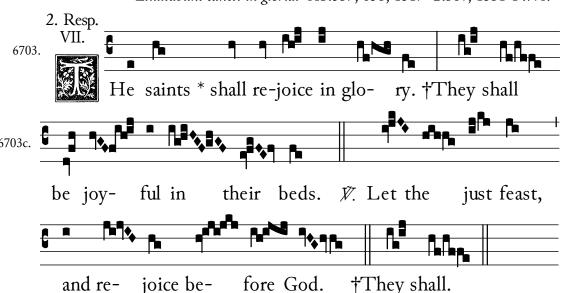
Lesson ij.

Or us to sit down: is to be at peace in the eternal kingdom. Hence again the Lord saith, They shall come and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob. The Lord, however, shall minister, because he satisfieth us by the illumi-

nation of his light. To be sure, the passing of the Lord is: when he returneth from the final judgement to <his> kingdom. Or at all events after judgement the Lord passeth over us, because we are raised from appearance of human nature into the contem-

plation of his divinity. And his passing is, that we are led to the vision of his brightness, when him whom we discern in his humanity at the judgment: we likewise behold in divinity after the judgment. The Lord coming in the form of a servant at the judgment appeareth to all: for

it is written, They shall look on him whom they pierced. But while the condemned fall down into punishment, the just are led into the brightness of his glory, as it is written, The wicked is taken away: that he shall not see the glory of God.



Exultabunt sancti in gloria. AS:539, 658; 1519-C:36v; 1531-P:79r. 122

Lesson iij.

UT what if the servants are negligent in the first watch? Of course the first watch is the guard of the first years. But thus neither should <we> despair : nor cease from good works. For the Lord telling of the persistence of his patience subjoineth, And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find them so, blessed are

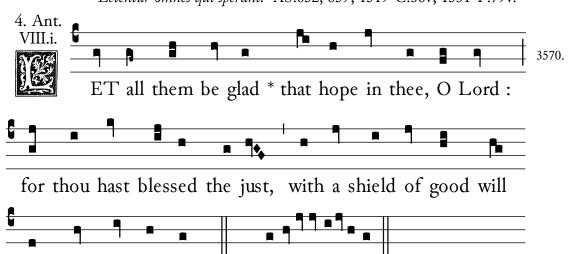
those servants. The first watch is the first years: that is childhood. The second is young manhood or youth: which are attested by the authority of [79v.] sacred speech to be one, Rejoice O young man, in thy youth. Moreover the third is taken <to be> old age. Who therefore was unwilling to keep awake in the first watch: let him indeed take care for the second. That

he who had negelected to be turned from his evil ways during childhood, may at least keep watch over <his> way of life in the time of youth. And he who was unwilling to keep awake in the second watch: may not lose the remedy of the third watch. So that he who in youth watcheth not over the way of life: may at least come to his senses in old age.

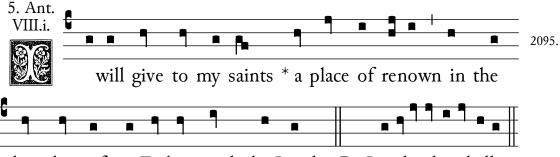
R. 3. The just shall live for evermore. as above at Vespers. [1044].

I In the ij. Nocturn.

Letentur omnes qui sperant. AS:652, 659; 1519-C:36v; 1531-P:79v. 123

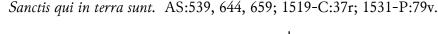


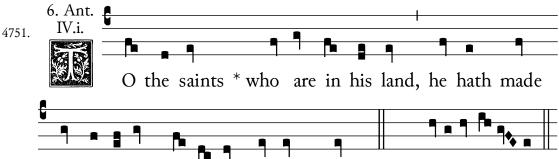
Dabo sanctis meis. AS:539, 644, 659; 1519-C:37r; 1531-P:79v.



hast thou crowned him. Ps. Give ear, O Lord. (v.) [19].

kingdom of my Father, saith the Lord. *Ps.* Lord, who shall dwell. (*xiiij.*) [29].





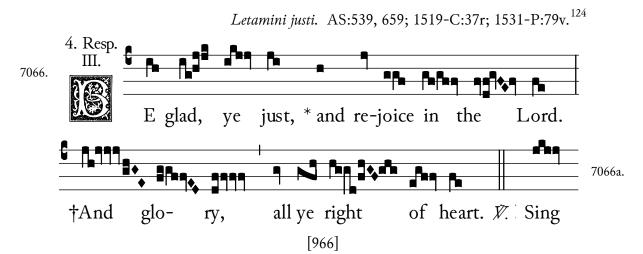
wonderful all my de-sires among them. *Ps.* Preserve me, O God. (xv.) [31].

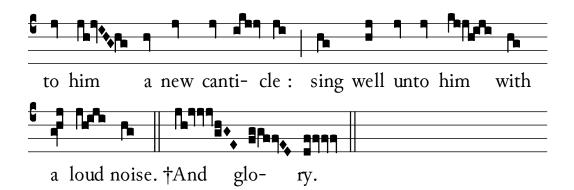
 \mathcal{V} . Let the just rejoice before God. [239].

Lesson iiij.

Onsider, dearly beloved brethren: how God's love hath confined our obstinacy. There is now no man who findeth an excuse. God is despised and he waiteth: he seeth himself rejected and he calleth back. He observeth the injury of his rejection: and yet as often as there is turning back again he promiseth a gift. But let no one neglect this forbearance of his, for he shall extend

strict justice in judgment: by as long as he hath demanded patience before the judgment. For this reason Paul saith, Knowest thou not, that the benignity of God leadeth thee to penance? But according to thy hardness and impenitent heart, thou treasurest up to thyself wrath, against the day of wrath, and revelation of the just judgment of God.

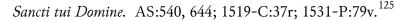




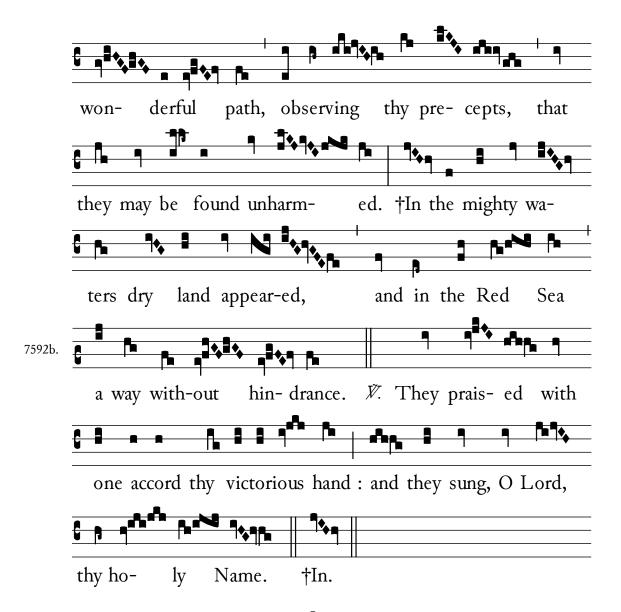
Lesson v.

'He Psalmist saith, God is a just judge, strong and patient. To be sure, in mentioning patient he firstly said just, so that thou wouldst know that he who seeth thee long since patiently bear the sins of transgressors : shall indeed at some time judge severely. Hence by a certain wise man is said, The most High is a patient rewarder. Of course he is said to be patient in repaying: because the sins of men are both endured and repaid. For those whom he endureth for a long time that they may be converted : he harshly

condemneth when they are not converted. However, to cast out sloth from our minds, even external losses are led into the midst by a parable: that by this the mind may be aroused to its own protection. For it is said, But this know ye, that if the householder did know at what hour the thief would come, he would surely watch, and would not suffer his house to be broken open. And after this comparison he subjoineth a word of exhortation: Be you then also ready: for at what hour you think not, the Son of Man will come.







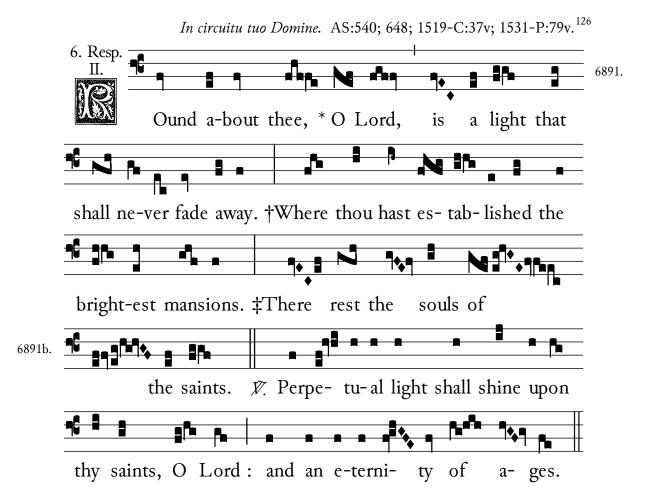
Lesson vj.

Owever, the goodman not knowing, the thief breaketh open the house : for while the spirit sleepeth during his watch, death suddenly coming breaketh in to the dwelling of our flesh. And he who shall come upon the lord of the house

sleeping killeth him: because he doth forsee little of losses to come, death carrieth off this <one> unawares to punishment. But if he were watching he would resist the thief, because the coming of the Judge who carrieth off the soul in secret, guarding against

the same should go out to meet him by repenting: lest he should perish impenitent. However the Lord willed that our final hour should be unknown to us: that it should always be uncertain. That while we are not able to forsee it, we may prepare for it without ceasing. Therefore, my brethren, in the condition of your mortality fix the eyes of your minds: prepare for the coming Judge daily with weeping and mourning. Seeing

that certain death awaiteth all: be unwilling to ponder the uncertain providence of temporal life. Be ye not burdened with the care of earthly things. However much indeed ye are encircled by chains of gold and silver, however much the body is dressed in precious garments: what else is it but a body? Do not therefore attend to what you have: but to what you are. But thou.

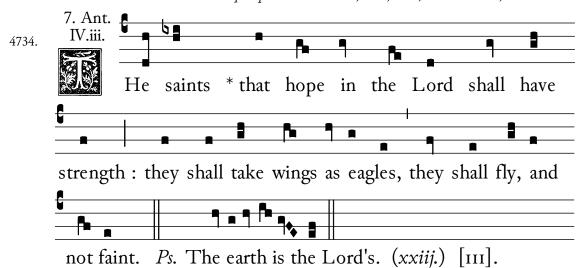




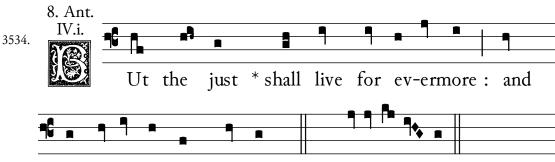
†Where thou. W. Glo- ry be. 103*. ‡There rest.

■In the iij. Nocturn.

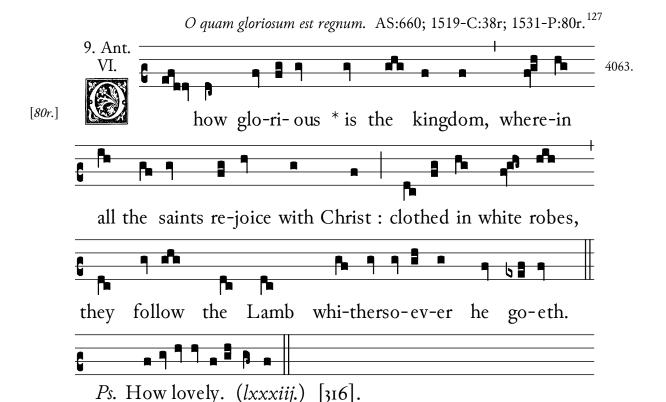
Sancti qui sperant. AS:539, 644, 660; 1519-C:38r; 1531-P:79v.



Justi autem in perpetuum. AS:540, 647, 660; 1519-C:38r; 1531-P:79v.



their reward is with the Lord. *Ps.* Rejoice in the Lord. (*xxxij.*) [207].



 \tilde{V} . The souls of the just. [457].

Gospel. According to Luke xij. (35).

T that time, Jesus said unto his disciples, Let your loins be girt, and lamps burning in your hands. And that which followeth.

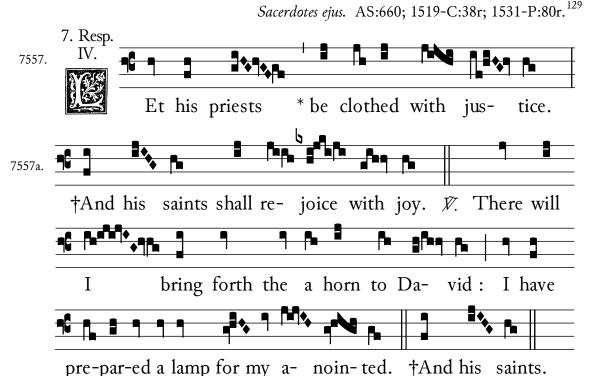
A Homily of Blessed Gregory, Pope. (On the Gospels, Homily xiij.)¹²⁸

He holy Gospel, dearly beloved brethren, hath been clearly read to us: but lest anything should perhaps seem too obscure, let us hasten through it with brevity: such that those who are unaware shall have learned, and also those which

understand shall not be wearied. Because in men lust is in the loins, in women in the navel: the Lord testifieth what is told concerning the devil to blessed Job saying, His strength is in his loins, and his force in the navel of his belly. Therefore lust is indicated of the pincipal sex by the name loins: where the Lord saith, Let your loins be girt. Now we gird the loins: when we confine the lust of the flesh by continence. But forasmuch as it sufficieth not to take

away the evil, unless one should also desire to labour over good works: immediately is added, And lamps burning in your hands. We hold

lights burning in our hands: when through good works by light we show examples to our neighbour.



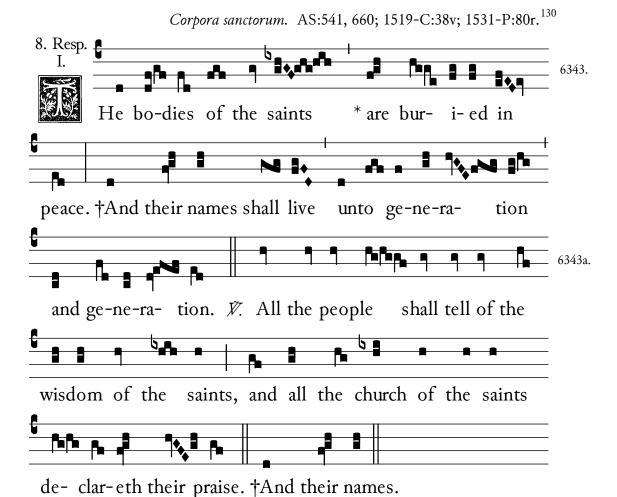
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Lesson viij.

Et your light shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven. Two things then are commanded, to gird our loins, and to hold lamps: that there be both the cleanliness of chastity in the body, and the light of truth in works. Indeed, one without the other is by no means able to please our Redeemer: whether he that doeth good

yet ceaseth not from the defilement of lust, or he that excelleth in chastity yet exerciseth not himself in good works. Neither therefore is chastity notable without good works: nor are good works anything without chastity. But if both are done: it remaineth that whoever it be, he should look with hope to the heavenly homeland, and by no means should he restrain himself from the

vices of this world merely for honour. For if a certain good person should enter upon something for honesty, nevertheless neither ought that intention to remain, nor to seek glory in the present world by good works: but he should prepare with all hope for the coming of his Redeemer.



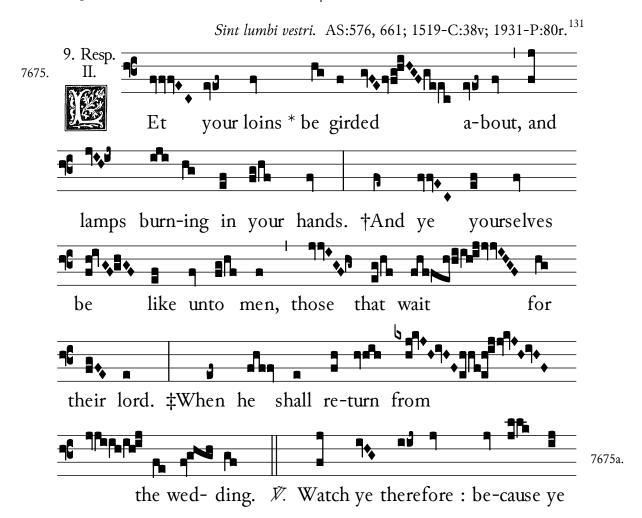
Lesson ix.

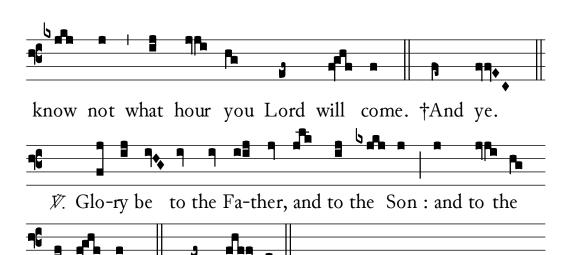
Nd ye yourselves like to men who wait for their lord, when he shall return from the wedding. To the wedding of course the Lord departed, because rising again from the dead he ascended into heaven: and

the new man joined unto himself a multitude of heavenly angels. Who thence returneth: and now is made known to us through judgment. Now rightly of the expecting servants is added, That when he cometh and

knocketh, they may open to him immediately. The Lord by all means cometh: when he hasteneth to judgment. He knocketh however: when even now by the troubles of sickness, he indicateth death to be nigh. To him we open immediately: if we receive him with love. Indeed he who is unwilling to open to the Judge when he knocketh, who feareth

to take leave of the body: and to see him whom he remembereth to have despised, feareth judgment. But he who is secure in his hope and works: immediately openeth to the knocking, because he sustaineth a favourable judgment. And when he shall discern that the hour of death is at hand: he shall be joyful of a glorious reward.



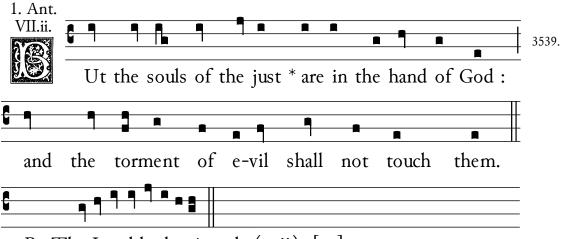


Ho-ly Ghost. ‡When he shall.

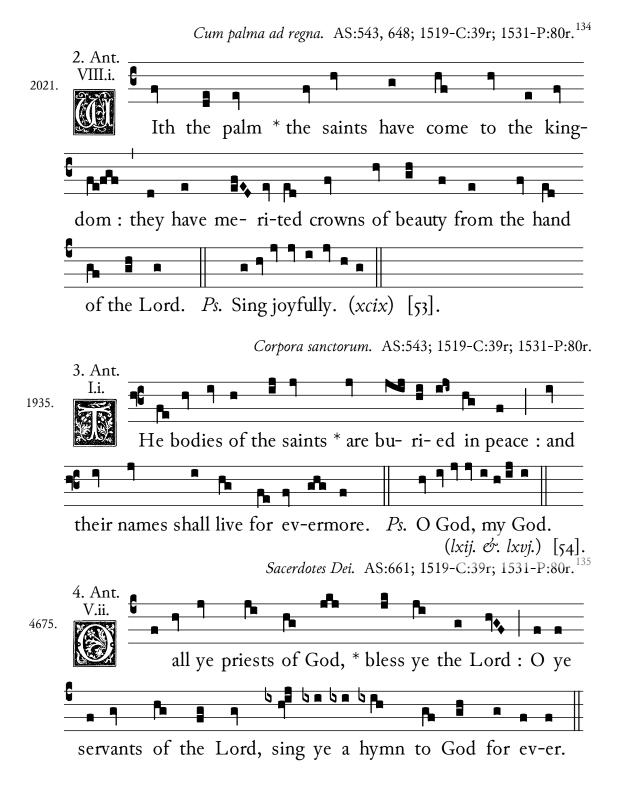
 \overline{V} . But the just shall live for evermore. ¹³² {628}.

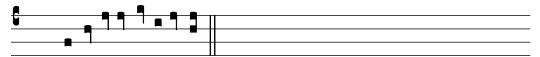
■ At Lauds.

Justorum autem anime. AS:542, 648; 1519-C:39r; 1531-P:80r. 133



Ps. The Lord hath reigned. (xcij.) [52].





Ps. O all ye works of the Lord. (Daniel iij.) [55].

Exultabunt sancti in gloria. AS:543, 648; 1519-C:39r; 1531-P:80r. 136

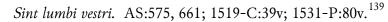


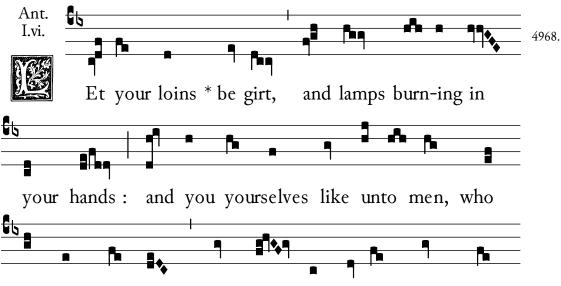
joyful in their beds. Ps. Praise ye the Lord. (cxlviij-cl.) [56].

Chapter. Others indeed. [958].

[80v.] Hymn. O glorious King of Martyr hosts. Let the whole Hymn be sung [all through] ¹³⁷ as on Feasts of many Martyrs. [862].

 \overline{V} . God is wonderful [in his saints]. ¹³⁸ [235].





wait for their lord, when he shall re-turn from the



wedding. Ps. Blessed be the Lord. 54*.

Prayer as above. [960].

$\blacksquare At j.$

Ant. But the souls of the just. [975]. Ps. Save me, O God. (liij.) [114].

¶ At iij.

Ant. With the palm. [976].

[Ps. Set before me. (cxviij. 33. &c.) [158]. 140

Chapter. Others indeed. [958].

The Responsories and Versicles of the Common of Many Martyrs are sung at all the Hours. [876].

$\blacksquare At vj.$

Ant. The bodies of the saints. [976].

Ps. My soul hath fainted. (cxviij. 81. &c.) [175].

Chapter. Wisdom v. 141

Ejoice in the Lord, ye saints and ye righteous : God hath

chosen you for his inheritance.

$\blacksquare At ix.$

Ant. The saints shall rejoice. [977].

Ps. Thy testimonies. (cxviij. 129. $\mathcal{C}c$.) [191].

Chapter. Wisdom v. (16.)

Ut the just shall live for evermore 142 : and their reward is

with the Lord, and the care of them with the most High.

■ At ij. Vespers.

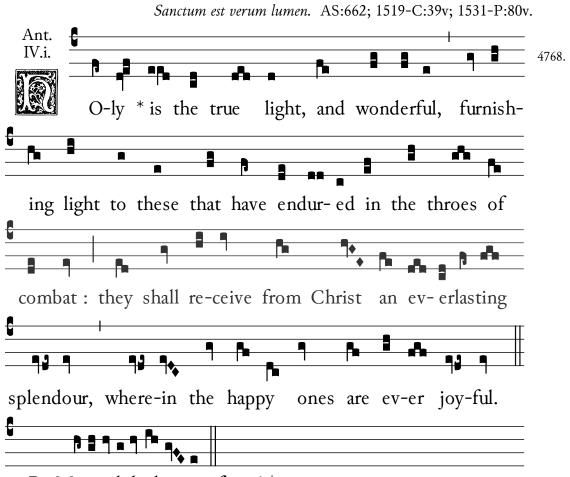
Ant. But the souls of the just. [975].

Ferial Psalms.

Chapter. Others indeed. [958].

Hymn. O glorious King. [863].

 $\overline{\mathcal{V}}$. God is wonderful [in his saints]. ¹⁴³ [235].



Ps. My soul doth magnify. 63^* .

Prayer as above. [960].

Lõe confessozū. Com. Plures facti funt fa. Hymne. Ker gloriole martyzu. Cotus hymne Dicaf per omnita sicut in festo plurimozumartyrum. vsiculus. ps. Laudate dum. Dirabilis deus in fanctis fuis. Antiphona. nt lumbi vestri precincti: et lucer ne ardentes in ma = et vossimiles homi ni bus expectantibus donibus ve Aris: reuertatura nuptijs.ps. Genedictus. umquando Gratio vt lupra. CAd prima aña. Jultora autem.ps. Deus in noie tuo, CAd tertia ana. Cu palma. ps. Lege pone. Com. Plures facti funt. wia ct bli. Decomuni plurimozū martyzu ad omnes hozas dicantur. CAd fertam ana. Coppora fanctozu. ps. Defecit. Capitulu. Ancti et iusti in domino gaudete. vos elegit deus in hereditate Tibi. CAd nonam aña. Exultabunt. ps. Mirabilia. Capitulu. Utt autem imperpetuum viuent, et apud dominu eft merces cozum. cogitatio cozum apud altiffimum. CAd fcdas vefperas ana. Jultozu aute. Plaimi ferial. Com. Plures facti lunt. By' Mer gloziole martyzum.blt. Dirabilis deus in fanctis fuis. Aña. Anctum est vera lumen et admirabile ministras luce hijs qui permalerunt in agone certaminis recipient a christo spledorem sempi ternüinquo allidu e felices le tantur. ps. Magnificat. Gratio ve lupra. CIn natali vnius virginis et martyris ad vel-Antiphona.

[Antiphonale-1519.]

peras fuper pfalmos autiphena.

Notes, pages [889]-[980].

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<sup>1</sup> In 1519-S:26v 'complécit' is set DE DC C.
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² 1519-C:26v.

³ 1519-S:26v.

⁴ 1519-S:27r.

⁵ HS:125v.

⁶ No Amen appears in HS. The Amen is taken from PHM:16.

⁷ HS:126v.

⁸ HS:127v.

⁹ No Amen appears in HS. The Amen is taken from PHM:17.

¹⁰ In HS:128v the rubric is 'In festis sine regimine chori dicitur sequens cantus'.

¹¹ In SB-P:410 the cue for the *Magnificat* is missing.

¹² 1519-C:27v. In 1519-C:27v. these two collects are in reverse order.

¹³ [fide] Deo [vivit] edd. 1519, 1526. [SB-P:411.]

In BL-52359:482v. 'meditátur' is set C.B.ABG.G. In AS:650. and 1519-C:28r. the indication for the psalm appears as '*Ipsum*.' Strictly speaking this is inaccurate, as the antiphon text is not taken literally from the beginning of the psalm. According to 1531-P:75v. and other breviaries, and BL-52359:482v., which incidate '*Ps*. Beátus vir.', the psalm should begin with the psalm-tone intonation at 'Beátus vir qui non ábiit. . .'; however, the indication '*Ipsum*.' suggests that at some places and some times in practice the psalm would begin (after the incipit of the antiphon) directly on the reciting tone with 'qui non ábiit . . .'. Both '*Ps. Ipsum*.' and '*Ps.* Beátus vir.' occur in continental sources.

^{15 1531-}P:75v. has 'prédicans'. Brev. 1525-P:73r. and the musical sources have 'predicavit'.

¹⁶ Op. p. 522, Ed. Paris, 1672, SB-P:412.

¹⁷ In BL-52359:483r. 'bone' is set DEDC.DC; 'pauca fuísti' is set F.EDDC D.F.F.

¹⁸ In BL-52359:483r. 'créscere in' is set D.G.G GA.

¹⁹ 1519-C:29r. has no flat. In BL-52359:483v. 'non' is set AGACGFFDED; 'sacérdos' is set CD.DC.AG; 'etérnum' is set C.AGAGG,GF. BL-52359:483v. indicates only the repeat to 'Secúndum.'

 $^{^{20}\,}$ In AS:652. no neume appears for the final syllable of 'Invocántem'.

²¹ In BL-52359: 484r. 'voluntátis' is set A.A.AG.F.

²² In BL-52359:484r. 'de plebe' is set DC F.GA; 'enim' is set AGF.G.

²³ 1519-C:29v. has no flat. In BL-52359:484r. 'conspéctu' is set FG.G.DGFE; 'Et' is set D.

In 1519-C:29v. the neume on 'N.' would suggest a division as follows: DEFGGFEDCEFD.CD.D. However, the setting of 'conféssor' that follows supports the reading of AS:653. In BL-52359:484v. 'audi' is set DAAGFEFG.FE; 'impetrátam' is set Gf.EFG.GF.EFG; 'O' is set DFDD; 'grátia' is set EG.FE.FDDC; 'servórum' is set Fe.DFE.FG; 'Glória' is set DFDD.C.DF.

²⁵ In BL-52359:484v. 'tabernáculo' is set G.G.A.G.F.

²⁶ In BL-52359:484v. 'imposuísti' is set F.G.A.B.C; 'cápite' is set G.G.G.

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<sup>27</sup> 1519-C:30v.
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- In BL-52359:485r. 'est' is set AG; 'omnis' is set CDB.CD; 'Ipse intercédat' is set F.G AC.G.GF.DFCDFEFEDED; 'peccátis' is set G.G.GA; the final 'Ipse' is also set F.G.
- ³⁰ BL-52359:485r. has no flats; 'illumináre et demónes' is set Ag.FG.G.GEG.GAFEFEDED D FGACBC.G.GAG.
- $^{31}\,$ In BL-52359:482r. 'Christi' is set ABGFAAGFDEFGAGFE.E; within the long melisma FGAAFGE appears instead of GABBGAE.
- ³² 1519-C:31v.
- ³³ 1519-C:31v.
- ³⁴ 1519-C:31v.
- ³⁵ 1519-C:31v.
- ³⁶ In BL-52359:486v. 'diébus' is set B.C.CB.
- ³⁷ In BL-52359:486v. 'símilis' is set BC.DC.B.
- ³⁸ AS:655 has 'supra'.
- ³⁹ In 1519-C:31v. and BL-52359:486v. 'pulsáverit' is set C.DED.CB.A.
- ⁴⁰ 'de', 1519-C:31v.
- ⁴¹ 1519-S:32r.
- ⁴² The *Amen* is taken from HS:5v.
- $^{\rm 43}$ 1519-S:32r. In SH:130v the rubric is 'Alias cantus ad ii. vesperas'.
- ⁴⁴ The *Amen* is taken from PHM:14.
- ⁴⁵ 1519-S:32r.
- ⁴⁶ The *Amen* is taken from PHM:7.
- ⁴⁷ 1519-S:32r.
- ⁴⁸ The *Amen* is taken from PHM:10.
- ⁴⁹ 1519-S:32r.
- ⁵⁰ The *Amen* is taken from PHM:11.
- ⁵¹ 1519-S:32v.
- ⁵² 'qui est', 1531-P:77r.
- ⁵³ 1519-C:32v.
- ⁵⁴ The music for *Glória Patri* appears at AS:pl. e.
- ⁵⁵ 1519-C·33r
- ⁵⁶ 1519-C:33r. omits 'Dóminus'.
- $^{57}\,$ The music for Glória Patri appears at AS:pl. e.
- ⁵⁸ The music for *Glória Patri* appears at AS:pl. e.
- ⁵⁹ In 1519-C:33r. 'magnas' is set G.FEDEC. In BL-52359:487v. 'operatus' is set AG.F.GA.GA.
- ⁶⁰ 1519-C:33v.
- ⁶¹ *Op.* i. 1464. SB-P:422.
- ⁶² In 1519-C:33v. the incipit is 'Servus qui gérmina.'

²⁸ Op. 1, 1462. SB-P:417.

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63 'ne hoc', SB-P:423.
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- ⁶⁹ An alternate homily, Predíxerat Dóminus discípulos suos', appears in some early breviaries, such as BL-52359:486v. and the Bedford Breviary:695v. and in the *Portiforium* 1530-C:79v. This homily appears as lessons 7-9 for St. Ambrose, April 4.
- 70 'cantóres', Vulgate.
- 71 'modos', Vulgate, 1531-S:126r. 'modos', Defensorium sacerdotii.
- The edition gives the longer version found at 1531-S:126r. Here 1519. has only 'Sapiéntia laudábit ánimam suam, et in Dómino honorábitur, et in médio pópuli sui gloriábitur.'
- ⁷³ 1519-C:33v.
- ⁷⁴ Other sources have 'addidísse'.
- ⁷⁵ 'decerpisse', Legenda-1518-C:14v.
- ⁷⁶ 'efféctum', Legend-1518-C:14v; 'afféctum', PL-LVII:419.
- ⁷⁷ 'vias' is found in all other available sources, including *PL*-LVII:419. and Lapidge, *The Cult of St. Swithun*:118.
- 78 'interemitátio', Legend-1518-C:15r. 'interminátio', PL-57:421.
- ⁷⁹ 'horor', *Legend*-1518-C:15r.
- 80 Legenda-1518-C:14r-15v.
- ⁸¹ SB-P:426.
- ⁸² ' *Op.* v. 342.', SB-P:426.
- 83 'Viríliter', Hereford Breviary.
- 84 Legend-1518-C:16r-17r.
- 85 1519-C:33v.
- ⁸⁶ 1519-C:34r.
- ⁸⁷ 1519-C:34r.
- 88 1531-P:78v. has the rubric 'Invit. Justus florébit. quere in communi unius martyris.'
- 89 1519-C:34v.
- ⁹⁰ 1519-C:34v.
- ⁹¹ 1519-C:34v.
- ⁹² 1519-C:34v.
- ⁹³ In BL-52359:484v. 'ornávit' is set F.FEDCDE.DFGEFE.
- 94 1519-C:34v.
- ⁹⁵ SB-P:429.
- ⁹⁶ 'Require hec iij. responsoria in hystoria unius confessoris et pontificis.' 1519-C:34v.
- ⁹⁷ 1519-C:34v.

^{64 &#}x27; perturbatióne pósiti', SB-P:423.

⁶⁵ interióra, Chev. [SB-P:424].

^{66 1519-}C:33v.

⁶⁷ In 1519-C:33v. the incipit is 'Hac simíliter.'

^{68 &#}x27;chorus' is deleted in SB-P:426.

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98 'Oratio ut supra ad vesperas.' 1519-C:34v.
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- These lessons do not appear in Breviary 1531. They do, however, appear in the *Portiforium*, London, 1843. xxij. These lessons appear in the Appendix, XX.
- This Exposition of the Gospel does not appear in Breviary 1531. It can be found in Breviary 1495, Pars Estivalis, 394. and in *Portiforium*, ed. 1843, 151. The text appears in the Appendix, XX. 105 1519-C:35r.
- This Exposition of the Gospel does not appear in Breviary 1531. It can be found in Breviary 1495, Pars Estivalis, 394. and in *Portiforium*, ed. 1843, 151. The text appears in the Appendix, XX. liberávit illum.' 1519-C:35r.
- ¹⁰⁸ 1519-C:35r.
- ¹⁰⁹ 1519-C:35v.
- ¹¹⁰ 1519-C:35v.
- ¹¹¹ 1519-C:35v.
- ¹¹² 1519-C:35v.
- ¹¹³ In BL-52359:476v. 'Deum' is set FE.F; 'adorémus' is set DC.D.FDEFGDDC.
- ¹¹⁴ 1519-C:36r.
- ¹¹⁵ 1519-C:36r.
- 116 SB-P:432 has 'Sicut decursus'.
- 117 BL-52359:493v. has 'suscépit'.
- AS:636. and 658. and BL-52359:472r. have 'sanctum suum'. In BL-52359:472r. 'hóminum scitóte' is set F.FE.D F.FA.AGABbAGG; 'suum' is set FE.D.
- ¹¹⁹ 1519-C:36r.
- ¹²⁰ *Op.* i. 1482, SB:432.
- ¹²¹ In 1519-C:36r. 'non' is set GA. In BL-52359:477r. 'láchrimam' is set AAG.F.FGAAG; 'transiérunt' is set F.EG.GACAB.AG.
- In BL-52359:488v. 'letabúntur' is set CB.C.DCDECCB.AG; 'cubílibus' is set AC.CBAADCDE.D.DBCDCBABCBA.
- ¹²³ In BL-52359:484r. 'voluntátis' is set A.A.AG.F.
- In BL-52359:357r. 'Letámini' is set BA.BABGCDD.BDCC.CB; 'recti' is set GFA.GFFDGAGFGAG. In place of 'ei' BL-52359:357r. has 'Dómino', set BC.A.A.
- ¹²⁵ In BL-52359:478r. 'precéptis tuis' is set D.DFE.FG ED.DEDDBCB; 'aquis' is set CCB.A; 'via' is set ED.CD.
- AS:540 has an extra punctum, D, at the end of 'Dómine'.
- AS:660. has 'gaudent confessóres' set to the same music.
- ¹²⁸ Ор. і. 1480. SB-Р:437.

⁹⁹ 1519-C:35r.

¹⁰⁰ 1519-C:35r. omits 'enim'.

¹⁰¹ 'qui est', 1531-P:78v.

¹⁰² 1519-C:35r.

¹³¹ In 1519-C:38v. 'revertátur' is sset C.DF.FGGF.F; 1519-C:39r. has no flat at 'Dóminus'. In BL-52359:357v. 'a núptiis' is set thus:



BL-52359:357v. has no flat at 'néscitis' or at 'Filio'.

- ¹³² 'imperpétuum', 1519-C:39r.
- ¹³³ In AS:543 the final neume of the psalm tone is a punctum, C.
- ¹³⁴ AS:648, 1520-S:40v. and BL-52359:481r. omit the flat at 'sancti'.
- ¹³⁵ In BL-52359:358r. 'dícite' is set C.B_b.A.
- ¹³⁶ In BL-52359:481r. 'cubílibus suis' is set F.F.E.F G.E.
- ¹³⁷ 1519-C:39v.
- ¹³⁸ 1519-C:39v.
- ¹³⁹ In BL-52359:358r. 'lucérne' is set GA.AGF.G; 'homínibus' is set G.AC.B\A.A.
- ¹⁴⁰ 1519-C:39v.
- 141 *Phil. iii.*, 1526, SB-P:439. The capitulum appears to be neither from Sapientie nor from Philemon.
- ¹⁴² 'imperpétuum', 1519-C:39v.
- ¹⁴³ 1519-C:39v.

¹²⁹ BL-52359:357v. has no flat.

¹³⁰ AS:660 has 'generatióne et generatióne'.