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Proper of Saints. Feasts of January.

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[  $\P$  Of Saint Silvester and the other Saints through to the Feast of Saint Wulfstan: seek for all of them in the Common of Saints as is indicated after the Nativity of the Lord.]  $^1$ 

If the time shall be long between the Sunday in which is begun the History Domine ne in ira. and lxx., the Feast of Saint Wulfstan is celebrated on the very Sunday on which it falls, and let a Memorial be made of the Sunday at both Vespers: and at Matins and at Mass, which precedes the Memorial of Blessed Mary.

Let it be made in the same way for the other Saints.

If the Feast of Saint Wulfstan or Saints Fabian and Sebastian, or Saint Agnes shall happen on the Sunday of lxx. let the Feast be deferred until the morrow of Saint Vincent. If however the Sunday of lxx. shall happen on the day of Saint Vincent or Saint Paul, let the Feast be deferred until the morrow [and let all of the service be of Septuagesima].<sup>2</sup>

If [however]<sup>3</sup> any of the aforementioned Feasts shall fall on the Saturday next before lxx. Vespers on that Saturday will be of Septuagesima with at Solemn Memorial of the [12] Feast. Let it be likewise in lx. or in l.

If however [any]<sup>4</sup> Feast is deferred from Sunday to Monday, or shall happen on that very feria, Vespers on Sunday shall be of the Feast: with a Solemn Memorial of the Sunday [as is indicated after Domine ne in ira.]<sup>5</sup>

Let the same manner be preserved in all Feasts of ix. Lessons through to the Passion of the Lord, in such a way that on all Double Feasts happening in that time there shall be First and Second Vespers of the Feast.

Furthermore, 6 let the Feast of the Purification of Blessed Mary not be deferred.

[ These are the Feasts of ix. Lessons which have Lessons not of the Proper but of the Common, evidently the Feast of Saint Wulfstan, Saint Richard, Bishop, and the Translation of the same, the Translation of Saint Edward, the Translation of Saint Swithun and his Companions, Saint Remi and his Companions, Saint Wulfram, Bishop and Confessor.]

# ■ Saint Wulfstan, Bishop and Confessor.

### Nine Lessons.9

(xix. January.)

First Lesson.



Uring the reign of Edward, 10 the illustrious King of the English, Writhegus sat as

Bishop of Worcester, with whom Wulfstan, passing the youthful bloom of his inborn nature: grew up among the clergy at every step. Having at length been given the honour of the priesthood, being celibate from the time of his boyhood: and in accordance with the hundredfold fruit, he busied himself wholesomely

to seek God by desire, to find by thought, to touch by taste. There grew in the man the seed of all virtues; the privilege of holiness so shone forth: that the nobles of the English most avidly desired his friendship, and most steadfastly supported <him>. <He was> continually in prayer, frequent in genuflections: and never to have a feather bed, rarely to indulge in deep sleep, but only to snatch <it briefly>.

Lesson ij.

E was accustomed to lay himself on the ground, with <his> head placed on the steps before the altar: or even to be induced into a light slumber with some book having been lain under his head. Abstaining from all food on three days in a week, he continually held <his> tongue in silence: lest by any word it might

slip. On three of the other <days> he ate leeks, cabbages, whether baked or boiled, and plain bread : so that he might sustain nature more than <satisfy> gluttony. What more ? He shewed himself so excellent : that he might not be <found> wanting in the word of his teaching : nor in the example of <his> living. But thou.

Third Lesson.

T a certain time, while they wee making a structure on the roof of the church in which the bells might hang: to prepare for the work they erected ladders which the workers might stand on, that they might steady their steps as they hung in the air. And now the ladders, which had been hauled up by ropes, stood projecting upwards to an immense height: and the craftsmen were each attending to his necessary task of construction. One of them, while planning a difficult and steep ascent with the others: fell headlong. Wulfstan, to be sure, standing at a distance and gazing at how the man spun downwards through the air 12: grieved greatly, and resisted with the

sign of the holy Cross. And the fall, which was from a height of at least forty feet, not only injured not <his> body in the crash: but neither indeed deadened <his> soul by the chilling of the blood as usually happens. He therefore arose unharmed, thinking on the rashness by which he fell: and on Wulfstan's sanctity by which he escaped. But thou.

Lesson iiij.

Ow when William, the King, ✓ alleging <his> insufficiency in letters and lack of French language, endeavoured to deprive Wulfstan of the office of the pontificate; with a having been council convened, Archbishop Lanfranc ordered the venerable man to resign <his> staff together with <his> ring. But the man of God, with neither expression nor spirit altered, raised himself up: and taking the pastoral staff in his hand, said, Truly lord archbishop, truly I know that I am neither worthy of this honour: nor am I adequate to this burden or labour. For I knew this, as soon as the clergy chose me, as soon as the bishops compelled

<me> : as soon as my lord the king summoned <me> to this office. He nevertheless, with the authority of the Apostolic See, hath cast this burden upon my shoulders: and by this staff hath ordered me to be invested with the episcopal dignity. Now thou requirest the pastoral staff which thou didst not deliver: thou withdrawest the office which thou didst not bestow. And I, indeed not being ignorant of my insufficiency, and yielding to the opinion of this holy synod, shall certainly resign this staff, but not to thee: but rather to him from whose authority I received it. But thou.

Lesson v.

His having been said. 'approaching the tomb of Saint Edward, and standing before the sepulchre he said, Thou knowest, my lord, how unwilling I had been to take up this work: how often I shrank from it: how often I was absent when I was sought. I admit that I have been made foolish: but thou hast compelled me. For granted that the election by the brethren, the petition of the people, the will of bishops, the favour of nobles were not wanting yet thy authority outweighed all of these, thy will was more powerful. And behold, now a new king, a new law, a new bishop: they establish new laws, promulgate new decrees. Thou who

[*13r*.]

hast commanded accusest me who hast been in harmony : of errors, of presumption. And then indeed as a man thou hast been able to be deceived: but can it be so, now that hast been united with God? therefore unto those which demand what they have not given, who, seeing that they are men, can deceive and be deceived: but rather unto thee which hath already surrendered to Truth himself, unto thee who hast evaded ignorance or darkness of error, I resign <my> staff: I release unto thee the care of those things which thou hast entrusted to me. I safely commit them to thee: of whose merits I am not ignorant.

Lesson vj.

Hen he had said these things: having raised <his> hand to the stone with which the holy body was covered, he implanted the staff, saying, Take <it>, O lord, my king: and deliver <it> unto whom thou shalt please. And <his> pontificals having been laid aside: he now sat down as a simple monk among monks. All wondered, seeing the staff plunged into the stone: and as if having roots, not to be moved. And

when attempting, by no means being able to withdraw the staff, the matter was brought to the synod: and Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, sent by Lanfranc, approaching the sepulchre, when he by no means prevailed to move the staff: Lanfranc, astonished by the novelty of the miracle, together with the bishops and the king hastening to the tomb, having made a prayer, applied <his> hand in vain to pluck out the staff.

The king exclaimeth, Let the bishop pray, and say to the saint, Truly the Lord is just, and walketh with the simple: and his speech is with the humble. Thy holy simplicity, brother, hath been mocked by us: but the Lord hath brought forth thy justice as if a light. Our justice hath gone astray in thee : but thy simplicity, pleasing to God, hath been made known to all. By the authority by which we are charged, nay more by the divine judgment by which we are convinced: the cure which we put off thee as unsuitable, we again entrust and place upon thee. But he, alleging his impossibility, and the burden to

be beyond <his> strength : asserted that a holy minister must appointed in a holy place. At length, overcome by the earnestness <their> entreaties, before all, approached the sepulchre touched the staff with <his> hand, and as soon as his hand touched <it>, it came forth as if it had been pressed into soft clay. Lanfranc therefore, falling at his feet, confesseth <his> sin, imploring pardon, saying that his simplicity is acceptable and pleasing to God: which the wisdom of this world made foolish, that he might be confounded, and that grace might pour into the humble.

Lesson vij.

Hen the monks of the blessed man had once moved over to the great church, which he himself had constructed, and he had seen the old church demolished which Saint Oswald had built: he poured forth tears. Upon which his followers mildly reproved him, that he should rather rejoice that in his lifetime such honour had fallen on his church, that the monastic buildings should be increased: he said, I for a long time

have otherwise understood that we sinners and wretches destroy the works of saints: that we might win praise for ourselves. That age did not know how to construct a magnificent building: but <knew to> to sacrifice themselves to God under any sort of roof, and to encourage <their> subjects to follow <their> example. We on the contrary labour: that, neglecting the cure of souls, we may heap up stones.

Lesson viij.

Ow in the year of <our>
 Lord Lone thousand and sixty seven, in the thirty fourth year of his episcopate, to be sure in the eighty seventh year of his life, on the fourteenth of the kalends of February, having done with the world : he began to live in Christ. Now the ring which he had received at <his> consecration, for many years was not able to cling to his finger: and although it frequently slipped off, it was never lost. For the flesh of his fingers had been so wizened: that the skin scarcely clung to the bones. For it is told that he often said, The ring which I have received without

solicitation: I shall bear inseparably with me to the earth. After his death, some attempted in vain to remove the ring from <his> finger: for so full of skin, with swelling of the joints, and the integrity of the sinews, <the fingers> seemed to have been restored to the dead : which from abstinence, had been dried up while alive. Now, one hundred years having elapsed after his death, while his body was being transferred, and <his> precious <remains> were gathered into a box: together with <his> pontifical vestments, he was found entire and uncorrupted.

Ninth Lesson.

Ndeed among the many miracles accomplished by God on behalf [13v.] of his servant, a woman being crooked and bent over and leaning towards the ground for five years was cured. The tongue of a boy cut off by a stepmother was restored, five blind were given sight, and five demonaics were cleansed, four mutes were given back speech, three deceased were revived, two lepers were cleansed, and two dropsicals were brought to health. Within three days, in a certain village, with five and

thirty oppressed with various illnesses having regained health, thanks were returned to God and his saint. He healed the eyes of a certain youth, dug out by his rivals and cast into a field. But he did not restore to him his own, but he received new and small pupils in the depths of the sockets, as if he had placed two hot coals, and whatever colours he had from nature, he received black from grace, which from day to day, have grown up to a suitable size. The testicles of the same youth, being

plucked out and cut off from the scrotum by the same jealous rivals, and cast further away, were restored by him, and all wounds received in divers parts of the body were cured in a moment. By these and many other miracles he was made famous, to the praise and glory of the name of God: who is blessed for ever. But thou.

All the rest from the Common [of One Confessor and Bishop] <sup>13</sup> [889]. with this Prayer.

Our forth upon us, <sup>14</sup> O Lord, the Spirit of thy love : that by the intercession of blessed Wulfstan thy confessor and bishop, we may

merit to taste of thy sweetness in eternal felicity. Through our Lord. In the unity of the same.



# ■ Saints Fabian and Sebastian, Martyrs.

(xx. January.)

## At [First] Vespers.

Ant. The saints by faith. in the Common. [827].

Ferial Psalms.

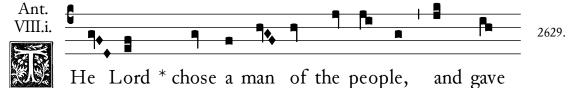
Chapter. The souls of the just. [887].

R. For he was truthful. below, iij. {142}.

Hymn. The merits of the saints. in the Common. [827].

 $\overline{\mathcal{N}}$ . Be glad in the Lord. [839].

Elegit Dominus virum. AS:365; 1519-S:19v; 1531-S:13v. 15

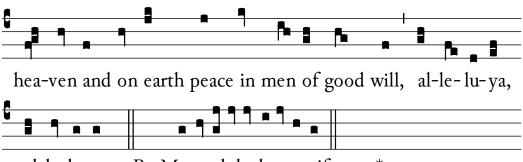




him the vision of his e-ternal glo-ry: let us ce-lebrate the



so-lemni-ty of Se-bastian the martyr, may there be joy in



al-le-lu-ya. Ps. My soul doth magnify. 72\*.

Prayer.

God, who didst strengthen thy blessed martyrs Fabian and Sebastian with the virtue of constancy in suffering: grant unto us, in

imitation of them and for thy love, to despise the prosperity of the world, and to fear none of its adversities. Through.

## Memorial of Saint Wulfstan.

Ant. This is he. in the Common. [935].

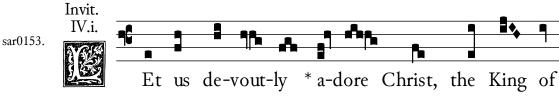
 $\tilde{V}$ . The just shall spring forth. [392].

Prayer. Pour forth upon us. as above. {135}.

Memorial of Saint Mary.

### ■ At Matins.

Christum suppliciter. AS:365; 1519-S:19v; 1531-S:13v. 16





kings. †Who giv- eth to his saints wor- thy rewards.

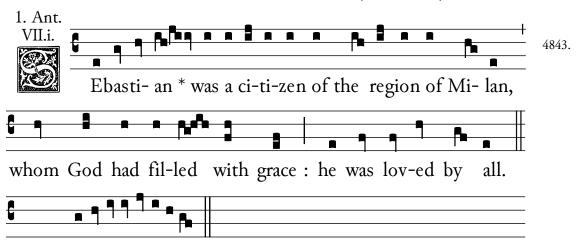


Ps. Come let us praise.  $13^*$ .

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

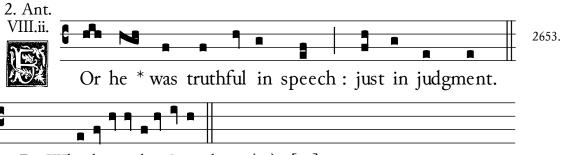
### **I** In the First Nocturn.

Sebastianus Mediolanensium. AS:365; 1519-S:20r; 1531-S:13v. 17

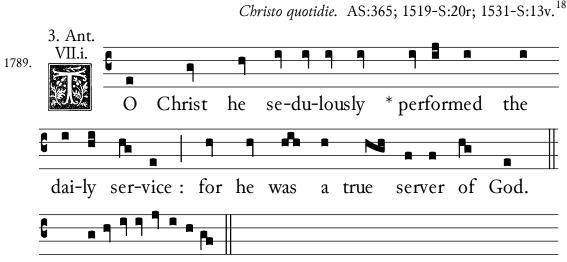


Ps. Blessed is the man. (j.) [17].

Erat enim in sermone. AS:365; 1519-S:20r; 1531-S:13v.



Ps. Why have the Gentiles. (ij.) [17].



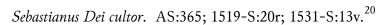
Ps. In the Lord I put my trust. (x.) [25].

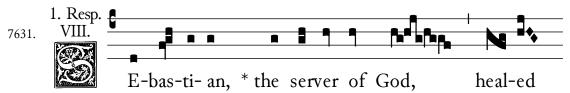
 $\mathcal{V}$ . Be glad in the Lord, and rejoice, ye just. [839].

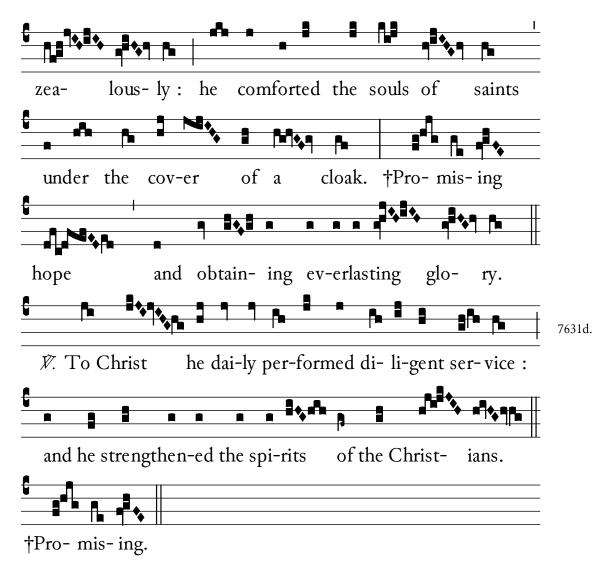
#### First Lesson.

Ebastian, a most Christian man, a citizen of the region of Milan, was so dear to the

emperors Diocletian and Maximian, that they gave him the command of the First Cohort: and ordered him to be always in their presence. Indeed he was a man full of prudence, truthful in speech, just in judgment, foreseeing in counsel, faithful in struggle, energetic in intervention, conspicuous in goodness, distinguished in all honesty of morals. The soldiers revered him as if he were their father: all the leaders in the palace adored him with dearest affection. For he was a true server of God, and it was inevitable that he whom God had filled with grace should be loved by all. But thou, [O Lord, have mercy upon us]. 19







Lesson ij.

O Christ, therefore, he sedulously performed the daily service: but this he did so that it was hidden from the sacrilegious kings. He was not terrified by fear of suffering, nor hindered by love of his inheritance: but for this only did he cover the hidden soldier of Christ under the cloak of the earthly power,

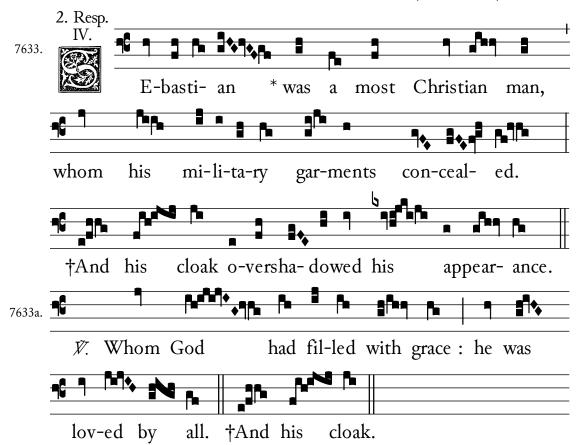
that he might <otherwise> fail to comfort the souls of Christians which he saw in torments: and to deliver to God the souls which he had endeavoured to rescue from the Devil. Finally, after he had delivered the souls of many martyrs from fear of suffering and had stirred them up to the crown of everlasting glory: he

[14r.]

himself appeared as he <truly> was, because light is unable to be on the

side of darkness. But.

Sebastianus vir Christianissimus. AS:366; 1519-S:20v; 1531-S:14r.



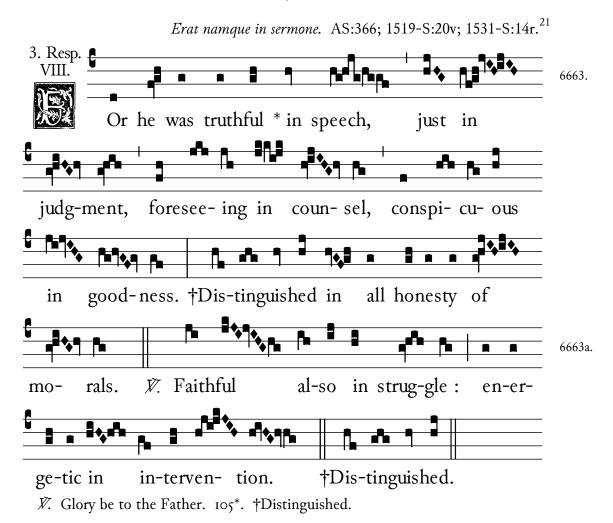
Lesson iij.

O the most distinguished men, Marcellian and Mark, two twins, brothers, placed in bonds for the name of Christ: he daily offered comfort. And to both of them as well as to their servants with whom they had been arrested, he ministered salutary counsels of the faith: whereby the fugitives from the world

might reject flattery, and not fear passing kinds of torments. Which, when the most blessed men might acquiesce to words and might go over to the blows of the torturers with steadfast courage: were ordered to undergo a capital sentence, certainly by the same reasoning, that if they consented to sacrifices at the same

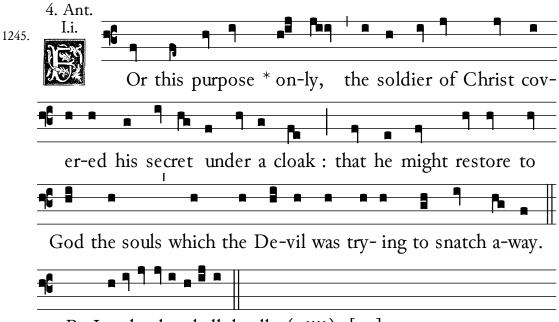
moment in which they were <to be>beheaded, they would be delivered back to their parents and spouses and sons and property. For they were not only, as we have said, most distinguished by race, but also enriched with property. Of whom

their father was by name Tranquillinus, and <their> mother was called Martia: who followed them in lamentation with their wives and children, for they were regarded with great affection by their grandchildren. But.

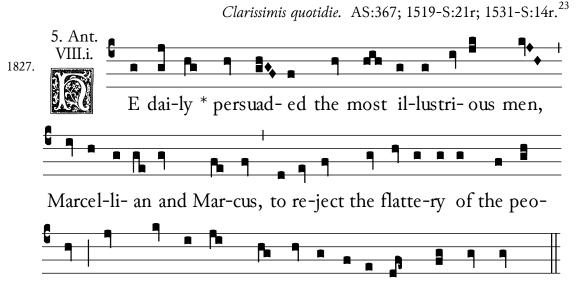


### $\blacksquare$ In the ij. Nocturn.

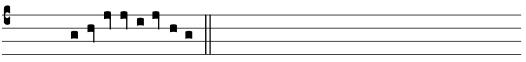
Ad hoc tantum. AS:366; 1519-S:21r; 1531-S:14r.22



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

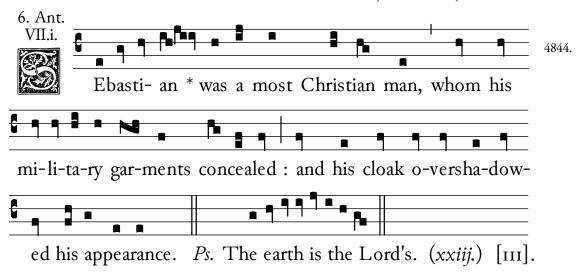


ple: and not to fear the momenta-ry types of tormennt.



Ps. Preserve me, O Lord. (xv.) [31].

Sebastianus vir Christianissimus. AS:367; 1519-S:21r; 1531-S:14r.



 $\vec{V}$ . Let the just rejoice [before God]. <sup>24</sup> [239].

Lesson iiij.

The mother, therefore, coming near, miserable and crying to herself, and with her head uncovered, showing the grey hair of her old age: in the sight of them tore the garment which covered her breast, and shewed, with them all weeping, the loose skins of the breasts which they had sucked, and with wailing and tears recounted the delights that she had furnished in their infancy. While this and the like is being done by the mother: the father who is weak and

grave in old age, is brought in at the hands of servants, and, sprinkling the dust of the earth on his hoary head, he gave these expressions to heaven. To the death of my sons departing voluntarily, I have come to say farewell, and all things which I had prepared to be furnished for <my>burial by my sons: I, unfortunate, shall expend to bury <my> sons. O my sons, the staff of old age and the twin lights of my flesh, happily born and favourably educated: of most

excellent memory and remarkable character, imbued with all expertise in liberal studies, what sudden madness brought forth from your will, hath made you to be lovers of death? But thou.

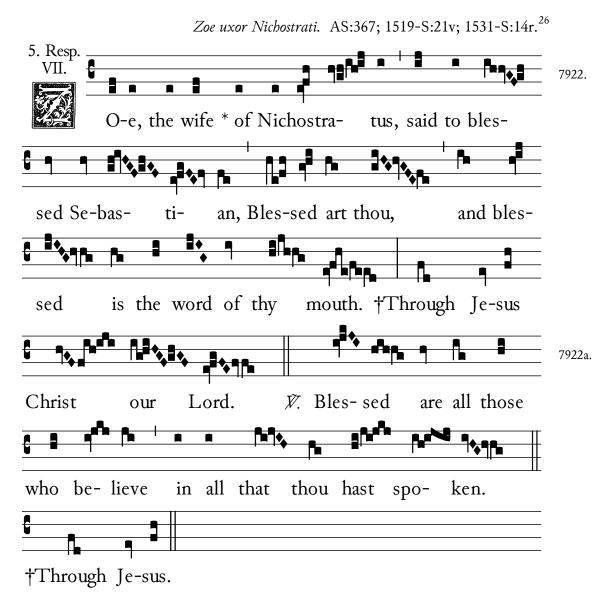


Fifth Lesson.

Nd so, while the aged man was doing such things, behold, came also the spouses of both with their

own children, and offering their own children in their sight: calling out with wailing voices, To serve whom leave ye us? Unto what charity deliver ye your spouses? Whom think you shall be the most greedy pervaders of these infants lords, and of your houses? Who shall be the occupiers of your households, or who shall break up the domestics which

you have maintained? Alas, how like iron, alas, how, in the bearing of impious cruelties, ye despise <your> parents, reject <your> friends, cast aside <your> wives, abandon <your> children: and intentionally present yourselves to the torturers.



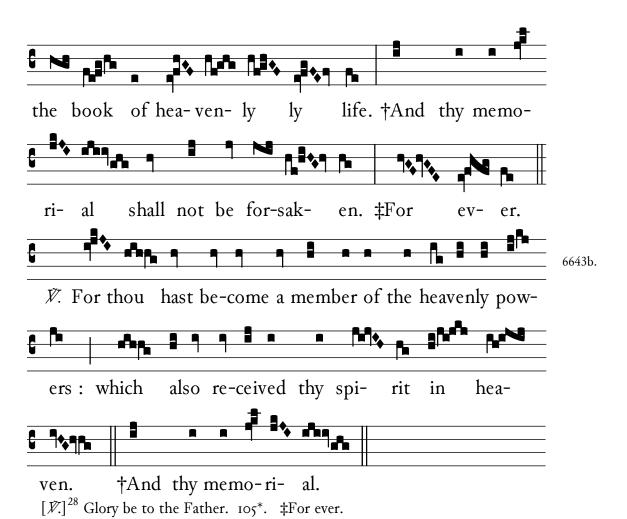
Lesson vj.

In the mean time, while these things are said and those are reported, among the tears of <their> wives and the sighs of <their> children: the soldiers of Christ have begun to soften, and to bind their souls with sorrow. In the midst of this spectacle (as we said above), holy Sebastian was the most Christian man of all: who hid in military garb, and concealed his appearance with a cloak. But when he saw the athletes of God wearied by the immense weight of the struggle: presenting himself in the midst of them, he said, O most

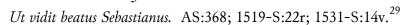
most skilled valiant soldiers, O warriors in the divine battle, by great strength you have attained the palm, and by wretched blandishments shall you lay aside the eternal crown? Let him now learn through you the the strength of the soldiers of Christ, rather more armed with faith than with a sword. Set up therefore the trophy of your glorious battle from the sight of the earth: and lose it not by the tears of little ones. Those which you hear weeping : would rejoice this day if they could know what you understand.

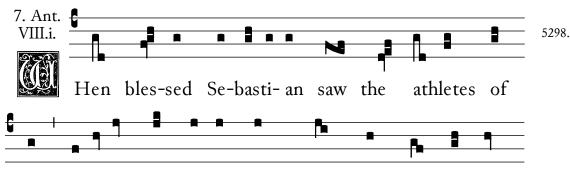
bas- ti- an, the chief and pro-pa-ga- tor of the most

ho-ly pre- cepts: behold, thy name is writ- ten in



lacktriangle In the iij. Nocturn.

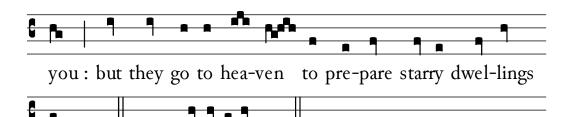




God weari-ed by the immense weight of the struggle:



E not afraid, \* they will not be se-pa-ra-ted from



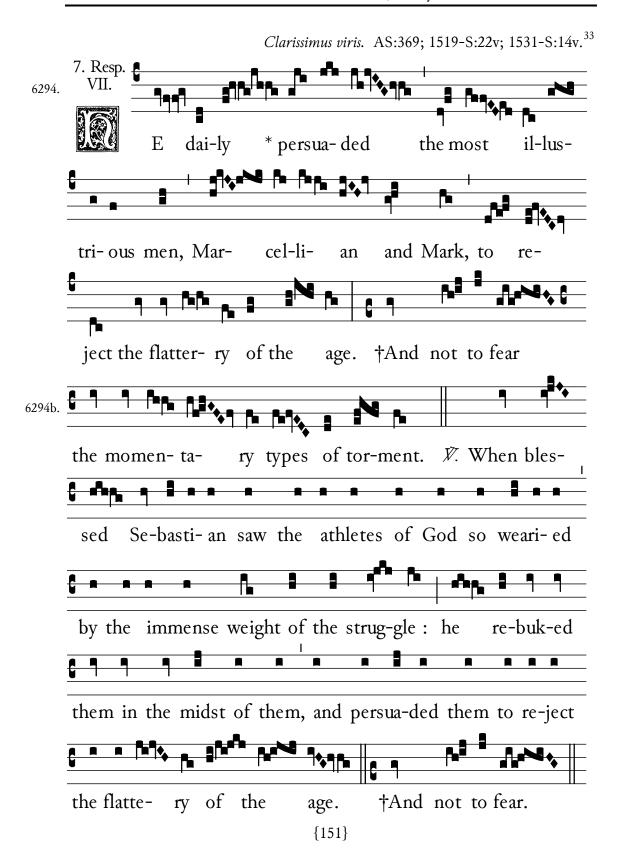
for you. Ps. O God, the heathers. (lxxviij.) [302].

 $\overline{\mathcal{V}}$ . The souls of the just [are in the hand of God]. <sup>32</sup> [457].

#### Seventh Lesson.

brethren, therefore, having been sent to the kingdom of heaven through the palm of martyrdom, and many others having been converted to the grace of faith through blessed Sebastian, blessed Sebastian was last prosecuted: because, as we have said, it was seen that hidden under <his> cloak he was a most worthy soldier of The prefect informed the Christ. Emperor Dyocletian concerning him. To whom Dyocletian, calling to him, said, I have always held you among the chiefs of my palace, and hast thou hitherto hidden against my safety and in injury to the gods? Sebastian answered, For thy salvation

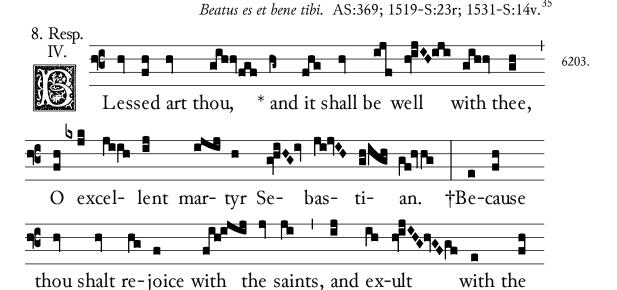
I have always honoured Christ, and for the state of the Roman city I have always adored him who is in heaven: considering that to entreat help from stones is to be of an insane and vain mind. Then Dyocletian, being angry, ordered him to be led into the midst of a field, and to be bound as if a target for shooting : and commanded that archers should shoot Then the soldiers placed him him. in the middle of the field, and from thence so filled him with arrows: that, as if a hedgehog, thus he was sewn with arrows. And, thinking him to be dead, they departed. But thou.

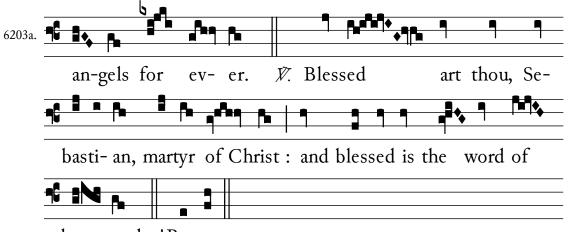


Eighth Lesson.

Hen, with the body of the martyr having been left behind: a certain steward, Herenus by name, went by night to take away the body and bury <it>. And finding him alive, he brought him to his house in a lofty apartment, where he remained at the palace, and there, within 34 a few days, he recovered perfect health in all <his> members. When all Christians came to him, thev exhorted him to depart. But he, having prayed, descended. And with Eliogabalus standing on the steps: coming to the emperors he said, By unjust thefts from the temples they will beseige the minds of the chief

furnishing false imperial priests, schemes of the Christians, saying that they are guilty, by which the republic is bettered and increaseth: who cease not to pray for your empire and for the safety of the Roman army. When he had said these and other things: Dyocletian said, Art thou Sebastian, whom we had long ago ordered to be slain with arrows? Holy Sebastian answered, For this reason my Lord Jesus Christ hath vouchsafed to rouse <me> up, that I might come and testify against you in the sight of all the people, that the unjust judgement of your persecution may foment the servants of Christ.





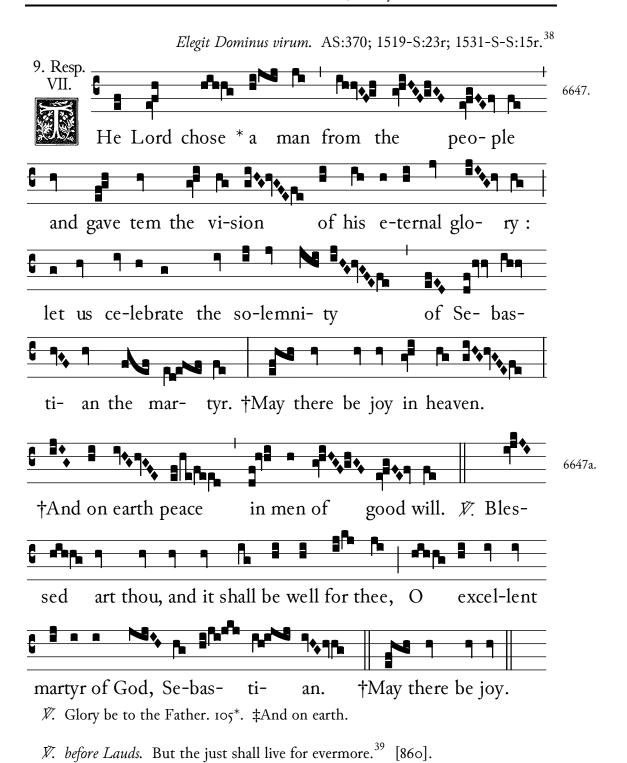
thy mouth. †Be-cause.

Lesson ix.

▶Hen he ordered him to be led to the hippodrome of the palace, and to be smitten with sticks: until he gave up the ghost. Then they took his body by night, and cast it into a large sewer: saying, Lest perchance some Christians should make him a martyr. Then blessed Sebastian appeared in a dream to Saint Lucina, a certain most religious matron, saying, In that sewer which is near the circus: thou shalt find my body suspended in the filth. This, when thou liftest it up: shalt thou bear to the catacombs, and bury me at the entrance of the crypt, near the remains of the apostles. Then blessed Lucina herself went with her

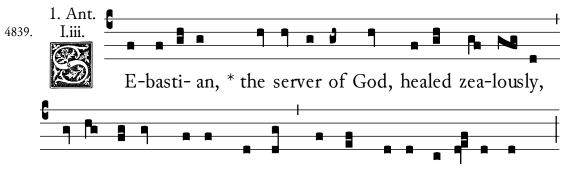
servants in the middle of the night, and, lifting him up, placed him upon a bier, <sup>36</sup> and brought him to the place : and [there],<sup>37</sup> where he had commanded, she buried him with all diligence. But Saint Lucina herself for thirty days departed not from the holy place. Now after some years the peace of the church was restored. And as soon as the Church accepted the glory of peace : she made her own house a church. By which, leaving behind all her wealth for the laying to rest of Christians : she made the church itself an heir in Christ: to whom is honour and glory and dominion forever and ever amen. But thou, O Lord.

{153}

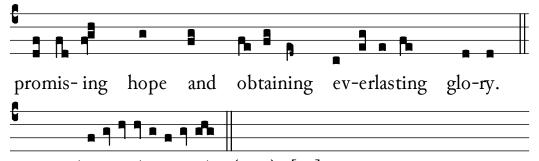


### **I** At Lauds.

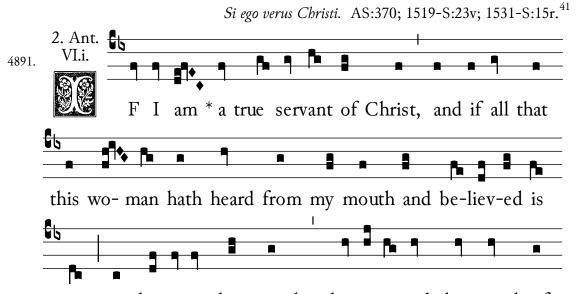
Sebastianus Dei cultor. AS:370; 1519-S:23v; 1531-S:15r. 40



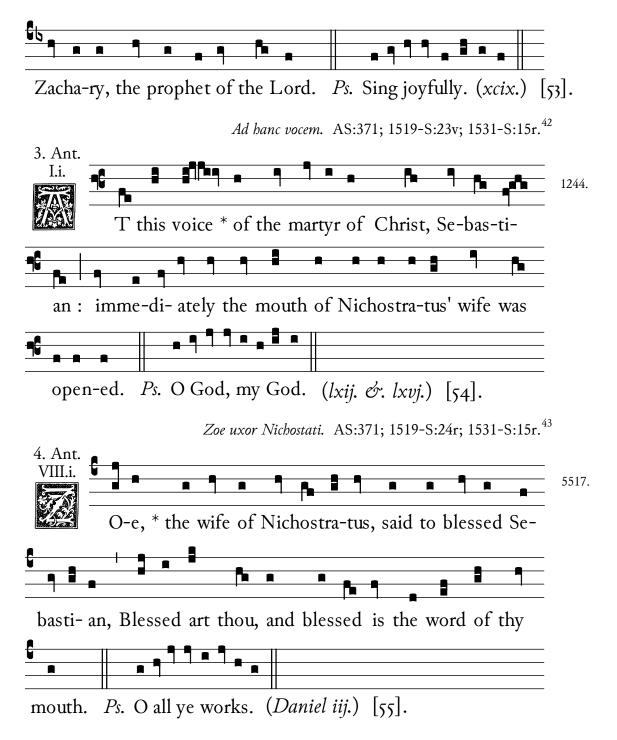
he comforted the souls of saints under the co-ver of a cloak:

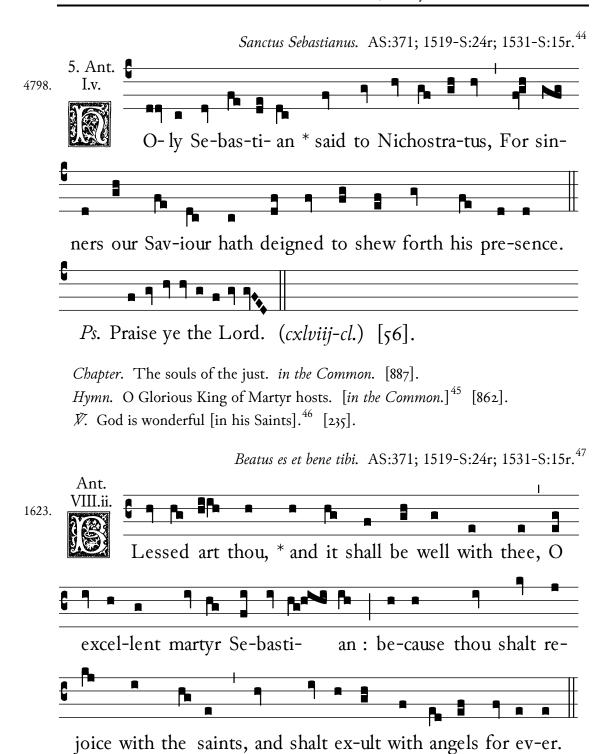


Ps. The Lord reigneth. (xcij.) [52].



true: may he open her mouth, who open-ed the mouth of







Ps. Blessed be the Lord. 71\*.

Prayer. O God, who didst strengthen. as above. {137}.

■ Memorial of Saint Mary.

### $\blacksquare At j.$

Ant. Sebastian, the server. j. of Lauds. {155}. Ps. Save me, O God. (liij.) [114].

### ¶ At iij.

Ant. If I am. ij. of Lauds. {155}.

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

Let the Chapters, R. and V. be said from the Common of Many Martyrs at all the Hours [876]. with the aforesaid Prayer. {137}.

### $\blacksquare At vj.$

Ant. At this voice. iij. of Lauds. {156}.

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

#### $\blacksquare At ix.$

Ant. Holy Sebastian. v. of Lauds. {157}.

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

## ■ Saint Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.

(xxj. January.)

### At [First] Vespers.

Ant. This is a wise virgin. in the Common. [981].

Ferial Psalms.

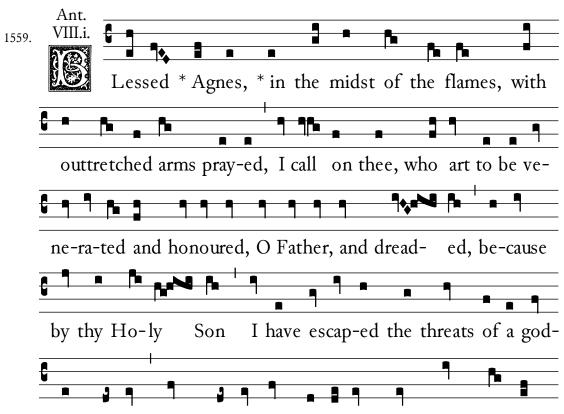
Chapter from the Common of One Virgin and Martyr [of course I will give glory to thee]. 48 [1021].

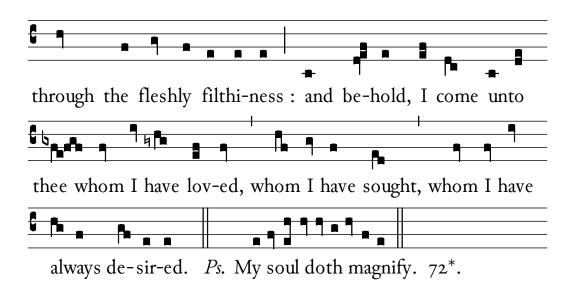
R. The Lord hath clothed me. below iij. [of Matins]. 49 {166}.

Hymn. Son of a Virgin. in the Common. [981].

 $\tilde{V}$ . Grace is poured abroad in thy lips.  $\tilde{\sigma}c$ . [991].

Beata Agnes in medio. AS:371; 1519-S:24v; 1531-S:15r.





Prayer.

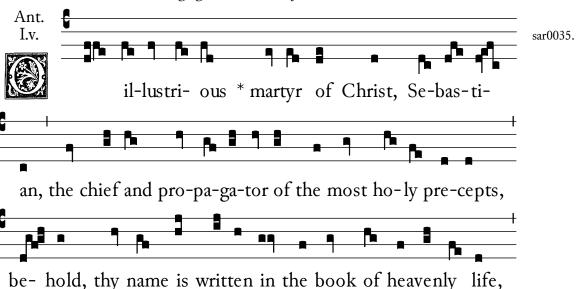
Lmighty and everlasting God,

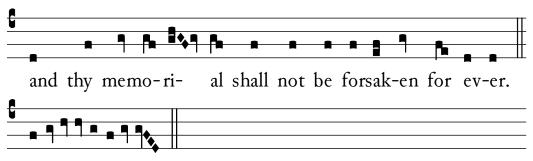
who choosest the weak things of <this> world to confound the things which are strong, mercifully grant :

that we who honour the solemnity of blessed Agnes thy [Virgin and]<sup>50</sup> Martyr, may perceive her protection before thee. Through our Lord.

### ■ Memorial of the Martyrs Fabian and Sebastian.

Egregie Christi martyr. AS:372; 1519-S:24v; 1531-S:15r.





Amen.

 $\overline{V}$ . God is wonderful [in his saints.]. <sup>51</sup> [235].

Prayer. O God, who didst strengthen. as above. {137}.

■ Memorial of Saint Mary.

#### **A**t Matins.

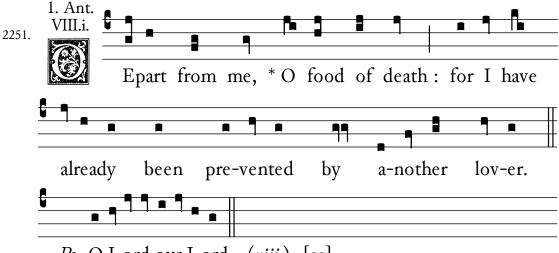
Invitatory. The Lamb, the Spouse. [in the Common]. 52 [993].

Ps. Come let us praise. 13\*.

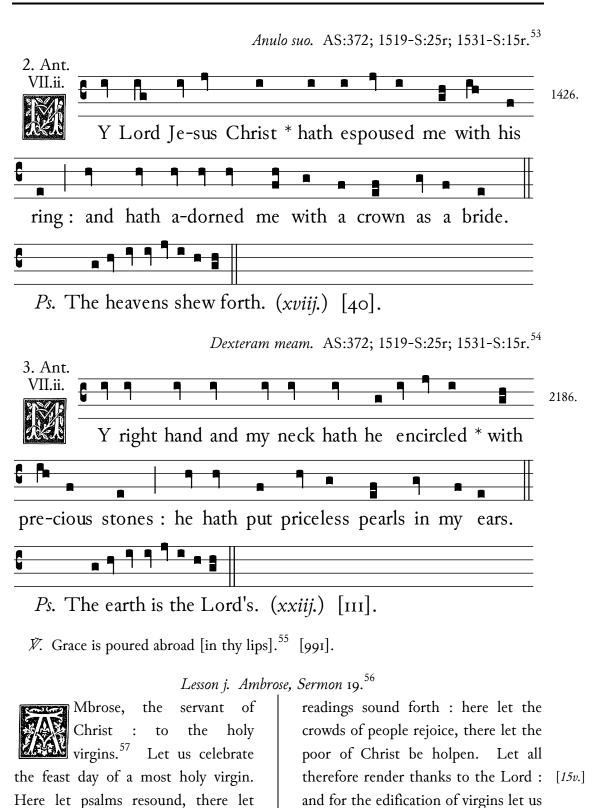
Hymn. Son of a Virgin. in the Common. [983].

## ■ In the j. Nocturn.

Discede a me pabulum. AS:372; 1519-S:25r; 1531-S:15r.

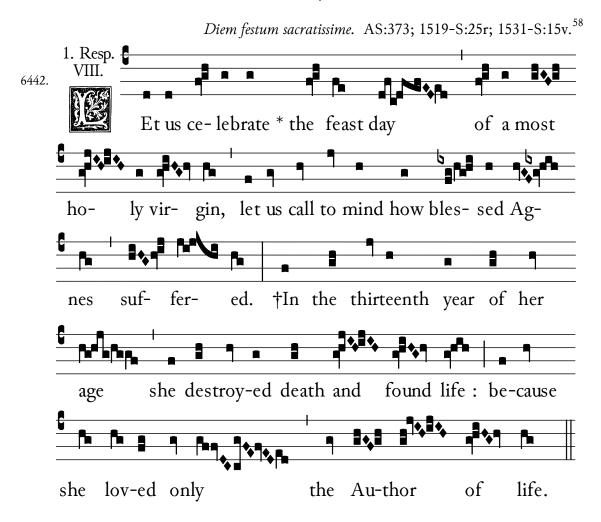


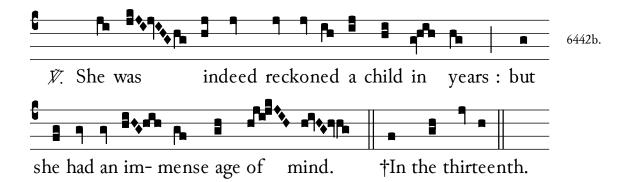
Ps. O Lord our Lord. (viij.) [23].



call to mind how the most blessed Agnes suffered. In the thirteenth year of her age she destroyed death and found life: because she loved only the Author of life. She was indeed reckoned a child in years: but she had an immense age of mind. A youth in body, but ancient in soul. Beautiful in face, but more beautiful

in faith. When she was returning from school, she was greatly desired by the son of the prefect of the city. When he had sought out and found her parents, he began to offer many things and to promise more. To be sure he brought with him precious ornaments, which were rejected by blessed Agnes as if dung. But thou.

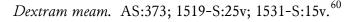


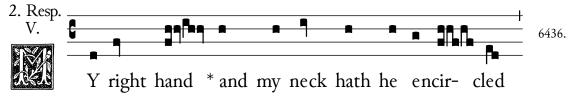


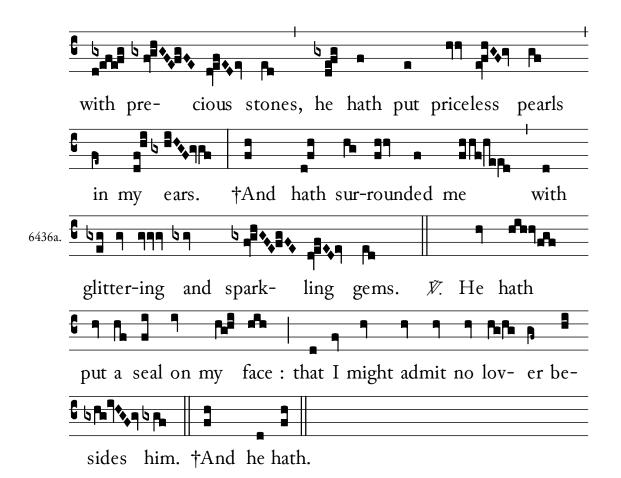
Lesson ij.

(Nd it happened : that the young man was entirely spurred on with greater stimulation. And thinking that she wanted to receive better ornaments: he brought with him the glory of every precious stone,<sup>59</sup> and by himself and through friends and acquaintances, he began to appeal to the ears of the virgin, to promise riches, houses, possessions, servants, and all the delights of the world, if she would not withhold her consent to marriage with him. Then blessed Agnes is said to have given a response such as this to the young man, Depart from me, kindling of

sin, nourishment of transgressions: food of death. Depart from me, because I have already been taken by another lover: who hath offered me better ornaments than thee, and hath put me under a pledge with the ring of his fidelity, <who is> far nobler than thee, in birth and in dignity. He hath adorned my right hand with a priceless bracelet: and hath encircled my neck with precious stones. hath put priceless pearls in my ears: and hath surrounded me with glittering and sparkling gems. hath put a seal on my face, that I might admit no lover besides him.







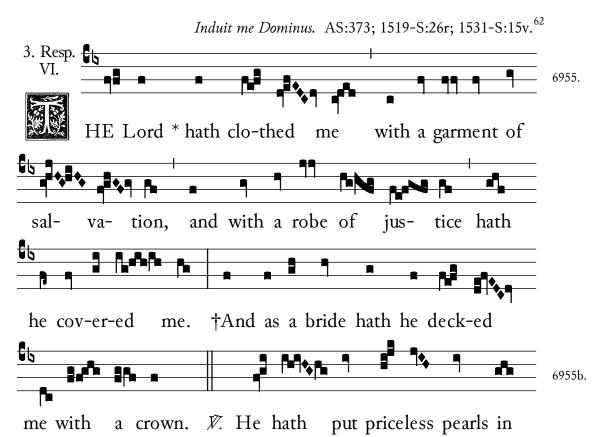
Third Lesson.

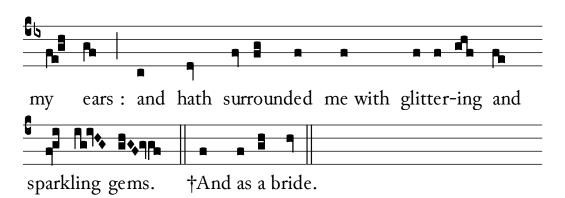
E hath clothed me with a robe woven with gold : and hath with adorned innumerable me necklaces. He hath shewn me incomparable treasures: which he promised he would give me if I shall persevere with him. Therefore I shall not be able to look upon the affront of <my> prior lover or any other and forsake him with whom I have been bound in charity. For the generosity of my lover is higher, the potential

stronger, the appearance more beautiful, the love more sweet. The tones of whose musical instruments resound to me: whose virgins sing to me in most sweet voices. I have already received honey and milk from his mouth: now I am bound in his chaste embraces. Already his body is united with my body: and his blood hath adorned my cheeks. Whose mother is a virgin: whose Father knoweth not a woman. Whom the

angels serve : whose beauty the sun and moon admire. By whose fragrance the dead are revived: by whose touch the infirm strengthened. Whose power never : whose riches do diminish. With him alone I keep faith: to him I commit myself with all devotion. Whom when I have loved I am chaste : when I have touched I am clean, when I have received I am a virgin. Nor shall

children be lacking after marriage: where birth succeedeth without pain, and fruitfulness is daily increased. Hearing the words of blessed Agnes, this most insane young man is consumed by blind love, and in the midst of anguish of mind and body, tormented by a breathless spirit. Meanwhile he is prostrated on <his>bed: and with profound sighs <his>love is laid open [by] the physicians. 61 But thou, O Lord.

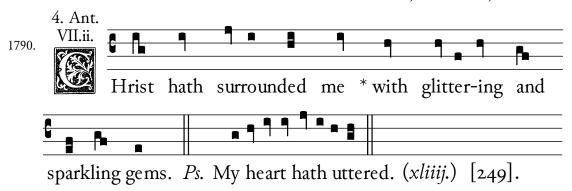




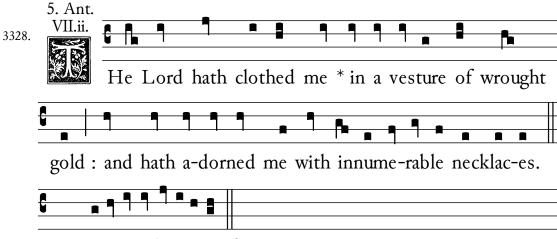
[ $\cancel{V}$ .] Glory be to the Father. 105\*. †And as a bride.

### **■** *In the Second Nocturn.*

Christus cirundedit me. AS:374; 1519-S:26r; 1531-S:15v.

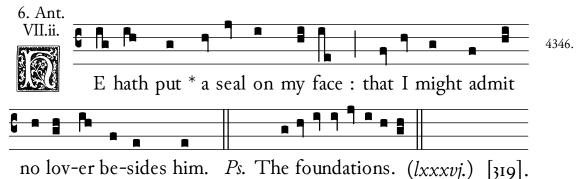


Induit me Dominus. AS:374; 1519-S:26r; 1531-S:15v.



Ps. Our God is our refuge. (xlv.) [250].

Posuit signum in faciem. AS:374; 1519-S:26v; 1531-S:15v. 63

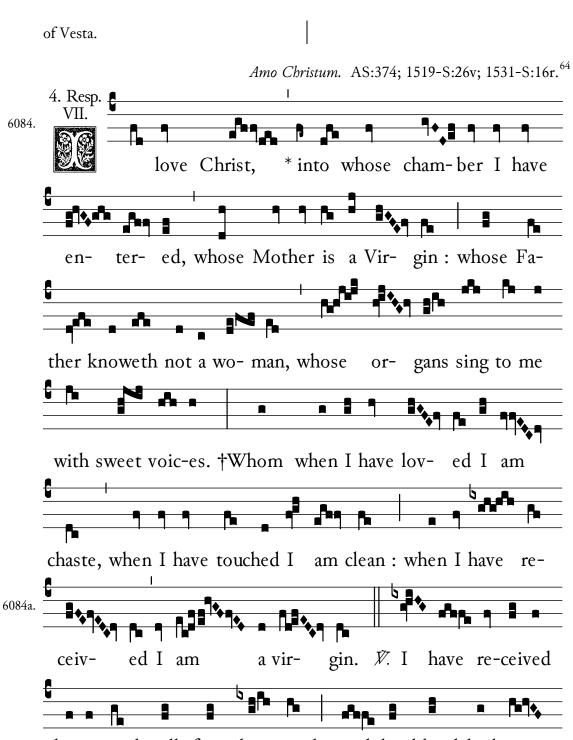


₩. With thy comeliness. 75.

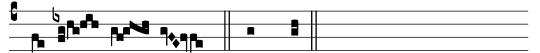
#### Fourth Lesson.

the [16r.] physicians became known to the father: and by the father's voice the same which had been already spoken by the son: is repeated in petition to the virgin. The most blessed Agnes refuseth: and asserteth that nothing would induce her to violate the pact with her first spouse. And when the governor recognized her to be a Christian from infancy, and therefore called Christ her spouse : he was made glad. And with servants being sent with a loud noise: he summoned her before his own tribunals. And first, to be sure, he addresseth her with flattering words: then he menaceth <her> with terrors. But the virgin of Christ is neither shaken by terror, nor seduced by soothing words: but, persevering

in the same countenance and the same spirit and in a similar manner, she mocked his mind with terrors and with flatteries. The prefect Symphronius, seeing such constancy in a girl, and seeing that as she was noble he was unable to bring force against her: menaced her with the accusation of Christianity. On the following day, the prefect Symphronius ordered blessed Agnes to be presented again to his own tribunals. And unto her he said, Unless the superstition of the Christians shall be set apart from thee : thou wilt be unable to gain agreement on the most equitable terms. Hence if the preservation of virginity is pleasing to thee : it behooveth that thou shalt devote day and night to the venerable sacrifices



honey and milk from his mouth: and his blood hath a-

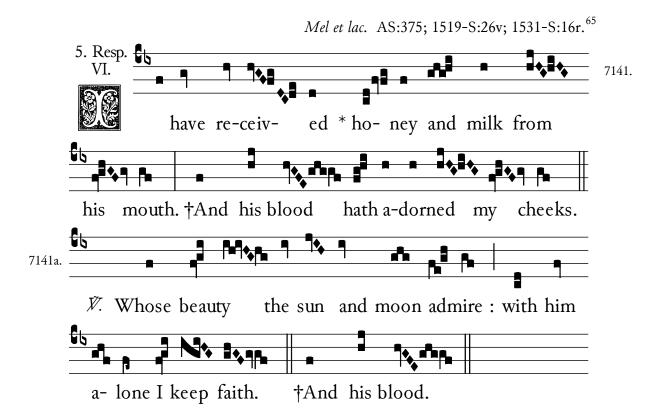


dorned my cheeks. †Who when.

Lesson v.

O this blessed Agnes answered, If I have no reason to regard thy son on account of <my> love of Christ: how can I bend my neck to vain stones, to the injury of the most God The high prefect Symphronius said, I wish to take into consideration thy extreme youth. Blessed Agnes answered, Do not despise such bodily infancy in me: that thou thinkest me to wish indulgence from thee. For faith is borne not in years, but in feelings: and almighty God considereth more <our> souls than <our> ages. because I see thee to aim at what thou shalt not be able to achieve : accomplish whatsoever appeareth <just> to thee. Symphronius the prefect said, Choose for thyself, Agnes, one of the two, either to sacrifice with the virgins to the goddess Vesta : or play the harlot

with prostitutes in the coterie of a Then blessed Agnes said with great constancy, If thou knewest who my God is: thou wouldst not utter these things out of thy mouth. Whence, because I know the power of my Lord Jesus Christ : I may safely despise thy threats. For I have with me the guardian of my body : an angel of the Lord. For the onlybegotten Son of God, whom thou knowest not, is unto me impregnable, and is my never sleeping guardian: he is my never failing defender. At this the insane judge ordered her to be despoiled <of her garments> : and to be led naked to a brothel. But as soon as she was stripped, and her tresses were unbraided, divine grace granted so great a density of hair: that she appeared to be better covered by them than by the skirts of her garments.



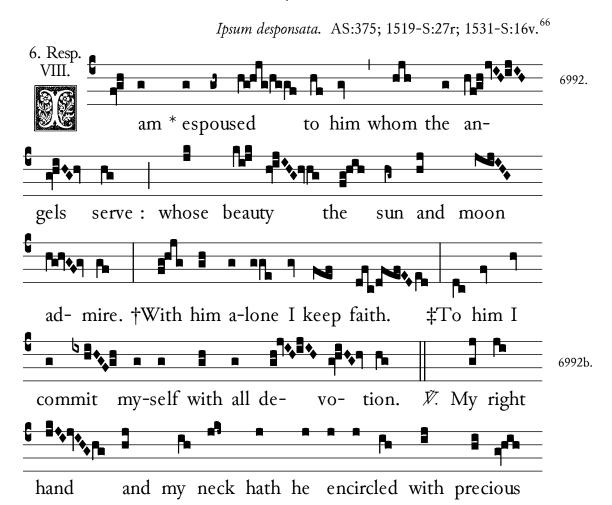
Sixth Lesson.

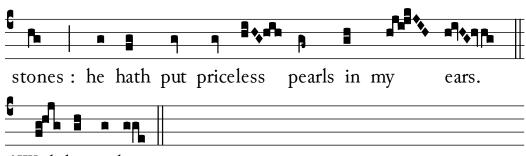
Nd so Agnes entered into the place of shame, and there she found it thus prepared by the angel of the Lord: that he had surrounded it with an immense light, so that none could either touch or see her because of its brightness. For the whole room shone: like the sun shining in its strength. And the more curious one desired to be with the eyes, the more the divine brightness dulled the sharpness of sight. And when she prostrated herself in prayer to the Lord: there appeared before her eyes a most pure white robe, and, taking

hold of it, she put it on herself and said, I give thanks to thee, Lord Jesus Christ: who, reckoning me among the number of thy maidservants, hast thought to give me this garment. In the meantime the brothel is made into a place of prayer: in which every one who hath entered might adore and venerate, and, giving honour to the immense light, might go forth cleaner that when he had entered. And while these things were taking place: the son of the prefect, who [16v.] was the author of the wickedness, came to the place with his young

comrades, as if to insult the girl, and boldly came in to the place in which the virgin prayed. And seeing so much light around her, he did not give honour to God, but, rushing into that light, even before his hand touched it, he fell on his face : and, being smothered by the devil, he expired. But one of the young men

going in, who was more intimate with him, as if rejoicing at his mockery: exclaimed with a loud voice, saying, Give aid, O most loyal Romans. By magical arts this prostitute hath slain the son of the prefect. Suddenly their was a tumult of people at the scene: and various exclamations of the furious people.



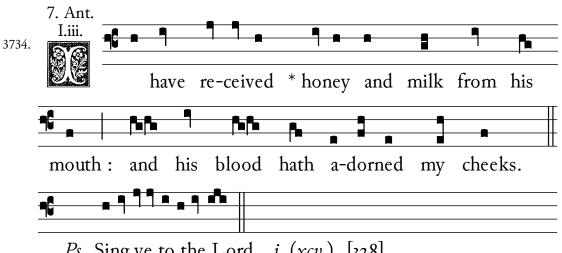


†With him a-lone.

[ $\mathcal{N}$ .] Glory be to the Father. 105\*.  $\ddagger$ To him.

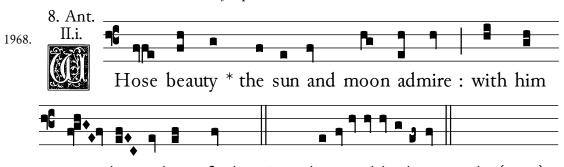
### ■ In the Third Nocturn.

Mel et lac. AS:375; 1519-S:27v; 1531-S:16v.

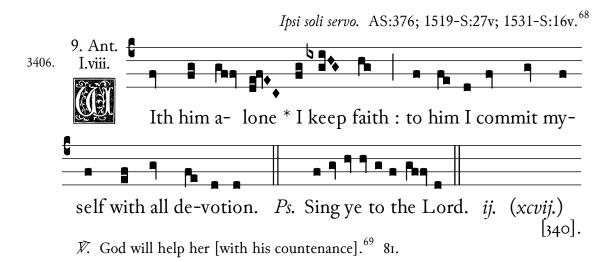


Ps. Sing ye to the Lord. j. (xcv.) [328].

Cujus pulchritudinem. AS:376; 1519-S:27v; 1531-S:16v. 67



lone I keep faith. Ps. The Lord hath reigned. (xcvj.) a-[328].



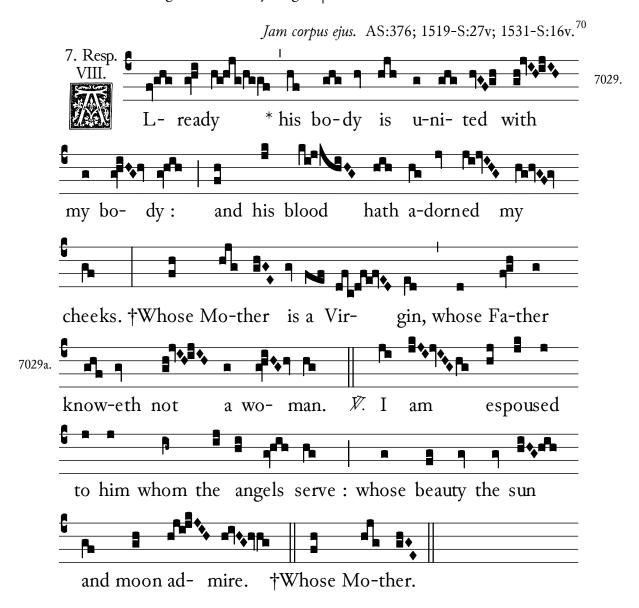
Lesson vij.

►He prefect, hearing that his son had perished : came to the scene with great commotion and And, entering into the mourning. place in which the body of his son lay lifeless: with a loud shout, said to the most blessed virgin, Most cruel of all women, hast thou desired demonstrate through my son the proof of thy magical art? And when he had repeated many words in like manner: the most blessed Agnes said unto him, That one whose will he was willing to perform: himself took power over him. Blessed Agnes also said to the judge, Behold, others which have gone in to me are sound, because they have all given honour to God, who sent me his angel, who also clothed me with this vestment of mercy and guarded my body, which

was consecrated and offered to Christ from the very cradle. For all they, seeing the brightness of the angels, adored: and went away unharmed. But this shameless one, as soon as he entered: immediately began to rage and roar. And when he prepared to touch me with his hand: the angel of the Lord gave him the death of a reprobate. The prefect said to her, By this means it shall be shewn that thou didst not perform these magical arts: if thou shalt entreat that angel to restore health to my son. whom blessed Agnes said, Although thy faith meriteth this nevertheless because it is time that the power of my Lord Jesus Christ be made manifest, go ye all forth. And when they had all gone out : prostrating herself on her face,

weeping, she began to entreat the Lord that he might revive the young

man.



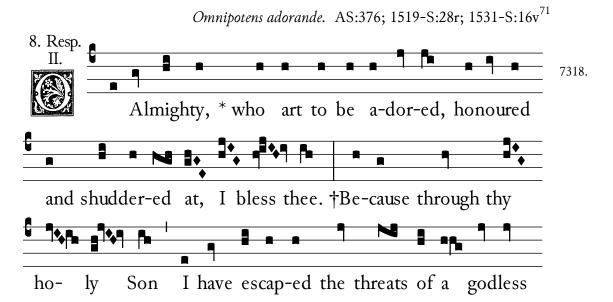
Eighth Lesson.

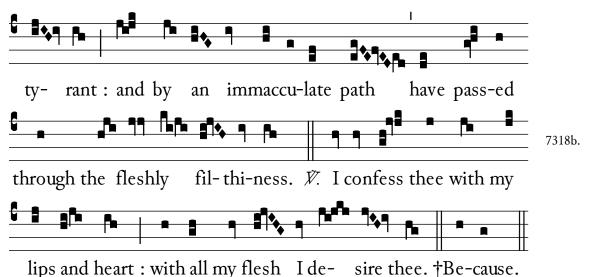
Ow while blessed Agnes was praying: an angel of the Lord appeared, which both raised her up weeping, and, strengthening her soul,

roused the young man. Who going out: began to cry out with a loud voice and to say, There is one God in heaven, on earth, and in the sea: who

is the God of the Christians. For all the temples are vain. All the gods that are honoured are vain: and they can do nothing of themselves, nor offer any help to others. At this speech all the soothsayers and the chief priests of the temples were troubled, and a more violent sedition was made by them than had been made by the people : and they all cried with one voice, Away with the sorceress: who both changeth minds and alienateth spirits. Now the prefect, seeing such wonders, was astonished: but, being afeared of sedition if he opposed the chief priests of the temples and defended Agnes against his own decrees: left it

to <his> deputy to deal with the sedition of the people. But he departed sorrowfully: because he was not able to deliver her after the resurrection of her son. But the deputy of the prefect, bearing not with the sedition of the people, commanded a great fire to be kindled in the sight of all: and ordered the blessed virgin to be thrown into the midst of the flames. And when this had been accomplished, immediately the flames were divided into two parts, and henceforth hither and thither they burned the seditious people. But of her within, nothing was touched by the fire.





sire thee. †Be-cause.

Lesson ix.

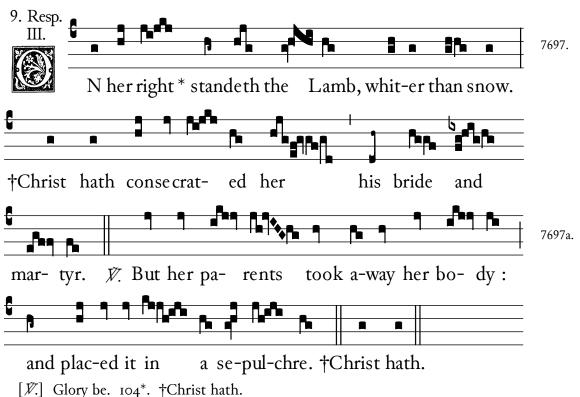
Hen blessed Agnes : stretching forth her hands in the midst of the fire: poured out a prayer to the Lord with these words, O Almighty, who art to be adored, to be shuddered at, to be honoured, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, I bless thee: because by thy Son I have escaped the threats of ungodly men and passed unsullied through the filthiness of the devil. I bless thee, Father, who art to be praised: who hast permitted me to come to thee undaunted, even in the midst of the flames. Behold, I now see what I have believed, I now possess what I have hoped for : I embrace what I have longed for. I confess thee with my lips: with my heart, with all my flesh I desire thee. Behold, I come to thee, the living and

true God: who with our Lord Jesus Christ thy Son : and with the Holy Ghost livest and reignest now and always and for ever and ever. And when the blessed virgin had made an end of prayer, then all that great fire was extinguished: so that not even the warmth of the fire remained. Then Paschasius the vicar of the city of Rome, bearing no sedition of the people, commanded a sword to be plunged into her throat : and with this blow, bathed in the rosy redness of her blood, Christ consecrated to himself his bride and martyr. To be sure, her parents, having no sadness at all: took away her body with all joy, and buried it in their own estate, not far from the city, by the road which is called Numentana.

while her parents are continually watching at her grave during the night: they see in the middle of the night a silent army of virgins, which, all clothed in robes woven of gold, pass by with great light. Among which they also see the most blessed Agnes gleaming in a like garment: and at her right standeth a Lamb, whiter than snow. The blessed virgin

Agnes standing: said to her parents, Consider me not to be mourned as if dead, but rejoice with me and be glad: because 22 amid all these I have received a shining throne. And I am united to him in heaven, whom I loved with all devotion while on earth. This being said, she passed away. But.

Stat a dextris. AS:377; 1519-S:28r; 1531-S:17r.

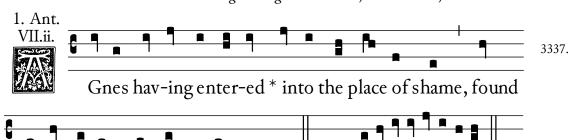


## [Before Lauds.]

 $\tilde{V}$ . Pray for us, O blessed Agnes. 146.

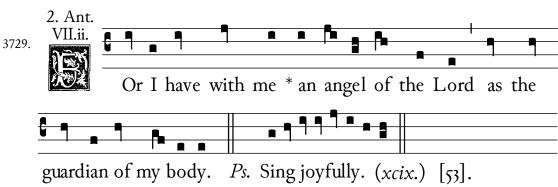
### **I** At Lauds.

Ingressa Agnes. AS:377; 1519-S:28v; 1531-S:17r.<sup>73</sup>

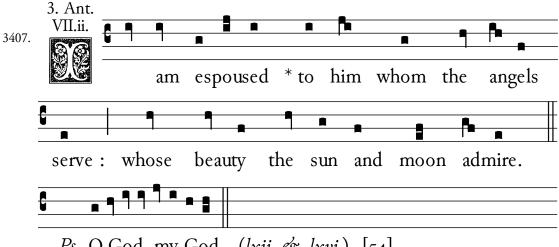


an angel of the Lord pre-par-ed. Ps. The Lord hath reigned. (xcij.) [52].

Mecum enim habeo. AS:377; 1519-S:28v; 1531:17r.

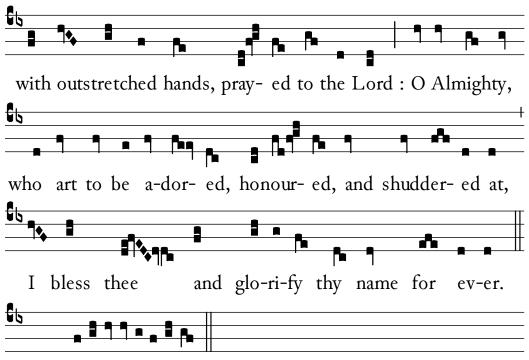


Ipsi sum ponsata. AS:377; 1519-S:28v; 1531-S:17r.



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

Benedico te Pater. AS:377; 1519-S:28v; 1531-S:17r. 4. Ant. VIII.i. 1703. bless thee, \* O Father of my Lord Je-sus Christ: be-cause by thy Son the fire in my side hath been quenched. Ps. O all ye works. (Daniel iij.) [55]. Congaudete mecum. AS:377; 1519-S:28v; 1531-S:17r. 74 5. Ant. VIII.i. 1886. E-joice with me \* and be glad : be-cause amid I have re-ceived a shin-ing throne. *Ps.* Praise ye the Lord. (*cxlviij-cl*.) [56]. Chapter from the Common [of One Virgin and Martyr]. <sup>75</sup> [1021]. Hymn. Jesu, the Virgins' crown. in the Common. [1011].  $\overline{\mathcal{V}}$ . After her shall virgins. [1039]. Stans beata Agnes. AS:378; 1519-S:29r; 1531-S:17r. 76 Ant. I.ii. Lessed Agnes, \* standing in the midst of the flames,



Ps. Blessed be the Lord.  $54^*$ .

Prayer. Almighty and everlasting God. as above. {160}.

Memorial of Saint Mary..

## $\blacksquare At j$ .

Ant. Agnes having entered. j. of Lauds. {179}. Ps. Save me, O God. (liij.) [114].

## **I** At iij.

Ant. For I have with me. ij. of Lauds. {179}.

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

Let the Chapters,  $\cancel{R}$ . and  $\cancel{V}$ . of the Common of One Virgin and Martyr be said at all the Hours [1018]. [with the aforementioned Prayer]. <sup>77</sup> {160}.

## $\blacksquare At vj.$

Ant. I am espoused. iij. of Lauds. {179}.

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

# $\blacksquare At ix.$

Ant. Rejoice with me. v. of Lauds. {180}. Ps. Thy testimonies. (cxviij. 129.) [191].

# $\blacksquare$ [On the Birthday of]<sup>78</sup> Saint Vincent, Martyr.

(xxij. January.)

## At [First] Vespers.

On the ferial Psalms, Ant. This is a holy man. [in the Common]. <sup>79</sup> [765].

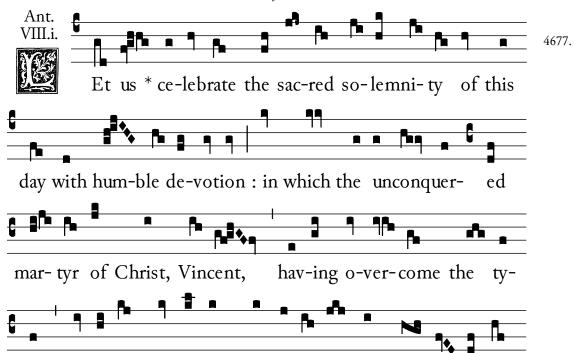
Chapter [of One Martyr]. 80 Blessd is the man that endureth. [766].

R. The deacon, Vincent. [iij. of Matins]. 81 {191}. Which is sung by two of the Superior Grade.

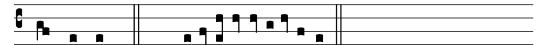
Hymn. Martyr of God. in the Common. [767].

 $\overline{\mathcal{V}}$ . Thou hast crowned him. [775].

Sacram hujus diei. AS:378; 1519-S:29r; 1531-S:17r.



rant, re-joicing, obtained the honoured palm of vic-to-ry



Prayer.

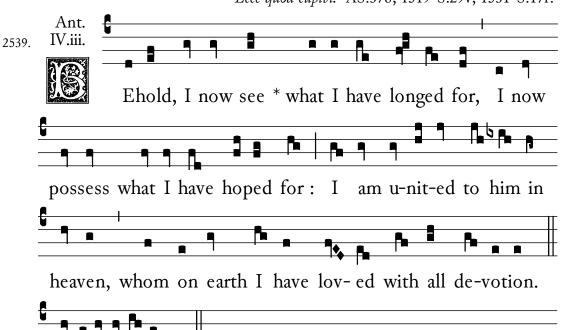
in heaven. Ps. My soul doth magnify. 72\*.

E present, O Lord, at our supplications, that we who acknowledge ourselves to be guilty because our iniquity, may be delivered

through the intercession of thy blessed martyr Vincent. Through our Lord.

## ■ Memorial of Saint Agnes.

Ecce quod cupivi. AS:378; 1519-S:29v; 1531-S:17r. 82



Amen.

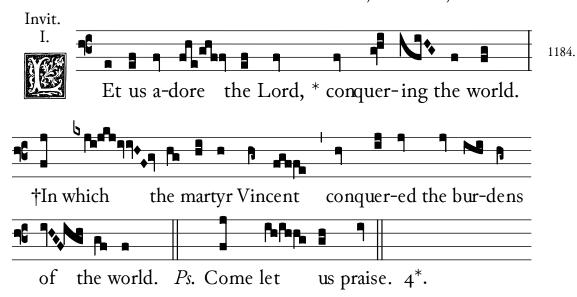
 $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ . After her shall virgins. [1039].

Prayer. Almighty and everlasting God. {160}.

Memorial of Saint Mary.

### **A**t Matins.

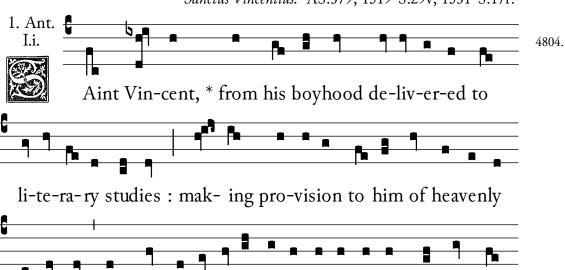
Vincentem mundum. AS:378; 1519-S:29v; 1531-S:17r. 83



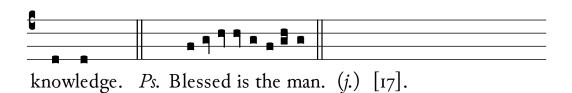
Hymn. Martyr of God. [in the Common]. 84 [769].

## **I** In the First Nocturn.

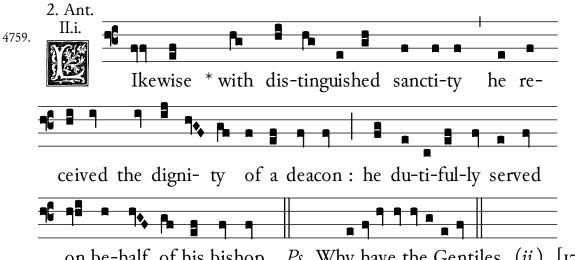
Sanctus Vincentius. AS:379; 1519-S:29v; 1531-S:17r. 85



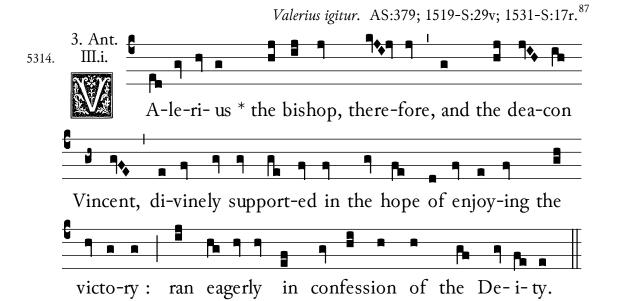
clemency, was most effectu-al-ly il-lumi-na-ted with a twin



Sanctitate quoque insignis. AS:379; 1519-S:29v; 1531-S:17r. 86



on be-half of his bishop. Ps. Why have the Gentiles. (ij.) [17].



{186}



Ps. Why, O Lord, are they multiplied. (iij.) [18].

 $\overline{\mathcal{V}}$ . Thou hast crowned him. [861].

#### First Lesson.

[17v.]



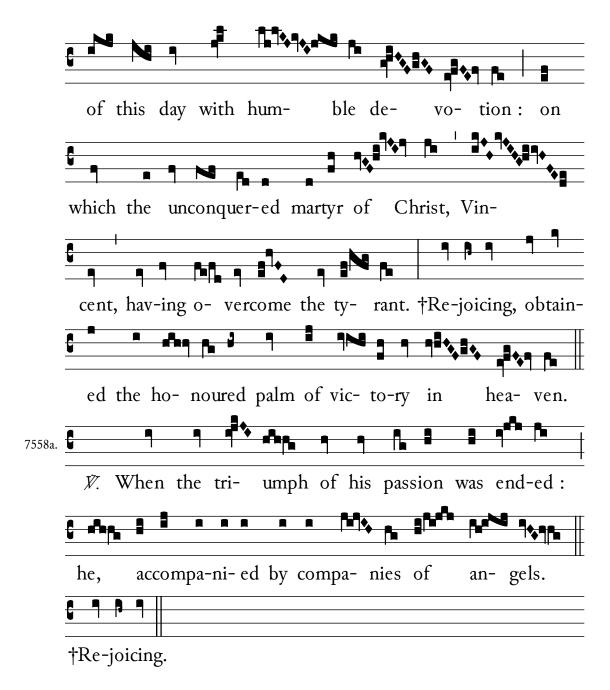
Aint Vincent, from his boyhood delivered to literary studies: making provision

of heavenly clemency, which made provision for him to be a future vessel of choice, was most effectually illuminated with a twin knowledge under blessed Valerius, bishop of the city of Caesar Augusta. From whom also with distinguished sanctity he received the dignity of a deacon. When therefore at the city of Caesar Augusta, an occasion for rage against the Christians had fallen by lot <sup>90</sup> to Dacian, a certain pagan and sacrilegious governor, from his lords and princes, evidently Dioclecian and

Maximian: harassed by the spirit of wickedness, he ordered the bishops and priests and other orders of sacred ministers to be pillaged. mediately, therefore, Bishop Valerius and Archdeacon Vincent, supported by the solidity of the faith and the hope of enjoying the victory, eagerly in confession of the Deity: believing themselves about to be so much more blessed, as so much more had they striven with pious patience to overcome the severe punishments of tyrants. Whence a delay of the struggle and of the punishments: was seen by them to be a decrease of remuneration.

Sacram presentis diei. AS:379; 1519-S:30r; 1531-S:17v. 91





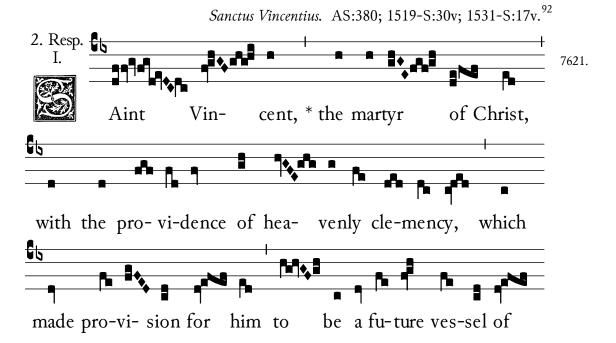
Second Lesson.

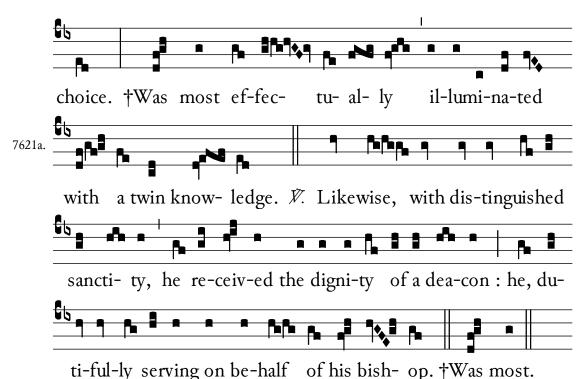
Acian the judge, therefore, first ordered the saints of God to be dragged under guard to the prison of Valencia and to the misery of famine

and the rattling of chains: that he might break them by the vexations of the journey, and subjugate them more easily with offense, whom he saw

could not be overcome by penalty. Who, with their hands and necks suffering great weights of iron, and now suffering the torture of death through all <their> limbs : and when he believed them to have fainted from the continual torment, and had so long been isolated from public contact as to prevail neither in body nor in spirit, fearing lest he might be found guilty of cruelty, ordered them to be brought out of prison, not wanting them to end their lives in the face of the tortures. To whom he proposed that he would by no means spare from death: if they refused to

accept the worship of their gods. Hence Dacian, terrified at their sight, because they were whole in body and strength, and stronger amid the punishments: said to his followers, Why have ye allowed them, saith he, more ample food and drink? For in rage the blind man wondered how they, whom God had fed, were stronger. And so, Dacian, turning to the bishop: What dost thou, Valerius, he saith, who acteth against princes under the name of religion? Thou knowest not that those which scorn royal decress are in peril of <their> life.





in or me bien op. | was mos

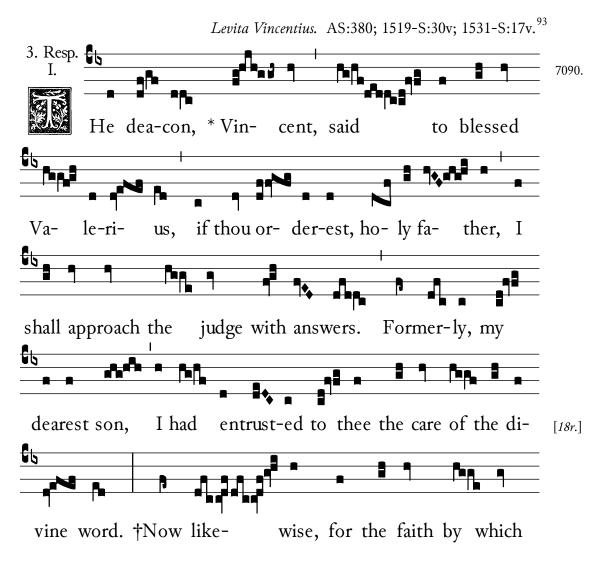
Third Lesson.

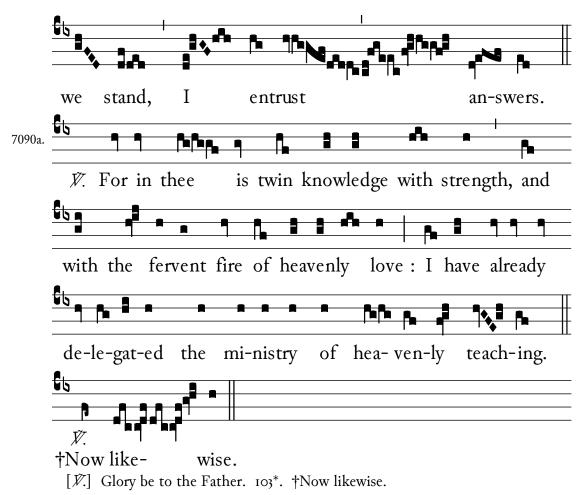
He lords and princes of the world have commanded: that you must pay libations to the gods. Whence attend obediently to what we advise: that by thy example the lesser may readily accept that thou, who art seen to be the bishop of this religion, shall appear not to have scorned. thou also, Vincent, profitably to my words : whom nobility of race and beauty of youth Therefore graciously commend. proclaim ye the purport of your pronouncement : that either by consenting <your> honours may be increased, or by condemning ye may

be subject to the punishments of tortures. And when the bishop kept silent (for he was of wonderful simplicity and innocence, educated in knowledge but with a impediment:) Vincent said to him, If thou orderest, father: I shall approach the judge with answers. And blessed Valerius, Formerly, my dearest son, he saith, I had entrusted to thee the care of the divine word: but even now, for the faith by which stand. Ι entrust answers. we Therefore blessed Vincent (whose whole mind was already conscious of the crown) turning to Dacian: Thus

far, saith he, the speech made by thee concerning the denying of faith hath concluded. Know, however, that there is a nefarious prudence among Christians: to blaspheme by repudiating the worship of the Deity. And lest I prolong thee further: we profess that we are worshippers of the Christian religion, and servants and

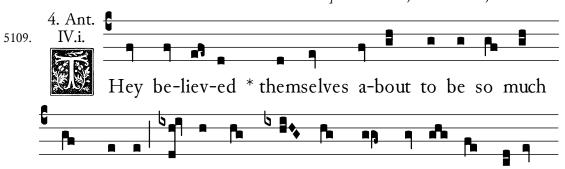
witnesses of the one and true God enduring for ever. In his name we have continually received spiritual weapons to fight against the choice proofs of your cunning: not fearing threats and punishments, but rather most willingly embracing death for the truth.



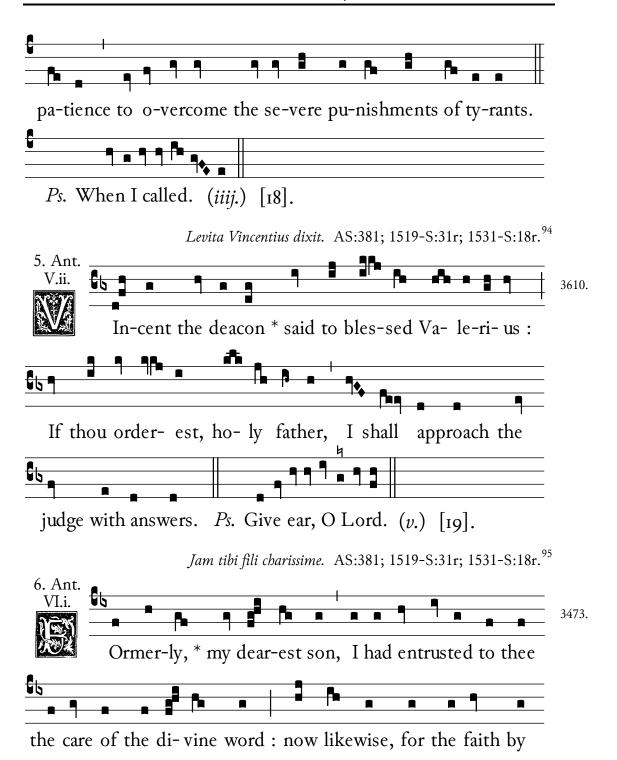


**I** In the Second Nocturn.

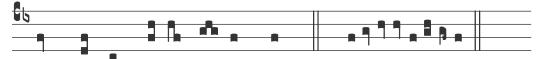
Tanto namque. AS:381; 1519-S:31r; 1531-S:18r.



more blessed: as so much more had they striv-en with pi- ous



{193}



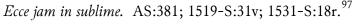
which we stand, I entrust answers. *Ps.* O Lord our Lord. (viij.) [23].

 $\mathcal{V}$ . Thou hast set, O Lord, [upon his head]. <sup>96</sup> [782].

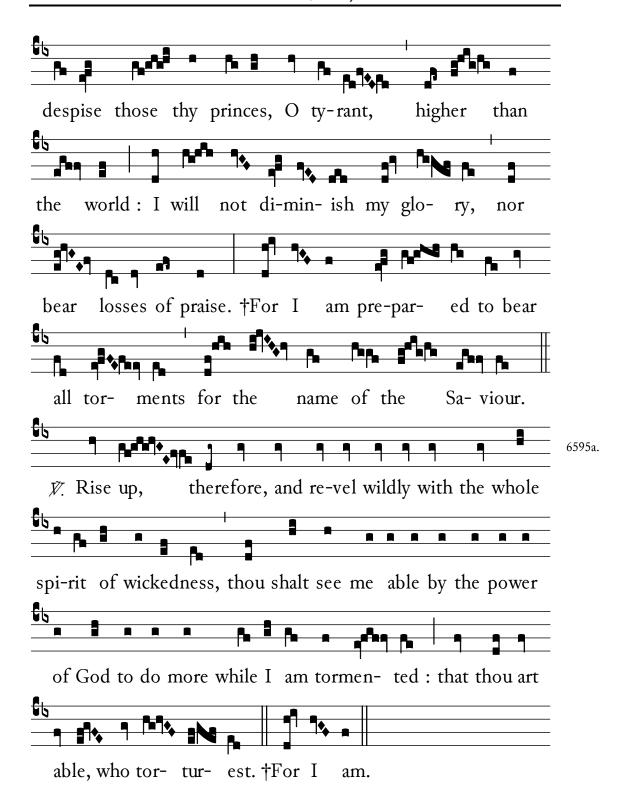
Lesson iiij.

'Nd now, being nearly beside mself with anger, Dacian the governor said, Remove this bishop from here. For it is just for him to undergo exile : because he hath despised the imperial edict. But this more greivous rebel which cometh with public affront : furnish <him> with tortures. For I see that greater punishments must be inflicted on his spirit : because he presumeth to glory in whatever punishment is inflicted Therefore Dacian said, upon him. Apply Vincent to the rack: stretch out <his> members and destroy <his> whole body. Let him first suffer the punishement of this torture. In the mean time Dacian the governor said, What sayest thee, O Vincent? Or how seest thee thy miserable body

now? But he, strengthened by the presence of God, answered with an eager countenance, This is what I have always desired: this is what I have sought with all <my> vows. No one hath been more friendly to me: no one more intimate. Thou alone art in most agreement with my vows. Behold, I am now driven on high: and I despise those thy princes, O tyrant, higher than the world. I will not diminish my glory: nor bear losses of praise. The servant of God is prepared: to bear all torments for the name of the Saviour. Rise up, therefore, and revel wildly with the whole spirit of wickedness : thou shalt see me able by the power of God to do more while I am tormented, than thou art able, who torturest.



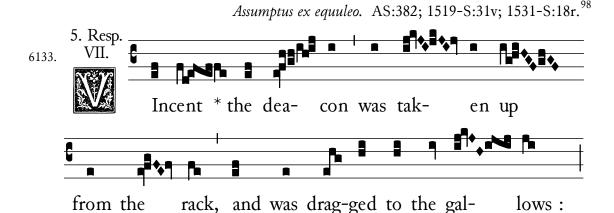


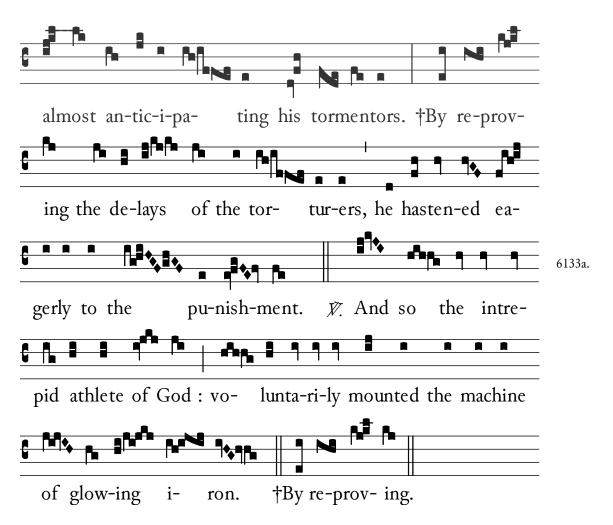


Fifth Lesson.

Hen, therefore, the saint of God was scourged for a long time: at length the butchers ceased tormenting <him>, and, being weary, the hands of the lictors hung at the sides of the conquering saint when they grew weak. The face of the tormentors is pale, the vigour of might withereth, the weary breast trembleth with panting: so that thou might rather think them to be in torments than the holy martyr being tortured. The pale Dacianus himself also: with trembling breast, <and> scowling and threatening eyes, began to cry out to the soldiers, What are you doing? For I discern not your hands. A sharper claw shall probe the innermost parts of the ribs : and the

penetrating inward pain may make him render groans, not contempt. Then, smiling again, the deacon Vincent said, This is certainly what is read: because seeing they shall not see, and hearing they shall not understand. For I confess the Lord Christ, the Son of the most high Father: the One of the One. I testify Him, with the Father and the Holy Ghost alone, to be God. Because therefore I confess these things to be true: what thou assertest I deny. But torture thou all day the one confessing openly, and diminish nothing from the punishments: that thou might confess that thou hast been defeated in all things.





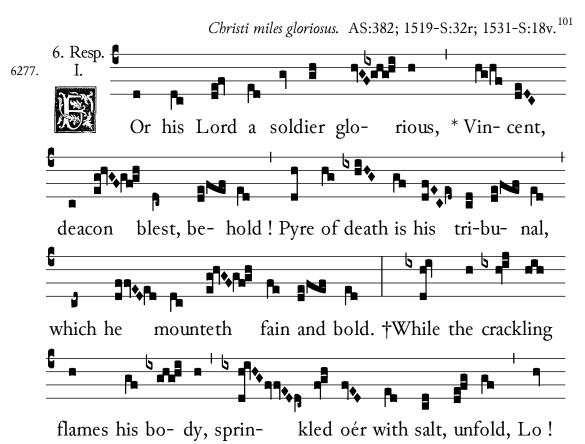
Sixth Lesson.

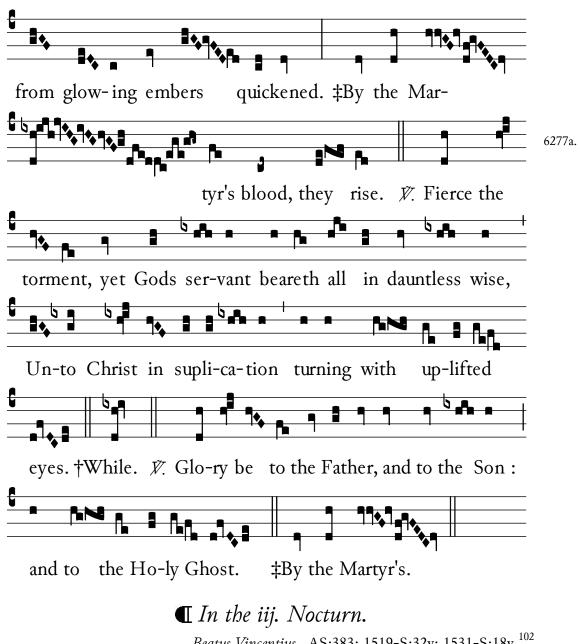
Nd Dacian the governor, raging exceedingly in madness, fixed the sharpness of his eyes only on the body of the blessed martyr: seeing the blood now flowing forth not only from the sides, but from the whole body. For the internal bowels were opened. In fact the diversity of tortures had separated the joints from the frame. After this Dacian said, Let him be transferred to the lawful

inquisition: and pass over to more painful torments. He is not able to conquer me while he liveth. Vincent answered, O happy me, he saith. Those threats of thine: are to me praise and glory. Then Vincent was taken up from the rack, and dragged [18v.] to the the gallows of fire: almost anticipating his tormentors, by reproving the delays of the torturers, he hastened eagerly to the

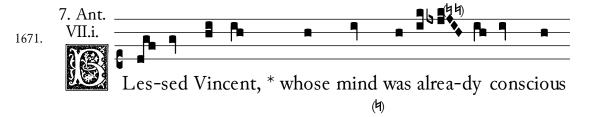
punishment. For now the ferocious minister ordered a bed with iron ribs to be brought: and with a heap of coals having been added underneath, to be applied, burning the martyr of God. And so the intrepid athlete of God: voluntarily mounted the machine of glowing iron. Thus the saint of God is tormented, scourged, scalded and <his> distended : members swell with the punishment. The harshness of plates is also pressed down on <his> breast and all <of his> limbs : and a liquid of hot

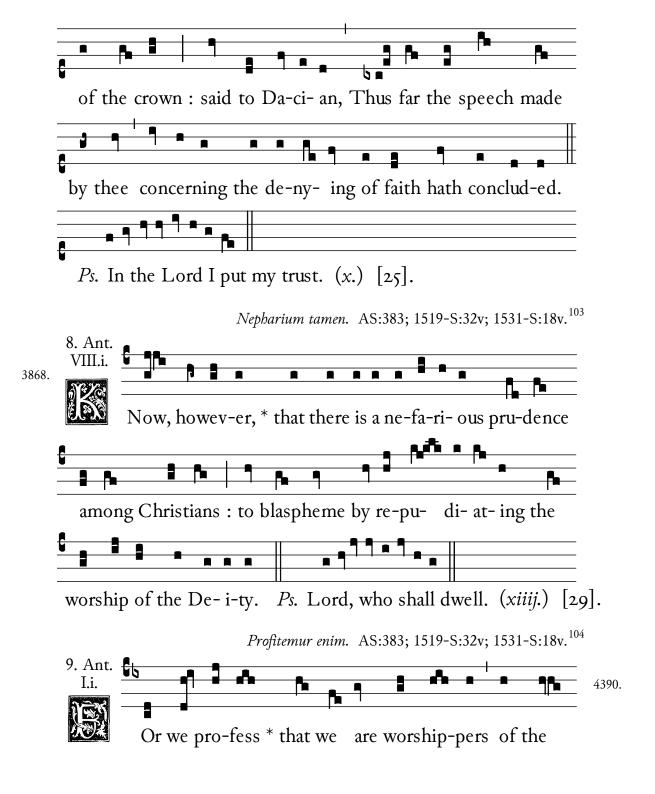
iron flowing over them, is sprinkled with a hissing flames of fat. Wounds are inflicted upon wounds: the tormenters serve out the torments. With leaping fires, sparks, crackling here and there: burst through <his> limbs. And now the weapons of punishment are driven not only to the limbs: but to the inner organs themselves. And because there was no part of the body left entire: where the first strike 100 had been inflicted, it is now repeated again.

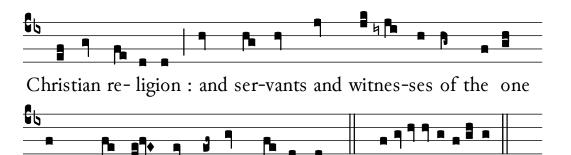




Beatus Vincentius. AS:383; 1519-S:32v; 1531-S:18v. 102







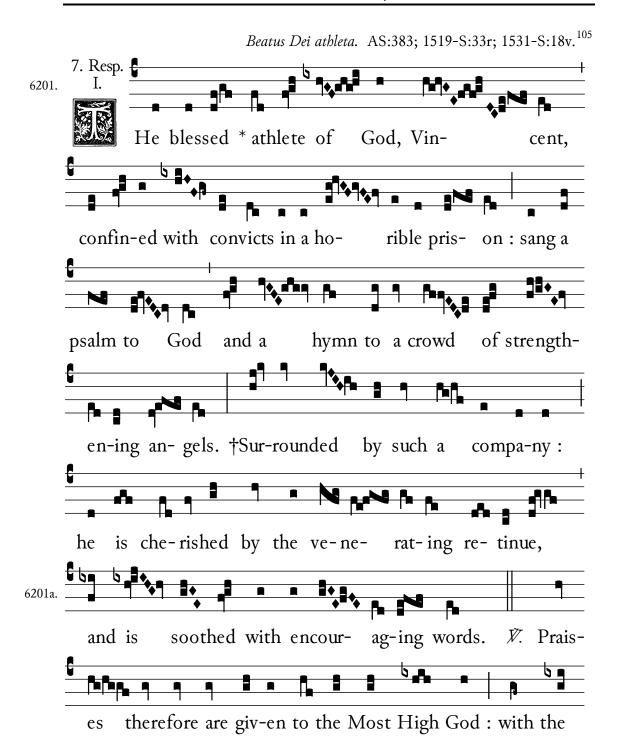
and true God endur-ing for ev-er. Ps. In thy strength. (xx.) [45].

 $\overline{\mathcal{V}}$ . The just shall flourish. [787].

Lesson vij.

**1**(N the meantime the servant of God remained motionless: and with <his> eyes lifted up to the sky, he prayed to the Lord. Meanwhile Dacian, returning with his soldiers: inquired of Vincent what he might do and what he might say. reported by those afflicted and grievously suffering because of the exertion of torturing, to have run through all the torments with a cheerful countenance : with a stronger spirit, and a more obstinate profession than he had when he had begun to confess Christ the Lord. Dacian the governor, being troubled, said to his followers, Find a dark place: one condemned to perpetual There heap together the night. rough fragments of potsherds here and there: that whatever of the lying body shall touch the sharp fragments

harmfully, may adhere to the polished spikes. With legs stretched apart and extended: bind his feet to the wood. Leave <him> there, shut up in the darkness. Let no man be left there. Let everything be closed and bolted. Soon attendants lay open the dreadful prison to the most strong athlete of God. But when the first repose had come : that which Dacian had inflicted as a punishment is divinely changed into glory. The night of that prison : received eternal light. Gleaming candles blaze, shining beyond the brilliance of the sun: and the strength of the wood breaketh apart, and the sharpness of the potsherds is made the sweet odour of At which God's most flowers. invincible athlete refreshed: rejoiced with joy, saying a psalm to the Lord and a hymn.





re-sounding harmonies of angel-ic voice, sweet singing is



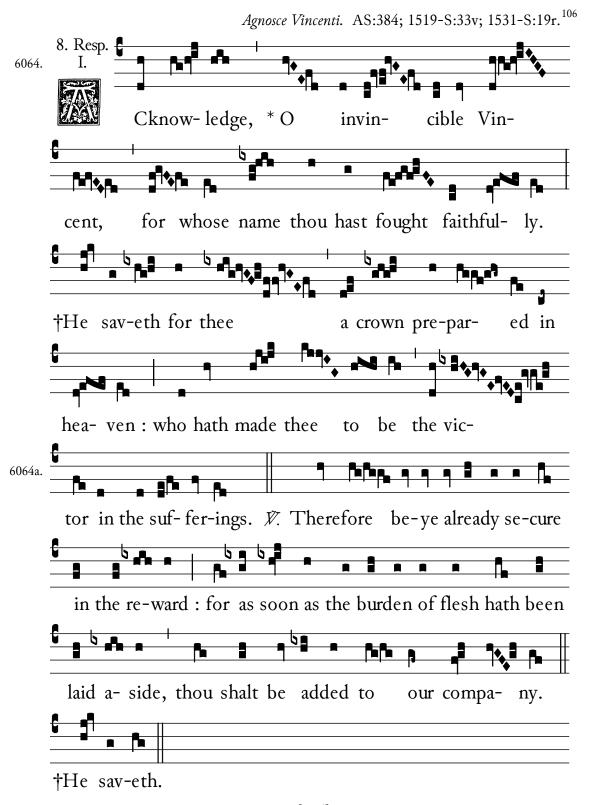
dif- fus-ed a- far. †Sur-rounded.

Eighth Lesson.

Nd so the horrible solitude of the prison is relieved by a crowd of angels. Surrounded by such a company, the eminent martyr : is cherished by the venerating retinue, and is soothed with encouraging words. Acknowledge, they say, O invincible Vincent: for whose name thou hast fought faithfully. saveth for thee a crown pepared in heaven: who hath made thee to be the victor in the sufferings. Therefore be ye already secure in the reward: for as soon as the burden of flesh hath been laid aside, thou shalt be added to our company. Praises therefore are given to the Most High God: with the resounding harmonies of angelic voice, sweet singing is diffused afar. But the guards being troubled, approach the locked doors: and looking inside they observe

ministers of the Deity gleaming. Who, soon after, having been pricked with divine terror and with reflection : having forsaken the error of the heathen, surrender themselves faithfully to the Christian religion. A multitude of the faithful had also come near, formerly with sorrowful supplications: but now inspired by the glory granted from heaven. To whom blessed Vincent said, Be ye not afraid: and think not the praises of God to be despised. Let it therefore be reported to Dacian, in what light I At this renunciation, rejoice. therefore, Dacian, terrified: broke forth in these words, And what more shall we do? We have been defeated. Therefore let the body be brought back to the bed: and let it be warmed with softest straw.

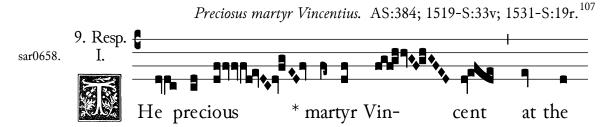
[19r.]

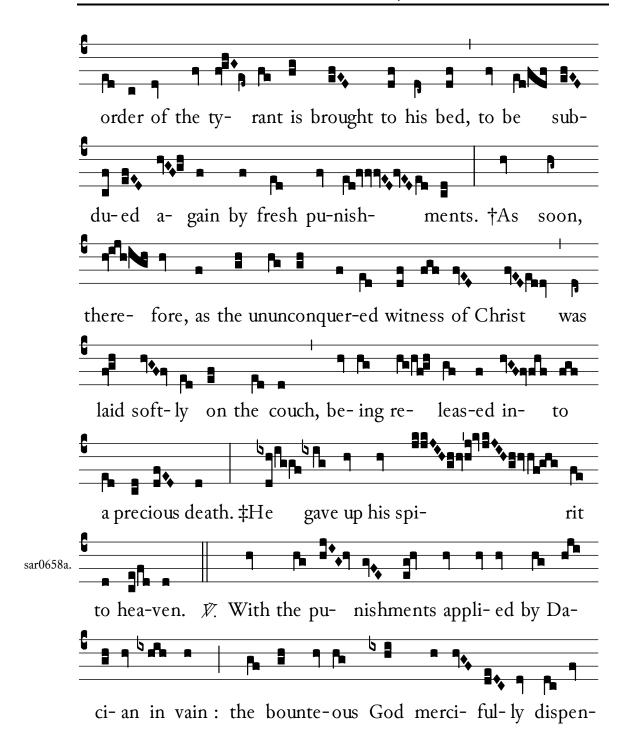


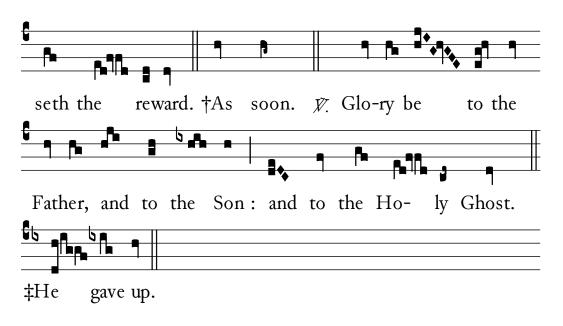
#### Ninth Lesson.

'O be sure, I will not make him more glorious : if he shall fail amid the torments. A little indulgent rest may refresh the limbs bruised by the punishments: that he may be renewed again by new and exquisite punishments, and may <thereby> be made subject. To be sure, with the punishments applied by Dacian in vain: Christ mercifully dispenseth the reward. For the martyr of God was brought to <his> bed : and soon after, being released into a precious death, he gave up <his> spirit to heaven. Thou mightest see a crowd of bystanders fawning earnestly to kiss the footsteps of the saint: in pious curiosity to feel the wounds of the whole body torn, to receive blood in cloths for holy reverence in future posterity. Knowing therefore of the departure of the blessed martyr: conquered Dacian, already confounded, said, Seeing that I was

unable to overcome the living: I might avenge the dead. I will now be satisfied with the punishment : even if victory was unable to come forth to me. Cast it into an open field : so that his corpse, completely consumed by wild beasts and birds, may not The venerable appear. body, therefore being exposed to suffering without shelter: is venerated again by angels keeping watch. And I think that on account of this divine inspiration human obsequies were denied, so that after death the soldier of Christ, by brilliant divine miracles, might likewise be shewn invincible: whom no punishment could ever For in the day of his overcome. struggle he was not deserted by <his> devoted Lord: who gave him the head of an ancient serpent to bruise, while he faithfully strove to fight according to his commandments.



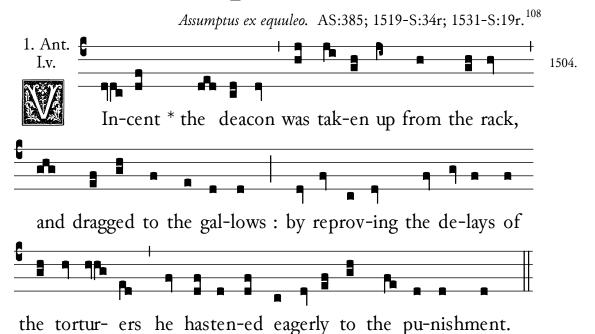


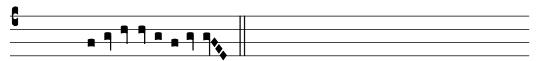


[Before Lauds.]

 $\dot{V}$ . Pray for us. 146.

### ■ At Lauds.





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

Intrepidus itaque candentis. AS:385; 1519-S:34v; 1531-S:19r. 109

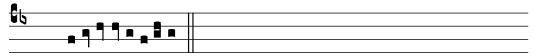
2. Ant.
I.i.
Nd so the intre-pid man vo-lunta-ri-ly mounted



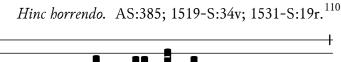
the machine of glow-ing i-ron, and remain-ing motionless, and



with his eyes lifted up to the sky, he pray-ed to the Lord.

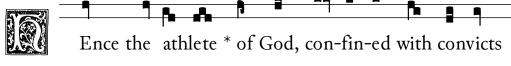


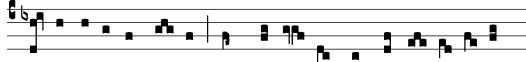
Ps. Sing joyfully. (xcix.) [53].



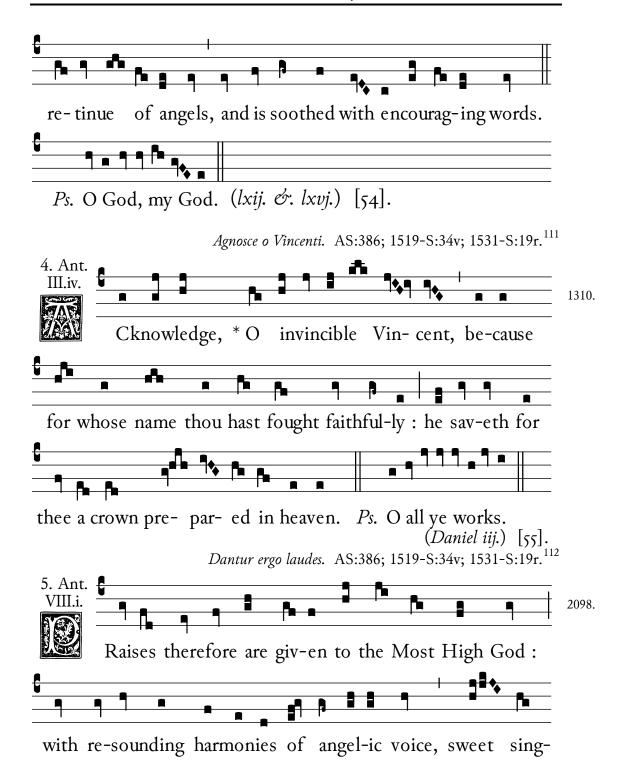
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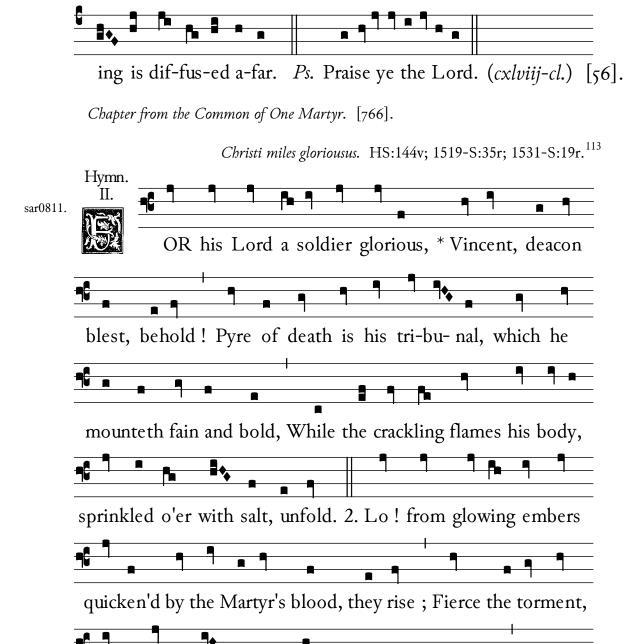
3. Ant.



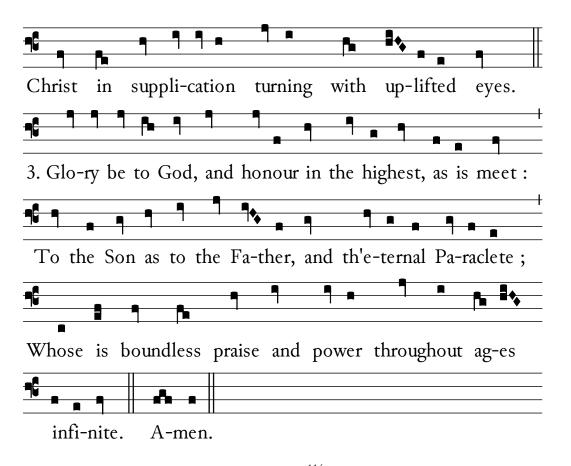


in a horrible pri- son: is che-rish-ed by the ve-ne-rat-ing





yet God's ser-vant beareth all in dauntless wise, Unto



 $\dot{\mathcal{V}}$ . The just shall spring forth [as the lily]. 114 [812].

Ant.
VIII.iv.

He excel-lent \* martyr of God, Vin-cent, eager-ly

o-ver-came the dreadful torments of tor-tures for Christ,

and the constant a-gony of the happy fight hav-ing

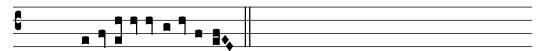
{211}



been fi-nished, at last be-ing re-leas-ed in-to a pre-



cious death, he gave up his tri- umphant spi-rit to heaven.



Ps. Blessed be the Lord. 71\*.

Prayer. Be present, O Lord. as above. {184}.

Memorial of Saint Mary.

# $\blacksquare At j.$

Ant. Vincent the deacon. j. of Lauds. {207}. Ps. Save me, O God. (liij.) [114].

# ¶ At iij.

Ant. And so the intrepid man. ij. of Lauds. {208}.

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

Let the Chapters, R. [and] <sup>116</sup>  $\tilde{V}$ . of the Common [of One Martyr] <sup>117</sup> be said at all the Hours [813]. with the aforementioned Prayer. [716].

### ■ At Sext.

Ant. Hence the athlete. iij. of Lauds. {208}.

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

### $\blacksquare At ix.$

Ant. Praises therefore. v. of Lauds. {209}.

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

# **I** At Vespers.

Ant. Vincent the deacon. j. of Lauds. {207}.

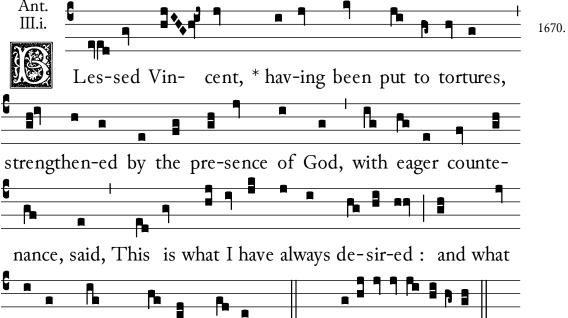
Ferial Psalms.

Chapter from the Common of One Martyr. [766].

Hymn. For his Lord. as above. {210}.

 $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ . The just shall spring forth [as the lily]. 118 [812].

Beatus Vincentius applicatus. AS:386; 1519-S:35v; 1531-S:19r.



I have sought with all my vows. Ps. My soul doth magnify. 60\*.

Prayer. Be present, O Lord, at our supplications. [as above.] 119 {184}. Memorial of Saint Mary.

# • On the Conversion of Saint Paul, Apostle.

(xxv. January.)

# At [First] Vespers.

On the Psalms [of the feria, this single Antiphon]. 120

Lux de celo. AS:387; 1519-S:35v; 1531-S:19r. 121 Ant. sar0076. light from heaven \* shin-ed round a- bout Saul: [19v.]and fall-ing on the ground, he heard a voice say-ing to him: Saul, Saul, why perse-cu-test thou me? Who said, Who then art thou, Lord? I am Je-sus of Na-za-reth whom thou per-se-cut-est, it is hard for thee to kick a-gainst the goad.

Amen.

Ferial Psalms.

#### Chapter. (Acts ix. 1.)

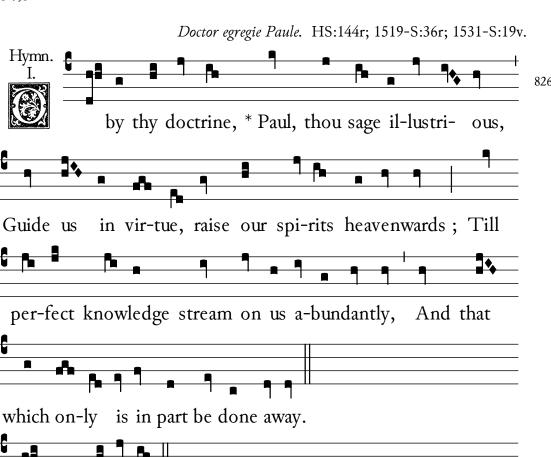


Aul, as yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the

Lord, as he went on his journey, it

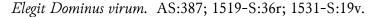
came to pass that he drew nigh to Damascus; and sudddenly a light from heaven shined round about him.

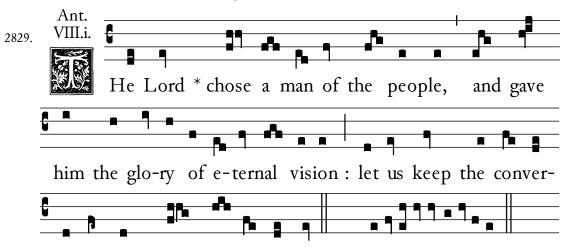
 $\mathbb{R}$ . O holy Paul.  $\mathbb{N}$ . That we may be made worthy. below, viij. [of Matins.] <sup>122</sup> {235}.



Lord of Cre-ation. *In the Common.* [727].

 $\vec{V}$ . Their sound hath gone forth. [735].





sion of Saint Paul the A-postle. Ps. My soul doth magnify. 72\*.

Prayer.

God, who through the preaching of blessed Paul thy Apostle hast taught the whole world: grant unto us, we beseech thee, that

we who this day honour his conversion, may by his example attain unto thee. Through our Lord.

# ■ Memorial of Saint Prejectus, Martyr.

Ant. This is indeed a martyr. in the Common. [775]. Versicle. Thou hast crowned him. [775].

Prayer.

E beseech thee, O Lord, that the glorious intervention of thy martyr Prejectus may commend us : that what we not able to obtain by our merits, <sup>123</sup> we may gain through his prayers. Through.

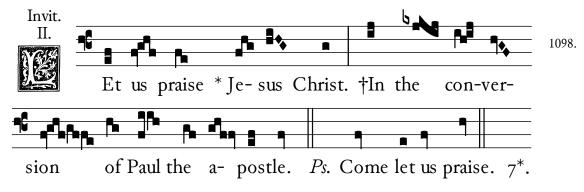
### ■ Memorial of Saint Mary.

If this Feast shall fall on any Sunday before lxx., let all of the Service be made of the Feast: and let a Memorial be made first of Saint Prejectus, Martyr: then of the Sunday and afterwards of Saint Mary.

{216}

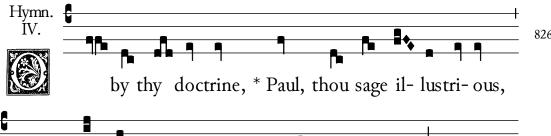
### **A**t Matins.

Laudemus Jesum Christum. In conversione. AS:387; 1519-S:36r; 1531-S:19v. 124



[  $\blacksquare$  Let this following melody be sung at this Matins.] <sup>125</sup>

Doctor egregie Paule. 1519-S:36v; 1531-S:19v. 126



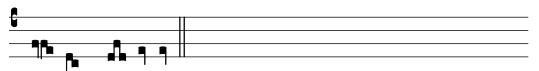
Guide us in virtue, raise our spi- rits heavenward; Till per-



fect knowledge stream on us a-bundantly, And that which



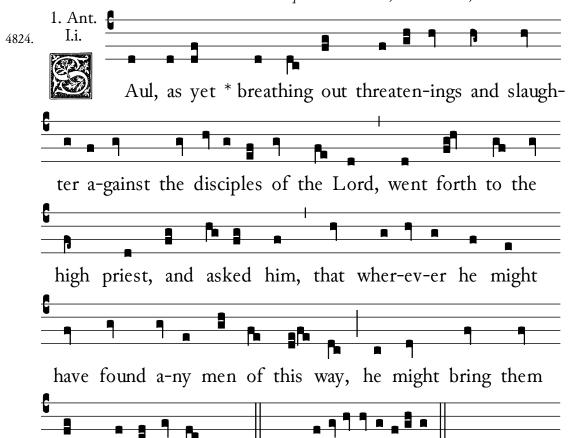
on-ly is in part be done away.



Lord of Cre- ation. In the Common. [730].

### **I** In the j. Nocturn.

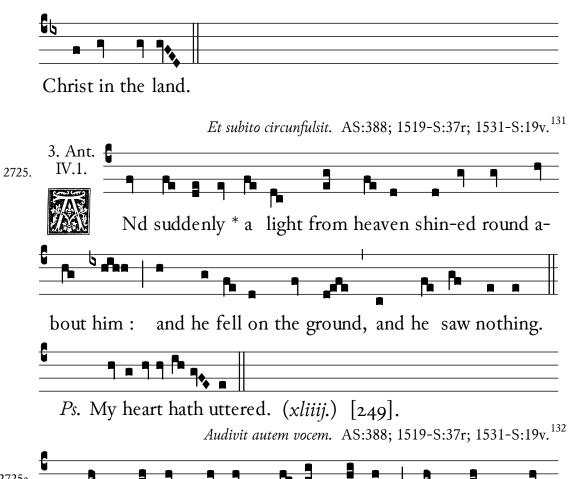
Saulus adhuc spirans. AS:387; 1519-S:36v; 1531-S:19v. 127



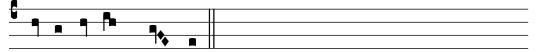
bound to Je-ru-sa-lem. Ps. The heavens shew forth. (xviij.)

 $\blacksquare$  The Psalm being finished, immediately let the  $\mathcal{X}$ . He was more zealous [: of the traditions]. <sup>128</sup> be begun by the Cantor: and let it be sung through by the Choir before the Antiphon is sung after the Psalm. Which is to be observed throughout the whole year in Verses of Antiphons sung at Matins or at Lauds.

Paternarum traditionum. AS:397; 1519-S:36v; 1531-S:19v. 129 4824a.  $\mathcal{V}$ . He was more zealous : of the tra-di-tions of his fathers. Ibat igitur Saulus. AS:388; 1519-S:37r; 1531-S:19v. 130 2. Ant. I.v. 3156. Nd thus went Saul, \* be-ing driv-en with fu-ry, and he breathed out ve-nom with his whole breast: and thirsted for the blood of the saints without ceasing. Ps. I will bless the Lord. (xxxiij.) [208]. Per totam videam. AS:388; 1519:; 1531-S:19v. 66 3156z. V. Throughout all Ju-de-a, I might see, he was borne with 66 madness: that he might tear to piec-es the members of



 $\mathcal{V}$ . And he heard a voice say-ing to him: Saul, Saul, why



perse-cu-test thou me?

 $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ . Their sound hath gone forth. [735].

Lesson j. Augustine, Sermon 14. on the Saints. 133

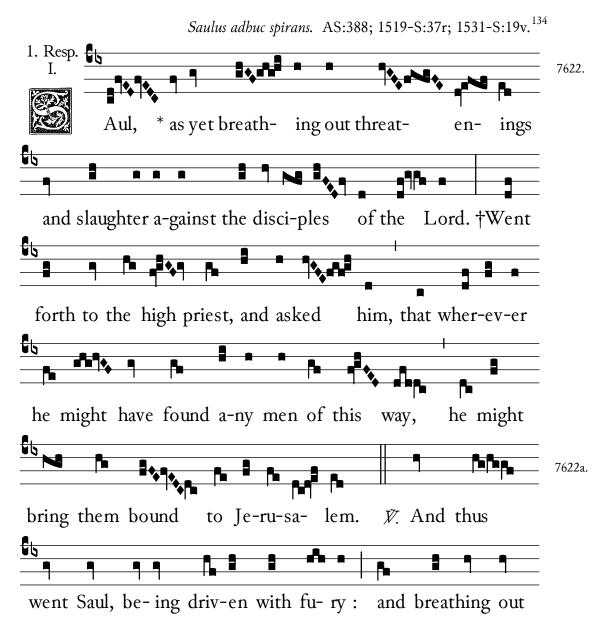


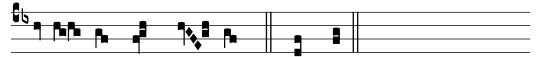
Aul, as yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord.

The present reading of the Acts of declareth, the Apostles dearest brethren, how the apostle Paul, whose special feast we celebrate this

day, a most savage persecutor of the churches of Christ: is made a preacher and teacher of Christians. For Christ slew the cruelty in him, and made true meekness come to life again in him. The prophecy of the

blessed patriarch Jacob is fulfilled in him: who, when he would bless his son Benjamin, said, Benjamin, a ravenous wolf, in the morning shall eat the prey, and in the evening shall divide the spoil.





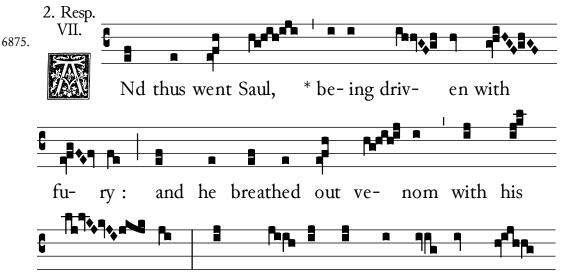
venom with his whole breast. †Went forth.

Second Lesson.

after his conversion, : previously was called Saul when he persisted in ungodliness. Because he changed <his> works<sup>135</sup> : he also changed his name. He was of the tribe of Benjamin : and he was a wolf. In the morning : that is, the first persecutor of the Christians. In the evening : that is, afterwards changed by the grace of Christ. He divided the spoils : that is, he imparted to the Gentiles the wonderful Gospel sacraments.

Let us hear him in the morning eating his prey: Saul, as yet breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord, asked and received letters from the chief priests in Damascus (where a large part of the faithful already was:) that as many men and women as he might find of this way, believing in Christ, he might bring them bound to Jerusalem to martyrdom. And as he went on his journey, it came to pass that he drew night to Damascus.

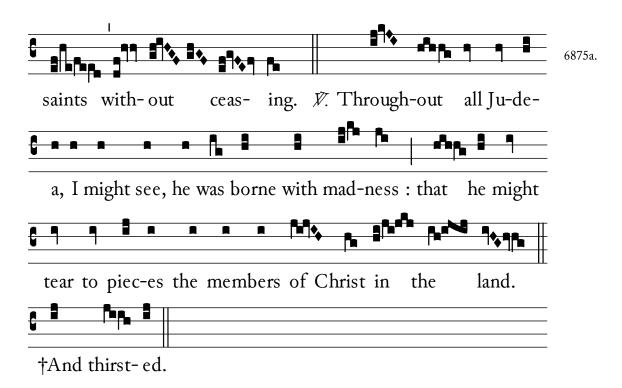
[20r.]



Ibat igitur Saulus. AS:389; 1519-S:37v; 1531-S:20r. 136

whole

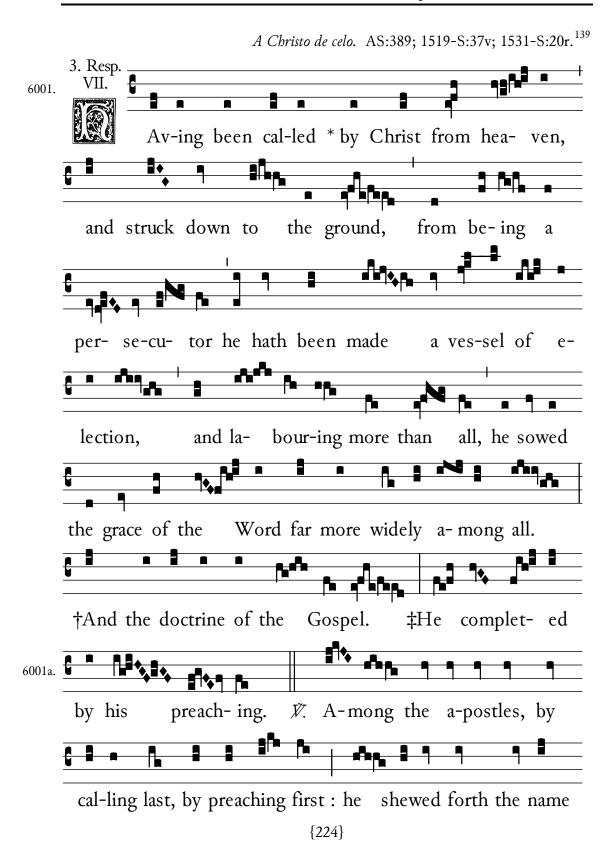
breast. †And thirst-ed for the blood of the

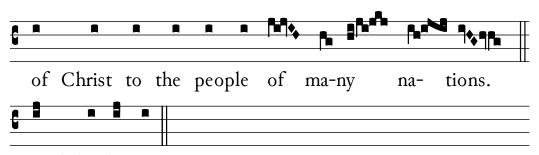


Third Lesson.

Nd suddenly a light from heaven shined round about him: and falling on the ground he heard a voice saying to him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? For what you did in persecuting one of my faithful: you shall know that this suffering <is> unto me. Why therefore, Saul, art thou mad in vain against my name, who hast already once slain my martyr Stephen by the hands of all the Jews? In the past indeed I was bound to destroy thee: but Stephen hath prayed for thee. And he, Who art thou, Lord? And the Lord to

him, I am Jesus of Nazareth: whom thou an unbeliever 137 persecutest. But arise and go into the city: and there it shall be told thee what thou must do. And rising up, he saw nothing. And he was there three days without sight: and he did neither eat nor drink. For this indeed he for some 138 time lost that light of the flesh: that through this punishment he might be able to gain spiritual truth. And it was for this reason that he lost it for three days: because he had not believed that the Lord had risen on the third day.



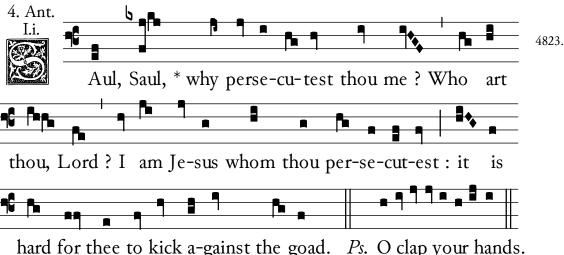


†And the doctrine.

 $[\tilde{\mathcal{N}}.]$  Glory be to the Father. 105\*. ‡He completed.

### ■ In the Second Nocturn.

Saule Saule quid me. AS:390; 1519-S:38r; 1531-S:20r. 140

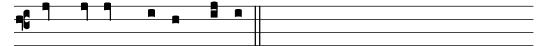


hard for thee to kick a-gainst the goad. *Ps.* O clap your hands. (xlvj.) [251].

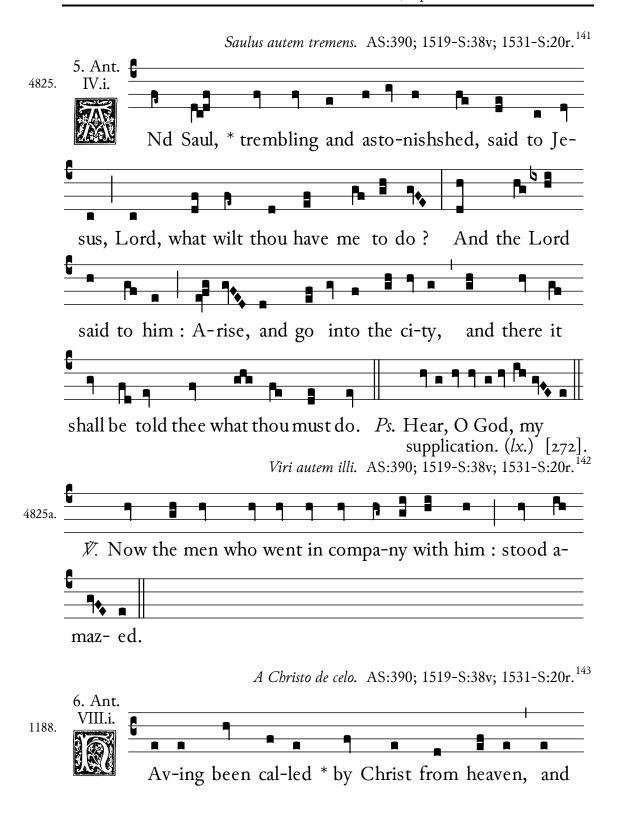
Circunfulsit eum lux. AS:390; 1519-S:38v; 1531-S:20r.

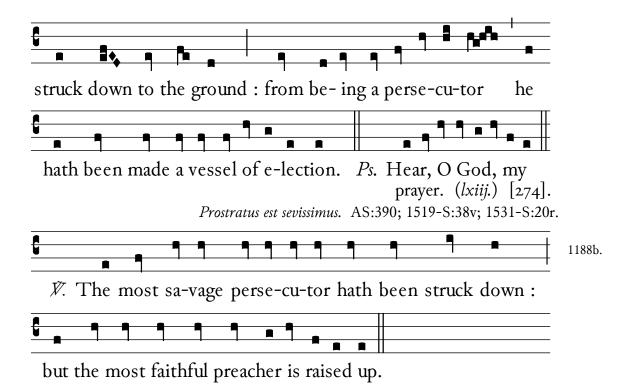


 $\mathcal{V}$ . A light from heaven shin-ed round a-bout him : and he



heard a voice say-ing to him.



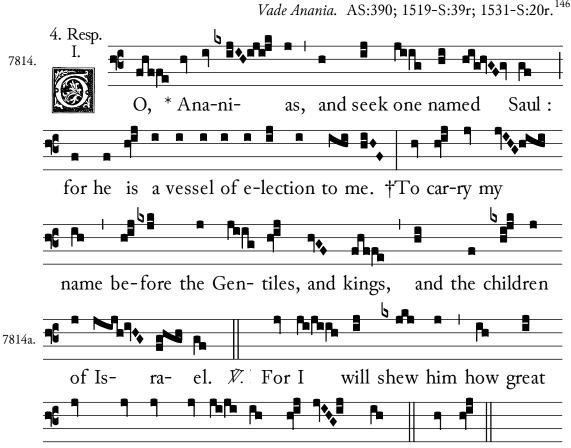


 $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ . Thou shalt make [them princes]. <sup>144</sup> [737].

#### Fourth Lesson.

Nanias, a certain disciple of the Lord, was in Damascus: to whom the Lord said, Arise, go into the street that is called Strait, and seek Saul, and come near to him, and mark him with my seal. For he shall suffer many things for my name. And he, Lord, I have heard by many of this man: how much evil he hath done to thy saints in Jerusalem. The Lord said to him, Go thy way, for he is to me a vessel of election, to carry my name among the Gentiles, before

kings and princes of the earth. For on this account pride was cast down in him: that in him might be raised up humility and devotion in my service. There were then vices fallen upon him: that holiness might be raised up. Ananias therefore came and baptized the ungodly Saul, and made for us Paul, a pious preacher. He baptized a wolf and made a lamb. And afterwards we began to have him for a preacher: whom before we had for a persecutor. But thou.

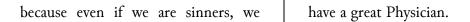


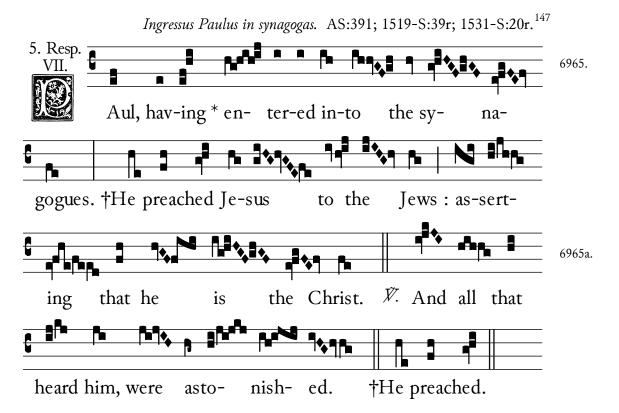
things he must suffer for my name's sake. †To bear.

Fifth Lesson.

Ehold how he divided the spoils in the evening. For at once he began to preach Christ everywhere: against whom he had previously fought valiantly. Now Paul was suffering: what Saul had done. Saul stoned Stephen: Paul was stoned for Christ's sake. Saul struck the Christians with rods: for Christ Paul five times received forty <stripes> save one, that he might be

smitten again for Christ. For against all the punishments he had previously imposed on the faithful, he himself suffered much greater torments for Christ. If we consider, dearly beloved unto us: Christ is our way. Attend to Christ. He came to suffer, but also to be glorified. To be despised: but also to be exalted. To die: but also to rise again. Therefore, dearly beloved brethren, let us not despair,

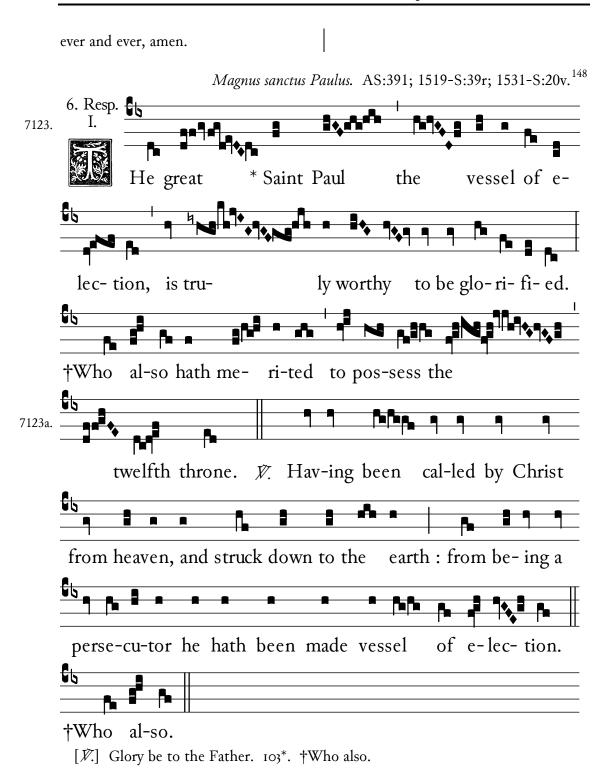




Sixth Lesson.

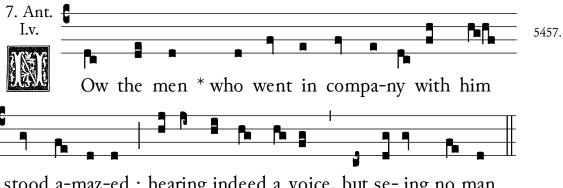
Ear the Physician himself. I came not to call the just, but sinners to penance. The advantage of this achievement, in the end, is this. The Apostle Paul relateth this in his epistles. For he saith that for this purpose pardon was given to him for all his sins, that no one would despair of himself, whosoever was guilty of great crimes, as if he were not to receive pardon: if he shall turn to him who, hanging on the cross, also prayed for his persecutors, saying,

Father, forgive them: for they know not what they do. He was made from a persecutor into a preacher: and a teacher of the nations. Who before (saith he) was a blasphemer and a persecutor, and contumelious: but I obtained mercy. Thou seest the merit: punishment is due. Therefore punishment is not delivered: but instead of punishment mercy is obtained. For by grace we are saved from our sins: through the bounty of our Lord, who liveth and reigneth for

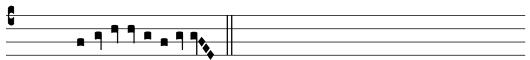


# **I** In the iij. Nocturn.

Viri autem qui comitabantur. AS:391; 1519-S:39v; 1531-S:20v. 149

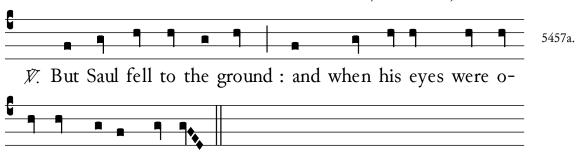


stood a-maz-ed: hearing indeed a voice, but se-ing no man.



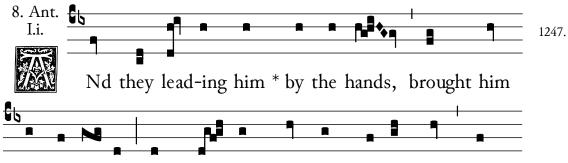
Ps. We will praise thee. (lxxiiij.) [296].

Saulus autem cadens. AS:391; 1519-S:39v; 1531-S:20v.

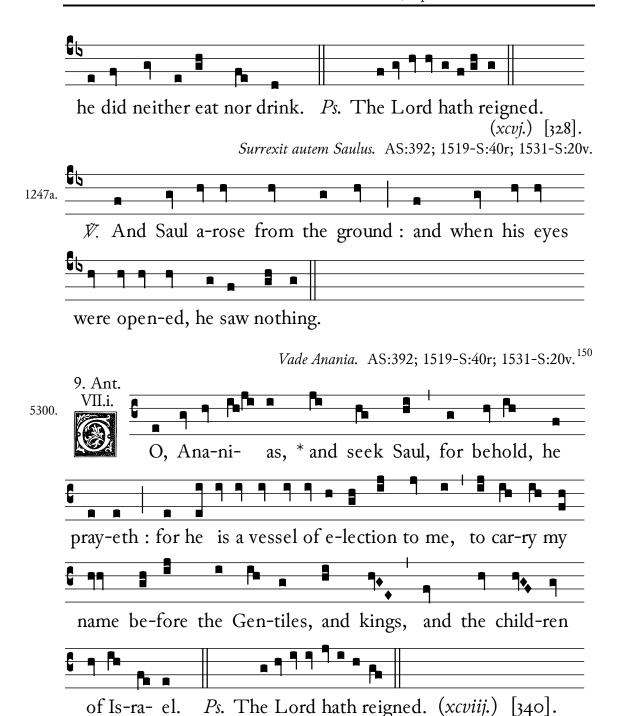


pen-ed, he saw nothing.

Ad manus autem illum. AS:392; 1519-S:39v; 1531-S:20v.



to Damas-cus: and he was three days without sight, and



Dixit autem Dominus. AS:392; 1519-S:40r; 1531-S:20v. 151



V. Now the Lord said in a vision to Ana-ni- as.

 $\vec{\mathcal{V}}$ . Thy friends are made [exceedingly honourable, O God]. <sup>152</sup> [741].

[Lesson vij.] [The Gospel] <sup>153</sup> According to Matthew, xix. (27-29.)



T that time:
Simon Peter
said to Jesus, Behold, we have left
all things, and have
followed thee: what

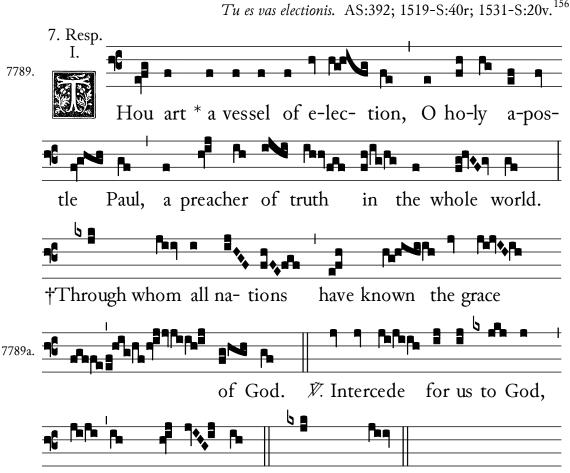
therefore shall we have? And that which followeth.

A Sermon from the Commentary of Blessed Jerome, Priest.

On Matt. xix.

His is a great trust. Peter was a fisherman, he had not been rich, he sought food by hand and by speaketh : and yet he confidently, We have left all things. For he hath left everything, who forsaketh the desire of having. because it is not enough to leave everything: he addeth what is perfect, And have followed thee. We have done what thou commanded: what reward then wilt

thou give us? And Jesus said to them, Amen, I say to you, that you, who have followed me, in the regeneration, when the Son of man shall sit on the seat of his majesty, you also shall sit on twelve seats judging the twelve tribes of Israel. He did not say, Ye who have everything, for even Socrates the philosopher, and many others, have despised riches, but, You who have followed me: which is the property of apostles and believers. In the regeneration, when the Son of man shall sit on the seat of his majesty, when from the dead the incorrupted shall rise from corruption, ye shall also be seated on the thrones of judges, condemning the twelve tribes of Israel, because they were unwilling to believe, while ye have believed. 155



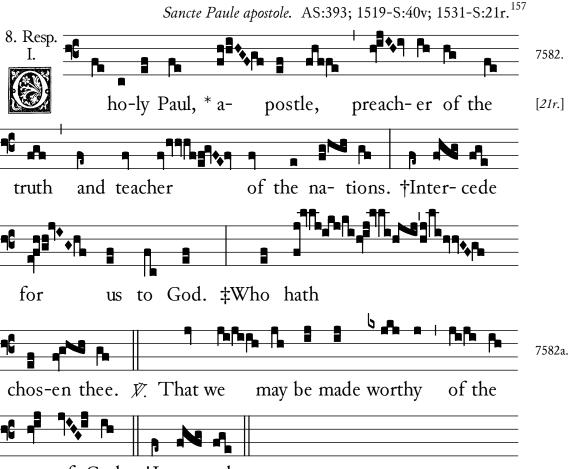
who hath chos-en-thee. †Through whom.

Eighth Lesson.

Or by the number twelve is signified a certain whole multitude of judges: because of the two parts of the number seven, by which the whole is generally signified. Of which two parts, that is three and four, one part multiplied by the other: maketh twelve. For thrice four, and four threes, are twelve. Otherwise, because we read that Matthias was

ordained in the place of the traitor Judas the Apostle, Paul the Apostle, who laboured more than all of them, will not have where to sit to judge, who surely sheweth that he belongeth with the other saints in the number of the judges, when he saith, Know you not that we shall judge angels? Of those to be judged likewise in this number twelve: the case is similar.

For although it was said, judging the twelve tribes of Israel, the tribe of Levi which is the thirteenth, is not exempt from judgement by them : nor will they judge only that people and not the other nations as well.



grace of God. †Inter-cede.

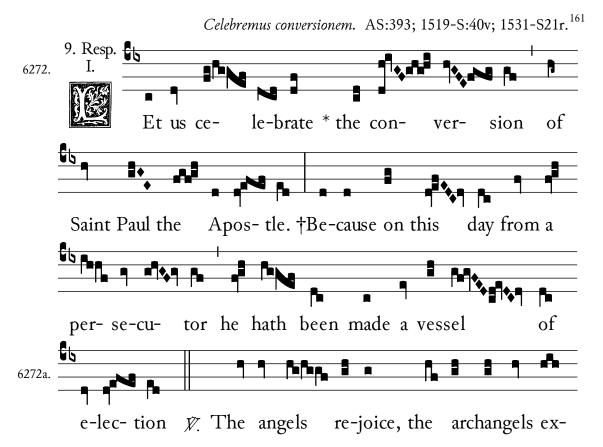
After Gloria Patri. 103\*. at First Vespers let ‡Who hath chosen. be sung.

#### Lesson ix.

Nd when he saith, In regerenation: undoubtedly the resurrection of the dead is to be understood by the name of regeneration. For so our flesh will be regenerated through incorruption:

just as our soul is regenerated through faith. What, then, shall we say of Paul? Shall the thirteenth judge? How among the one hundred and fifty three fishes an enormous number of saints, and in five virgins innumerable virgins, how among the five brethren of that one who was tormented in hell, thousands of the people of the Jews, and by the seven <sup>158</sup> men designated by Elias thousands of thousands: thus is understood to be on the seven seats not twelve men but the great number of the perfect. For the orb of the world is comprised of four designated parts. From all these parts it is called in the Trinity: because in thrice

four 159 there are twelve: and this signifieth the perfect number. There are therefore twelve tribes of Israel: all of Israel is twelve tribes. For just judging shall be from the whole world: so those being judged shall be from the whole world. And every one that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands for my name's sake, shall receive an hundredfold, and shall possess life everlasting. 160





ult: and praise in heaven the Son of God. †Be-cause on.

 $[\mathcal{V}]$ . Glory be to the Father. 103\*. †Because on.

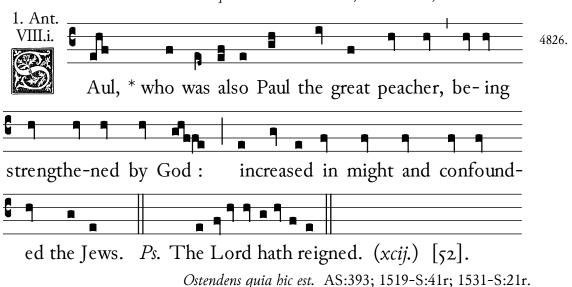
### [Before Lauds.]

 $\overline{\mathcal{V}}$ . Thou hast given an inheritance.

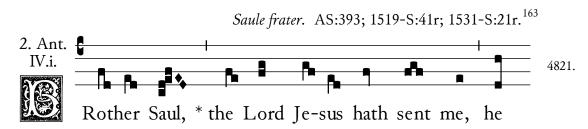
R. To them that fear thy name, O Lord.

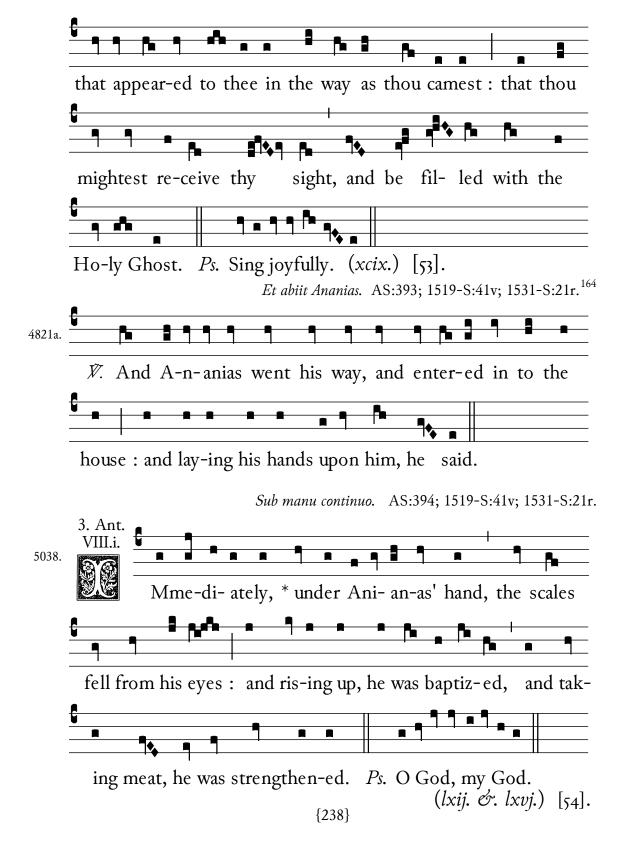
### **1** At Lauds.

Saulus qui et Paulus. AS:393; 1519-S:41r; 1531-S:21r. 162



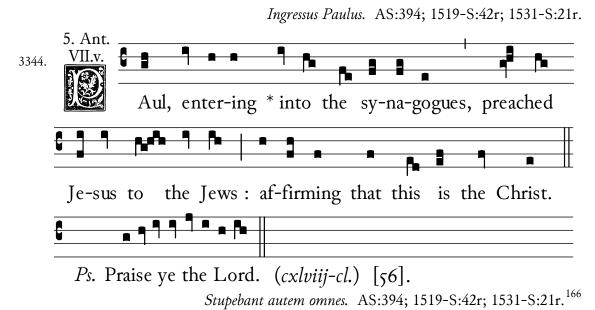
₩. Shewing that this is the Christ : the Son of the liv-ing God.





Fuit autem cum discipulis. AS:394; 1519-S:41v; 1531-S:21r. 5038a.  $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ . And he was with the disciples that were at Damascus: for some days. Prostratus est sevissimus. AS:394; 1519-S:41v; 1531-S:21r. 165 4. Ant. VIII.i. 4401. He most sav-age \* per-se-cu- tor hath been struck down, and the most faithful preacher is raised up: may those, O Lord, whom he hath taught through words, be led through his me-rits to thee. Ps. O all ye works. (Daniel iii.) Inter apostolos. AS:394; 1519-S:41v; 1531-S:21r. 4401b.

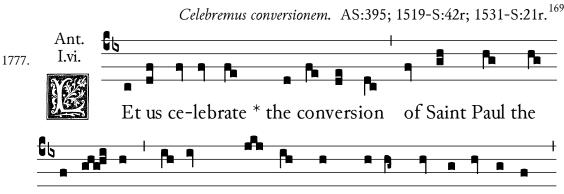
 $\mathcal{V}$ . Among the a-postles, by cal-ling last: by preaching first.



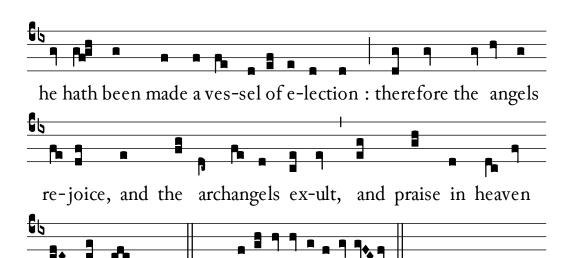
3344a.

 $\mathcal{N}$ . And all that heard him: were aston-ished.

Chapter. Saul as yet. as above. [Seek for it at First Vespers.]  $^{167}$  {215}. Hymn. Ye heavens exult with joyful praise. in the Common. [746].  $\mathbb{Z}$ . They declared [the works of God].  $^{168}$  [757].



Apos-tle, be-cause this day from be-ing a perse-cu-tor



the Son of God. Ps. Blessed be the Lord. 54\*.

Prayer. O God, who through the preaching. [seek for it at First Vespers.] <sup>170</sup> {216}.

## ■ Memorial of Saint Prejectus, Martyr.

Ant. Unless the grain of wheat. in the Common. [812].

 $\tilde{V}$ . The just shall spring forth. [812].

Prayer. We beseech thee, O Lord. {216}.

Memorial of Saint Mary.

### $\blacksquare At j.$

Ant. Saul, who was also Paul. j. of Lauds. {237}.

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

And let [all] 171 the Antiphons at the Hours be sung without Verses.

Ant. Thee they justly praise. [118].

Ps. Quicunque. [119].

## ■ At iij.

Ant. Brother Saul. ij. of Lauds. {237}.

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

Chapter. Saul as yet. as above. {215}.

Let the  $\mathbb{R}$ . and  $\mathbb{R}$ . of the Common of Apostles be sung at all the Hours [758]. with the Prayer of this day.  $\{216\}$ .

## $\blacksquare At vj.$

Ant. Immediately, under Anianas' hand. *iij. of Lauds.* {238}. Ps. My soul hath fainted. (cxviij. 81.) [175].

Chapter. Acts, ix. (15.)

O, Ananias, and seek for Saul, for this man is to me a vessel of election, to carry my name before the

Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel.

### $\blacksquare$ At ix.

Ant. Paul, entering. v. of Lauds. {240}. Ps. Thy testimonies. (cxviij. 129.) [191].

Chapter. Acts, ix. (17.) 172

Nd Ananias went his way, and entered into the house. And laying his hands upon him, he said: Brother Saul, the Lord Jesus hath

sent me, he that appeared to thee in the way as thou camest; that thou mayest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost.

## ¶ At Vespers.

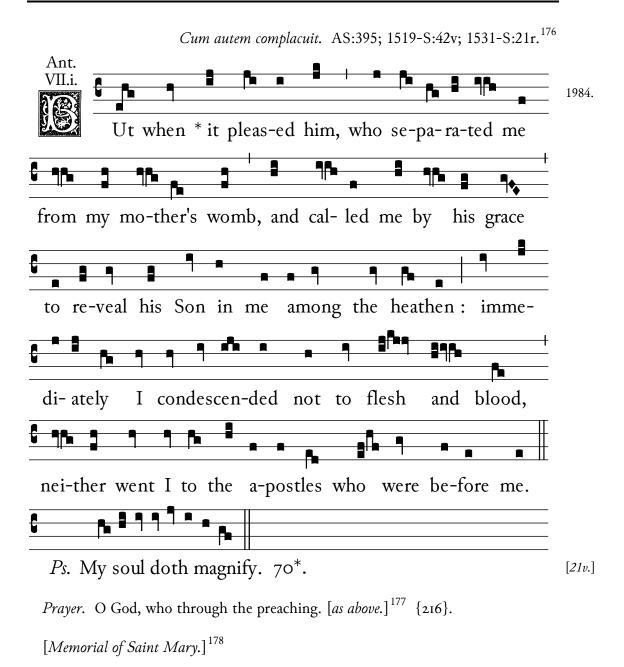
Ant. Saul, who was also Paul. j. of Lauds. {237}.

Ps. The Lord said. (cix.) [363]. and the other Psalms of the Apostles. [761].

Chapter. Saul as yet breathing. [as above.] 173 {215}.

Hymn. Ye heavens exult. [seek for it] 174 in the Common. [748].

 $\mathcal{V}$ . They declared [the works of God]. <sup>175</sup> [762].



# ■ Saint Julian, Bishop and Confessor.

(xxvii. January.)

iij. Lessons.

Chapter. Behold a great priest. in the Common. [889].

#### Prayer.

God, who didst give blessed Julian to be a teacher 179 of thy Church: mercifully grant, that we

may always merit to have <him> as a devout intercessor before thee. Through our Lord.

### **I** At Matins.

Double Invitatory. [901].

#### Lesson j.

Lessed Julian, of distinguished Roman nobility, fluent in language, distinguished for justice, deservedly famous for his faith: was destined by God <to be> the first Apostle of the Cenomannic city. This man of God, therefore, when he had come to this city undaunted, and the newness of holy preaching might be turned into a stumbling-block to many: the power

of his miracles rendered them astonished, who at hearing the truth had proven to be disdainful of the innate error of the old way. For through the hands of the reverend high priest Christ wrought so many miracles: that by a word he might put devils to flight, cleanse lepers, and give bountiful help to all who were sick through the remedy of the Cross.

#### Lesson ij.

Nd when at length many were soothed by the sweetness of miracles and radiated with the light of faith, <and> they clung to his holy companionship, there was no small complaint among them concerning the scarcity of water to be brought up

: when the man of God came to the place which he believed was apt, and fastened on the ground the point of the staff which he carried in his hand, prayer having being made, suddenly a most lively fountain burst out, which shewed both the power of

divinity, and by its clarity shewed forth the merits of the blessed man to all who stood by. This fountain therefore he was pleased to call Centonomium: because as the joy of its shewing multiplied, with the fervour of the faith the number of believers began to multiply.

Lesson iij.

His man of God, therefore, when he had been asked to come to the prince of the city: before his door beheld a certain blind man, which sinking down before him, entreated help. But he, invoking the name of Christ, and having imprinted the banner of the cross: restored him to his former health in a moment. The prince, hearing this, ran up quickly, and fell upon the knees of

the saint: suppliantly praying how he might deserve to become a partaker of eternal life. Likewise, he awakened the son of Anastasius from death as if from sleep: and to all those who were weeping for joy he provided great joy and an incentive to follow the religion of Christianity. Renowned for these and other miracles, he finally rested in the Lord: to whom be honour and glory for ever [and ever,] <sup>181</sup> amen.

 $\blacksquare$  [All] <sup>182</sup> the rest from the Common of One Confessor and Bishop. [889].

[Chapter. Behold a great priest. Seek for it in the Common together with the other Chapters.] [889].

If this Feast shall fall on a Sunday let nothing be made of it except only a Memorial, whether it shall fall before lxx. or not. On whatever other feria within lxx. this Feast shall fall, let Matins be made with a Nocturn and a Single Invitatory, and this is to be observed in all Feasts of iij. Lessons which fall within lxx. outside of Saturday.

# ■ Saint Agnes, Second [Feast]. 184

(xxviij. January.)

# At [First] Vespers.

Antiphons and Psalms of the feria.

Chapter [from the Common] 185 of One Virgin and Martyr. 186 [981].

Hymn. Son of a Virgin. in the Common. [989]. Let the whole Hymn be sung.

 $\overline{\mathcal{V}}$ . Grace is poured. [991].

Ant. Blessed Agnes. [seek for it in the other Feast]. 187 [159].

Ps. Magnificat. 72\*.

[Let us pray.] 188

#### Prayer.

God, who dost gladden us with the yearly solemnity of blessed Agnes thy Virgin and Martyr: grant

that we may follow the example of her holy life, whom <sup>189</sup> we honour in this service. Through our Lord.

### ■ Memorial of Saint Mary and of All Saints.

If this Feast should fall on a Saturday let nothing be made of the Feast except only a Memorial. If however it should fall on any Sunday before lxx. then let the middle Lessons be made of the Virgin. If on the other hand this day should fall [in] the Sunday of lxx. or lx. [or Quinquagesima], then let only a Memorial be made of the Virgin, and this solemnly whether at First Vespers or 4 Matins and at Mass.

Let the same manner be kept in all<sup>193</sup> Feasts of iij. Lessons from this day through to Wednesday at the beginning of the Fast.

## At Matins of Saint Agnes.

Double Invitatory. Hymn, Antiphons, Psalms and V. as on the other Feast [let be sung], <sup>194</sup> nevertheless if this Feast should happen within lxx., then there shall be a Single Invitatory, of course The Lord, the King of virgins. in the Common. [993]. Ps. Come let us praise.  $37^*$ . Hymn. Son of a Virgin. in the Common. [989]. let all of the Hymn be sung. Antiphons and Psalms of the Nocturn of that feria [let be sung]. <sup>195</sup> V. Grace is poured [abroad]. <sup>196</sup> [991].

#### First Lesson.



Et the virgins of Christ follow only the Virgin Mother of light. Her most

blessed handmaiden Agnes aroused a great example of modesty in herself: when she preferred virginity to life, and expelling all her earthly love through heavenly love, she hath taken the trophy of the cross of Christ: and [22r.] both against lusts as well as and against punishments, armed with

faith rather than a sword : she fighteth bravely and conquereth. Indeed she appeareth <sup>197</sup> flattering : and refuseth the threatening judge. She knoweth not how to love anything that is transitory : and while she loveth virginity greatly, she feareth neither mockery, nor flames, nor punishements, nor executioners, and in the end neither feareth she the sword of <her>

 $\not\!\!R$ . Let us celebrate. [seek for it in the other Feast.]  $^{198}$  {163}.

Lesson ij.

He virgin is compelled to receive the ornaments of the flesh, but she refuseth: because she hath already received <those> of the mind. She strove not to please <her> human 199 body with elegance: because she feared to displease the Lord by shaming souls. Learn, O ye virgins, of the crown of Christ through a maidenly example, and reject with all exertion the gifts of

men offered under the appearance of piety: and refuse all with joy as if bitten by a rabid dog. Thou shouldst not accept from them what thou fearest of God: thou shouldst not take what thou lovest in the world. Take, O virgin: but that which may profit by eternal love. As often as thou hast received wealth from a man: so receive it, that thou might be recognized to be the bride of Christ.

R. O Almighty. {176}.

Lesson iij.

Ee therefore, brethren: how Agnes followeth Mary through reproaches. She was unable to dread punishment: who even made the shame of a brothel into a place of prayer. And where the Devil had prepared for her the dishonour of corruption: there the Lord made her to receive the crown of virginity and the palm. An oratory of angels was made: where there had been a place of lost souls. And where chastity had always been shipwrecked, there virginity was crowned. Finally for the people which she had invited by entreaty according to lusts: the virgin obtained chastity. And also whom the Devil led to the defiled: she cast out from herself clean. And all were made worshippers of Christ: whom the Devil had thought to have found corruptors of the virgin.

- $\mathbb{R}$ . On her right standeth. [as above.] <sup>200</sup> {178}.
- $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}$ . With thy comeliness. 74. [or the Versicle God shall help her.] <sup>201</sup> 80.
- At Laud this single Antiphon, Agnes having entered. as above, j. of Lauds. {179}.

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

Chapter, Hymn, and V. from the Common of One Virgin and Martyr. [1010].

Ant. Rejoice with me. {180}. Ps. Benedictus. 71\*. Seek for this Antiphon in the other Feast which is the fifth Antiphon at Lauds.

Prayer. O God, who dost gladden us. {246}.

Memorial of Saint Mary: and of All Saints.

¶ At j. Ant. Agnes [having entered.<sup>202</sup> as above, j. of Lauds. {179}. Ps. Save me, O God. (liij.) [114].

 $\blacksquare$  At iij. 203 and at  $[all]^{204}$  the other Hours let all be made as on the other Feast, {181}. with the Prayer of this day. {246}.

# ■ Saint Bathild, Queen.

(xxx. January.)

Three Lessons from the Common [of One Virgin and Martyr.] <sup>205</sup> [995].: the Third Responsory shall be The kingdom of this world. in the Common. [1007].

The rest from the Common of One Virgin, [981]. not a Martyr with this Prayer.

Et thy Church, we beseech thee, 206 O Lord, devoutly honour the birthday of blessed Bathild : and may <it> both be made

more devoted by love of <her> great glorification, and profit by such an example of faith. Through.

# Delancto Sebaltiano. rr. Jan.

tis dei: et incrementa fidei quo tidie proficiebant. Post no mul tum vero temporis corpus san cti apostoli de codem loco qui pam de fratribus rapuerst. et invibem edisam transulerst: vbi florent merita et virtutes meritors etus ad laude et gloriam nominis dei. qui viuit et regnat. Per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.

CDe fancto stephano prothos martyre et de alijs fanctis vsquad festum fancti felicis require proximă post die Natalis dui. On natali fancti vulstani epi scopiet confessoris noue lectios nes de coi. CIn natali fanstorum fabiani et Sebastiani martyrum. Lectio prima.

Chaftian' vit rpianistim'me diolanestic par tium cinis, diocleciano

et maximiano imperatoribus ita cavus evat vt princi patum et prime cohortis trades rent: et luo en colpectui inberet femp affare. Erat entvir totius pudetie: in termõe verar. in in dicio iustus. in costilio puidus. incomillo fidelis. in internetu Arennaus. in bonitate conspis aus:invniuerla mox honellas te pdarus. Dúc milites ac fi pa trem venerabatur.hac vniners u qui precrăt palacio | cariffuno venerabantur affectu. Erat ent verus dei cultor. et necelle erat vtque deus verfuderat gratia

ab omnibus amaref. Acto.if. Britto igitur quotidie le dulum exhibebat officia fed agebat quatinus hot factis legis regibus ellet occultu. No pattionis timoze pterritus. nec patrimonij fut amoże confiri : ctus. sed ad bot tantu sub clamide terreni imperii christimis litein gerebat absconditum: vt christianorum animos quos in tozmetis videbat deficere confortaret: et deo redderet afasi quas diabolo conabat auferre. Denic polto multas martyzū mentes a timoze pallionis ertputt et ad cozona ppetue glozie incitauit: iple quom quis ellet aperuit : quia lume in tenebris latere non potuit. Lectio.iif.

Y Lariaimis viris marcel-**Lliano et marco duobº ger** mants fratribus pro rpi nomine in vinculis collitutis: quoti-Die folaciñ exhibebat. Et tam iplis o etia fernis comm. cum quibus tenti fuerat : falutaria fidei confilia ministrabat: quo fugitina feculi bladimenta res fpueret:et mometanea tozmen tojum genera no timeret. Qui cum beatiffimi vivi verbig ac= quielcevet.et verbera carnifica animo pleucranti transiret : ca pitalem tuff funt fubire fentens tiamica fedicetratione. vt fi cos Dem momento quo decollandi erant facrificijs cofenfiffent:pa rentibus luiset coingibus et fi lijset facultatibus redderetur. B.m.

### Notes, pages {129}-{250}.

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<sup>1</sup> 1519-S:19r.
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> 1519-S:19r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 1519-S:19r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 1519-S:19r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> 1519-S:19r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> SB:69. has 'Proptérea', with the note: 'Pretérea' Chevallon.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> 'Edmundi', 1519-S:19v.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> 1519-S:19r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 'novm lectiones de communi.' Legend. 1518. 'Licet hic sequantur sex lectiones de proprietate sancti : tamen secundum usum Sarum omnia fiant de communi.' Portiforia. [SB:69.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> 'Edwárdi' *Chevallon*. [SB:69.]

<sup>11 &#</sup>x27;vértice' Chevallon. [SB:69.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> 'per lignum ináne 'Portiforia. [SB:70.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> 1519-S:29v.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Spíritum nobis' Brev. MS. Coll. Johan. Cant., cum Portiforiis: 'Spíritum in nobis' Brev. MS. Coll. Gonv.-Cai., cum Chevallonio. [SB:74.] 1519-S:19v. has 'Spíritum in nobis'.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Presumably when this feast falls within Septuagesimatide this antiphon concludes at 'voluntátis' sung as F.GA.AG.G (followed by the neuma).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> In BL-52359:297v. 'adorémus' is set C.DG.GAGFG.FE.

 $<sup>^{17}\,</sup>$  'párcium', 1519-S:20r. In AS:365. 'ómnibus' is set G.A.A. In BL-52359:297v. 'párcium' is set Dc.DE.E.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> In AS:365, the psalm-tone is notated as D.F.EE.DD.E.D.C.BA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> SB-S:76.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> In BL-52359:297v. 'studióse' is set AF.GAG.ACA.A; 'abscónso' is set CA.CDB.CD.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> In 1519-S:20v. 'sermóne' is set GA.A.A. In BL-52359:298r. 'sermóne' is set G.G.GAB; the first syllable of 'judício' is set GAGACA; 'justus' is set GABAGA.AG.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> In BL-52359:298r. 'ánimas' is set F.GAg.G.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> In BL-52359:298r. 'cotície' is set G.AGF.A.ACA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> 1519-S:21r.

In BL-52359:298v. 'sédulum' appears a third lower; 'officium' is set ED.GAC.CACGA.GAGE; 'Christianórum. is set F.F.F.EFAC.GF; 'ánimos' is set F.EFGFEFEDE.ED; 'torméntis' is set Ag.ABbAG.AG; 'deficere' is set ABb.A.GF.GA; no flat appears at 'confortábat'. In PEN:188v. 'Christianórum is set EF.F.Ed.GAC.GF; 'ánimos' is set F.EFGFEFEDE.ED; 'torméntis' is set Ag.ABbAGA.GA.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> In 1519-S:21v. 'benedíctus' is set D.DC.DE.DEDCBC.CB. In BL-52359:298v. 'Nichostráti' is set F.FAC.CBCDCDE.D; 'benedíctus' is set DC.DE.DEDCBC.CB; 'Dóminum' is set DDCD.AC.BCDCBABCBA.

- AS:368 has no indication of the second repeat '‡In sécula.' In BL-52359:299r. 'martyr' is set CBCDCDE.D; 'princeps' is ste GACAC.C; 'sanctissimórum' is set Cb.C.DE.D.D; 'tuum' is set CDECCBAGA.AG; 'vite' is set CBC.AGACCB; 'derelinquétur' is set DE.D.EDE.CACDCBC.CB; 'in' is set CBAC.
- <sup>28</sup> 1519-S:22r.
- <sup>29</sup> In 1519-S:22r. and BL-52359:299r. 'beátus' is set G.A.G. In BL-52359:299r. 'Sebastiánus' is set F.G.A.FEF.DF.
- <sup>30</sup> In BL-52359:299r. 'mulíerum' is st C.BA.G.G.
- <sup>31</sup> In 1519-S:22v. 'separabúntur' is set G.G.B.D.C. In BL-52359:299r. the first 'vobis' is set C.C; 'mansiónes' is set C.BA.G.G.
- <sup>32</sup> 1519-S:22v.
- <sup>33</sup> In AS:369. 'Marceliáno' is set G.Cb.CDC.CACBAGA.AG. In BL-52359:299v. 'Marco' is set GFFEDE.ED; 'Dei' is set CD.C.
- 34 'intra' Brev. MS, Joh., cum Leg. 1518. 'infra' Brev. MS. Gonv.-Cai. [SB:82.]
- <sup>35</sup> In BL-52359:299v. 'es' is added in a later hand, but with no neumes; no flat appears.
- <sup>36</sup> 'pagóne' *Leg.* 1518. [SB:83.] *PL*-XVII:1058. has 'pavóne' with the following note: 'Al., *papilione*; al., *pagone*; Sur., *pilento*; sicque legendum contendit Monachus. De *pavone*, sive *pabone*, egimus 16 Jan. ad vitam S. Marcelli cap. 5.' According to Niermeyer, *Mediae latinitatis lexicon minus* I (Leiden: Brill, 1976):777, 'pavo, pabo . . . *wheelbarrow-shaped bier*.'
- <sup>37</sup> SB:83; Legend-1518:.
- <sup>38</sup> 'pax in homínibus' *Chevallon*. [SB:83.] SB:83 has 'pax homínibus.' AS:368 has no indication of the second repeat '‡Et in terra.' In BL-52359:300r. 'visiónis' is set C.C.BC.C. BL-52359:300r. omits 'in'; 'pax is set DEDB.
- <sup>39</sup> 'imperpétuum', 1519-S:23v.
- $^{40}$  In 1519-S:23v. and BL-52359:300r. 'promíttens' is set FD.FG.A. In BL-52359:300r. 'glóriam cónsequi sempitérnam' is set FG.F.F F.F.EF G.FE.D.D.
- <sup>41</sup> In AS:370. 'Si ego' is set F F.DEFEC; the first 'os' is set F. In BL-52359:300r. 'Christi' is set G.A; 'ore' is set G.F.
- <sup>42</sup> BL-52359:300r. has 'illi quo', set C.D F.
- <sup>43</sup> In BL-52359:300r. 'es' is set C.
- <sup>44</sup> In BL-52359:300r. 'Salvátor' is set FG.A.GF.
- <sup>45</sup> 1519-S:24r.
- <sup>46</sup> 1519-S:24r.
- <sup>47</sup> In BL-52359:300v. 'bene' is added in a later hand, without music.
- <sup>48</sup> 1519-S:24r. The Chapter indicated in 1519-S:24r. is the alternate Chapter. This is attested in *Defensorium directorii*.
- <sup>49</sup> 1519-S:24r.
- <sup>50</sup> 1519-S:24v.
- <sup>51</sup> 1519-S:25r.

- <sup>52</sup> 1519-S:25r.
- <sup>53</sup> 1531-S:15r. omits 'Christus.'
- <sup>54</sup> 1531-S:15r. begins 'Dextram.' In BL-52359:301r. 'áuribus meis' is set C.C.C AC.B.
- <sup>55</sup> 1519-S:25r.
- <sup>56</sup> Ambrosii Epistola i. in Appendice, Opera, Tom. VIII. p. 194, ed. Venet. 1782. [SB:86.]
- <sup>57</sup> 'sacris salútem.' *Leg.* 1518. [SB:86.]
- <sup>58</sup> In 1519-S:25r. 'vírginis' is set FGA.FE.DFCDFEFED; 'vite' is set G.GEFDCCGFEFEDED. In BL-52359:301r. 'invénit' is set GACBABCBA.GABAGA.AG.
- <sup>59</sup> 'lápidem' *Chevallon*. [SB:87.]
- <sup>60</sup> In BL-52359:301v. 'cinxit' is set ACCGAGFG.GF; 'margarítas' is set A.FACDCB\\AB\\.B\\A; 'circúmdedit' is set G.AC.C.C.
- 61 'amor médicis' Leg. 1518 cum Portiforiis. [SB:88.] ('amor a médicis', 1531-S:15v.)
- <sup>62</sup> In BL-52359: Dóminus' is set FEFG.DEFEDCD.DC; 'vestiménto' is set C.D.FFe.G; 'induménto is set G.A.B,B,AG; 'circúndedit' is set GAF.Fe.FGB,B,GAB,AB,AG; no neume appears for 'me', which appears to have been added later.
- 63 1519-S:26v. has 'preter eum'.
- <sup>64</sup> In 1519-S:26v. this Responsory appears an octave higher; 'introívi' ends ED. In BL-52359:302r. 'virgo est cujus' is set ACBCDC.ABCBAGA AG Ag.FG; 'modulántis' is set G.A.CD.CDC; 'casta sum' is set GA.FFEDE ED; 'cum tetígero' is set C D.F.FE.D; 'cum accépero' is set D E.GAGABbA.GF.FGFEFEDCDC. Bl-52359:302r. has 'sánguinis', set FG.G.G.
- 65 BL-52359:302r. has no flat until 'genas'; 'ejus' is set AGFEFGFG.GF.
- AS:375. does not indicate the second repeat 'Ipsi me.' In 1519-S:27r. 'sol' is set FGABbA. In BL-52359:302v. 'desponsáta' is set G.GAB.A.AGACGAGGF; 'pulchritúdinem' is set CDB.CD.DBCD.ABCBAGA.AG; no flat appears at 'tota'. BL-52359:302v. has 'Déxteram', set GC.C.C.
- <sup>67</sup> In 1519-S:27v. 'soli' is set DFECD.CDCA.
- <sup>68</sup> In AS:376. 'tota' is set F.G.
- <sup>69</sup> 1519-S:27v.
- <sup>70</sup> In BL-52359:302v. 'meo sociátum est' is set ACAGAGFGA.G G.GACBABCBAG.GABAGA AG; 'sanguis' is set CDB.CD; 'virgo' is set EFG.FE; 'cui' is set CD.C.
- <sup>71</sup> AS:377. has 'Te confiteor labiis te corde.'
- <sup>72</sup> 'qui' Chevallon. [SB:95.]
- <sup>73</sup> In BL-52359:303r. 'turpitúdinis' is set D.D.BC.DC.A.
- <sup>74</sup> In BL-52359:303v. 'et congratulámini' is set B C.D.A.C.C.B.
- <sup>75</sup> 1519-S:29r.
- $^{76}$  In BL-52359:303v. 'Agnes' is set FGAB $_{\flat}$ .A. BL-52359:303v. has 'glorificábo'; there is no additional neume.
- <sup>77</sup> 1519-S:29r.
- <sup>78</sup> 1519-S:29r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> 1519-S:29r.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>80</sup> 1519-S:29r.

<sup>81 1519-</sup>S:29r.

AS:378. has 'celis.' 1519-S:29v. has 'concupívi', set G.G.GA.G. 1519-S:29v. has no flat at 'juncta'.

In BL-52359:304r. 'Vincéntem' is set C.Cd.DECEFD; adorémus' is set D.EFG.GFG.FE; 'quo' is set AGAB, AGG; 'Vincéntius' is set Gf.GFEDFEF.ED.D. In PEN:189v. 'Vincéntius' is set G.GFEDGFG.ED.D; the *Venite* indidated is Tone II.

<sup>84 1519-</sup>S:29v.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>85</sup> In BL-52359:304r. 'literárum' is set E.F.GA.FE; 'sibi providénte cleméncia' is set A.G A.G.Fe.G FE.D.FE.DC. In PEN:189v. and 1519-S:29v. 'literárum' is set E.FE.G.FE. In PEN:189v. 'cleméncia' is set FE.D.D.D; efficássime' is ste F.F.F.G.FE.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>86</sup> In AS:379. the first neume of 'insígnis' is missing. In 1519-S:29v. 'vices' is set DF.C. In BL-52359:304r. 'diacónii' is set D.F.FG.G.G.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>87</sup> In BL-52359:304r. 'Deitátis' is ste A.G.EFG.G.

<sup>88 &#</sup>x27;cesáree augústo' Brev. MS. Coll. Job. Cant. [SB:98.] 'Cesaraugúste', SB:98.

<sup>89 &#</sup>x27;Cesaraugústum', SB:98.

<sup>90 &#</sup>x27;forte' Leg. 1518. [SB:98.]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>91</sup> In BL-52359:304r. 'Sacram' is set D.DCDCCB; 'húmili' is set DFEF.CD.D; 'Vincéntius' is set Dc.DFECEDCBCDCAGABAG.FG.G; 'tyránno devícto' is set GA.AGAGG.F FACAFG.GACAB.AG. In PEN:190r. 'Perácto' appears to be set D.D.DEFEDCDCCB.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>92</sup> 'sibi providébat eum', 1531-S:17v. BL-52359:304v. hs no flat at 'Vincéntius'; 'cleméncia' is set GFFE.DED.DC.CDED; 'sciéncia' is set GF.GAAGAFG.FEFGFG.GF; 'efficatíssime' is set G.C.DF.FED.DFGA.FE. In AS:380. 'vas' is set AGAGFGA; 'sciéncia' is set GF.GAAGAFG.FEFGFG.FGAG.

In 1519-S:30v. 'gémina' is set GA.G.G. In BL-52359:304v. 'Vincéntius' is set Fg.GACA.GA.A. BL-52359:304v. has 'ad beatum Valérium', set F F.GA.A AGGFGA.DC.DEFEF.ED; 'si jubes' is set D DFFG.FGD; no flat appears at 'sancte'; 'laríssime' is set F.GAGFGAGAB[\bar{b}].A.A; 'quoque' is set DECCDFFGFGAB[\bar{b}].A; 'commíttam' is set AGAGFGFDEDDCCDFGEFDFGAAGGFGA.DEFEF.ED. In AS:380. 'astámus' is set G.GAFED.DFDDED. PEN:190v. has no flat at 'sancte'.

<sup>94</sup> In 1519-S:31r. 'Si' is set CF. BL-52359:305r. has no flat at 'Valério'.

<sup>95</sup> In BL-52359:305r. 'karíssime' is set F.FGAB<sub>b</sub>.A.G. In PEN:190v. 'beáto' is set D.DF.DC.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>96</sup> 1519-S:31v.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>97</sup> 1531-S:31v. has 'nolo ut glóriam'. BL-52359:305r. has no flat until 'Parátus'; 'despício' is set FGAB[b]GAG.F.EGFF.FE; 'nolo' is set DGAB[b].AGAB[b]A; 'mínuas' is set DFGA.AGGEF.FE; no flat appears at 'malignitátis'. In PEN:190v. no flat appears at 'omnes'; 'áltior' is set A.G.FFEFEDED; 'damna' is set Df.EF; no flat appears in the verse.

- <sup>98</sup> In 1519-S:32r. 'patíbulum' is set G.ACB.CD.CD. In BL-52359:305v. 'aruguéndo' is set Ed.CD.DEFE.ED; 'penam' is set DCDGAGA.G. In PEN:191r. 'levíta' is set D.DEFEDEFEDE.ED; 'pene' is set DCDAAGA.AG.
- <sup>99</sup> 'deséuiunt' *Leg.* 1518. [SB:103.]
- 100 'glaga' Chevallon. [SB:104.]
- BL-52359:305v. has no flat at 'gloriósusuntil 'Cujus'; 'conscéndit' is set Dc.DFEDED.DC; 'intrépidus' is set EGAGFGFGA.D.DEFEF.ED; 'minútie' is set ED.CD.DEFEF.ED. BL-52359:305v. omits the BhAG segment of the melisma. BL-52359:305v. has no natural at 'Inter' or at 'Dei'; 'minútie' is set ED.CD.DEFG.FE; no flat appears at 'fámulus'; 'eréctis' is set A.A.AGA; 'lumínibus' is set GE.FG.GEFD.D.
- In AS:383. this anitphon appears with the usual mode VII finalis on G. In 1519-S:32v. this antiphon appears transposed to begin on C on the first line. This causes a displacement of the semitones in comparison with the version in AS:383. At 'jam' the first interval becomes a semitone; likewise, the first note of 'háctenus' becomes a semitone below the finalis. BL-52359:306r. and Penpont:191v. agree with 1519. WOR-F-160:258. agrees with AS. In BL-52359:306r. 'Beátus' is set C.C.FE.
- <sup>103</sup> In BL-52359:306r. 'Nephárium' is set G.GCCB.AG.G. In PEN:191v. 'Nephárium' is set G.GCCB.AG.G.
- <sup>104</sup> In BL-52359:306r. 'veri' is set D.CB; 'permanéntis' is set A.F.G.F. IN PEN:191v. 'uníus' is set CB.C.ED.
- In BL-52359:306r. 'horréndo' is set D.FGA.G; 'psalmum' is set CDFEF.FEF; 'vallátus' is set DCDCBA.GA.A; no flat appears at 'et'; 'mulcebátur' is set ABbCBbA.GAGAGE.FGA.G; 'allóquio' is set GAGF.FGFFE.DEFEF.ED. In PEN:191v. 'letus' is set FAGAGEF.DED; 'mulcebátur' is set ABbCBbAG.AGAGE.FGA.G.
- In 1519-S:33v. 'servat' is set AGGFGAg.FED. In BL-52359:306v. 'invictíssime' is set Da.AG.ABCBA.GF.FEFED; 'Ipse' is set AC.G--but on the repeat it begins ACD-; no flat appears at 'tibi'; the text of 'ónere' has been added later, but with no music. In PEN:193r. no flat appears at 'preparátam'.
- In 1519-S:33v. 'novis' is set F.EDFDE. 1519-S:33v. has no flat at 'Fílio'. In BL-52359:306v. 'Preciósus' is set D.DC.DFFDEDCD.FGFEDF. BL-52359:306v. adds 'Dei' before 'martyr'; 'Dei' is set D.D; 'ergo Christi' is set Ag.ABCA F.GA; 'stratu' is set FGFFED.FFED; the second 'in' is set Da; no flat appears in the verses. In PEN:192r. the first 'in' is set FG; no flat appears at 'supplício'.
- <sup>108</sup> In BL-52359:307r. 'arguéndo' is set F.GAg.AGF.ED; 'properábat' is set G.FE.D.D.
- $^{109}~$  1519-34v. has B $_{\flat}$  only at 'eréctis'. In BL-52359:307r. 'precabátur' is set G.FE.D.D.
- 110 1519-S:34v. has no B<sub>b</sub>.
- $^{111}\,$  BL-52359:307r. has 'preparátam tam'. In AS:386. 'in is set G.
- <sup>112</sup> 'angélice vocis', 1531-S:19r. In 1519-S:34r. 'vocis' is set EF.F.
- 113 The setting of 'Amen' is from PHM:45.
- <sup>114</sup> 1519-S:35r.

- <sup>115</sup> In BL-52349:307v. 'Christo alácriter' is set AG.G FGA.ACCB.AG.GAGF; 'constánter' is set G.FED.FE.
- <sup>116</sup> 1519-S:35v.
- <sup>117</sup> 1519-S:35v.
- <sup>118</sup> 1519-S:35v.
- <sup>119</sup> 1519-S:35v.
- <sup>120</sup> 1519-S:35v.
- <sup>121</sup> 1519-S:35v. has 'quis nam'.
- <sup>122</sup> 1519-S:36r.
- <sup>123</sup> 'merémur', 1519-S:36r.
- <sup>124</sup> BL-308r. does not indicate B-flat.
- <sup>125</sup> 1519-S:36v.
- <sup>126</sup> BL-52359. and PEN:193v. do not indicate a melody here.
- <sup>127</sup> In PEN:193v. 'Saulus' is st DF.D.
- <sup>128</sup> 1519-S:36v.
- <sup>129</sup> In PEN:193v. exístens' is set F.GA.GF.
- <sup>130</sup> In AS:388. 'intermissióne' is set F.F.E.F.GA.E. In BL-52359:308r. 'Saulus' is set D.E; 'sine' is set FGA.AGAB, AGG. PEN:193v. has 'sine ne', set FGAG.AB, AG; 'intermissióne' is set F.FE.D.F.G.E.
- $^{131}$  In AS:288 'circunfúlsit' is set Fe.CD.EG.FE. In BL-52359:308v. no flat appears. In PEN:194r. 'celo' is set AB $_{\rm h}A.A.$
- <sup>132</sup> In BL-52359;208v. the first 'Saule' is set A.A.
- 133 Cf. Augustin. Append. Serm. CLXXXIX., Opera V. 2833. [SB:112.]
- <sup>134</sup> 1519-S:37r. has no flat at 'spirans'. In BL-52359:308v. 'discípulos' is set GA.A.G.GAFEDF; 'Hierúsalem' is set FEGA.FE.DEFEDE.ED. In PEN:194r. 'viros' is set FGAFFED.D; 'Hierúsalem' is set FEGA.FE.DEFEDE.ED.
- f 'Quia commutávit et ópera' Legenda MS. 'Quia cum mutávit ópera, mutávit et nomen.' Brev.
   MS. Coll. Joh., cum Leg. MS. Exon. A.D. 1366. [SB:112.]
- <sup>136</sup> In BL-52359:309r. 'intermissióne' is set D.D.DEDB.D.CDECCB.GACGAGGF. In PEN:194r. a clef change is missing between 'pecto-' and '-re'; this is rectified at 'Et sanctórum'; 'Judéam' is set CD.C.C.
- <sup>137</sup> 'in fidélibus' *Portiforia*. [SB:113.]
- <sup>138</sup> 'áliquod' Legenda MS. [SB:113.]
- AS:389. does not indicate the repeat 'Sue predicatione.' In 1519-S:37v. and BL-52359:309r. 'vocátus' begins on F. Penpont:194v. agrees with AS. In 1519-S:37v. 'terram' is set D.DEDB. In BL-52359:309r. 'terram' is set DEDB.D; 'ex persecutore' is set A C.CBCA.GFGAGFG.GACAB.AG; 'electionis' is set EFG.GA.DEDEFE.DEFEDE.ED; 'predicatione' is set G.AC.CBA.A.ADCDE.D; 'Christi multárum' is set D.D D.DE.D. In

PEN:194v. 'A Christo' is set A.GA.GF; 'ómnibus' is set D.DED.CCB; 'evangélicam' is set D.D.CBCD.AG.GACGAGGF.

- 1531-S:20r. has 'quisnam es Dómine ?'
- <sup>141</sup> In 1519-S:38v. the first 'ad' is set CD. BL-52359:309v. has no flat; 'te opórteat' is set F G.Gf.G.GAG.
- 142 1519-S:38v. has 'comitabántur cum illo :'
- <sup>143</sup> In BL-52359:309v. 'electiónis' is set A.C.BA.G.G. In PEN:195r. 'terram' is set GA.GF.
- <sup>144</sup> 1519-S:38v.
- <sup>145</sup> 'Postquam' *Chevallon.* 'agnum. postquam' *Leg.* 1518. 'Postque' *Legenda MS.* 'Posteáque' *Portiforia.* [SB:115.]
- BL-52359:309v. has no flat at 'géntibus'; 'filiis Israel' is set FGA.A.AGAFGFE D.DEFEF.ED. In PEN:195r. the flat appears after the first syllable of 'géntibus'.
- <sup>147</sup> In BL-52359:310r. 'predicábat' is set C.G.GABC.C; 'hic est' is set CBCBABC BCDCBABCBA.
- <sup>148</sup> In 1519-S:39r. 'vere' is set AGADACBGAGFGACA.A. In BL-52359:310r. 'duodécimum' is set A.AG.AB, C.AGA.GFGAAG; the ending of 'possídere' is set FE.DEF.ED; 'persecutóre efféctus' is set GA.A.A.A.A AG.AB, A. In PEN:195r. 'vas' is set AGAGFE; 'possídere' is set FGAAGAFGACCAB, AGAGFGA.FE.DCDEF.ED.
- <sup>149</sup> In BL-52359:310r. 'vocem' is set AG.GA. BL-52359:310r. has 'erat ibi tribus'; 'ibi' is set GA.G; 'non' is set G. In PEN:195v. 'sed' is set Dc.
- <sup>150</sup> In BL-52359:310v. 'quia vas' is set G.G GA; 'Israel' is set DC.A.G.
- <sup>151</sup> In BL-52359:310v. the verse is set thus:



V. Dix-it autem Dómi-nus in vi-su Ana-ní-e.

- <sup>152</sup> 1519-S:40r.
- <sup>153</sup> 1519-S:40r.
- <sup>154</sup> 'Petri.' 1519-S:40r.
- Hucusque *Hieronymus* in Matt, xix., *Opera* VI. p. 40. Cetera conferas cum *Augustini* Enarratione in *Psalmos lix.* et *lxxxvi.*; *Opera* IV. 823, 1315. [SB:118.] Brev-1525. and Brev-1528. divide this single lesson into lessons 7-9, adding the following conclusion: 'Et omnis qui relíquerit domum vel fratres vel sorórem, aut patrem aut matrem, aut uxórem, aut filios, aut agros propter nomen meum, céntuplum accípiet et vitam etérnam possidébit'. (Mat. 19:29).
- 1531-S:20v. has 'nobis ad Dóminum.' In BL-52359:310v. 'in univérso' is set C D.F.FECD.DFGEFE.
- In BL-52359:310v. 'apóstole' is set DF.FEFFD.CD.DFDDC; 'te' is set DACCAGB, AB, GFGACCGFAGAFACGFFEDED. PEN:196r. omits the last two note of 'te'.
- 158 'septem milia' conjecit F. P. [SB:119.]
- <sup>159</sup> 'quatérve' Chevallon. [SB:119.]

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Hucusque Hieronymus in Matt, xix., Opera VI. p. 40. Cetera conferas cum Augustini Enarratione
in Psalmos lix. et lxxxvi.; Opera IV. 823, 1315. [SB:118.] Brev-1525. And Brev. 1528. divide this
single lesson into lessons 7-9, adding the following conclusion: 'And every one that hath left house,
or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands for my name's sake, shall
receive an hundredfold, and shall possess life everlasting'. (Mat. 19:29).
                BL-52359:311r.
                                     'hódie'
                                                            FG.DFEDCD.DC;
                                                is
                                                     set
                                                                                    'electiónis'
GFGFED.CD.DEGFEF.ED.
   In BL-52359:311r. 'qui et' is set AG.F; 'predicátor' is set D.A.C.B.
    BL-52359:311r. has a flat signature for 'appáruit tibi in'. AS:393. has a flat at 'qui' but a natural
at 'appáruit' tibi in'. In BL-52359:311r. 'Spíritu' is set AGF.G.GF.
<sup>164</sup> In 1519-S:41v. 'introívit' is set A.A.AG.GB. In BL-52359:311r. 'Et' is set A.
<sup>165</sup> 'et eréctus', 1519-S:41v.
<sup>166</sup> In BL-52359: 'audiébant' is set E.D.CD.C.
<sup>167</sup> 1519-S:42r.
   1519-S:42r.
    1519-S:42r. indicates Bb only at 'apóstoli'. In BL-52359:311v. 'quia' is set BbA.BbC; 'archángeli'
is set Fe.D.DF.E.
<sup>170</sup> 1519-S:42r.
<sup>171</sup> 1519-S:42r.
   ('Act. 16') Chevallon. [SB:122.]
   1519-S:42v.
<sup>174</sup> 1519-S:42v.
<sup>175</sup> 1519-S:42v.
^{176}\, 1531-S:21r. has 'suum, ut predicarem illum in géntibus :'.
<sup>177</sup> 1519-S:42v.
<sup>178</sup> 1519-S:42v.
   'doctórem tribuísti', 1519-S:42v.
<sup>180</sup> ' gestáret', SB:123.
   habet Legend. 1518, cum Leg. MS. Exon. [SB:124.]
   1519-S:42v.
    1519-S:42v.
    'Et nota quod hec visio dicitur contigisse viii. die : propter quod fit tunc festum secundo de ea.'
Legenda Exon. A.D. 1366. 'In octa. sancte Agnetis secundo virginis et mar.' Legend. 1518. [SB:125.]
   1519-S:42v.
186 'Cap. Dómine Deus meus.', Defensorium directorii.
    1519-S:42v.
    1519-S:42v.
    'quem', 1519-S:43r.
   1519-S:43r.
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- <sup>191</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>192</sup> 'et', 1519-S:43r.
- 193 'Idem ordo servetur de ceteris', 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>194</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>195</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>196</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- 197 'Déspicit' MS. Coll. Joh. Cant. [SB:156.]
- <sup>198</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>199</sup> 'hómini' conj. F. P. [SB:126.
- <sup>200</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>201</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>202</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>203</sup> 'Tamen in ij. festo dicitur cap. Dómine Deus meus.', Crede michi.
- <sup>204</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>205</sup> 1519-S:43r.
- <sup>206</sup> 'quésumus Dómine', 1519-S:43r.