Medieval fragments from Glasgow’s archives

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Medieval fragments from Glasgow’s archives

In 1967, Richard Dell, archivist for the city of Glasgow, published a short description of twelve manuscript fragments recovered from the bindings of a variety of volumes housed in the Glasgow City Archives (GCA) (Items 1–5, 7, 9–10, 12–14, and 18 below). Some of these had been described by earlier scholars such as Robert Renwick in his transcriptions of the city’s governing records (Items 2, 4, and 7), Francis Eeles in his descriptive catalogue for the 1911 Exhibition (Items 1, 6–7, 9, and 11), and David McRoberts, updated by Stephen Mark Holmes, in his catalogue of medieval liturgical books and fragments in Scotland (Items 1, 6–9, 11, and 15–17). The present survey, based on first-hand examination of the sources, builds on this earlier work. It additionally provides, in general, a detailed physical description of each fragment together with a brief discussion of their liturgical function and content, and specifically a revised and fuller description of Items 7, 11, 14–17, and 18. One further fragment not previously described was uncovered during the final preparation of this paper and is included as Item 19.

Within this collection of eighteen surviving fragments, there are three chant fragments and fifteen containing only text; a fourth chant fragment is now lost (Item 4). All are copied by different hands, and range across several centuries, except for Items 15–17 which are from the same book. The original intention of this paper was to present a transcription of only the chant fragments. However, there is some value in considering the group as a whole to provide

1 I am indebted to Dr Irene O’Brien, Dr Greta Mary Hair, and Dr Noel Donnelly for reading previous versions of this paper and offering their advice.
2 Richard F. Dell, ‘Some fragments of medieval mss. in Glasgow City Archives’, INR 18 (1967), 112–17, Plates vii-x.
a better, although sketchy, outline of the liturgical practice in Glasgow prior to the
Reformation.

It is most likely that these fragments came from volumes belonging to the medieval churches of Glasgow, particularly the Cathedral. Dell, Eeles, Renwick, and McRoberts all suggest that the fragments ‘came from local churches in Glasgow’ or were parts of ‘the service books’, or ‘choir books’, ‘of Glasgow Cathedral’.4

Looking at the list of volumes from which these fragments were recovered further strengthens the view that they belonged to the pre-Reformation churches within Glasgow:

Minutes of the Cathedral Session, 1583–92, from which four medieval fragments were recovered from a total of twenty nine binding fragments;

Minute Books of the Incorporation of Skinners (1557–1611), the Incorporation of Masons (1600–81), and the Incorporation of Coopers (1588–1647), a Burgess Book (1613–15), and the Protocol Book of Henry Gibsone (1555–69) each contained two fragments;

Minute Book of the Glasgow Cordiner Craft (1550–1612), a legal document belonging to Archibald Hegate (1607), the Deeds of the Records of the Commissariat of Glasgow (1609–13), and an unidentified volume belonging to the Bonnetmakers, each contained one;

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Protocol Book of Archibald Hegate (1585–1587) contained the chant fragment that is now lost.

Each fragment is currently assigned the reference number of its ‘parent’ volume in the GCA, Mitchell Library, and two are incorporated into the newer binding (Items 12–13). Two remain in situ as covers for the Deeds of the Records of the Commissariat of Glasgow (Item 11) and the Minute Book of the Glasgow Cordiner Craft (Item 19). All of the others are stored in a large portfolio labelled ‘Liturgical Fragments’.

The descriptions of the fragments are ordered below as follows:

Items 1–4, chant fragments

1. GCA, T–TH.8.12, Common of Apostles to Common of One Martyr
2. GCA, B.10.1.4B, Feast of Relics, or Common of Several Martyrs, or Common of Several Confessors
3. GCA, A.1.1.4, Common of One Virgin and Martyr to Common of Several Virgins
4. Lost fragment from B.10.1.8

Items 5–14, text fragments from service books:

5. GCA, T–TH.10.1.2, Monday to Tuesday of the first week of Lent
6. GCA, T–TH.15.3A, Saturday of the second week of Lent to third Sunday of Lent
7. GCA, B.10.1.4A, Holy Thursday to Good Friday
8. GCA, CH2/ 550/ 2a, Easter Sunday to Sunday within the Octave of Easter
9. GCA, T–TH.12.1B, Monday of Easter Week 4 to fifth Sunday after Easter
10. GCA, T–TH.10.1.1, Feast of John the Baptist
11. National Records of Scotland, CC9/ 14/ 3, Feast of St Cecilia to Feast of St Linus, and Common of One Martyr and Pope to Common of Several Martyrs

Items 15–19, text fragments from non-service books:

12.–13. GCA, C.5.1.1, unidentified text and Bible fragment
14. GCA, T–TH.12.1A, Bible concordance
15.–17. GCA, CH2/ 550/ 2a, Lectionary or Book of Homilies, Saturday after Ascension to Tuesday of Easter Week 7
18. GCA, T–TH.8.13, St Anselm, Orationes
19. GCA, T–TH.4/ 2/ 1, St Gregory the Great, Homiliae

The ‘Physical Description’ for each fragment records all physical aspects that can be determined at this time. Dimensions are presented according to the convention of height x width, with the folio size measured at the widest points. ‘Text height’ records the measurement for the main text size, not that of passages written in smaller lettering. All visible ruling is described with reference to the key features listed by Neil R. Ker in his ‘Elements of medieval English codicology’. ⁵

Given the poor condition of many fragments, several probable related sources were consulted to help reconstruct the texts, namely (a) near-contemporary manuscripts, (b) facsimiles of contemporary manuscripts, as well as (c) later printed editions dating from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Those which proved most useful are identified as ‘Comparative sources’ within each description, using the following shortened titles for frequently-used sources:

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1489 Missal  Missale ad usum Sarum (Basel, 1489), Early English Books Online (EEBO) (accessed 14 December 2015).


Shortened titles for secondary literature:

Dell, ‘Fragments’  Richard F. Dell, ‘Some fragments of medieval mss. in Glasgow
City Archives’, *INR* 18 (1967), 112–17.


**Editorial method**

The transcriptions present the version of the text as found in each fragment, with little editorial intervention, to allow for further scholarly comparison with other known sources. Light editorial intervention such as starting each new liturgical item as a new line of text will
allow for easier use of the transcriptions. Longer texts retain the paragraph structure, if any, of the source.

Orthography is retained since, according to Albert Derolez ‘regional differences in Latin orthography are an important help in localizing manuscripts or the area where their scribes were trained.’\(^6\)

Italics are used to indicate expanded abbreviations and contraction signs. Text supplied editorially from another source is placed within squared brackets.

Punctuation of the fragment is retained. In reconstructed passages, the punctuation of the comparative source is used.

Major textual variants from comparative sources are noted in the footnotes. Minor variants are not recorded. A fuller record of all variants will be found in the modern editions of the texts.

Line ends are indicated by / , and the end of the recto by // . For texts written in two columns, \ indicates the end of the first column. The end of the first page of a bifolium and end of the verso of a single-folio fragment is indicated by [end of page].

All chant melodies are compared with the Sarum Gradual and Antiphoner and are not reproduced here. Any variants are recorded in the comments.


Noted Breviary, Common of Apostles to Common of One Martyr

The Minute Book as it exists today, with a folio size of 203 x 150 mm and spine depth c. 20 mm, would be covered easily by this bifolium.

CONDITION: There is some general wearing of the surface of folio 1r and there are a few holes in the centre of the bifolium that encroach into the written space, and within the second column of fol. 1r. There is transference of ink between the inner pages presumably due to the pressure imposed on the binding, but the music and text are well preserved and only folio 1r presents any real difficulties for transcription. A partial facsimile is provided in Dell and Lumsden.7

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

FOLIO SIZE: parchment bifolium, each folio c. 347 x c. 240 mm.

WRITTEN SPACE: 267 x 153 mm, in 2 columns; 68 mm (col. 1) and 71 mm (col. 2).

STAFF HEIGHT: 10 mm, 4-line staff, ruled in red ink with the notation in brown/ black ink.

NOTATION: square notation. Noteheads placed in spaces do not extend to touch the staff lines; noteheads on lines hardly extend either side of the line.

TEXT HEIGHT: 3 mm, in the same brown/ black ink used to copy the music notation, with the rubrics in red.

ORTHOGRAFY: ‘Evovae’ is written using ‘v’ instead of ‘u’ which is otherwise commonly used in this fragment.

7 Dell, ‘Fragments’, Plate x; Lumsden, Skinners, Plate opposite page 5.
DEcoration: alternate blue and red capitals, written simply without any in-filling filigree work.

Ruling: frame ruling around the written area of each column in ink; additional double horizontal and vertical lines in the side and upper margins; the vertical and horizontal lines framing the written area project into the margins; many horizontal lines that guide the text extend across the space between columns; a single line is drawn vertically in the middle of the space between columns; each page has chant at the top of each column, therefore it is not possible to state in Ker’s terms if the first line of text is above or below the top ruled line; the text sits above each of the horizontal guiding lines;

Pricking: holes grouped in 8s (comprising four pairs in vertical formation) in the upper outer corners of both folios at irregular intervals; further holes are visible along the inner edge at 7 mm intervals corresponding to the ruling for text.

Date: 13th century.

Comparative Sources

1. Antiphonale, vol. 6, M–O, 634–6, for the chants and their texts.
6. Aberdeen, vol. 1, fol. 88v col. 1–fol. 89 col. 1, fol. 93v col. 2–fol. 94 col. 2, for prayers.
TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

[In natali unius Apostoli, sive plurimorum Apostolorum, extra tempus paschale]

[Ad primas vesperas]

[items with chant provided]

[R. Qui sunt isti...] /suas.

V. Candidiores niue nitidio/res lacte rubicundiores ebore an/tiquo. Et quasi. Gloria patri/ et filio et spiritui sancto. Et quasi

[Hymnus] Annue Christe seculorum domi/ne, nobis [per] huius tibi [cara me/rita ut que te coram graviter deli/quimus huius solvantur glor]iosis preci[bus.]8

[text items]

Salua redemptor plas[ma] tu[um]/ nobile signatum sancto uultus tui lu/mine nec lacerari sinas fraude de/monum propter quos mortis exsolvensi/ti pretium.

Dole captiuos esse tuos/ seruulos absolue reos, compeditos/ [e]riget et quos cruore redemisti pro/[pr]io rex bone tecum fac gaudere/ perpetim.


[V.] In/ omnem/ ter[ram]/

[items with chant provided]

8 Antiphonale provides two chant melodies for this hymn. The fragment uses the first of these, Antiphonale, M, col. 2.
[A.] B[aei eritis] cum uos oderint\ homines et cum separuerint uos et/ exprobrauerint et
eiecerint nomen/ uestrum tanquam mal[um] propter/ filium hominis gaudete et exultate/ [ecce
enim] merces uestra multa est/ in celo.

text items

[Hec] Oratio d[ici]tur de uigilia dicatur sin autem/ [ ] ista [ ] Sin [autem dicitur]
fuerit uigilial [ ] orae[t]io de die.f

C[oncede] q[uesumus] omnipotens [deus]/ uenturam beati N apostoli/ [tui solle]mpn[itatem
congruo pre]uenire/ [obsequio et] uenientem digna ce/lebrare deuotione. Per/l

items with chant provided

[Ad matutinas]


[Ps.] Venite./

text item

[Hymnus] [Annue] chriiste./

[In primo nocturno]

items with chant provided

[A. 1] In omnem terram exiuit sonus eorum/ [et in fines orbis terre verba eorum.]//

9 Partially reconstructed using a similar text in Hereford Breviary, 35: ‘Hec oratio dicitur si fuerit vigilia: sin autem dicitur oratio de die.’
10 Reconstructed from a similar text in Hereford Breviary, 35.
Ps. Celi enarrant. Evovae.

A. [2] Clamauerunt/ iusti et dominus exauduit eos./

Ps. Benedicam. Evovae.

A. [3] Constites eos/ principes super omnem terram memo/res erunt nominis tui domine./

Ps. Eructauit. Evova[e.]

[text items]

[V.] In omnem terram exiuit so/nus eorum./

lectio prima

Beatos apostolos sermo diuinus/ sub appellatione/ commemo/rat montium pro stabilitate
uirtu/tum: ac sublimitate meritorum./ ut intelligamus quanta eos uene/ration[e] [exc]olere
debeamus: in/ quibus uidemus/ ecclesia[m] con/sistere.

[items with chant provided]

[R. 1] Ecce ego mitto/ uos sicut oues in medio lupo/rum dicit dominus. Esto/te ergo prudentes
sicut serpen/tes et simplices sicut colum\be.

V Dum lucem habetis credite/ in lucem ut filii lucis sitis dicit do/minus. Estote ergo.

[text]

lectio secunda

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11 Chant is legible for this last line, but not the text.
Ideo ergo magnanimitas invicta/ nomen sortita est fundamenti: quia/ sicut fundamentum in
primo edifi/cii loco ponitur. ita per eos primitus re/ligio christiana initium sumpsit. per/ illos
enim fides nouella surrexit:/ et quasi supral/ monte uasta firmitate consedit.

[items with chant provided]

[R. 2] Tollite iugum/ meum super uos dicit do/minus et discite quia mi/tis sum et humilis
corde. Jugum/ enim meum suauae est et onus/ meum leue.

[V.] Et inue/nietetis requiem12 animabus/ uestris. Jugam./

lectio tertia/ [end of page]

[In natali unius martiris]
[Ad vesperas]
[item with chant provided]

A. Hic est uere martir qui pro christi/ nomine sanguinem suum fudit qui/ minas iudicum non
timuit nec terre/ne dignitatis gloriam quesiuit sed/ ad celestia regna feliciter peruenit.

[text items]

Magnificat. Evovae.

Collecta Presta, quesumus, omnipotens deus:/ ut qui beati N mar/tiris tui natalicia colimus./
intercessione eius in tui nominis/ amore robaremur. per.

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12 Fragment reads ‘inue/nietetis rrequiem’.
Alia. Letetur ecclesia tua deus beati N/ martiris tui confisa suffragi/is, atque eius precibus gloriosis. et deu/ta permaneat. et secrea consistat. per./

Alia. Uotiuos nos domine quesumus/ beati N martiris tui nata/lis semper excipiat. et qui iocundii/tatem nobis sue glorificationis in/fundat. et tibi nos reddat accep/tos. per./

[Ad matutinas]

In festis novem lectionum Inuitatorium /

[items with chant provided]

Iustus florebit in domo domi/ni plantatus Gaudeamus et ex/ultemus in eius sacra sollempln\tate. 

Ps. Venite.

In festis trium lectionum Inuitatorium /

[items with chant provided]

Regem/ martirum dominum. Uenite adore/mus.

Ps. Uenite.

[items]

hymnus Martir dei qui./

In primo nocturno/

[items with chant provided]

A. [1] In lege domini fuit uoluntas/ eius die ac noche.

Ps. Beatus ui\r. Evovae./
A. [2] Predicans preceptum domini/ constitutus est in monte sancto eius./
Ps. Quare fremuerunt. Evovae.
Ps. Domine quid. Evovae.

[text items]
V. Gloria et honore coronasti.

Lectio prima


[items with chant provided]
R. [1] Iste sanctus pro lege dei sui/ certatuit usque ad mortem et a uer/bis impiorum non ti/muit Fundatus enim e/rat supra firmam petram./
V Munimine regio septus nullate/nus ab aduersariis est superatus. Fundatus.

[text]
lectio secunda

Qui amat patrem/ aut matrem plusquam me/ non est me dignus Qui autem pre/ miserat. n[on] 
eueni pacem mittere/ sed gladium: et diuidere homines/ aduersus patrem et matrem et socrum./
nequis pietatem religioni ante/ ferret: adiecit dicens. Qui amat/ patrem aut ma/trem plusquam me:/ non est me dignus.
[items with chant provided]


V. Plantatus in domo domini in/ atris domus dei nostri. Et florebit.

[text]

lectio tertia

Et in canticis canticorum/ legimus. Ordinate in me ca/ritatem. Hic ordo in omni affectu/ ideo necessarius est. Ama post deum/ patrem. ama matrem. ama filios./ Si autem necessitas uenerit: ut/ amor parentum aut filiorum amo/ri dei comparetur.\textsuperscript{13} et non possit/ utrumque

seruari odium in suos. pi/etas est in/ deum.

[items with chant provided]


V. Iste est qui contemp/sit uitam mundi et peruenit/ [ad] celestia regna. Et inuentus.

In [secundo nocturno]

[items with chant provided]

A. [1] Filii hominum scitote quia do/[minus] [end of page]

COMMENTS

This fragment contains material from the Divine Office for two feasts within the Common, namely First Vespers and Matins for the Common of Apostles outside Eastertide (fol. 1), and

\textsuperscript{13} Fragment reads ‘compateretur’.
First Vespers and Matins for the Common of One Martyr (fol. 2). The Office at the start of folio 2v does not follow on directly from folio 1v.

Eeles, who was possibly the first scholar to examine this fragment closely, suggests that it was copied in England ‘or under strong English influence’ while recognising that the ‘text differs from that of the printed Sarum breviaries [both] in the selection of the lessons and in the provision of alternative collects.’¹⁴ In spite of identifying these differences, Eeles states that the Use is that of Sarum. His findings were copied verbatim by Lumsden who makes passing reference to this liturgical fragment in his history of the Guild of the Skinners, Furriers, and Glovers of Glasgow, but contributes nothing further to our understanding of it.¹⁵ Later scholars have similarly followed Eeles’s description.

The contents of this fragment do follow Sarum in the general order of items. The chant melodies are identical with Sarum, as are the texts, except for the scriptural readings as noted by Eeles. A comparison of Sarum-based Rites demonstrates that differences in the choice and length of scriptural readings are not uncommon. The two scriptural readings in the Glasgow fragment (fol. 1v) are found in the Use of Hereford, specifically in the 13th-century noted and 15th-century small-breviaries.¹⁶ Those on fol. 2, for the Common of Martyrs, are also found in Hereford although only in the later printed volume of 1505 where they are used instead for the Common of One Martyr and Bishop.¹⁷ The first and second of these appear as a single, longer first reading in Hereford, while the third constitutes the first half of Hereford’s second reading. These similarities suggest that, while the fragment uses the basic Sarum liturgy, it shares variants that are characteristic of the Use of Hereford.

¹⁵ Lumsden, Skinners, opp. 4.
¹⁶ Hereford Breviary, 36, fn. b.
¹⁷ Hereford Breviary, 48–9.
Similarly, differences in the number of Collects appear not to be unusual across related English Uses. Of the Collects on fol. 2v, col. 1, ‘Presta quesumus’ is the only one provided in the *Hereford Breviary* and is the second of two in the *Sarum Breviary* and *Aberdeen Breviary*.18 ‘Presta quesumus’ and ‘Letetur ecclesie’ are the second and third of three in ‘Herdmanston’ for the Common of a Martyr not Bishop. All three Collects, ‘Presta’, ‘Letetur’, and ‘Votivos nos domine’, are the second to fourth of four in the *Antiphonale* and ‘Sprouston’, the latter for the Common of a Martyr and Bishop.19

**LITERATURE**


2. Glasgow City Archive, Liturgical Fragment B.10.1.4B

Noted Breviary, Feast of Relics, or Common of Several Martyrs, or Common of Several Confessors

**PROVENANCE:** Protocol Book of Henry Gibsone covering the period 1555–68/69.

**CONDITION:** One of these small strips contains music notation and text on both sides; the other seems to be blank. Both have slices cut out in a manner which suggests that they were used as binding materials in the spine of a book. In the case of the chant fragment these slices are cut out vertically through the staves, resulting in the loss of some notes and text. Otherwise what remains is legible.

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18 *Hereford Breviary*, 43; *Breviary*, col. 373; *Aberdeen*, fol. 93v col. 2.
The chant fragment contains two full staves on both the recto and verso, as well as the upper one or two stave lines of a third at its lower edge. The upper pitches on this third stave can still be read.

**Physical Description**

**Folio Size:** two small strips of parchment cut horizontally across the original folio, chant fragment 61 x 204 mm; blank fragment 65 x 206 mm.

**Written Space:** approx. 61 x 190 mm; chant written across the full width of the page.

**Staff Height:** 13–14 mm, 4-line stave, ruled in red with the notation in black ink.

**Notation:** square notation. Noteheads placed in spaces do not extend to touch the staff lines; noteheads on lines hardly extend either side of the line.

**Text Height:** 7–9 mm, in brown ink.

**Decoration:** ‘Absterget Deus’ has an elaborately penned capital in blue ink, surrounded by, and filled in with, simple penwork in red ink, that occupies the full height of its initial stave and descends through the height of the stave below. The full capital for ‘Tanquam aurum’ is missing with only the lower right of the foot of the ‘T’ remaining. From this it seems to have been written in a simple style using the main text ink.

**Ruling and Pricking:** none visible.

**Date:** 13th–14th century.

**Comparative Sources**

1. *Antiphonale*, vol. 5, 538; vol. 6, 642–3, 658, for the chants and their texts.

2. *Penpont*, fols 259v–60, for the chants and their texts.

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

[In festo reliquiarum]; or [In natali plurimorum martyrum]; or [In natali plurimorum confessorum]

[Ad matutinas, In primo nocturno]


COMMENTS

Renwick refers to this binding fragment from Gibsone’s Protocols Book thus: ‘A slip of parchment placed along the back of the book contains a fragment of musical notation’.20 The main cover of this Protocol Book was a page of a Missal, now catalogued as GCA, Liturgical Fragment B.10.1.4A (Item 7 below). On comparing the latter with Fragment B.10.1.4B it is immediately obvious that it is copied in a different hand and taken from a different volume.

All the chants are the standard Sarum melodies. The antiphon ‘Tanquam aurum’ and the responsory ‘Absterget Deus’ match the texts and chant melodies used in the Antiphonale and Penpont for the first nocturn of Matins of the Feast of Relics, as well as Matins for the Common of Several Martyrs and for the Common of Several Confessors.21 However, it seems that Dell considered only the text when he incorrectly identified ‘Absterget Deus’ as

20 Renwick, Gibsone’s Protocols, viii.
21 Antiphonale, 538, cols 1–2; Penpont, fol. 259v, col. 2.
an antiphon; the text of ‘Absterget Deus’ is indeed used as an antiphon at first vespers for the
Feast of Relics, but is sung to a different chant.22

It is impossible to determine the size of the original codex, but a stave height of 13–14 mm
and written-space width of c.190 mm, suggests a folio size similar to that of other chant
fragments in this collection, e.g. Liturgical Fragment T–TH.8.12 (Item 1) which has a staff
height of 10 mm and a written-space width of 153 mm. The Antiphonale facsimile uses a
source with a similar stave height. For the Feast of Relics and the Common of Several
Martyrs in the Antiphonale, ‘Tanquam’ and ‘Absterget’ are separated by only six staves of
chant. For the Common of Several Martyrs both chants are copied within the same written
column, again separated by six staves. In Penpont both chants are copied within the same
column, separated by seven staves. In the Glasgow fragment, however, ‘Tanquam’ and
‘Absterget’ appear on recto and verso of the same folio, suggesting that the original Glasgow
book contained more writing between the chants, such as the full texts of the scriptural
readings, and was perhaps a Noted Breviary rather than an Antiphonal.

LITERATURE

Dell, ‘Fragments’, 114, Item 5; Renwick, Gibsone’s Protocols, viii.

3. Glasgow City Archives, Liturgical Fragment A.1.1.4

Missal, Common of One Virgin and Martyr to Common of Several Virgins

PROVENANCE: legal documents drawn up in 1607 by the town clerk, Archibald Hegate.

CONDITION: There is some evidence that this page was folded in half to create a simple cover.
The recto is clearly legible, but the ink on the verso has faded, although the surface is not

22 Dell, ‘Fragments’, 114; Antiphonale, 536, col. 2.
damaged allowing the text and chant notation to be read, albeit with some difficulty.
Numbering in a later hand, ‘B4(4)’ and ‘4 of B-4’ on the verso, written on top of the original script, does not relate to the current reference number of Hegate’s documents.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

FOLIO SIZE: single parchment folio, 448 x 326 mm.

WRITTEN SPACE: 332 x 230 mm, written in long lines.

STAFF HEIGHT: 19 mm, 4-line staff, ruled in red with the notation in black/brown ink.

NOTATION: square notation. Noteheads placed in spaces do not extend to touch the staff lines; noteheads on lines hardly extend either side of the line. There are some corrections by a second hand.

TEXT HEIGHT: 5 mm, in brown ink with the rubrics in red.

DECORATION: a large blue flourished capital, for the officium ‘Vultum’ that is slightly taller than the staff, with simple stylised flower pattern in red as in-fill. Other capitals are simply worked in the same ink as the main text.

RULING: frame ruling of the written area in ink is visible on the recto only; vertical lines project into the upper and lower margins; the text sits above the horizontal guiding lines.

PRICKING: cannot be identified with confidence because holes along the edge may be the result of later damage.

DATE: 15th century.

COMPARATIVE SOURCES

1. Graduale Sarisburiense: a Reproduction of a Manuscript of the Thirteenth century, with a Dissertation and Historical Index Illustrating its Development from the Gregorian
Antiphonale Missarum, ed. Walter H. Frere (London, 1894), 212–4, 230–1, for the chants and their texts.

2. Legg, 366–7, 381–3, for the texts.

**TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION**

[In natali unius virginis et martiris]

[items with chant provided]

[communio Simile est regnum … compara]uit eam.

*communio* Quinque prudentes uirgines acceperunt oleum in/ uasis suis cum lampadibus media autem nocte clamor factus est/ ecce sponsus uenit exite obuiam *christo domino/.*

Unius uirginis non martiris

[text items]

officium. Dilexisti.

oracio Omnipotens sempiterne.

epistola Qui gloriatur.

epistola/ Sapiencia uincit.

epistola Gaudens gaudebo


evangelium Simile est tegnum celorum decem.

offertorium Offerentur. minor

communio Diffusa est./

In natali plu/rimarum uirgi/num.

[items with chant provided]
Officium Uultum tuum deprecabuntur omnes diuites ple/bis adducentur regi uirgines post eam proxime eius adducentur/ tibi in leticia et exultatione.

Ps. Eructuit cor meum uerbum/ bonum dico ego opera mea regi.

[text items]
oracio Deus qui humanum.
epistola De uirginibus
epistola O quam pulcra.

[items with chant provided]

GRADALE Gloriosus/ deus in sanctis mirabilis in maies/tate faciens prodigia.

V. Dextera/ tua domine glorificata est in uirtu/te dextera manus tu/a confregit inimicum./

GRADALE Exultabunt sancti in gloria letabun/tur in cubilibus suis.

V./ Cantate domino canticum no/uum laus eius in/ ecclesia sanctorum.

Alleluya./ V. Adducent ur regi uirgines post eam proxime eius adducen/[tur] [end of page]

COMMENTS

Some of the music appears to be written in a second hand. There is also evidence that the surface of the recto has been scraped, suggesting that corrections were made to the chants.

The chant melodies are the same as those in the Graduale.23

LITERATURE

23 Graduale, 230–1.

4. Antiphonal or Noted Breviary (not located)

This fragment was not located by Dell when he wrote his survey of the liturgical fragments. However, Renwick did see it when he wrote his description of Archibald Hegate’s Protocols:

The cover of the protocol book consists of parchment, containing a passage from the psalter, with musical notation, probably the fragment of an old service book used in Glasgow Cathedral.24

The ‘Liturgical Fragments’ portfolio in the Glasgow City Archives does not contain any item identified as recovered from a Protocol Book that fits this description. Item 2 above could fit the general description, but it was recovered from a Minute Book of the Incorporation of Skinners.

Hegate’s Protocol Book (GCA, B.10.1.8) is labelled: ‘Protocol Book of Arch. Hegate from 3 June 1585 to 6 June 1587. 2.’, with a circular label with ‘8’ at the top of the spine. In its current binding, this volume includes some full pages and fragments of pages that appear to be binding fragments, presumably recovered from the original binding of this book. These are either fully pasted onto backing paper, or pasted by one edge onto backing paper, or tipped-in. All are written on paper in what appears to be a secretary hand. None of these is written by a scribal hand typical of medieval liturgical books, or is a liturgical fragment, or contains music.

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24 Renwick, Hegate’s Protocols, 150, unnumbered footnote.
LITERATURE
Dell, ‘Fragments’, 113, Item 3, fn.1; Renwick, Hegate’s Protocols, 150.

5. Glasgow City Archive, Liturgical Fragment T–TH.10.1.2
Missal, Monday to Tuesday of first week of Lent
PROVENANCE: second Minute Book of the Coopers’ Incorporation for 1601–47.
CONDITION: Folding lines are clearly visible, showing where the edges were tucked into the Minute Book. The corners and small sections in the middle of the sheet are cut away to allow a neat cover to be formed. The Minute Book now has a folio size of 185 x 147 mm, which fits well within these folding lines. The folding lines for the area that covered the spine are about 23 mm apart.; currently, the spine of the Minute Book is about 20 mm.

The cutting in the middle of the sheet to produce a neat-fitting cover has removed only unwritten sections from the margins. However, the remainder of the spine section is badly damaged. Two portions of parchment have fallen out, with only a small section remaining in the middle to hold the sheet together, resulting in the loss of much of the text for four lines. The text that remains in this area is very difficult to read on both the recto and verso.
Although the verso, obviously the outer side of the covering, has suffered the most general damage, much of the ink remains, including the red ink used for rubrics. However, all of it is challenging to transcribe with only the text on the tucked-in edges of the cover remaining clear. The inner side, i.e. recto, has survived in a better state, with only some ink lifted from the surface.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
FOLIO SIZE: single parchment folio, 386 x 263 mm.
WRITTEN SPACE: 255 x 170 mm, written in 2 columns of 36 lines, 77 mm.
TEXT HEIGHT: 4 mm, in black ink with the rubrics in red.

DECORATION: simple undecorated capitals mostly in red ink, with two in blue. There is no regular alternation between red and blue capitals.

RULING: frame ruling of the written area in ink is visible on the recto only; vertical lines extend into the upper and lower margins; the first line of writing is below the top line; the text sits slightly above the horizontal ruling lines.

PRICKING: visible at the right-hand outer edge of the recto at 8 mm intervals, corresponding to the ruling for the text.

DATE: 13th century.

COMPARATIVE SOURCES
1. Legg, 57–60, for all items except the scriptural readings.
2. 1489 Missal, fols XXXVI col. b–XXXVII col. a, for the scriptural readings.

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION
[Feria ii post Invocavit]
[secundum Matheum]


\textsuperscript{25} Fragment clearly reads ‘dyabola’ but 1489 Missal, fol. XXXVI, col. 2, has ‘diabolo’.
[non] fecistis uni/ de minoribus hiis nec michi/ fecisti[s Et ibunt hi in] s[up]pli/[cium eternum: iusti autem: in vitam eternam.]

[offertorium] Leuabo oculos/ [meos et considerabo mirabilia tu]a/ domine et doceas me iustici[am t]uam da/ mihi intellectum ut discam mandata tua./

V. Legem pone michi et uiam iustifi/cationum tuarum exquiram et in preceptis eius me excercebo.

secretum/ Accepta tibi sit quesumus domine/ nostro deuocionis oblacio/ que et ieiunium nostrum te operante/ sancti[fic]et et indulgenciam/ nobis tue consolianonis opti/neat Per.

communio Uoce mea ad dominum cla/maui et exaudiuit me de monte sancto/ suo non timebo milia populi circum/dantis me.

Postcommunion\ Prosint nobis domine frequen/tata misteria que nos/ a cupiditatibus terre\nis expedi/ant et instruant amare celes/tia Per.


Feria iij

officium/ Domine refugium factus es nobis/ a generacione et progenie a seculo/ et in seculum tu es.

Ps. Priusquam mon/tes fieron aut formaretur terra et/ orbis a seculo et in seculum tu es deus
oratio/ Respice domine familiam tuam et presta. ut apud te/ mens nostra tuo desiderio fulge/at que se carnis maceracione/ castigat. Per.

lectio ysaie prophete/


Matheum/


Super populum/ [Ascendant ad te domine preces nostre. et ab ecclesia tua cunctam repelle nequiciam. Per.]

[Sciendum quod]/ quadragesima in omni iiij feria et ui usque ad/ cenam domini nisi festum ix [leccionum] impedi/at fiat processio post nonam ad un[um] altare hoc/ modo In procedendo
R. [Af]lucti
V. Domine deus
R. Emendemus
V. Pecca/[vimus]
R. Paradysi portas
V. Ecce nunc/
R. Scindite
V. Re[vertimini]
R. Abscon/dite
V. Date e[lem] os[inam]

[k]yrieleison/ Christeleison Kyrieleison

Et sic prostermant/ se clerici sacerdos et ministri eius antel altare Pater nost[er]. sacerdos

[Et] ne nos./
Ostende nobis.
Pecc[avimus].
Domine/ non secundum.
Ne [memine]ris
Adiuua/ nos
[Exau]di domine [vocem]
[M]iserere/ [end of page]

COMMENTS

The texts are close to those found in Sarum, with some minor variants.

LITERATURE


Missal, Saturday of second week of Lent to third Sunday in Lent

PROVENANCE: unknown. This item is generally referred to as the ‘Bonnetmakers’ Fragment’ suggesting that it was recovered from among the records of the Guild of Bonnetmakers. The exact provenance is not recorded either by previous scholars or in the records of GCA.

CONDITION: The corners are cut off diagonally to make a neat-fitting covering for a volume such as a Minute Book; it is possible to discern the impression of the volume it covered, particularly where it met the spine. The recto is reasonably well preserved, but the verso has suffered significant damage with much of the surface blackened and the ink has lifted off. The best-preserved areas of the verso are those where part of the written area was tucked inside the book, although this is generally only the last word or syllable in the second column.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

FOLIO SIZE: single parchment folio, 380 x 283 mm.

WRITTEN SPACE: 285 x 193 mm, written in 2 columns of 35 lines, 88 mm.

TEXT HEIGHT: 4 mm, in black ink with the rubrics in red.

DECORATION: the most striking capital is the gold ‘O’ for the officium ‘Oculi mei’ at the start of the verso, equivalent in height to just over three lines of text and sitting on a green-blue square with traces of penwork in the centre. Other capitals are blue surrounded by, and filled in with, simple penwork in red ink that extends along the left of each column. Smaller in-text capitals are highlighted in red.

RULING AND PRICKING: none visible.

DATE: first half 15th century.
COMPARATIVE SOURCES

1. Legg, 72–3, for all items except the scriptural readings.

2. 1489 Missal, fols XLVI’ col. b–XLVII’ col. a, for the scriptural readings.

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

[Sabbato post reminiscere]
[secundum lucam]


offertorium Illumi/na oculos meos nequando obdormiam in mor/te nequando dicat inimicus meus precuuli ad\versus eum.

V. Usquequo domine obliuisceris/ me in finem quamdiu ponam consilia in anima/ mea.
Secretum Hiis sacrificiis domine/ concede placatus ut qui propriis/ oramus absului delictis, non graue/mur externis. Per.

communio Oportet te fili gau/dere quia frater tuus mortuus fuerat et re/uixit perierat et inuentus est.

Post communio/ Sacramenti tui domine diuina/ libacio penetralia nostri cordis/ infundat ut sui participes potenter effi/ciat. Per.

Super populum oracio/ Familiam tuam quesumus domine/ continua pietate custodi. ut que in sola spe gracie celestis in/nitur. celesti in protectione muniatur./ Per.

Dominica tertia [in] quadragesima
ad processionem antiphona/

In introitu chori
R. Loquens/ ioseph.
[V.] Scuto circumdabit te.

Oracio/ Quesumus omnipotens deus uota/ humilium.

Ad missam.

officium/ Oculi mei semper ad dominum quia/ ipse [evellet de laqueo pedes me]os respice in me et miserere m[ei]/ quoniam unicus et pauper sum ego.


Oracio/ Quesumus omnipotens deus uota humili/[um] respice atque ad defen/sionem
[nostram/ dexteram tue ma]iest[atis extende. Per]

Ad ephesios/

Fratres Estate imitatores dei sicut filii karissimi: et/ ambulate in dilecione sicut et christus/ dilexit nos et tradidit seme[tipsum] prol/ nobis oblationem et hostiam deo in/ odor[e]m
suau[ita]tis Fornicatio autem/ et omnis immundicia aut auaricia/ nec nominetur in uobis sicut
decet sanctos/ [aut turpitudo. aut stulcioloquium/ aut scurrilitas que ad rem non perti]/net sed
mag[is gra]ciarum accio. Hoc autem/ scitote intelligentes: quod omnis for/nicator aut
immundus aut auar/us/ quod est ydolorum seruitus non habet/ hereditatem in regno christi et
[dei Ne]/mo uos seducat inanibus u[erbis]/ Propter hec enim uenit ira dei i[n filios]/
autem lux in domino. Ut fil[ii lucis]/ [am]bul[ate] Fructus enim lucis est/ [in omni] bonitate et
iusticia [et veri]tate./

Gradale Exurge domine non preualeat homo/ iudicentur gentes in conspectu [tuo.]


Secundum lucam xi°./


COMMENTS
GCA holds a letter from Elizabeth Yeo, Assistant Keeper at the National Library of Scotland, relating to this fragment. From Yeo’s description it is obvious that she was working from a facsimile of only one side, which may have been of poor quality. Her conclusion was that the Use was not that of Sarum, but she hoped that more information could be gained from examining the verso, ending her letter ‘Does the verso give any further clues?’

Eeles, McRoberts, and Holmes state that this fragment is from a Missal according to the Use of Sarum, and indeed a comparison with Legg’s edition and the 1489 printed Missal confirms that this is the case, although there are some minor variants. Eeles provides the most detailed identification of the fragmentary Mass as ‘part of the Temporale from the gospel of Saturday after the 2nd Sunday in Lent to the gospel of the 3rd Sunday in Lent, including the procession for that Sunday’.

LITERATURE


7. Glasgow City Archive, Liturgical Fragment B.10.1.4A

Missal, Holy Thursday to Good Friday

PROVENANCE: Protocol Book of Henry Gibsone for the years 1555–69. The Protocol Book itself currently measures 210 x 150 mm, which fits within the folds visible on the fragment; the spine is about 22 mm, although the image of the spine on the fragment is closer to 46 mm.

CONDITION: The verso is quite well preserved and is mostly legible. The recto has suffered significant damage and most of the ink is lifted from the surface. However, where the text has

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26 GCA, AGN vol. 87, letter ref. 1489, dated 10 December 1981.
been lost, shadows of the ink remain, allowing some portions of text to be transcribed. This, together with the few legible words, can be used to produce a reading of the text, which, although it cannot claim to be accurate, does compare well with the 1489 printed edition of the Sarum Missal. As a result, it is not possible to indicate all the line ends in the transcription of the recto.

**Physical Description**

**Folio size:** single parchment folio, described as ‘two pages’ in Eeles, McRoberts, and Holmes, 387 x 262 mm. 29

**Written space:** 298 x 172 mm, written in 2 columns of 38 lines, 74 mm.

**Text height:** 4 mm, in black ink with the rubrics in red.

**Decoration:** the capitals are written in a simple form using blue ink surrounded by, and filled in with, simple penwork in red ink that extends along the left of the column.

**Ruling:** frame ruling in ink clearly visible on the verso for both columns of the written area, with these lines extending into the margins; additional double lines in the left-hand margin and lower margin; the two uppermost and two lowermost horizontal lines for guiding the text extend into the space between columns and into the side margins; no other lines project into the space between columns; the first line of text is below the top line; the text sits slightly above the horizontal ruling lines.

**Pricking:** 39 pricking holes are visible at the outer edge at 8 mm intervals and aligned with the 38 horizontal ruled lines for the text.

**Date:** late-14th – first half 15th century.

**Comparative Sources**

1. Legg, 108–9, for all items except the scriptural readings.

2. 1489 Missal, fols LXXVIII col. b–LXXIX col. b, for the scriptural readings.

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

[Feria quinta in Cena Domini]

[secundum iohannem]


Et ita rece/dant./

Feria ui in die paras/ceues
dicta [h]ora nona acce/dat sacerdos ad altare indutus/ uestibus/ sacerdotalis/us et casula rubea cum di/acono et subdiacono et ceteris minis/tris altaris qui omnes sint in albis/ cum amicitibus indutis et statim procedat/ acolitus albis indutus ad legendum hancl leccionem ad gradus chori hoc modo incipiens/ sine titulo

In tribulatione sua/ mane consurgent ad me. Uenite/ et reuertamur ad dominum quia ipse cepit et/ sanabit nos: et percuciet et curabit/ nos uiuificabit nos post duos/ dies et in die tertia suscitabit nos/ et uiueamus in conspectu eius Sciemus/ sequemurque: ut cognoscamus dominum Qual/si diluculum preparatus egressus eius/ et ueniet quasi ymber: nobis

30 Fragment reads ‘nubis’.

chorus dicat tractus/


Sequatur oratio sine Dominus/ uobiscum et cum Oremus et cum Flectamus/ genua oratio Deus a quo et iudas requi/ et supra in v feria precedente.

Sub/diaconus legat hanc leccionem ad gradus/ chori sine titulo.

lectio secunda

Dixit dominus ad moysen et aron/ in terra egypti. Mensis iste/ uobis principium mensium: primus/ erit in mensibus anni. Loquimini\ ad uniuersum cetum filiorum isra[el] et dicit[e]/ eis. Decima die mensis huius/ tollat unusquisque agnum per famili/as et domos suas. Si autem minor/ est numerus ut sufficere possit ad/ uescendum agnum assumat uicinum/ suum qui iunctus est domui eius iuxta/ numerum animarum que sufficere possit/ ad esum agni. Erit autem agnus absque/ macula: masculus agniculus. / Iuxta quem ritum tolletis edum: et ser/uaebitis eum usque ad quartamdecimam/ diem mensis huius ymmolabitique: e/um uniuersa multitudo filiorum Israel/ ad uesperum: ac sument de sangui/ne eius ac ponent super

Chorus/ alternando dicat tractus.

Tractus Eripe me domine ab homine malo [a vi]ro iniquo libera me V. Qui cogi/tuerunt malicias in corde tota die consti/tuebant prelia V. Accuerunt linguas suas/ sicut serpentes uenenum aspidum sub labi/is eorum V. Custodi me domine de manu pec/[atoris] [end of page]

COMMENTS

Renwick was first to provide a description of this fragment as:

a leaf taken from the Liturgy of the Church of Sarum, a form of service adopted at Glasgow in early times. There is double-column writing on both sides of the parchment, the directions to the officiating priest being in red ink, and some of the initial letters ornamented in red and blue. The writing on the exterior has been much injured through exposure, but that on the inner side, embracing the passage from Exodus xii.1–11 in the Good Friday celebration of the Mass, is quite legible.'31

31 Renwick, Gibsone’s Protocols, viii.
Dell adds to the description of the contents: ‘first part of the Mass of Good Friday, containing the two Lessons and Tracts which precede the reading of the Passion.’ These earlier scholars are correct in identifying part of the content as being from the celebration for Good Friday, although this does not take the form of a Mass. Other scholars, namely, Eeles, McRoberts, and Holmes, also identify the texts of this fragment as belonging to the Good Friday liturgy. However, this description can be based on their reading of only the more legible verso. A closer examination of the recto reveals that the page starts with the texts for the celebration of Holy Thursday, that is, the day before Good Friday.

**LITERATURE**


8. Glasgow City Archive, Liturgical Fragments CH2/ 550/ 2a – Fragment 1

**Missal, Easter Sunday to Sunday within the Octave of Easter**

**PROVENANCE:** Minutes of Glasgow Cathedral, where a later hand has written, ‘Glasgow Presbytery/ from 1580 to 1590’, on folio 1r, over the original text.

**CONDITION:** The outer sides are badly worn and are now almost completely blackened making it difficult to produce an accurate transcription. The upper exterior corner, equivalent to seven lines of text, and the lower portion, equivalent to two lines of text, of the first page have been lost. The second folio is almost complete, although a few small pieces of parchment have dropped out of the written area.

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32 Dell, ‘Fragments’, 114.
Folio 1\(^v\) now contains nineteen partial lines of text in the first column, and twenty-seven in the second. A large capital ‘R’ equivalent in height to seven lines of text, can be seen through the accumulated dirt at the start of folio 1\(^v\), suggesting that this folio marks the beginning of a major division of the Missal, namely that for the Easter season. Folio 2\(^r\) is the best preserved and is easily legible. The surface of folio 2\(^v\) is almost completely blackened and only the red and blue capitals and rubrication shine through the grime. Although there are some shadows of the words on this page, these are not clear enough to produce an accurate transcription or a reliable comparison with related sources.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

**FOLIO SIZE:** parchment bifolium, 296 x 216 mm (fol. 1); 357 x 279 mm (fol. 2).

**WRITTEN SPACE:** cannot be determined for folio 1; 258 x 194 mm for folio 2, written in 2 columns of 27 lines, approx. 80 mm (fol. 1\(^v\), col. 1), 90 mm (fol. 2\(^r\), col. 2).

**TEXT HEIGHT:** 5 mm, in brown-black ink with the rubrics in red.

**DECORATION:** large elaborate capital R (fol. 1\(^r\)). Although the illumination is almost completely destroyed, it is obvious that this page was once vibrant with coloured inks; remnants of red, blue, and yellow are visible. Shadows of an intricate 20 mm-wide foliage-style design can be seen along the left-hand side of the written space, extending into the upper margin area where the delicacy of the stylised foliage design is evident. The capital itself seems to be worked in blue ink and sits on a field of red with delicate blue tracery. Lesser plain capitals are alternately red and blue. Smaller in-text capitals are highlighted in red.

**RULING:** frame ruling in ink is visible on fol. 2\(^r\) for the written area of both columns; the top and bottom horizontal lines extend through the space between columns; the first line of text is written below the top line; the text is centred between the horizontal ruled guide lines.
PRICKING: visible on the outer edges of fol. 2 at 10 mm intervals corresponding to the horizontal ruling for the text.

DATE: first half 15th century.

COMPARATIVE SOURCES

1. Legg, 136–8, 145, 213, for all items except the scriptural readings.

2. 1489 Missal, fols CXII col. a–CXII′ col. b, fol. CXVIII cols a–b, for the scriptural readings.

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

[In die Pasche Ad missam]

[officium] R[esurrexi ...]/ [ alleluia/ [...] alleluia/ [...]"

Ps. [Domine probasti ...]

Collecta/ [Deus qui] Hodie[rma ...]

Ad corrinthios, [Fratres: Expurgate vetus fermentum ...]//

 […]/

[Secretum Suscipe domine quesumus preces populi tui cum oblationibus hostiarum: ut paschalibus ini/[ciate misterii ad eter]nitatis no/[bis medelam te o]perante pro/[ficiant.]

prefatio Te qu[ident/ omni] tempore sed in hac pot[is/si]mum die.

Communica[ns et die]m sacratissimun.

Hanc igitu[r] oblationem
Communio Paschali [no]strum immolatus est Christus alleluia ita/[que epu]lemur in azimis sinceritatis et/[verita]tis alleluia alleluia alleluia


[In unitate] eius[dem].

Feria secunda/


[Ps. Confitemini domino quoniam bonus\ quonia]m in seculum misericordia eius


lectio actuum/ apostolorum

In diebus illis/ Stans petrus in medio/ plebis dixit: Uiri fratres uos sci/tis quod factum est uerbum per/ uniuersam iudeam incipiens/ enim a galylea post baptis/mum quod predicauit iohannes/ ihesu a nazareth quomodo un/xit eum dominus et uirtute34 Qui pertransiuit/ beneficiando et sanando omnes/ opressos a dyabolo: quoniam deus/ erat cum illo Et nos testes sum[us]/ omnium que fecit in regione/ iudeorum et iherusalem quem occide/[runt]

34 Fragment repeats ‘et virtute’.
suspendentes in lingo./ Hunc deus suscitavi[et] tertia die et dedit illi manifestum fieri non/ [omni populo sed te]stibus perordina/[tis] [end of page]

[Dominica in octavis pasche]


Secundum/ Johannem/


Quia uidisti me credidisti: b[ea]ti/ qui non uiderunt et crediderunt/ Multa quidem et alia signa fecit/ ihesus in conspectu discipulorum/ suorum que non sunt scripta in/ libro hoc. hec autem

35 Fragment repeats ‘et deus meus’.
scripta sunt/ ut credatis quia ihesus est christus/ filius dei. Et ut credentes uitam/ habeatis in
nomine eius.

offertorium/ Angelus domini descendit de celo/ et dixit mulieribus quem queritis sur/rexit
sicut dixit alleluya

Secreta/ Suscipe munera quesumus domine ex/ultantis ecclesie et cui [ca]usanl/ t[an]ti
[gaudii con]tulisti per[pet]/uum fructum concede leti[cie]/ per dominum nostrum.

Communio/ Mitte manum tu[am et cognosce loc]a/ cl[avoru]m alleluia et noli esse
incredulous]/ s[ed] fidelis alleluia al[leluia]

post communio/ Q[…]

[…] feria/ quarta ad hebreos/ F[ratres ...]/ [end of page]

COMMENTS
The Alleluia verses at the start of folio 2 are not used in the Sarum Missal for the Sunday in
the octave of Easter, and at no point are these texts found together in any Sarum celebration.
‘Pascha nostrum’ is the Alleluia verse for Easter Sunday in the Sarum Rite, but the texts
‘Christus resurgens’ and Surgens ihesus’ are not used as Alleluia verses. According to Frere,
in his introduction to the Graduale, the verse ‘Gavisi sunt discipuli’ does not belong to the
Sarum Rite.36

36 Graduale, ed. Frere, Introduction, lxxiv.
LITERATURE


Breviary, Monday of Easter Week 4 to fifth Sunday after Easter

PROVENANCE: first Minute Book of the Incorporation of Masons in Glasgow for 1600–81, along with a second fragment from a biblical concordance, T–TH.12.1.A (Item 17 below). The Minute Book now measures 191 x 146 mm, with the spine measuring c.12 mm, which corresponds to the folding lines at the top and bottom of the fragment.

CONDITION: Both sides of the page have suffered significant damage, the verso more so with some passages of text being completely lost under heavy blackening of the surface. In those places where the ink has simply lifted off the surface, the shadow of some of the text remains allowing a few phrases to be read. The recto is more legible although there is significant damage to the lower half of the second column. Transcribing is further complicated by bleed-through of ink, which may have presented a problem in the original book, as well as some transfer of ink due to pressure imposed on the binding materials.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

FOLIO SIZE: single parchment folio, 210 x 120 mm.

WRITTEN SPACE: 192 x 151 mm, written in 2 columns of 37 lines, 44 mm.

TEXT HEIGHT: 3 mm, in what appears to be black ink for the main text with the rubrics in red.

DECORATION: alternate blue and red capitals, worked simply, with continuous blue and red lines drawn the full height of the written space on the left-hand side of each column and running through the coloured capitals. Blue capitals are filled with simple red circular lines; red capitals are left unfilled.
RULING: almost no ruling visible except for a few horizontal lines within the written area of the recto; the top horizontal line is not visible; the text is centred between the horizontal guide lines.

PRICKING: none visible.

DATE: c. mid-15th century.

COMPARATIVE SOURCES
3. Penpont, fol. 113 col. a, for the rubric prior to Feria 3.

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION
37 [feria ii, ebdomade quarte post octavas pasche]
[lectio iii]
[... itine]/ribus suis [mar]cesset.38

R.[3] [In ecclesiis]/ benedicite deo Alleluia Domino de fo[ntibus]/ israel alleluia alleluia

Hac die et in sequen/tibum ferialibum diebunm per hanc/ ebdomadam ad matutinas et ad
omnes alios/ horum capitulum et uersus et collecta: et del/ dominica [secunda]

37 Footnotes identify how the Readings in this fragment compare with those in the Aberdeen Breviary (Aberdeen) and the Sarum Breviary (Breviary).
38 End of Aberdeen, Reading 2, Day 3, 4th Week after Easter (fol. cxxxi, col. 1); end of Breviary, Reading 1, Day 2, 4th Week after Easter (col. dccccxxviii).
[f]eria .iiij. ebdomaine quarte


Ps. Magnus dominus Ps. [Au]/dite hec. Ps. Deus deorum.

V. Surrexit/ dominus vere.

Lectio prima/

Beatus uir qui suffert temp/tacionem quoniam cum probatus fu/erit accipiet coronam uite quam/ repromisit deus diligentibus/ se : Nemo cum temptatur dicat/ quoniam a deo temptatur deus/ intemptator malorum est ipse/ enim neminem temptat39

Responsorio [1]/ Ympnum cantate nobis [alleluia Quo]/modo cantabimus [canticum]/ domini in terra aliena alleluia alleluia

V. [Illic in]/terrogauerunt nos qui captiuos [duxerunt]/ nos uerba cantionum. Quomodo

lectio ii/

Unusquisque uero te[mptatur]/ a concupiscentia sua [ab]/stractus et illectus. Deinde [con]/cupiscentia cum conceperit [parit]/ peccatum. Peccatum uero cum consumm[atum]/ fuerit generat mortem.40


V. Qui das salutem regibus [qui rede]/misti dauld seruuum tuuum de gladio/ maligno eripe me.

In psalterio

39 Same length of text in Aberdeen, Reading 3, Day 3 (fol. cxxxi, col. 1); first part of Breviary, Reading 2, Day 2 (col. dcccxxxix).

40 Same length of text in Aberdeen, Reading 1, Day 4 (fol. cxxxi, col. 2); second part of Breviary, Reading 2, Day 2 (col. dcccxxxix).
Nolite itaque errare fratres/ mei dilectissimi. Omne/ datum optimum et omne donum/ perfectum de sursum est descendens/ a patre luminum apud quem non est/
transmutatio nec uicissitudinis/ obumbratio\textsuperscript{41} voluntarie enim/ genuit nos uerbo ueritatis ut/
simus inicium aliquod creatu/re eius.\textsuperscript{42}

V. Surge do/mine in requiem tuam [tu et archa] sanc/tif[icationis tue. Introibimus]/

fe/ria .iiiij.

Inuitatorium [Alleluia]a Ps. [Veni]te Hy./ Aurora lucis A. Alleluia.
Ps. [Exaudi deus]/ orati[onem meus] Ps. Te decet. Ps. [Jubila]te
V. [Resurrexit Dominus]

Lectio prima./

autem [ad loquendum et tardus ad iram.\textsuperscript{43} Ira enim viri iusticiam]/ dei [non operatur propter
quod]/ abiici[en]tes omnem [imm]/undiciam [et ab]undanti[am malicie in] mansuetudine
suscip[ite insitum]/ uerbum quod potest sal[vare a]/nimas uestras.\textsuperscript{44}

\textsuperscript{41} End of shortened text in Aberdeen, Reading 2, Day 4 (fol. cxxxi, col. 2).
\textsuperscript{42} Start of Aberdeen, Reading 3, Day 4 (fol. cxxxi, col. 2); first part of Breviary, Reading 3, Day 2 (col.
dccccxxix), ‘Nolite … eius’.
\textsuperscript{43} End of Aberdeen, Reading 3, Day 4 (fol. cxxxi, col. 2–fol. cxxxi\textsuperscript{ii}, col. 1).
\textsuperscript{44} Second part of Breviary, Reading 3, Day 2, continuing into Reading 1, Day 3 (cols dccccxxix–dccccxxx),
‘Scitis … uestras’.
Inclina c[or meum in] test[imonia]/ tua alleluia alleluia alleluia alleluia

Lectio secundal/
qualis fue[rit.]46

V. Date glori[am laudi eiusmod/ [Psalmum dic]ite

Lectio [tertia]
Qui autem [perspexerit in lege perfecte/ li]bertatis et [permanserit in ea]/ non auditor
obli[viosus factus sed factor ope]ris [hic] b[ea]tus [in facto suo erit]/ S[i quis autem putat se
religiosum esse non/ refr]enans [li]ngu[am suam sed seducens co]r suum hui[u]s vana est
religio.]48

V. Ad annunciandum mane misericordiam tuam: et veritatem tuam per noctem.
Et psal]lere.

45 End of shortened text in Aberdeen, Lauds, 5th Sunday of Easter (fol. cxxxii, col. 1).
46 Middle section of Breviary, Reading 1, Day 3 (col. dccccxx), ‘Estote … fuerit’.
47 End of shortened text in Aberdeen, Sext, 5th Sunday of Easter (fol. cxxxii, col. 1).
48 Ending of Breviary, Reading 1, Day 3, continuing into Reading 2 (col. dccccxx), ‘Qui … religio’.
feria v. eb/domade quarte

Invitatorium [Alleluia] Ps. [Venite] Hy. [Aurora lucis]/ A: [Alleluia]

Ps. [Voce mea]/ Ps [Deus venerunt] Ps. [Qui regis]

V. [Surrexit/ dominus vere]

Lectio i/j/

R[e]lig[io munda et immaculata apud Deum et Patrem hec est: visitare pupillos et viduas in]
tribul[atione eorum, et immaculatum se cus]to[dire ab hoc se]cu[lo].49 No]lite [in personarum
acceptione habere] fi/dem domini nostri ihesu [christi glorie.]50

[Responsoria]/ que in/ secunda feria

Lectio [ij]/

[Eternim si introierit in conventum vestrum vir aureum anulum habens in veste] candida
[introierit\ autem et pauper in sordido habitu et/ intendatis in eum qui indu]tus est/ u[este]
preclara [et] dixeritis ei tu se/de hic bene pauperi autem dicatis/ tu sta illic [aut] [s]ede sub
scabello/ pedum me[orum nonne] iudicatis/ apud uo[smetipsos et] facti estis iu/dices
cogitationum] iniquarum.51

Lectio/ iij

A[udite frater] mei di[lec]/t[issimi Nonne Deus] ele/git pa[uperes in hoc mundo divites]/
autem in [fide et heredes regni quod re]/promis[it diligentibus se Vos]/ autem ex[honora]stis

49 End of shortened text in Aberdeen, Nones, 5th Sunday of Easter (fol. cxxxii, col. 1).
50 Second part of Breviary, Reading 2, Day 3, continuing into Reading 3 (col. dccccxx–dccccxxxi), ‘Religio
...glorie’.
51 Middle section of Breviary, Reading 3, Day 3 (col. dccccxxxi).
pauperem [Non]/ ne diu[ites] per potentiam [oppri]/ munt [vos] et ipsi [trah]unt uos ad/
[iu]dicia Nonneipsis [blasphe]mant/ bonum nomen quod inu[ocatum est super vos]/52

[f]eria .vi. ebdomade quarte

Inuitatorium Alleluia Ps. [Venite] Hy. Aurora lucis A: Alleluia/
Ps. B[onum con]f[iti[mini] Ps. [Deus u]l[t[ionum]/ Ps. [Cantate]
V. [Resurrexit]/

[Responsoria]que in tertiaferia

[S]a/bato ebdomade [quartus]

Ps./ [Conf[i]t[imini] Ps. [Paratum] Ps. [Deus/ laudem]
V. [Surrexit dominus vere]

Responsoria [que] in quarta feria [...]

D[o]m[i]nica quinta post pasch[a ... ]/ [end of page]

COMMENTS

Eeles describes the liturgy in this fragment as ‘according to the use of Sarum, containing the
services of the Temporale from Monday in the fourth week after Easter to the 5th Sunday
after Easter’, using ‘abridged lessons’.53 Dell refines this to ‘Matins for Monday in the fourth

52 Last part of Breviary, Reading 3, Day 3 (col. dcccccxxi).
week after Easter. McRoberts simply states that this fragment is ‘One leaf of a manuscript Sarum breviary, containing part of the Proprium de Tempore for the Easter Season’. A comparison with contemporary English Rites confirms that it generally does follow Sarum. It is also close to the liturgies in the Aberdeen Breviary for this season. However, there is significant variance in the length of the Readings and their assignment to the day of the week, as noted in the footnotes. The antiphons, responsories, and versicles are assigned to the same days as the Sarum Breviary and Aberdeen Breviary, and appear in the same order.

LITERATURE


10. Glasgow City Archive, Liturgical Fragment T-TH10.1.1

Missal, Feast of John the Baptist (24th June)

PROVENANCE: first Minute Book of the Coopers’ Incorporation of Glasgow for 1588–1607. The Minute Book has a folio size of 308 x 180 mm, with a spine measurement of about 10 mm. These measurements suggest that the fragment would fit easily around the volume as its cover.

CONDITION: Column 2 of the recto is badly worn, but the remainder of the fragment is clearly legible. Some of the holes within the written space must have been there before copying began because there are places where the parchment is sewn together without any loss of text. Other holes have not been repaired, and the text is written around the gap, again without any loss. There is a partial facsimile of this fragment in Dell, ‘Fragments’, Plates vii and viii.

54 Dell, ‘Fragments’, 116.
55 McRoberts, Catalogue, 8.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

FOLIO SIZE: single parchment folio, described as a ‘bifolium’ by Dell, 320 x 207 mm.\textsuperscript{56}

WRITTEN SPACE: 264 x 161 mm, written in 2 columns of 33 lines, 71 mm (col. 1), and 74 mm (col. 2).

TEXT HEIGHT: 4 mm, in black ink with the rubrics in red.

DECORATION: six large flourished capitals, four in red ink and two in blue, surrounded by, and filled in with, careful penwork in red for the blue capitals and in blue for the red capitals.

RULING: not clearly visible; horizontal ruling lines are visible in the space between columns; a single vertical line in the space between columns is partially visible; a single vertical line at right-hand edge of the written space of each column; the top horizontal line not visible; the text sits on the ruling lines.

PRICKING: some holes are visible along the very edge of the lower quarter, at 9 mm intervals corresponding to the positioning of the lines of text.

DATE: c. 1180.

COMPARATIVE SOURCES

1. Legg, 280–1, 355, for all items except the scriptural readings and the ‘primam missam’.

2. 1489 Missal, fols CLXXVIII\textsuperscript{v} col. b–CLXXIX\textsuperscript{v} col. A, for the scriptural readings.


TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

[In vigilia sancti iohannis baptiste]

[Inicium sancti evangeli secundum Lucam.]

\textsuperscript{56} Dell, ‘Fragments’, 112.

offertorium Gloria et hon[ore] corona/sti eum domine et constitui/sti eu[m] super/ opera manuum tuarum domine.

secretum/ Munera domine oblata [sanc]tifica:/ et intercedente beato iohan/ne/ baptista nos per hec a peccatorum/ nostrorum maculis emunda. Per/

communio Magna est gloria eius.

postcommunio/ Beati iohannis baptiste/ nos domine, preclara comi/tetur oratio: et quem uenturum/[e]s[se] predixit poscat nobis fore/ placatum dominum nostrum ihesum/ christum.

I[n] die ad primam./ missam.

[Iustus] ut palma florebit/

secretum/ M[un]era domine oblata.

Postcommunio/ Presta quesumus omnipotens deus qui/ celestia alimenta percep[i]s intercedente beato iohanne/ baptista per hec contra omnia/ aduersa muniamur. Per.

Ad/ Maiorem missam./
De uentre matris/ mee uocauit me dominus nomine/ meo et posuit os/ meum ut gla[dium] acutum sub tegumento manus [sue]/ p[ro]texit me/ quasi sagittam electam
Ps. Bo[num]/ est confiteri domino et psallere/


lectio ysaie prophetel


57 Fragment reads ‘spiritualium’.
salus mea usque ad extremum terre. Reges uidebunt et consurgent principes: et ad/orabunt propter dominum deum tuum et sanctum israel: qui elegit te.

Gradale [P]riusquam te formarem in utero noui te et antequam exires de uentre sanctificau te.

V. Misit do minus manum suam et tetigit os meum et dixit michi.

Alleluia. V. Inter natos mulierum non surrexit maior io/hanne baptista.

secundum. Lucam./


COMMENTS

Dell suggests that this fragment is taken from a book of Continental origin since the liturgy did not seem to him to be that of Sarum. 58 There are indeed some minor deviations from what

58 Dell, ‘Fragments’, 112.
is generally considered to be the standard Sarum text as presented by Legg. However, where the Glasgow fragment departs from this version of the text, it agrees with the manuscript Sarum Missal now Paris, Bibliothèque de l’Arsenal MS 135, which is dated to about 1300. For example, the secretum prayer ‘Munera domine oblata’ for the vigil Mass, Legg notes, is found only in this particular manuscript. Similarly, this manuscript and the fragment share the same version of the postcommunion antiphon for the vigil, ‘Beati iohannis baptiste’. The exception to this similarity is in the provision of a first Mass of the day, which is a significant variant from the standard Sarum liturgy, and for which a comparative text is found in the York Missal where it is provided as a Mass within the octave of the Feast of John the Baptist. The only other significant variant is the lack of a sequence in the fragment.

LITERATURE

11. National Records of Scotland, CC 9/ 14/ 3
Missal, Feast of St Cecilia (22nd November) to Feast of St Linus (23rd November) and Common of One Martyr and Pope to Common of Several Martyrs
Seventeenth-century hand has written ‘Bonds 1609 to 1612’ on folio 1r.
CONDITION: The outer pages are badly worn and virtually illegible, especially folio 1r, column 1 and all of folio 2v. This affects mainly the black ink whereas the red ink of all the rubrics and capitals is still visible, if not fully legible. These traces of red ink can be used as a guide in reconstructing the texts. Line-end indications may not be accurate for fol. 1r and 2v.

59 Legg, 280, fn. 4.
60 Legg, 281, fn. 1.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

FOLIO SIZE: paper bifolium, 310 x 205 mm.

WRITTEN SPACE: printed in 2 columns, 70 mm, with 10 mm between columns.

TEXT HEIGHT: 3 mm, in black ink with red for the capitals and rubrics.

FOLIATION: printed folio numbers in lower-case roman numerals in upper right-hand corner.

DECORATION: red capitals (10 mm) and black woodblock stamped capitals (17 x 18 mm); the two examples of the latter are equivalent in height to three lines of text.

RULING: printed area is ruled in red.

DATE: c. 1508.

COMPARATIVE SOURCES


2. Legg, 350–2, 362–5, 485, for all texts.

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

[fol. clxxxii]

[Sancte Cecilie virginis et martyris]

[Secretum] […]/[largitatem piis] eius precibus assequa/[mur. Per domine.]

nostrorum ven[iam]/ [consequi m]ereamur. Per.

[Sancti/ clementis pape et mar]tyris./
Officium / [Dicit] dominus sermo[nes mei/ quos dedi in os tuum non/ de]ficient [in ore] tuo:
[Ps.] Domine exaudi orationeml [meam et cl]amor [meus] ad te v[eniat.]

[Oratio]/ [Deus qui no]s annua beati [clemens martyris tui atque pontifici/ solenni]tate
letica[s: con]cede propicius./ ut cuius natali]cia col[ius: virtutem quo/que passionis
imitemur. Per domine.]

[Memo]ria de sancta felicitate vir[gine.]
[Oratio]/ [Presta quesumus omnipoten]s deus: ut b[ea/te felicitatis m]artyris tue sol/[en]nia
recensentes: meri]tis ipsius pro/tegamur et precibus. Per dominum/

[Epistola Ad philippenses .iiij. capitulo/]
[Fratres:] Rogo vos carissi/[mi et desider]atissimi gaudii/[um meum et coro]na mea sic state
inl [domino carissimi.] Rogo euchodium etl/ [synthc]en deprecor:] idipsum sapere in/ [domino.
Etiam rogo te] germane compar/ [adiuua] eosl/[qui mecum lab]orauerunt in/ [evangelio cum

[Gradale/ Iuravit.]
Alleluia V. Iste sanctus/ [digne in memori/miam vertitur] hominum qui ad gaudium/ [transiti
angelorum.]

[Sequentia de communi.]

[Evangelium] Ho/[mo quidam nobilis.]

[Offertorium] Inueni.

S[ecretum/ Pro passione beati c]lementis mar/[tyris tui atque pontificis gr]at[ian/][ter tibi
domine munus offerimus: quia si]\cut eum sentim[us in] te viuere g[loriosum: sic]/ pro nobis
interuenire c[onfi]dimus Per./

[Alia secertum] Munera [ti]bi domine pro sancte felicitatis gloriae solemnitate
dedica[uit et sanguine mise[rionis tu]e continu/[um im]ploret [au]xi[lium.]

[Communio Beatus] seruus

[post communio]/ Purificent nos domine quesumus/ et di[vini] perceptio [sa]cramenti:/ [et
glorio]sa dep[recati]o beati cl[ementis mar]/ty[r]is tui atque [ponti]fic(is. Per.]

[Alia]/ p[ost communio H]ec domine [s]a[cra]menta [s]umentes/ quesumus: vt intercedente

Sancti [griso]goni/ [martyris]

Officium Gloria et honore.
domine.


[Gradale] Posuisti
Alleluya V. Beatus vir [qui]/ suffert.

[Evangeliu[m] Qui [vos audit]/
O[f]f[for]torney G[loria et honore.]

[beato] grisogo[no martyr]e t[uo]/ [crimin]um nostrorum contagia cuncta expur/[gent Per.]


P[ost communi]o/ Annue quesumus domine vt misterijs/ tuis [re]creat[i]: sancti q[uo]que

Sancte [katherine/ virginis et martyr]is Ad m[issam]

O[f]f[licium] Me expectauerunt pec[catores]/ vt perderent me tes[timonia]/ tua domine
Ps. Beati imma[culati in]/ via: qui ambulant in lege d[omini.]

Epistola Confitebor tibi domine rex./

Sequencial

Odas hac in die letas: christo canit omnis etas corde voce fide/libus.
Omnem spectat ad etatem kathetine dignitatem cumulare laudibus./
Hec est illa costi nata: cuius ortu de/corata gloriosa
grecia
Hec est que mnam/ sibi datam: christo reddit deculpatam oris/ eloquentia.
Scolis vacans artes di/scens altiora concupiscens studet euan/gelio.
Duo legens testamenta: vite/ videt alimemtua christum in presepio.
Cibo/ dulci refouetur: quo plus gustat plus/ augetur sanctum desiderium.
Cibo confor/matur isti se configens cruci christi currit/ ad martyrium.
Rex hinc terret hinc/ blanditur: hec non timet nec lenitur premen/tis constantia.
Hinc terrores vt fauille:/ hinc res serui vel ancille spermuntur vt/ vilia.
Sapientes superantur: credunt/ christo flamis dantur sed non perit fimбриa./
Carceratur virgo cesa visitatur fit illesa/ superum presentia.

Quam regina dum solatur/ ad certamen inuitatur fauet ouans coro/natur certet die tercia.
A columba dum/ cibatur virgo rota fabricatur orat nexus/ dissipatur sternitur plebs impia
Tot trium/phans in tormentis ad superna cum ducen/tis premittit porphirium
Impetrato/ quicquid orat ferit lictor lac irrorat fe/tientis gladium

61 Fragment reads ‘decoratur’.
Corpus celitus sublatum/ est et in syna tumulatum tumba manat/ oleum.

Syna signis illustratur: celum si/bi gloriatur: addi sydus aureum.

Virgo/ sydus honestatis dux et decus probitatis/ christi reos maiestatis christo reconsilia./

Das virtutum via morum: flos odoris/ odor florum: nos tuere nos celorum/ transfer ad palatia.

Euangelium Simile\ est regum celorum thesauro abscondi/to.

Offertorium Filie regnum in honore.

Secretum/ Suscipe quesumus domine propicius obla/iones tuorum fidelium quos ti/bi in

honore beate katherine virgi/nis tue et martyr/ is hodierna solenmi/tate letanter offerimus:

sicque nobis/ ipsa intercedente per hoc sacrificium/ [placatus adesto ut nos et a periculis] 62/

huius vite clementer eripias: et a pec/catis omnibus miseratus absoluas. Per/ domi/num.

Communio Simile est regnum celorum/ homini negotiato/ ri queren/ ti bonas margaritas inuen/ ta

vna preciosa margarita/ dedit omnia sua et comparatur eam.

Post communio/ Da quesumus domine per her sancta que sum/psimus populo tuo salute/mentis et corporis: et intercedente beata/ katherina virgine tua et martyre in/ cuius honore

letamur: perpetuis con/solutionibus tuorum reple corda fide/lium: vt diuina protectione

reuelati:/ et pia tibi deuotione complaceant: et/ tua semper beneficia consequatur./ Per
dominum.

Sancti lini pape et mar/tyris.

Offici/um Sacerdotes tui.

62 Fragment lacks this line probably due to printing error.
Oratio de communi unius martyris et pontificis.

Epistola. Omnis pontifex.

Gradale/ Inveni david. Alleluya. V. Elegit te./

Euangelium Homo quidam nobilis.

Offertorium/ Inueni daudi.

Communio Beatus seruus.

Jesus christus⁶³ [end of page]

fo. clxxxvii - unius martyris pontificis⁶⁴

[unius martyris]


Communio Qui/ vult venire post me abneget semetipsum/ et tollat crucem suam et sequatur me.

Communio/ Qui michi ministrat me sequatur et vbi/ ego sum illic et minister meus erit.

Communio/ Po/suisti domine in capite eius coronam de lapide/ precioso.

In tempore paschali alleluia alleluia.

Communio Le/tabitur iustus in domino et sperabit in eo et lauda/buntur omnes recti corde.

In tempore paschali alleluia.

---

⁶³ ‘Jesus christus’ in manuscript.
⁶⁴ Header centred and printed in red ink refers to the Mass that starts further down this page.
Communio/ Ego sum vitis vera et vos palmites: qui/ manet in me et ego in eo hic fert fructum multum alleluia alleluia.

Communio Magna est gloria eius in/ salutari tuo gloriam et magnum decorem/ impones super eum domine.

Post communio/ Quos refecisti domine celesti mi/sterio: ab omnibus quesumus propiciatus/ absolue delictis: et intercedente beato/ N martyre tuo divino munere pu/riticatis mentibus perfruamur. Per./

In natali unius martyr is et pontificis

oratio/ Deus qui sanctam nobis hui/ius diei lecticiam pro comme/ morione beati martyris tui

N. at/que pontificis fecisti: adesto familie/ tue precibus et da: vt cuius hodie fe/sta

celebramus: eius meritis et inter/ cessionibus adiuuemur. Per dominum/ nostrum.

Ad hebreos .v. capitulo/

Fratres Omn is pontifex ex/ hominis bus assumptus pro homini/bus constituitur in his que sunt

ad deum: vt offerat dona et sacrificia prol peccatis. Qui condolere possess his qui/ ignorant et

errant: quoniam et ipse cit/cumdat us est infirmitate Et propter/ eam debet quamadmodum et

pro po/pulo: ita etiam et pro semetipso of ferre/ pro peccatis Nec quisquam sumit sibi/

honorem: sed qui vocatur a deo tanquam/ aaron quamadmodum scriptum est. Tu/ es sacerdos

in eternum: secundum ordinem\ melchisedech.

Ad hebreos .xiii. capitulo/

Secundum matheum .ix./


hoc sequens evangelium dictur in festo cuiuslibet pontificis/ exulantis siue martyris siue confessoris

S. lucam .xix./

[In] tempore paschali [Evangelium] Ego sum vi/tis vera. require in fo. [clxxxiii.]

Post [communio]/ Sumpsimus domine in [sancti mar]tyris tui atque [pontificis].

so/lemnitate celestia [sacramenta cu]ius suffragijs quesumus [largiariis vt quod]/ temporaliter
eri[mus: eternis gau]/dijs consequamur. Per.

In [nata/li pluri]mo[rum martyrum.]

[Officium]/ In[tret in conspectu tuo]/ domine ge[mitus compeditorum]/ redde [vicinis nostris
septu]/plum in sinu eorum vi[ndica san]/guinem sanctorum [tuorum qui effu]/sus est.

In tempore [paschali. alleluya/ allelu]ya.
Ps. [Deus venerunt] gentes/ in hereditatem [tuam: polluerunt tem]/plum sanctum t]uum:
poesuerunt hierusa]/lem in po[morum custodiam.]

[Officium]/ T[imet]e domini [omnes sancti eius]/ quoniam [nichil deest timentibus]/ eum
di[vites] eguer[unt et esurierunt]/ inquirentes au[tem dominum non defici]/ent omni [bono.
Ps. Benedicam dominum in]/ omni tempore semper laus [eius in ore meo]./

[Officium] I[u]sti epu[lentur et exultent in conspe]/ctu dei et del[ectentur in leticia]/
Ps. E[xur]gat deus et di[ssipent us inimici eius: et]/ fug[iant qui o]der[runt eum a facie eius.]

[Officium]/ Sap[ientiam sanctorum narrant po]/puli et laudem [eorum nunciat ecc]/lesia
nomina a[utem eorum viuent in seculum se/culi.] In t[empore paschali. alleluya alleluya.]
[Ps. Exaltate]/ iusti in domino rec[tos decet collaudatio.]/

[Officium] Salus autem [iustorum a domino et pro]tect[or eorum in tempore tribulationis.]/
Ps. Noli em[ulari in malignantibus: neque]/ zelaue[sis facientes iniquitatem.]/
[Officium] S[ancti tui domine benedicent te gloriam regni tui dicent alleluia.]/

[Ps.] Ex[alta]bo te [deus meus rex/] [end of page]

COMMENTS

Photographs of this fragment were included in the 1911 Glasgow Exhibition, not the fragment itself. In writing his description for the exhibition catalogue, Eeles appears not to have had the opportunity to examine the fragment and it is therefore understandable that his catalogue description reads: ‘a fragment of a manuscript Sarum missal of the middle of the 15th century.’ McRoberts includes this fragment in his Catalogue, repeating Eeles’ assessment that it is in manuscript and dates from the fifteenth century. But it is immediately obvious when looking at the fragment itself that it is from a printed book of a later date.

A search through all available copies of the Sarum Missal in the database Early English Books Online has not resulted in identifying the exact imprint of this fragment. However, it is very close in its page layout to the 1508 Rouen print. Both the fragment and this 1508 Rouen print have several features in common not found in other copies included EEBO, namely:

- Page headers are centred and printed in red ink;
- Foliation is placed in the upper right-hand corner in lower-case roman numerals in the format ‘fo. clxxxii’;

66 McRoberts, Catalogue, 8.
• The size of the capitals, i.e. equivalent to the height of two lines of text, and their design;
• The same woodblock stamps are used for the higher status capitals.

In addition, the first and last word on each page is the same, and although there are some differences in the words at line endings, mostly these also correspond. It is possible that both sources are close in date, with one being a revised and corrected version of the other; the fragment contains some errors that are corrected in the 1508 print.

LITERATURE

12.–13. Glasgow City Archives, Liturgical Fragment C.5.1.1
Unidentified text and Bible fragment
PROVENANCE: Burgess Book spanning the years 1613–15, now stored in a box containing its original wooden boards that are covered with a blank sheet of parchment complete with iron lock. The two liturgical fragments are incorporated into the new binding.
CONDITION: Both are very small, but clearly legible. The first is pasted onto the flyleaf of the new binding of the Burgess Book, so only one side is now visible. Although it is very narrow, cut out vertically from the page, there is an obvious wide margin space at the upper edge suggesting that this was taken from the upper portion of the folio. The height is equivalent to 15 text lines, but the width allows for only two to four letters on each line. Lines 5 and 11 are underlined with red ink; line 12 has a rubric in red, possibly with the abbreviation ‘pro’.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

FRAGMENT SIZE: narrow strip of parchment, 165 x 14 mm.

WRITTEN SPACE: 135 x 14 mm.

TEXT HEIGHT: 4 mm, in black ink.

DATE: not possible to determine.

CONDITION: The second fragment is cut across the full width of page from a Bible, containing only two lines of text. It is tipped into the same flyleaf as the first fragment, allowing both sides to be read. A wide margin space below the text suggests that it was cut from the bottom a page.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

FOLIO SIZE: 47 x 270 mm.

WRITTEN SPACE: 13 x 172 mm, written in 2 columns, 75 mm (col. 1) and 85 mm (col. 2).

TEXT HEIGHT: 5 mm, in black ink.

DECORATION: none on this fragment, except for one highlighted capital on the verso for ‘Ego’ that is filled in with red ink.

RULING AND PRICKING: none visible.

DATE: first half 13th century.

TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

[…] / absque ullo pauore et gignat/ uobis humus fructus suos quibus/

[emp]/tor quod emerat usque ad annum/ iubileum. In ipso enim om[ni]s uen//[ditio]
[…]// et frugum super habundanciam/ non ex[i]ges. Ego dominus deus uester, qui

[…]// fratribus suis redimet eum. et patruus/ et patruelis et consanguineus et/ [end of page]

COMMENTS
Dell provides a full transcription of this fragment, identifying the text as four extracts from Leviticus, 25: 18–19, 28, 37–8, and 48–9.

LITERATURE

14. Glasgow City Archive, Liturgical Fragment T–TH.12.1.A

Bible concordance
PROVENANCE: first Minute Book of the Incorporation of Masons, for 1600–81. The pages of the Mason’s Minute Book now measure 191 x 146 mm, with a spine depth of about 12 mm. Folding lines are clearly visible on the fragment and indicate a good fit as a covering for this volume.

CONDITION: The surface of the verso is blackened suggesting that this was the outer cover; the recto is relatively undamaged. The page has been trimmed at the top with the loss of some lines of text. A second fragment from this Minute Book, T–TH.12.1.B (Item 9 above), is smaller and more likely to have been used as an inner part of the binding possibly to reinforce one of the boards.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
FOLIO SIZE: single parchment folio, 360 x 240 mm.
**Written space:** 270 x 184 mm, written in 3 columns of 58 lines, 60 mm (col. 1), 56 mm (col. 2) and 59 mm (col. 3).

**Text height:** 2 mm, in black ink with the headwords underlined in red.

**Ruling:** some ruling is visible on the recto, possibly in pencil; horizontal lines extend through the space between columns; at least two of the vertical lines extend into the lower margin space; the text sits slightly above the ruled lines.

**Pricking:** visible along the bottom of the page and arranged in pairs although these paired holes are not equidistant, and each pair is not equidistant from its neighbour; some of these pairs correspond to the width of gaps between columns.

**Date:** late 13th or first half 14th century.

**Comparative source**

In the absence of a complete contemporary source, the most recent edition of the Latin concordance was consulted: *Novae Concordantiae Bibliorum Sacrorum iuxta vulgatam versionem critice editam*, ed. Boniface Fisher (Tübingen, 1977), vol. II, cols 2186–2204.

**Transcription**

Only the headwords are given below. These are centred within each column, written in the same ink as the main text, and underlined in red. The headwords are not written in strict alphabetical order.

<p>| furiosus    | g[   ]  | gabaonita |
|            | gribandus  | gabelaon |
| fu[   ]    | [end of column]| gabriel |
| [f ]a      |            | gabatha |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fuscus</th>
<th>gad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fustis</td>
<td>galaad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>futurus</td>
<td>galaadites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[end of column]</td>
<td>galatia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>galathe/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[end of column]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>galea</th>
<th>[ga]llio</th>
<th>gaudens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>galilea</td>
<td>gallus</td>
<td>gausus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g[alilaeus]</td>
<td>gallinaceus</td>
<td>[end of page]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[end of column]</td>
<td>gamaliel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gannire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>garulos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gaudere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[end of column]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMENTS**

In his description of the historical records of the Incorporation of Masons, Hill provides a passing and brief reference to this fragment noting that ‘the volume of Minutes under notice is a small book with a parchment covering, 6 by 7 inches broad, and two-thirds of an inch thick’, but he does not include a description of the contents of the fragment itself.\(^68\) Dell

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\(^68\) Hill, William H., ‘Early records of the Incorporation’, in *Sketch of the Incorporation of Masons; and the Lodge of Glasgow St John: with much curious and useful information regarding the Trades' House, and Glasgow Past and Present*, comp. J. Cruikshank (Glasgow, 1897), 54.
suggests that it is ‘Probably a section of the biblical concordance compiled from the Vulgate by Hugo of St Clere in 1230.’69

LITERATURE

Dell, ‘Fragments’, 115, Item, 8; Hill, Masons, 54.

15.–17. Glasgow City Archive, Liturgical Fragments CH2/ 550/ 2a, Fragments 2–4

Lectionary or Book of Homilies, Saturday after Ascension to Tuesday of Easter Week 7

PROVENANCE: Minutes of Glasgow Cathedral, 1583–93, along with Item 8

CONDITION: One side of each fragment is badly damaged and difficult to transcribe. The modern pencil numbering is retained in the description which follows.

Fragments 2 and 3 each contain seventeen lines of text, but Fragment 4 has only three and a half. The same hand has written each using few contraction signs, and the texts can be shown to come from the same book. A close examination of Fragments 2 and 3 demonstrates that these started as a single sheet that has torn in two across its width, probably along the worn edge covering the spine of the Minute Book. The fragment now numbered as 3 is the upper half of the page, and Fragment 2 the lower half. Therefore, these two fragments are considered here as a single sheet and assigned the identification ‘Frag. 3 + 2’. Separate physical descriptions are provided.

Fragment 4 is taken from the lower part of a page, and an examination of the text demonstrates that it followed the folio numbered here as ‘Fragment 3 + 2’. Four small

69 Dell, ‘Fragments’, 115.
rectangles are cut out of the blank lower margin suggesting that it was used as binding material within the spine.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

FOLIO SIZE: Fragment 2, half of a parchment folio, 227 x 340 mm, Fragment 3, half of a parchment folio, 208 x 312 mm, and Fragment 4, part of a parchment folio, 59 x 294 mm.

WRITTEN SPACE: 175 x 239/40 mm (Frag. 3 + 2), 40 x 242 mm (Frag. 4), all written in 2 columns, approx. 105 mm.

TEXT HEIGHT: 6 mm (Frag. 3 + 2), 5 mm (Frag. 4), in brown/ black ink with the rubrics in red.

DECORATION: alternate flourished blue capitals with red decoration and red capitals with blue. The penwork extends along the left edge of the column. Smaller in-text capitals highlighted in red.

RULING: frame ruling in ink for each column of the written area is visible on the verso. Some ink ruling is also visible on the recto; vertical lines project into the upper and lower margins; the first line of text is written below the first ruled horizontal line; the text is centred between the horizontal guide lines.

PRICKING: not visible.

DATE: late 14th – early 15th century.

COMPARATIVE SOURCES


TRANSCRIPTION AND RECONSTRUCTION

[Frag. 3 + 2]

[Haymo, Homiliae de Tempore, Homilia XCV: In die sancto Ascensionis Domini]


Dominica infra [o]ct[avas A]scensio[nis]

[Haymo, Homiliae de Tempore, Homilia XCVIII: Dominica post Ascensionem Domini]

lectio/ Secundum Iohannes/


lectio i/
Manifestum e[st] autem/ nec laboriosa expositione/ indig[e]t: quare eundem spiritum/
paraclytum nominet para/clytus enim grece: latine con/solator siue [advocatus] dicitur./ Bene
autem consolator: quia/ non s[olu]m corda [apostolo]rum me/[rentia d]e domini absentia. uel
con]so[/lationem] ndit A quo [se consolari precabatur propheta cum dicebat
consolationes]/ tue domine: letific[averunt] animam/ me[am] Et item M[emo]r fui
iu/[dicior]um tuorum domine a seculo et con]solatus sum.

lectio i[i]j
oremus sicut oportet nes/cimus. Et cetera. Bene autem/ ipsum spiritum a se mitti et a/ patre
procedere perhibet: no[n]/ qui70 aliter procedat a patri et/ aliter a filio uel aliter mit[tatur]/ [a]
filio. et aliter a patre sed// quia ipsa missio processio est : et/ ipsa processio missio. Neque
enim diuer/sitas est procedentis uel mittentis:/ quibus una est essentia atque deitas./ Non enim
minor est ille qui proce/dit illo a quo procedit: neque mi/nor est qui mittitur illo a quo/
mittitur. quia quod est pater hoc/ est filius. hoc est et spiritus sanctus.

[Haymo, Homiliae de Tempore, Homilia XCV [cont.]: In die sancto Ascensionis Domini]
Feria/.ii. lectio .i./
Cumque intuerentur/ in celum euntem illum: ecce/ duo uiri astiterunt iuxta illos/ in uestibus
albis. qui et dixerunt./ Viri galylei quid statis aspicien/tes in celum: Hic ihesus qui assump/tus

70 Fragment has the abbreviation 'qd'.
est a uobis in celum sic ue/niet queemam modum uidisti eum euntem [in ce]lum. id est in ea forma/ carnis [at]que substantia ueniet/ iudicaturus: in qua uenit iu/dicandus.

lectio secunda/


lectio .iij./

Et ut ascensionis eius me/reamur esse consortes: hu/militati et pacientie ipsius pet/ omnia congruamus. Magni no/minis militiam: magne profes/sionis suscepimus disciplinam./ Sectatores christi disce[d]ere a regia/ non licet uia nec dignum est tem/porali[bus occupari ad eterna tenden]/tes. Et quia precioso sangui[ne]/ christi redempti sumus: glorificem[us]/ et portemus deum in corpore nostro/ ut ad ea que fidelibus sunt premi/a preparata peruenire mereamur./

[St Leo the Great, Tractatus LXXIII : Incipit de Ascensione]

Feria .iii. lectio i

Post beatam/ et gloriosam resurrectionem/ domini nostri ihesu christi qua uerum dei tem/plum iudaica impietate resolu/tum diuina in triduo potentia/ suscitauit: quadragenarius
ho/die diletissimi sanctorum/ dierum ex/pletus est numerus. sacratissi/ma ordinatione
dispositus: et/ ad utilitatem nostre eruditionis in/pensus. ut dum a domino in hoc spa/cio mora
presentie corporalis/ [extenditur] [end of page]

[Frag. 4]
[Haymo, Homiliae de Tempore, Homilia XCVII: Dominica post Ascensionem Domini]
[...]/ sed secundum quod spiritus [sanctus dictavit eo]/modo spiritualiter ea intelligere/
studeat. et operibus adimplere.

[lectio] iii/
Si quis ministrat: tanquam\n
[Haymo, Homiliae de Tempore, Homilia XCIX: In vigiliis Pentecostes]
[...]/ [possunt nisi] per spiritum sanctum. quid ali/ud nisi ut qui per spiritum sanctum diligi/t
deu m meretur diligendo ut/ plus habeat. et plus habendo//

[...]/ M[undus ergo cum accipere non potest, id est mundiales ho]/mines quia non habent
inuisibi/les caritatis oculos: quibus solum/modo spiritus sanctus uideri potest et sciri/\n
[Haymo, Homiliae de Tempore, Homilia C: In die Sancto Pentecostes]
[...]/ [manifestat cum dicit] Si quis di/ligit me sermones meos seruabit./ In quibus uerbis
ostendit. quia pro/batio uere dilectionis exhibitio/ [end of page]

COMMENTS
The texts are extracts of Homilies, probably for use within the Divine Office, for the liturgical period between Ascension and Pentecost. The copying is somewhat jumbled with Haymo’s Homily XCVIII interrupting the flow of Homily XCV; Homily XCV picks up from the point at which it was interrupted on the verso of Frag 3 + 2. Both texts are divided into three shorter Readings, and the fragmentary texts on Frag. 4 seem to have been similarly divided. Otherwise, the flow of text is continuous.

Further research is needed to ascertain if these fragments, and arrangement of texts, belong to a particular Rite.

LITERATURE
Holmes, ‘Catalogue’, 170, Item 118.

18. Glasgow City Archives, Liturgical Fragment T–TH.8.13
St Anselm, Orationes
PROVENANCE: second Minute Book belonging to the Skinners of Glasgow for 1587–1611.
CONDITION: The surface of folios 1v and 2r are badly worn and difficult to read. There is a hole in the centre of the bifolium resulting in the loss of several lines of text, which are included in the reconstruction. Lumsden includes a partial facsimile of part of folio 2v in his history of the Skinners’ guild where it is described as ‘Being [a] leaf of a Church Service Book containing part of a long prayer. Probably Glasgow Cathedral.’

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION
FOLIO SIZE: parchment bifolium, 300 x 201 mm.

71 Lumsden, Skinners, opp. 238.
Oratio III: Ad Deum

[esse damn]andum [Heu] [mi]/ser heu miser semper et ubique heu/ miser quanta captiuitas est [mi/seri] [end of page]

[Oratio XXV: Ad Christum]

[presu]mentem Non enim poss[um de]/ tua misericordia disperare non/ possum nec mihi expedit serui/cium tui altaris dimittere tuum/ corpus et sanguinem non su[me]/re. quod pro redemptione/ mea mortem suscepit [et qui] pro [re]/missione pecc[atorum de tuo la]tère
lans[ea militis aperto cum aqua]/ ex[ivit. Si indignus sum sicuti]/ sum et ego f[ateor verbera me emen]/da et corripe [et tan]di castig[a]l/ tuum sacer[dot]em im[o tuo tuum]/ pecca[orem donec o]mnis [rubii]/go peccati recedat a me que per tam/ long[um tempus ex] magna in//curia indurata est. in lateribus a/nime mee. Fateor. fateor. peccator/ sum. inmundus sum. indignus/ sum. et tamen non recedo a te/ dulcissime ihesu christe. uelis quid/ uelis. non dimitto te. et si infir/ma manu tenebo te. nec recedes/ a me donec ab omni contagio/ne peccati absoluas me. et si car/nem tuam quotidie manducan/tem. et sanguinem tuum biben/tem. tueque volunata iugiter in/herentem tua precepta assidue/ facientem. me post mortem car/nis perducas ad ueram salutem./ scilicet ad te uerum sacerdotem/ [end of page]

COMMENTS: Dell describes the text as ‘part of an unidentified homily’. Modern searchable databases help to identify these texts as extracts from St Anselm’s Orationes.

LITERATURE

Dell, ‘Fragments’, 115, Item 7; Lumsden, Skinners, opp. 238.

19. Glasgow City Archives, Liturgical Fragment T–TH 4/ 2/ 1

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72 Dell, ‘Fragments’, 115.
St Gregory the Great, *Homiliae*

**PROVENANCE:** Minute Book of the Glasgow Cordiner Craft, for 1550–1612.

**CONDITION:** The recto is the inner side of this cover and is therefore well preserved. Although the verso is the outer side, it has suffered limited damage. There are two or three lines tucked within the simple sewing at the spine which can be read with care.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

**FOLIO SIZE:** single parchment folio, *in situ*, c. 290 x 194 mm.

**WRITTEN SPACE:** 198 x 128 mm, written in 2 columns of 40 lines, 57/60 mm.

**TEXT HEIGHT:** 3 mm, in brown ink.

**DECORATION:** There is no obvious decoration. However, the void within some capital letters appear to have a simple ink in-fill, but this is difficult to differentiate from latter accretions on the surface. The capitals are written in the same ink as the main text and all fit within the ruling lines. The centred page heading of roman numerals on the recto, ‘a/ XXXVI’, indicating the chapter, is in blue ink.

**RULING:** blind ruling height for text 5 mm; lines extend into the gap between columns for all horizontal lines, most clearly visible in the lower second column of the recto; double lines extend into the side margins on the top two and bottom two lines; the first line of text sits below the top ruled line; the blind ruling is mostly difficult to see to determine the position of the text in relationship to the lines.

**PRICKING:** none visible.

**DATE:** c. first half 14th century.

**COMPARATIVE SOURCE**

**TRANSCRIPTION**


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73 Refer to footnotes in Gregory the Great, *Homiliae* for comments on textual variants. This fragment shares some variants with other known sources, and presents others that may be unique to this source. Paragraphs are editorial; the text is copied without any indication of division into paragraphs.
Loquentes nobis talia mentes uestre/ uerum dicunt si non plus terrena quam celesti/a diligunt: si non amplius rebus corporibus\ quam spiritualibus occipantur. unde hic quoque/ ipsa excusantium causa subiungitur cum/ protinus subinfertur. Primus dixit. uillam/ emi: et necesse habeo exire et uidere illam/. Rogo te: habe me excusatum. Quid per/ uillam nisi terrena substantia designatur: Exit ergo uidere uillam: qui sola exteriora cogitat."

Alter dixit. Iuga boum emi qu\inqu\que et eo/ probare illa. Rogo te habe me excusa/tum. Qu\id in qu\inqu\que iugis boum nisi quin\que corporis sensus accipimus: Qui recte quoque/ iuga uocati sunt: quia in utroque sex/u geminantur. Qui uidelicet corporales sen/sus quia interna comprehende nesciunt: sed so/la exteriora cognoscunt et deserentes in/tima ea que extra sunt tangunt: recte per/ eos curiositas designatur quae dum alie/nam quaerit uitam discutere:

semper sua inti/ma nesciens. studet exteriora cogitare. Graue namque curiositas est uiiitum quel dum cuiuslibet mentem ad investigandum/ uita proximi exterius dicit semper ei sua in/tima abscondit: ut aliena sciens/ se nesciat et curiosi animus quanto peritus/ [fuerit alieni] meriti: tanto fiat igna/rus [sui.] propter hoc namque et de eiusdem quin\que/ iugis boum dicitur eo probare illa rogo te/ habe me excusatum. Ipsa enim excusant/is uerba a uitii sui significacione/ non discrepant: dum dicit eo probare74 quia uidelicet aliquando pertinere probatio ad/ curiositatem solet. Sed notandum quod/ et is qui propter probanda iuga boum a ce/na sui inuitatoris excusat: humili/tatis uerba permiscet dicens. Rogo te/ habe me excusatum. Dum enim dicit ro/go. et tamen uenire contempnit: humilitas/ sonat in uoce superbia in actione. Et/ ecce hoc diiudicat prauus quisque cum/ audit: nec tamen ea qui diiudicat a\gere/ desistit. Nam dum cui\libet peruerse agen/te dicimus conuertere deum sequere mun/dum reliquip\que ubi hun\c nisi ad dominica\m/ cenam uocamus: Sed cum respondet ora/ pro me quia peccator sum: hoc facere non pos/sum quid aliud agit nisi et rogat/ et excusat:

74 Fragment repeats ‘illa: rogo te habe me excusatum. Ipsa enim excusantis verba a vitii sui significacione non discrepant: dum dicit eo probare’.


75 Fragment omits ‘Tunc iratus paterfamilias dixit seruo suo’.


COMMENTS

On the whole, the text presented in this fragment tends to agree with the Corpus Christianorum edition, although it contains some variants that are not listed in the editor’s footnotes. There are two significant copying errors. First, the repetition of about two lines of text where the scribe may have been distracted by ‘eo probare’ two lines above. Second, the omission of about one line of text, again possibly explained by the appearance of a similar phrase. The other variants require the eye of a specialist to determine if these are legitimate differences, or more scribal errors.

76 ‘despecti uocem’ seems to be a copying error.
Conclusions

These fragments potentially offer a tantalizing glimpse of liturgies that were used in Glasgow prior to the Reformation. Six of the service-book fragments (Items 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 11) seem to be copied with only minor variants from the Sarum Rite, which is recorded as being the rite used at Glasgow Cathedral and other secular churches in Glasgow, such as the Collegiate Church of St Mary and St Ann.\(^7\) The other four fragments from services books (Items 1, 8, 9, and 10) bear some similarities to Sarum, but display significant variants that may help to identify them as belonging to a specific, as yet unidentified, rite, possibly that of a religious order.

It is these four fragments that require further investigation. The cluster of Alleluia verses for the Sunday within the octave of Easter in Item 8, Missal fragment, may hold the key to its identification. It is intriguing that one of these is ‘Gavisi sunt discipuli’ that does not seem to belong to any of the better-known English secular rites. The noted Breviary, Item 1, and Missal, Item 10, demonstrate leanings towards Hereford and York, respectively, raising questions regarding their usefulness to a church in Glasgow. Perhaps these were left intentionally, or otherwise, by visitors. The most complex variants are found in another Breviary fragment, Item 9, which contains office readings that are partially aligned with the Aberdeen Breviary (1509–10), and at the same time abbreviated versions of those in Sarum. Could these variants indicate a Rite for one of the religious orders? An estimated copying date of mid-fifteenth century accords with the presence of the Dominicans since around 1246,

and the arrival of the Franciscans in the 1470s to Glasgow.\textsuperscript{78} A more detailed comparison with a wider range of liturgies is needed to establish its precise liturgical home.

The remaining manuscript fragments are from books typically found in Scottish ecclesiastical libraries, namely a Bible, a Bible concordance, and books of homilies.\textsuperscript{79}

\textsuperscript{78} \textit{Medieval Religious Houses}, ed. Cowan and Easson, 99, 111.