

Magdalene; Mary, mother 'of James', and Mary, the wife of Cleophas [John 19:25].) The feast was given a double rite in the Carmelite General Chapter of 1342.

June 14 *Helizei prophete principis carmeli* – *duplex* – The Old Testament prophet, Elisha. The Carmelite martyrology of 1480 calls Elisha 'after Elijah, father and leader of our holy Order.' He is here called 'Leader of Carmel'.

October 6 *Patriarcharum abraham, ysaac et iacob* – The anniversary of the discovery of the tombs of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, all of whom were associated with Mount Carmel.

October 21 *Hylarionis conditor ordinis nostri* – Saint Hilarion, a fourth century hermit in Palestine.

The Calendar also contains the names of various saints, not written in red, but which were of veneration to the Carmelite Order and would not appear in the usual Roman Calendar at all. These are:

February 18: Saint Simeon, second bishop of Jerusalem.

September 25: Saint Cleophas.

December 17: Saint Lazarus.

Also included are a number of saints who were themselves members of the Carmelite Order. These are:

March 6 *Cirilli presbytri et doctoris ordinis nostri* – *duplex* – Saint Cyril of Constantinople, Prior General in Palestine who died in 1235. His feast is no longer important in the modern Carmelite Calendar.

May 5 *Angeli martyris ordinis nostri* – Saint Angelo, a Carmelite martyr who died in 1220. This feast was approved by Pope Pius II about 1459.

May 16 *Sancti Symonis Stock ordinis nostri* – *duplex* – Saint Simon Stock, the English Prior General of the Carmelite Order who died at Bordeaux in 1265. In 1951 the Carmelites returned his relics from Bordeaux to Aylesford in Kent where the first General Chapter of the Order was held in 1247.

January 7 *Petri Thome ordinis nostri* – Saint Peter Thomas, a fourteenth century Carmelite scholar.¹⁵

August 7 *Sancti Alberti confessor* – *duplex* – Saint Albert was Prior of Trapani and Provincial of Sicily. His feast was prescribed for the Carmelites in 1411 but he has, even now, never been formally canonized by the Roman Church.

The manuscript includes two Carmelite feasts which would appear to help date the book.

July 15 *Divisio apostolorum* – *duplex* – The inclusion of the feast of the Division of the Apostles in the Carmelite calendar is the result of an interesting accident. It first appears in the original printed edition of the Carmelite Breviary produced in Brussels in 1480. The supervision of this printed text was performed by Valentine of Cologne who included the Division of the Apostles as a local feast of his home town, Cologne.