



**S**trubustos moab obtinuit tre-  
mor. obriguerūt om̄s habitato-  
res chanaan.

**O**rruit sup̄ eos formido & pavor  
in magnitudine brachij tui.

**P**lant immobiles quasi lapis:  
donec p̄transcat ppl̄s tuus dñe  
donec p̄transcat ppl̄s tuus iste  
quē possedisti.

**I**ntroduces eos & plantabis eos  
in monte hereditatis tue. firmis-  
simo habitaculo tuo quod opa-  
tuses dñe.

**S**anctuariū tuū dñe quod fir-  
mauerūt manū tue. dñs regna-  
uit in eternū & ultra.

**I**n gressu eū eques pharaocū cur-

## 2. Psalter fragment

Flanders, late 13th century

Ricketts 22

13 leaves; 13.4x11cm. (9x6.5cm.); vellum

Gothic script; decorated borders

Sewn in folded vellum cover

All thirteen leaves of Ricketts 22 are decorated with a panelled foliate border on three sides, alternating between blue and pink grounds from folio to folio. Each border is highlighted with gold and adorned with white linear motifs often depicting small stylized storks (eleven in all). The ends of the border panels culminate in gold animal heads outlined in black, mostly lions, eagles, and one human head. Some hybrids are also included which may be intended to represent oxen, perhaps completing the symbolism of the Four Evangelists.

Ricketts 22 has been dated paleographically and attributed to Flanders. A curious inscription in sixteenth-century English script appears upside-down on the bottom of leaf 6v. This is a message from a man to his daughter whom he praises for not sending for goods or fashions from London and commends her as one who "only craved a Bible of my blessing." The proud father seems to have recognized the book as a Bible, suggesting that it was not fragmented when he purchased it. Perhaps he was also not unaware that storks in the Middle Ages were representative of piety because the young ones care for their parents who have grown old.

### *PROVENANCE*

Acquired by C.L. Ricketts from E. von Scherling, 1929; Lilly Library, 1961

L.S.