

dance-list of Ker numbers. Cumulative indexes will be issued from time to time, and a general index and an index of incipits will be published as the final volume of the series. The manuscript descriptions, after being revised, will also be published as a separate publication towards the conclusion of this project. The editors request that any errors, omissions, or relevant new scholarship be brought to their attention.

The editors wish to thank The Research Materials Divisions of the National Endowment for the Humanities, an independent federal agency, for a generous grant in support of the project. The editors also wish to express their gratitude to the director and staff of the British Library for permission to reproduce the manuscripts, for agreeing to waive fees for rights to reproduction, and for their enthusiastic support for this project. Finally, the editors wish to thank Mario A. Di Cesare and the staff of Medieval & Renaissance Texts & Studies for agreeing to undertake the publication of this project and for their close cooperation throughout its production.

THE EDITORS

## Notes to Users

The header of each fiche includes the following information, on two lines: (1) assigned catalogue number; city, library, and shelfmark;<sup>1</sup> ASM volume and sequence number; fiche number; (2) Ker number,<sup>2</sup> Gneuss number,<sup>3</sup> and short title or indication of contents. The layout is as follows:

177. London, BL, Cotton Caligula A. vii	ASM 2.11 1
Ker 137, Gneuss 308	Heliand

In the descriptions which follow, in cases where Ker's dating of a manuscript is cited, readers should note that dating is indicated by quar-

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<sup>1</sup> British Library manuscripts are indicated by the common abbreviation "BL"; for manuscripts in the Bodleian Library the abbreviation "Bodl. Lib." will be used.

<sup>2</sup> N. R. Ker, *Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Anglo-Saxon* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1957; repr. with supplement 1990).

<sup>3</sup> Helmut Gneuss, "A preliminary list of manuscripts written or owned in England up to 1100," *Anglo-Saxon England* 9 (1981): 1-60.

ter-century intervals; thus, s. x/xi, s. x<sup>1</sup>, s. x med., s. x<sup>2</sup>. A full explanation is given in his *Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Anglo-Saxon*, p. xx.

Some descriptions include "Photo Notes" that compare the microform reproduction with the original manuscript, indicating readings visible in the original, but not on the microfiche. In this section, italics are used to indicate words and letters visible in the gutter (i.e., binding margin) of the manuscript but not visible in the reproduction.

The following sigla and abbreviations are used in the descriptions:

< >	expansions, e.g., d<e>i
[ ]	supplied; when blank, used to indicate missing text
( )	erasure
	line end
	page end
/	used to separate folio numbers from line numbers, e.g., f. 154v/13a-6b = folio 154v, line 13, column a to line 6, column b
a b, etc.	indicate columns, e.g., f. 154v/13a-6b
" "	customary title
' '	incipit, explicit, gloss
F./f.	folio
Ff./ff.	folios
r	recto
v	verso
c	century, e.g., 15c, 10/11c
chap(s).	chapter(s)
corr.	corrected
d.	died, e.g., d. 998
fl.	floruit
<b>boldface</b>	used for titles or headings written in MSS
A-S	Anglo-Saxon
OE	Old English
PG	<i>Patrologia Graeca</i>
PL	<i>Patrologia Latina</i>