

Preface

Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts in Microfiche Facsimile provides students and scholars with a fundamental tool in the field of Anglo-Saxon studies. The project aims to produce over the next six years complete microfiche facsimiles of the nearly five hundred manuscripts containing Old English. Each issue or volume will present facsimiles and descriptions of about ten manuscripts prepared by one or more scholars. The facsimiles are in most cases produced from existing film stock provided by the holding libraries. New photography will be limited to those manuscripts not yet photographed or poorly photographed. Images provided will be up to the standards expected of a good microfilm reproduction. Each description provides in brief compass the manuscript's history, codicological features, a collation, a detailed list of contents, and a selected bibliography, as well as notes on special features and problems. The descriptions are intended to be used with the photographic images to maximize their usefulness to scholars who do not have immediate access to the originals or who may be previously unacquainted with the manuscript and its scholarship.

Manuscripts are reproduced *in toto*, even though the post-Anglo-Saxon material that is found as part of many of them may demonstrate no immediate or ultimate relationship with Anglo-Saxon interests. To have edited the facsimiles, presenting only confirmed Anglo-Saxon parts, could well eliminate important material to be noticed or discovered and in any case removes the Anglo-Saxon vestiges from their actual material contexts. Users must decide for themselves the relevance of the images presented in this series. Several later manuscripts are included in this series even though they were not considered Anglo-Saxon by Neil R. Ker; in our view, these manuscripts seem to have clear connections with or bearings on undoubted Anglo-Saxon texts.

Each manuscript is assigned a main catalogue number for this series, which is given before the shelfmark. This catalogue number is concorded with the catalogue numbers of Ker and Gneuss. A comprehensive list of ASM numbers will be issued with the series, together with a concordance-list of Ker numbers. 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. We thank the Keeper of Western Manuscripts of the Bodleian Library for granting permission to reproduce Bodleian Library manuscripts and the staff for its many courtesies. 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: [first line:] (1) assigned number for final catalogue, city, library, and shelfmark (note that for British Library manuscripts, the abbreviation "BL" is used, and for Bodleian Library manuscripts, the abbreviation "Bodl. Lib." is used); (2) ASMMF packet and description number; (3) fiche number; [second line:] (4) Ker number (N. R. Ker, *Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Anglo-Saxon* [Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1957; repr. with supplement 1990]); (5) Gneuss number (Helmut Gneuss, "A preliminary list of manuscripts written or owned in England up to 1100," *Anglo-Saxon England* 9 [1981]: 1-60); (6) short title or indication of contents. The layout is as follows:

177. London, BL, Cotton Caligula A. vii	ASM 1.1 1
Ker 137, Gneuss 308	Heliand

In addition to Ker and Gneuss numbers, descriptions may also include Lowe numbers (E. A. Lowe, *Codices Latini Antiquiores: A Palaeographical Guide to Latin Manuscripts Prior to the Ninth Century*. Part II: *Great*

Britain and Ireland. [Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1900]). The following character sets and abbreviations are used:

< >	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
˘ ˘	interlinear
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
boldface	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>

In cases where Ker's dating of a manuscript is cited, readers should note that dating is indicated by quarter-century intervals; thus, s. x/xi, s. x¹, s. x med., s. x². 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.