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 of 6
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]).

Abbreviations

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	*Patrologia Graeca*
PL	*Patrologia Latina*

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. x^1, s. x med., s. x^2. 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.