

# Privately-Owned English Urban Manuscripts

## A Guide to the Database

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The production of this database of Privately-Owned English Urban Manuscripts (c. 1300- c. 1500) was funded by a three-year grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Council. The data collected aims to address the following questions:

- who were the private owners of books in late-medieval towns?
- what did their books contain?
- who produced them?
- was there a distinctive urban literate culture?

The database contains full codicological descriptions of over 300 manuscripts which were either produced or owned in an urban environment, or which contain material relating to a specific town. 305 manuscripts have been included in the database on the grounds that they fulfil one or more of these criteria: 215 are designated 'urban' because of ownership, 165 because of production and a further 60 as a result of their content.

Manuscripts included in the database can be associated with the following 31 urban centres: Beverley, Boston, Bristol, Bury St Edmunds, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chester, Colchester, Coventry, Durham, Exeter, Great Yarmouth, Hereford, Ipswich, Lavenham, Leicester, Lincoln, London, Lynn (King's Lynn), Norwich, Oxford, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Reading, Rochester, Salisbury, Scarborough, St Albans, Winchester, Worcester, York.

302 individual owners and 121 individual producers are entered in the database. In total, the manuscripts contain 3129 individual texts written in English, Latin, French, Anglo-Norman, Greek and Portuguese.

## 2. DATA SELECTION

### **Period**

The database initially included only those manuscripts produced between 1300, by which time urban books can be identified in reasonable numbers, and the introduction of printing into England in 1476. On the whole, these dates have been maintained. However, in some cases manuscripts have been included if they were produced earlier, if they could then be shown to have circulated in an urban environment. For example, Cambridge, Pembroke College, MS 146, a manuscript produced in the thirteenth century, was later owned by one William Wade of Bristol and consequently merits inclusion in the database. In other cases, manuscripts have been included that date from the later fifteenth century. The rationale behind this was that, first; it is often difficult to date manuscripts or owners' inscriptions with precision within a twenty-five year bracket. This makes it problematic to confidently assign a manuscript or inscription a date in the 1470s rather than the 1480s, for example; secondly, redefining the period under consideration had the advantage of enabling users of the database to consider the circulation of manuscripts alongside early print in urban environments and further demonstrates the continued vitality of manuscript production after the introduction of print.

### **Books and manuscripts**

Manuscripts have been treated as urban if they were owned by someone living in a town, and/or produced in a town, and/or contain material which is unambiguously urban in character, such as town chronicles, or lists of streets or individuals from a town. We use the term manuscript in a modern sense, to refer to objects as they are found in collections today; one manuscript may well contain 'books' owned by people in both urban and non-urban, private and institutional, settings, and we have attempted to make these distinctions as clear as possible in the database.

### **Towns and cities**

The cities and towns included in the project were initially drawn from Alan Dyer's *Decline and Growth in English Towns 1400-1640* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995), pp. 56-7, 62-3. The classification of a location as a city or a town here was based on economic and demographic evidence.

Subsequent discussion with historians at York led us to modify the list a little, in order to include important centres such as Durham, Carlisle and Scarborough, and the list was left open to an extent, so that if manuscripts were found frequently occurring in towns which had not been on the original lists, this could be reassessed. In practice, manuscripts were found to survive in a far smaller number of towns than were on any of the lists, and so much of the debate was academic. Within this urban context, manuscripts were initially selected by fulfilling one or more of three main criteria.

#### **Production**

#### **Ownership**

#### **Content**

Production criteria include: scribe or artist known to have worked in an urban area; binding from a town-based binder; dialect of English localised to an urban area; compiler based in a town.

Ownership was based on private, rather than institutional, ownership, so that a book with the pressmark of an abbey, for example, could not be entered without other evidence that the book had been privately owned at some point within our period. Distinguishing between public and private ownership provided a useful principle of selection. It enabled us to separate the myriad rentals, custumals, court records, accounts and so on, which were all part of the business of urban record-keeping, from

material overlapping with the public record which occurs in manuscripts held in private hands. Such material includes, for example, urban chronicles, calendars, lists of mayors and information about guilds and parishes which individual citizens kept for their personal or household use. At the same time, the distinction between home and official use also separates the manuscripts that formed the contents of institutional or parochial libraries (which have been intensively studied) from the private collections of urban clerics, as well as from the books of hours and psalters that were used in the domestic devotions of laypeople. Other books which were also kept in the home contained more miscellaneous kinds of reading matter, including narratives, courtesy texts, medical recipes, lyrics and various memorabilia.

Various types of ownership evidence have been accepted as warranting inclusion in the database. Ownership inscriptions in hands demonstrably of the period are accepted as sufficient evidence, and taken at face value – an inscription stating that X, a monk of Y abbey, owns this book, in a book with a pressmark of the abbey, is accepted as genuine ownership, in the absence of evidence to the contrary. Names alone, without statements of ownership, are not sufficient without further evidence, whereas a fourteenth- or fifteenth-century inscription such as 'Iste liber constat Willelmo Bolton canonico ecclesie sancti Bartholomei in West Smytfelde London' (as found in British Library MS Harley 631) enables us to be reasonably confident that the manuscript was privately owned in a town.

Where a book noted in a will can be identified as a surviving manuscript, as in many of the entries in Susan Cavanaugh's study of book ownership in later medieval England, this is also accepted as sufficient evidence. Identification in this case may be made by name in the

manuscript, as long as other evidence, such as the texts and other history of the manuscript, is consistent.

Content includes specifically urban works, such as chronicles or town constitutions. Other added texts, such as lists of mayors, aldermen, merchants or street names, are also sufficient for inclusion in the database.

## 2. DATA COLLECTION

Manuscript data for the database is gathered in three ways:

- a. Original manuscripts, using template
- b. Published sources
- c. Unpublished sources

### a. Original Manuscripts

Most of the data (around two-thirds) has been gathered from original manuscripts, using a template designed for the project (See Appendix 1). The template was created using Microsoft Word, and a new copy made for every manuscript to be entered. The data was entered directly into the template using a laptop computer in the library where the manuscript is housed. The 'text' section was copied and pasted as many times as there were texts in the document, and details for each text entered individually, in the order in which they appear in the manuscript. In the database, the **source** for this data is noted by the initials of the researcher.

### b. Published sources

Some of the manuscript data has been taken from published manuscript catalogues or other published manuscript descriptions (e.g. articles). Data has only been taken from published sources where the information given matches or exceeds that required by the manuscript template. Examples of such catalogues are:

Ker, N. R. (Neil Ripley) *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1969-.)



McKitterick, R., and R. Beadle, comps. *Manuscripts: Medieval*. Vol. 5.1 of *Catalogue of the Pepys Library at Magdalene College Cambridge*. Gen. ed. Robert Latham. (Cambridge: Brewer, 1992)

Watson, Andrew G. *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval Manuscripts of All Souls College, Oxford* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997)

Where data has been taken from these sources, citations have been added in short form to the relevant individual manuscript records in the database (e.g. MMBL IV: 122-3). These short forms have been linked to a detailed list of abbreviations with full bibliographical detail, in order to fulfil copyright requirements. For ease of reference, these abbreviations have also been listed below, in Appendix 3.

### c. Unpublished sources

Data may not be added to the database from unpublished sources without the owner's permission. Where this permission has been granted, reference is made in the database either to the owner's initials followed by PC, if, for example, the data comes as a personal communication, or by an appropriate reference to an unpublished or forthcoming document. These short forms have been linked to a detailed list of abbreviations with full bibliographical detail, in order to fulfil copyright requirements. For ease of reference, these abbreviations have also been listed below, in Appendix 3.

In all cases where some data comes from a source outside the project, this is cited in the database with the relevant manuscript record, so each record may have more than one data source.

### 3. DATABASE STRUCTURE

The project database is a relational database, in which data is organised into individual tables, each made up of fields which are linked together (related) through a system of key fields. For more detailed information on databases, see the AHDS Guide: *Digitising History: A Guide to Creating Digital Resources from Historical Documents* (available on the internet at: [http://hds.essex.ac.uk/g2gp/digitising\\_history/](http://hds.essex.ac.uk/g2gp/digitising_history/)).

Relational databases work on the basis of entities and relationships. An entity is the type of data under discussion, for example, Manuscript, Text or Owner. The relationship between them can be One to One, One to Many, or Many to Many. Examples of such relationships might be:

One to One: Husband and Wife - at any given time, a wife can (in our society) only have one husband, and vice versa. So, if we had a table of husbands and one of wives, each entry in one table would only link to one in the other.

One to many: Mother to child - a mother may have many children, but a child can have only one (biological) mother.

Many to many: Library to book: a library contains many books, and a book may be contained in many libraries.

The final structure of the database was developed after much trial and error, and was influenced to a large extent by the design of the database created by the Celtic Inscribed Stones Project (CISP) at the department of Archaeology, University College London. The website for this project (<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/cisp/>) contains exemplary project documentation, including detailed descriptions and diagrams of the database structure.

The structure of the Urban Manuscripts table developed from five original tables, and eventually grew to more than twenty. There are two types of table in the database: 'parent' tables, which contain the main data on the manuscripts; and 'child' tables, which link parent tables, and thus link all the separate aspects of an individual manuscript together.

The tables in the urban manuscripts project are as follows:

(Each entry represents a field in the table. Underlined fields are primary keys; each entry must be unique to a given record, or, in the case of the compound primary keys in child tables, entries in the primary key fields must form a unique combination).

#### Parent tables:

##### 1. Manuscript

Classmark

Date

Period

Secundo Folio

Contents

Ornament

Measurements

Columns

Lines per column

Ruling comments

Material

No. leaves

No. quires

Collation

Watermarks

Binding

Other comments

Source of MS info

##### 2. Texts

Ref ID

Secondary Ref 1

Secondary Ref 2

Secondary Ref 3

Standard title

Alternative title 1

Alternative title 2

Language

Date

Category

Notes

##### 3. Owners

Owner ID

Name

Gender

Occupation

Comments

##### 4. Producers

##### 5. Authors

##### 6. Towns

Producer ID  
 Standard name  
 Variant name 1  
 Variant name 2  
 Comments

Author ID  
 Standard name  
 Variant name 1  
 Variant name 2  
 Comments

Town name  
 Region

## 7. Related Manuscripts 8. Bibliography

Rel. MS Classmark

Bib. ID  
 Reference

### Child tables

#### 9. Content

Classmark  
Ref ID  
 Place in MS  
 Title in MS  
 Folio/page nos.  
 Incipit  
 Explicit  
 Main Language  
 Other language 1  
 Other language 2  
 Other comments  
 Scribes and script

#### 10. MS-Owner

Owner ID  
Classmark  
 Medieval?  
 Postmedieval?  
 Comments

#### 11. MS-Producer

Producer ID  
Classmark  
 Scribe?  
 Artist?  
 Binder?  
 Notes

#### 12. MS-Town

Classmark  
Town Name  
 Owner?  
 Producer?  
 Content?  
 Notes

#### 13. Owner-Town

Owner ID  
Town Name

#### 14. Producer-Town

Producer ID  
Town Name

#### 15. MS-Bibliog

Classmark  
Bib ID  
 Facsimile?  
 Edition?  
 Page refs

#### 16. Owner-Bibliog

Owner ID  
Bib ID

#### 17. Producer-Bibliog

Producer ID  
Bib ID

## Notes

**18. Text-Bibliog**Ref IDBib ID**19. Text-author**Ref IDAuthor ID

Author?

Translator?

Certainty?

Notes

**20. MS-Related MS**ClassmarkRel MS Classmark

Producer?

Owner?

Content?

Notes

**Look-up tables****21. Languages**

Language

**22. Classmarks**

Classmark

**23. Material**

Material

The relationships between these tables may be shown by means of an entity-relationship diagram (Appendix 2, page 19). In this diagram the database has been broken down into subsections for clarity.

**DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SOFTWARE**

The software used to create a computer database is known as a Database Management System (DBMS). The system used by the Urban Manuscripts Project is Microsoft Access 2000 for Windows. Initially we used Borland Paradox, and the main database structure was designed using Paradox. However, in the early stages of the project, the University of York began to introduce Microsoft Office software to its networked systems, and so we were presented with a choice of software. After some discussion with Computing Service Staff and members of the Arts and Humanities Data Service, we opted for MS Access. The reasons for this were that Access is generally seen to be more portable than Paradox, which is an important consideration for the future life of the database.

## DATA ENTRY APPLICATION

### **The construction of the application**

Although it would be possible to enter the project data directly into the database tables, the construction of a data entry application has several advantages. First, entering data in closely packed rows of data has substantial potential for error, whereas a data entry application can be designed so that each new row of data is entered into a blank form, and the spaces to be filled on this form are clearly labelled, thus reducing the possibility of errors caused by eyeskip. Secondly, the application allows data for more than one table to be entered into the same form. Data entry can be done in a much more 'intuitive' manner, without disturbing the structural requirements of the database. For example, all the texts for one manuscript may be entered on one form, together with author information, and data on the physical manifestation of a text in a that particular manuscript. Thirdly, the process of constructing the data entry application provides useful pointers for the construction of the final web interface for the user, allowing the developer to get some idea of the work which will need to be done to create an effective and useful web version of the database.

The data entry application was written using Microsoft Access 2000, and consists of a set of linked forms, all connected to a front 'Start Page' with links to all the forms.

## RULES FOR DATA ENTRY

In order to maintain the integrity of the database, and to make it as searchable as possible, certain rules for data entry had to be established. Each new record in any table has to have at least one unique identifier. This is automated in the database by the use of "primary keys". These are the fields in each table which must be unique, so in the manuscripts table every manuscript is identified by a unique classmark. Where possible we have tried to use identifiers which already exist, rather than creating our own. In the case of texts this means looking for an index reference (such as the *Index of Middle English Verse*) or an edition of a text. Where several such references exist, the database provides the option to add two further references. In cases where we have not been able to find such a reference, a new number has been assigned to these texts (e.g. UMP 1).

Any changes to primary keys must first be made in the parent table. The database software will then cascade these changes to the appropriate reference in all relevant child tables. The database will not allow changes to be made to child tables first, as this violates the referential integrity of the database.

Look-up tables have been used wherever possible. These are tables filled with data which limit the options for data entry in certain parts of the database. For example, the Languages table contains Anglo-Norman, Arabic, English, Greek, Latin, Welsh, French, Portuguese. These are listed in the form of a drop down box, from which one may be selected for entry into the Content or Text tables. If another language were to be found in a manuscript, then this would be entered into the Languages table first. The Classmarks table was created from a long list of

manuscripts selected for analysis - some were later rejected, so this table has more entries than the Manuscripts table. These lookup tables help to maintain consistency and reduce the likelihood of errors of typing or spelling when entering data. The Material table limits the choices for manuscript material to 'Parchment' , 'Paper' or 'Mixed parchment and paper', so that terms such as 'membrane' or 'vellum' may not be entered. This means that the database may be more easily searched for manuscripts made of a particular material.

The referential integrity of the database means that data must be entered into parent tables before child tables. Thus, if details of texts within a given manuscript are to be entered, the text must have been entered, with an appropriate reference, into the Text table, and an entry made for this manuscript in the Manuscript table. This last may consist simply of the classmark (selected via a drop down box linked to the Classmark table), and the physical data may be added later.



## APPENDIX 1: TEMPLATE FOR MANUSCRIPT DESCRIPTION

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

**Classmark** *Location and shelfmark, with section number if relevant*

**Date** *Precise if possible, otherwise palaeographical*

**Period** *A 50 year division, e.g. 1450 - 1500*

**Contents** *General description*

**Ornament**  
*Detailed description of decoration and illumination*

**Measurements** *In mm: approximate*

**Material** *Parchment or paper: no distinction between vellum and parchment*

**Columns**

**Lines per column**

**Ruling** *Written space; prickings visible etc*

**Number of leaves** *medieval only: main + flyleaves*

**Number of Quires** *Medieval only*

**Collation** *Based on Ker. Modern and medieval flyleaves noted separately. Booklet structure also noted here.*

**Watermarks** *Described. Numbers (Briquet, etc.) which are closest to found watermark added where possible.*

**Binding** *Noted if medieval, or early. Later binding only dated if clearly marked*

**Other comments** *Relating to scribes, condition of the manuscript, provenance and other relevant information*

**CONTENTS**

**NB.** The section following, from 1 onwards, is repeated as many times as necessary, according to the number of texts in the MS:

**Reference** *IMEV, IMEP, IPMEP, TK, Manual of Writings numbers, etc.*

**Title** *Title in MS noted here. May not be the same as the standardised title in the database*

**Place in MS**

**Folio/page numbers** *MS foliation used where possible*

**Incipit****Explicit**

**Language(s)** *Latin, French, English, etc. More than 1 allowed in this category*

**Category** *Genre. Designed to give users a rough indication of the type of text. In order to make this*

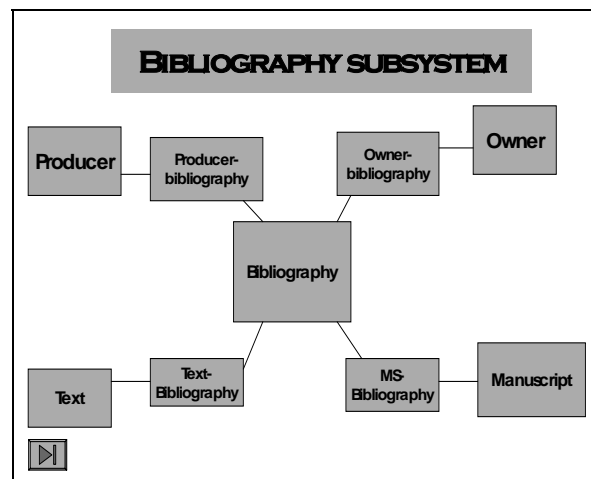
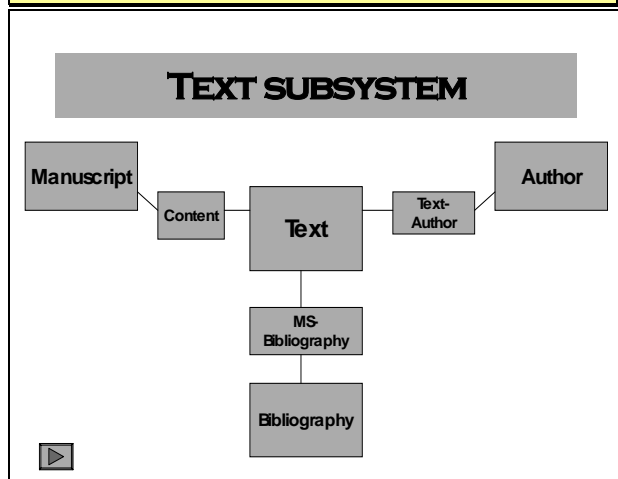
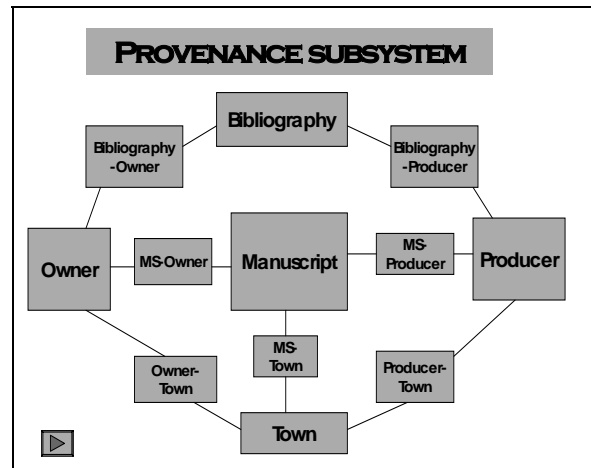
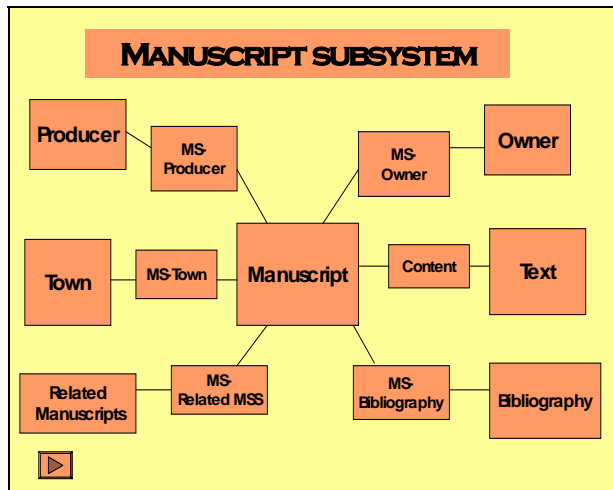
*element of the database searchable, only one category has been chosen. This means that certain flexibility is required when searching the database and users are encouraged to try a range of category-related searches. For example, saints' lives have been included in the 'Religion' category rather than that of 'Literary texts'; the results of a search for texts categorised as 'Law' will not include statutes, for example, which are categorised separately as 'Records and Documents'.*

**Other comments on the text(s)**

*Extra information, such as textual details, short added notes, variations in titles, etc.*

**Scribes and script:** *More than one scribe allowed here. Named if possible, otherwise labelled A, B, etc. Very brief descriptions of the script: anglicana, secretary etc, noted if well-written or untidy, etc. Listed under individual scribes if more than one wrote the text.*

## Appendix 2: Entity-Relationship Diagrams



### Appendix 3: Commonly-used Abbreviations

AS Cat	Watson A.G. 1997. <i>A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval Manuscripts of All Souls College, Oxford</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press
Auchinleck facs.	Pearsall D. A., and Cunningham I. C., eds, 1977. <i>The Auchinleck Manuscript: National Library of Scotland Adv. MS. 19.2.1.</i> , London: Scolar.
Baker and Ringrose 1996	Baker, J.H. and Ringrose, J. S., 1996. <i>A Catalogue of English Legal Manuscripts in Cambridge University Library</i> . Woodbridge: Boydell
Balliol Cat.	Mynors, R. A. B. 1963. <i>Catalogue of the manuscripts of Balliol College, Oxford</i> . Oxford, Clarendon Press.
Binski and Panayotova 2005	Binski, P., and Panayotova, S., eds. 2005. <i>The Cambridge Illuminations</i> . London: Harvey Miller.
BL Add MSS Cat	British Museum, Department of Manuscripts. <i>Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum</i> . London: Trustees of the British Museum, 1843-.
Bloomfield	Bloomfield, M. W. 1979. <i>Incipits of Latin Works on the Virtues and Vices, 1100-1500 A.D.</i> , Cambridge, MA: Mediaeval Academy of

	America.
Boffey 1983	Boffey, Julia. 1983. The Manuscript Context of English Courtly Love Lyrics. D. Phil thesis, University of York.
Brev. Ebor	Lawley, SW. 1880. Breviarium ad usum insignis ecclesie Eboracensis.
Brev. Sarum	Procter, F. and Wordsworth, C. 1882. Breviarium ad usum insignis ecclesiae Sarum. Cambridge: Almae Matris Academiae Cantabrigiensis
Brewer and Rigg 1994	Brewer, Charlotte and A.G. Rigg. 1994. Piers Plowman: A Facsimile of the Z-Text in Bodleian Library, Oxford, MS Bodley 851. Cambridge: D.S. Brewer.
BRUC	Emden, AB. 1963. A biographical register of the University of Cambridge to 1500. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
BRUC	Emden, AB. 1957. A biographical register of the University of Oxford to 1500. Oxford, Clarendon Press.
Burnley and Wiggins 2003	Burnley, D. and Wiggins, A., eds. 5 July 2003. The Auchinleck Manuscript. National Library of Scotland. Version 1.1, < <a href="http://www.nls.uk/auchinleck/">http://www.nls.uk/auchinleck/</a> >.
Cavanaugh 1980	Cavanaugh, SH. 1980. A Study of Books Privately Owned in England: 1300-1450. Unpublished Ph. D dissertation, University of

	Pennsylvania.
CDDM BL	Watson, A.G. 1997. Catalogue of dated and datable manuscripts, c. 700-1600, in the Department of Manuscripts, the British Library. Munchen, K.G. Saur.
CDDM Ox	Watson, A.G. 1984. Catalogue of dated and datable manuscripts c. 435-1600 in Oxford libraries. Oxford, Clarendon Press.
CDDMCL (Robinson 1988)	Robinson, P. R. 1988. Catalogue of Dated and Datable Manuscripts c. 737-1600 in Cambridge Libraries. 2 vols. Cambridge: Brewer.
CDDMLL	Robinson, P. R. 2003. Catalogue of Dated and Datable Manuscripts c.888-1600 in London Libraries. 2 vols. London: The British Library.
Charles (1962)	Charles, SR. 1962. The provenance and date of the Pepys MS 1236. Musica Disciplina, 19. Pp. 57-71.
Charles 1967	Charles, SR. 1967. The music of the Pepys MS. 1236 . Rome: American Institute of Musicology
CJ	Manuscript examined by Claire Jones
CMLGM	Bursill-Hall, GL. 1981. A census of medieval Latin grammatical manuscripts. Stuttgart-Bad Cannstatt: Frommann-Holzboog.
CN	Manuscript examined by Catherine Nall
Corpus Cam Cat	James, M.R. 1909. A descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Cambridge: Cambridge

	University Press.
CUL Cat	Luard, HR. 1856. A catalogue of the manuscripts preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
Dutschke 1989	Dutschke, C. (with the assistance of R.H. Rouse and Sara S. Hodson). 1989. Guide to medieval and Renaissance manuscripts in the Huntington Library. San Marino.
DW	Manuscript examined by Daniel Wakelin
Exeter College Cat	Watson, A.G. 2000. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval Manuscripts of Exeter College, Oxford. Oxford: Oxford University Press
Fairfax 16	Norton-Smith, J. 1979. Bodleian Library MS. Fairfax 16. London: Scholar Press.
Fletcher 1987	Fletcher, B.Y. 1987. Manuscript Trinity R.3.19: A Facsimile. Norman: Pilgrim Books.
Hanna 1988	Hanna III, Ralph. 1988. 'The Origins and Production of Westminster School MS. 3.'. Studies in Bibliography 41 (1988): 197-218.
Hanna 2002	Hanna, Ralph. 2002. Descriptive Catalogue of the Western Medieval Manuscripts of St John's College, Oxford. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Hanna and Lawton 2003	Hanna, R. and Lawton, D., eds. 2003. The Siege of Jerusalem. EETS o.s. 320. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Horae Ebor.	Wordsworth, C. 1920. Horae Eboracenses: the Prymer or Hours of the Blessed Virgin Mary according to the use of the Illustrious Church of York. London: Surtees Society, 132.
IMEP 2	Lester, GA. 1985. Index of Middle English Prose, Handlist 2: A handlist of Manuscripts containing Middle English prose in the John Rylands University Library of Manchester and Chetham's Library, Manchester. Cambridge: Brewer
IMEP 4	Braswell, L. N., 1987. Index of Middle English Prose, Handlist 4: A Handlist of Douce Manuscripts containing Middle English Prose in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Cambridge: Brewer
IMEP 6	Pickering, OS., and Powell, S. 1989. Index of Middle English Prose, Handlist 6: A handlist of manuscripts containing Middle English prose in Yorkshire libraries and archives. Cambridge: Brewer
IMEP 8	Ogilvie-Thomson, SJ. 1991. Index of Middle English Prose, Handlist 8: A handlist of manuscripts containing Middle English prose in Oxford College Libraries. Cambridge: Brewer.
IMEP 11	Mooney, LR. 1995. Index of Middle English Prose, Handlist 11: Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College. Cambridge. Woodbridge:



	Brewer.
IMEP 12	Hanna, R. 1997. Index of Middle English Prose, Handlist 12: Smaller Bodleian collections: English miscellaneous, English poetry, English theology, Finch, Latin theology, Lyell, Radcliffe Trust. Woodbridge: Brewer.
IMEP 13	Pickering, OS and O'Mara, VM. 1999. Index of Middle English Prose, Handlist 13: manuscripts in Lambeth Palace Library, including those formerly in Sion College Library. Woodbridge: Brewer.
IMEP 17	Rand Schmidt, KA. 2001. Index of Middle English Prose, Handlist 17: Manuscripts in the library of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Woodbridge: Brewer.
IMEV	Brown, C. and Robbins, R. H. 1943. The Index of Middle English Verse. New York: Printed for the Index Society by Columbia University Press
IPMEP	Lewis, RE., Blake, N. and Edwards, ASG. 1985. Index of Printed Middle English Prose. New York: Garland.
Jolliffe	Jolliffe, PS. 1974. A check-list of Middle English prose writings of spiritual guidance. Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies.
Lewis and McIntosh 1982	Lewis, RE and McIntosh, A. 1982. A descriptive guide to the manuscripts of the

	Prick of conscience. Oxford: Society for the Study of Mediaeval Languages and Literature. Medium Aevum monographs
LRM	Manuscript examined by Professor Linne Mooney
Manly and Rickert	Manly, JM and Rickert, E. 1940. The text of the Canterbury tales, studied on the basis of all known manuscripts. Chicago: Chicago University Press.
Miss. Sarum	Wickham Legg, J. 1916. The Sarum Missal, edited from Three Early Manuscripts. Oxford, Clarendon Press.
Missale Ebor.	Henderson, WG. 1874. Missale ad usum insignis ecclesiae Eboracensis. London: Surtees Society 59-60.
MMBL I	Ker, NR. 1969. Medieval manuscripts in British libraries Volume I: London. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
MMBL II	Ker, NR. 1977. Medieval manuscripts in British libraries Volume II: Abbotsford-Keele. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
MMBL III	Ker, NR. 1983. Medieval manuscripts in British libraries Volume III: Lampeter-Oxford. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
MMBL IV	Ker, NR., and A.J. Piper. 1992. Medieval manuscripts in British libraries Volume IV: Paisley-York. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
Moorat 1962	Moorat, SAJ. 1962. Catalogue of Western

	manuscripts on medicine and science in the Wellcome Historical Medical Library, Vol 1: MSS written before 1650 A.D.. London: The Wellcome Institute of The History of Medicine.
MWME	Wells, J. E., Severs, J. B., and Hartung, A. E. 1967-in progress. A Manual of the writings in Middle English, 1050-1500. New Haven: Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
PL	Migne, JP. 1995. Patrologia Latina Database. Alexandria, VA: Chadwyck-Healey.
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<b>Royal and King's Cat</b>	<b>Warner, G., and Gilson, JP. 1921. Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Old Royal and King's Collections. London: British Museum</b>
<b>Saenger 1989</b>	<b>Saenger, P. 1989. A catalogue of the pre-1500 western manuscript books at the Newberry Library. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.</b>
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TK	Thorndike, L and Kibre, P. 1962. A Catalogue of Incipits of Medieval Scientific Writings in Latin. Cambridge, MA: The Mediaeval Academy of America.
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VK	Voigts, L.E and Kurtz, P.D. 2000. Scientific and medical writings in Old and Middle English: an electronic reference. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
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