Information for users of the MPO database

Information concerning how to use the different search-fields in the database. For more detailed information on the fragment collection, see the book *From Manuscripts to Wrappers. Medieval Book Fragments in the Swedish National Archives*, by Jan Brunius, 2013.

Fragment number

Alla fragments are catalogued and has a unique serial number. Fragments catalogued by the MPO project in the years 1995-2004 are numbered Fr 1-Fr 11804. Fragments from the earlier CCM catalogue are numbered Fr 20 000- Fr 31903.

CCM shelfmark

Catalgous Codicum Mutilorum (CCM) is an older catalogue containg parts of the fragment collection. The shelfmark consist of a category + number, e.g. Mi 132, meaning Missale 132. Searches may be done by giving a shelfmark or just a category.

The database can be searched in the following categories in the CCM directory. In the left hand column is given the abbreviation used in the search, in the right column is an explanation of what the acronym stands for.

Liturgical manuscripts

Mi	Missale
Br	Breviarium
Gr	Graduale
Ant	Antiphonarium
Sequ	Sequentiarium
Ps	Psalterium
Hy	Hymnarium
Rit	Rituale
Coll	Collectarium
Ho	Homiliarium
Kal	Kalendarium
Le mi	Lectionarium missae
Leo	Lectionarium officii
Ord	Ordinarius
Proc	Processionale
Ant et sequ	Antiphonarium et sequentarium
Ant off et mi	Antiphonarium officii et missae
Br mi	Brevarium-missale
Cant sor	Cantus sororum
Evg p a	Evangelia per annum
Hor	Horae

Theological manuscripts

Theol AA	Auctores
Ser	Sermones

Legal manuscripts

Jur AA	Auctores
Jur Coll	Juris Collectiones

Other

Bi	Biblia
Vi sa	Vitae sanctorum
Var	Varia
Dipl	Diploma
Inc	Incunabula
Fsv	Fornsvenska
Slav	Slavica

Codex

A codex group has its own number and is a grouping of two or more fragments belonging to the same manuscript. Codex groups can usually be found only in the *MPO* section of the database, but a codex group identifiable as part of a manuscript in the *CCM* is added to it.

Archival institution

The main part of the fragments are preserved in the National Archives and most of them are kept in the National Archives at Marieberg in Stockholm. In the National Archives is also included the Chamber Archives (Kammararkivet), which are also kept in Marieberg.

The Military Archives (Krigsarkivet) and the Royal Palace Archives (Slottsarkivet) belong organizationally to the National Archives, but are searchable separately because the fragments in their collections are being kept in their respective depots at Banérgatan 64 in Stockholm (the Military Archives), and the Royal Palace in Stockholm (the Royal Palace Archives).

The regional state archives (Landsarkiv) are also part of The National Archives. In the database some fragments can be found that are kept in the regional state archives in Gothenburg, Sundsvall, Östersund, Uppsala and Vadstena.

The database also includes a number of fragments from the National Library in Stockholm, Uppsala University Library and the National Library of Finland in Helsinki.

In addition, in the database there also are few fragments from a number of other archives, libraries and museums: Dalarna Museum in Falun, the Gothenbud University Library, Historical Museum in Stockholm , the Per Brahe school in Jönköping, the Småland Museum, the Stockholm City Archives, the Stora Enso archives in Falun, Värmlandsarkiv in Karlstad, the Västervik City Archives.

Archival collection

Only a small number of the fragments have been detached from the archival volumes. Most fragments are still used as wrappers of the volumes and are therefore included in the different archival collections.

The fragments from the National Archives in Marieberg can be found in the following archival collections:

Acta angående riddarskapet och adeln
Adeln och dess gods
Anordningar
Arkivariens skrivbord
Arkliräkenskaper
Arv och eget
Baltiska fogderäkenskaper
Bergsbruk
Bergsbruk: Salbergets räkenskaper
Bergshammarsamlingen
Bergshammarsamlingen
Beställningsregister
Besvär över fogde- m fl räkenskaper
Bibliotekets fragment
Bielkesamlingen
Boskaps- m fl längder
Bremensia
Brudskattelängder 1563
Brudskattelängder 1579
Carl Carlsson Gyllenhielms samling
Codices D 1–15
Dalarnas handlingar
Dalslands handlingar
Danica
Det odelade kansliet
Diplomaträkenskaper
Drängregister 1576, 1577
Einar Smedbergs samling
Ericsbergsarkivet, manuskripts- och
    avskriftssamlingen
Esplunda arkiv
Faktoriräkenskaper
Finska cameralia
Fogdarnas förslag
Fogdarnas restantieräkenskaper
Fogeräkenskaper 1540–1630, supplement
Frälse- och rusttjänstlängder t o m 1632
Furstendömenas räntekammare
Förläningsregister
Genealogica
Germanica
Grev- och friherreskap
Gripsholms slott
Gustav Albrekt Sturnegks samling
Gärder och hjälper 1535
Gärderäkenskaper

Gästriklands handlingar
Handel och sjöfart
Handlingar angående bördsrättsköpen under
    Johan III
Hertiginnan Sofias arkiv
Hjälp- och silverskattelängder 1569–1570
Hogenskild Bielkes samling
Hovförtäringsräkenskaper, Kungl. Maj:ts hov
Hovstallet, Kungl. Maj:ts hovstall
Hovstatsräkenskaper
Husgerådskammaren
Häslinglands handlingar
Jordeböcker
Jämtlands och Härjedalens handlingar
Kammarens arkiv
Kammarens kvittensregister
Kammarens restantieräkenskaper
Kammarens uträkningar och förslag
Kaperiräkenskaper
Klagomålsregister
Klädkammaren
Kopiesamlingen I
Kristina d.ä.s livgeding
Kryddräkenskaper
Kungliga arkiv
Kungliga och furstliga brev
Kungliga och furstliga personers enskilda
    egendom
Kyrkors, skolors och hospitals akter
Köpsilverlängder 1573
Leijonhufvudska samlingen
Likvidationsakter
Livländska donationskontoret
Livonica I
Livonica II
Livrustkammaren
Lokala tullräkenskaper
Länsregister
Länsräkenskaper 1631–1820
Löningsregister
Mantalsregister: Hovet
Manuskriptsamlingen
Medelpads handlingar
Medicinalväsen
Militaria
Militieräkenskaper

Muscovitica
Myntväsen
Norrlands handlingar
Norrlands lappmarker
Närkes handlingar
Obestämd arkivalisk proveniens
Oxenstiernska samlingen
Oxregister
Prostarnas tionderäkenskaper
Proviranträkenskaper
Pärmfyllnader
Rannsakningsregister över förminskade och
    förökade hemman
Rasmus Ludvigsson: Jordeböcker över danska
    adelns gods i Sverige
Rasmus Ludvigssons jordebrevsförteckningar
Resor
Ribbingska familjepapper
Riksarkivets ämbetsarkiv
Rydboholmssamlingen, Wrangelska
    handlingar
Räkenskaper över hovförtäringen i
    Östergötland
Räntekammarböcker 1526–1630
Röda nummer
Salträkenskaper
Samlingen S
Sammandrag över årliga räntan m m
Sandbergska samlingen
Sigfrid Henriksson Sarfve
Silverskatten
Sjöholmsarkivet, manuskript- och avskrifts-
    samlingen
Skattkammaren
Skeppsgårdshandlingar
Skinnkammaren
Skinnkammaren
Skoklostersamlingen
Skuldböcker
Slott och gårdar

Smedbergska samlingen
Smålands handlingar
Stavsundssamlingen, pergamentomslag
Stockholms rustkammare
Stockholms stads acta
Stockholms vågböcker
Stora pergamentbrevsamlingen
Strödda finska räkenskaper och handlingar
Strödda historiska handlingar
Strödda kamerala handlingar
Strödda kamerala handlingar (Kammararkivet)
Strödda militiehandlingar före 1631, del 1:
    Armén
Strödda militiehandlingar före 1631, del 2:
    Handlingar angående flottan
Summarier över stiften
Södermanlands handlingar
Tessinska samlingen
Tidöarkivet
Tottska samlingen
Upplands handlingar
Varuhus och handling
Varuvärderingar från äldre Vasatiden
Wijksamlingen
Vinkällarräkenskaper Kungl. Maj:ts hov
Vitterhetsakademiens deposition
Värmlands handlingar
Västerbottens handlingar
Västergötlands handlingar
Västmanlands handlingar
Zweibrückensamlingen
Ångermanlands handlingar
Älvsborgs lösen 1571
Älvsborgs lösen 1613
Örnbergs samling
Östergötlands handlingar
Östersjöprovinsernas jordrevisionsräkenskaper
Östersjöprovinsernas räkenskaper
Östersjöprovinsernas tull- och licenträken-
    skaper

Year of use/Archival unit

The "year of use" is when a fragment has been used as a wrapper of accounts. It should not be confused with the date of the creation of the book where the fragment was originally included.

Information about the archival unit for the fragment can also be found here. In some cases no year of use has been given.

Main subject fields

The fragments has been catalogued in six main subject fields:
- Bib(lia)   Bibles, including glossed books of the bible
- Hag(iographie)   Hagiography
- Jur(isprudenz)   Canon and Civil law manuscripts
- Lit(urgie)   Liturgy
- Theol(ogie)   Theology
- Varia   Other subjects

The search can be limited to only one of these fields.

Type of manuscript, title of work, author

Here it is possible so search for different types of manuscripts, titles of work and the names of the authors. The table below show which types of manuscripts that appear in the database and the names of the authors who can be found there. A list over the titles of works that have been identified is available in the book *From Manuscripts to Wrappers: Medieval Book Fragments in the Swedish National Archives* (2013) by Jan Brunius.

The following types of liturgical manuscripts are searchable in the database:

Antiphonarium	Homiliarium (Homiliae)	Pontificale
Aprakosevangelium	Hymnarium	Processionale
Benedictiones	Kalendarium	Prolog
Biblia	Kyriale	Psalterium
Breviarium	Lectionarium	Reimoffizien
Cantus sororum	Legendarium	Rituale
Collectarium	Liber horarum (Horae)	Sequentiarium
Consuetudines	Liber organorum	Sermones
Diurnale	Manuale	Sinodik (Obituarium)
Epistolarium	Martyrologium	Tabula paschalis
Evangelia per annum	Missale	Tetraevangelium
Evangelistar	Ordinarium missae	Triodion
Festlibellus	Ordinarius	Typikon
Graduale	Paroemiarion	

The basic descriptions in the database of the liturgical manuscripts follows the terminology in Fiala-Irtenkauf: 'Versuch einer liturgischen Nomenklatur', *Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie,*1963, s. 105-107.

The following authors of main text, gloss or commentary are searchable in the database:

Theology:

Aegidius Romanus	Bernardus Clarevallensis
Albertus de Brixia	Bertrandus de Turre
Albertus Magnus	Birgitta
Alexander Halensis	Bonaventura
Ambrosius Mediolanensis	Bruno Signiensis
Anselmus Laudensis	Conradus de Brundelsheim
Antonius	Conradus Eberbacensis
Augustinus Hipponensis	Conradus Halberstadensis
Beda Venerabilis	Eusebius Vercellensis

Franciscus de Abbatibus
Gerhohus Reicherspergensis
Gregorius Magnus
Guilelmus de Melitona
Guilelmus de Wara
Guilelmus Durantis
Guilelmus Peraldus
Hieronymus Sophronius
Honorius Augustodunensis
Hugo de Sancto Caro
Innocentius V (Petrus de Tarentasia)
Isidorus Hispalensis
Jacobus de Vitriaco
Jacobus de Voragine
Johannes Algrinus de Abbatisvilla
Johannes Cassianus
Ps. Johannes Chrysostomus
Johannes de Sancto Geminiano
Johannes Duns Scotus
Johannes Herold
Johannes Militius
Jordanus de Quedlinburgo
Jordanus de Saxonia

Konrad von Waldhausen
Landulfus Caraccioli
Liebertus de Santo Rufo (seu de Insulis)
Mathias Lincopensis
Mathias Ripensis
Michael de Bononia
Nicolaus de Gorran
Nicolaus de Hanapis
Nicolaus de Lyra
Origenes; Hieronymus Sophronius
Petrus Cantor
Petrus Comestor
Petrus de Capua
Petrus Lombardus
Petrus Berchorius
Ricardus de Mediavilla
Stephanus de Borbone
Sulpicius Severus
Thomas a Kempis
Thomas de Aquino
Thomas de Lisle
Walahfridus Strabo

Law

Abbas Antiquus
Accursius, Franciscus
Aegidius de Fuscariis
Antonius de Butrio
Azo Porcius
Bartholomaeus Brixiensis
Bartholomaeus Pisanus
Bernardus Bottonius (Parmensis)
Bernardus Compostellanus Iunior
Durantis, Guilelmus
Godefridus de Trano
Guido de Baisio
Guilelmus de Mandagoto
Guilelmus de Monte Lauduno
Henricus de Segusia (Hostiensis)
Hugutio (Huguccio)

Innocentius IV
Johannes Andreae
Johannes Burgensis
Johannes de Deo (Bononiensis)
Johannes de Erfordia
Johannes de Friburgo
Johannes Garsias Hispanus
Johannes Gualensis
Johannes Monachus
Johannes Teutonicus
Monaldus
Nicolaus de Tudeschis
Raimundus de Pennaforti
Rolandinus Passagerii
Tancredus (Bononiensis)
Vincentius Hispanus

Varia

Aegidius Romanus
Albertus Magnus
Aristoteles
Ps. Aristoteles
Articella
Arzachel (Ibn-az-Zarqala)
Averroes
Avicenna
Barthlomaeus Anglicus
Donatus

Eberhard Bethunensis
Elaus Petri Helsingius
Guilelmus Brito
Guilelmus de Saliceto
Huguccio Pisanus
Hugutio (Huguccio)
Johannes Billius
Johannes Januensis
Josephus Flavius
Martinus Oppaviensis

Ovidius
Petrus de Alvernia
Plinius Secundus
Rhazes (Al Razi, Rasis)
Stephanus Langton
Thomas de Aquino
Vincentius Bellovacensis
Walter Burley

The names of medieval authors mainly according to *Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung (RAK), bd. 6, Personnamen des Mittelalters*, 1-2,1989. Autor 1 is author of main text, Autor 2 is author of gloss or commentary.

Contents, literature and other information

Here descriptions of the contents of the fragments and references to literature are searchable.

Generally the contents are described summary. For liturgical manuscripts only the feasts are given without specifying the text in detail, except hymns, sequences and versified/rhymed offices, which are described with reference to volume and number in *Analecta Hymnica (AH)* or to Chevalier, *Repertorium hymnologicum*, and for unidentified items with incipit. In the *CCM* section of the database the text incipit is given without any reference. For other manuscripts references to standard editions are given, if possible (such as *PL*, *CCCM*, *CCSL*, *CSEL*, Schneyer 1969–70, and Stegmüller 1950–80). If a text has not been identified rubrics, incipits and explicits, or some passage of text are given. For the work of identification the following databases were used: *Patrologia Latina (PL), CETEDOC* (version 3), and *CANTUS* (the database for Gregorian chant established by the Catholic University of Washington).

For identification of the text, the following databases have been used: *Patrologia Latina* (PL), CETEDOC (version 3) and *CANTUS*, database for Gregorian chant, established by the Catholic University of Washington. Bible references are to the *Biblia Sacra iuxta vulgatum versionem*, 4. Aufl. 1994th

AH. Analecta Hymnica Medii aevi, G. M. Dreves, C. Blume, H. M. Bannister (eds.), 55 vols. Leipzig, 1886-1922. *Register*, 2 vols. 1978.
AMS. Antiphonale missarum sextuplex, Réné-Jean Hesbert (ed.). Rome, 1967
BHL. Bibliotheca hagiographica Latina. 2nd. ed., Bruxelles 1898-1911.
CAO. Corpus antiphonalium officii, 6 vols., ed. Hesbert, René-Jean (ed.). Rome, 1963–79
CCCM. Corpus Christianorum. Continuatio mediaevalis, Turnhout, 1971–
CCSL. Corpus Christianorum. Series Latina, Turnhout, 1953–
CSEL. Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum, Vienna, 1866–
PL. Patrologia Latina cursus completus, 221 vols., Migne, J.-P (ed.)., Paris 1844–64, and Suppl., 5 vols., Paris 1958-74
Chevalier, U., *Repertorium hymnologicum*, 6 vols., Louvain 1896-1912.
Schneyer, J.B., *Repertorium der lateinischen Sermones des Mittelalters*, 11 vol, Münster 1969-90.
Stegmüller, F., *Repertorium biblicum medii aevi*, 11 vols., Madrid 1950-80.

The abbreviations used for liturgical feasts and genres in the database follow the system established at the Bruno Stäblein archives at the Musikwissenschaftliches Institut der Universität Erlangen.

When searching the database, please enter the abbreviations listed below.

Liturgical genres

Agn	Agnus Dei	Gl	Gloria
All	Alleluia verse	Gr	Graduale
An	Antiphon	Ho	Homilia
Co	Communio	Hy	Hymnus
Ep	Epistula	In	Introitus
Ev	Evangelium	Inv	Invitatorium

Ky	Kyrie	Ps	Psalm
Le	Lectio	Ro	Reimofficium
Of	Offertorium	Re	Responsorium
Or	Oratio(n)	Lit	Litania
Ord	Ordines	Sa	Sanctus
Pa	Passsio(n)	tr(a)	Tractus
Pr	Praefatio(n)	tro	Tropus
Pro	Prophetia	vs	Versus

Liturgical feasts: Proprium de tempore

Historiae de Esther
De Iob
De Iudith
de lib. (libris) Regum
De Machabaeis
De Prophetis
De Sapientia
De Tobia, Dom. (= Dominica) per annum
Hebd. (= Hebdomada) per annum
Fer. II (= Feria secunda) III, IIII, V, VI
Sabb. (= Sabbato) per annum
In dominicis diebus
Dedicatio eccl. (= ecclesiae)
Dedicatio altaris
Dom. I adv. (= adventus)
Fer. II adv.[1] (etc.)
Sabb. I adv.
Dom .II adv.
Fer. II adv.[2] (etc.)
Sabb. II adv.
Dom. III adv.
Fer II adv.[3] (etc.)
Sabb. q. t. adv (q. t. = quattuor temporum)
Sabb. III adv.
Dom. IIII adv.
Fer. II adv.[4] (etc.)
Nativitas dni (dni = domini)
Nativitas dni vig. (vig. = vigilia)
Nativitas dni [1]
Nativitas dni [2]
Nativitas dni [3]
Hebd. nat. dni

Die VI p. nat. dni (= die sexta post nativitatem domini)
Oct. nat. dni (Octava nativitas domini)
Epiphaniae vig.
Epiphania
Hebd. infra oct. epiph.
Sabb. infra oct. epiph.
Dom. infra oct. epiph.
Oct. Epiphaniae
In oct. epiph.
Dom. II p.e piph.
Fer. II p. epiph. (etc.)
Dom. III (IIII, V, VI) p. epiph.
Dom. in LXX (LXX = Septuagesima)
Hebd. in LXX
Sabb. in LXX
Dom. in LX (LX = Sexagesima)
Hebd. in LX
Fer. II in LX (etc.)
Dom. in L (L = Quinquagesima)
Hebd. in L
Fer. II in L (etc.)
Dom. in XL (XL = Quadragesima)
Hebd. in XL [1]
Fer. II in XL [1] (etc.)
Dom. II in XL
Hebd. in XL [2]
Fer. II in XL [2] (etc.)
Dom. III in XL
Hebd. in XL [3]
Fer. II in XL [3] (etc.)
Dom. IIII in XL
Hebd.in XL [4]

Fer. II in XL [4] (etc.)
Dom.in passione
Hebd. p. pass. (= Hebdomada post passionem)
Fer. II p. pass (etc.)
Dom. in palmis
Fer. II p. palmas (etc.)
Fer. V in cena dni
Fer. VI p. palmas (Parasceve)
Sabb. p. palmas
Sabb. Sancto
Dom. Paschae
Hebd. p. pascha
Fer. II p. pascha (etc.)
Dom.in albis
Fer. II p. dom in albis (etc.)
Dom. II p. pascha
Hebd. p. pascha [1]
Dom. III p. pascha
Hebd. p. pascha [2]
Dom. IIII p. pascha
Hebd. p. pascha [3]
Dom. V p. pascha
Hebd. p. pascha [4]
Ascensio vig.
Ascensio
Dom. p. ascens.
Fer. II p. dom. p. ascens (etc.)
Pentecostes
Pent. vig.
Pent.
Hebd. p. pent.
Fer. II p. pent.
Fer. III p. pent.
Fer. IIII q. t. p. pent.
Fer. V p. pent.

Fer. VI q. t. p. pent.
Sabb. p. p. pent.
Dom. oct. pent.
Trinitas
Corpus Christi

Dom. I p. pent. – Dom.
XXV p. pent.
Fer. IIII q. t. p. dom. XVII
p. pent.

Fer. VI q. t. p. dom. XVII
p. pent.
Sabb. q. t. p. dom. XVII
p. pent.

Liturgical feasts: Proprium de sanctis
The names of saints are written in genitive form and spelled as in classical Latin, e.g. Bartholomaei (festum/festivitas/natale). Commem. = commemoratio, and memor. = memoria.

Some important feasts are given in full:
Mariae purification
Mariae annuntiatio
Mariae visitatio etc., (BMV = Beata Maria
            virgo)
Crucis invention
Crucis exaltation
Pauli conversion
Divisio apostolorum
Petri vincula

Petri cathedra
Dominici trans. (= translatio)
Stephani invention
Transfiguratio dni
Iohannis decollatio
Undecim mil. Virginum
Omnium sanctorum
Innocentium martyrum

For the Commune sanctorum the following abbreviations are used:
comm. apostolorum
comm. evangelistarum
comm. plur. (= plurimorum) mart.
comm. unius. mart.
comm. plur. conf.
comm. unius conf.
comm. plur. (= plurimarum) virg.
comm. unius virg.

Place of origin and/or use

Here searches can be made for the assumed place of origin for a manuscript. Also given here is the place of use, which is where the manuscript probably has been owned or used, i.e. provenance. The reasons for the attribution are given in the field Anmerkungen.

Incunabula or early printed books

A small number of incunabula, i.e. books printed before 1501, and early 16th c. printed books have been found among the fragments. The following books are searchable in the database:

Aristoteles, *Ethicorum libri*
Biblia. Mainz: Johann Gutenberg 1454-55
Birgitta, *Revelationes.* Lübeck: Bartholomaeus Ghotan 1492
Graduale Arosiense. Lübeck c. 1500
Institutiones cum Glossa ordinaria. Mainz: Peter Schöffer? 1475
Johannes Ianuensis, *Catholicon.* Mainz 1460
Liber Sextus Decretalium cum Glossa ordinaria. Mainz 1476

Manuale Aboense. Halberstadt: Laurentius Stuchs 1522
Manuale Upsalense. Stockholm: Bartholomaeus Ghotan 1487
Missale Aboense. Lübeck: Bartholomaeus Ghotan 1488
Missale Otthoniense. Lübeck: Lucas Brandis 1483
Missale Romanum? Nürnberg: Georg Stuchs 1517
Missale Strengnense. Stockholm: Bartholomaeus Ghotan 1487
Missale Upsalense novum. Basel: Jacob Wolff von Pforzheim 1513
Missale Upsalense vetus. Stockholm: Johann Snell 1484
Psalterium Moguntinum. Mainz: Johann Fust & Peter Schöffer 1457
Thomas de Aquino, *Commentarii ad libros IV Sententiarum Petri Lombardi*
Thomas de Aquino, *Quaestiones quodlibetales.* Nürnberg: Johann Sensemitt & Andros Flisner 1474

References are given to standard bibliographies:

L. Hain, *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, I,1-2,2. Stuttgart 1826-38, med W.A. Copinger, Supplement…Stuttgart, 1895-1902.
GW. Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrücke, Stuttgart 1925-
Isak Collijn, *Sveriges bibliografi intill år 1600*, Bd. I-III, Uppsala 1927-38.

Writing material

The fragments are predominantly written on parchment, but there are a small number that are made of paper. If you want to search for fragments only written on either parchment or paper, you can select it here.

Number of leaves

The number of leaves that a fragment consists of. If you only want to search for fragments with a certain number of leaves you can select it here.

Number of columns

If you only want to search for fragments of a certain number of columns, you can select it here.

In glossed texts the number and layout of columns are described according to Powitz 1979. The text is divided into four types:
- one column with text and commentary alternating in one column
- two columns with text and commentary in different columns
- three columns with main text in the middle and commentary placed to the right and left
- four columns with main text in two columns surrounded by commentary

Gerhard Powitz, ’Textus cum commento’, *Codices manuscripti* 5, 1979, s. 80-89.

Number of lines, main text, gloss and commentary

If you only want to search for fragments with a certain number of lines in the main text and/ or gloss and comment, please enter this here.

An asterisk * denotes an incomplete text owing to damage. When the number varies, an interval is used. If the fragment contains only text with music notation the number of lines is marked with the sign #.

Measures of the leaf

If you only want to search for fragments of a certain size, you can enter this here.

The measures of the leaves are height x width in centimetres, rounded to 0.5. An asterisk * indicates that the leaf have been trimmed, damaged or incomplete.

When searching specify the height and width in cm, eg "15.0 x 23.5". You can also enter just a single value, such as "15.0". The search results will then be all fragments with either the height or width of 15.0 cm.

Measures of the written space

If you only want to search for fragments with certain measures of the written space, you can enter this here.

The measures are given as height x width in cm, rounded to 0.5. If the ruled lines on a leaf are not visible, the height of the written space is measured from the central body of the letter on the first line. If ruled lines are visible, it is measures from the first line, according to the recommendations in Gilissen 1981.

An asterisk * denotes an incomplete text owing to damage. An apostrophe before the height measurement indicates that the first line of writing is 'above the top-line' rather than 'below the top-line' of the ruling. The change from above to below took place around 1220–1240, and is a useful criterion for dating manuscripts according to Ker 1960.

When searching it is advised to give e.g. "15,0 x 23.5". It is also possible to just give one single value, such as "15,0". The search result will then be a list of all fragments with the height or width of 15,0 cm.

Leon Gilissen, 'La réglures des manuscrits', *Scrittura e Civiltà* 5, 1981, s. 231-252.
N.R. Ker, 'From "Above Top Line" to "Below Top Line": A change in Scribal Practice', *Celtica* 5, 1960, s. 13-16.

Measures of the text and gloss

Given as height x width in cm, rounded to 0.5. Searches as above.

If you only want to search for fragments with certain measures of text and gloss, you can enter this here.

The dimensions of the text and gloss are given in height x width in cm, rounded to 0.5. When searching specify eg "15.0 x 23.5". It is possible to give only a single value, eg "15.0". The search results will then be a list of all fragments with either the height or width of the text and gloss of 15.0 cm.

Script

Several different types of script have been identified for the fragments. If you only want to search for fragments with a certain type of writing you enter this here.

The type of script used are the following: Karolingische Minuskel, Protogothica, Textualis, Hybrida, Humanistica, Littera Bononiensis (Littera gothica textualis rotunda Italiana), Anglicana or Kursive.

The use of the terms Hybrida and Kursive follows the guidelines in Gumbert 1988. For Church Slavonic texts the term Ustav is used for the script. Other terms occur occasionally, e.g. Visigotische Schrift in Fr 11497 and Gothico-Antiqua in Fr 11666. If several scripts occur, this is explained in the field Anmerkungen.

J. P. Gumbert, *Manuscrits datés conservés dans les Pays-Bas,* vol. II, 1988.

Rubrication

The word 'Rubr(iziert)' denotes the use of red ink in initials, rubrics, section marks etc., and indicates simple red or blue initials without decoration. If you only want to search for fragments with or without rubrication, please enter this here.

Musical notation

Among the fragments several types of notation can be found, such as 'Neum' (neumes), 'Quadr' (square notation), and 'Got' (gothic notation). If you only want to search for a specific type of notation you can do it here.

'Neum/Got' indicates a Gothic notation retaining some neume features. 'Nem/Quadr' indicates an early square notation retaining some neume features.

Number of stave lines

The number of stave lines for musical notation can vary from one to five. If you only want to search for a specific number of stave line, you can enter it here.

Remarks on decoration, codicology etc.

This is a free-text field where searches can be made for remarks on all kinds of decoration, codicological information, damages, language, remarks on place of origin and/or use, dating etc.

The field 'Lagenanmerkungen' contains codicological information referring to 'Folierung' (foliation), 'Paginierung' (pagination), 'Reklamante' (catch words), 'Kustoden' (quire signatures and pecia notes), and 'Lagensignatur' (for quire signatures in incunabula) etc.

'Buchschmuck' denotes all forms of decoration, as well as initials or 'Lombarden' (lombards). All decorated initials are briefly described according to the terminology in Jacobi 1991. Common terms are 'Fleuronnée' (pen-flourished initials), 'Silhouette' (silhouettes), 'Grund' (background), 'Menschenkopf" (human head), 'Blatt' (leaf), 'Ranke' (creeper) etc.

Christine Jakobi, Buchmalerei. *Ihre Terminologie in der Kunstgeschichte,* Berlin 1991.

'Schäden' gives a short description of the damage to a fragment, such as 'beschnitten' (trimmed), 'beschädigt' (damaged), 'unlesbar' (unreadable), 'textverlust' (loss of text), 'abgerissen' (torn away), 'Streifen' (stripe) etc.

'Anmerkungen' contains different kinds of information. When a place of origin or use has been suggested, the reason is given here. 'Faltung abweichend von originaler Faltung im Codex' means that the first leaf in a bifolium is not placed as it is in the original manuscript since it has been refolded. 'Nachträge' indicates additions to the original text, 'Zeilenfüllung' line fillers, 'Rezitationsbuchstaben' recitation letters in passion readings, 'Lemmata unterstrichen' main words are underlined, and 'Texteinrichtung' layout of a page, with glossed texts described according to the system in Powitz 1979.

Gerhard Powitz, 'Textus cum commento', *Codices manuscripti* 5, 1979.