

GUIDE FOR READERS

As a contribution to the *Sources of Anglo-Saxon Literary Culture*, the following set of entries conforms to the structure of this reference work as a whole; yet since they represent only one kind of work, fewer issues need to be addressed here. The minimal unit of *SASLC* is, indeed, the entry, each of which discusses a particular text known in Anglo-Saxon England. Individual entries may then be placed together under their author or grouped, as they are here, into a larger generic unit. While the structure of *SASLC* as a whole is alphabetical, individual entries within a major-author or generic unit may be organized in different ways, which will be explained at the beginnings of these units.

Of course, identifying a “particular text” can be complicated both by the text itself and by the evidence of its use. Many apocryphal works circulated in various forms, often in different languages, and so establishing when a “version” becomes a new work can be a matter of judgment. Yet thanks to the efforts of editors and other scholars there is usually a consensus of opinion on these matters, which in turn has found expression in other reference works. Each entry, then, begins with a title and an abbreviation, which are followed by references to standard scholarship on the work. The next line designates the edition that best represents the version known in Anglo-Saxon England, but this does not necessarily mean that the version cited was known then. On occasions when a work circulated in more than one version (for example, the **APOCALYPSE OF PAUL**) each is given its own entry.

The previous example, the *Apocalypse of Paul* (on the use of typeface to signal cross-references, see below), may serve as a reminder that differing titles have been used for many apocryphal works since it has often been referred to as the *Visio Pauli*. Yet, in general, English titles have become more common in scholarship in this language as the works themselves have become better known. With this in mind, they have been used here when available; other titles are often mentioned in the entries. The abbreviations, however, which follow the system designed to be shared with *Fontes Anglo-Saxonici*, usually assume Latin titles for the works.

HEADNOTE

Some of the evidence for the knowledge of a work in Anglo-Saxon England is summarized in an entry's headnote that covers manuscripts, booklists, Anglo-Saxon versions, quotations or citations, and references. Each category of evidence requires some comment.

MSS *Manuscripts.* The inclusion of a work in a relevant manuscript provides firm physical evidence for its presence in Anglo-Saxon England. Helmut Gneuss's *Handlist of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts* [HG] provides the basis for this category of evidence. Contributors have, of course, consulted other sources as needed, and have also been encouraged to include continental manuscripts, by definition outside of Gneuss's concern, which provide evidence (such as the use of an Anglo-Saxon script or the presence of Old English glosses) that a work was known in Anglo-Saxon circles. Manuscripts not in Gneuss's list are preceded by a question mark in the headnote, and are discussed in the body of the entry.

Lists *Booklists.* Although less informative than a surviving manuscript, the mention of a work in wills, lists of donations, or inventories of libraries from our period provides a good indication that it was known. In "Surviving Booklists from Anglo-Saxon England" Michael Lapidge [ML] edits the remaining catalogues of manuscripts from our period, and identifies, whenever possible, the work in question. Here, however, only three items in one list, the Exeter list, concern us. Two refer to the **GOSPEL OF NICODEMUS**; in both cases scholars have identified the exact manuscripts in question. The third mentions "passiones apostolorum"; in this case we cannot be sure what work was meant.

A-S Vers *Anglo-Saxon Versions.* Like the manuscript evidence, an Anglo-Saxon translation into Old English, or adaptation into Anglo-Latin, indicates that the source was known to the English at some time during the Anglo-Saxon period. The abbreviations for Old English texts are from the *Microfiche Concordance to Old English* [MCOE], and those for Anglo-Latin from Michael Lapidge's *Abbreviations for Sources and Specification of Standard Editions for Sources* (1988). In order to make our work self-contained, these abbreviations are expanded later in the bodies of the entries where they occur and the designated editions specified. Writers of individual entries have, of course, exercised judgment on how to represent the information when a translation or adaptation is quite loose, or when the use of a source is so limited that it is better considered a quotation.

Quots/Cits *Quotations or Citations.* The source-notes of modern critical editions or other secondary scholarship often establish that Anglo-Saxon writers knew a work in full or in some shortened form. A citation, including both the name and the words of an author, is sometimes significant since it shows the knowledge of the origin of an idea or phrase. In itemizing these relationships, contributors first establish where in the edition specified at the start of each entry the passage occurs and then where it can be found in the Anglo-Saxon work. These references may take three forms, depending on the lineation of the edition cited: when a text is line numbered as a unit, only line numbers are used; when its sections (such as books or chapters) are line numbered separately, sectional divisions are in roman (upper case for larger divisions such as books, lower case for smaller ones such as chapters) followed by line numbers (for example, II.xx.3–4); and when it is line numbered by page (or column) or not provided with line numbers, page (or column) and line numbers are used (for example, 26.1–15 or 37.6–42.4). Anglo-Saxon texts are identified by abbreviations drawn from Lapidge (1988) and the *MCOE*, and usually refer to the editions designated in them; however, in order to keep our volume self-contained, these abbreviations are expanded in the bodies of the entries in which they occur and the designated editions identified. Finally, if the quotation or citation is noted in the specified edition of the Anglo-Saxon work, no further reference need be provided. If not, the source of the identification is mentioned in the body of the entry.

Refs *References.* Although always open to interpretation, a specific reference to a work by an Anglo-Saxon writer may indicate its presence in England during our period. Line numbers are referred to in the same way as specified above under Quotations or Citations.

BODY

The body of the entry discusses any information in the headnote that requires clarification or amplification, and then introduces other kinds of evidence for the knowledge of a work in Anglo-Saxon England, such as allusions in literary texts or distinctive iconographic motifs from the visual arts. It may also consider other questions, such as the temporal and geographical extent of the use of a work, and often concludes with a discussion of bibliography and work in progress.

CROSS-REFERENCES

Readers are directed to other entries (written or projected) in *SASLC* by names in bold: large capitals are used for names that figure into the alphabetical scheme of the project as a whole (that is, known authors and the names of generic units, as well as the titles of anonymous works not gathered into generic units); small capitals are used for any division within a major-author or generic unit. Thus **AMBROSE** and **DE FIDE**. Names in small bold capitals need not, however, always refer to individual texts since some major-author and generic units are further divided into sections (for example, **OLD TESTAMENT APOCRYPHA** within **APOCRYPHA**). A name is placed in bold the first time (and only the first time) it appears in an individual entry or in a section of a major-author or generic unit.

STANDARD RESEARCH TOOLS,

STANDARD EDITIONS, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Some research tools and editions (listed below) are referred to by abbreviations without further bibliographical elaboration. When items in a research tool are numbered individually, references are to items (or to volume and item; for example, *CLA* 2.139); otherwise, references are to pages (or to volume and page; for example, *OTP* 2.249–95). When necessary, particular passages are identified by the system explained above under Quots/Cits. Other bibliographical references are by author and date; full information appears in the bibliography at the end of the volume.

References to the Bible are to the *Biblia sacra iuxta Vulgatam versionem*, ed. Robert Weber, 2nd ed. (Stuttgart, 1975).

ABBREVIATIONS

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| <i>AG</i> | Hans-Josef Klauck, <i>Apocryphal Gospels: An Introduction</i> , trans. Brian McNeil (London, 2003) |
| <i>ANRW</i> | <i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung</i> , ed. Joseph |

- Vogt, Hildegard Temporini, and Wolfgang Haase (Berlin, 1972–)
- ANT* J. K. Elliott, *The Apocryphal New Testament: A Collection of Apocryphal Christian Literature in an English Translation* (Oxford, 1993)
- AOT* H. F. D. Sparks, *The Apocryphal Old Testament* (Oxford, 1984)
- AS* *Acta Sanctorum*, ed. Socii Bollandiani, 1st ed., 71 vols (Antwerp and Brussels, 1643–1940); reprinted in 65 vols (Brussels, 1965–70)
- ASPR* *The Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records*, ed. G. P. Krapp and E. V. K. Dobbie, 6 vols (New York, 1931–53)
- BaP* *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa*, ed. Christian W. M. Grein, Richard P. Wülker, and Hans Hecht, 13 vols (Kassel, 1872–1933)
- BCLL* Michael Lapidge and Richard Sharpe, *A Bibliography of Celtic-Latin Literature 400–1200* (Dublin, 1985) [cited by no.]
- BEASE* *The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England*, ed. Michael Lapidge, John Blair, Simon Keynes, and Donald Scragg (Oxford, 1999)
- BEH* *A Bibliography of English History to 1485*, ed. Edgar B. Graves (Oxford, 1975)
- BHG* François Halkin, *Bibliotheca Hagiographica Graeca*, 3rd ed., *Subsidia Hagiographica* 8a (Brussels, 1951); *Auctarium*, *Subsidia Hagiographica* 47 (Brussels, 1969); *Novum Auctarium*, *Subsidia Hagiographica* 65 (Brussels, 1984) [cited by no.]
- BHL* *Bibliotheca Hagiographica Latina*, 2 vols, *Subsidia Hagiographica* 6 (Brussels 1898–1901); *Novum Supplementum*, ed. Henrik Fros, *Subsidia Hagiographica* 70 (Brussels, 1986) [cited by no.]
- BHM* Bernard Lambert, *Bibliotheca Hieronymiana Manuscripta: La tradition manuscrite des œuvres de Saint Jérôme*, 4 vols in 7

- parts, *Instrumenta Patristica* 4 (Steenbrugge, 1969–72) [cited by no.]
- BKE* J. D. A. Ogilvy, *Books Known to the English, 597–1066*, Medieval Academy of America Publications 76 (Cambridge, Mass., 1967)
- BKE Add.* J. D. A. Ogilvy, “Books Known to the English: Addenda and Corrigenda,” *Mediaevalia* 7 (1984 for 1981): 281–325; reprinted in *Old English Newsletter Subsidia* 11 (Binghamton, N.Y., 1985)
- BPR* Lorenzo DiTommaso, *A Bibliography of Pseudepigrapha Research 1850–1999*, Journal for the Study of the Pseudepigrapha, Supplement Series 39 (Sheffield, 2001)
- CANT* Maurits Geerard, *Clavis Apocryphorum Novi Testamenti* (Turnhout, 1992) [cited by no.]
- CAVT* Jean-Claude Haelewyck, *Clavis Apocryphorum Veteris Testamenti* (Turnhout, 1998) [cited by no.]
- CCSA* *Corpus Christianorum, Series Apocryphorum* (Turnhout, 1983–)
- CCSL* *Corpus Christianorum, Series Latina* (Turnhout, 1953–)
- CLA* E. A. Lowe, *Codices Latini Antiquiores*, 11 vols (Oxford, 1934–66); Supplement (1971); 2nd ed. of vol 2 (1972) [cited by vol and no.]
- CPG* Maurits Geerard, *Clavis Patrum Graecorum*, 5 vols (Turnhout, 1974–87); vol 6 *Supplementum* (Turnhout, 1998)
- CPL* Eligius Dekkers, *Clavis Patrum Latinorum*, 3rd ed. (Turnhout, 1995) [cited by no.]
- CSEL* *Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum* (Vienna, 1866–)
- DACL* *Dictionnaire d’archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie*, ed. Fernand Cabrol, 15 vols in 30 (Paris, 1907–53)

- DB* *Dictionary of the Bible*, ed. James Hastings, 4 vols and an extra vol (New York, 1900–05)
- DS* *Dictionnaire de spiritualité ascétique et mystique, doctrine et histoire*, ed. Marcel Viller, Charles Baumgartner, and André Rayez, 16 vols in 22 and *Tables générales* (Paris, 1937–95)
- EEMF* *Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile*, 29 vols (Copenhagen, 1951–2002)
- EETS* *Early English Text Society*
 ES Extra Series
 OS Original Series
 SS Supplementary Series
- GCS* *Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten [drei] Jahrhunderte* (Leipzig, 1897–)
- HBS* *Henry Bradshaw Society* (London, 1891–)
- HG* Helmut Gneuss, *Handlist of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts: A List of Manuscripts and Manuscript Fragments Written or Owned in England up to 1100*, Medieval and Renaissance Texts and Studies 241 (Tempe, Ariz., 2001) [cited by no.]
- IASIM* Thomas H. Ohlgren, *Insular and Anglo-Saxon Illuminated Manuscripts: An Iconographic Catalogue* (New York, 1986)
- ICL* Dieter Schaller and Ewald Könsgen, *Initia Carminum Latinorum Saeculo Undecimo Antiquiorum* (Göttingen, 1977) [cited by no.]
- ILRJH* Albert-Marie Denis et al., with Jean-Claude Haelewyck, *Introduction à la littérature religieuse judéo-hellénistique: Pseudépigraphes de l'Ancien Testament*, 2 vols (Turnhout, 2000) [cited by no.]
- KVS* Hermann Josef Frede, *Kirchenschriftsteller: Verzeichnis und Sigel*, 4th ed., *Vetus Latina: Die Reste der altlateinische Bibel 1/1* (Freiburg im Breisgau, 1996), with an *Aktualisierungsheft 2004* by Roger Gryson

- MCOE* *A Microfiche Concordance to Old English: The List of Texts and Index of Editions*, compiled by Antonette diPaolo Healey and Richard L. Venezky (Toronto, 1980)
- MGH* *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*
 AA Auctores antiquissimi
 ES Epistolae selectae
 SRM Scriptores rerum merovingicarum
- ML* Michael Lapidge, "Surviving Booklists from Anglo-Saxon England," in *Learning and Literature in Anglo-Saxon England: Studies Presented to Peter Clemoes on the Occasion of His Sixty-Fifth Birthday*, ed. Michael Lapidge and Helmut Gneuss (Cambridge, 1985), pp 33–89
- NCE* *New Catholic Encyclopedia*, ed. Thomas Carson, Joann Cerrito, et al., 2nd ed., 15 vols (Detroit, Mich., 2003)
- NRK* N. R. Ker, *Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Anglo-Saxon* (1957; reprinted with a supplement, Oxford, 1990)
- NTA* *New Testament Apocrypha*, ed. Wilhelm Schneemelcher, trans. R. McL. Wilson, rev. ed., 2 vols (Louisville, Ky., 1991)
- NTAP* James H. Charlesworth with James R. Mueller, *The New Testament Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha: A Guide to Publications, with Excursuses on Apocalypses*, ATLA Bibliography Series 17 (Metuchen, N.J., 1987)
- ODCC* *The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, ed. E. A. Livingstone, rev. 3rd ed. (London, 2005)
- OTP* *The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha*, ed. James H. Charlesworth, 2 vols (London, 1983–85)
- PG* *Patrologia Graeca*, ed. J.-P. Migne, 161 vols (Paris, 1857–66)
- PL* *Patrologia Latina*, ed. J.-P. Migne, 221 vols (Paris, 1844–64)
- PLS* *Patrologiae Latinae Supplementum*, ed. Adalbert Hamman, 5 vols (Paris, 1958–74)

- RBMA* Friedrich Stegmüller, *Repertorium Biblicum Medii Aevi*, 11 vols (Madrid, 1950–80) [cited by no.]
- RS* “Rolls Series”: *Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores* (London, 1858–96)
- SChr* *Sources chrétiennes* (Paris, 1940–)
- SEHI* James F. Kenney, *The Sources for the Early History of Ireland. Vol. I: Ecclesiastical* (1929; reprinted with addenda by Ludwig Bieler, New York, 1966)
- SS* *The Publications of the Surtees Society* (London, 1835–)
- TU* *Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur: Archiv für die griechisch-christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten [drei] Jahrhunderte* (Leipzig and Berlin, 1882–)

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