THE INDEX OF MIDDLE ENGLISH PROSE

Handlist XXV:
Manuscripts in Trinity College Library, Dublin

Niamh Pattwell *with John Scattergood*

THE INDEX OF MIDDLE ENGLISH PROSE

General Editor Kari Anne Rand
Co-editors Michael Kuczynski, Veronica O'Mara
and Oliver Pickering

HANDLIST XXV
MANUSCRIPTS IN TRINITY COLLEGE LIBRARY, DUBLIN

The manuscripts in Trinity College Dublin are predominantly from the library of Archbishop James Ussher (1581–1656). A well-known bibliophile of the sixteenth century, he was also primate of All Ireland and fellow and professor of Trinity College. Following some movement of the collection, it was eventually returned to Trinity College after the Restoration, at the behest of Charles II. It is a significant collection, both in national and international terms, with over 600 manuscripts, 79 of which contain Middle English prose. Among the manuscripts in the collection are several Wycliffite Bibles, and collections of sermons and tracts, some of them unique copies. The collection also contains writings by Richard Rolle, Walter Hilton and William Flete, and copies of Thomas à Kempis's *Imitation of Christ*, as well as the *Pore Caitif* and *The Cloud of Unknowing*, both of which are anonymous. There are several copies of the *Brut* chronicle, two of which (MSS 489 and 505) are illuminated, translations of Giraldus Cambrensis's *Expugnacio Hibernica*, and a copy of Robert Bale's *Chronicle of London*, 1189–1461. Also of note are the various collections of recipes – medical, culinary and alchemical. Dictionary-style items demonstrate the trilingual nature of the Medieval period, with single words being offered in English alongside Anglo-Norman and/or Latin words, or as marginal glosses. Fifteenth-century instructions for the coronation of a King or Queen, hidden among some later material, as well as other unidentified heraldic pieces, suggest that some of the manuscripts may be associated with the office of the Ulster King of Arms. The current handlist covers 79 manuscripts, and indexes more than 539 separate items, offering a significant contribution to the understanding of the cultural world of the Medieval period.

Niamh Pattwell is Associate Professor of Middle English Literature at University College Dublin.

THE INDEX OF MIDDLE ENGLISH PROSE

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NIAMH PATTWELL
with
JOHN SCATTERGOOD

D. S. BREWER

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General Introduction

The Index of Middle English Prose project was launched at a conference in Cambridge in 1978 on the initiative of A. S. G. Edwards and Derek Brewer. At its inception, the aim of those involved was a publication analogous to Carleton Brown and Rossell H. Robbins's *Index of Middle English Verse*. But when Brown and Robbins published their seminal volume, more than three decades of manuscript study and indexing lay behind it; the editors, whatever the limitations of their product, had a hands-on knowledge of the materials they presented. At the time when a comparable index to present Middle English (ME) prose was conceived, such work had scarcely begun in this area.

Hence, as a first step, a number of scholars, working independently, undertook to identify relevant materials on a collection-by-collection basis. The results of these investigations, a listing of all ME prose items uncovered after careful searching, were to be presented in a sequence of stand-alone volumes or 'handlists' published by Boydell & Brewer. The first appeared in 1984, and the present volume is the 25th in the series. The main body of text in each volume identifies and contextualises, manuscript by manuscript, the ME prose material found in a given collection or collections. At the back of each volume are indexes derived from these descriptions. Those indexes will form the basis of the final, combined *Index of Middle English Prose (IMEP)*.

The *IMEP* is concerned with material composed between *c*. 1200 and *c*. 1500. For the *terminus a quo* this means as a general rule that if a manuscript is not included in N. R. Ker's *Catalogue of MSS Containing Anglo-Saxon*, it is considered to be ME. In addition, we aim to include all later transcriptions of ME texts produced before 1600.

There have been adjustments in detail over the years, but the handlists now follow an established format. Each volume contains an introduction with a general account of the history, development and scale of the particular collection or collections described. This is followed by a summary list of the ME prose contents of the volume.

The relevant materials discovered in the manuscripts are presented in the order of the shelfmarks of the collection(s) described. Each entry begins with references to published descriptions of the manuscript in question. The ME prose items in the manuscript are then numbered and presented in sequential order. Readers should note that this sequence also includes relevant material written by users in the margins, or on binding leaves.

As the present volume shows, the constituents of each numbered item are presented in a given standard order: first, the text's foliation, followed by transcriptions of the incipit (at least forty words) and explicit (at least twenty words). Transcription is verbatim, manuscript punctuation and capitalisation are ignored, and contractions silently expanded. Word division is modern. Any manuscript titles or other rubrics are recorded next, utilising the same principles.

Then follow an identification of the text, using the customary modern designation (if one exists), accompanied by details of standard scholarly editions and their relationship to the text in question, and references to other manuscript copies, including those already indexed in previously published volumes.

Some items are merely noted in the running numerical sequence, rather than described in full. Although the boundary is, in some instances, a vexed one, this stipulation applies to letters and all legal or quasi-legal documents (wills, deeds, indentures etc.). The names that occur and the type of material these items contain are noted and included in the volume's General Index, but they are not otherwise indexed.

Macaronic texts, i.e. items in which English appears in alternation with, or buried within, texts in other languages, are noted at the point where they occur in the manuscripts only as [A 1], [B 3], or the like. These items, which are most frequently glossaries or English phrases within liturgical texts, are instead gathered into appendixes at the end of the volumes, before the five main indexes described below, and accounted for there. In such cases 'Appendix A' contains texts in Latin and ME, 'Appendix B' texts in French and ME and 'Appendix C' texts in Latin, French and ME. Very occasionally other languages are found in macaronic items, and further appendixes are then included.

At the end of an entry, after the description of the prose contents, there follows an indication of the date of the scribal hand(s) and, if available, information on the provenance of the manuscript, and some indication of its scribal localisation.

These descriptions of the ME prose contents of individual manuscripts are the basis for the five main indexes with which each volume now closes. The first three of these comprise an alphabetical list of incipits (supplemented by a much briefer list of acephalous texts), an alphabetical list of reverse explicits (again with a supplement for atelous texts) and an index of rubrics and titles. A general index then presents a variety of ways of accessing the individual entries, including by author, by modern title, by other personal names and by subject-matter or genre. Finally, the volumes contain an index of manuscripts cited. It is on these indexes that the cumulative, combined *Index of Middle English Prose* will be based. As a preliminary step towards that aim, Kari Anne Rand's *Index to Volumes I–XX* was published in 2014 following the appearance of the twentieth volume in the series. This merged the indexes of all those volumes and thus provided much-improved comprehensive access to the material they contained.

The next step was made in 2021: there is now an IMEP website (https://imep.lib.cam.ac.uk/) which has at its core a digital version of the material in the *Index to Volumes I–XX*, supplemented by the indexes to subsequent volumes, as they are published. Both simple and more advanced methods of searching the indexes are provided.

The volumes describing the material on which the indexes are based will, like the present one, continue to be published in print. Several are in preparation.

Kari Anne Rand, *General Editor*
Michael P. Kuczynski, *Co-editor*
Veronica O'Mara, *Co-editor*
Oliver Pickering, *Consulting Editor*

Acknowledgements

It is something of a given that these volumes are long in the making and the current volume is no exception. The project began under the care of John Scattergood, but – following a conversation in Durham, at the Early Book Society Conference in 2003 – it was agreed that I would take the lead on this volume while he continued his work on *Trinity College Library Dublin: A Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Middle English and Some Old English* (Dublin: 2021). While these were independent projects, there was some sharing and consultation, and each of us contributed to both volumes as we, to borrow his phrase, 'made common cause'. It was a privilege (and fun!) to work with him, particularly in the later years as we both committed in earnest to our respective volumes.

I would like to thank the staff of the Manuscripts Room at Trinity College Dublin (TCD), not least Aisling Lockhart (Reading Room Services Executive). On 10 March 2020, amid increasing Covid-19 cases in Ireland, a member of staff came to tell us that the Long Room was closing, limiting our access to the Manuscripts Room. I hurried through my remaining manuscripts, sensing an impending delay to my work, but not knowing that that was to be my last visit to the Manuscripts Room for eighteen months. When it finally reopened, access was limited, but thanks to Aisling, who cheerfully carried large bundles of manuscripts to my desk, it was possible to progress the work. Alongside Aisling, I want to thank Jane Maxwell (Manuscripts Curator) for her advice on some of the trickier manuscripts or sources; Caoimhe Ní Ghormáin for her advice on manuscripts written in Irish in the Collection; and the other staff in the Manuscripts Room including Estelle Gittins, Elaine O'Flaherty, Linda Montgomery and Martine O'Byrne. Closer to home, the work of identifying and indexing would not have been possible without the librarians in University College Dublin (UCD). I am filled with gratitude and admiration for the ease with which InterLibrary items were sourced and delivered, advice given on how to access a book or article more readily and, particularly during the pandemic, the management of book loans while working at a distance.

The protracted nature of the work brings a lengthy list of people to thank and, unfortunately, also the risk of forgetting many people who helped, either with their expertise or encouragement. First and foremost, this volume is the better for the guidance of the General Editor and Editorial Committee, Kari Anne Rand, Veronica O'Mara and Mike Kuczynski. All three have read the penultimate draft of the work; I owe particular thanks to Veronica for her constant support and availability in the final two years of the project. I would also like to thank Tony Edwards, who was General Editor at the time that I began working on this project, but who also read a draft of the volume at a late stage and prompted some crucial work on the heraldic manuscripts. In the course of the work on this volume, I have relied upon the expertise of Lisa Barber, Erik Kooper, Richard Moll (heraldic literature); Cosima Gilhammer and Elizabeth Solopova (Wycliffite Bibles and

paratexts); Tess Tavormina (uroscopies); Anke Timmerman (alchemical literature); Paul Acker for sharing early drafts of his *IMEP* 24 volume; Ralph Hanna (Rolle manuscripts); Emma Williams for her work on TCD manuscripts (Leverhulme Trust 1990–1). I know that there are others and I hope I will be forgiven for any omissions. The work here is better because of each of their contributions and, of course, any errors that remain are my own.

As ever, I am grateful to colleagues and friends in the School of English, Drama and Film, UCD for their support and collegiality, not least for the willingness to rearrange or adapt teaching commitments during periods of study leave. Mary Clayton, Rebecca Stephenson and Elizabeth Mullins deserve particular mention.

I would also like to thank Brendan O'Connell (TCD) who endured rambling, if not enthusiastic, reflections on manuscript findings over lunch and often brought a fresh perspective. Likewise, Carrie Griffin (UL), whose love of medieval manuscripts in general and knowledge of medical texts in particular is invaluable. A project like this would not succeed without the support of good friends like Fionnuala Dillane, Jane Grogan, Naomi McAreavey, Anne Mulhall and Emilie Pine. Margaret Connolly (St Andrews) has been a constant source of support from the beginning, when she gifted me her penultimate draft of the handlist for the Cambridge University Library (*IMEP* 19). Often I have stumbled on something 'new' to discover that she was there before me. On a more personal level, she has been a grounding presence, a sensible and wise counsellor.

Finally, I would like to say a word of thanks to my family and close friends, including my parents, brothers, sisters and their families, not least my brother Seán Pattwell for providing many nights of accommodation for me and one or two medievalist friends; my sister Eithne Stover, who facilitated a fact-checking visit to Harvard, when I stayed with her and her family outside Boston; and my friend Grace Corkery for her love and encouragement, but particularly for her sensitive care on the rare occasions that the body disrupted and frustrated progress. I want to thank my Templenoe (Kenmare) swim group, who always managed to show just the right amount of curiosity about and/or indifference to the minutiae of incipits and explicits. In recent years, getting to know and share with these friends my love of the sea has brought a renewed energy, vitality and a sense of adventure that is often transposed to the desk.

Of course, this journey was made easier by the love and companionship of Pádraig Corkery. To him, as always, I owe the greatest debt. For this reason, and myriad others, I dedicate this book to him.

Abbreviations

The abbreviated titles are used in the main index but not in the introduction.

Abbott	T. K. Abbott. *Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College Dublin*. Dublin and London, 1900
Add	Additional MS
Arnold	*Select English Works of John Wycliffe*. Ed. T. Arnold. 3 vols. Oxford, 1869–71
Astle	Thomas Astle. 'An Extract Relating to the Burial of King Edward IV from a MS of the Late Mr Anstis, now in the Possession of Thomas Astle, Esquire', *Archaeologica* 1 (1770), pp. 348–355
Bestul, *Scale*	Walter Hilton. *The Scale of Perfection*. TEAMS Middle English Text Series. Kalamazoo, MI, 2000. Accessed through d.lib.rochester.edu/teams
Bibl	Bibliothèque
BJRL	*Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester*
bk.	Book
BL	British Library
BN	Bibliothèque nationale de France
BodL	Bodleian Library
Brie	*The Brut or the Chronicles of England*. Ed. F. W. D. Brie. EETS os 131 and 136. London, 1906–8
Briquet	*Briquet Online* https://briquet-online.at/
Bülbring, '*MSS'*	Karl D. Bülbring. 'On Twenty-Five MSS of Richard Rolle's "Pricke of Conscience," Eighteen of them in the British Museum, Four in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, the Corser MS., and Two in Lichfield Cathedral Library', *Transactions of the Philological Society* 1 (1990), pp. 261–283
c.	*circa*
Camb	Cambridge
Cath	Cathedral
ch.	chapter (part of a book)
Cleaver and O'Briain	Laura Cleaver and Helen Conrad O'Briain. *Latin Psalter Manuscripts in Trinity College Dublin and the Chester Beatty Library*. Dublin, 2015

CMEP	*A Companion to Middle English Prose*. Ed. A. S. G. Edwards. Cambridge, 2004
Col	College
Colker	Marvin L. Colker. *Trinity College Dublin Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval and Renaissance Latin Manuscripts*. 2 vols. Aldershot, 1991
Collection of Ordinances	*A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Government of the Royal Household, Made in Divers Regions*. Society of Antiquaries. London, 1790
Dawson	*A Leechbook or Collection of Medical Recipes of the Fifteenth Century*. Ed. Warren R. Dawson. London, 1934
Deanesly	Margaret Deanesly. *The Lollard Bible and Other Medieval Biblical Versions*. Cambridge, 1920. Reprinted 1966
DIB	*Dictionary of Irish Biography*, available at https://dib.ie
DIMEV	*The DIMEV: An Open-Access Digital Edition of the Index of Middle English Verse.* Ed. Linne Mooney *et al.* Accessible at http://www.dimev.net
Dove, *Advocates*	Mary Dove. *The Earliest Advocates of the English Bible: The Texts of the Medieval Debate*. Exeter, 2010
Dove, *Bible*	Mary Dove. *The First English Bible: The Text and Context of the Wycliffite Versions*. Cambridge, 2007
EETS os, es, ss	Early English Text Society, ordinary series, extra series, supplementary series
Eng	English (as part of MS shelf number)
EV	Earlier Version (of the *Wycliffite Bible*)
*eVK*2	Updated in 2019, this is an expanded and revised version of Linda Ehrsam Voigts and Patricia Deery Kurtz. *Scientific and Medical Writings in Old and Middle English: An Electronic Reference.* Ann Arbor, MI, 2000
EWS	*English Wycliffite Sermons*. Ed. Anne Hudson and Pamela Gradon. 5 vols. Oxford, 1983–96
Fletcher, *A Hive*	Alan J. Fletcher. 'A Hive of Industry or a Hornet's Nest? MS Sidney Sussex College 74 and its Scribes', in *Preaching, Politics and Poetry in Late-Medieval England* (Dublin, 1998), pp. 119–142
Fletcher, *Unnoticed*	Alan J. Fletcher. 'Unnoticed Sermons from John Mirk's *Festial*', *Speculum* 55 (1980), pp. 514–522
Fletcher, *Variations*	Alan J. Fletcher. 'Variations on a Theme attributed to Robert Holcot: Lessons for Late Medieval English Preaching from the *Castle of Prudence*', *Medieval Studies* 66 (2004), pp. 27–98

FM	*The Holy Bible Containing the Old and New Testaments Made from the Latin Vulgate by John Wycliffe and his Followers.* Ed. Josiah Forshall and Frederick Madden. 4 vols. Oxford, 1850
Fox	Peter Fox. *Trinity College Library Dublin: A History*. Cambridge, 2014
Francis	*The Book of Vices and Virtues*. Ed. W. Nelson Francis. EETS os 15. London, 1866
Fristedt	Sven L. Fristedt. *The Wycliffite Bible, Part I. The Principal Problems Connected with Forshall and Marshall's Edition*. Stockholm, 1953
Furnivall, *English*	*The English Conquest of Ireland, AD 1166–1185*. Ed. F. J. Furnivall. EETS os 107. London, 1896
Gilhammer	*The Wycliffite Old Testament Lectionary*. Ed. Cosima Gilhammer. EETS os 358. Oxford, 2021
Hamer (2000)	*Supplementary Lives in Some Manuscripts of the* Gilte Legende. Ed. Richard Hamer and Vida Russell. EETS os 315. Oxford, 2000
Hamer (2006–12)	*Gilte Legende*. Ed. Richard Hamer with Vida Russell. 3 vols. EETS os 327, 328 and 339. Oxford, 2006–12
Hanna, *London*	Ralph Hanna. *London Literature 1300–1380*. Cambridge, 2005
Hanna, *Notes*	Ralph Hanna. 'Notes on some TCD Manuscripts', in *Studies in Late Medieval and Early Renaissance Texts in Honour of John Scattergood*. Eds Anne Marie D'Arcy and Alan J. Fletcher. Dublin, 2005, pp. 171–180
Hanna, *Rolle*	Ralph Hanna III, ed. *Uncollected Prose and Verse with Related Northern Texts*. EETS os 329. Oxford, 2007
Hanna, *Rolle MSS*	Ralph Hanna III. *The Manuscripts of Richard Rolle: A Descriptive Catalogue*. Exeter, 2010
Hanna *SV*	*Speculum Vitae*. Ed. Ralph Hanna. 2 vols. EETS os 331 and 332. Oxford, 2008
Henslow	George Henslow. *Medical Works of the Fourteenth Century.* London, 1899
Hodgson, *Cloud*	*The Cloud of Unknowing and the Book of Privy Counselling*. Ed. P. Hodgson. EETS os 218. Oxford, 1944 (for 1943)
Holmstedt	*Speculum Christiani*. Ed. G. Holmstedt. EETS os 182. London, 1933
Hudson, *Contributions*	Anne Hudson. 'Contributions to a Bibliography of Wycliffite Writings', *N&Q* ns 20 (1973), pp. 443–452
Hudson, *New Look*	Anne Hudson. 'A New Look at the *Lay Folks' Catechism*', *Viator* 16 (1985), pp. 243–258

Hudson, *Psalter*	*Two Revisions of Rolle's English Psalter Commentary and the Related Canticles*. Ed. Anne Hudson. EETS os 340, 341 and 343. Oxford, 2012–14
Hudson, *Selections*	Anne Hudson. *Selections from English Wycliffite Writings*. Cambridge, 1978
Hunt, *Teaching*	Tony Hunt. *Teaching and Learning Latin in Thirteenth-Century England*. 3 vols. Cambridge, 1991
i.a.	*inter alia*
IMEP 1	Ralph Hanna III. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist I: A Handlist of Manuscripts Containing Middle English Prose in the Henry E. Huntington Library.* Cambridge, 1984
IMEP 2	G. A. Lester. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist II: A Handlist of Manuscripts Containing Middle English Prose in the John Rylands University Library and Chetham's Library Manchester.* Cambridge, 1985
IMEP 3	Patrick J. Horner. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist III: A Handlist of Manuscripts Containing Middle English Prose in the Digby Collection, Bodleian Library, Oxford*. Cambridge, 1986
IMEP 4	Laurel Braswell. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist IV: A Handlist of Douce Manuscripts Containing Middle English Prose in the Bodleian Library, Oxford*. Cambridge, 1987
IMEP 5	Peter Brown and Elton D. Higgs. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist V: A Handlist of Middle English Prose in the Additional Collection (10001–14000), British Library, London.* Cambridge, 1988
IMEP 6	O. S. Pickering and Susan Powell. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist VI: A Handlist of Manuscripts Containing Middle English Prose in Yorkshire Libraries and Archive.* Cambridge, 1989
IMEP 7	James Simpson. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist VII: A Handlist of Manuscripts Containing Middle English Prose in Parisian Libraries.* Cambridge, 1989
IMEP 8	S. J. Ogilvie-Thomson. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist VIII: A Handlist of Manuscripts Containing Middle English Prose in Oxford College Libraries.* Cambridge, 1991
IMEP 9	L. M. Eldredge. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist IX: A Handlist of Manuscripts Containing Middle English Prose in the Ashmole Collection, Bodleian Library, Oxford.* Cambridge, 1992
IMEP 10	Irma Taavitsainen. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist X: Manuscripts in Scandinavian Libraries.* Cambridge, 1994

IMEP 11	Linne R. Mooney. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XI: Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College Cambridge.* Cambridge, 1995
IMEP 12	Ralph Hanna III. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XII: Manuscripts in Smaller Bodleian Collections*. Cambridge, 1997
IMEP 13	O. S. Pickering and V. M. O'Mara. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XIII: Manuscripts in Lambeth Palace Library*. Cambridge, 1999
IMEP 14	William Marx. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XIV: Manuscripts in The National Library of Wales (Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru)*, *Aberystwyth*. Cambridge, 1999
IMEP 15	Valerie Edden. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XV: Manuscripts in Midland Libraries*. Cambridge, 2000
IMEP 16	S. J. Ogilvie-Thomson. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XVI: Manuscripts in the Laudian Collection, Bodleian Library, Oxford*. Cambridge, 2000
IMEP 17	Kari Anne Rand Schmidt. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XVII: Manuscripts in the Library of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.* Cambridge, 2001
IMEP 18	Kari Anne Rand. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XVIII: Manuscripts in the Library of Pembroke College, Cambridge and the Fitzwilliam Museum*. Cambridge, 2006
IMEP 19	Margaret Connolly. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XIX: Manuscripts in the University Library, Cambridge (Dd–Oo).* Cambridge, 2009
IMEP 20	Kari Anne Rand. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XX: Manuscripts in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.* Cambridge, 2011
IMEP 21	Patrick J. Horner. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XXI: Manuscripts in the Hatton and e Musaeo Collections. Bodleian Library, Oxford.* Cambridge, 2014
IMEP 22	Angela M. Lucas. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XXII: Manuscripts in Christ's, Emmanuel, Jesus, Selwyn and Sydney Sussex Colleges, Peterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge.* Cambridge, 2016
IMEP 23	S. J. Ogilvie-Thomson. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XXIII: The Rawlinson Collection. Bodleian Library, Oxford.* Cambridge, 2017
IMEP 24	Paul Acker. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Handlist XXIV: The New York Libraries.* Cambridge, 2023

Index, Rand	Kari Anne Rand. *The Index of Middle English Prose. Index to Volumes I to XX*. Cambridge, 2014
IPMEP	*The Index of Printed Middle English Prose*. Ed. R. E. Lewis, N. F. Blake and A. S. G. Edwards. New York, 1985
Jefferson	J. Jefferson. 'An Edition of the Ten Commandments Commentary in BL Harley 2398 and the Related Version in Trinity College Dublin 245, York Minster XVI.L. 12 and Harvard English 737, together with Discussion of Related Commentaries'. Unpublished PhD dissertation, 2 vols. Bristol University, 1995
Jolliffe	P. S. Jolliffe. *A Checklist of Middle English Prose Writings of Spiritual Guidance*. Toronto, 1974
Kellogg and Talbert	A. I. Kellogg and E. W. Talbert. 'The Wycliffite *Pater Noster* and *The Commandments*, with special reference to English MSS 85 and 90 in the John Rylands Library', *BJRL* 42 (1960), pp. 343–370
LALME	Angus McIntosh, M. L. Samuels and Michael Benskin. *A Linguistic Atlas of Late Medieval English*. 4 vols. Aberdeen, 1986
Lamothe	Jessica Lamothe. 'An Edition of William Flete's *De Remediis Contra Temptaciones*'. Unpublished D.Phil. dissertation, University of York, 2018
Lat	Latin (usually referencing a manuscript collection)
Lewis and McIntosh	Robert F. Lewis and Angus McIntosh. *A Descriptive Guide to the Manuscripts of the Prick of Conscience*. Medium Aevum Monographs ns 12. Oxford, 1982
LFC	*The Lay Folks' Catechism*. Ed Thomas F. Simmons and Henry E. Nolloth. EETS os 118. London 1901
LgA	*Legenda Aurea*
Libr	Library
Lindberg, *EV*	*The Earlier Version of the Wycliffite Bible*. Ed. Conrad Lindberg. 8 vols. Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis: Stockholm Studies in English 6, 8, 10, 14, 20, 29, 81, 87. Stockholm, 1959–97
Lindberg, *Judges*	*The Middle English Bible: The Book of Judges.* Ed. Conrad Lindberg. Oslo, 1989
Lindberg, *EWT 1–3*	*English Wyclif Tracts 1–3.* Ed. Conrad Lindberg. Studia Anglistica Norvegica 5. Oslo, 1991
Lindberg, *EWT 4–6*	*English Wyclif Tracts 4–6*. Ed. Conrad Lindberg. Studia Anglistica Norvegica 11. Oslo, 2000
Lindberg, *Prefaces*	*The Middle English Bible: The Prefatory Epistles of St Jerome*. Ed. Conrad Lindberg. Oslo, 1978

LP	Linguistic Profile
LV	Later Version (of the Wycliffite Bible)
Maggioni	Jacobus de Voragine. *Legenda Aurea*. Ed. Giovanni Paolo Maggioni. 2 vols. Florence and Milan, 2007
Manual	*A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050–1500*. Ed. J. Burke Severs and Albert E. Hartung. 11 volumes so far published, New Haven, 1967–
Martin, *BJRL*	C. A. Martin. 'The Middle English Versions of the Ten Commandments, with special reference to Rylands MS 85', *BJRL* 64 (1981), pp. 191–217
Martin, diss.	C. A. Martin. 'Edinburgh University Library MS 93: An Annotated Edition of Selected Devotional Treatises'. Unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Edinburgh, 1978
Matheson	Lister M. Matheson. *The Prose Brut: The Development of a Middle English Chronicle*. Medieval and Renaissance Texts and Studies 180. Tempe, AZ, 1998
Matthew	*The English Works of Wyclif Hitherto Unprinted*. Ed. F. D. Matthew. EETS os 74. London, 1880
MET	Middle English Texts
MLGB	*Medieval Libraries of Great Britian: A List of Surviving Books*. Ed. N. R. Ker. *Supplement to the Second Edition*. Ed. Andrew G. Watson. London, 1987
MS(S)	manuscript(s)
N&Q	*Notes and Queries*
NIMEV	*A New Index of Middle English Verse*. Ed. Julia Boffey and A. S. G. Edwards. London, 2005
NLW	National Library of Wales
NM	*Neuphilologische Mitteilungen*
ns	new series
NT	New Testament
NY	New York
Ogden	*The Liber de Diversis Medicinis*. Ed. M. S. Ogden. EETS os 207. London, 1938
Ogilvie-Thomson	*Richard Rolle: Prose and Verse Edited from MS Longleat 29 and Related Manuscripts*. Ed. Sarah Ogilvie-Thomson. EETS os 293. Oxford, 1988
Oxf	Oxford
OT	Old Testament

Peikola	Matti Peikola. 'Tables of Lections in Manuscripts of the Wycliffite Bible', in *Form and Function in the Late Medieval Bible*. Ed. Eyal Poleg and Laura Light. Library of the Written Word 27, The Manuscript World 4. Leiden, 2013, pp. 351–378
PMLA	*Publications of the Modern Language Association of America*
Powell	*John Mirk's Festial*. Ed. Susan Powell. 2 vols. EETS os 334 and 335. London, 2010 and 2011
PV	Peculiar Version
Rawl	Rawlinson
Repertorium	Veronica O'Mara and Suzanne Paul. *A Repertorium of Middle English Prose Sermons*. Sermon Studies on Patristic, Medieval, and Reformation Sermons and Preaching 1. 4 vols. Turnhout, 2007
RES	*Review of English Studies*
RV	Revised Version
s.	*Saeculum*
Sargent, *Book 2*	*The Scale of Perfection, Book II*. Ed. S. S. Hussey and Michael Sargent. EETS os 348. Oxford, 2017
Scattergood	John Scattergood with Niamh Pattwell and Emma Williams. *Trinity College Library Dublin: A Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Middle English and Some Old English.* Dublin, 2021
Scattergood, '*Brut*'	John Scattergood. 'Some Manuscript Versions of the *Brut* Chronicle in Trinity College Library' in *The Old Library, Trinity College Dublin 1712–2012*. Ed. W. E. Vaughan. Dublin, 2013, pp. 40–54
Scattergood, *Manuscripts and Ghosts*	John Scattergood. *Manuscripts and Ghosts: Essays on the Transmission of Medieval and Early Renaissance Literature*. Dublin, 2006
Scott-Macnab	*A Sporting Lexicon of the Fifteenth Century: The J. B. Treatise*. Ed. David Scott-Macnab. *Medium Aevum* n.s. XXIII. 2nd revised ed. Oxford, 2019
Shirley	Walter W. Shirley. *Catalogue of the Original Works of John Wyclif*. Oxford, 1865
Solopova	*The Wycliffite Bible: Origin, History and Interpretation*. Ed. Elizabeth Solopova. Medieval and Renaissance Authors and Texts 16. Leiden, 2017
Somerset	*Four Wycliffite Dialogues*. Ed. Fiona Somerset. EETS os 333. Oxford, 2009
SR	Southern Recension (*Pricke of Conscience* MSS)

STC	A. W. Pollard, G. R. Redgrave *et al*. *A Short Title Catalogue of Books Printed in England, Scotland and Ireland, and of English Books printed Abroad, 1475–1600.* 2nd, revised ed. 3 vols. London, 1976–91
Supp.	Supplement
Sutherland	Annie Sutherland. *English Psalms in the Middle Ages 1350–1450*. Oxford, 2015
Sutton and Visser-Fuchs	Anne F. Sutton and Livia Visser-Fuchs with R. A. Griffiths. *The Royal Funerals of the House of York at Windsor*. London, 2005
UL	University Library
Univ	University
Watson	A. G. Watson. *Catalogue of Dated and Datable Manuscripts c.435–1600 in Oxford Libraries.* 2 vols. Oxford, 1984
Wells	J. E. Wells. *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English in 1050–1400*. New Haven, 1916, with nine Supplements, 1919–51
YW	*Yorkshire Writers*. Ed. C. Horstmann. 2 vols. London, 1895–96

Introduction

Trinity College Library in Dublin is probably best known as the home of the world-renowned Book of Kells, which is housed in the almost-as-famous Long Room in the old library building.[1] The establishment of Trinity College Library in 1801 as a legal depository for books published in Ireland and the UK, in addition to its vast collection of incunabula and manuscripts, means that it is one of the largest libraries in Ireland and gives it a standing equal to the best libraries in Europe.[2]

There are several detailed accounts of the history of the Library, which address its funding, acquisitions and administration: Peter Fox's authoritative account traces the Library's development from the foundation up to the present;[3] a collection of essays edited by W. E. Vaughan, published in 2013 to celebrate the tercentenary of the laying of the foundation stone of the Old Library, looks at the building and its contents;[4] Elizabethanne Boran's unpublished thesis offers insight into the early years of the Library.[5] Of particular interest to this volume are a number of essays and studies that address the manuscript collection, specifically the manuscripts collected by James Ussher, whose library forms the main part of the manuscripts held in Trinity College. William O'Sullivan's introduction to Colker's catalogue offers a concise overview of the cataloguing and acquisitions of the manuscripts.[6] Bernard Meehan's essay, 'The Manuscript Collection of James Ussher' builds on the work of another essay by William O'Sullivan, 'Ussher as a Collector of Manuscripts', both of which illustrate the extent to which James Ussher was a highly regarded bibliophile in the seventeenth century.[7] Jane Maxwell's essay on 'A Guide to the Manuscript Sources in TCD for the History of the Library' is a

1 Trinity College recorded the millionth visitor in a single year for the first time in 2018. In 2021 the College announced a major redevelopment plan of the Old Library, including better facilities for scholars consulting manuscripts. A major digitisation programme of the manuscripts, funded by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, is also under way under PI Alison Rey.

2 The Irish Free State (established 1922) inherited the UK Copyright Law of 1911 and, for the sake of continuity, TCD library retains that status as the country's depository for UK-published books. For a discussion on Trinity as a legal deposit, see Vincent Kinnane, 'Legal Deposit, 1801–1922', in *Essays on the History of Trinity College Library Dublin*, ed. Vincent Kinnane and Anne Walsh (Dublin, 2000), pp. 120–137.

3 Peter Fox, *Trinity College Library Dublin: A History* (Cambridge, 2014).

4 *The Old Library Trinity College Dublin 1712–2012*, ed. W. E. Vaughan (Dublin, 2013).

5 Elizabethanne Boran, 'Libraries and Learning: The Early History of Trinity College Dublin from 1592 to 1641' (unpublished PhD dissertation, University of Dublin, 1995).

6 William O'Sullivan, 'Introduction to the Collection', in Marvin L. Colker, *Trinity College Library Dublin: Descriptive Catalogue of the Mediaeval and Renaissance Latin Manuscripts*, 2 vols (Aldershot, 1991), vol. 1, pp. 21–35.

7 Bernard Meehan, 'The Manuscript Collection of James Ussher', in *Treasures of the Library, Trinity College Dublin*, ed. Peter Fox (Dublin, 1986), pp. 97–110. William O'Sullivan, 'Ussher as a Collector of Manuscripts', *Hermathena* 88 (1956), pp. 34–58 (p. 35).

valuable catalogue of early-to-late lists of acquisitions, catalogues and information on the Muniments collection.[8] John Scattergood's *Descriptive Catalogue* provides a good introduction to the history of the manuscript collection as well as detailed descriptions of the Medieval English manuscripts.[9] Finally, anyone interested in James Ussher's book-collecting zeal, and the seventeenth-century antiquarian network in which he moved, is directed to Boran's published collection of his correspondence.[10] I am indebted to these scholars and those cited in the footnotes for some of the detail that follows.

History of the Trinity College Dublin Collection

The bulk of the manuscript collection in Trinity College Dublin comes from the library of James Ussher, which was given to the College in 1661 on the orders of Charles II. Ussher was a scholar, theologian and bibliophile with a keen interest in acquiring the manuscripts that had become readily available in the wake of the Dissolution of the monasteries.[11] Born to Arland Ussher and Margaret née Stanihurst on 4 January 1581, Ussher entered Trinity College Dublin in 1594, was appointed Fellow by 1598, obtained his BA by 1599 and an MA in 1600, his BD in 1607 and his DD in 1613. Prior to completing his DD, he was appointed Professor of Theological Controversies in 1607, a post he held until he was appointed Bishop of Meath in 1621. He was appointed Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland in 1625.

Early details of Ussher's library are intertwined with the early history of Trinity College. Granted a charter by Queen Elizabeth I on 3 March 1592, the College was not supported by a generous endowment; therefore, a shortage of funds in the first decade meant that the Library remained under-resourced and scholars were dependent on the private collections of Fellows and members of the College for access to books. One such figure was Luke Challoner (b. 1550). He was one of the three founding Fellows of the College and future father-in-law of James Ussher. He had a library of over eight hundred books by the 1590s, which had grown to 5,000 volumes by 1610.[12] From 1601 there seems to have been a more concerted effort to build up the College Library when money, promised as early as 1593, was

[8] Jane Maxwell, 'A Guide to the Manuscript Sources in TCD for the History of the Library', in *Essays on the History of Trinity College Library, Dublin*, ed. Vincent Kinnane and Anne Walsh (Dublin, 2000), pp. 91–103.

[9] John Scattergood, with Niamh Pattwell and Emma Williams, *Trinity College Library Dublin: A Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts Containing Middle English and Some Old English* (Dublin, 2021), pp. xvii–xxxv.

[10] *The Correspondence of James Ussher 1600–1656*, ed. Elizabethanne Boran, 3 vols (Dublin, 2015).

[11] O'Sullivan, 'Ussher as a Collector', p. 34.

[12] Elizabethanne Boran, 'Luke Challoner's Library, 1595–1608', *Long Room* 37 (1992), pp. 17–26. She offers evidence of members of the College making use of Challoner's Library and suggests that the lack of duplication between the books listed in the College Library and in Challoner's indicates that he was supplementing the College Library through his own acquisitions (p. 24).

finally received.[13] The early records reveal several book-buying trips by Challoner (whose trips to England took place approximately every three years between 1603 and 1612), but also by Henry Alvey (Provost) in 1608 and Anthony Martin (Fellow) in 1611. Challoner died in 1613, bringing to an end a significant growth period in the history of the Library. He left his books to James Ussher, through his daughter Phoebe, whom Ussher married in the same year. The combination of Challoner's books and his own ongoing interest in purchasing books contributed to the reputation of Ussher as a keen bibliophile who owned 'one of the most renowned private libraries of the age'.[14]

Ussher died in March 1656, having spent the final fifteen years of his life in exile. Under the strain of impoverishment, the family was forced to sell the collection. Oliver Cromwell stopped the sale to private owners and paid 2,500 pounds for the collection of 10,000 volumes in order to keep the collection in the country.[15] Political events overtook Cromwell's plans for Ussher's library, which lingered in storage in Dublin Castle until 1661, when the books were given to Trinity College at the order of Charles II.

Fox notes seven hundred manuscripts in the Ussher collection, 'which have formed the core of the Library's collection of medieval manuscripts ever since'.[16] In the following centuries, there were further benefactions, including Henry Jones's gift of probably the most famous manuscripts in the Trinity collection known, respectively, as the Book of Kells and Book of Durrow.[17] Other notable benefactors included Myles Symner, who was a mathematician in the College and who donated several manuscripts in the years between 1630 and 1660.[18] Sir Jerome Alexander (d. 1670), who was a judge and administrator, bequeathed his library of over six hundred books and manuscripts with strict instructions on the upkeep and care of same.[19] In 1681 the Library received a number of manuscripts from Henry

[13] See Fox (p. 9) on the role of the army officers who donated money, owed to them for services during the Battle of Kinsale, to the College. Nicholas Bernard, the keeper of Ussher's Library and the first biographer of Ussher, later manipulated the story of the army's involvement in order to raise funds in 1597 for the purchase of Ussher's Library by Oliver Cromwell.

[14] Ibid., p. 10.

[15] Ibid., pp. 25–27, for a fuller account, including a note on the loss of two Waldensian MSS and the role of John Selden in 'saving' Ussher's library; for an account of Cromwell's intervention in the private sale, see pp. 27–28.

[16] Ibid., p. 29.

[17] Henry Jones was a nephew of James Ussher and Vice-Chancellor of the College from 1646 until the Restoration (ibid., pp. 22–25, for a discussion on his relationship to the manuscripts).

[18] On Myles Symner, Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College Dublin from 1652 to 1660 and again from 1675 until his death in 1686, see T. C. Barnard, 'Myles Symner and the New Learning in Seventeenth-Century Ireland', *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 102 (1972), pp. 129–142. His name appears in the donor column alongside the following manuscripts: 156, 188, 208, 209, 229, 332 and 486 (none of which features in this collection). See MUN/LIB/1/53, f. 2.

[19] One of the manuscripts indexed in the present volume, 852, belonged to Alexander. There are two catalogues of his book in the Library: MUN/LIB/10/18 (1675) and MUN/LIB/1/115 is a later catalogue. See also Virginia Teehan, 'The Alexander Collection

Prescott.[20] In 1741, John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, arranged for the transfer of his papers and manuscripts to Trinity College Dublin; this included the 1641 Depositions (now manuscripts 809–841) and the personal collection of the medical practitioner and antiquarian, John Madden (d. 1703), five of whose manuscripts have been indexed in the present volume: 72 (psalter), 593 (an English translation of Giraldus Cambrensis), 678 (*Imitatio Christi*), 657 (legal handbook) and 505 (a manuscript in two parts, the second of which is an illuminated *Brut*).[21] One of the eighteenth-century cataloguers of the collection, John Lyon, donated three of the manuscripts included in this volume: 352 (late copies of extracts from *Remedies Against Temptation*, *Scale of Perfection* and *Dives and Pauper*), 509 (Chronicle and varia) and 604 (*Mandeville's Travels* and Chronicle).[22] In the following centuries, there were other large benefactions, none of which had a huge influence on the material in this volume.[23] One notable exception is the acquisition of a copy of the *Brut* (5895), which was once owned by James Ware (d. 1666) and bought by the College in 1972.[24] Ussher's library, therefore, can be identified as the core of the main collection, particularly of the ME material.

Cataloguing, Rebinding and Relocation

However, not all of the manuscripts reach us in their original state. At various points in the history of the collection, there were attempts to catalogue and classify the material.[25] Revised classification, often without the provision of concordances between systems, as well as reshelving and rebinding programmes and borrowing and theft, have obfuscated the early history of some of the collection. In 1900, T. K. Abbott's catalogue brought some order to the attempts of previous centuries to catalogue the material.[26] Unfortunately, Abbot's catalogue of the early twentieth century was barely more than a notice of each manuscript and 'treated all classes

in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with special reference to the law books' (unpublished M. Phil dissertation, University of Dublin, 1991).

20 Fox, p. 33. Prescott donated manuscripts 46, 49 and 54.

21 O' Sullivan, 'John Madden's Manuscripts', in Kinnane and Walsh, p. 112.

22 See Fox, pp. 86–87, on Lyon's cataloguing efforts.

23 See, for example, Fox, p. 61 and pp. 80–81, on benefactions by William Palliser (d. 1727) and Claudius Gilbert (d. 1743). On the Irish language MSS, see Caoimhe Ní Ghormáin, 'Medieval and Early Modern Irish manuscripts in the Manuscripts and Archives Research Library', *The Old Library*, ed. W. E. Vaughan, pp. 55–64. There are over two hundred Irish-language manuscripts in the collection.

24 Ibid., p. 89, citing William O'Sullivan, 'A Finding list of Sir James Ware Manuscripts', *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* C97 (1997), pp. 69–99. James Ware was an historian, collector of manuscripts and a civil servant (see *Dictionary of Irish Biography* at https://dib.ie). For a list of major donations and purchases 1601–2002, see ibid., Appendix 2, pp. 358–364.

25 See Scattergood, *Catalogue*, pp. xxxiv–xxxvi, for a condensed account of the various attempts to catalogue the collection.

26 T. K. Abbott, *Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin* (Dublin and London, 1900).

of manuscript together, a problematic approach which scholars found frustrating'.[27] Since 1992, many scholars looking for information on ME texts held in the Trinity collection turned to Colker's *Catalogue of Latin Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts* in the hope of some overlap between ME and the Latin material. The arrival of Scattergood's *Descriptive Catalogue* in 2021 provides up-to-date bibliographical material as well as detailed descriptions of each manuscript; scholars interested in a particular manuscript indexed in this volume should also consult it.

A number of rebinding programmes also influenced the shape of the manuscript collection in Trinity College Dublin and our ability to trace the early circulation and distribution of the texts and manuscripts. In the 1740s, Lyon employed John Exshaw, a local bookseller, printer and binder, to rearrange some of the original manuscripts into new combinations to suit his classification. Many of Exshaw's bindings broke down and had to be replaced in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.[28] Another rebinding programme took place in the first quarter of the nineteenth century; Sadleir employed George Mullens junior in 1812, though Fox sets 1825 as the beginning of 'the main rebinding programme'.[29] Mullens was a wonderful craftsman, producing sumptuous bindings, but was less conscious of the material or books within; he was inclined to trim pages, obliterate traces of palimpsest and reinforce pages with paper or vellum in the margins.[30]

The movement of the manuscripts between buildings was also a problem as shelving and re-cataloguing were not always monitored. In 1802, for example, with the arrival of the Fagel collection, more space for the manuscripts was required.[31] The manuscripts were moved from 'the first to the second floor of the east pavilion'; from there they were moved to the ground floor of the west pavilion, displacing the old law school in 1855.[32] It was the twentieth century before a room was dedicated specially to the reading of manuscripts, following the appointment of the first manuscripts assistant in 1953, but, by 1957, the manuscripts and reading room were on the move again, this time to a building originally built for the study of terrestrial magnetism.[33] The manuscripts remained there until they were returned to the west wing in the Old Library in 1971 when, once again, the cataloguing system was changed, introducing a system of continuous numbering, rendering the old double letter and number system obsolete.[34]

[27] Maxwell, 'A Guide to the Manuscript Sources in TCD', in Kinnane and Walsh, p. 13.
[28] See Fox, pp. 86–87.
[29] Fox, p. 155.
[30] Ibid., p. 157. See also MUN/l/1/51 for notice of payments made to Mullens. In December 1831, for example, there were three payments to the total of £186 5s, which was the equivalent of a middle-class annual salary at that time.
[31] The Fagels were a Dutch family, many of whom held high public office in the Netherlands, whose collection was bought on behalf of TCD in 1802. See here for further details: www.tcd.ie/library/fagel/about-the-collection/
[32] O'Sullivan, 'Introduction', p. 30.
[33] This building was removed from Trinity when the new Arts block was built and donated to UCD, where it is known as the Observatory.
[34] In the autumn of 2021, in order to accommodate the Old Library Redevelopment Project, the Manuscripts Room was closed and, at the time of writing, scholars consult manuscripts in the east pavilion of the Old Library, also known as the Early Printed

The Nature of the Dublin Trinity College Collection

As one might expect from an antiquarian of the early seventeenth century, Ussher's collection is rich in manuscripts that can be linked to the Dissolution of the monasteries: manuscript 97 bears the name of Thomas Duff, the last Abbot of the Victorine Abbey of St Thomas in Dublin; 271 has been located to the Benedictine library of St Werburgh in Chester;[35] 281 belonged to the Charterhouse of Sheen; and 490 is one of nine manuscripts that can be linked with Dartford Priory.[36] 159 is a copy of the *Speculum Christiani*, with inscriptions linking it to a former monk of Reading Abbey in whose possession several manuscripts were found after the Dissolution. 159 is of further interest because it is one of twenty manuscripts in the Trinity College collection, five with ME prose, to have been in the possession of the great Elizabethan book-buyer Henry Savile. The first of those ME Savile manuscripts is 69, a psalter with devotional treatises and part of a collection of manuscripts that Hanna links to other London-produced manuscripts.[37] 277 and 517 are collections of Latin theological and historical tracts, each with one short excerpt in ME prose: a set of English bidding prayers (277) and a short introduction to a chronicle (517). The last of the ME prose manuscripts linked with Savile is 392, but it also provides a link with another sixteenth-century antiquary, the mathematician John Dee (b. 1527), whose hand is identifiable on ff. 68^{v} and 95^{v} of that manuscript. 506, one of five *Brut* manuscripts in the collection, is also linked with Dee, although the inscriptions of that manuscript also show Welsh connections.

Some of the manuscripts suggest a provenance closer to home. 489 (*Brut*) bears inscriptions linking it to the St Anne's Guild of Dublin. The 201 *Festial* collection demonstrates Hiberno-English linguistic features and names, including inscriptions that may refer to Ussher's grandfather, James Stanihurst. A number of manuscripts can be linked to leading statesman George Carew (b. 1555), possibly given to Ussher prior to Carew's death.[38] Among them is 195, a set of Passion psalms with the Athanasian Creed. John Bale (b. 1495), London lawyer and judge and later Bishop of Ossory (1552), has been linked to 509, which contains a copy of Robert Bale's *Chronicle of London*. As has already been discussed, John Stearne bequeathed a number of manuscripts on his death in 1741. As a further detail on the history of the manuscripts, it should be noted that the Stearne manuscripts in the present volume once belonged to John Madden MD (d. 1703), who was one of the original members of the Irish College of Physicans. Stearne obtained the manuscripts on Madden's death.[39]

Books Reading Room. Plans for the Old Library Redevelopment Project are available here: https://libguides.tcd.ie/olrp

35 Ker, *MLGB*, p.49.

36 See Scattergood, 'Two Unrecorded Poems in Dublin, Trinity College Library, 490', in Scattergood, *Manuscripts and Ghosts*, pp. 269–270.

37 See Ralph Hanna, 'Notes on Some TCD Manuscripts', in *Studies in Late Medieval and Early Renaissance Texts in Honour of John Scattergood*, eds Anne Marie D'Arcy and Alan J. Fletcher (Dublin, 2005), pp. 171–180 (pp. 171–174).

38 On Carew's career both in Ireland and England during Elizabeth's reign, see George Carew, *DIB,* www.dib.ie/biography/carew-sir-george-a1464

39 John Stearne, *DIB,* www.dib.ie/biography/stearne-sterne-john-a8287

Ussher was well connected in the book-buying world. There are several letters relating the exchange of books between Ussher and Robert Cotton, including mention in October 1606, in his correspondence with William Camden, of the promise of some Wycliffite manuscripts.[40] True to his reforming spirit, Ussher was keen to demonstrate that the reformist church carried the spirit of the early church and he was keenly interested in manuscripts from the so-called heretical sects of the Middle Ages.[41] Though some of the Waldensian manuscripts he once owned are now lost, there remain a significant collection of ME Wycliffite material, both biblical materials in the form of Old and New Testaments (66, 67, 73 74, 75 and 76) and psalters (70, 71 and 72), but also two collections of tracts in the now well-known 244 and 245, and later copies of three of those tracts in 246.

Ussher's interests required investment in 'Popishe books', but these purchases elicited caution when he wrote to Challoner in November 1612, urging him to keep 'those English Popishe books … more privatelye (as the books of discipline are:) in a place by themselves'.[42] In the present volume we have writings by Rolle (154, 155, 195, 271, 432), a single copy of the *Cloud of Unknowing* (122), a later copy of the *Imitation of Christ,* Flete's *Remedies* (154 and 352), sixteenth-century extracts from *Dives and Pauper*, a copy of the *Pore Caitif* (516), two copies of the *Festial* (201 and 428, which is a revised version). Apart from *Pore Caitif*, there is only one other basic catechetical compilation found appended to a psalter, in manuscript 70; it has not been recognised heretofore that much of that material is taken from a translation of Edmund Abingdon's *Mirror of Holy Church* (70).

Known among many for his calculation of the date of the beginning of the world, Ussher's interest in history is evident in the significant number of *Brut* manuscripts, a copy of Robert Bale's *Chronicle of London*, an unidentified translation of Higden's *Polychronicon* (489)*,* a copy of the defective version of *Mandeville's Travels* (604) and, reflecting a more local interest, two copies of a translation of *Gerald of Cambrensis* (592, 593). 484 is another surprise discovery. One of the three manuscripts that we can identify as listed in the 'Particular Book', it contains a fifteenth-century copy of the *Christening of Arthur* and *The Maner and Form of a Coronation* nestled among sixteenth-century chronicles. It has not been catalogued heretofore. As in most medieval manuscript collections, there are a number of collections of recipes – culinary (278, 605), medical (158, 211, 278, 365) and alchemical (389). There are practical works such as Chilston's 'The Proportions of Music' (516); a set of tracts on the influence of the planets (392); a series of lists of terms used in hunting ('collecting terms', 'soiling terms', etc.); *The Fifteen Properties of a Good Horse* (661) and a series of prognostication texts known as *Erra Pater* (537).

In total, there are over seven hundred medieval manuscripts – Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Irish, Icelandic and, of course, English – in the collection. The 70 or so ME prose volumes catalogued here are but one category in this magnificent collection.

[40] Boran, *Correspondence*, p. 19 (a reference to MS 244).

[41] Alan Ford, *James Ussher: Theology, History, and Politics in Early-Modern Ireland and England* (Oxford, 2007) offers context for, and insight into, the academic leanings of Ussher.

[42] Boran, *Correspondence,* p. 88.

Methodology and Principles for Indexing

Consulting Abbott's and Colker's catalogues, I have aimed to check all Western manuscripts dated between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries. In addition to checking manuscripts written in English, I also paid particular attention to Latin and Anglo-Norman-language manuscripts, regardless of provenance or origin. With the help of Abbott's *Catalogue,* I consulted a number of sixteenth-century manuscripts if I thought that the material listed there might have had a medieval origin or source. I ignored Greek and Oriental manuscripts. The Irish-language manuscripts, of which there are approximately 240, presented a particular challenge. For those, I relied on the opinion of recent scholars and Abbott plus Gwynn's *Catalogue of Irish Manuscripts* as to the possibility of ME prose in these codices. With the exception of manuscript 1334, I was told that there are 'unlikely' to be any.[43] Taking all of those issues into consideration, the following MSS were examined but found to contain no medieval English prose: 35–43, 50–51, 53–54, 62–65, 77–83, 85–93, 95–103, 105–109, 114–117, 123–124, 128, 148–149, 153, 156, 160–161, 163–164, 166–167, 171–177, 182, 184, 187, 189–194, 202, 204–205, 207–209, 212–216, 218, 223, 226, 242–243, 249–251, 253–260, 262–266, 268–269, 273–275, 279–280, 282, 301–303, 305–306, 312–317, 320, 324, 326–327, 330–332, 334, 339–341, 343–344, 346, 349–350, 360, 362, 367–368, 370–372, 374–375, 393, 397, 399, 401–402, 407, 420–422, 429–430, 434, 447, 450, 456–458, 460, 462–477, 485–487, 491, 493–501, 503–504, 507–508, 510, 514–515, 519, 523–524, 548, 576, 594, 597, 600, 602–603, 606–609, 632, 639, 640–642, 652, 662, 663, 667, 684, 689, 695, 734, 740–742, 799, 807, 853, 957, 1299, 1302, 1306, 1309–1310, 1357.

This volume is but one volume in a larger project to create a comprehensive index of ME prose and is, therefore, governed by a set of general guidelines. The decision to include medieval material copied in the sixteenth or seventeenth century challenges the boundaries of the overall project, which is to include ME prose composed between *c*. 1200 and *c*. 1500. Yet it has been one of the principles of the index to include medieval English prose material, even if it has been copied after 1500. To that end, 246 which is a late copy of three Wycliffite tracts found in 245/244 was included.[44] 73 is a late copy of a Wycliffite Bible. 352 was included for its copies of extracts from Rolle, Hilton and *Dives et Pauper*.[45] The *Imitation of Christ* is also in this category as are the copies of alchemical recipes in 389.

A number of heraldic manuscripts, which may have been donated to the Library by Christopher Ussher (d. 1597), the third Ulster King of Arms and uncle to James Ussher, are sixteenth- and seventeenth-century manuscripts, but contain some medieval material.[46] Abbott grouped twenty-two of those manuscripts (456–477)

[43] I am grateful to Caoimhe Ní Ghormáin (TCD Library), Aoibheann Nic Chonnchadha and Chantal Kobel (Dublin Institute of Advanced Studies) for their guidance.

[44] 246 contains two copies of each of the three tracts; items [4]–[6] seems to be later copies, either of items [1]–[3] or from the same exemplar.

[45] Connolly, 'Unrecorded', pp. 133–136.

[46] O'Sullivan in his article 'Ussher as a Collector' advised caution in assuming that all heraldic MSS came to Trinity through Christopher Ussher. Only three of the heraldic MSS (801, 479 and 484) bear Ussher's pressmark and most of them only appear for the

together as 'volumes of arms of various families of England, Ireland, and Scotland, with some French'.[47] He did not list their contents individually and, apart from some early twentieth-century articles, they do not seem to have been much studied.[48] I thought it prudent to examine these manuscripts, despite their later date. Most of these heraldic manuscripts can be traced to the first three Ulster Kings of Arms: Bartholomew Butler (1552–66), Nicholas Narbon (1566–88) and Christopher Ussher (1566–97). Curtis argues that many of the manuscripts were passed down from one to the other and that Nicholas Narbon also received manuscripts from his father, John Narbon (d. 1546), who was Risebank Pursuivant before 1528 and Richmond Herald in 1536.[49] The material found in these manuscripts is what one might expect to be of interest to heralds. Many of them contain a register or list of noble families and their blazons, laid out in alphabetical order. These are details commensurate with the duties of heralds, who were obliged to visit and record family arms. Some of these manuscripts hold what seems to be medieval material. 459, for example, has an unidentified heraldic treatise, similar to that which Dennys describes as lecture notes from the Inns of Court, evident in manuscripts from the fifteenth century onwards, although also popular in Tudor times.[50] In 518, there is an account of the burial of King Edward the Fourth, Elizabeth the second daughter of Henry the Fourth, and a description of the Siege of Calais copied from the *Brut* in 518. Thomas Lancaster's 1417 declaration on heraldic precedence has been found in two manuscripts (633 and 852), although it is possible that both are later translations of the medieval Latin text. Similarly, two copies of John Vowel's (*alias* Hooker's) English translaton of the Latin *Modus Tenendi Parliamentum* have been included, although Hooker's translation was not published until 1572. 661 is also a 'borderline' case. Some of the material is clearly identifiable as medieval, for example, the 'Fifteen Properties of a Horse' and 'The Divers Maners of Howndys', and all have been previously indexed.[51] The text ascribed to Aeneas Silvius Piccolomini (Pope Pius II), found in 661, was also translated during the Middle Ages, as was the extract explaining how Adam received his name.[52] It is difficult to determine, however, whether some of the heraldic material – the notes on colours, metals or lions – are copies of ME versions or sixteenth-century notes by the compiler of the manuscript. On the whole, I have erred on the side of inclusivity. The collection of prognostications in 537, for example, known as *Erra*

first time in the catalogue dated 1688 (p. 56). He suggests that the fourth Ulster King of Arms, Daniel Molyneux (d. 1632), may also have had possession of them before they came to Trinity.

47 Abbott, p. 71.

48 See J. Gilbart Smyly, 'An account of a French Royal Christening, by Bartholomew Butler, First Ulster King at Arms', *Hermathena* 20 (1930), pp. 264–292. Edmund Curtis, 'Extracts out of Heralds' Books in Trinity College Dublin, relating to Ireland in the Sixteenth Century', *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* 2 (1932), pp. 28–40.

49 Curtis, 'Extracts out of Heralds' Books', p. 29. John Narbon's name is on MSS 513 and 633.

50 Rodney Dennys, *The Heraldic Imagination* (New York, 1973), p. 84.

51 See, for example, volume 14, indexing NLW Brogyntyn II.1 [123].

52 I am grateful to Richard Moll who, in private correspondence, confirmed that this is, indeed, a copy of a fifteenth-century text and not the sixteenth-century expanded version.

Pater, is dated to the sixteenth century, although as Irma Taavitsainen notes, it had begun to emerge during the medieval period.[53] Many of the individual tracts that make up the *Erra Pater* have already been indexed in other volumes and, for this additional reason, I chose to record the *Erra Pater* as a series of discrete entries.

As with the *Erra Pater*, the matter of recording individual tracts that are presented as a unified text – collections of recipes, sermons, prayers and catechetical tracts – presents a particular challenge. There is a tension between inclusivity and manageability. In relation to collections of recipes, I have followed the established practice in the series and given the first three recipes and the last recipe in full, but have listed the headings for recipes in the rubric/title index, with the exception of generic titles such as 'another'. The set of prayers in 155 I dealt with similarly, although in that case, responding to O'Mara's article on the need for greater visibility of the contents and interrelationship of prayer texts, I offer the incipit of each prayer (they do not have rubrics or titles) in the incipit index.[54] On the other hand, I simply list the subject of the individual Bidding prayers in the main entry for 277, given the fairly standard format of Bidding prayers and the availability of similar prayers in printed editions. There were three sermon collections to consider. 201 is a collection of *Festial* sermons and 428 is a revised form of the *Festial* Sanctorale sermons; they have been indexed in full and reference to Powell's edition provided for each item.[55] 241 is a set of sixty-one sermons mainly from the Temporale, but with some from the Sanctorale, derived from the Wycliffite sermons edited by Hudson and Gradon.[56] The changes to the original Wycliffite sermons are significant enough to warrant recognition as a distinct collection. These sermons also contain significant amounts of pastoral material, already indexed in previous volumes or noted in bibliographies such as the *Manual of the Writings in Middle English, Index of Printed Middle English Prose* or Jolliffe's *Check-List*.[57] I have provided separate entries for those pastoral items that I could recognise. Otherwise, readers should consult the *Repertorium*.[58] Two manuscripts, 70 and 516, fall into that collection of catechetical items that constitute a single text. However, given the instability of such compilations, each of the catechetical items has been indexed separately.

[53] Irma Taavitsainen, *Middle English Lunaries: A Study of the Genre* (Helsinki, 1988), p. 141.

[54] Veronica O'Mara, 'Problems in Indexing and Editing Middle English Prayers', in *Editing and Interpretation of Middle English Texts: Essays in Honour of William Marx*, ed. Margaret Connolly and Raluca Radulescu (Turnhout, 2018), pp. 249–266. O'Mara refers to Dublin, Trinity Col 155 in her article, but she is specifically addressing the 'Rolle' prayer on ff. 55–60, found in seven other MSS.

[55] *Festial*, ed. Susan Powell, EETS os 334 and 335 (Oxford, 2009–11).

[56] *English Wycliffite Sermons*, ed. Anne Hudson and Pamela Gradon, vols 1–5 (Oxford, 1983–96).

[57] *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050–1500*, ed. J. Burke Severs and Albert E. Hartung, 11 volumes (New Haven, 1967); *The Index of Printed Middle English Prose*, ed. R. E. Lewis, N. F. Blake and A. S. G. Edwards (New York, 1985); P. S. Jolliffe, *A Check-List of Middle English Prose Writings of Spiritual Guidance* (Toronto, 1974).

[58] Veronica O'Mara and Suzanne Paul, *A Repertorium of Middle English Prose Sermons*, Sermon Studies on Patristic, Medieval, and Reformation Sermons and Preaching 1, 4 vols (Turnhout, 2007).

Editorial Principles

I have followed the main principles governing the indexing of the items that follow as stated in the General Introduction. All abbreviations have been silently expanded, apart from Latin abbreviations for weights, quantities and coinage, and for astrological and alchemical symbols, which have been indicated by {…} Missing capitals have been supplied in square brackets, whether or not there is a guide letter. As in other volumes, ellipsis points at the beginning or end of an entry denote acephalous or atelous text; within rubrics they mean that the text is too lengthy to be transcribed in full. Ellipsis points in square brackets within a text […] denote illegible words or letters. [*sic*] denotes scribal error or spelling idiosyncrasy where this might be confused with typing error. \ … / denote scribal additions.

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