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Guide to *the Early Bodleian Donations Online* database

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this documentation and in the *Early Bodleian Donations Online* dataset.

1605 catalogue	Thomas James, <i>Catalogus Librorum Bibliothecae Publicae</i> (Oxford, 1605)
1620 catalogue	Thomas James, <i>Catalogus Universalis Librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana</i> (Oxford, 1620)
1635 appendix	<i>Appendix ad Catalogum Librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana, qui Prodiit Anno Domini 1620, editio secunda</i> (Oxford, 1635)
1674 catalogue	Thomas Hyde, <i>Catalogus Impressorum Librorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae in Academia Oxoniensi</i> (Oxford, 1674)
1697 catalogue	Edward Bernard, <i>Catalogi librorum manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ in unum collecti</i> (Oxford, 1697)
1738 catalogue	[Robert Fisher], <i>Catalogus Impressorum Librorum Bibliothecae Bodleianae in Academia Oxoniensi</i> (Oxford, 1738)
6degrees	Christopher Warren et al., <i>Six Degrees of Francis Bacon</i> , http://www.sixdegreesoffrancisbacon.com
ALG	Anna-Lujz Gilbert, Shaping Scholarship team member
Bod-Inc	Bod-Inc Online, http://incunables.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/home
BOO	Book Owners Online, https://bookowners.online/
BR	Bodleian Library, MS Library Records b. 903, “Registrum Donatorum [Benefactors' Register, vol. I], 1600–1688”
BWT	Ben Wilkinson-Turnbull, Shaping Scholarship team member
CCED	<i>Clergy of the Church of England Database 1540-1835</i> , https://theclergydatabase.org.uk/
CH	Colin Harris, Rare Books volunteer in the Bodleian Library Special Collections
Chamberlain	Neil McClure ed. <i>Letters of John Chamberlain</i> (Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1939)
Daybook	Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Library Records e. 9, “Daybooks, 1613–1620”
EBDO	<i>Early Bodleian Donations Online</i> database
ESTC	<i>English Short Title Catalogue</i> , previously available on estc.bl.uk . After October 2023 references to the ETSC were supplied through reference to <i>Print & Probability</i> , https://estc.printprobability.org/ , or references to the STC were provided instead.
Foster	Joseph Foster, ed. <i>Alumni Oxonienses 1500–1714</i> , 4 vols. (Oxford: Oxford UP, 1891–1892), accessed through <i>British History Online</i> , https://www.british-history.ac.uk/alumni-oxon/1500-1714
Gibson	References to Gibson are taken from Pearson (below). Strickland Gibson, <i>Early Oxford bindings</i> ([Oxford]: Printed for the Bibliographical Society at the Oxford University Press, 1903)
HoP	<i>History of Parliament Online</i> , https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/

ISTC	<i>Incunabula Short Title Catalogue</i> , https://data.cerl.org/istc/_search
Ker	Neil R. Ker, <i>Fragments of medieval manuscripts used as pastedowns in Oxford bindings: with a survey of Oxford binding c. 1515–1620</i> (Oxford: Oxford Bibliographical Society, 2004 for 2000)
KH	Katie Hannawin, Senior Library Assistant, Bodleian Libraries
Letters to James	Thomas Bodley, <i>Letters of Sir Thomas Bodley to Thomas James first keeper of the Bodleian Library</i> , ed. G. W. Wheeler (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1926, reprinted 1985)
Letters to the University	Thomas Bodley, <i>Letters of Sir Thomas Bodley to the University of Oxford, 1598-1611</i> , ed. G. W. Wheeler (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1927)
Library Records d. 599	Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Library Records d. 599, “A notebook of Dr. Thomas James, Bodley's first Librarian”
Library Records e. 273	Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Library Records e. 273, “Autograph catalogue of the Bodleian (vol. I), 1613”
Library Records e. 274	Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Library Records e. 274, “Autograph catalogue of the Bodleian (vol. II), 1613”
MedMSS	<i>Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford Libraries</i> , https://medieval.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/
MH	Matthew Holford, Tolkien Curator of Medieval Manuscripts at the Bodleian Libraries
MTS	Matthew Symonds, Shaping Scholarship team member
non-BR donation	A donation not recorded in the Benefactors' Register
non-BR evidence	A source for a donation which is not the Benefactors' Register
ODNB	<i>Oxford Dictionary of National Biography</i> , https://www.oxforddnb.com/
Oldham	J. Basil Oldham, <i>English blind-stamped bindings</i> (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1952)
Pearson	David Pearson, <i>Oxford bookbinding 1500-1640: including a supplement to Neil Ker's Fragments of Medieval manuscripts used as pastedowns in Oxford bindings</i> (Oxford: Oxford Bibliographical Society, 2000)
Rawl. Q e 31	Bodleian Libraries, MS Rawl. Q e 31, Thomas James, “Catalogus librorum aliquot in bibliotheca Bodleiana, juxta facultates contextus, (c. 1602)”
RF	Rahel Fronda, Hebrew and Judaica Deputy Curator at the Bodleian Library and Hebrew Antiquarian Cataloguer at Christ Church College, Oxford
RLE	Register list entry. See below for table registerListEntry , and see project glossary
RJA	Robyn Adams, Shaping Scholarship team member
SC	Falconer Madan et al., <i>A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford</i> , 6 vols. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1895–1953)
STC	A.W. Pollard and G.R. Redgrave, <i>A short-title catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland & Ireland and of English books printed abroad, 1475–1640</i> , 2nd ed. revised by W. A. Jackson, F. S. Ferguson, and Katharine F. Pantzer, 3 vols. (London: Bibliographical Society, 1976–1991)

Summary Catalogues	See “SC”
Shaw	William Arthur Shaw, <i>The Knights of England</i> , vol 2. (London: Sherratt and Hughes, 1906)
SOLO	<i>Search Oxford Libraries Online</i> , https://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/
TNoP	Ruth Ahnert, Sebastian E. Ahnert, Jose Cree, and Lotte Fikkers, <i>Tudor Networks of Power - Correspondence Network Dataset</i> , Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository (2023), https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.99562
USTC	<i>Universal Short Title Catalogue</i> , https://www.ustc.ac.uk/
Venn	John Venn and J.A. Venn, eds. <i>Alumni Cantabrigienses</i> , 10 vols. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1922–1954)

Editorial Note

The *Early Bodleian Donations Online* (EBDO) database was constructed to organise and derive information about donations to the Bodleian Library from its early modern refoundation through to 1620, primarily through the lens of the first Benefactors' Register.¹ This official account of donations begun by Bodley is not a complete record of donations—nor is it completely accurate. In his chapter on incunabula acquired by the library through early donations, Kristian Jensen has given a detailed account of the difficulties of using the Benefactors' Register for this kind of research.² Errors in the register include those caused by administrative confusion over which physical books were given by which individuals, as well as mistakes made when describing their contents. The process of compiling the Register introduced yet more errors: typographical style mistakes in edition dates are, as Jensen notes, very common in the Register, as are reading and transcription errors such as line skip.

Other difficulties involved in using the Benefactors' Register stem not from mistakes per se, but from the Register's purpose as a tool for managing social relations. To interpret the Register, it is necessary to bear in mind that it was curated for display, and not to provide an accurate record of acquisitions. A significant consequence of this is the Register's incomplete coverage: comparatively unimportant gifts were not recorded, where importance might be measured less in the quality of the books and more in the social standing of the donor.³ Some of these unregistered gifts have been added to the database in a systematic manner. These are the gifts mentioned in Bodley's letters to the University of Oxford and those listed in R. W. Hunt's chronological account of gifted or otherwise acquired manuscripts in volume one of *The Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford*.⁴

Where we encountered or were kindly offered information on other, unregistered donations to 1620, these have been added to the database, but we have not undertaken a systematic study in their identification. The Bodleian Library is rich in other early library records beyond the Benefactors' Register and a study of these, as well as a systematic survey of donations mentioned in Bodley's

¹ Bodleian Library, MS Library Records b. 903, "Registrum Donatorum [Benefactors' Register, vol. I], 1600–1688".

² Kristian Jensen, "Problems of Provenance: Incunabula in the Bodleian Library's Benefactors' Register, 1600–2," in *Incunabula: Studies in Fifteenth-Century Printed Books presented to Lotta Hellinga*, ed. Martin Davies (London: British Library, 1999), 559–602. Research carried out by the Shaping Scholarship project in the creation of EBDO has shed further light on two of the examples of the Benefactors' Register's unreliability mentioned by Jensen. In relation to the gift of Merton College, on p. 333, Jensen identifies three incunabula as being omitted in the Register's description of the gift, whereas two are in fact described in the Register and the third was the gift of a different donor, William Bailey. The case of books being assigned to Hakewill's donation, described on p. 564, relates to donor William Hakewill, not donor George Hakewill as Jensen states.

³ William Poole, "Collection by donation: the benefactors' registers of Oxford college libraries in the seventeenth century", in *Book collecting in Ireland and Britain*, ed. Elizabethanne Boran (Dublin: Four Courts Press, 2018), 118–119.

⁴ Thomas Bodley, *Letters of Sir Thomas Bodley to the University of Oxford, 1598-1611*, ed. G. W. Wheeler (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1927); R. W. Hunt, *A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford*, vol. 1 (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1953).

letters to librarian Thomas James, would yield information on other donations.⁵ Additionally, some of the volumes on the library's shelves no doubt bear inscriptions which would reveal that they were acquired by donation. As more of the books are surveyed, re-catalogued, and researched, more evidence of small donations will come to light, enabling a more nuanced history of Bodleian Library donation to be told.

Dating benefactions is not always a straightforward process. Different years might be arrived at depending on whether one takes the year at which the gift was initially promised or the date at which it was actually delivered. The official date as given in the Benefactors' Register is not reliable for either of these.⁶ The approach in the project was to start with the first twenty years of donations as recorded in the Register, between 1600 and 1620 inclusive. Where we have encountered evidence that a donation within the dataset was received in a different year, the date of the donation given in the database has been amended. Evidence of a promise to donate was not considered enough to change the date of the donation, as there could be a delay before a gift was received, if at all.⁷ Some donations recorded in the Benefactors' Register and received in or before 1620 were not included in the dataset because they were recorded in a later section of the Register.⁸

Another, more subtle, aspect of the Register's design reflects a practice which we have termed "gift accounting". Greater emphasis was placed on recording a donor's generosity than the provenance of an acquired book and Bodley sometimes found it expedient to move books in and out of different donations, rationalising that the values of the switched books were equivalent. A case involving donors Sir William Roper, William Hakewill, and William Gent, which has been highlighted by Jensen, offers a particularly elucidating example of this.⁹ Roper's donation of Thomas More's works left the library with a duplicate of a book they had already been given, but Bodley preferred Roper's copy because Roper was a relation of the author. To appease William Hakewill, who had earlier given the copy that he wished to dispose of, Bodley arranged a series of exchanges. A third donor, William Gent, was to receive Hakewill's copy from the library, and a number of the books that Gent had given to the Bodleian from his own collection were to be recorded in the Register as the gift of Hakewill, with everyone's agreement.¹⁰ This example is particularly useful because of the unusual clarity with which the exchanges are laid out in one of Bodley's letters to James. This itself reflects Bodley's uneven approach to keeping donors happy—Bodley was quite willing to quietly dispose of

⁵ Thomas Bodley, *Letters of Sir Thomas Bodley to Thomas James first keeper of the Bodleian Library*, ed. G. W. Wheeler (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1926, reprinted 1985).

⁶ See, Jensen, p. 562 for the gift of Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, which arrived in 1602, but which is in the Register under the date of 1600. In contrast, the gift of William Harwood must have been in the library by the end of 1611, but is recorded in the Register under the date 1612. See Bodley, *Letters to James*, no. 220.

⁷ The most illustrious of those who failed to deliver a promised gift to the library was King James VI & I. See Bodley, *Letters to James*, xxix–xxx.

⁸ Each page of the Register has the date of donation as a running title. The given date changes from 1620 on p. 231 to 1621 on p. 232, and we took this as the terminal point of the project dataset. From p. 232 the running title reads as "Anno MDCXXI". It jumps back from "Anno MDXXII" to "Anno MDXX" for twelve pages from p. 245, listing the donations of Sir William Sidley, Andrew Rivet, Thomas Gataker, Edmund Leigh and Elizabeth Craven. These donations are not included as part of the dataset.

⁹ Jensen, 564.

¹⁰ Bodley, *Letters to James*, no. 96.

other donor's duplicates without their knowledge.¹¹ It is suggestive of some of the strategies used to manage donations that could lead to inconsistencies when books were assigned to benefactors. Frustrating as they might be for someone researching the actual provenance of a gifted book, cases like these are revealing of the place of book donations within intricate social relations of gifting and gift reciprocity, and the role of a document like a donations register in manipulating and managing these social connections.

For many researchers, however, the interest of the database will be in what it can tell us about privately owned books. Fragments of libraries preserved in institutional and public libraries are important sources of evidence for privately owned collections, a vast majority of which have been dispersed or destroyed. That includes material evidence: the project's survey of extant books in the Bodleian library, which was guided by records of donation, was able to identify signs of provenance relating to both donors and to previous owners. There are, with more research, many individual stories of book ownership which could be told using this data.

Caution is required, however, when using records of donation to reconstruct private libraries. Some of the potential pitfalls are familiar ones which apply to early modern library donation in general. How far can information about books given away tell us about the kind of collection a book owner wished to keep? How representative of the person's library as a whole was a selection from it which was bequeathed, or perhaps chosen by a library keeper?¹² How far did the donated books represent the donor's tastes, and how far did they reflect the tastes of a family member from whom they had inherited parts of their library? This latter question is particularly pertinent to some of the Bodleian donors who gifted collections of books that they had recently inherited—perhaps because the donor saw them as extraneous to and discrete from any library of their own.¹³

Other issues relate specifically to practices of Bodleian donation and how those gifts were recorded. For research into private libraries, a distinction must be made between books gifted directly by the donor and those which were purchased by the library with a monetary gift. Usually, the Benefactors' Register specifies this information, but three of the donations to 1620 are unhelpfully recorded as consisting of a mixture of books and money.¹⁴ Furthermore, donations of books might have consisted of books bought by the donor for that purpose. Laurence Bodley's 1600 donation of "thirty seven very fayre and new bought bookes in folio" is one such of these.¹⁵ Having been accurately recorded in the register as a donation of books, not money, it would be easy to mistake them as

¹¹ Bodley, *Letters to James*, no. 26.

¹² Alexander Marr, "Learned Benefaction: Science, Civility and Donations of Books and Instruments to the Bodleian Library before 1605," in *Documenting the Early Modern Book World*, ed. Malcolm Walsby and Natasha Constantinidou (Leiden: Brill, 2013), 33.

¹³ Material evidence shows that William Bayley gave books from the library of his recently deceased cousin John Bayley of New College, and Francis Harewell may have gifted books recently inherited from his brother, Sir Thomas Harewell. The different book collections with different provenances owned by donor John, Lord Lumley exemplify the complex relationship between the ownership and collection of books. See Sears Jayne and Francis R. Johnson, *The Lumley Library: The Catalogue of 1609* (London: Trustees of the British Museum, 1956).

¹⁴ Bodleian Library, MS Library Records b. 903, p. 24 (gift of Alexander Nowell), p. 28 (gift of Nicolas Bond), p. 44 (gift of Sir Francis Vere).

¹⁵ Bodley, *Letters to the University*, no. 4.

having come from Laurence Bodley's own collection.¹⁶ Thomas Bodley's description of the gift in a letter confirms otherwise; if that was not available, a researcher could turn to other clues. Laurence Bodley's gift, for instance, contained a highly impersonal array of standard theological works and included books from a recently dispersed collection.¹⁷ It is worth, therefore, assessing both the materiality and the contents of gifted books when considering their relationship to the donor.

Such a collection of caveats as are to be found in this introduction may appear discouraging, but it reflects the complexity of the histories that the EBDO database can help reveal. For this, the abundance of the data it holds is an advantage, presenting an opportunity to work across different donations, and to contextualise and compare individual benefactions. The EBDO dataset contains around 271 donors, 304 donations, 9,144 titles, and 1,236 book descriptions. It presents the chance to ask questions about the history and materiality of books in the early Bodleian at scale, and we hope that this potential is exploited in many different avenues of research.

This guide to the database is intended to facilitate informed use of the data by both front-end users and those downloading the data directly.¹⁸ The first section is devoted to our data-collection methodologies. It details how we transcribed the Register and made bibliographic identifications of the books listed there; how we surveyed and described books currently in the Bodleian Library; and how we researched the donors themselves. The second section concerns the design of the database. Whilst some of the technical information about the schema is primarily for those querying the database directly, this section also details how specific fields have been used and may be of use for anyone interpreting the data. We also provide a glossary of terms used in EBDO, especially to describe the Register itself and the materiality of library books, along with several reference photos for the layout of the Register.

Anna-Lujz Gilbert

¹⁶ Bodleian Library, MS Library Records b. 903, p. 21.

¹⁷ Ownership inscription of John Field of Cambridge is found on, for example, Bodleian Libraries, C 19.12 Th. and L 6.10 Art.

¹⁸ An online interface for searching the database is currently in development and will be made available at ebdo.org.uk.

Methods 1: Identifying gifted books

The major task of the data collection process was to transcribe each Benefactors' Register entry and identify the bibliographic entities being described. It was necessary to approach different sections of the register in slightly different ways, and specific methods and transcriptions policies for each are detailed below. The overarching workflow consisted of the following steps:

An excel template was set up to capture data now stored in the **registerListEntry**, **bJunction**, **bibliographic**, and **bodleianShelfmark** tables.

Working concurrently, ALG transcribed the printed section of the Register (up to c. 1605) and RJA transcribed the manuscript section of the Register (c. 1605–1620) directly into excel spreadsheets following this template.

Because the two sections of the Register were transcribed concurrently, sequence numbers (which give the order in which list entries appear) for the manuscript section were generated computationally after all transcription and identification was carried out. The transcription data was checked by comparing the number of list entry records in the transcribed data to a manual count, for each page of the Register transcribed. This identified list entries in the Register which had accidentally been missed during initial transcription.

Printed books were usually identified at the time of transcription by the transcriber. Where a gift had been previously identified in the pilot study, or where the register listed the gift of a manuscript, these entries were transcribed but were set aside for later identification. Where the register listed a gift in Hebrew or another language with a non-Latin alphabet, these were set aside for identification by RF and MS, with the transcription of non-Latin alphabet characters also carried out by them.

Listed manuscripts were extracted from the completed transcription for comparison with the list in volume 1 of the Summary Catalogue, using which RJA, ALG, and BWT provided identifications.

RJA inputted identifications for gifts which had been assessed during the pilot study. Whilst the pilot study methodology for identifying titles of gifted books was broadly similar to that described above, the data was nonetheless reviewed at this stage to align with the Shaping Scholarship methodology and the pilot study's material survey data. It also required restructuring to fit the EBDO database design.

Transcription policies

Printed section of Benefactors' Register

For the printed section of the Register, the following transcription policies were used:

- U/v and i/j are modernised
- The ligatures æ, œ, and ß are reproduced
- Abbreviation symbols not commonly found in modern character sets, such as the “et” or “que” symbols are expanded in square brackets. Missing consonants indicated by macrons are also supplied in square brackets.

- The printed section of the register often follows an apostrophe with a space. This space is always removed in the transcription.
- Where an extended space is given within a list entry to indicate a new title in a sammelband or compilation, that space is not transcribed, but a note is made in the *listEntryNote* field of the *registerListEntry* table which can be found by searching for "white space".

Occasionally the printed entry in the register has been corrected by hand, or an entire list entry is supplied in manuscript. Where the additions are in black ink and appear to be contemporary, they are silently included within the transcription. In some cases, a typographical error has resulted in an impossibly early print publication date within the 1400s being given, of which the "4" has then been indiscriminately amended with red ink to a "5". The resulting date is often also incorrect. In these cases, the manuscript addition has not been transcribed but a note has been made. These can be found by searching for "red ink" in the *listEntryNote* field of the *registerListEntry* table.

Initially, when references to information in previous list entries indicated through words such as "idem", "eiusdem", and "ibid" were transcribed, the referenced information was supplied in square brackets. These were removed after it was judged preferable to provide a sequence number for each list entry so that previous entries could be consulted directly. One of the reasons for this decision was that these "idem" style references were particularly liable to error in the Register where items were bound together, or due to line skip. Giving the erroneous information as stated in the Register as an editorial intervention would therefore introduce confusion.

Manuscript section of Benefactors' Register

For the manuscript section of the Register, the following transcription policies were used:

- U/v and i/j are modernised
- Suspensions indicated by a full stop in the register are transcribed as they are, with the full stop included. If a full stop has not been supplied in the register to indicate a suspension, this is silently provided in the transcription.
- Bibliographical information given at the end of the register list entries is often suspended or abbreviated/condensed. This means the list entry is cluttered with full stops. Therefore, with format and date, the full stops have not been reproduced, but where the print location is suspended with a full stop, this has been retained.
- The given names of authors are generally suspended. This has been retained.
- Contractions and suspensions indicated by other symbols representing specific letters, i.e. m/n, us, and ue are expanded in square brackets
- Where the scribe has used the p abbreviation, this has been silently expanded
- Roman numerals are supplied in capitals, i.e. "X" for "x"
- Where the scribe enters a colon ":" to suspend a word, this is replaced by full stop, e.g. "vol." not "vol:".
- Abbreviated titles are retained, e.g. "Sr".
- Ligatures and digraphs such as æ and œ are transcribed as separate letters

Identification of printed books

Because of the fluidity of Bodleian holdings, especially during the early modern period, the current Bodleian holdings as represented on SOLO are not by themselves adequate for identifying which

bibliographic entity was gifted. Searching for a title on SOLO could in fact give misleading results where the title now in the Bodleian's collection is one of several similar publications. The process of identification was therefore to identify the publication described in the Register in other bibliographic resources, before recording the presence of copies now held by the Bodleian.

Bibliographic entities were in the first instance identified on the USTC, and bibliographic information was copied from the USTC record. Where the edition could not be found on the USTC, or where further information or disambiguation of the USTC record was required, other bibliographic sources such as the ESTC (after October 2023, via *Print & Probability*, <https://estc.printprobability.org/>), the STC, and WorldCat (<https://search.worldcat.org/>) were used.

In many cases, the Benefactors' Register did not provide accurate or complete bibliographic information. Further research was required which made use of the early catalogues and library records of the Bodleian. The Bodleian library is extraordinarily rich in early library records, including various catalogues in manuscript, early printed catalogues, and some booklists which appear within records of binding and disposal. Due to the number of gifted books considered by the project, it was necessary to rationalise the process of carrying out further research to identify a listed book. The printed catalogues of 1605 and 1620 were preferred, and catalogues in manuscript were not consulted unless the title could not be found in the printed catalogues, or where the information in the printed catalogues was insufficient. Later printed catalogues such as the 1635 appendix to the 1620 catalogue, and the 1674 catalogue of printed books, were also routinely consulted where they shed light on entries in the older catalogues. The Bodleian daybook, the curators' handlists, and the various records of disposal and deaccession down to the nineteenth century were not consulted due to the time required to navigate them. Future research into specific gifts could use these sources to trace a title through extant catalogues to construct a detailed history of the book and its management within the collections. Additionally, SOLO records were consulted where there was an extended process of identification. Where they described a *sammelband* of titles bound in an arrangement that matched the description in the Register it was considered highly likely that they described the same copy, and this could help identify specific items.

The most common error in a register list entry was in the date given. Where no edition could be found with that date, the edition information of that title as given in the 1605 catalogue or 1620 catalogue was used. This is not a watertight method as in some cases the copy recorded in the printed catalogue will not be the same one that was gifted. However, it provided a likely identification of publication date. Some Benefactors' Register descriptions are very incomplete, vague, or difficult to distinguish from another gift, and more extensive research was required. In some cases, this reflected difficulties experienced by the early Bodleian in describing the donated book, for example if a title page was missing, or if it dated to the incunable period or just after.¹ Whilst research into these titles differed from gift to gift, the first approach was to trace the item through printed catalogues chronologically, sometimes to the present day, using peculiarities in the description, patterns in shelving, or position within a *sammelband* to identify the gift and differentiate it from other similar donations. This kind of research is difficult to represent within the database and is usually simply referred to as cross-referencing in the *listEntryNote* field.

¹ See, for example, records with *registerListEntryID* 3043 (missing title page), and 1661 (incunable).

Having identified a gifted edition, a record was made of copies of that edition currently in the Bodleian. We recorded those copies for which the shelf mark belonged to a collection series which existed in the seventeenth century. That includes both early style shelf marks (A 1.1 Th.; 4° A 1 Th.; 8° A 1 Th.) and later named collections such as the Selden (Seld.) and Barlow (Linc.) collections, because there has been considerable movement of books between these different collections. In general, this method is effective for excluding the many copies of early titles that have been acquired since the early modern period. However, identification during the project of early acquisitions in the Antiquiora ("Antiq.") and Oppenheim ("Opp.") collections demonstrates that this approach was fallible, as books were liable to be moved into more recent collections as recently as the nineteenth century.² Additionally, some titles not visible on SOLO were noticed in the Bodleian holdings through other methods, for example if they were present in the USTC snapshot of SOLO holdings or when another title they were bound with was physically inspected. This suggests that there may be other copies shelved in early collection series at the Bodleian which are not on SOLO and which are therefore not represented in the database.

Some entries in non-Latin languages required specialist knowledge and consultation of specialist catalogues. Rahel Fronda identified Hebrew books with reference to Arthur Ernest Cowley and Moritz Steinschneider, *A concise catalogue of the Hebrew printed books in the Bodleian library* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1929), and through inspection of current holdings. Matthew Symonds identified printed and manuscript books in Cyrillic with reference to Ralph Cleminson, *A union catalogue of Cyrillic manuscripts in British and Irish collections* (London: School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London, 1988) and Ralph Cleminson, *Cyrillic books printed before 1701 in British and Irish collections: a union catalogue* (London: British Library, 2000). Historically, Chinese printed books in the Bodleian were catalogued as manuscripts and these were identified by RJA through cross-referencing with vol. 2 of the SC, along with David Helliwell's "Chinese Books in Europe in the Seventeenth Century," <https://serica.ie/17thcent/17theu.html> (version current January 2024).

Identification of manuscripts

The identification of manuscripts was carried out in a different manner to that of printed books for two major reasons. Firstly, extensive provenance research has already been undertaken on Bodleian manuscripts, especially when the Summary Catalogues were compiled. The Shaping Scholarship project's aim was to incorporate rather than repeat this existing research. Secondly, the unique relationship between textual content and material object is much more obvious when considering manuscripts than printed books. It was pragmatic, therefore, to identify the particular manuscript book from the description in the Register, and use its catalogue record to provide the full textual contents of the gift, working in the opposite direction to the process used for printed books.

In this work, we were guided by the chronological list of acquisitions given in vol. 1 of the Summary Catalogues. This was cross-referenced against the Benefactors' Register and any gifted manuscripts not present in the Register were added to a spreadsheet of non-BR donations, with the SC given as the source of evidence. In some few cases, the identification in the SC was changed because a

² See Bodleian Libraries, Antiq.d.I.6, for items inscribed by donor Richard Spencer, and Opp. add. fol. III. 421 for items with previous shelf marks "R 4.2 Th." and "S 9.13 Th.", which were possibly acquired with money gifted by Alice Owen.

corrected identification was noticed on a more recent catalogue. In very few cases the project team made an independent assessment on the donation of a manuscript, either because there were conflicting identifications in existing research (e.g. between vols. 1 and 2 of the SC), or because the SC seemed to have made a straightforward mix-up.

Having identified a gifted manuscript in the SC, the most recent catalogue record for a manuscript was traced and information such as shelf mark and link to a catalogue record was provided. As with printed books, where a single bibliographic entity was considered to be a single issued publication, for a manuscript, a single bibliographic entity was considered to be a single part of a composite manuscript (i.e. a single production unit). This had the advantage of enabling us to describe the gift of individual manuscripts which were then bound into composite volumes by the Bodleian after their donation. Where a single manuscript or manuscript part was compiled of multiple texts, it was still considered a single bibliographic entity. This, again, was in line with our treatment of printed editions which similarly brought together various texts, as was common in the early period of printing.

Where the recent catalogue record for a gifted manuscript was not in Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford Libraries, bibliographic information was inputted manually from the relevant catalogue. Where the manuscript was catalogued in Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford Libraries, the manuscript number from the URL for the catalogue record was extracted. These were used by MH to export bibliographic information from the catalogue, which was computationally ingested, with some data cleaning, into the Shaping Scholarship database by ALG. Because of this, the format of titles for Western medieval manuscripts in the bibliographic table differs from that of other books, following the format [author heading]: [title of work][[language]]. We decided to retain this title as it usefully clarifies which text was authored by which author and which language it is in, information which is not usually available in catalogue records for printed compilations.

Methods 2: Material survey

EBDO incorporates information about material books in the Bodleian that was collected in two separate stages. The material survey phase of the Shaping Scholarship project, carried out specifically for the EBDO database, was conducted from October 2022 to March 2023 by ALG. A large amount of information about material books in the Bodleian had previously been collected from 2012 to 2017 for the pilot project, Building a Library Without Walls. Data was later extracted from this for EBDO by RJA.

Selecting volumes for consultation

The transcription and bibliographic identification phase of the project identified nearly 6000 shelf marks for volumes currently in the Bodleian that contained printed titles that were recorded in gifts to the library up to 1620. This figure excludes those donations examined in the pilot study. In accordance with the project's own resources and those of the Bodleian Library, only a sample of these were selected for physical consultation. All donations which were systematically surveyed were documented in the Benefactors' Register. Where we were aware of other donations, this was usually because they had already been described elsewhere.

A selection of donors who gave books, rather than money, were chosen for the survey. This approach prioritised books which were more likely to tell us something about the privately owned libraries of the donors. There is much potential to use the project's bibliographic identifications of books acquired with monetary gifts for a study of the English book trade c. 1600–1620, in which case the potential shelf marks identified for these could be selected instead.

In order to aid the selection of books for examination, RJA performed brief biographical research on each donor. This took place before the systematic collection of biographical data. The following criteria were considered when selecting which donations would be prioritised:

- A strong association between the donor and Bodley
- The donor having a religious affinity of interest, e.g. recusants or prominent Reformers
- The donor having colonial or other international connections of interest
- The donor not having an ODNB record. This helped to prioritise less well recorded and well-known donors.
- The donor having no obvious relationship with Bodley, another donor, or the university
- The temporal distribution of prioritised donations
- The size of donation. To maximise the resources available, donors who gave more modest donations, generally under 50 books, were prioritised so that their entire donations could be surveyed and compared.
- Women who gave books were automatically selected, however this amounted to a single donor whose books had already been examined in the pilot study.

This process resulted in an initial priority list which was revised due to practical and intellectual considerations once the material survey was underway:

- After the first couple of months of the survey, the initial priority list was reduced. This was in response to both the findings thus far (e.g. if a gift was discovered to consist of books which

had clearly been acquired by the donor specifically for donation it might be deprioritised), and the resources available.

- Some titles were given by multiple donors, and some sammelband volumes contained multiple titles donated by different people. As a result, it was not unusual for descriptions to be made for titles donated by non-priority donors.
- When the collections in Duke Humfrey's Reading Room could not be accessed due to maintenance issues, or where ALG was getting through books quicker than they could be fetched from Duke Humfrey's, ALG called up lesser priority books which are stored on site, especially those in the Med., Jur., and Seld. shelf marks. As a result, a disproportionate number of volumes associated with certain donors who had been deprioritised were examined, especially those associated with William Gent who gifted many medical titles.

When calling up books, this was done in runs of shelf marks, and not batches by donor or edition, which often made it impossible to make an assessment about whether the book was the donated copy or not at the point of surveying the book. Due to the scale of the data, a process had not been undertaken before the material survey commenced to determine which copy was the most likely one by comparing current shelf marks and binding arrangements to those described in early catalogues. This means that some volumes were examined which later research showed to be highly unlikely to be the gifted copy.

Information recorded

Initially, it was intended that the entire exterior and the title pages of every item of each book were to be digitally photographed. This was later extended to include the upper pastedown and first flyleaf when it became clear that these might provide useful information about binding, and possibly institutional markings which had been missed when the volume was inspected. Further photographs were taken of anything of interest, such as examples of marginalia. Before photographing any volume, a clear photo of the shelf mark was taken, and that signalled that the following run of photographs was of that book. Where possible, interior pages were photographed in order from front to back. Photographs were uploaded to OneDrive in batches throughout the day, and placed directly into folders named for the standardised shelf mark of the volume. These photos do not form part of the EBDO dataset but were shared with the Bodleian Library for reference when ingesting Shaping Scholarship data into SOLO.

Binding descriptions were, at the time, restricted to what could be observed immediately. Some were later expanded with further research using the photographs, such as to identify a particular binding tool. As the material survey progressed, some aspects of the bindings which had not been routinely recorded for books examined up to that point were recorded. This included the colour of endbands and the presence of green/yellow staining on text block edges.

Books were not collated, and SOLO catalogue records were, overall, trusted to be accurate, except where we noticed clear discrepancies. All items within a sammelband were listed in the order that they appeared in the volume within the *volumeltems* field. To look for marginalia, ALG checked through the volume at random, and at commonly inscribed places like the upper and lower leaves. Because a thorough check of every page was not undertaken, subtle or infrequent marks will have been missed.

If, at any point during the book's examination, clear evidence for post-1620 acquisition was noticed, that evidence was recorded and no further information was added to the written description.

Photographs of the exterior and title page, along with the evidence of post-1620 acquisition, were nonetheless taken.

If clear evidence confirming the donation was found, that was noted. In most cases, further research based on the photographs, historic catalogues, and the comparison of volumes across a donation was required before a judgement could be made.

Copy-specific features relating to the Bodleian's collections' management that clearly post-dated the period of interest, such as fore edge labels, spine labels, and some later institutional inscriptions, were not usually recorded, except at the very beginning of the process. Shelf marks were recorded no matter their date of inscription, with the exception of current shelf marks found on the spine.

Although the core process of describing volumes in the pilot study was comparable to that given above, there are several key differences to note. Whereas the title pages of all items within a sammelband were photographed for the Shaping Scholarship survey, only the item of immediate interest was photographed for the pilot study. Whereas the Shaping Scholarship survey did not record shelf marks appearing on a book's spine, or modern institutional inscriptions, the pilot study did. Pilot study data was amended by RJA in relation to the Shaping Scholarship methodology, and with reference to the photographs, at the time of extracting it for EBDO.

Assigning confidence values

Confidence values represent the level of certainty over whether a particular copy of a book was the one acquired through a given donation.

Confidence values were reviewed or provided after the physical consultation of volumes had ended. At this point further analysis could be undertaken incorporating research into, for example, the binding style and decoration, the arrangement of different items within a single binding, the identification of provenance markings and previous owners, and the comparison of previous shelf marks with information in early Bodleian catalogues. Confidence values were newly supplied for books examined in the pilot study when that data was extracted for EBDO.

A confidence value refers to the broad likelihood that a particular copy of a particular bibliographic entity was acquired through a particular donation. However, caution should be taken when using this to infer the book's provenance. This is because we follow Bodley's practice of "gift accounting", described in the editorial note above, in those cases where a book originally gifted by one person has straightforwardly been reassigned to another person's donation. In the example of Gent/Hakewell, for instance, a book originally gifted by Gent has been given a high confidence value for it being the gift of Hakewell. This is because the book shows clear provenance markings relating to Gent's ownership, which in turn identifies it as one of the volumes Bodley reassigned to Hakewell's gift. Hakewell, however, had nothing himself to do with the volume in question, beyond giving his assent to Bodley in reassigning the gift.²¹ In EBDO, Gent is simply noted as a person previously associated with the volume.

For some volumes, the case is less clear cut because conflicting evidence is available as to whose gift a book should be assigned to. For instance, a particular sammelband might be confidently identified

²¹ Bodley, *Letters to James*, no. 96.

with a donation described in the Benefactors' Register through the arrangement of its constituent items, but have a binding stamped with a different donor's arms. In these cases, the Benefactors' Register's information has been preferred.

Confidence is given as an integer from 0–5, from least likely to most likely. It is important to note that each number represents an evenly distributed range within the probability scale, so a confidence value of 0 can be imagined as roughly equivalent to 0–17% confidence, not 0%. Accordingly, the value 5 might be considered roughly equivalent to 83–100%, not 100%.

- **0** was assigned where there was positive evidence that the copy had not been acquired through a given donation. Examples: ownership inscription of John Selden present; evidence of post-1620 private ownership; strong evidence that it was acquired through another donor's gift, such as a gift inscription.
- **1** was assigned where it was deemed very unlikely, but not altogether impossible, that the copy was acquired through a given donation. Examples: convincing evidence that it was acquired through another donor's gift (i.e. it had been assigned a 4 in relation to another donation); present at a Seld. shelf mark with no Selden inscription but also no evidence of a pre-Selden shelf mark.
- **2** was assigned where, on balance, it was considered less likely than not that a copy came from the given donation. Examples: at a Seld. shelf mark with no Selden inscription, no evidence of pre-Selden shelf mark, but in a binding that is similar to that of known early seventeenth-century acquisitions; where the binding/shelf mark is characteristic of an early-seventeenth-century acquisition, but where two donors are recorded as having given the same title, and there is either slight reason to suppose the given copy is not the one received through the given donation, or nothing to say either way which of the two donations it came from.
- **3** was assigned where, on balance, it was considered more likely than not that a copy was acquired through the given donation, without there being positive evidence for the same. For a great many copies, this was because the binding and/or previous shelf marks suggest that the book was acquired at around the right time. Taking into account the evidence from the Benefactors' Register, this was considered adequate evidence to assign as a 3 and conclude that the volume was likely given by the donor. This confidence value was also given for manuscripts identified without certainty in Volume 1 of the Summary Catalogues.
- **4** was assigned when there was good, but not explicit, evidence that a copy was acquired through a specific donation. Examples: where the copy is bound with other titles listed in the same donation; where it bears markings that are characteristic of a particular provenance; where it is in a reasonably distinctive binding or binding style that could be seen on titles associated with a particular donation.
- **5** was assigned where there was explicit evidence that the copy was received through the given donation. Examples: Bodleian-stamped armorial binding of the donor in combination with evidence from the Register; ownership inscription of the donor or a family member; gift inscription referring to the donor. This confidence value was also given for manuscripts confidently identified in Volume 1 of the Summary Catalogues, unless we had reason to doubt the identification.

Structure and handling of material survey data

The table for collecting material survey data entry represented, roughly, a join of the **volume**, **stanShelfmark**, **rawShelfmark**, **dJunction** tables, to which were added IDs from **bJunction** and **gJunction** (known as the tempID).

The pilot study and main study differed in approach to collecting data about sammelbands. In the main study, a record was created for every item within an inspected sammelband which listed the SOLO record of interest, whether that title was known to be associated with a donation at that point or not. This meant that SOLO shelf marks were collected for these extra items. The full volume was described as a complete entity. Some of the extra items were later found to be titles associated with pre-1620 Bodleian donations. Where this was not the case, the process of converting the data collection table to the database tables stripped out the redundant SOLO shelf marks. The pilot study collected data only for items known to be associated with the donor of interest. This meant that where another item in a consulted volume was later found to be a copy of a donated title, this relationship is not recorded in the EBDO database.

Due to changes in methodology and table structures, data extracted from the pilot study survey was not simply copied over, but assessed, updated, and reorganised by RJA. This was done with reference to the photos taken for the majority of books during the pilot study, which were used to gather further information on, for example, the binding; the presence of printers', manuscript, or binders' waste; earlier provenances of the books; previous shelf marks. Records originating in pilot study data can be identified by a sentence in the *volumeNote* field: "This volume was examined during the pilot study between 2012 and 2017." Additionally, no *dateSeen* value is provided for records of books physically examined during the pilot study.

These fields of the finalised material survey spreadsheet were sent to the Bodleian for ingestion into SOLO:

<i>spreadsheetID</i>	working field only
<i>SOLO ALMA</i>	working field only. Left blank for MSS.
<i>rawShelfMark</i>	working field only. Where no record found in SOLO, recorded with string "NULL".
<i>stanShelfMark</i>	working field only.
<i>tempID</i>	working field only. This unique ID, now split across <i>bJunction</i> (<i>brTempID</i>) and <i>gJunction</i> (<i>nonBrTempID</i>), is not the primary key but an artefact of the data collection process and connects the evidence of donation to a record for a bibliographic entity (i.e. an edition).
<i>RLE_transcription</i>	working field only, pulling in information from the <i>registerListEntry</i> table based on <i>bJunctionTempID</i>
<i>listEntryPage</i>	working field only, pulling in information from the <i>registerListEntry</i> table based on <i>bJunctionTempID</i>
<i>donor</i>	working field only, pulling in the donor's name from the <i>person</i> table via <i>bJunctionTempID</i>
<i>year</i>	working field only, pulling in information from the <i>donation</i> table via <i>bJunctionTempID</i>
<i>Benefactors' Register Statement</i>	working field only, concatenating above info (where the donation was listed in the BR) into the wording "This volume was inspected in relation to a title which appears in Benefactors' Register (Library Records b. 903) on p. [page], for the [year] donation of [donor name]: '[register list entry transcription]'."
<i>volumeID</i>	see information about fields in <i>volume</i> table in below section.

<i>volPhotographed</i>	see information about fields in volume table in below section.
<i>binding</i>	see information about fields in volume table in below section.
<i>previousShelfMarks</i>	see information about fields in volume table in below section.
<i>msAdditions</i>	see information about fields in volume table in below section.
<i>volumeItems</i>	see information about fields in volume table in below section.
<i>volumeInitials</i>	see information about fields in volume table in below section.
<i>volumeDateSeen</i>	see information about fields in volume table in below section.
<i>volumeNote</i>	see information about fields in volume table in below section.
<i>previousAssociationsID</i>	working field used to record the personID of people for which there was positive evidence of their association with the volume, and where they were not the potential donor. In most cases this would be a previous owner, but no judgement or distinction was made about whether someone was a previous owner or whether, for example, they had written in a borrowed volume. Persons previously associated with material books were only given a personID if they could be identified in the historical record without extensive further research. This data was transferred to fJunction table.
<i>bibliographicID</i>	giving the ID of the bibliographic entity found within the volume that was known to have been given in a pre-1620 donation. See information on dJunction and bibliographic tables below.
<i>donationID</i>	giving the donationID relating to that bibliographicID . Only one bibliographicID-donationID combination was allowed per row, so multiple rows were created for each donor of that title, and each title within a sammelband. See information on dJunction table below.
<i>confidence</i>	see above for explanation of values given here, and dJunction table information below.
<i>confidenceReason</i>	see information for dJunction table below.
<i>EBDO_entry</i>	working field, recording whether a particular row would be imported into the database. Rows were assigned as not for importation because: data quality was not high enough; a pilot study description had been superseded by a Shaping Scholarship description; a row had been created (during the Shaping Scholarship material survey) for an item in a sammelband not associated with any donation. Volumes for gifts where the title had been re-identified, for which there was now no recorded donor for that title, were retained in the database but not linked to any donation via the dJunction or bibliographic record via the bJunction , and were linked to a standardised shelf mark (standardShelfMark record), but not a raw SOLO shelf mark (bodleianShelfMark record).

Material survey data reliability

During the project, SOLO moved library software systems which meant that their identifiers for catalogue records, ALEPH numbers, were converted into a new system of ALMA numbers. This process involved adding standard strings of digits to the beginning and end of the ALEPH number. ALEPH numbers that had been collected by Shaping Scholarship were converted to the new ALMA numbers computationally and not individually checked.

Cataloguing work at the Bodleian can lead to changes to ALMA numbers and raw shelf marks. When this issue became apparent, the *soloDateSeen* field was added to the *shelfMark* table to record when that SOLO link was collected and valid. During the process of ingesting the material survey data to SOLO, KH carried out a large amount of catalogue record consolidation and improvement and, as a result, many of the SOLO links collected for EBDO will no longer be valid.

During the data cleaning process, for all described items, we checked to see if there were other donations of the same title for which we had not provided a confidence value. This usually occurred when the title had been identified in another record of donation since inspecting the volume. Any found were added and confidence judgements supplied.

To convert the material survey data into EBDO tables, a *bibliographicID* had to be supplied for each donation and this offered a chance to check and improve the robustness of the data. A *bibliographicID* was generated for each record using two methods: via the *bJunction* table using the *tempID*, and via the *bodleianShelfMark* table using the ALMA number. Where they did not match, they were reviewed manually, a process which flagged for amendment:

- errors in data entry of *tempID* or ALMA number
- donations of titles which had been reidentified since the volume was inspected
- donations which could not be identified, for which a partial bibliographic record had been created. These were not associated with the volume record so that there was no conflict between its actual, known edition info and the partial edition info found in a bibliographic record.
- SOLO records which had been changed between the different occasions of shelf marks being recorded.

Methods 3: Biographical information

The level of biographical information collected for each person in the person table differed depending on their profile within the project. The majority of records in the person table relate to donors, and all donors are represented by a person record there, but the table is not restricted to donors specifically.

Donors

Data collection

For all donors, a survey of set sources was carried out: ODNB, History of Parliament Online, Venn, Foster, Book Owners Online, and both of Wheeler's editions of Bodley's letters.²² Additionally, a set of other databases were searched and, if the donor was represented there, their unique identifier within that database was recorded. These were: Tudor Networks of Power, Six Degrees of Francis Bacon, CERL Thesaurus, and Library of Congress Authorities.²³ These two sets of sources were represented by dedicated fields in the person table.

Alongside a systematic survey of these sources, there was a general check for evidence of similar philanthropic donations, and a check of common resources for genealogical and biographical research such as Ancestry.co.uk and Wikipedia. Registered wills from the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and the Oxford Chancellor's Court were consulted for wills of both the donors and any antecedents of interest.²⁴ No dedicated fields were created for these different sources, but information was recorded in the *otherPersonRef* field. A summary statement about the person's biography was provided in the *shortBio* field.

There are several donors who are absent from the historical record, who we were therefore unable to trace, or whose name can be identified with two or more candidates. A person record was created to represent the unknown donor. Data anomalies were noted in the *personNote* field, as well as a note that the person could not be traced, if required.

²² *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, <https://www.oxforddnb.com/>; *The History of Parliament Online*, <https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/>; John Venn and J.A. Venn, eds. *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, 10 vols. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1922–1954); Joseph Foster, ed. *Alumni Oxonienses 1500–1714*, 4 vols. (Oxford: Oxford UP, 1891–1892), *British History Online*, <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/alumni-oxon/1500-1714>; *Book Owners Online*, <https://bookowners.online/>; Thomas Bodley, *Letters of Sir Thomas Bodley to Thomas James first keeper of the Bodleian Library*, ed. G. W. Wheeler (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1926, reprinted 1985); Thomas Bodley, *Letters of Sir Thomas Bodley to the University of Oxford, 1598–1611*, ed. G. W. Wheeler (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1927).

²³ Ruth Ahnert, Sebastian E. Ahnert, Jose Cree, and Lotte Fikkers, *Tudor Networks of Power - Correspondence Network Dataset*, Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository (2023), <https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.99562>; Christopher Warren et al., *Six Degrees of Francis Bacon*, <http://www.sixdegreesoffrancisbacon.com>; CERL Thesaurus, <https://data.cerl.org/thesaurus/search>; Library of Congress Authorities, <https://authorities.loc.gov/webvoy.htm>.

²⁴ The National Archives of the UK, PROB 11, "Prerogative Court of Canterbury and related Probate Jurisdictions: Will Registers"; John Griffiths, *An Inventory to Wills Proved in the Court of the Chancellor of the University of Oxford* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1862).

Donor biographies

Further to this survey of standard sources, some donors were selected for further research because they were of particular interest to the project, or because a number of their books happened to be examined in during the material survey stage of this project. For these, a longer prose biography was produced. These biographies do not form part of the EBDO dataset, but will be integrated when published on the EBDO website.

If the person is featured in the ODNB, then only a rudimentary biography was provided, with the ODNB credited as the main source and a place to find further information, and with references to any supplementary sources found during our research also provided. For those donors who do not have an ODNB profile, the following sources were consulted in the first instance: Foster, Venn, History of Parliament Online, Library of Congress, Consortium of European Research Libraries Thesaurus, Bod-Inc, Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford Libraries. If these came up blank, the next steps were to search Ancestry.co.uk, and to conduct Google searches. For some donors, key findings about the donated gift arising from the material survey, as well as any complexities of the donation, were appended to the biography as a “Donation Note”.

Research on donors was carried out by RJA and BWT. Notes about the donation or donated books appended to prose biographies were written by ALG and RJA.

Persons previously associated with material books

The other major group of people represented in the person table are individuals who previously owned or were otherwise associated with physical volumes examined within the material survey, where those individuals can be positively identified in the historical record. As expected, many of the provenance markings such as inscriptions of names that were encountered during the material survey could not be identified with a specific individual represented elsewhere in the historical record. No person table record was created for these individuals.

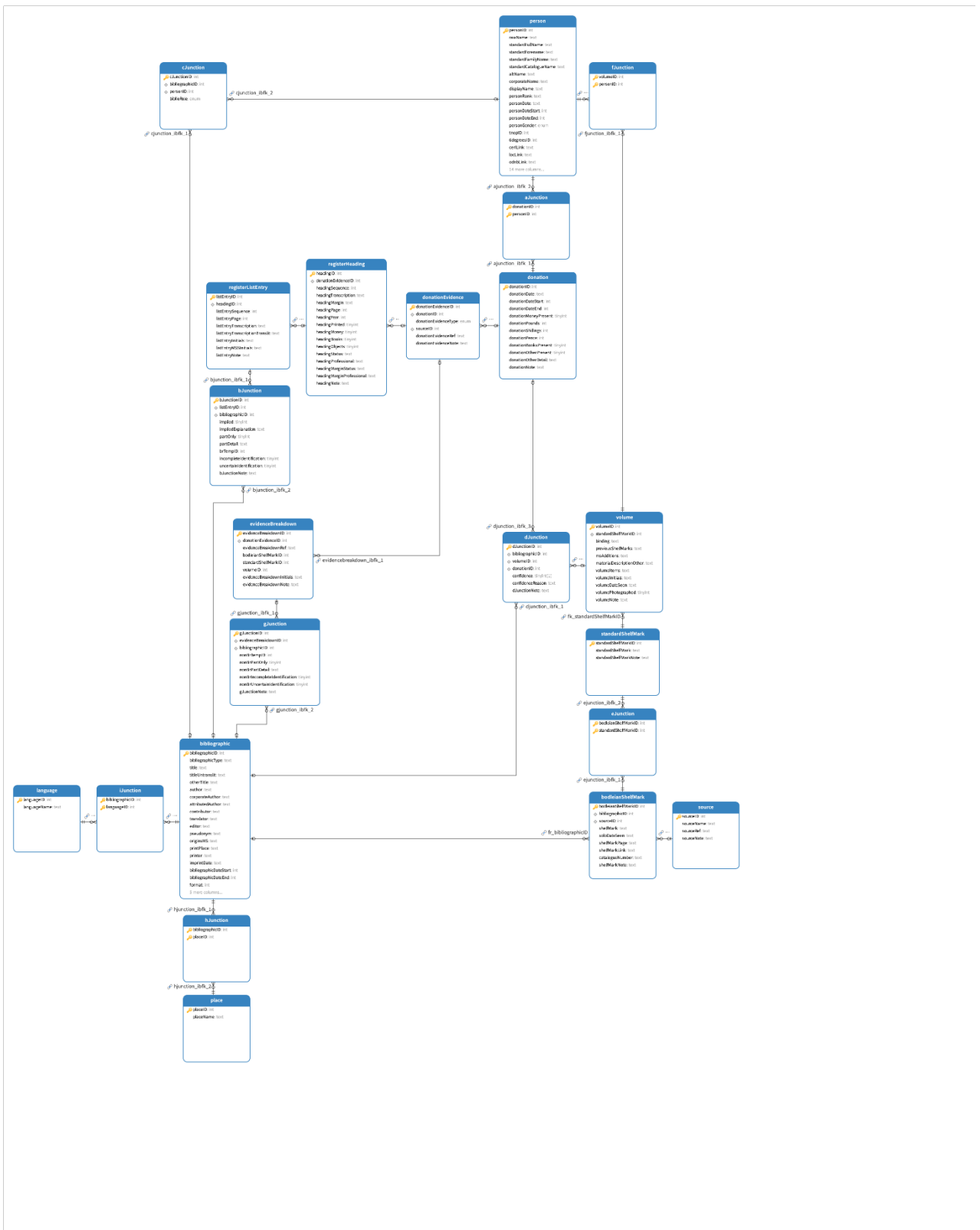
For persons previously associated with a physical volume whose identify could be verified, a much smaller set of information was collected than that for donors. This was judged to be the minimum required to distinguish the person:

- Dates of birth and death or, failing that, dates of activity.
- Any single reference to an external source verifying who they were. Only the first verifying source checked was included, so the absence of data in a field for a common biographical reference work does not mean the person is not represented there.
- In few cases, information on characteristic markings was included in the notes field.

Person records for individuals previously associated with a physical volume were created by RJA and ALG.

Database structure

Schema



Rationale for database design

The EBDO database structure was designed around the process of identifying printed books donated to the Bodleian, as recorded in the library's first Benefactors' Register. It incorporates other information about donated manuscripts and non-book objects, and about donated books which are not recorded in the Benefactors' Register, but this has not decided the principal structure of the database.

The EBDO database can be understood as linking three groups of information: evidence surrounding donations; bibliographic metadata and catalogue records; and material descriptions of current Bodleian holdings. Surrounding these clusters of information are tables which enrich and standardise the data: summaries of basic facts about a donation; information about the people who donated; standardisations of shelf marks, place names, language names, and source names.

The relationships between tables enable a user to move through the data and join tables approximately in the order of the research process used to produce it. From a transcribed entry in the Benefactors' Register, it is possible to move through to the print edition it describes, and thence to a list of copies of said edition recorded in Bodleian catalogues. From there, if any copy was surveyed in the material survey stage of the project, it is possible to move onto a material description of the volume which that copy is found in, and then to find out how likely it was that the copy was the one gifted in the donation described in the Register, according to the project team's assessment. This completes the circuit of key tables.

For donated manuscripts, the process of identification was different, as described in the Methods section of this document. The description in the Register was used in conjunction with existing identifications of donated manuscripts to identify the relevant shelf mark for the gifted book. A catalogue record was then used to generate the bibliographic information. Manuscript books which were examined in the material survey were generally considered to be highly likely to have come from the identified donation, based on identifications made by previous scholars. The bibliographic information for a manuscript has a far closer relationship with the individual copy. As a result of all these reasons, the database structure is more complex than would have been necessary had our focus been solely on manuscripts. Information about manuscripts sits relatively comfortably within the tables designed for printed books, but there is redundancy in the complexity of the table relationships as far as manuscripts are concerned.

Objects are not individually enumerated in the data in the same way as books, but summary information about them is included in the donation table and entries in the Register describing them are transcribed.

The project's deep interest in the Benefactors' Register as a tool of record-keeping necessitated the data derived from it to be structured in a way which mirrored the arrangement of information in the Register. The table structure which resulted was not suitable for other sources (non-BR sources), where the information was structured in a variety of ways and where the project had secondary interest in the source itself. If the non-BR evidence gave only general information about the donation, or where it enumerated books which had already been identified for that donation, only a simple reference is given in *donationEvidence*. If the non-BR source was used to newly identify specific bibliographic entities in a donation, a separate route through the database from *donation* to

bibliographic is provided, via the **evidenceBreakdown** and **gJunction** tables. The **evidenceBreakdown** table provides a catch-all method of linking a non-BR source to a bibliographic entity, allowing a larger piece of evidence to be broken down into more specific references if required. Often, in the non-BR source, a specific copy/manuscript is identified as the gifted object, in which case this table also incidentally provides a shortcut to that copy (see “Tips for querying the database” below).

The database is designed to accommodate non-equivalences between the number of register list entries and the number of bibliographic entities they describe, and between the number of bibliographic entities, and the number of codex objects that a copy of each exists in. Sammelbands, multi-volume editions, and descriptions of multiple books squeezed into a single register list entry—or stretched over multiple register list entries—all necessitate many-to-many relationships here. As a result, the database is unable to give information about how many copies of a particular work were recorded in the same donation. In some cases, the same bibliographic entity is listed twice in a single donation in the Benefactors’ Register. It is impossible to distinguish computationally between these possible duplicates (or possible recording errors), and donations in which different parts of the same book are described over several register list entries.

Example queries

Three MySQL queries are provided alongside the data files to provide guidance on extracting key data, alongside csv files exported from their results. These queries and csv files are intended to form a bridge between accessing the data through an online portal and making one's way independently through the relational database. To prevent them from becoming cumbersome, they only select some of the possible data that could have been included. Only columns created by each query are explained in this section. For those derived directly from the database, please see the later section "Information on tables and fields". Field names from the SQL database are given here in the format [table].[field].

Query 1: donations summary

The results of this query summarise information about each donation, condensed into a single row per donation.

donationID	donation.donationID
donor	Multiple donors may be associated with a donation and vice versa. Information is given in the format "[donorID]: [person.displayName] ([person.personDate])" with a semi-colon between multiple entries.
donationDate	donation.donationDate
donationDateStart	donation.donationDateStart
donationDateEnd	donation.donationDateEnd
gift	This gives any of "money", "books", "other", where they are known to have been present in a donation. Each of these statements corresponds to a 1 in fields donation.donationMoneyPresent, donation.donationBooksPresent, donation.donationOtherPresent respectively.
pounds	donation.donationPounds
shillings	donation.donationShillings
pence	donation.donationPence
donationOtherDetail	donation.donationOtherDetail
donationNote	donation.donationNote
source	This gives the bibliographic information of primary and secondary sources for a donation, alongside the shelf mark of any physical volume in the Bodleian, where the volume was the direct source of information about its presence in a donation (not via an intermediary primary or secondary source). Information is taken from donationEvidence.donationEvidenceRef, source.sourceRef, and standardShelfMark.standardShelfMark. Semi-colons are used to separate information from different sources.

Query 2: donated books

This gives information about each book identified as having been donated. Each row represents the identification of a single bibliographic entity within a donation. A bibliographic entity may appear multiple times if multiple copies were listed in the same donation, or if copies were listed across multiple donations. For information the database holds on Bodleian catalogues listing a bibliographic entity, the *bibliographicID* can be cross-referenced with that in the *bodleianShelfMark* table. Note that the latter contains historic shelf marks as well as current ones.

donationID	donation.donationID
donor	Multiple donors may be associated with a donation. Information is given in the format “[donorID]: [person.displayName]” with a semi-colon between multiple entries.
donationDate	donation.donationDate
donationDateStart	donation.donationDateStart
gift_type	<p>This column gives known information about whether the book was gifted directly or purchased with gifted money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the book is listed in the BR in a section describing books given directly, this states “books”. • If the book is listed in the BR in a section describing books acquired with money, this states “money”. • If the book is listed in the BR in a section describing both books acquired with money and those given directly, this states “money books” • If the book is not listed in the BR, this field refers to what is known about the donation overall, regarding whether it included books or money, in the format “Donation known to have included: [money and/or books]”. N.B. the absence of the word money or books here does <i>not</i> mean that the donation did not also include that thing.
evidence	Where there is a documentary source for a given donated books, this gives the overall reference from the donationEvidence table, with source.sourceRef and donationEvidence.donationEvidenceRef
non_BR_evidence_breakdown	For documentary sources of non-BR gifts, this gives a more detailed reference to the specific book referred to. If the document is a catalogue, this is a non-standardised shelf mark or catalogue number. For other documentary sources it is the standard shelf mark in the format “Reference is to [standard shelf mark]. Where the evidence was directly derived from inspection of a physical volume, it gives the standard shelf mark of that volume in the format “Physical inspection of volume at [standard shelf mark]”.
listEntrySequence	For BR donations only. registerListEntry.listEntrySequence
listEntryPage	For BR donations only. registerListEntry.listEntryPage
listEntryTranscription	For BR donations only. registerListEntry.listEntryTranscription.
source_note	For BR sources, this gives donationEvidence.donationEvidenceNote and registerListEntry.listEntryNote. Not non-BR sources, this gives donationEvidence.donationEvidenceNote and evidenceBreakdown.evidenceBreakdownNote.
impliedExplanation	For BR donations only, from bJunction.impliedExplanation
partDetail	For BR and non-BR donations, from bJunction.partDetail and gJunction.nonBrPartDetail
indentification_status	For both BR and non-BR donations, this gives “incomplete identification” or “uncertain identification” if the respective fields in bJunction and gJunction are marked as a 1.

bibliographicID	This and the following fields are taken from the bibliographic table unless stated otherwise.
bibliographicType	
author	
corporateAuthor	
contributor	
translator	
editor	
pseudonym	
title	
originsMS	
place_of_printing	place.placeName, with multiple values separated by semi-colon.
printer_or_bookseller	bibliographic.printer
imprintDate	
bibliographicDateStart	
bibliographicDateEnd	
languages	language.languageName, with multiple values separated by semi-colon
ustcID	
oclcID	
bibliographicNote	

Query 3: volume descriptions

This query gives material descriptions of complete codex objects stored in **volume** table, and states the likelihood of an item within a volume being part of a donation recorded in the database. Each row represents one possible donation of a single bibliographic item within a volume. For example, a sammelband of 2 items, each of which has two possible donors recorded in the database, will be described over four rows. It only includes those volume records for which a confidence judgement for it being in a particular donation is provided. (See material survey methodology for why a volume description might not be associated with a donation in the database).

volumeID	volume.volumeID
standardShelfMark	standardShelfMark.standardShelfMark
binding	volume.binding
previousShelfMarks	volume.previousShelfMarks
msAdditions	volume.msAdditions
materialDescriptionOther	volume.materialDescriptionOther
volumeItems	volume.volumeItems
volumeNote	volume.volumeNote
item	Gives basic bibliographic information like author, title, and date of publication from the bibliographic table for the specific item in the volume. bibliographic.author or if this is empty bibliographic.contributor,

bibliographic.title, bibliographic.originsMS or if this is empty imprintDate,
or if this is empty, "s.d."

donationID_of_possible_donation donation.donationID

possible_donation person.displayName and donation.donationDate of possible donation, in
the format "Donation of [person.displayName] in [donation.donationDate]"

confidence dJunction.confidence

confidenceReason dJunction.confidenceReason

Tips for querying the database

When constructing queries, please note the following potential caveats.

cJunction

Information about bibliographic agents (authors, editors, printers etc.) which is queried using **cJunction** and **person** table will only bring back information about agents who are also recorded as donors. **cJunction** was originally intended to provide person records for every bibliographic agent but the scale of the data collected made this impossible within the scope of the project. People other than donors are recorded in the person table, but these are not linked in **cJunction**.

dJunction

A join between **donation**, **dJunction**, and **volume** can be used to bring back information about books that were likely the copies gifted in a given donation. However, **dJunction** includes assessments on the likelihood of it being the right copy for all copies of a donated title surveyed, so the desired minimum confidence value will need to be specified.

dJunction only gives information about copies described during the material survey. Only a sample of physical volumes possibly acquired through pre-1620 donations was surveyed.

evidenceBreakdown

In most cases, information about whether a specific copy represented by a specific shelf mark is the exact copy given by a donor is only given in **dJunction**. **bodleianShelfmark** only records instances of a given title being present in a catalogue, not the relationship between that copy and a specific donation. However, a non-BR source may identify a specific copy as being part of a donation, or the non-BR source may in fact be the extant book. This information is recorded in the fields **standardShelfMarkID**, **bodleianShelfMarkID**, and **volumeID** of **evidenceBreakdown**. These provide shortcuts to the identity of the donated volume that can be triangulated with information derived from more standard queries.

However, not triangulating and simply routing a query about bibliographic metadata for a donated book recorded in this way via the **standardShelfMark** or **volume** tables, rather than by joining **evidenceBreakdown** onto **gJunction** and **bibliographic**, will give unreliable results. This is because it will bring back information about any titles associated with the same standardised shelf mark.

bodleianShelfMark, eJunction, standardShelfMark

bodleianShelfMark includes information derived from catalogues from 1602 to the present day. For information on the current shelf marks of printed copies/manuscripts in the Bodleian, the **sourceID** for the relevant catalogues will need to be specified.

standardShelfMark provides standardisations for all shelf marks in **bodleianShelfMark**. Because books have been moved and given new shelf marks, a query for edition information based on **standardShelfMark**, joined with **bodleianShelfMark**, will bring back all titles recorded in the database as having been shelved at that shelf mark at any point.

As part of the standardisation process, **standardShelfMark** encompasses all items bound in a single codex object. Because a volume record describes the entire codex object, it is linked to the **standardShelfMark** table, not the **bodleianShelfMark** table. This means that any query that selects

bibliographic metadata from a join of volume, **standardShelfMark**, **bodleianShelfMark** (restricted to SOLO records), and bibliographic will bring back metadata for all titles in that volume which are associated with any donation.

Information on tables and fields

For the SQL statements describing the structure of the database please see the SQL dump file.

This reference section gives further information about the use and purpose of tables and fields to aid interpretation of the data. It is designed as a reference to be used alongside the SQL database and therefore not every field is listed here.

aJunction

This junction relates one or more donation events to one or more person records, to identify the donor(s). It consists only of primary keys for the tables *donation* and *person*.

bJunction

This table relates one or more individual register list entries to one or more bibliographic records, to identify the print edition or manuscript donated. It also gives information, where relevant, that qualifies that identification.

Field specific information

implied	This value is given as 1 if the identified bibliographic entity is not explicitly described in the Benefactors' Register but has nonetheless been identified as part of the same gift because of information in the Register, which is specified by the relevant <i>listEntryID</i> .
impliedExplanation	If an identification has been given a 1 in <i>implied</i> , an explanation is given of how this identification has been made. Usually, cross-referencing Bodleian catalogues or inspecting a volume has shown the title to be bound in a sammelband otherwise described in the Register. That is, when a sammelband still present in the library is clearly the one described in the Register, but the compiler of the list in the Register had missed one or two items. This implied identification is always associated with the first <i>registerListEntry</i> describing an item in the identified sammelband. In some cases, the register list entry combines the title and author of one bibliographic entity with the publication information (often from the colophon) of a missed item bound with it. Where the latter has been identified, this is considered an implied identification.
partOnly	This value is given as 1 if a register list entry describes only part of a full bibliographic entity as described in the <i>bibliographic</i> table. In most cases, this will be because the gift consists of one or more volumes of a multi-volume work issued over several years. It may also apply to very imperfect copies containing only part of a single issue, where the imperfection has been noticed.
partDetail	If an identification has been given a 1 in <i>partOnly</i> , this field specifies which part was given.
brTempID	This artefact of the data collection process has been retained in the database as it was used to specify donation identifications before the construction of the separate <i>bJunction</i> and <i>gJunction</i> tables. The field <i>nonBrTempID</i> in <i>gJunction</i> is a counterpart field. When combined, the two fields provide a unique identifier to every identification of a donated bibliographic entity, whether the identification was made using the register or another source.

incompleteIdentification	This value is given as 1 if it was not possible to fully identify a bibliographic entity from the register list entry. For many records, this is because the USTC gives two separate editions of a work printed in the same place and year, but with different printers' names. For other entries, an identification is incomplete because insufficient information was given in the register to identify the donated printed edition or manuscript. Identifications which are marked as incomplete are associated with partial records in the bibliographic table.
uncertainIdentification	This value is given as 1 if there is some level of uncertainty about the identification made. Often this uncertainty stemmed from error in the Benefactors' Register, so the team had to deduce what it intended to describe. Identifications which are marked as uncertain are associated with complete bibliographic records.
bJunctionNote	This note field includes the standardised statements: "The copies of this title found in the volumes at [standardised shelf mark] and [shelf mark] are bound with another title in the same donation (information derived computationally 03/05/24)." and "The copy of this title found in the volume at [standardised shelf mark] is bound with another title in the same donation (information derived computationally 03/05/24)". This information flags volumes in the Bodleian containing two or more titles from a single donation, which can be helpful when trying to identify the gifted copy. However, caution is needed when interpreting this information. In some cases, items in a "sammelband" were probably issued together and are very often found bound together, so the fact that they appear together in the Register can tell us little about which copy in the Bodleian this might represent. Additionally, this statement was generated if an item had in fact been added to the database by the team as an implied identification because it was bound with an identified copy. Editorial notes about the bibliographic identification of a register list entry are to be found in the notes field of registerListEntry .

bibliographic

This table gives bibliographic data for a particular printed edition or a specific manuscript. It also contains partial records containing known bibliographic information about a gifted printed or manuscript book.

General information

Bibliographic data for printed books was taken from the referenced USTC record(s) in the first instance.

Multi-volume printed editions were recorded as a single bibliographic entity.

For manuscripts, a bibliographic entity was considered to be a single part of a composite manuscript. Because of the method of data importation, and due to the way manuscript parts are catalogued on Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford Libraries, fragments found in manuscript bindings are sometimes recorded as discrete bibliographic entities. On the few occasions in which a single manuscript text or production unit was bound into two volumes, both physical volumes were considered to be part of a single bibliographic entity.

A note on person names

Person and corporate names in the bibliographic table underwent a process of standardisation and cleaning after data collection but there will be discrepancies which were missed. Data

standardisation focused especially on harmonising data collected from the USTC and MedMSS catalogue, and standardising the representation of non-Latin-script names.

The USTC tends to give author names in the author's vernacular. In general, this practice was followed, but some names were changed to be the ones most commonly used in Anglophone research where it was thought that researchers were unlikely to search on the vernacular name (e.g. "Aristotelis" became "Aristotle").

During the process of standardising names of persons within the **bibliographic** table, the vernacular version of a non-Latin-script name was preferred, in transliterated form, as given in the CERL Thesaurus or Library of Congress authorities. However, there is a risk that giving the vernacular name makes these persons more difficult to discover in the data, either because of variance between transliterations, or because a Latinised name is better known in certain areas of scholarship. Therefore, if the person is well-known by a Latinised name, that name was included in brackets after the vernacular name, where possible, e.g. "Farganī, Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Kaṭīr al- (Alfraganus)".

Field specific information

title	For manuscripts catalogued in Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford Libraries, this field was derived from data exported from that catalogue. For each text within the manuscript, it includes the author, title, and language of the text. The author and language information were also added to the usual fields for this information. Titles are always given in the Latin alphabet, so other alphabets are transliterated here.
titleUntranslit	Where a title had been transliterated in the title field, this field was available to record the title in its actual alphabet. This field was mostly used for those works which were described in Greek or Hebrew in the Register.
otherTitle	This field was initially included to provide a uniform title for well-known works, but in practice it was not used.
originsMS	Where a manuscript was catalogued in Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford Libraries, the data in this field was derived from exported data from that catalogue and gives information on date and place of manuscript production. Commas were added to divide the statement of date from that of place. "15th century, first half, English, North", for example, means that the manuscript was produced in the first half of the 15th century, in the North of England. Information in this field was manually inputted where derived from other catalogues, following a similar basic pattern.
printPlace	This information was usually taken from that given in the USTC record. These do not always refer to a place of printing as the USTC sometimes gives the place of the financer (bookseller), not the printer, where these differed. Place names for printed books were standardised to common UK spellings, if one existed, rather than the vernacular spelling given on the USTC (e.g. Cologne, rather than Köln). Please note that a standardised version of this information for more reliable querying is given through tables hJunction and place .
bibliographicStartDate / bibliographicEndDate	These fields were used to standardise the date of production for both print and manuscript books. Each field consists only of a single year given as an integer. Where dates differ between them, this indicates a range. Where a date is repeated in both fields, this indicates a

single year. The date information in *originsMS* was standardised in broad terms, according to the following examples:

- "15th century, early" = 1400–1449
- "15th century, beginning" = 1400–1449
- "15th century, late" = 1450–1499
- "15th century, end" = 1450–1499
- "15th century, third quarter" = 1450–1474
- "15th century, middle" = 1425–1474

imprintDate	This field gives non-standardised date information for printed books (deriving from an imprint, colophon, or other source) in the style of a catalogue record.
format	Given as the multiple of leaves to a sheet, so folio = 2, quarto = 4, octavo = 8, etc. This field is not a reliable indicator of actual binding format, which could not be supplied within the resources of the project. It should be understood instead as a broad indicator of a book's size for shelving, and is often guided by a book's description in the Benefactors' Register.
language	This gives the language(s) of a work as a text string. Please note that a standardised version of this information for more reliable querying is given through tables <i>iJunction</i> and <i>language</i> .
ustcID	Multiple USTC numbers may be given where they are perceived to refer to the same bibliographic entity. For incomplete records where there are a small number of options for the correct identification, as listed on USTC, these may also be listed in this field. Question marks are used to indicate uncertainty and semi-colons are used as separators. A USTC number was always provided where possible.
oclcID	Usually given when further information beyond the USTC was required to identify the gifted title. OCLC numbers can be used to identify catalogue records on WorldCat, https://search.worldcat.org/ .
subject	Assigning genre and subject headings for early modern books is a complex task and designing a schema by which to do so ultimately lay outside of the scope of the project. Subject headings for printed books were usually taken from USTC records, with amendments made during data input on some of the occasions when this data was considered to be mistaken or problematic. Subject headings were collected for most print editions in the database. However, this task was stopped because it was decided that these did not provide suitable refinement and accuracy to be useful for the project.
bibliographicNote	This catch-all note field includes, amongst other things, the following standardised statement: "This incomplete bibliographic record represents known information about a donated book." If no copy of a printed title was found on SOLO at a historic shelf mark (see Methods 1, Identification of printed books), this was noted here.
bibliographicType	This states one of three options, where known: "print", "manuscript", "hybrid". Only four bibliographic entities were recorded as being a "hybrid" of print and manuscript and this classification is highly subjective. Printed works with marginalia, for example, were classed as print. Two records were marked as hybrid because the register list entry describing them noted their customisation (with <i>bibliographicID</i> 3872 and 6204). Two

	records were marked as hybrid because they have been separately catalogued by the modern Bodleian as both archival manuscripts and printed books (9042, which is also described as customised in the Benefactors' Register, and 9172).
author	In multi-author works, generally only a primary author is listed here.
attributedAuthor	Generally used for manuscripts, this field gives the name of identifiable historic persons to whom a work has been attributed, where there is a level of uncertainty about this attribution.
contributor	In multi-author works, non-primary authors are listed here. This field also includes those persons identified as contributors on the USTC.
pseudonym	This field gives name(s) associated with a printed edition or manuscript text where that name does not refer to an identifiable historic person. It is used for two reasons. Firstly, if a printed book was published under a pseudonym, that pseudonym is given here and the author's real name, if known, is given in the <i>author</i> field. Secondly, if a text has previously and incorrectly been attributed to a well-known author, so that the unknown author of the text is now generally referred to as "pseudo-[author]", that information is given here.
printer	This field includes the names of printers, booksellers or other financiers of a publication, and generally follows the information given in the "Printer(s) / Publisher(s)" field on the USTC.

bodleianShelfMark

This table gives a reference to a catalogue record which describes the presence of a copy of a printed edition, or a specific manuscript, within the Bodleian's holdings.

General information

This table includes references to Digital Bodleian which is not a catalogue.

Current and historic catalogues are generally treated in the same way. The only exception to this is where a catalogue gives multiple shelf marks for the same work. Where the catalogue was SOLO, each shelf mark (or shelf mark series) within a catalogue record was input separately. For other catalogues, all shelf marks for all copies were entered in a single row.

Data was not systematically collected for the presence of titles recorded in historic catalogues. This data was usually collected when such catalogues were checked as part of the identification process.

Field specific information

shelfMark	This gives the shelf mark as given, more-or-less, in the referenced catalogue record. Not all catalogues give shelf marks: some have internal systems of identification (see <i>catalogueNumber</i>) or none. The 1620 catalogue does not give the faculty part of the shelf mark (Th., Jur., Med., Art.) unless the title was shelved in an unexpected faculty; faculties were therefore added upon data collection. Where separately listed shelf marks are given within a single SOLO record, these were split over separate rows to aid the material survey process, unless those shelf marks all refer to books in a series of volumes representing a single copy. For historic catalogues, this field gives all relevant shelf marks within the same catalogue record, separated by semicolon.
soloDateSeen	This field was belatedly introduced in early 2024 when the instability of SOLO permalinks (or ALMA identifiers) was fully understood. Recognising

that recorded SOLO links would soon become or had already been broken, this field was introduced to give a date at which it was known that a particular link worked. Cataloguing work which took place in 2024 as part of the project will lead to a higher than expected number of SOLO links to break. Because of the scale of the data, SOLO links could not be systematically checked, and this field was only supplied on an ad hoc basis. SOLO links provided without information in this field are based upon data collection which mostly took place in 2022.

shelfMarkLink	In 2023, after the majority of the catalogue data had been collected, SOLO changed from the Aleph to the Alma library system. The unique identifiers upon which SOLO's permalinks are built were changed, usually by adding a standard string of integers to the start and end of the previous identifier. Due to the scale of the data, SOLO links could not be manually checked and updated and so the new link was created computationally. If a date is given in <i>soloDateSeen</i> , a link was verified manually.
catalogueNumber	Some catalogues, notably the <i>Summary Catalogues of Western Manuscripts</i> provide an internal reference system which is referred to here. As in the case of the <i>Bodleian Incunabula</i> catalogue, this field may not refer to a specific copy but to the whole catalogue record.

cJunction

This table relates one or more bibliographic records to one or more person records, where that person is recorded as both a donor and an agent in the production of a print edition or manuscript. It also gives information about what role the person had in the production of the print edition or manuscript.

Field specific information

biblioRole	Gives one out of: "author", "corporate author", "attributed author", "translator", "editor", "contributor", "printer or publisher". If a donor had two or more roles, separate records were created for each role.
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dJunction

This table gives a judgement about whether a particular copy of a bibliographic entity, found within a particular codex object, was acquired through a particular donation. Records were only created when a volume had been physically inspected.

Field specific information

confidence	<p>A fuller explanation of what the confidence value represents can be found in the Methods 2: Material Survey section of this document. Confidence was assigned as an integer from 0–5, where each integer represents an evenly distributed range within a scale from 0–100%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0 confidence was assigned where there was positive evidence that the copy had not been acquired through a given donation. - 1 confidence was assigned where it was deemed very unlikely, but not altogether impossible, that the copy was acquired through a given donation. - 2 confidence was assigned where, on balance, it was considered less likely than not that a copy came from the given donation. - 3 confidence was assigned where it was reasonable to conclude that a copy was acquired through the given donation, without there being positive evidence for the same.
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- 4 confidence was assigned when there was good, but not explicit, evidence that a copy was acquired through a specific donation.
- 5 confidence was assigned where there was explicit evidence that the copy was received through the given donation.

donation

This table gives summary data for a particular donation event.

Field specific information

donationDate	A text field giving the date information in none-standardised form. A range indicates uncertainty as to when the donation took place.
donationDateStart/donationDateEnd	These fields standardise date information and each give a single year as an integer. Repeated dates indicate a single year, different dates indicate a range of possible dates at which a donation took place.
donationMoneyPresent	Given as “1” if the donation included money.
donationPounds/donationShillings/donationPence	Gives the value of money gifted, where known, as integers by denomination.
donationBooksPresent	Given as “1” if the donation included books
donationOtherPresent	Given as “1” if the donation included objects that were not books or money
donationOtherDetail	Gives a textual description of any non-book objects given
donationNote	This field can sometimes give important information about a donation necessary for interpreting its representation in the database, and should be consulted in relation also to the donor’s <i>person</i> record and prose biography.

donationEvidence

This table gives primary and secondary sources of information about a donation.

General information

No distinction is made between how primary or secondary sources are treated. Initially, this table only included those sources from which information in the database was derived. It was later expanded to include references to secondary sources about a donation, whether or not information about donated books in the database had been taken directly from that source. If a donation is mentioned in either the *Letters to James* or *Letters to the University*, this will also usually be recorded here.

Field specific information

donationEvidenceType	One out of “Contemporary documentary evidence”, “Described in secondary literature”, “Extant material books”, “Provenance identified in a Bodleian catalogue”, “Described in unpublished study”
sourceID	This reference to the <i>source</i> table gives overall bibliographic information for the evidence of donation, where the evidence is documentary. This field will be empty in those few cases where information about a donation being made was derived directly from an inspected physical volume.
donationEvidenceRef	When combined with information from the <i>sourceID</i> , this provides a full bibliographic reference to information on a donation in that source. This field will be empty in those few cases where information about a donation being made was derived directly from an inspected physical volume.

eJunction

This table associates one or more Bodleian catalogue records with one or more standardised shelf marks. It consists only of primary keys for tables **bodleianShelfMark** and **standardShelfMark**.

evidenceBreakdown

This table breaks down a source of information about a donation into separate references to each specific book mentioned, where that source is not the Benefactors' Register and where there was a need to link the non-BR source to a **bibliographic** record.

General information

Non-BR sources which list books already mentioned in the Benefactors Register are not associated with relevant **bibliographic** records in this table.

In many cases, a non-BR donation of a book has been identified in a secondary source or catalogue because the donated book is still extant. The best way to give more detail about information in the non-BR source was therefore to give a reference to that same physical book. This was done by linking to data captured in other tables according to the following rules:

- If the non-BR source is a Bodleian catalogue, the ID of that catalogue record from the **BodleianShelfMark** table is given.
- If the non-BR source is published or unpublished secondary literature, the ID of the standardised version of the shelf mark according to that literature, from the **standardShelfMark** table, is given.
- If the non-BR source was inspection of the volume itself during the project, its ID from the **volume** table is given.

Because of the risk of creating conflicting data, a check was added to ensure no more than one of these three fields was completed.

Field specific information

evidenceBreakdownInitials gives the initials of the researcher who inputted the record and specified the relevant bibliographic metadata, now in the **gJunction** and **bibliographic** tables.

fJunction

This table associates one or more **volume** records with one or more **person** records to identify persons associated with the provenance of particular volume, where this person is not the donor. Whilst this will often be a previous owner, the nature of the association is not specified in the data; an associated person might for example be someone who has simply borrowed the book.

gJunction

This table associates one or more pieces of evidence, broken down into specific references in **evidenceBreakdown**, with one or more **bibliographic** records, where this evidence is not the Benefactors' Register. It gives qualifications on the certainty and completeness of the identification, and it also qualifies those cases where only part of a printed edition was given in that donation.

Field specific information

nonBrPartOnly	This value is given as 1 if the evidence identifies only part of a bibliographic entity (as described in the bibliographic table) as being part of a donation.
nonBrPartDetail	If an identification has been given a 1 in partOnly , this field specifies which part was given.

nonBrTempID This artefact of the data collection process has been retained in the database as it was used to specify donation identifications before the construction of the **bJunction** and **gJunction** tables. The field **brTempId** in **bJunction** is a counterpart field. When combined, the two fields provide a unique identifier to every identification of a donated bibliographic entity, whether the identification was made using the register or other sources.

nonBrIncompleteIdentification This value is given as 1 if it was not possible to fully identify a bibliographic entity from the evidence. Identifications which are marked as incomplete are associated with partial **bibliographic** records.

nonBrUncertainIdentification This value is given as 1 if there is some level of uncertainty about the identification made, but a full **bibliographic** record for the most probable identification has nonetheless been provided. Identifications which are marked as uncertain are associated with complete **bibliographic** records.

hJunction

This table associates one or more **bibliographic** records with one or more **place** records, where that place is identified as the place of the printer or publisher of a printed edition in the **bibliographic** table field **printPlace**. This process of standardisation was not carried out for bibliographic metadata about manuscripts.

iJunction

This table associates one or more **bibliographic** records with one or more **language** records.

language

This field gives a standardised language name.

person

This field gives a **person** record for an individual or corporate identity. Usually that person is either a donor or a person who can be associated with a specific volume (such as a previous owner), but the table has no restrictions on who can be included. More information about the methodology of data collection, which differed in extent for different groups of people, can be found in the [Methods 3: Biographical information](#) section of this document.

Field specific information

standardFullName Used for people, not corporate entities, this field contained the full name of the person, without any honorifics or titles. For female donors, this field was based on the name as it appeared in the Benefactors' Register, so that the person now better known as Mary, Lady Vere, for instance, is given here by a previous married name, Mary Hoby. This field was also guided by CERL and LoC data.

standardCatalogueName Used for every person or corporate entity, this field gave the name in the form used for alphabetisation. For people, this meant reversing the name to give the surname first. This was a working field used for comparing donor names with names of bibliographic agents. A more reliable form of this information can be found in **displayName**.

altName	This field gave any variant spellings or other names of a person, separated by semicolons. This includes a woman's other name(s) gained upon marriage (or her name before marriage).
corporateName	For corporate entities, a standardised name is given here.
personRank	The person's final rank upon death.
personGender	One out of "male", "female", "other", "undefined".
personDate	This field gives any known information about a person's life dates. For many people, these are uncertain, and so the first and/or final dates of activity are recorded rather than birth and/or death dates. Where a range is given as [year]–[year] without further information, this refers to birth and death dates.
personDateStart/personDateEnd	These fields were used to give computer readable data based on the <i>personDate</i> field. Where uncertainty was expressed in the <i>personDate</i> field, this was converted to the broadest possible range. These dates do not relate specifically to the person's birth and death dates, unless these are the dates identified in the <i>personDate</i> field.
tnopID	The ID of the person in Tudor Networks of Power dataset: Ruth Ahnert, Sebastian E. Ahnert, Jose Cree, and Lotte Fikkers, <i>Tudor Networks of Power - Correspondence Network Dataset</i> , Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository (2023), https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.99562
6degreesID	The ID of the person within the Six Degrees of Francis Bacon dataset, http://www.sixdegreesoffrancisbacon.com/about
cerlLink	A stable URL to a person record within the CERL Thesaurus, https://data.cerl.org/thesaurus/ . The final string in the URL is the record ID.
locLink	A stable URL to a Library of Congress Authorities record, https://authorities.loc.gov/ . The final string in the URL is the LC control number.
odnbLink	The DOI for an Oxford Dictionary of National Biography entry, https://www.oxforddnb.com/
fosterName	The name of the person as given in Joseph Foster, ed. <i>Alumni Oxonienses 1500–1714</i> , 4 vols. (Oxford: Oxford UP, 1891–1892). To differentiate between multiple people with the same name, this is followed by the first year that appears in the entry. Where this date is given in Foster in the format [Old Style]/[New Style], e.g. 13 th February 1567/8, the date is given here in New Style, i.e. 1568.
fosterLink	URL for the entry in Foster as it appears on British History Online, https://www.british-history.ac.uk/alumni-oxon/1500-1714
vennName	The name of the person as given in John Venn and J.A. Venn, eds. <i>Alumni Cantabrigienses</i> , 10 vols. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1922–1954). To differentiate between multiple people with the same name, this

is followed by the first year that appears in the entry. Where this date is given in Venn in the format [Old Style]/[New Style], e.g. 13th February 1567/8, the date is given in new style, i.e. 1568.

histParl	The title of the person's biography in The History of Parliament Online, https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/
histParlLink	URL for the person's biography in The History of Parliament Online, https://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/
booHeading	The title of the person's entry in Book Owners Online, https://bookowners.online/
booLink	A stable URL for the person's entry in Book Owners Online, https://bookowners.online/
wheelerPersonRef	This field gives the page reference to information about the person given in <i>Letters to James</i> and <i>Letters to the University</i> .
otherPersonRef	This field was used to record references to external sources confirming the identity of the person, where that source was not one specified in another field.
shortBio	A summary statement about the person, provided for all donors. Where a donor could not be identified through other sources, this was recorded here with the statement, "The project was unable to trace this donor in the historical record."
personDisplayName	For the purposes of display on the EBDO website, names are given in surname, forename format, followed by title. The last known title is used. In the cases of female donors, maiden and previous married names are also given. This is a more reliable version of the field <i>standardCatalogueName</i> .

place

This table gives standardised names for towns and cities that appear in the *bibliographic* table field *printPlace*.

registerHeading

This table gives transcriptions of each heading given for each donation in the Benefactors' Register, as well as information about and extracted from that heading. For a definition of register heading and other elements of the Benefactors' Register described here, see the [Appendix](#) of this document. Note that a single donation recorded in the Benefactors' Register may have one or more further headings in addition to the initial heading.

Field specific information

headingSequence	This gives the order of the register heading as it appears in the Benefactors' Register.
headingMargin	This gives a transcription of the information added in the margin next to a heading.
headingPage	If a heading runs over multiple pages, only the number of the first page it appears on is given.

headingYear	This is the year as given at the top of the Benefactors' Register page on which the heading appears.
headingPrinted	This is given as "1" if the heading is in the printed section of the Benefactors' Register (up to 1605). Otherwise, it appears in the manuscript section that continues the Register.
headingMoney	This is given as "1" if the heading refers to a donation, or part of a donation, that included or consisted of money. This field is used to determine if the books listed in the Register below the heading were given directly and/or purchased with a monetary donation.
headingBooks	This is given as "1" if the heading refers to a donation, or part of a donation, that included or consisted of printed books and/or manuscripts. This field is used to determine if the printed books/manuscripts listed in the Register below the heading were given directly and/or purchased with a monetary donation.
headingObjects	This is given as "1" if the heading refers to a donation, or part of a donation, that included or consisted of non-book/manuscript objects.
headingStatus	This gives a standardised form of the social status or rank of the donor(s) stated in the register heading.
headingProfessional	This gives a standardised form of the professional status of the donor(s) stated in the register heading.
headingMarginStatus	This gives a standardised form of the social status or rank of the donor(s) stated in the text added in the margin of the register heading.
headingMarginProfessional	This gives a standardised form of the professional status of the donor(s) stated in the text added in the margin of the register heading.

registerListEntry

This table gives transcriptions of each list entry in the Benefactors' Register, and information about it. For a definition and examples of register list entry, please see the [Project Vocabulary](#) and [Appendix](#) of this document.

Field specific information

listEntrySequence	The order of the register list entry as it appears in the Benefactors' Register.
listEntryPage	The page of the Register on which a list entry appears. If the list entry spans two pages, only the first page is given.
listEntryTranscription	This is given without any transliteration into Latin script, where relevant. For transcription policies, see Methods 1: Identifying gifted books in this document.
listEntryTranscriptionTranslit	The register list entry with any non-Latin characters transliterated. Transliterated characters are given within square brackets.
listEntryInitials	In general, this field includes the initials of the team member who transcribed the register list entry and went on to identify the title given. For the printed section of the Register, this was usually ALG, and, for the manuscript continuation of the Register, this was usually RJA. The following exceptions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the donated work was a manuscript, the identification of the manuscript was carried out in a separate process after

transcription. The *listEntryInitials* refer to the transcriber, and the initials of the identifier are given in *listEntryMSSInitials*.

- Register list entries (or parts of register list entries) given in Greek and Hebrew were transcribed, transliterated, and identified by MTS and RF respectively, as recorded.
- Occasionally, multiple team members contributed to an identification, or someone other than the transcriber amended an identification, so multiple initials are recorded.
- If the donation had been included in the pilot study, this is noted in *listEntryNote* and the initials refer to the transcriber only. Identifications were made separately by RJA using pilot study data. If a pilot study identification was amended, this was recorded in *listEntryNote* and the initials of the identifier, if different to the transcriber, were added to *listEntryInitials*. Gifts of manuscripts were not part of the pilot study, so manuscript identifications for donations covered in the pilot study were carried out during the Shaping Scholarship project.

listEntryMSSInitials	This field refers to the team member who identified the manuscript being described.
listEntryNote	<p>Where an identification process was not straightforward, this field was used to record information about how the identification was made. It was also used to note discrepancies in the list entry as it appears in the Register. Where a donation had been looked at in the pilot study, that information was recorded here with the standardised phrase, “pilot study donation”. Uncertain and incomplete identifications were recorded here with the standardised phrases “uncertain identification”, “not identified”, and “incomplete identification”. These were used, with some manual input, to generate data for the <i>uncertainIdentification</i> and <i>incompleteIdentification</i> fields in <i>bJunction</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Uncertain identification”: there is more than one possible edition, but one seems the most likely. This list entry is linked to a complete <i>bibliographic</i> record in <i>bJunction</i>. - “Incomplete identification”: the edition can be pinned down to two or more very similar editions, often when two imprints came out of the same city in the same year (according to the USTC). This list entry is linked to an incomplete <i>bibliographic</i> record where the distinguishing information has been left blank or, in the case of the date, has been allocated a range of possible dates. - “Not identified”: the book has not been identified at all, or very little information has been pinned down. The list entry is linked to an incomplete <i>bibliographic</i> record where the information may be entirely extracted from the list entry itself. Sometimes this was due to there being two or more very different but equally viable options; often we have not been able to make any kind of identification at all.

source

This table gives a standardised reference to a primary or secondary source. Taken as a whole, it provides a bibliography of sources about Bodleian donations.

standardShelfMark

This table gives a standardised Bodleian shelf mark.

Field specific information

standardShelfMark	<p>Shelf marks were standardised according to the following method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each standard shelf mark refers to a single complete codex object (i.e. physical volume), not an item within a volume, and not a series of volumes which make up a multi-volume work. - Superscript letters are removed. - For printed books with a Duke Humfrey style shelf mark: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o folios are given as [case letter] [shelf number].[sequence number] [faculty abbreviation], e.g. "H 3.12 Th." o quartos are given as 4 [alphabetisation letter] [sequence number] [faculty abbreviation], e.g. "4 A 13 Med." o octavos are given as 8 [alphabetisation letter] [sequence number] [faculty abbreviation], e.g. "8 C 11 Art." o Where the faculty is followed by a collection reference, this is given immediately after the faculty without a space, e.g. "H 3.12 Th.Seld." - For printed books with an Auctarium shelf mark, the case letter is preceded and followed by a space as in a Duke Humfrey reference. Auct. is given followed by a space. E.g. "Auct. 2 Q 1.8", "Auct. S 6.16" - For printed books with a double letter quarto reference, the shelf mark is given [double letter] [sequence number] [Faculty abbreviation]. Collection references are given without a preceding space. E.g. "MM 34 Art.", "AA 111 Th.Seld." - For manuscript references, each full stop except a terminal full stop is always followed by a space, following the practice in the MedMSS and Bodleian Archives & Manuscripts catalogues.
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volume

This table gives copy-specific information about a single codex object in the Bodleian Library. For more information on what data was collected, please see [Methods 2: Material survey](#) in this document.

General information

Most volumes were described during the Shaping Scholarship or pilot projects. In a few cases, descriptions were produced from external surveys, as recorded in the note field.

For more information on terminology and abbreviations used within the data, please see [Project vocabulary](#) and [Abbreviations](#) in this document.

Field specific information

binding	This field records information about the binding (including endleaves) and any other information about the exterior of the volume, with the exception of previous shelf marks.
previousShelfMarks	This field was used to record shelf marks found in or on a volume. Previous shelf marks are always given in full; current shelf marks might simply be noted. Shelf marks that were found on a volume's spine were rarely recorded in the Shaping Scholarship material survey but were often recorded in the pilot study.

msAdditions	This field recorded the presence of inscriptions on the interior of the volume, with the exception of shelf marks.
materialDescriptionOther	This field was used to provide information about the materiality of the volume where this did not fall into one of the other fields. The presence of a book plate, for example, would be recorded here.
volumeItems	If a volume is made up of multiple bibliographic entities bound together, and if it was surveyed during the Shaping Scholarship project, not pilot study, this field gives the basic bibliographic information of each item in the order it is bound in the volume. Unless there was an obvious error or the item was not found on SOLO, the information was copied directly from SOLO—it does not constitute a recataloguing exercise.
volumeInitials	This field gives the initials of the team member who entered the data. In most cases, this is the same person who carried out the inspection of the volume. Descriptions of volumes examined during the pilot study were created by RJA using information compiled by RJA with the assistance of Dr. Louisiane Ferlier and Dr. Jaap Geraerts.
volumeNote	Some volumes were examined in relation to partially identified gifts and did not provide the provenance evidence required to complete the identification (e.g. if the specific edition of a gifted title was unidentified). To prevent the creation of conflicting information about what bibliographic entities these volumes contained, no dJunction record was created for these books, as this would require an incomplete bibliographic record to be linked to the volume. Instead the relevant bibliographicID relating to the gift was recorded in the note field. It is either unlikely or impossible that these copies were the ones gifted in the donation of interest. This field also notes those few cases where descriptions were produced from external surveys, not during the pilot study or Shaping Scholarship project.

Project vocabulary

General glossary

bibliographic entity	For printed books, this is an edition or, in some cases, an issue. Multi-volume works printed over multiple years were treated as a single bibliographic entity. For manuscripts, this was a single production unit. Each part within a composite manuscript was treated as a separate bibliographic entity. Where a single manuscript, produced as a whole, was bound into two volumes, this was treated as a single bibliographic entity.
codex object	The book as a single, whole, physical object. This could be just part of a bibliographic entity, or be made up of multiple bibliographic entities bound together. Its definition relates solely to its material properties as a single bound object.
item	A copy of a bibliographic entity found within a codex object. Often, the word “item” is used to distinguish a copy of a particular printed work from other copies of other works bound with it. An item does not have to be a complete bibliographic entity, if only part of that entity is bound within a volume.
register heading	See appendix, examples A, B, C.
register heading margin	See appendix, example A.
register list entry	See appendix, examples A and C.
TempID	Legacy identification number from data collection process. Now <i>brTempID</i> in <i>bJunction</i> and <i>nonBrTempID</i> in <i>gJunction</i>
volume	This refers to a bound codex object, and not each textual part issued in a multi-volume work.

Material survey vocabulary

This list of standardised terms used in volume descriptions flags terms for which there is a common alternative, or where a phrase has a particular meaning within the survey. It does not attempt to list book description vocabulary in general. These terms are used in *volume* and *dJunction* tables.

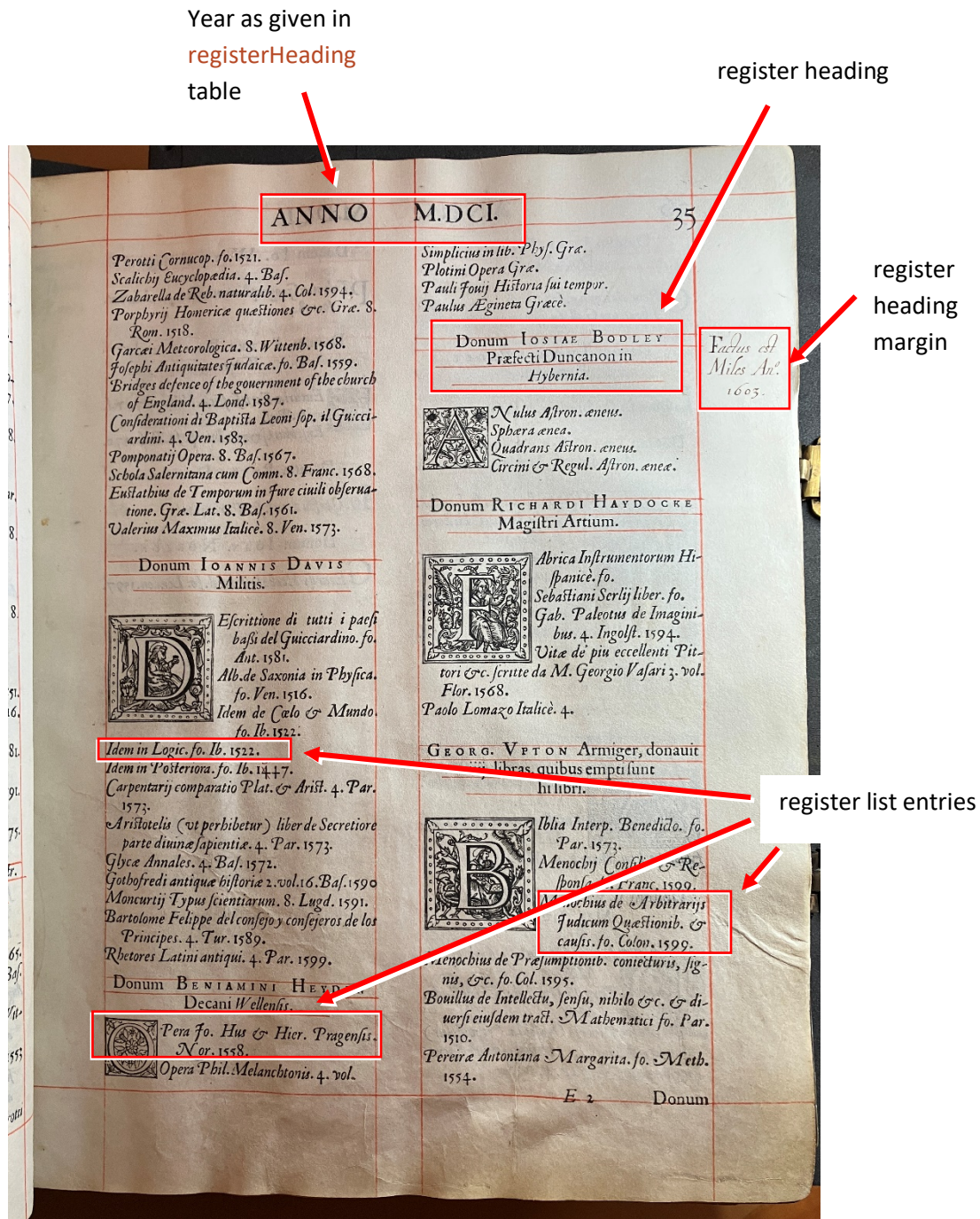
binding arrangement	refers to the order of items within a sammelband
centrepiece	refers to any centrepiece style design, and does not mean that this design was composed from a single centrepiece tool
clasps	
---- evidence of clasps	refers to holes in the boards showing that clasps were present
---- remains of clasps	where part of at least one clasp is extant
deleted	for any removal of an inscription. Further information about something being struck through, cut out, or rubbed off can be given in addition.
endleaf/leaves	used rather than “end leaf”, “endpaper”
flyleaf/leaves	used rather than “fly leaf”
fillets	
---- extra set of fillets	the vertical fillet(s) about a third of the way from the spine which is often found in late-seventeenth-century bindings

---- intersecting fillets	fillets at the perimeter of a cover which cross over each other at the corners
---- thin fillets	fine, sharply defined fillets which were often used in later bindings done in the style of early modern bindings
---- triple fillets	a pattern of thin-thick-thin fillets is not specified, but this is the usual pattern found in early Bodleian books
furniture	for any kind of metal corners or central boss
gold	used rather than (or in addition to) "gilt"
inscription	
---- booksellers' price code	used rather than "bookseller's", "mark"
---- gift inscription	used rather than "ex dono"
---- institutional inscription	for any manuscript addition which looked to be part of an institutional process, but which was not a shelf mark, e.g. "dupl." for duplicate.
---- ownership inscription	used rather than "ex libris"
---- purchase record	refers to an inscription made by a retail buyer, not a bookseller, including information such as price, date, or place of purchase.
pastedown	used rather than "paste down"
printed waste	used with "binders" or "printers" specified in addition, if desired.
roll tooling	this term generally preferred to "roll tooled"
sammelband(s)	used rather than "sammelbände"
shelf mark	used rather than "shelfmark", "press mark", "class mark"
---- early shelf mark	A shelf mark in use in the early Bodleian Library. Often refers to a quarto or octavo series shelf mark with a low sequence number, e.g. 4 B 3 Th. is a very early shelf mark; 4 B 137 Th. is not. These volumes were usually numbered within alphabetical series in order of accession, and usually retain their original shelf marks (as they are not press marks), although later acquisitions could be swapped into early shelf marks.
---- early shelf mark placement	refers to the inscription of the shelf mark number, in a small hand, upon either the tail of the text block fore edge, or towards the fore edge and tail of an upper flyleaf, or occasionally a title page. These placements were only found in volumes associated with donations up to c. 1603/4.
silver	used rather than, or in addition to, "gilt"
staple marks	used rather than "hasp marks", "chaining holes"
tail	used rather than foot
text block	used rather than "textblock", "book block"
ties	
---- evidence of ties	refers to visible holes in the boards showing that ties were present
---- remains of ties	used when some material from at least one of the ties is extant
yapp	used rather than "yapped"

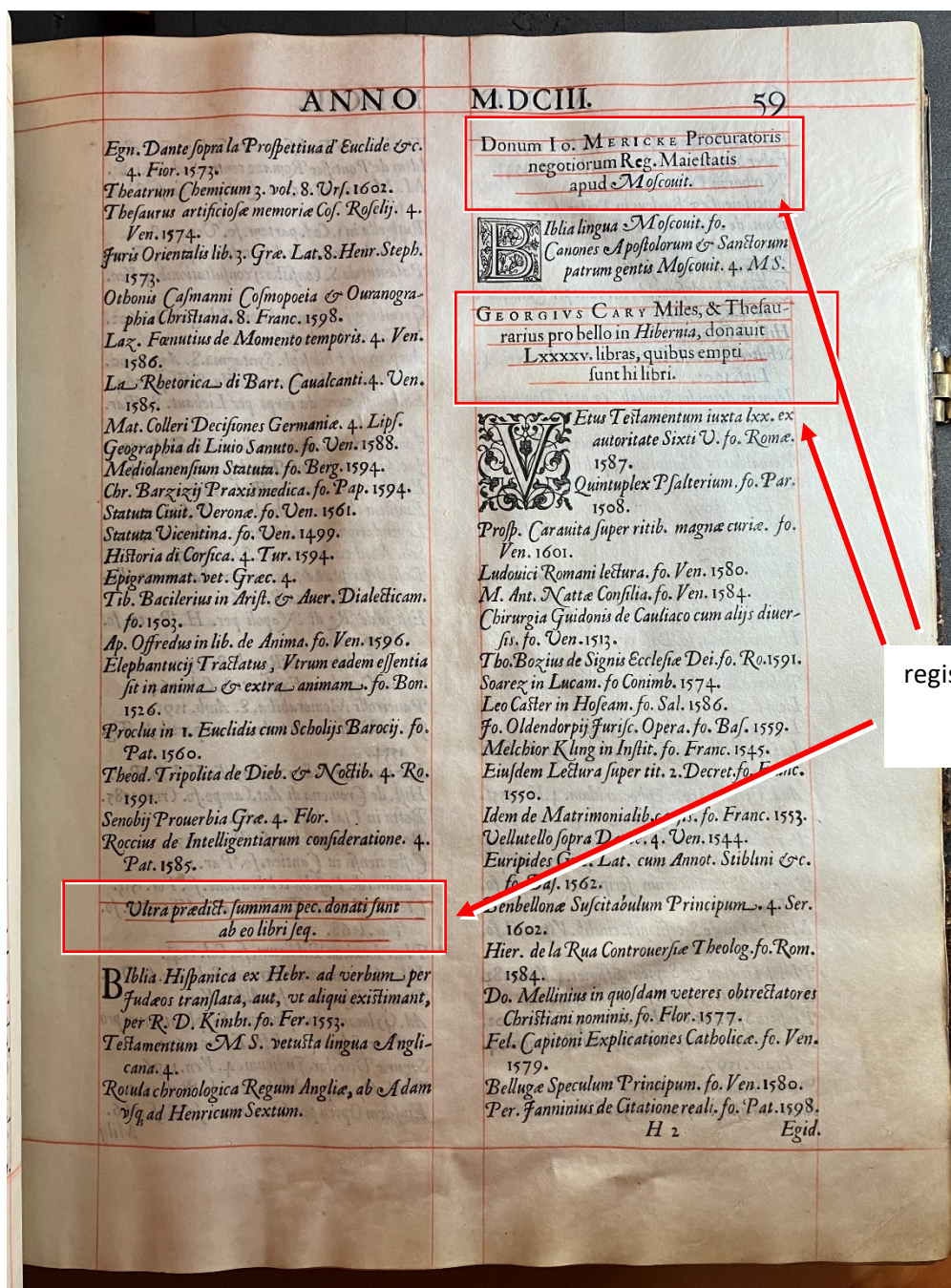
Appendix

Images in this appendix provide further information about project vocabulary relating to the Benefactors' Register.

1. Benefactors' Register, p. 35



2. Benefactors' Register, p. 59



register headings

3. Benefactors' Register, p. 149

date as given in
registerHeading

