

- NEW SDBM Entities
 - **Entries (displayed as SDBM_XXXXXX):** An entry describes the features of a manuscript book, as recorded in a particular source of information.
 - **Sources (displayed as SDBM_SOURCE_XXXXX):** A source from which data about a manuscript book originates. These include auction, sale, or collection catalogs, online-only auctions or bookseller websites, personal observations, unpublished sources, or other published sources.
 - **Manuscript Record (displayed as SDBM_MS_XXXX):** A manuscript record associates entries that refer to the same physical object.
 - **Names (displayed as SDBM_NAME_XXXX):** An author, artist, or scribe of a text in a manuscript book.
 - **Provenance Agents (displayed as SDBM_AGENT_XXXX):** A person or organization involved in the history of a manuscript's possession and transmission. These include--but are not limited to--auction houses, dealers, collectors, institutional collections (libraries, universities, monasteries, churches), etc.

- New SDBM User Levels:
 - **Contributor:** Contributors can create Entries, Sources, Names, and Manuscript Records; comment on other entries; link entries; and create manuscript records. Contributors can edit and manage only the Entries, Sources, Names, and Manuscript Records they create.
 - **Editor:** Editors can do all things that Contributors can do; **plus**, edit all Manuscript records; manage Names; and approve all Entries, Sources, Names, and Manuscript Records.
 - **Admin:** Admins (Administrators) are New SDBM staff who can do all things that Contributors and Editors can do, **plus** edit all Entries, Sources, Names, and Manuscript Records.

- Add an Entry – Create New Source
 - **SOURCE TYPE:** *[drop-down menu listing all possible types of documentation from which data about a manuscript book originates]*
 - **Personal Observation:** Use when recording data acquired via direct personal observation of a manuscript.

- **Auction/Dealer Catalog:** Use for auction or sale catalogs for a specific sale event. For online-only auctions (such as eBay) or sale events, use the SOURCE TYPE: *Online-only Auction or Bookseller Website*.
 - **Collection Catalog:** Use for published catalogs of institutional or private individual collections.
 - **Online-only Auction or Bookseller Website:** Use for online-only auctions, such as eBay, or for bookseller websites providing non-dated sale lists. This field is intended for information found only online and not referring to a specific, dated sale. When the data source is an online version of a print catalog (e.g. a pdf), use the SOURCE TYPE: *Auction/Sale Catalog*.
 - **Other Published Source:** Use for any other published source not applicable to the previous SOURCE TYPES (e.g., an inventory published in a journal article).
 - **Unpublished Source:** Use for any unpublished data sources (e.g. in-house finding aids or inventories, personal communications via email, etc.).
- **SOURCE DATE:** Enter date in YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM, or YYYY format in Auction/Dealer Catalog, Collection Catalog, Published Source, Personal Observation, or Other Published Source. For multi-day auctions, enter the first day of the auction. For Online-only Auction or Bookseller Websites, enter the date you (the data entry person) viewed the data. For sources with no date, leave the date field blank. This is not a required field.
- e.g.: enter "1968" as 1968
 enter "July 2005" as 2005-07
 enter March 2, 2015 as 2015-03-02
- **PUBLICATION TITLE:** Enter the title of the publication as given in data source in Auction or Dealer Catalog, Collection Catalog, Published Source, or Other Published Source.

- **SOURCE INSTITUTION:** Enter name of institution or private collector holding a manuscript in Collection Catalog or Other Published Source. Enter name as given in data source, even if the name has since changed. For institutions, give name of city if not included in the institution's name. For abbeys, monasteries, convents, churches, etc., give city name and institution type or name.

For individuals, use the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First Name, Title, Life Dates

Do not use commas between names and hometowns or between names and common descriptors. Spell out common abbreviations of given names.

Enter any additional details about the person or institution, such as dates in the Comments field.

e.g.: Boston Medical Library
Manchester, John Rylands Library
Aulne, Abbey
Hoe, Robert, 1839-1909
Eton College, Cambridge University

- **PUBLICATION AUTHOR:** Enter the author of the publication in Collection Catalog, Published Source, or Other Published Source, following the naming standards for the AUTHOR field. If no author, leave field blank.
 - **AUTHOR field naming standards:** Enter name as found in Author Name Authority, which is automatically suggested in the text box when you begin typing. If an Author is new, i.e. not in the Author Name Authority, create an Authority name by clicking on the [Find or Create Authority Name](#) option. This action will open a pop-up window where you can import an Authority name in VIAF. If no VIAF file for a name exists, create a standard manually using the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First Name, Title, Life Dates

Do not use commas between names and hometowns or between names and common descriptors. Spell out common abbreviations of given names.

e.g.: Ludolf, von Sachsen → Ludolf von Sachsen

Albertus, Magnus, Saint → Albertus Magnus, Saint
Hyginus, C. Julius → Hyginus, Gaius Julius

Enter any additional details about the person, such as dates they were alive or active, in the Comments field.

- **WEBSITE NAME:** Enter website name in source type Online-only Auction or Bookseller Website, as given in data source.
- **SOURCE NAME:** Enter the title or identifying statement of a data source in a Personal Observation or an Unpublished Source.

e.g: For Personal Observation: Research Visit to British Library

For Unpublished Source: Duke Greek MS codex MSS.xls

- **AUTHOR/CREATOR:** Enter name of author or creator of source in Unpublished Source, if known. For individuals, use the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First Name, Title, Life Dates

Do not use commas between names and hometowns or between names and common descriptors. Spell out common abbreviations of given names.

- **OBSERVER:** Enter name of individual whose observations constitute the data source in Personal Observation. Use the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First Name, Title, Life Dates

Do not use commas between names and hometowns or between names and common descriptors. Spell out common abbreviations of given names.

- **SELLING AGENT:** Enter name of auction house, dealer, collector, collection, etc. responsible for Auction/Sale Catalog and Online-only Auction or Bookseller Website. If an individual dealer or seller's firm is identified by name, give the legal name of the firm. If a private individual seller, give last name first. If a donation, enter the individual's name. Authority Names already entered into the database will appear in the Selling Agent Name Authority as you type. If a name is new, i.e. not in the Name Authority, create an Authority

name by clicking on the [Find or Create Authority Name](#) option. This action will open a pop-up window where you can import an Authority name in VIAF. If no VIAF file for a name exists, create a standard manually using the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First Name, Title, Life Dates

Do not use commas between names and hometowns or between names and common descriptors. Spell out common abbreviations of given names.

e.g.: Boston Medical Library
Manchester, John Rylands Library
Aulne, Abbey
Hoe, Robert, 1839-1909
Eton College, Cambridge University

Enter any additional details about the person or institution, such as dates in the Other Info field.

- **LOCATION TYPE:** Select how or where you saw the data source. If you select “Other”, describe the situation in the Other Info field.
- **DATE ACCESSED:** Enter the date you viewed the data source.
- **SOURCE INSTITUTION:** Enter name of institution or private collector holding this source.
- **LOCATION (CITY, COUNTRY):** Enter the location of the institution or collection where the source was viewed, using the format (City, Country).
- **ONLINE LINK/CALL NUM.:** Enter an online link to the data source, or a call number, if known.
- **OTHER INFO:** Enter any additional comments not recorded in the previous data fields.

- Add an Entry – Fill Out Details

- **CAT. or LOT #:** Enter lot number from sale catalog for an individual manuscript or catalog number in institutional catalogs. You can also enter shelfmarks here if there is not catalog or lot number.

- **INSTITUTION/COLLECTION:** Enter name of institution or private collector holding the manuscript. Enter name as given in data source, even if the name has since changed. For institutions, give name of city if not included in the institution's name. For abbeys, monasteries, convents, churches, etc., give city name and institution type or name. For individuals, use the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First Name, Title, Life Dates

Do not use commas between names and hometowns or between names and common descriptors. Spell out common abbreviations of given names.

e.g.: Boston Medical Library
Manchester, John Rylands Library
Aulne, Abbey
Hoe, Robert, 1839-1909
Eton College, Cambridge University

- **SALE AGENT:** Enter name of a person(s) or firm(s) involved in the sale of a manuscript. If an individual dealer or seller's firm is identified by name, give the legal name of the firm. If a private individual seller, give last name first. If a donation, enter the individual's name. Authority Names already entered into the database will appear in the Sale Agent Name Authority as you type. If a name is new, i.e. not in the Name Authority, create an Authority name by clicking on the [Find or Create Authority Name](#) option. This action will open a pop-up window where you can import an Authority name in VIAF. If no VIAF file for a name exists, create a standard manually using the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First Name, Title, Life Dates

Do not use commas between names and hometowns or between names and common descriptors. Spell out common abbreviations of given names.

Enter any additional details about the person or institution, such as dates in the Other Info field.

e.g.: Boston Medical Library
Manchester, John Rylands Library
Aulne, Abbey
Hoe, Robert, 1839-1909
Eton College, Cambridge University

- **ROLE (SALE AGENT):** Enter role that a Selling Agent played in a sale. Choose from Seller or Holder, Selling Agent, or Buyer.
- **SOLD:** Enter “Yes” or “No” for whether or not a final sale took place. Enter “Gift” if a donation or bequest. Enter “Withdrawn” if listed in catalog but removed from sale. Enter “Unknown” if sale status not known.
- **DATE SOLD:** Enter the date the manuscript was sold. Record the date exactly as given in the data source.
- **PRICE:** Enter amount paid for manuscript (numerical values only).
- **CURRENCY:** Use this dropdown menu to enter the standard, 3-letter abbreviation for the most common currencies. These follow the ISO 4217 abbreviation standard.

EUR= European Union Euro

GBP= British Pound

USD= United States Dollar

CHF= Swiss Franc

FRF= French Franc

BEF= Belgian Franc

DEM= Deutsche Mark

ITL = Italian Lira

DKK = Danish Krone

JPY = Japanese Yen

- **OTHER CURRENCY:** Enter less common and obsolete currencies not listed in previous dropdown menu. Where possible, try to follow the ISO 4217 3-letter abbreviation standard. See also APPENDIX B for historical currencies.

Also use field to provide both numerical and currency information for prices that do not follow the 0.00 standard, e.g. 18th-century pound-shilling-pence prices (p-s-d) or Dutch florins (fl.).

e.g.: PLN
 2p0s5d

- **TEXT TITLE AS RECORDED:** Enter title of a text in a manuscript exactly as given in the data source. This should be verbatim from the text. If this is a personal observation, enter title as given in a manuscript or leave blank.

Note: Denote certainty of data with the appropriate symbol in the box next to field. A checkmark appears as default. Click on the box to cycle through the following options:

- Checkmark = the source contains the information
- Question mark = the source expresses doubt about the information
- Asterisk = you (the data entry person) are providing the information, based on a strong inference. You can further explain your reasoning in the *Other Information* field, if you desire.

- **STANDARD TITLE:** Enter any known standard title for the work, if desired. For example, if a source gives a translation of an original title, enter the original title or the common Latin title.

If a source provides only a description of contents or a generic title (a term that indicates a category of books rather than a specific text), give the English equivalent of the description or generic title.

e.g.: Bible, Book of Hours, Breviary, Gradual, Missal, etc.

Note: Do not enter common names of manuscripts, such as the “Book of Kells.” This data can be entered in the Manuscript Record.

- **AUTHOR AS RECORDED:** Enter the name exactly as given in the data source. This should be verbatim from the text, repeating the original idiomatic spelling, name order, abbreviation, and even case usage (usually genitive). If a name is not given in the source, leave Author As Recorded blank, even if the author can otherwise be inferred: in this case, supply the inferred name in the Authority Name field instead and note it as such with the appropriate certainty symbol in the box next to the Author name. The label “Anonymous” should be used only when given exactly as such in the data source. If this is a personal observation, enter author as given in a manuscript or leave blank.

e.g.: Gualteri Burlaei
Anonymous from Verona

- **AUTHOR AUTHORITY NAME:** Enter name as found in Author Name Authority, which is automatically suggested in the text box when you begin typing. If an Author is new, i.e. not in the Author Name Authority, create an Authority name by clicking on the [Find or Create](#)

Authority Name option. This action will open a pop-up window where you can import an Authority name in VIAF.

If no VIAF file for a name exists, create a standard manually using the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First Name, Title, Life Dates

Do not create an Authority Name for names that are not specific. For example, if the name provided in a source is "John", include that name in the As Recorded field only. You should create an Authority Name only when the known name is specific enough to distinguish the person from other people with similar names.

Do not use commas between names and hometowns or between names and common descriptors. Spell out common abbreviations of given names.

e.g.: Ludolf, von Sachsen → Ludolf von Sachsen
Albertus, Magnus, Saint → Albertus Magnus, Saint
Hyginus, C. Julius → Hyginus, Gaius Julius

Enter any additional details about the person, such as dates they were alive or active, in the Comments field.

Note: Denote certainty of data with the appropriate symbol in the box next to field. A checkmark appears as default. Click on the box to cycle through the following options:

- Checkmark = the source contains the information
 - Question mark = the source expresses doubt about the information
 - Asterisk = you (the data entry person) are providing the information, based on a strong inference. You can further explain your reasoning in the *Other Information* field, if you desire.
- **ROLE (AUTHOR)**: The role of the name provided in the AUTHOR field is assumed to be Author unless another option is chosen from this dropdown list. Do not repeat the same author with the same role in an entry.
 - **DATE AS RECORDED**: Enter the date exactly as given in the data source. This should be verbatim from the text. The SDBM accepts data

about manuscripts written before 1600 CE. If this is a personal observation, enter date as given in a manuscript or leave blank.

e.g.: 14th century
Fourteenth century
XIV c.

Note: Denote certainty of data with the appropriate symbol in the box next to field. A checkmark appears as default. Click on the box to cycle through the following options:

- Checkmark = the source contains the information
- Question mark = the source expresses doubt about the information
- Asterisk = you (the data entry person) are providing the information, based on a strong inference. You can further explain your reasoning in the *Other Information* field, if you desire.

- **DATE RANGE FOR SEARCH:** Depending on the content you enter for the Date as Recorded field, the SDBM may auto-populate these fields. You can always change the auto-populated data. If the fields do not auto-populate, enter an appropriate range of dates for the manuscript. Use a minus sign before the year to denote B.C.E. dates (e.g. -10 for 10 B.C.E.).

Enter the start date of the range in the first field, and the end date of the range in the last field. This range allows your entry to appear in a wider array of search results.

e.g.: 1400 - 1501 (when Date as Recorded= XV c.)
1300 - 1351 (when Date as Recorded= first half of
fourteenth century)
1275 - 1301 (when Date as Recorded= last quarter of
13th century)

- **ARTIST AS RECORDED:** Enter name of artist or artists exactly as given in the data source. This should be verbatim from the text. Record Authority Names for the artist or artists in the ARTIST field. If this is a personal observation, enter artist as given in a manuscript or leave blank.

e.g.: Simon Bening's workshop
Jean Pucelle

- **ARTIST AUTHORITY NAME:** Enter the Authority Name of an artist or artists. Authority Names already included in the SDBM will appear in a drop-down list as you type into this field. If no correct Authority Name appears, create a new Authority Name by clicking the [Find or Create Authority Name](#) option from the drop-down list. Follow the instructions in the pop-up window to create the new Authority Name.

e.g.: Pucelle, Jean
De Brailes, William

Do not include qualifiers such as “workshop of,” “follower of” in the Artist Authority Name. Note these qualifiers in the **Role** field.

Do not create an Authority Name for names that are not specific. For example, if the name provided in a source is "John", include that name in the As Recorded field only. You should create an Authority Name only when the known name is specific enough to distinguish the person from other people with similar names.

Note: Denote certainty of data with the appropriate symbol in the box next to field. A checkmark appears as default. Click on the box to cycle through the following options:

- Checkmark = the source contains the information
- Question mark = the source expresses doubt about the information
- Asterisk = you (the data entry person) are providing the information, based on a strong inference. You can further explain your reasoning in the *Other Information* field, if you desire.

- **ARTIST ROLE:** Use this dropdown menu to modify the Artist shown above. Only use this field when the source explicitly uses additional information to describe the person(s) who produced the artwork.

e.g.: follower of Simon Bening
John Fouquet’s son
style of the Master of the Munich Golden Legend

If the modifier used in your source does not appear in the dropdown menu, select the closest option and explain the details more fully in the Other Information field.

- **SCRIBE AS RECORDED:** Enter name of scribe exactly as given in data source. This should be a verbatim quotation from the text, repeating the original idiomatic spelling, name order, and even case usage.

Descriptive notes about the scribe that do not contain an explicit name, such as, “In a contemporary hand” or “Several hands”, should be entered in OTHER INFO. If this is a personal observation, enter scribe as given in a manuscript or leave blank.

- o **SCRIBE AUTHORITY NAME:** Enter name as found in Scribe Name Authority, which is automatically suggested in the text box. If a Scribe is new, i.e. not in the Author Name Authority, create an Authority name by clicking on the [Find or Create Authority Name](#) option. This action will open a pop-up window where you can import an Authority name in VIAF.

If no VIAF file for a name exists, create a standard manually using the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First Name, Title, Life Dates

Do not create an Authority Name for names that are not specific. For example, if the name provided in a source is "John", include that name in the As Recorded field only. You should create an Authority Name only when the known name is specific enough to distinguish the person from other people with similar names.

Descriptive notes about the scribe that do not contain an explicit name, such as, “In a contemporary hand” or “Several hands”, should be entered in OTHER INFO.

Note: Denote certainty of data with the appropriate symbol in the box next to field. A checkmark appears as default. Click on the box to cycle through the following options:

- Checkmark = the source contains the information
 - Question mark = the source expresses doubt about the information
 - Asterisk = you (the data entry person) are providing the information, based on a strong inference. You can further explain your reasoning in the *Other Information* field, if you desire.
- o **LANGUAGE:** Enter all languages used in the manuscript. If a dialect, give the primary language group first (even if not indicated in the catalog), then the dialect.

e.g.: French, Norman
English, Old
German, Swabian

Note: Denote certainty of data with the appropriate symbol in the box next to field. A checkmark appears as default. Click on the box to cycle through the following options:

- Checkmark = the source contains the information
- Question mark = the source expresses doubt about the information
- Asterisk = you (the data entry person) are providing the information, based on a strong inference. You can further explain your reasoning in the *Other Information* field, if you desire.

- **MATERIAL**: Select the physical material on which the text is written: Bamboo, Bark, Clay, Leaf, Leather, Mica, Palm Leaf, Paper, Papyrus, Parchment, Silk, Skin, Wax, Wood, or Other. If other, describe material in OTHER INFO field.

Note: Denote certainty of data with the appropriate symbol in the box next to field. A checkmark appears as default. Click on the box to cycle through the following options:

- Checkmark = the source contains the information
- Question mark = the source expresses doubt about the information
- Asterisk = you (the data entry person) are providing the information, based on a strong inference. You can further explain your reasoning in the *Other Information* field, if you desire.

- **PLACE AS RECORDED**: Enter the geographical location of where the manuscript was produced, exactly as given in the data source. This should be a verbatim quotation from the text. If this is a personal observation, enter Place as given in a manuscript or leave blank.
- **PLACE**: Enter the geographical location of where the manuscript was produced. Enter country of origin first (even if not indicated in the catalog), using modern political boundaries; exceptions might include Persia, Flanders, Rhaetia, if these are given in the catalog. If location is identified with an empire or dynasty, give the name of the empire or dynasty first, e.g. Ottoman Turkey or Safavid Persia. After country, enter all locations given. Possible localizations include: cardinal point (northern, southern, southeastern, etc.), province, region, country, city, and institutions. Enter order from the largest geographical unit to the smallest.

e.g.: Germany
Germany, southern

Italy, Tuscany
France, Paris
France, northern, Arras
Persia
Safavid Persia
Mamluk Egypt
Ottoman Empire

Note: Denote certainty of data with the appropriate symbol in the box next to field. A checkmark appears as default. Click on the box to cycle through the following options:

- Checkmark = the source contains the information
- Question mark = the source expresses doubt about the information
- Asterisk = you (the data entry person) are providing the information, based on a strong inference. You can further explain your reasoning in the *Other Information* field, if you desire.

- o **USE:** Enter liturgical use for a liturgical text (e.g. missal, breviary, antiphonary, etc.) or a book of hours. Enter use exactly as recorded in data source.

e.g.: Rome
Sarum
Dominican

- o **FOLIOS:** Enter number of folios. The SDBM traditionally accepts data about manuscripts composed of five or more folios. Manuscripts of less than 5 folios may be entered if the manuscript is not considered a fragment, or if it is a fragment, it is considered the sole surviving fragment of a larger manuscript. The New SDBM is open to broad interpretations of this particular guideline.

When a source provides a collation formula, do not include additional material (such as endleaves) in the folio count. For example, if given the formula ii + 256 + ii, enter 256 in the FOLIO field. Enter collation formulas in the OTHER INFO field.

- o **LINES:** Enter number of lines in a text block. If the number of lines in a manuscript is irregular, provide the most common or lowest number.
- o **COLUMNS:** Enter number of columns.
- o **HEIGHT:** Enter height of manuscript in millimeters.

- **WIDTH:** Enter width of manuscript in millimeters.
 - **ALT SIZE:** Select alternative size measurements from drop down menu. This field should only be entered if the catalog uses terms such as “folio”, “quarto”, “octavo”, “duodecimo”, etc. to indicate size. Do not use this field to enter data on gathering structures. If the catalog does not use these terms to indicate size, LEAVE FIELD BLANK.
 - **FULL-PAGE MINIATURES:** Enter the number of miniatures comprising the full area of the text block prescribed by the layout of the manuscript.
 - **LARGE MINIATURES:** Enter the number of miniatures that are roughly half or more than half of the prescribed page layout in size.
 - **SMALL MINIATURES:** Enter the number of miniatures that are less than half of prescribed page layout in size.
 - **UNSPECIFIED MINIATURES:** Enter the number of miniatures of an undetermined size.
 - **HISTORIATED INITIALS:** Enter the number of initials with representational imagery.
 - **DECORATED INITIALS:** Enter the number of initials with only decorative elements.
 - **BINDING:** Enter description of the binding.
 - **URL LINK:** Enter full URL hyperlink to source, if one exists.
 - **OTHER INFORMATION:** Enter other information recorded in the source, such as distinguishing characteristics, notes on the physical structure of the manuscript, including the explanation of the physical relationships among various texts and/or parts of a miscellany, or anything else that might help to elucidate data and facilitate the identification of the manuscript.
- **PROVENANCE:**
 - **PROVENANCE AGENT AS RECORDED:** Enter the name of the provenance agent exactly as given in the data source. This should be verbatim from the text, repeating the original idiomatic spelling, name order, abbreviation, etc. A provenance agent is any person or institution that impacted the provenance history of a manuscript, such

as an auction house, dealer, or owner. Record only those provenance agents described explicitly in the source. When a source provides multiple provenance agents, list them in chronological order. If this is a personal observation, enter Provenance Agent as given in a manuscript or leave blank.

- **PROVENANCE AGENT AUTHORITY NAME:** Enter the Authority Name of the provenance agent. Record only those provenance agents described explicitly in the source. When a source provides multiple provenance agents, list them in chronological order. Authority Names already entered into the database will appear in the Provenance Agent Name Authority as you type. If a name is new, i.e. not in the Name Authority, create an Authority name by clicking on the [Find or Create Authority Name](#) option. This action will open a pop-up window where you can import an Authority name from VIAF. If no VIAF file for a name exists, create an Authority Name manually using the SDBM Personal Name Standard:

Last name, First name, Title, Life Dates

Do not create an Authority Name for names that are not specific. For example, if the name provided in a source is "John", include that name in the As Recorded field only. You should create an Authority Name only when the known name is specific enough to distinguish the person from other people with similar names.

Do not use commas between names and hometowns or between names and common descriptors. Spell out common abbreviations of given names.

Enter any additional details about the person or institution, such as dates, in the Comments field.

e.g.: Sotheby's
Sotheby's NYC
Hoe, Robert, 1839-1909
Boston Medical Library

Note: Denote certainty of data with the appropriate symbol in the box next to field. A checkmark appears as default. Click on the box to cycle through the following options:

- Checkmark = the source contains the information
- Question mark = the source expresses doubt about the information

- Asterisk = you (the data entry person) are providing the information, based on a strong inference. You can further explain your reasoning in the *Other Information* field, if you desire.
- **PROVENANCE DATE:** Enter any date information relating to when a manuscript may have been in a **Provenance Agent's** possession. You may enter a **Start Date**, **End Date**, or **Associated Date**, or a combination of these options.

Start Date: Enter the date possession of the manuscript began, if known. Record the date exactly as given in the data source.

End Date: Enter the date the manuscript left the possession of the Provenance Agent, if known. Record the date exactly as given in the data source.

Associated Date: Enter a date that can be associated with the possession of the manuscript that is not the Start or End Date. For example, an inscription may indicate that a manuscript was in an owner's possession in a given year, or a source might indicate that a manuscript was seen to be in a collection at a given date. Record the date exactly as given in the data source.

- **ACQUISITION METHOD:** Select how this provenance agent acquired the manuscript from the options listed in the dropdown list. If no option accurately describes the type of acquisition method, select the closest option and describe the situation more fully in the EVIDENCE field.
 - Acquisition: Obtained not necessarily by direct purchase
 - As Agent: As an agent for another party
 - Auction: Obtained via an auction
 - Bequest: Given in a will
 - Bequest, by exchange: a different work was bequested, that work was exchanged for this
 - By descent: Transfer from ancestor via unknown means
 - By descent through: Transfer from several ancestors via unknown means
 - Commission: work acquired via artist commission
 - Conversion : acquisition without legal right
 - Exchange: obtained via an exchange
 - Field Collection: acquired via collection in a field
 - For Sale: for sale at a gallery
 - Forced Sale: purchased via a forced sale
 - Gift: received as a gift

- Gift, by exchange: a different work was gifted, that work was exchanged for this
 - In Sale: for sale at a gallery, but not sold
 - Looting: acquisition by illegal means
 - On Deposit: located at the museum, but not owned by the museum
 - Private Sale: direct purchase, without an agent or gallery
 - Purchase: purchase, possibly with an agent
 - Purchase via Agent: purchase, via an agent
 - Restitution: returned to original owner after an improper acquisition
 - Sale: direct purchase, without an agent
 - Transfer: sometime seen after looted work is returned
 - With: present, but ownership unknown
- **DIRECTLY TRANSFERRED TO NEXT?:** Click this checkbox if the provenance agent described above directly transferred the manuscript to the next provenance agent. If you are unsure, leave this box blank.
 - **EVIDENCE:** Enter any additional details or descriptions related to the provenance not included in the prior PROVENANCE fields. For example, include any other known lot numbers, inscriptions, bookplates, etc.
 - **ADD COMMENT:** Enter any additional comments or questions regarding the entry. This field is intended to contain user comments, not details found in the data source itself.

Remember that entries reflect what the **source** provides, not necessarily the reality of what the **manuscript** is. You should not try to correct a source. Known errors in the data should be preserved but noted in this field or the **Comments** field. If you believe the source description is in error, create a new **Personal Observation** entry. If there is not already a **Manuscript Record** created, you will be asked to create this record.

APPENDIX A: 18th Currency and Exchange Rates

(taken from:

<http://www.hudsonrivervalley.net/ROCHAMBEAUINCONNECTICUT/Currency.php>)

German Currency:

- 1 Gulden (= fl; gold, after circa 1500 silver)
= 60 Kreuzer
- 1 fl rhein
= 15 Batzen
= 60 Kreuzer
= 240 Denar
= 480 Heller
- 1 Albus
= 1 1/2 Batzen
= 6 Kreuzer
= 24 Denar
= 48 Heller
- 1 Batzen
= 4 Kreuzer
= 16 Denar
= 32 Heller
- 1 Groschen
= 3 Kreuzer
= 12 Denar
= 24 Heller
- 1 Kreuzer
= 4 Denar
= 8 Heller
- 1 Denar
= 2 Heller
- 1 Königstaler: 1 fl 20 Kreuzer rhein.
- 1 Laubtaler: 2 fl 45 Kreuzer rhein.
- 1 Dukaten: 5 fl rhein. (since 1559)
- 1 Karolin: 11 fl

French Currency:

- Louis (Gold)
= 20 livres (24 livres after 1726)
= 480 sous
= 7200 denier
- Livre (Silver)
= 20 sous

- = 300 denier
- Sous (Copper)
 - = 15 denier
- Denier (Copper)
 - = 60 sous
- Ecu (silver)
 - = 3 livres
 - = 900 denier
- Franc = 1 livre, an administrative unit only

English Currency:

- Pound Sterling (silver)
 - = 20 Shillings
 - = 240 Pennies
 - = 480 Ha'pennies
 - = 960 Farthings
- Shilling (Silver)
 - = 12 Pennies
 - = 24 Ha'pennies
 - = 48 Farthings
- Groat (Silver)
 - = 4 Pennies
 - = 8 Ha'pennies
 - = 16 Farthings
- Penny (Copper)
 - = 2 Ha'pennies
 - = 4 Farthings
- Ha'penny (Copper)
 - = 2 Farthings
- Farthing (Brass)
- Guinee (Gold)
 - = 21 shillings (after 1707)
- Crown (Silver)
 - = 5 shillings

- Sovereign
= £ 1 Gold coin, introduced in 1817

In 1849, a silver florin was introduced, worth 2 shillings.

In the cash-starved colonies in North America, Spanish coinage was widely used.

Spanish Currency:

- Doubloon (Gold)
 - = 8 Escudos
 - = 4 Pistols
 - = 16 Pieces of Eight
 - = 128 Reales
- Pistol (Gold)
 - = 2 Escudos
 - = 4 Pieces of Eight
 - = 32 Reales
- Escudo (Gold)
 - = 2 Pieces Of Eight
 - = 16 Reales
- Piece Of Eight (Gold)
 - = 1 Peso
 - = 8 Reales
- Real (Silver)
 - = 8 Copper Pesos
- Peso (Copper)
- Piaster (gold)
 - = 8 Reales
 - = 1 Piece of Eight
 - = 1 Spanish Milled Dollar
 - = 1 Peso

Portuguese Currency:

- Johannes (Gold, 1722)
 - = ½ Dobra
 - = ½ Doubloon
 - = 4 Escudos

- = 8 Pieces of Eight
- = 64 Reales
- = 36s. sterling (called a Half-Joe in America)

The chief trade coin of the American colonies was the Spanish Milled Dollar or Piece of Eight and the Spanish Pistole worth, 12s. 2.8 pence (=d). sterling.

There was a substantial difference in the trade value of these coins between England and her colonies. In England the Spanish milled dollar was worth anywhere between 4s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. st., up to 4 s 9 d. st. In New York, however, the Spanish milled dollar was rated by custom at 8s.; in Pennsylvania at 7s. 6d. in Delaware at 7s. 6d. and in Virginia the Spanish milled dollar was worth 6s. 8d. by 1764. Even English coins were valued higher in the colonies: the silver crown, worth 5s. in England, was rated at 6s. 3d. by the Virginia Act of 1727.

How did these currencies relate to each other? In 1764, Richard Wolters, British agent in Rotterdam, reckoned 1 Pistole at 17s. 2d.st., or 4s. 3.5d. st. per Piece of Eight[234] . In a letter of May 1780, Axel von Fersen wrote that 1 Piastre/Piece of Eight/Peso was worth 6 livres = 62 pennies = 5 s 2 d in America. Since he only paid 5 livres 5 sous = 4 shilling 5 pence in Brest, he hoped to make a profit upon arrival in Newport. Georg Daniel Flohr gave the value of 1 Spanish dollar at 2 fl 20 Kreuzer rhein., and according to Harris, "the British pound sterling was equal to 23.17 livres tournois" during the 1780s.[235] The Abbé Robin, a chaplain in one of Rochambeau's regiments in turn gave the value of a shilling in New England in the summer of 1781 as 22 sous 6 deniers or 22 livres 8 sous to the pound sterling[236] .

Based on the value of the Piece of Eight in England and contemporary sources as well as admitting for currency fluctuations we get the following exchange rates:

1 £ Sterling

- = 23 livres 3 sous
- = 6 deniers
- ~ 4.5 Pieces of Eight
- ~ 9 fl 30 Kreuzer rhein

1 Piece of Eight

- = 4 shilling 5 pence
- = 2 fl 20 Kreuzer rhein
- = 5 livres 5 sous

1 Livre

- = 24 Kreuzer rhein
- = 10 pence 1.4 farthing
- = 1 real 1 copper peso

1 fl rhein

= 2 s 2d st.
= 2 livres 10 sous
= 4 reales

- [234] Frank Spencer, An Eighteenth-Century Account of German Emigration to the American Colonies. *The Journal of Modern History* 28 (March-December 1956), pp. 55-59, p. 58.
- [235] Robert D. Harris, "French Finances and the American War, 1777-1783" *Journal of Modern History* 48 (June 1976), pp. 233-258, p. 247, note 41.
- [236] Abbé (Charles César) Robin, *New Travels through North-America: In a Series of Letters* (Philadelphia, 1783), p. 16.