

“Life is ruled and governed by opinion”:
The Lampeter Corpus of Early Modern English Tracts
Manual of Information



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Preface

This manual accompanies the *Lampeter Corpus of Early Modern English Tracts* (henceforth *Lampeter Corpus*), which is available both through ICAME on CD-Rom and through the Oxford Text Archive (OTA) on the internet (<http://www.hcu.ox.ac.uk/ota/public/index.shtml>). The copyright of the corpus and the electronic version of all the texts contained in it lies with the compilers of the corpus, namely Josef Schmied, Claudia Claridge, and Rainer Siemund. The copyright of the original, non-electronic versions of the corpus texts remains with the Founders' Library of the University of Wales in Lampeter (cf. their website at http://www.lamp.ac.uk-founders_library).

It is the aim of this manual to provide the basic information which will be necessary for any prospective user of the *Lampeter Corpus* in order to make the best possible use of it. Thus, it contains a description of the original collection from which the corpus was selected and how the idea of the corpus evolved from it (chapter 1). Chapter 2 offers an account of the structure of the corpus, along with some historical background information which has influenced it. The encoding conventions employed in the corpus are listed and explained in chapter 3. The appendices list titles of texts, authors and corpus statistics in an easily accessible format.

The compilers of the *Lampeter Corpus* wish to express their gratitude towards the following institutions and people, without whom the compilation of the corpus would not have been possible. First and foremost, our greatest debt is to the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft* (DFG - German Research Foundation), who generously funded our project for four years. The other major debt we owe is to the University of Wales in Lampeter, and especially, Thomas Roderick, for allowing us access to their materials. As regards the actual corpus work, Eva Hertel was responsible for the early stages of compilation. Several undergraduate student assistants patiently helped in the (after all not very exciting) work of typing, annotating and proof-reading the corpus texts: above all Jeannine Stöhrer, but also Angelika Giesecke, Astrid Lohse, Anja Ficker, Daniela Zierold, Mario Nyeki, and Manuela Sachs. The corpus passages in Greek script were transliterated by Daniela Schindling (Chemnitz), and the items in Semitic script by Gerry Knowles (Lancaster University). Hildegard Schäffler provided us with the ESTC information for the headers. Finally, we would like to convey our heartfelt gratitude to Lou Burnard (Oxford University), without whom the encoding of the corpus would be much less elegant and effective.

1. The *Lampeter Corpus*: Source Materials

The origins of the *Lampeter Corpus* date back to 1991 when Josef Schmied came across the treasures stored in the Founders' Library of the University of Wales in Lampeter during a research visit and recognized their potential linguistic value. The collection of the old college library, in becoming the basis of this new historical corpus, not only provided a name for it, but also was to ultimately influence its make-up to a considerable extent.

It therefore seems reasonable to start with a short description of the Founders' Library, and one of its component parts, the Tract Collection, in particular. The Founders' Library, now one of two college libraries, is the original library of the college, dating back to the foundation of St. David's College (as it was originally called) in 1827, and is still housed in its original, 19th-century Old College Library in the historic building. All in all, the Founders' Library possesses some 24,000 volumes of texts published or produced between 1470 and 1850. Of those, 828 volumes containing 11,395 relatively short pieces (i.e. tracts and pamphlets) published between 1520 and 1843 make up the Tract Collection. 116 of the 120 texts in the *Lampeter Corpus* are taken from this Tract Collection, while only in four cases of special need was recourse had to the other parts of the Founders' Library, i.e. the collections of complete, longer books.

The Tract Collection, like the whole Founders' Library, has its origin in donations of books or even whole libraries to the college in the first half of the 19th century. Its largest chunk by far is the Bowdler Collection, consisting of about 9,000 to 10,000 items in 550 volumes. The majority of those pamphlets were collected by Thomas Bowdler I (fl. 1638-1700), a merchant, and especially Thomas Bowdler II (?1661-1738), who gave up his occupation as a navy office clerk because of his non-juring¹ and Jacobite political views. While on the one hand buying individual pamphlets as they came out, Thomas Bowdler II also acquired wholesale collections from other people, following no apparent plan or collection criteria. The Bowdler collection has been called "representative" of its time (*Catalogue*: xv), and according to Harris & James (1974: 103), "it could be claimed that the value of the collection lies in this lack of foci, in the way it reflects the range of English pamphlet publishing from 1640 to 1730."

Other, smaller collections of pamphlets found their way into the Tract Collection as part of fairly large donations by Bishop Thomas Burgess, the founder of the college (51 volumes containing 440 pamphlets), and by Thomas Phillips, a surgeon with the East India Company (169 volumes of pamphlets). The non-pamphlet majority of these last two donations went to the non-

¹ 'Non-juring' refers to the refusal of taking the oath on King William and Queen Mary after the Glorious Revolution.

Tract Collection sections of the Founders' Library, however. A further, unknown benefactor added 85 pamphlets from the late 17th and early 18th centuries, which had once been in the possession of two Lincolnshire parsons, Alexander and Thomas Scott. When the Tract Collection was catalogued in 1972-74, some more pamphlets, previously dispersed throughout other parts of the Founders' Library, were added to it.

The Bowdler Collection undoubtedly forms the core of the Tract Collection, something which also becomes clear when one looks at the chronological spread of the extant material.² The "fullest" decades are the eight from 1641 to 1720, with the years 1671-1719 forming the real peak, being those during which Thomas Bowdler II was particularly active in building up his collection. The peaks also correlate with general printing history. After 1640, the printing industry expanded considerably with the publication of c. 1,000 titles a year in normal times, and up to c. 2,000 titles in periods of crisis or public hysteria, and also with increasing edition sizes (1,500 copies on average, but up to 3,000 copies in some cases) (Cressy 1980: 47).

The wide range of the Bowdler Collection has already been commented on; indeed, the Tract Collection as such covers many different subjects and domains of discourse. However, it is hard to obtain a reasonable overview of what is actually covered. The reasons for this are threefold: (i) while there are some bound volumes with titles such as "The East India Trade" or those which contain only sermons, the majority of the pamphlets are combined into the volumes in a very unsystematic way, corresponding with regard neither to topic nor to date; (ii) the catalogue is structured chronologically, not with regard to topic (however, this also has its merits, since it places the pamphlets in their original historical context); and (iii) not all of the pamphlet titles are as indicative of the text content as the modern reader would wish. This state of affairs also turned the text selection for the corpus into a complicated and long-drawn out process. Nevertheless, Harris & James (1974: 103-107) have attempted the following broad classification of the Bowdler section of the Tract Collection, apparently ordered according to frequency:

- (1) religious literature, including non-juring tracts
- (1.1) sermons ("the most voluminous single category of publications in the collection")
- (2) economic matters
- (3) Irish affairs
- (4) naval matters
- (5) literary tracts (Defoe, Swift, Pope, and a host of rather minor authors)
- (6) philosophy
- (7) science and medicine.

What is not explicitly mentioned here is the field of politics (though some non-juring literature, Irish affairs, and naval matters could be subsumed under this heading); in our experience this area does in fact make up a considerable part of the Tract Collection, as is to be expected if the collection really is to reflect its time. One should also not forget those kinds of texts that are, strictly speaking, unclassifiable, because they are so “mixed” in character that they do not fit unequivocally into any one single category.

The Founders’ Library, and in particular the Tract Collection, is especially appealing to the (linguistic) researcher for several reasons. For one, the library had been sorely neglected in - any - research; there had certainly been no previous linguistic interest in it. Thus, it brought to light texts that had not been edited or re-published since their first publication, and also texts that had escaped inclusion in Wing’s *Short-title catalogue* or the 18th-century short-title catalogue. The crucial point, however, was that using a library collection ensured absolute authenticity of the material, something which cannot be guaranteed by the use of modern editions of older texts, which are usually prepared by non-linguists. Furthermore, access to the original materials was more immediate in Lampeter at the time of compilation than in other libraries of this type, facilitating text selection for the corpus to a considerable extent. Moreover, with their wide subject and text type variation, the collection’s texts provide a microcosm of the respective times of their origin. This fact of course also promised linguistic variety. In contrast to larger libraries, the overall number of texts to be considered was “small” enough to make qualitative, i.e. non-random, selection possible. Finally, the quantitative spread of pamphlets focused chronologically around the time span from the 1640s to the 1710s or 1740s, i.e. late Early Modern English, and the period immediately preceding standardization proper. The linguistic interest this period holds is self-evident.

As mentioned above, the parameters chosen for the corpus structure owe much to the composition of the Tract Collection, but to a certain extent they also grew and changed in the course of the selection process. The end point of this dynamic process, i.e. the finished corpus, will be described in chapter 2, whereas a description of the initial criteria can be found in Schmied (1994).

² Cf. the table on p. xviii of the *Catalogue*.

2. The Design of the *Lampeter Corpus*

In brief, the *Lampeter Corpus*

- is a collection of non-literary prose texts,
- covers the 100-year period from 1640 to 1740,
- contains 120 complete texts, comprising 1,193,385 words,
- is subdivided into ten decades containing twelve texts each,
- is subdivided into the six domains RELIGION, POLITICS, ECONOMY, SCIENCE, LAW and MISCELLANEOUS with twenty texts each.

2.1. The Corpus Texts: Characteristics

The corpus texts belong to one particular **publication type**, namely that of **tract** or **pamphlet**³, i.e. they are relatively short texts (shorter than books) serving the function of mass communication. As such, pamphlets could reach a large audience and exert considerable influence. Pamphlets dealt with *any* kind of **subject matter**, although those concerned with themes of pressing current interest are the prototypical ones, and they can have various functions, the persuasive (also polemic) one being typical, but the informative, instructive, and even entertaining, ones are also not being uncommon.⁴ Thus, pamphlets are not to be seen as a single genre or text type, but instead represent many different genres. We have tried to reflect this great variety of topics and types in the selection of pamphlets found in the corpus.

As regards **text types**, however, we decided to make certain exclusions. Any kind of literary output, which in our definition also extends to the miscellaneous shorter writings of the well-known literary figures of the time (e.g. Milton, Dryden, Defoe, Swift etc.), was not included in the corpus, even if readers in the 17th and 18th centuries would not have drawn this strict borderline. Early newspaper material is also excluded, as it differs considerably from pamphlets proper. A text type classification as such is not one of the corpus parameters, but the genre or similar self-descriptions of the corpus texts, if present, are provided in a special section of the header (cf. 3.2. below and Appendix V).

³ Four texts in the corpus are an exception in so far as they are not pamphlets but self-contained units taken from books, which we had to resort to in the absence of suitable pamphlet material; these are marked with an asterisk in the appendix.

⁴ Cf. Bach (1997:27) for a good summary of typical pamphlet features. In contrast, Grabes (1990) uses a very restricted definition of pamphlet, which we found less useful.

One of the aims of the *Lampeter Corpus* is to make text-linguistic and stylistic corpus studies possible and therefore all the texts included in the corpus are **complete texts**, not samples of arbitrarily selected smaller text chunks. They contain everything from the title page to the *Finis*, i.e. besides the main text also front matter (such as dedications, addresses, introductions) and appendices with additional matter (if present). As pamphlets can vary considerably in length, from one page to 64 pages or even more, a length restriction was necessary. The minimum length of a text was set at 3,000 words and the maximum at 25,000 words. This still rather wide range was necessary in order not to restrict our selection basis too greatly.

2.2. The Decade Structure

While the corpus can be seen as a snapshot of late EModE, the purpose of the decade structure is to make a diachronic approach within that period possible as well. The decades have an identical structure, containing for the six domains two texts each, which are in each case as varied as possible. Due to the complete-text policy the decades do not have the same size, but differ in word count (cf. Appendix I). The proportion of the whole corpus taken up by individual decades varies between 8% and 13%.

In order not to distort the chronology, texts to be included needed to have been written in the same decade in which they were published, i.e. be first editions as a rule. Later editions were accepted in some cases, but only if the text clearly stated that certain changes (corrections, enlargements or the like) had been carried out *by the author*.

2.3. The Domain Structure

What we understand by ‘domain’ correlates roughly with the concept of ‘field’ as used in register studies, i.e. a domain comprises texts that belong to the same area of life or knowledge, and thus share similar topics to some extent. This parameter makes it possible to carry out register studies with the *Lampeter Corpus*. As with the decades discussed above, the domain sub-corpora vary in size, in this case from 14% to 20%. The domains we chose for structuring the corpus, namely RELIGION, POLITICS, ECONOMY, SCIENCE, LAW, and MISCELLANEOUS, are intended to mirror as broadly as possible the scope of life as experienced between 1640 and 1740. A comparison of our classification, which was ‘imposed’ by us on the Founders’ Library’s Tract Collection rather than statistically derived from it, with Feather’s (1986) subject analysis of British 18th-century publishing shows that it is not wide off the mark. Thus, the *Lampeter Corpus* can also be seen to reflect the publishing situation rather accurately – and, by extension, also the social, political and cultural situation of the time.

We did not guide the selection process with a hard and fast definition of the domains, but worked along the lines of everyday understanding and intuition concerning these fields. However, we tried to take the historical dimension into account when attributing texts to domains, e.g. the fact that ‘science’ then and now does not cover the same area. Therefore, the domain labels should be understood as set against the background of 17th- and 18th-century Britain. Another complicating factor for the domain structure is the common occurrence of ‘mixed’ texts, i.e. texts that cannot be classified clearly. These texts are rather typical of a time in which thinking was obviously less compartmentalized than it is nowadays. Therefore, we did intentionally not try to generally exclude ‘mixed’ texts and choose only ‘pure’ ones, as this would have distorted the historical situation. Our usual procedure was to let the *predominant* theme in a ‘mixed’ text determine into which domain it went or to let text type help decide the question: trial proceedings, for example, will be found under LAW in the corpus, even if their content is primarily political.

As the domains admit a great variety of texts, it was thought helpful to include a further three-fold subdivision with respect to content within each domain. This will be explained under the domains below. In contrast to the domains, this was *not* a selection parameter, but was introduced later as an aid to the corpus user interested in particular topical fields only.

The corpus texts are identified by markers, which are derived from the domain structure and the chronological ordering described above. The text marker is combined of the initial letters of the domains (Rel, Pol, Ec, Sci, Law, Msc), the letter A or B to distinguish the two texts of the same domain, followed by the year of publication, yielding e.g. EcA1641, SciB1735.

The domain RELIGION

Religious publications probably made up the largest segment of the print market throughout the period and their sheer amount can be taken as proof of great public interest in the subject in all parts of society (cf. e.g. Spufford 1981: 130, 138). As sermons comprise a particularly numerous subgroup of religious writings, one of the two texts in each decade (RelA) is always a sermon, while the other is not speech-related. On the whole these writings must have exerted a considerable influence, possibly also in a linguistic respect.

The texts of this domain reflect the concerns of the period, from the problems and status of the Established Church via Anti-Catholicism to Protestant Dissent, and many of them are closely intertwined with contemporary politics. The three subdivisions of Religion are

- (i) “doctrine”, i.e. texts dealing with theological points (including bible exegesis) and thus also touching on points of controversy between religious groups (rel1⁵),
- (ii) “church affairs”, i.e. texts about current events or problems within the Anglican Church itself or some other church (rel2),
- (iii) “pastoral and devotional”, i.e. texts reflecting more the everyday concerns with the spiritual welfare of the congregation and private forms of religious activity (rel3).

The domain POLITICS

With regard to politics two types of texts are principally possible, namely (i) texts on political theory, and (ii) texts relating to current political affairs, but only the second type is commonly found in the pamphlets of the time. Apparently, the publication format of pamphlet was not seen as very suitable for the exposition of political theory. Thus, the *Lampeter Corpus* POLITICS texts form a running commentary on the well-known course of (mainly British) history in the 17th and 18th centuries. The texts of this domain as a whole are characterized by a highly argumentative style of writing, and although the same can be said of individual texts from other domains, they do represent a more unified group in that respect.

Again, there are three subdivisions, namely

- (i) “British affairs”, which deal with insular affairs going beyond England proper, i.e. involving Scotland and/or Ireland (pol1),
- (ii) “English affairs”, meaning domestic affairs not extending beyond England, a category which virtually comes to an end with the Act of Union (1707) (pol2),
- (iii) “foreign affairs”, i.e. texts about foreign policy, which are relatively rare (pol3).

The domain ECONOMY

The domain name ECONOMY is not to be confused with the modern (academic) discipline of ‘economics’, whose beginning is best traced to Adam Smith’s *Wealth of Nations* (1776); rather, it represents the mass of miscellaneous writings on that topic existing before. All the texts in this domain are connected to one or the other current event or problem, and there is nothing abstract or theoretical about them. But as important economic developments started in this period, these texts represent the basis for later theoretical works. The sheer quantity of publications found on economic matters reveals great popular interest in the subject.

⁵ The classificatory marker used in the headers for this subdomain; cf. 3.1. and 3.2. for the encoding description of the headers.

The domain subdivides into

- (i) “domestic economy and trade”, dealing with the economic situation within England (ec1),
- (ii) “foreign and colonial economy and trade”, the prevalent group in this domain (ec2),
- (iii) “financial”, i.e. texts about possible ways to raise revenue, in particular for the state (ec3).

The domain SCIENCE

Science, in the sense in which we understand it today, was only really emerging in its modern form during the 17th and 18th centuries.⁶ What one finds in the *Lampeter Corpus* period, especially its early decades, is a gradual shift from one scientific tradition, that of the old academic, tradition-bound approach, to another, new tradition, namely that of the new rational and empirical approach known to contemporaries by the name of ‘real (or natural, experimental) philosophy’. However, even this ‘real philosophy’ did not conform to our narrow modern definition of science right from the start, instead “centring on natural and mechanical problems but extending through the life sciences towards medicine and through chemistry and applied mathematics towards technology” (Hunter 1981: 32), thus exhibiting a strong utilitarian bent as well. As the domain SCIENCE is intended to reflect this varied historical picture, it contains texts representing the ‘scholastic’ tradition, text examples of the new science, as well as texts dealing with the professional status of scientists.

Because of the great variety in this domain it was exceptionally difficult to create the customary three-fold subdivision, resulting in a very vague third part:

- (i) “medicine”, which today is not seen as a pure natural science, but in the past clearly belongs in that group (sci1),
- (ii) “geography”, a field with an especially strong attraction in a time of emerging world-wide expansion of trade, settlement and politics (sci2),
- (iii) “science other”, which includes a very mixed bag of different topics and approaches (sci3).

The domain LAW

This domain falls into two different groups, distinguished by the kinds of texts it contains. On the one hand, there are texts which represent genres that are typical for the legal sphere, such as statutes. They thus belong to the domain by virtue of their text type characteristics. On the other hand, a great many texts found here deal with topics or describe events in the sphere of law, be it that they discuss particular legal cases or be it that they concern themselves with legal processes or the administration of law as such. Those texts belong here because of their subject matter.

The three subdivisions in this domain are the following, with (ii) being a special case of (i):

- (i) “specific case discussions”, dealing with individual cases of general interest or even controversy (law1),
- (ii) “court records”, i.e. transcriptions of legal proceedings, which can also contain some direct speech (law2),
- (iii) “administration”, which includes statutory texts and those concerned with more technical aspects of the legal system (law3).

The domain MISCELLANEOUS

This domain proved a useful ‘catch-all’ category in order to accommodate those kinds of texts which are too varied in nature to fit any of the other domains or to warrant a more narrow, descriptive term. Nevertheless, these texts represent a not insignificant segment of the press output and also seem to be typical of the time and of the publishing situation, so that it was thought necessary to include them.

The subdivisions create some order within this variety:

- (i) “biographical”, i.e. texts describing the life or part of the life of a person, for whatever purpose (msc1),
- (ii) “current interest”, i.e. texts relating to some event or state of affairs which is supposed of general interest to the public (msc2),
- (iii) “practical application or advice”, comprising texts offering help with practical questions (e.g. gardening) or in the social sphere (msc3).⁷

2.4. Authorship of the Texts

A high instance of anonymous publications is typical of early modern publishing, due to existing censorship laws (e.g. Feather 1988: 85; Siebert 1965: *passim*), and usually harsh punishment for authors found guilty of libel throughout most of the period. In the light of this state of affairs, anonymous publications, as well as those identified only by the putative initials of the author, were not completely excluded from the corpus; however, their number was kept to a minimum and special care was taken to prevent their clustering in any one decade.

Each author is represented only once in the whole corpus. Texts whose authorship is given as a corporate body (as stated on the title page or in the Lampeter library catalogue), such as the East India Company, were also included; in contrast to really anonymous publications, their

⁶ Cf. Hunter (1981) for a good introduction to early modern science.

⁷ For a somewhat more detailed treatment of the historical background, cf. Claridge (2000).

authorship is definitely restricted to a certain socio-economic circle of people. Some authors were only attributed the texts in question; these we accepted as non-anonymous texts, but have also indicated the attribution (in the text header).

Background information about the authors was included in the text headers, as far as it could be found. Apart from anonymous texts (16 in all) and those with ‘corporate’ authors (only four), there are also some authors, whom we know by name, but about whom no information whatsoever was found (11, marked with an asterisk in the author index). However, we attempted in all other cases to give as much background information as possible about the life and situation of the author (cf. chapter 3.2. for the structure of the header). As sources of information we used the *Dictionary of National Biography* (DNB) and the *British Biographical Archive* (BBA), both of which have their problems but are still the only works of this kind available.

Classification according to socio-economic status is an important point socio-linguistically, but also the most problematic aspect of the author information. In order to formalize this particular kind of information we used social class labels (e.g. gentry) based on the model of English society in the 17th and 18th century presented in Figure 2.1. Needless to say, it is difficult to re-create a sociological profile of a past society and the results of such attempts always have to be treated with some caution. Nevertheless, the following model, which is based on the research of such historians as Holderness (1976), Wrightson (1982, 1986), Clay (1984), Houston (1992), and Coward (1994), can be taken to present a fair picture of society at the time of the *Lampeter Corpus*. Factors that play a role in determining social status, which went into the making of the model, are birth, title, wealth and the nature of that wealth, life-style, occupation, form of land tenure, tenure of positions of authority, and legal status, not all of which are of equal importance, however (Wrightson 1982: 22). Moreover, the model should not be seen as static: there certainly were shifts, even if only small ones, in the relationships between social groups during the 100 years covered by the corpus. Nor should the occurrence of individual social mobility be neglected (Wrightson 1986: 180, 187).

Not all members of society as found in this model are really relevant with regard to authorship, because literacy (especially the ability to write) was spread rather unevenly through society (Spufford 1981: 21ff), and also because not all social classes would have had the same possibilities of access to the printing presses. Thus, most authors of the time - and in the corpus - will invariably have come from the top two levels of society; in contrast, the lowest two levels in the above model can usually be completely disregarded concerning the question of (direct) authorship and the middling sort will also be under-represented.

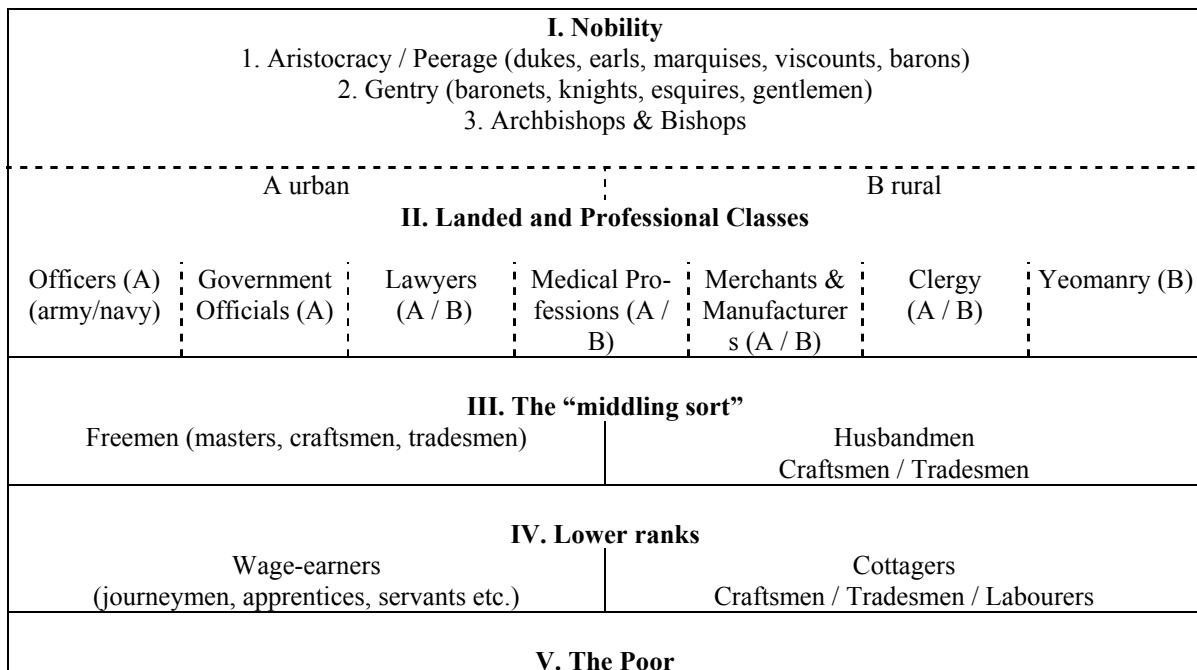


Figure 2.1: English society in the 17th and 18th centuries

3. The Coding Scheme of the *Lampeter Corpus*

The aim of the mark-up employed in the *Lampeter Corpus* is to make as much of the original layout features (cf. 3.1.) and background (cf. 3.2.) of the texts retrievable for the corpus user. Needless to say, such a procedure has certain limits, either because not all the desirable information could actually be found, or because the effort required for tagging exceeded its potential value. Thus, very regular or purely typological lay-out features with little or no meaning were not given mark-up. Features ignored for mark-up purposes include:

Features ignored for mark-up purposes include:

- ‘long’ § (rendered as the usual modern <s> in all cases),
 - *ct* ligatures (rendered <ct>),
 - line breaks in normal running prose text (as printing technique in the 17th century was sufficiently advanced so as not to need orthographical variation for line length requirements), but with the exception of any end-of-line separation of words: these cases were marked with the help of a special entity reference (&rehy;),
 - font size (although this would admittedly have captured title-page layout more effectively),
 - catchwords,
 - indentation of text,
 - centering of text,

- spaces in the form of empty lines,
- quotation marks (of whatever function) at the beginning of successive lines of running text.

The mark-up system employed here is the SGML system based on the TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) guidelines (cf. Burnard & Sperberg-McQueen). A special form of it, or document type description (dtd), was created by Lou Burnard to suit the particular requirements of the *Lampeter Corpus*.

3.1. Textual Markup

SGML consists of tags for elements (such as paragraphs), and of entity references for non-ASCII characters and miscellaneous symbols. Tags take the form `<>` at the beginning of an element, and `</>` at the end, e.g. `<text>...</text>`. Tags can further contain a number of attributes within the pointed brackets, which specify additional characteristics of the element. For example, the `rrend` attribute (e.g. `<text rend="roman">`), giving type font information, is one which can occur with almost any tag.

3.1.1. Text Structure

Text: The `<text>` tag frames every corpus text. It contains the following two attributes:

- `id`: This contains the text unit marker, e.g. EcA1641.
- `rrend`: This states the predominant default type font (e.g. roman, italic) used in the text.

Front matter: `<front>` contains any material preceding the text proper, i.e. title page, dedication, address, preface, errata, etc.

Title page: `<titlepage>` can contain a `rrend` attribute (“boxed”) if the title page has a frame, e.g. the title page of EcB1696, as presented in Figure 3.1.

Main text: `<body>` contains the text proper excluding any front or back matter.

Back matter: `<back>` contains whatever follows after the end of the text proper, e.g. postscripts, lists etc.

Trailer: `<trailer>` contains the *Finis* present in most texts of that period.

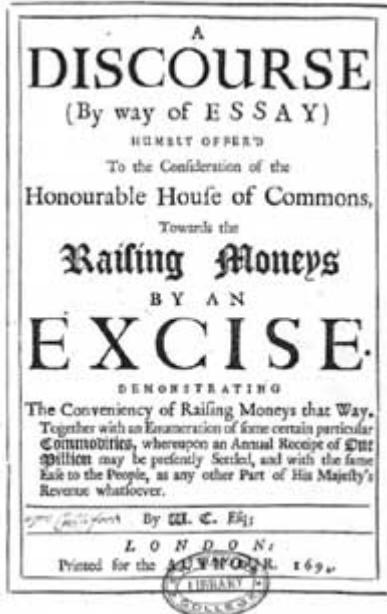


Figure 3.1 Title page of text EcB1696

Groups of texts: Some pamphlets are conglomerations of several individual texts. In these cases, the `<group>` tag is used in order to contain further `<text>` tags for the individual texts within its range. We have used this tag in particular when the texts within one pamphlet were (apparently) written by different authors, for example text PolB1690.

Divisions: `<div>` marks a further, smaller subdivision within `<front>`, `<body>` or `<back>`. It can have a `type` attribute specifying its status. Type in `<front>` can be: “dedication”, “preface”, “address”, “errata”; in `<body>`: “chapter”, “part” (subdivision within a chapter or one with unspecified status in the original text).

Headings: `<head>` contains any heading, e.g. the title of a chapter, or the caption of a table.

Paragraphs: `<p>` marks the paragraphing as found in the original printed text. We have worked on the assumption that line indentation marks the beginning of a new paragraph.

3.1.2. Title-page Features

`<doctitle>` contains the whole title of the pamphlet.

`<titlepart>` contains different structural parts of the title, one part being the main title (stated in the attribute), while the others are additional title material.

`<epigraph>` contains quotations, proverbs, and other miscellaneous material that is not part of the title proper.

`<byline>` specifies the author of the pamphlet.

<docimprint> contains bibliographical and related information, i.e. some or all of the following: place, publisher, printer, year, book seller.

<imprimatur> contains a statement of permission for publication.

Title pages do not contain paragraph mark-up (even if a paragraph impression is given, e.g. RelB1730, cf. Figure 3.2. below), but do indicate linebreak mark-up <lb> (cf. 3.1.7.) to capture the layout more adequately. As already stated, font size, which especially varied on title pages, is ignored; as this is intimately connected with boldface, the latter is also not marked up on title pages. Thus, “discourse” and “excise” from ECB1696 (cf. Figure 3.1) are not marked in any way for layout, whereas “raising moneys” is marked for gothic typeface, but not for boldface.

*Light in a Candlestick, to all that are
in the House: Or,*

THE
Impartial Churchman,

CONSIDERING

The Celebrated Discourses on the 30th
of January, of the Right Reverend the
Bishop of Bristol, before the House of
Lords; of the Reverend Dr. Croxall,
before the House of Commons; and of
the Reverend Dr. Trap, before the Lord
Mayor, and Court of Aldermen.

WHILE IN,

With a just Praiſe of their Merits, Respect
to their Characters, and Diference to the
Church; their Matter, Method, Explanations
of, and Deductions from Scripture, are obſerv'd.
especially as to Dr. Trap's Notion of visiting the
Sins of the Fathers on the Children.

WITH

Readings in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and
Phœnician, noted: And to take in what is most remarkable
on this Head, a Refutation on a Principle of the Late
Reverend the Bishop of Limerick, and the Dispute of Abba
and Simeon, Mr. Mathew and Mr. Westbury: With a
Rule to judge and apply all Scrutinies on that deplorable
Occasion.

By J. HENLEY, M. A.
Founder of the ORATORY.

LONDON:
Printed for J. ROBERTS, near the Oxford-Arms in
Warwick-Lane. MDCCCLX. [Price Six-pence.]



Figure 3.2 Title page of text RelB1730

3.1.3. Quotations

We drew a distinction between two types of quotations, namely <q> and <quote>. Of course, this required some interpretation on our part in borderline cases.

<q> contains quoted text which is relatively short and does not form an independent text, e.g. bible verses, as in RelA1682:

loses his own soul? (Matth. 16. 26.) Understand what you are capable of apprehending, and when you have found a Doctrine to be found, take St. Paul's advice to *Timothy*; *Hold fast the form of sound words,* (1 Tim. 1. 13.) Many of our fierce and staring Separatists, like their Ancestors of

Figure 3.3 Quotation from RelA1682 (p. 39)

... take St. <IT>Pauls</IT> advice to <IT>Timothy;</IT> <Q REND="it">Hold fast the form of sound words</Q>, (1.<IT>Tim.</IT> 1.13.)

<quote> contains quoted text which can stand as a text on its own, e.g. a letter, a proclamation etc., as in EcA1641:

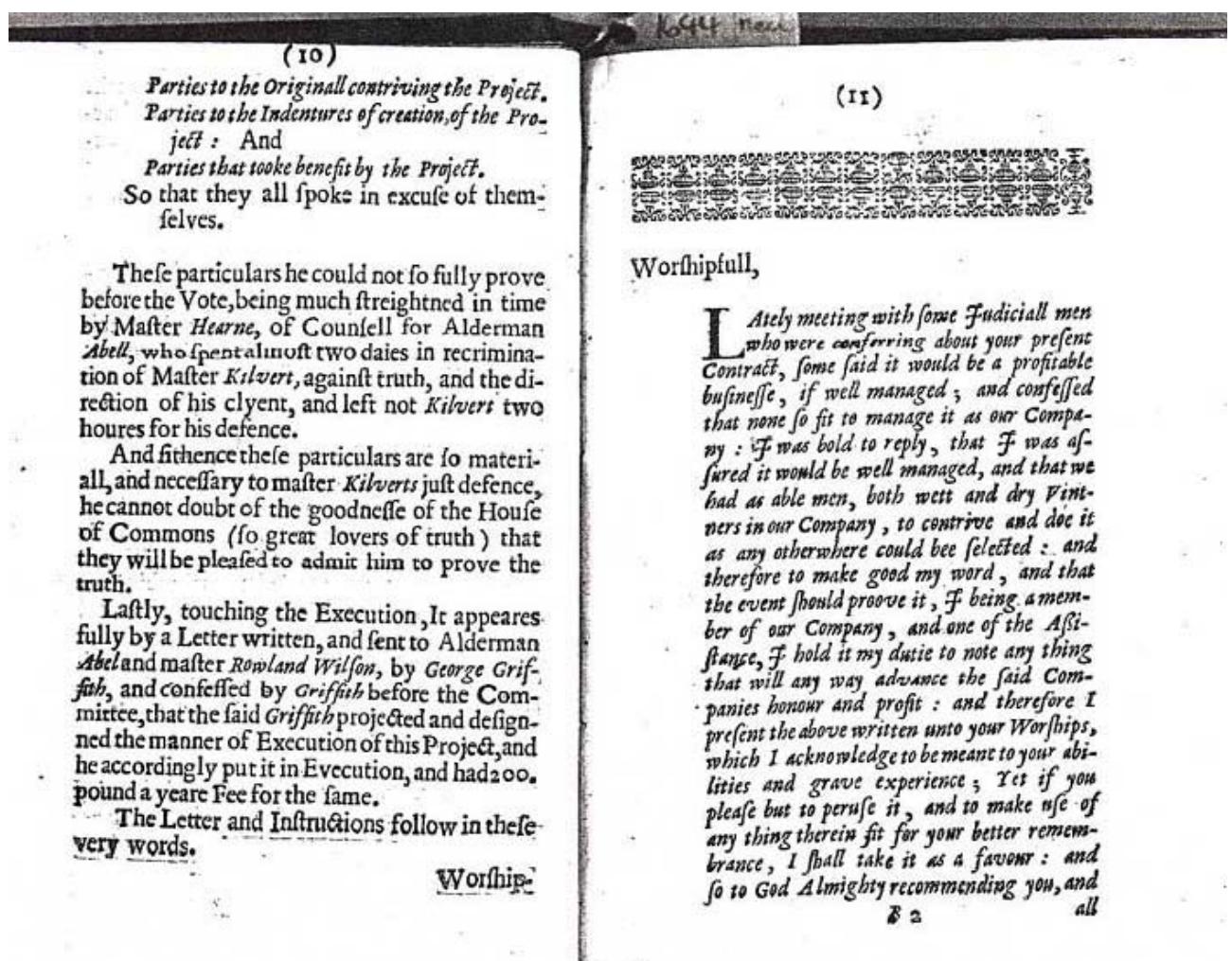


Figure 3.4 Letter from text EcA1641 (p. 11)

<P>The Letter and Instruction follow in these very words.</P>

<PB N="11"><DIV rend="it" TYPE="part"><GAP DESC="ornament">

<QUOTE rend="it"><TEXT><BODY><SALUTE><RO>Worshipfull</RO></SALUTE>

<P>Ately meeting with some Judiciall men who were conferring about your present Contract, some said it would be a profitable businesse, if well managed; and confessed that none so fit to manage it as our Company: J was bold to reply, that J was as&rehy;sured it would be well managed, and that we had as able men, both wett and dry Vint&rehy;nars in our Company, to contrive and doe it as any otherwhere could bee selected: and

therefore to make good my word, and that the event should proove it, I being a mem&rehy;ber of our Company, and one of the Assi&rehy;stance, I hold it my dutie to note any thing that will any way advance the said Com&rehy;panies honour and profit: and therefore I present the above written unto your Worhips, which I acknowledge to be meane to your abi&rehy;lities and grave experience; Yet if you please but to peruse it, and to make use of any thing therein fit for your better remem&rehy;brance, I shall take it as a favour: and so to God Almighty recommending you and <PB N="12"> all your Worhips good endeavours. I shall ever rest </P> <CLOSER><DATE><RO>13.</RO> Feb. 1637. <LB></DATE><SIGNED><RO>Your assured faithfull <LB>brother and Servant</RO>, <LB>George Griffith.</SIGNED></CLOSER></BODY></TEXT> </QUOTE>

The following tags are found in quoted letters (cf. EcA1641, Figure 3.4) and also in addresses and dedications in <front>:

<**opener**> contains the opening section of a letter including information about the place and date of writing.

<**date**> contains the date of writing.

<**salute**> contains the greeting of the addressee, e.g. “Sir”.

<**closer**> contains the closing section of a letter after the end of the text proper.

<**signed**> contains the name of the writer/sender.

3.1.4. Tables and Lists

<**table**> contains information that is presented in tabular form in the original texts. The <table> element contains the attributes `rows` and `cols`, specifying the number of rows and columns in the table. Tables can take quite diverse shapes in the original pamphlets, from more loosely structured ones to very orderly ones. Tables that feature the attribute `rend=“boxed”` have an actual frame; this implicitly means that their internal structure is also denoted by lines (e.g. MscB1718, Figure 3.5).

Tables without this attribute do not usually exhibit any linear divisions in the original. The irregular structure of some tables has been captured in the electronic version by making use of empty rows and cells.

<**row**> marks one row within a table.

<**cell**> contains one cell of a table.

Both <row> and <cell> can contain the attribute `role`, which is filled either by “label” if the content is descriptive, heading-like, or by “data” if the content is new information.

The Introduction. 17

Degrees of Latitude.	Places Names.	Heat, June 10.	Heat, Apr. 10, and Aug. 11.	Heat, Mar. 10, and Sep. 21.
Vertical Sun.		1000	1000	1000
44	<i>Montpelier.</i>	880	711	516
45	—	867	696	502
46	<i>Lyon.</i>	854	680	484
47	—	841	664	466
48	<i>Orleans.</i>	828	647	449
49	<i>Paris.</i>	814	631	431
50	<i>The Lizard.</i>	800	614	413
51	—	785	606	396
51½	<i>London.</i>	777	597	388
52	—	770	579	379
52½	<i>Telværtoft.</i>	767	574	375
53	—	757	561	362
53½	<i>Lincoln.</i>	753	555	357
54	—	742	543	346
55	<i>Newcastle.</i>	726	524	329
56	<i>Edinburgh.</i>	711	506	312

C By

Figure 3.5 Table from text MscB1718 (p. 17)

Text PolA1731 provides an instance of an unframed table with somewhat irregular structure, which will serve as an example here.

To Hanover Alliance.	To Vienna Alliance.
Land Forces.	Land Forces.
<i>English,</i> — 26,000.	<i>Imperial,</i> — 227,000.
<i>French,</i> — 160,000.	<i>Prussian,</i> — 70,000.
<i>Dutch,</i> — 50,000.	<i>Spaniard,</i> — 60,000.
<i>Hanoverians,</i> — 22,000.	<i>Muscovite,</i> — 30,000,
<i>Danes,</i> — 24,000.	
<i>Hessians,</i> — 12,000.	
<i>Swedes,</i> — 10,000.	
Sum total — 304,000.	Sum total — 387,000, Deduct — 304,000.
	To Ballance. = 83,000.

Figure 3.6 Table from text PolA1731 (p. 27)

<P><TABLE ROWS="12" COLS="2"><ROW ROLE="label"><CELL ROLE="label">To <IT>Hanover Alliance</IT></CELL> <CELL

ROLE="label">To	<IT>Vienna Alliance</IT>	</CELL></ROW>
<ROW	ROLE="label">><CELL	ROLE="label">Land Forces.</CELL> <CELL
<CELL><IT>Land Forces.</IT>	</CELL> <CELL	ROLE="label">Land Forces.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL><IT>English</IT>, &horfill;	26,000.</CELL> <CELL><IT>Imperial</IT>, &horfill;	227,000.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL><IT>French</IT>, &horfill;	160,000.</CELL> <CELL><IT>Prussian</IT>, &horfill;	70,000.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL><IT>Dutch</IT>, &horfill;	50,000.</CELL> <CELL><IT>Spanish</IT>, &horfill;	60,000.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL><IT>Hanoverians</IT>, &horfill;	22,000.</CELL> <CELL><IT>Muscovite</IT>, &horfill;	30,000.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL><IT>Danes</IT>, &horfill;	24,000.</CELL> <CELL><IT></IT></CELL></ROW>	24,000.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL><IT>Hessians</IT>, &horfill;	12,000.</CELL> <CELL><IT></IT></CELL></ROW>	12,000.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL><IT>Swedes</IT>, &horfill;	10,000.</CELL> <CELL><IT></IT></CELL></ROW>	10,000.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL>Sum total &horfill;	304,000.</CELL> <CELL>Sum total &horfill;	387,000.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL></CELL> <CELL>Deduct &horfill;	304,000.</CELL></ROW>	304,000.</CELL></ROW>
<ROW><CELL></CELL> <CELL>To Ballance. &horfill;	83,000.</CELL></ROW></TABLE>	83,000.</CELL></ROW>

The vertical dividing line as well as the three horizontal lines have been ignored in the mark-up of this table.

While tables are comparatively easy to spot in the original texts, lists are more problematic. The question is what should count as a list for mark-up purposes. There are very concise lists, e.g. of proper names or brief points to be treated in the ensuing text, but there can be also more extensive listings with a considerable amount of text. In the latter case, linguistic signals given by the author, such as 1., 2., or “First, ... Secondly...”, play a role for encoding decisions, but there are also unnumbered lists.

The **<list>** element accordingly includes text that has been identified as a list of some nature. Lists can either take up a new line for every one of their items, or be contained within the running text. In the latter case, there will be a **rrend** attribute specifying them to be of the type “run-on”. Lists are further subdivided by **<item>** and, sometimes, **<label>** elements.

<item> contains one component part of a list.

<label> is found within an **<item>** and contains the marker identifying it, e.g. “I.”, “II.”.

An example of a short and numbered list is found in RelA1679:

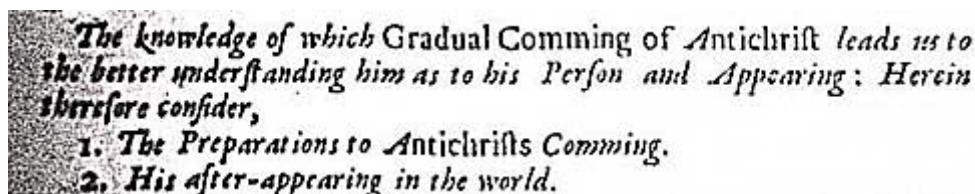


Figure 3.7 List from text RelA1679 (p. vi)

(...) Herein therefore consider:</P>

```

<LIST><ITEM><LABEL>1.</LABEL> <IT>The Preparations to</IT> Antichrists <IT>Comming</IT>.
</ITEM>
<ITEM><LABEL>2.</LABEL> <IT>His after-appearing in the world</IT>.</ITEM>
</LIST>

```

The following list from EcA1681 is longer and, moreover, lacks a clear indication as to where the list begins, something which therefore had to be inferred by us:

Now it may be supposed, that if this Order were observed, it would prevent this inconvenience to the Clothier for the future, viz. That his Cloth being Sealed as aforesaid, the sworn Aulneager should also Measure every Mans Cloth so soon as it cometh out of the Mill, which Mea&rehy;sure might be expressed upon the Seal, by an Impression made in it to express the same. Now the Cloth having this Seal annexed to it, and being bought in the Market, and sent out of the same at a Price agreed upon, that in this case the Buyer should be obliged to have this Cloth so bought in the Market at the same Price agreed upon there, and according to the Measure expressed upon the Seal.

2. That if the Cloth, that hath this Town-Seal annexed to it, should in reality be any way faulty, yet nevertheless the Clothier should not be obliged to abate. But upon sufficient Testimony and Proof hereof the sworn Aul-neager should be severely punished.

3. That as to such Cloth that is sealed with the Letter F, if the Buyer hath any Jealousie, that the Seller hath not discovered all the faults in the said Cloth, that then it might be Examined in the Hall or Market, where there

Figure 3.8 List from text EcA1681 (p. 13)

<LIST REND="it"><ITEM><RO>Now it may be supposed, that if this Order were observed, it would prevent this inconvenience to the Clothier for the future</RO>, viz. That his Cloth being Sealed as aforesaid, the sworn Aulneager should also Measure every Mans Cloth so soon as it cometh out of the Mill, which Mea&rehy;sure might be expressed upon the Seal, by an Impression made in it to express the same. Now the Cloth having this Seal annexed to it, and being bought in the Market, and sent out of the same at a Price agreed upon, that in this case the Buyer should be obliged to have this Cloth so bought in the Market at the same Price agreed upon there, and according to the Measure expressed upon the Seal.</ITEM><ITEM><LABEL><RO>2.</RO></LABEL> That if the Cloth, that hath this Town-Seal annexed to it, should in reality be any way faulty, yet nevertheless the Clothier should not be obliged to abate. But upon sufficient Testimony and Proof hereof the sworn Aul&rehy;neager should be severely punished.</ITEM><ITEM><LABEL><RO>3.</RO></LABEL> That as to such Cloth that is sealed with the Letter F, if the Buyer hath any Jealousie, that the Seller hath not discovered all the faults in the said Cloth, that then it might be Examined in the Hall or Market, where <PB N="14">there should be a Pearch for that purpose, where the Buyer might have the Liberty to refuse or take the said Cloth; but if he shall cause the said faul&rehy;ty Cloth to be sent out of the Market or Hall at a Price, that then the Buyer shall not have the liberty to refuse the said faulty Cloth, but shall be obliged to have it, let the faults be what they will.</ITEM><ITEM><LABEL><RO>4.</RO></LABEL> It would be necessary that all Serges were at first Woven at one certain length, that so the Buyer might the better understand what it is that he doth buy, which now he doth not, because all Serges are sold by the Piece, and some want three or four yards of what some others are; And it would be necessary that they were all Woven of such a length, that after they are Milled in an ordinary manner, they might contain full twenty and four yards.</ITEM></LIST>

Some lists include a *rend* attribute “braced”, which attempts to capture the original layout of the following kind (LawA1668):

And for the other Six, *viz.*

<i>John Earls,</i>	<i>William Wilde,</i>
<i>Richard Woodward,</i>	<i>Richard Farrel,</i>
<i>John Richardson,</i>	<i>William Ford.</i>

Figure 3.9 List from text LawA1668 (p. 30)

```

<P>And for the other Six, <IT>viz.</IT> </P>
<LIST REND="italic braced"><ITEM>John Earls,</ITEM>
<ITEM>William Wilde,</ITEM>
<ITEM>Richard Woodward,</ITEM>
<ITEM>Richard Farrel,</ITEM>
<ITEM>John Richardson,</ITEM>
<ITEM>William Ford.</ITEM></LIST>
<P>The Jury found them not guilty, ...

```

3.1.5. Notes

We have distinguished between different kinds of notes, depending on the one hand on their place on the original page, and on the other hand on their function. There are three main types, which are all encoded with the `<note>` element, but differ in their additional attributes. The following possibilities occur: (i) notes with the classical footnote function, (ii) marginalia, and (iii) text-structuring notes.

Notes with the classical footnote function are always precisely anchored in the text. These usually supply bibliographical information. Attributes given are:

- `n`: supplies the identifier, i.e. the symbol used to anchor the note in the text (a number, letter, or symbol such as `*`).
- `place`: indicates where the note appears in the original text. ‘Footnotes’ occur in all possible places found in the original texts, namely at the foot (of the page), in the margin, and inline. In-line means that the note text is partly inserted into the body of the running text as a minute paragraph of its own and does not usually extend into the margins. With respect to margin, we have not distinguished between left or right; in the source texts it is always the outer margin that is used.
- `anchored`: always “yes” with this type of note.

These kinds of notes have been inserted exactly in the place where the footnote anchor is found in the original, thus replacing this identifier. An example is given here from text SciA1720:

(2)

gion, and the Manner, by which it acts.

CONTAGION is propagated by three Causes, the *Air*; *Diseased Persons*; and *Goods transported from infected Places*.

We shall therefore first enquire what alteration of the *Air* it is, that makes it *infectious*; and then, by what Means it communicates its noxious Quality to other Bodies.

THE ancientest and best Authors of Physick, who lived in a Country more exposed to these Calamities than ours, observed the Constitution of the *Air*, which preceded Pestilential Fevers, to be great Heats attended with much Rain and Southwesterly Winds*: And one of Them takes particular Notice, that no o-

* Vid. Hippocrat. Epidem. lib. 3.

ther

(3)

ther than a *moist* and *hot* Temperament of the *Air* brings the *Plague*; and that the Duration of this Constitution is the Measure of the Violence of the Distemper *.

THE Natural History of several Countries confirms this Observation; in Africa particularly, if Showers fall during the sultry Heats of July and August, the *Plague* ensues thereupon, with which whosoever is infected hardly escapes†.

It has besides been remarked in all Times, that the Stinks of *flagrating Waters* in hot Weather, *putrid Exhalations* from the Earth; and above all, the Corruption of dead *Carcasses* lying unburied, have occasioned *infectious Diseases*.

* Galen. de Temperament. lib. 1. cap. 4. & Comment. in Epid. 1. 3.

† Vid. J. Leon. Hippocrat. Afric. lib. 1.

B 2

FROM

Figure 3.10 Note from text SciA1720 (pp. 2-3)

<P><SC>The</SC> ancientest and best Authors of Physick, who lived in a Coun&rehy;try more exposed to these Calami&rehy;ties than ours, observed the Con&rehy;stitution of the <IT>Air</IT>, which preceded <IT>Pestilential Fevers</IT>, to be great <IT>Heats</IT> attended with much <IT>Rain</IT> and <IT>South&rehy;erly Winds</IT> <NOTE N="*" PLACE="foot" ANCHORED="yes"><FOREIGN LANG="LAT">Vid. Hippocrat. Epidem. lib.</FOREIGN> 3.</NOTE>; And one of Them takes particular Notice, that no o<PB N="3">ther than a <IT>moist</IT> and <IT>hot</IT> Tempera&rehy;ment of the <IT>Air</IT> brings the <IT>Plague</IT>; and that the Duration of this Con&rehy;stitution is the Measure of the Vio&rehy;lence of the Distemper. <NOTE N="*" PLACE="foot" ANCHORED="yes">Galen. <FOREIGN LANG="LAT">de Temperament. lib. 1. Cap. 4. & Comment. in Epid.</FOREIGN> 1.3.</NOTE></P>

Marginalia are notes that are not anchored in the text by an identifier, but nevertheless can be taken to refer to a particular part of the main text. Like the footnote type, they sometimes supply bibliographical material, but they also give additional information related to the topic treated in the text. Attributes and their values with this type are as follows:

- **type:** marginalia.
- **place:** margin or inline. Cf. explanation above.
- **anchored:** always “no”.

These marginalia were inserted into the text as near to the position where they are found in the original text and as close as possible to the textual part they belong or refer to. Care was taken not to interrupt text sentences, wherever practicable, but to insert the note after the end of a sentence (signalled by either a full stop or a semi-colon).

An inline type of marginalia is provided by text RelB1692:

[34]

condigni, qui cum conscientiam sciant Deo soli debere se iudicii, attus tamen suos desiderant, etiam ab ipsis suis Fratribus cumpromisari. Quod te, Frater Cypriane, facere non mirum est; qui pro tua verecundia & ingenita industria, consiliorum tuorum montam judices voluisti, quam participes inveniri, &c. Ep. 30.

4. That all Acts of the Church ought to proceed from Bishops.

These Words are gather'd out of the 33. Epistle to the *Lapsi*: Wherein he complains of the boldness of some factious Presbyters of his, who had taken upon 'em in the time of his Retirement to admit the *Lapsi* to Communion by their own Authority without consulting him, and in writing to him had pretended to write in the name of the *Church*.

After he had said that the power of Binding and Loosing was committed to the Apostles, he subjoins, *Inde per temporum & successorum vices, Episcoporum ordinatio, & Ecclesie ratio derivit, ut Ecclesia super Episcopos constituatur: & omnes attus Ecclesia per eosdem actus gubernetur. Cum hoc itaque Divinâ lege fundatum sit, miror quosdam audaci temeritate, &c.*

5. That it is an extream Insolence to pretend to pass judgment on a Bishop.

This he says with relation to private Persons, who pretend so to judge their Bishop as to leave his Communion if they think him unworthy to govern in the *Church*. He writes it to *Pupianus*.

Figure 3.11 Marginalia from text RelB1692 (p. 34)

<P>These Words are gather'd out of the 33. Epistle <IT>to the</IT> <FOREIGN REND="it" LANG="LAT">*Lapsi*</FOREIGN>: Wherein he complains of the boldness of some factious Presbyters of his, who had taken upon 'em in the time of his Retirement to admit the <FOREIGN REND="it" LANG="LAT">*Lapsi*</FOREIGN> to Communion by their own Authority without consulting him, and in writing to him had pretended to write in the name of the <IT>Church</IT>. <NOTE TYPE="marginalia" PLACE="inline" ANCHORED="NO">After he had said that the power of Binding and Loosing was committed to the Apostles, he subjoins, <Q REND="it" LANG="LAT">*Inde per temporum & successorum vices, Episcoporum ordinatio, & Ecclesie ratio derivit, ut Ecclesia super Episcopos constituatur: & omnes attus Ecclesia super Episcopos constituatur: & omnes attus Ecclesia per eosdem actus gubernetur. Cum hoc itaque Divinâ lege fundatum sit, miror quosdam audaci temeritate, &c.*

tate</Q>, &c.</NOTE> He briskly asserts the Authority of Bishops; he tells 'em that the Church consists in the Bishop, the Clergy and the People; and that in the Receiving of the <FOREIGN REND="it" LANG="LAT">Lapsi</FOREIGN> into the Church, it was necessary there should be the <IT>concur&rehy;rence</IT> of the Bishop who had the power committed to him of <IT>Binding</IT> and <IT>Loosing</IT>. </P>

The last kind of note concerns marginalia with a text structuring function, often akin to or substituting for subheadings in the body of the text. They usually direct the attention of the reader in some way. Their attributes and values are:

- type: "structure".
- place: "margin".
- anchored: "no".

These structure notes, when inserted, usually precede the paragraphs they 'head'. Alternatively, if they are found in the margin mid-way through a paragraph, they are put before the sentence starting the section they can be seen to refer to.

Notes with a headline function are used throughout text SciB1696, for example:

whether they are not by little and *washed away* by *Rains*, and so become *lower*: whether their *Tops* be not covered with a *Fog*, or *Mist*, especially *before Rain*: whether some of the *highest* of them have not their *Tops* covered with *Snow*, a great part, or all the Year: whether at some times great *Quantities of Water* do not *burst* forth of them; with the *Season* that this happens, and whether attended with *Heat*, *Thunder*, *Lightning*, *Storms*, or what other *Circumstances*: whether some of them emit not *Sulphureous*, or other *Steams*, *Flores Sulphuris*, *Nitre*, or *Sal Ammoniack*: whether any send forth *Heat*, *Smoke*, or *Flames*, as *Etna*, and other *Volcanoes* do: and whether near such there be not constantly *Thermae* or *Hot-springs*.

¶ Of Sea-
Shells, and o-
ther Marine
Bodies, at Land,
in Stone, &c.

7. But in regard that *Sea-shells*, *Teeth*, and *Bones of Fishes*, &c. are found very plentifully in *England*, and many other Countries, as well upon the *Surface of the Earth*, and the *Tops* of the *highest Hills*, as within the *Earth*, in *Cole-pits*, *Mines*, *Quarries*, &c. the said Shells, Teeth, &c. being *lodged amongst the Cole*, in the *Mats* and *Substance* of even the *hardest Stone*, *Marble*, &c. 'tis very desirable that *careful search* be made after these *things* in *all Parts of the World*, and an *account* kept where-ever they are found; particularly search ought to be made after these *Shells*, and other *Bodies*, at the *Tops*, and on the *Sides of Rocks*, and the *Stone* of the said *Rocks* be *broken* with *Hammers*, or other fit Instruments, to *discover* the *Shells* lodged within the *Stone*. And it would be of very great *Use* if the *Top* of *Pico Teneriffe*, and of the rest recited in the foregoing Section, and indeed of all *high Mountains* whatsoever, were thus *wellexamined* by those who have *Opportunity* of doing it. Search likewise ought to be made upon the *Surface of the Earth* for the aforesaid *Sea-shells*, and for *Stones* that resemble them, especially upon the *higher Grounds*, as *Hills*, and particularly those which are *plowed*, where these *Shells* are very frequently found in great *Numbers*, and this too at great *Distances* from any *Sea*. But above all, where-ever there is any digging for *Me-*

Figure 3.12 Note with headline function from text SciB1696 (p. 6)

<P><NOTE TYPE="structure" PLACE="margin" ANCHORED="no">&rphand; Of Sea&rehy;Shells, and o&rehy;ther Marine Bodies, at Land, in Stone, <IT>&c.</IT></NOTE> 7. But in regard that <IT>Seashells, Teeth, and Bones of Fishes, &c.</IT> are found very plentifully in <IT>England</IT>, and many other Countries, as well upon the <IT>Surface of the Earth</IT>, and the <IT>Tops</IT> of the <IT>highest Hills</IT>, as <IT>within the Earth</IT>, in <IT>Cole-pits, Mines, Quarries, &c.</IT> the said Shells, Teeth, <IT>&c.</IT> being <IT>lodged amongst the Cole</IT>, in the Mass and <IT>Substance</IT> of even the <IT>hardest Stone, Marble, &c.</IT> 'tis very ex&rehy;tremely desirable that <IT>careful search</IT> be made after these <IT>things</IT> in <IT>all Parts</IT> of the <IT>World</IT>, and an <IT>account</IT> kept <IT>where-ever</IT> they are found;

3.1.6. Speech, Drama and Poems

Some *Lampeter Corpus* texts represent dialogue, and others contain the occasional quoted passage from plays or poems. Therefore, it was necessary to introduce mark-up relevant to these occurrences.

<sp> contains a connected speech passage by one speaker, regardless of whether it is authentic recorded speech or a fictitious rendering of spoken language. Both possibilities are found in the corpus.

<speaker> occurs within <sp> and contains the name or other identifier of the speaker of the respective passage.

<stage> is used in quotations from plays for stage directions or similar non-spoken drama text, e.g. “Matt of the Mint at a Tavern near Newgate, in Company with the rest of his Gang” or “AIR XIX.” (MscB1692).

<l> contains a single line of verse. We have not specified whether the line is complete or not.

<lg> contains a whole group of verse lines which belong together, e.g. a stanza.

3.1.7. Typographical and Layout Features

This part of the mark-up is mostly concerned with representing the layout appearance of the source text as faithfully as possible. This includes marking typeface changes, page breaks and catchwords if necessary, extraordinary line breaks, as well as foreign passages.

Typeface changes highlight words or passages by setting them visually apart from the surrounding text. This can have a number of functions, e.g. emphasis, or be just a conventionalized procedure, as in the case of country and nationality names, for instance, which are always typographically differentiated from the running text in the *Lampeter Corpus*. We have tried to avoid making an attribution of function in typeface change cases and have therefore encoded only the typeface used as such. Typeface changes can be indicated either with a tag element of their own, or via the rend attribute in another element, e.g. <head rend="it"> for an italicized headline. Typeface change indicators always have to be seen against the background of the environment, such as

the global `rend` attribute in the `<text>` element, or `rend` attributes in surrounding `<div>`, `<p>` or similar elements. The following typefaces are found in the corpus:

- `` contains text in bold face.
- `<go>` contains text written in gothic type.
- `<it>` contains italicized text.
- `<ro>` contains text in roman typeface.
- `<sc>` contains text printed in small capitals.

Foreign elements are usually also typographically prominent, be it because they co-occur with a typeface change or because they are written in a foreign script. These passages are encoded within the element `<foreign>`, which contain the attributes:

- `rend`, if a typeface change of the above kind occurs,
- `lang`, specifying the language used. Languages found in the *Lampeter Corpus* (and the abbreviations used in the attribute) are Latin (LAT), Greek (GK), Hebrew (HB), French (FRA), German (GER), Dutch (DUT), Spanish (SPA), Italian (ITA), Swedish (SWE), Turkish (TUR), and Arabic (ARA). With Greek and Hebrew, the passage can either be represented in roman script in the source text, or it can be given in the original Greek or Hebrew letters. In the latter case, it has been transliterated into roman script for the electronic version, but the original situation is indicated by specifying GKGK (i.e. Greek in Greek script) and HBHB respectively in the `lang` attribute.

There are of course borderline cases with the element `<foreign>` where it can be difficult to decide whether a term is really foreign or is already integrated into the English language – especially if the decision is to be made for a linguistic period of the past. In problematic cases, therefore we resorted to the *OED* (where words marked with || are regarded as foreign) and accepted its judgment. It should be born in mind, however, that educated people in the 17th and 18th century, in particular those with a better and more “natural” grounding in classical languages, might not have made the same decisions as we have.

Other layout features include the following:

`<pb>` marks the page breaks of the original text. It contains the `n` attribute supplying the page numbers of the source. Where there was no pagination on some pages, we supplied our own and signalled this by putting it within square brackets, for instance `<pb n="["iv"]">`. We adopted the same convention when correcting any wrong pagination in the original, e.g. `<pb n="41[38]">`.

`<fw>` indicates the catchwords (i.e. the first word of a page printed also at the bottom of the preceding page), which are actually used on every page of the original pamphlets. As stated above, we

usually ignored them in the transcription, but we included them in those cases where there was a difference (usually in spelling) between the word on the two pages.

<lb> marks line breaks which interrupt running text in some way and therefore seem intentional typographically. They are especially common on the title pages.

3.1.8. Editorial Interventions and Indications

Transcribing text from original 17th- and 18th-century prints poses some special problems, in particular with regard to the general quality or legibility of the source text and the transcribability of certain features. Some of the old texts show the signs of age very clearly and are not in a good state, for example having edges torn off, worm holes, stains of whatever nature etc. Additionally, some features of the texts are very hard to capture electronically. The following mark-up elements have been included to deal with problems of this nature.

<add> contains words, phrases or punctuation marks added to the original printed text. Its attributes are:

- `resp`: indicates who is responsible for the addition. Possibilities are “errata” (which we put directly into their proper places with this method, instead of transcribing the original errata passage at the beginning or end of the whole text) and “annotator”, i.e. some unknown previous reader of the pamphlets (one can of course imagine it being the original collector, Bowdler himself). If there is no `resp` attribute the addition was made by the compilers of the corpus; we have tried to keep these to a minimum.
- `place`: if the addition is hand-written onto the printed page, this attribute indicates its position, e.g. supralinear, margin.

Examples are found on one of the title pages mentioned above, namely EcB1696 (Figure 3.1), where place remains unspecified:

```
<BYLINE>&horbar;<LB>By <GO>W. C.</GO> Esq; <ADD RESP="annotator">Culliford</ADD>&horbar;</BYLINE>
```

An instance with both attributes is the following from SciB1666:

(19)

from the Ecliptick toward either Pole thereof, therefore the Sunn, or any starr being in the Ecliptick, hath no Latitude, but the Moon \textcircled{C} , or any other Planet being not in the Dragons Head \textcircled{D} , or Dragons taile \textcircled{E} , or other stars being not in the Ecliptick, are said to have Latitude so many degrees as they distant from the Ecliptick toward either pole thereof.

Which to finde,

Figure 3.13 Addition found in text SciB1666 (p. 18)

... or other stars being not in the Ecliptick, are said to have Latitude so many degrees as they <ADD PLACE="supralinear" RESP="annotator">be</ADD> distant from the Ecliptick toward either pole thereof.</P>

 contains words, phrases or punctuation marks deleted from the source text. It includes the attributes:

- resp: “errata”, “annotator”, or nothing. Cf. the explanation given under <add>.
- type: indicates the method of deletion, e.g. overstrike.

<add> and elements can occur in tandem, if necessary, e.g. in EcB1681:

Arg. 5. My fifth Argument is drawn from the great Losses, Damages, and Depredations, that this Nation sustained in that short time of three years open Trade, which are sufficiently known, besides the loss of Priviledges, increase of Presents to Governours, lowering our English ~~Commanders~~, and advancing the Indian ~~Commanders~~ to such an odious excess, that

E 2 at

Figure 3.14 Deletions and additions found in text EcB1681 (p. 35)

... and advancing the <IT>Indian</IT> <DEL TYPE="overstrike" RESP="annotator">Commanders <ADD PLACE="supralinear" RESP="annotator">Comodities</ADD> to such an odious excess, ...

<corr> contains the correct form of an apparently erroneous part of the original text. It has the following attributes:

- sic: supplies the form(s) as used originally in the source text.
- resp: “errata”, “annotator”, or missing if the correction was carried out by us. As with <add> and above, we have tried to keep our interventions to a minimum. If the spelling found in the original was a possible, even if somewhat ‘exotic’, basis for the adequate pronunciation of the word in question (17th/18th-century pronunciation, that is), we have left it standing. Instances which are listed as spelling variants in the *OED* were also left unchanged. As far as possible we

have thus only corrected apparently nonsensical spellings and obvious misprints, e.g. words printed twice in a row, and cases like *abuudant* (abundant), *bua* (but), or *Almamacks* (Almanacks). As can be seen from the latter example, our corrected version is not necessarily the modern regular version (*almanacs*), because we have only changed the obvious error in the word.

One of our own corrections is found in the next example, taken from PolA1646:

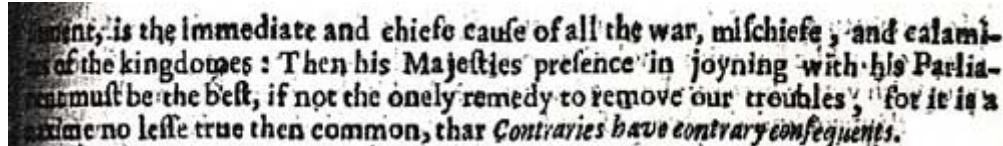


Figure 3.15 Mistake in text PolA1646, corrected by compilers (p. 25)

for it is a maxime no lesse true then common, <CORR SIC="thar">that</CORR> <IT>Contraries have contrary consequents</IT>.

SciA1644 provides an errata example:

positione in *Aquarius*, so that I doubt he may oppresse their maritine or Sea-Townes to purposc, their fertile grounds and pleasant meadowes. The Souldier will devoure and consume their stately houses and principall Palaces, fire, warre, and the Canon may espoliate, &c. Let us looke to *Dunkirk*, and it to its selfe : yet let us not slight those English coasts that lye towards the coasts of *Normandy* : Its not probable any Army shall enter the East and South-East parts of this Kingdome, though at severall

Figure 3.16 Errata correction in text SciA1644 (p. 17)

The Souldier will devoure and consume their stately houses and principall Palaces, fire, warre, and the Canon may <CORR RESP="errata" SIC="espoliate">expoliate</CORR>, &c.

<**sic**> marks forms in the source text which appear to be erroneous in some way, but which might have been correct after all at the time, and those which cannot be corrected easily or without a major intervention. For example, in the case of “In the year 169, ...” (MscB1700), we marked “In the year <**sic**>169</**sic**>, ...” as clearly one particular year in the 1690s is intended, but we do not know which.

<**unclear**> contains words or phrases which could not be transcribed with absolute certainty because they are partly illegible through holes or stains in the original print. No attributes are given in this element.

<**gap**> marks either the omission of some material originally present in the source text, or a gap already present in the original text. It is used for

- ornaments and other pictorial elements which cannot be rendered electronically,
- text parts omitted for sampling reasons (e.g. because of length, foreign language),
- the place of the original errata passage,
- completely illegible passages (because of overstrike or damage),
- gaps already present in the original text, i.e. blank spaces or missing elements (e.g. notes).

Possible attributes are:

- **desc**: provides a description of the missing element (e.g. “ornament”) or gap found in the running text (e.g. “empty space”).
- **extent**: specifies the length of the gap, in (estimated) characters, lines or pages.
- **reason**: where necessary, it indicates why there is a gap.

The following two examples of ornaments were found on title pages; one of them (EcA1652) could be given a minimal description, whereas the other (PolA1711) was left undescribed:



Figure 3.17 Ornament on the title page of text EcA1652

```
<TITLEPAGE><DOCTITLE><TITLEPART>THE  
<LB>ADVO&rehy;CATE.</TITLEPART></DOCTITLE>  
<GAP DESC="ornamental coat of arms">
```



Figure 3.18 Ornament on the title page of text PolA1711

```
<TITLEPAGE REND="boxed"><DOCTITLE><TITLEPART>REASONS <LB>FOR <LB>RESTORING  
<LB>THE <LB>WHIGS.</TITLEPART></DOCTITLE>  
&horbar;  
<GAP DESC="ornament">  
&horbar;  
<DOCIMPRINT><LB><IT>LONDON</IT>, <LB>Printed in the Year 1711. Price  
6<IT>d.</IT></DOCIMPRINT></TITLEPAGE></FRONT>
```

An instance of a gap that is due to illegibility is provided by text MscB1670 (p.27):

and the one of them in <IT>Trine</IT> to the <IT>Mid&rehy;heaven</IT>, and the other casts the same Aspect to the <GAP REASON="illegibility" EXTENT="c. 9 chars.">, or <IT>eleventh Angle</IT>; and Royal <PB N="28"><IT>fixed Stars</IT> <ADD RESP="errata">on the</ADD> prime Cusps of the <IT>Scream</IT>.

<**figure**> marks one particular kind of gap, namely one caused by the non-transcription of a diagram-like element. <**figdesc**> is used in these cases to describe the missing diagram. The following is an illustration related to the subject matter of the text, a park layout:

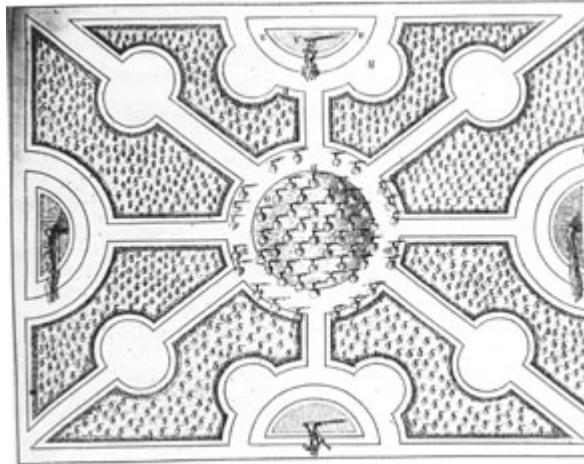


Figure 3.19 Drawing from text MscA1722

<div type="frontispiece"><p><figure entity="MSCA1722B"><figDESC>Two-page schematic drawing of a park or square</figdesc></figure></div>

3.1.9. Listing of Entity References Used

Entity references are used for characters which are not part of the reduced ASCII set and for miscellaneous symbols. They are contained within the marks “&” and “;”, yielding e.g. ô for ô. The number in parentheses following the entity references indicates the number of times the feature occurs in the corpus.

Initial capitals (ic) - larger than normal or ornamented letters (491)

Aic (42)
Bic (10)
Cic (4)
Dic (4)
Fic (8)
Gic (2)
Hic (24)
Iic (110)
Jic (2)
Kic (2)
Lic (3)
Mic (15)
Nic (12)

Oic (12)
Pic (3)
Qic (1)
Sic (20)
Tic (169)
Uic (7)
Vic (2)
Wic (27)
Yic (12)

Accented Letters

acirc	small a, circumflex accent (53)
agrave	small a, grave accent (49)
ccedil	small c, cedilla (6)
eacute	small e, acute accent (27)
ecirc	small e, circumflex accent (1)
egrave	small e, grave accent (33)
Emacr	capital E, macron (1)
emacr	small e, macron (139)
icirc	small i, circumflex accent (3)
igrave	small i, grave accent (2)
oacute	small o, acute accent (1)
ocirc	small o, circumflex accent (7)
ograve	small o, grave accent (12)
omacr	small o, macron (111)
otilde	small o, tilde (5)
ucirc	small u, circumflex accent (5)
ugrave	small u, grave accent (10)

Other (typographical) letter signs

AElig	capital AE ligature (67)
aelig	small ae ligature (740)
auml	small a, dieresis or umlaut mark (4)
bgr	small beta, Greek (2)
dgr	small delta, Greek (2)
egr	small epsilon, Greek (1)
euml	small e, dieresis or umlaut mark (16)
ggr	small gamma, Greek (4)
iuml	small i, dieresis or umlaut mark (1)
kgr	small kappa, Greek (1)
oelig	small oe ligature (60)
rsub	small r, subscript (5)
rsup	small r, superscript (50)
wynn	Old English letter wynn (1)

Miscellaneous special symbols

amp	&, ampersand (812)
apos	apostrophe (11)
ascnode	ascending node (1)
because	three dots (5)
cross	cross sign (27)

dag	dagger (12)
dcross	double-barred cross (16)
deg	°, geographical degree (21)
descnode	descending node (1)
dram	dram symbol (measurement unit) (14)
horbar	horizontal bar, usually filling a whole line (621)
horfill	horizontal filling bar of differing length, but shorter than the above, e.g. standing in for omitted letters in a name (361)
lphand	leftwards-pointing hand (6)
mdash	em dash (1)
middot	raised dot (4)
min	", geographical minute (6)
ounce	ounce symbol (measurement unit) (12)
para	paragraph sign (6)
rangle	right angle (1)
rehy	end-of-line hyphen in original texts, if a word is separated in the original (23,999)
rphand	rightwards-pointing hand (9)
scruple	scruple symbol (measurement unit) (3)
sec	', geographical second (2)
sect	§, section sign (70)
therefore	three dots (1)
verbar	, vertical bar (30)

Astronomical symbols

Aquarius	♒ (1)
Aries	♈ (6)
Cancer	♋ (8)
Capricorn	♑ (8)
Gemini	♊ (2)
Jupiter	♃ (6)
Leo	♌ (1)
Libra	♎ (4)
Mars	♏ (4)
Mercury	☿ (4)
Moon	☽ (5)
Pisces	♓ (1)
Sagittarius	♐ (1)
Saturn	♄ (6)
Scorpio	♏ (1)
Sun	☉ (4)
Taurus	♉ (1)
Venus	♀ (5)
Virgo	♍ (1)

3.2. The Headers

3.2.1. The Corpus Header

The corpus header provides the necessary bibliographical information about the corpus, the encoding principles and tags used (in brief), and the taxonomies used. We will only go through these briefly here; for the general set-up of corpus headers, cf. Burnard & Sperberg-McQueen.

- **<filedesc>** File description

contains bibliographical information such as title, editor/publisher, source material, place, date, extent, availability etc.

- **<encodingdesc>** Encoding description: tag usage

contains the declaration of general editorial usage and all the tags employed in the corpus.

- **<encodingdesc>** Encoding description: taxonomies

includes the tag usage declaration and the classificatory systems used in the corpus, namely (i) the domain classification together with its threefold subdomain classification, and (ii) the decade structure. These latter are important in so far as the short descriptors introduced here are used in the text headers.

Both domains and decades, while easily recognizable via the text identifiers, are additionally encoded in the following way:

- decades: dec 1 (1640s), dec2 (1650s), dec 3 (1660s), dec4 (1670s), dec5 (1680s), dec6 (1690s), dec7 (1700s), dec8 (1710s), dec9 (1720s), dec10 (1730s).
- domains: dom1 (ECONOMY), dom2 (LAW), dom3 (MISCELLANEOUS), dom4 (POLITICS), dom5 (RELIGION), dom6 (SCIENCE).
- The subdomain classification is based on the abbreviated domain and the numbers 1-3, e.g. ec1 = domestic economy and trade (cf. 2.3. above for listing and explanation).

Additionally, it provides spaces for further, not strictly classificatory, information, such as the number of structural parts per text, the description of these textual parts, and the number of authors of a text, as well as topic and genre keywords.

- **<profiledesc>** Profile description

contains a list of all the languages used in the *Lampeter Corpus*.

- **<revisiondesc>**

contains an encoding work report.

3.2.2. The Text Headers

The text header divides into two main sections, namely

- <**filedesc**> File description, providing bibliographical information about the text.
- <**profiledesc**> Profile description, supplying background data about the author and text-type information.

File description

- the **text identifier** <title n="SciB1735"> and the **title** of the text, usually shortened, e.g. *A defence of free-thinking in mathematics [...]* (instead of the full title: "A DEFENCE OF Free-Thinking IN MATHEMATICS. In Answer To a Pamphlet of Philalethes Cantabrigiensis, intituled, Geometry no Friend to Infidelity, or a Defence of Sir Isaac Newton, and the British Mathematicians. Also an Appendix concerning Mr. Walton's Vindication of the Principles of Fluxions against the Objections contained in the Analyst. WHEREIN It is attempted to put this Controversy in such a Light as that every Reader may be able to judge thereof", which is only recoverable by looking at the relevant text file itself).
- various kinds of **bibliographical information**:
 - a reference to the entry of the text in Wing's *Short-title Catalogue* <idno type="Wing"> for texts up to 1699 or in the *Eighteenth-Century Short-title Catalogue* <idno type="ESTC"> for later texts.
 - reference to the Founders' Library's cataloguing system <idno type="Lamp">, i.e. the Tract number for the bound volume the text is found in, and the Tract Collection's catalogue entry number (e.g. for SciB1735: T464/6854).
 - information given in the imprint of the original title page: the date of publication <date>, the place of publication <pubplace>, the name(s) of the printer <printer>, the publisher <publisher> and the bookseller <bookseller>. Not always is all this information present, in particular in the case of anonymous publications, whose producers tried to cover their traces. The Lampeter Catalogue or other sources sometimes supplied us with missing pieces, which we inserted in square brackets: for example, the printer of SciA1674, T[homas] R[oycroft], is only indicated by his initials on the title page.
 - the format of the original text <pubformat>, e.g. octavo, quarto etc.

Profile description

• Author

- sex and age of the author, e.g. <person role="author" sex="m" age="50:59">, where "50:59" indicates that the author was between 50 and 59 years of age at the time of writing the text. The age span given is always one whole decade, i.e. 20:29, 30:39 etc. In cases where the birth-date was unknown, we have used the time of university graduation (where available) as a basis for estimating the age (assuming that the B.A. was awarded between the age of 16 and 20).
- the name of the author <persname> as stated on the title page of the text, or as taken from the Lampeter Library Catalogue and in this case put in square brackets [] to indicate originally anonymous publication.
- the date and place of birth, e.g. <birth><date>1685</date> Kilcrin near Thomas-town (Co. Kilkenny, Ireland)</birth> (SciB1735).
- the author's places of abode <residence> from his birth to the time of writing of the text (as far as known), so that the last name in the list *might* be taken as the place where the text originated.
- the educational history of the author <education>, including relevant dates for the obtaining of university degrees.
- the professional and occupational career of the author <occupation>, up to the time of writing the text.
- socio-economic status: the author's own status is given <socecstatus>, as well as that of his father <socecstatuspat>, in order to render movement along the social ladder visible. The terms used for social ranks, including possible further specifications in brackets, are the following (cf. the explanation and table in 2.4 above):

I:

- aristocracy, in brackets baron, earl, duke, viscount
- higher clergy, in brackets bishop or archbishop
- gentry, in brackets knight, esquire, gentleman

II:

- professions, in brackets clergy, law, army/navy officer, academic, medicine, trade
- yeomanry

III:

- freeman, in brackets, e.g., craftsman
- husbandman

IV (lower ranks) and V (the poor) found in Figure 2.1 above do not contribute pamphlet authors.

- **miscellaneous** <biognote>, i.e. additional information about the author that did not fit into any of the other slots, but was considered too important to be left out. In the case of PolB1706, the <biognote> contains the following text about John Hamilton, second Lord Beilhaven: “opposed the union; supporter of the Darien scheme; married Margaret, granddaughter of John Hamilton, first Lord Beilhaven in 1675; title settled on the present John Hamilton by the above's intervention”. The marriage mentioned here identifies John Hamilton as a social riser.

Not always was all of this information available; in the case of irretrievably anonymous texts this whole section is missing, whereas in other cases segments (e.g. <residence>) are left out or marked as unknown, e.g. age=“unknown”. In eleven cases only the name is known and no other information whatsoever is available; these authors are marked (*) in the author appendix.

• Text

- reference to the **text category classifications** contained in the corpus header (cf. 3.2.1.), e.g. <catref target =“dom6 sci3 nstru2 nau1 dec10”> (SciB1735), indicating the following:
 - domain SCIENCE (dom6),
 - subdomain “science other” (sci3),
 - two textual parts, in this case *body* and *back* (nstru2 = number of structural parts: 2),
 - written by one author (nau1),
 - written in the tenth and last corpus decade, the 1730s (dec10)
- **further characterisation of the text** <keywords scheme=“lamTop”>, indicating the topic somewhat more clearly than possible in the domain and subdomain sections. These keywords are a completely open list. Two examples are
 - <keywords scheme =“lamTop”><term>mathematics</term><term>philosophy (science-religion)</term></keywords> (SciB1735) and
 - <keywords scheme=“lamTop”><term>Scotland</term><term>Act of Union</term></keywords> (PolB1706).
- text-type or genre **self-description of the text** <keywords scheme=“lamGen”> / <term type=“self”>, if explicitly given on the title page or somewhere else in the text. This is of course not available for every text, whereas some texts supply multiple self-descriptions. Acceptance of terms as self-descriptions in this sense was based on their being either an established genre term (e.g. *sermon*, *dissertation*), a publication type (e.g. *pamphlet*, *book*) or

interpretable as a speech-act term in a wider sense, e.g. *answer*, *proposal* (cf. Bach 1997 for a similar approach). The last mentioned were only accepted if they occurred on the title page proper. The terms included in this section are listed in Appendix V.

- **text structure** <keywords scheme="lamStruc">, i.e. how many parts the text consists of. Possible entries here are *front*, *body* and *back*, of which *front* is further specified (dedication, address, preface).

4. A Note on the Plain-text Version

In order to create an additional plain-text version of the corpus, which may be handier to use for some kinds of searches, we have stripped off all SGML-markup. Needless to say, a certain amount of information vanishes together with the removal of annotation. We have tried to make useful substitutions for the entity references (e.g. &min; = minute(s)), but some nuances, e.g. capital/ornamental initials, superscript letters, or macrons, have been lost. Full-length horizontal lines (―) are indicated in this version by six dashes (-----), while two dashes (--) stand for a shorter horizontal line (&horfill;). Because of the removal of the &rehy;-codes some items may now appear in such a way as they were not intended in the original, e.g. *for Conscience&rehy;sake* > *for Consciencesake* (RelB1730), *No&rehy;Body* > *NoBody* (RelB1718). The only text-structural aspect that is still visible in this version is the presence of notes, which are put in double square brackets, i.e. [[...text of note...]].

Appendices

Appendix I: Texts Used in the *Lampeter Corpus* (decade-structure ordering)

N.B.: Texts marked with an * are not pamphlets, but self-contained parts of larger works.

FILE NAME	AUTHOR OF TEXT	TITLE OF TEXT	WORD COUNT
RelA1642	Thomas Hill	<i>The Trade of Truth Advanced in a Sermon Preached to the Honourable House of Commons,</i>	18,845
RelB1644	Henry Hammond	<i>Of Scandall ...</i>	13,447
PolA1646	John Campbell	<i>Severall speeches, spoken by ... Lord High Chancellor of the Kingdome of Scotland</i>	6,762
PolB1648	J.B.C. (James Howell)	<i>A Venice looking-glasse: or, A letter written very lately from London to Rome, by a Venetian clarissimo to Cardinal Barberino, protector of the English nation, touching these present distempers ...</i>	8,997
EcA1641	Richard Kilvert	<i>A reply to a most untrue relation made and set forth in print, by certaine vintners, in excuse of their wine project.</i>	3,637
EcB1641	East India Company	<i>The petition and remonstrance of the governour and company of merchants of London trading to the East Indies, exhibited to the Lords and Commons in the high court of Parliament assembled.</i>	8,962
SciA1644	William Lilly	<i>Merlinus Anglicus junjor: the English Merlin revived; or, His prediction upon the affaires of the English Common-wealth ...</i>	11,194
SciB1649	John Gregorie	<i>The description and use of the terrestrial globe. London: William Du-gard, for Laurence Sadler, 1649. [Part of Gregorii posthumus: or, Certain learned tracts: written by John Gregorie, MA and Chaplain of Christ-Church in Oxford.</i>	16,212
LawA1643	Robert Devereux	<i>Laws and Ordinances of Warre, Established for the better Conduct of the Army, ...</i>	4,432
LawB1649	William Prynne	<i>A Legall Vindication of the Liberties of England against illegal taxes and pretended acts of Parliament lately enforced on the people ...</i>	13,519
MscA1643	Henry Foster	<i>A true and exact relation of the marchings of the two regiments of the trained bands of the city of London ... As also of the three regiments of the auxiliary forces ... who marched forth for the relieve of the city of Gloucester ...</i>	7,127
MscB1646	anon.	<i>The answer of the Commissioners of the Navie, to a scandalous pamphlet, published by Mr. Andrewes Burrell.</i>	16,297
RelA1653	Joseph Sedgwick	<i>A sermon, preached at St. Marie's in the University of Cambridge May 1st, 1653. Or, An essay to the discovery of the spirit of enthusiasme and pretended inspiration, that disturbs and strikes at the universities.</i>	9,464
RelB1650	John Cook	<i>A true relation of Mr. John Cook's passage by sea from Wexford to Kinsale in that great storm January 5. Wherein is related the strangeness of the storm, and the frame of his spirit in it ...</i>	6,557
PolA1659	Nathaniel Lord Fiennes	<i>The speech of the right honourable the Lord Fiennes, one of the lord keepers of the great seale of England, made before his Highnesse, and both houses of Parliament: on Thursday the 27th, of January, 1658 ...</i>	4,549
PolB1659	Edward Sexby (cat.: Silas Titus)	<i>Killing, no murder. With some additions briefly discourt in three questions, fit for publick view; to deter and prevent single persons, and councils, from usurping supream power.</i>	14,837
EcA1652	anon.	<i>The ADVOCATE.</i>	5,129
*EcB1653	Walter Blith	<i>The English improver improved or the Survey of husbandry surveyed ...</i>	7,977

FILE NAME	AUTHOR OF TEXT	TITLE OF TEXT	WORD COUNT
SciA1653	Cressy Dymock et al.	<i>A discoverie for division or settling out of land, as to the best form. Published by Samuel Hartlib Esq., for direction and more advantage and profit of the adventurers and planters in the Fens and other waste and undisposed places in England and Ireland</i>	5,044
*SciB1652	Peter Heylin	<i>Cosmographie in four booke containing the chorographie & historie of the whole world, and all the principall kingdomes, provinces seas, and isles, thereof. ... Of Swethland.</i>	9,694
LawA1653	Henry Robinson	<i>Certaine proposals in order to a new modelling of the lawes, and law-proceedings, for a more speedy, cheap, and equall distribution of justice throughout the Common-wealth ...</i>	15,323
LawB1659	anon.	<i>ENGLAND's safety in the laws supremacy.</i>	7,374
MscA1650	Henry Neville	<i>Newes from the new exchange, or the commonwealth of ladies, drawn to the life, in their severall characters and concernments ...</i>	5,836
MscB1658	Matthew Pole Richard Baxter et al.	<i>A model for the maintaining of students of choice abilities at the university, and principally in order to the ministry .</i>	6,721
RelA1669	Richard Sherlock	<i>A sermon preached at a visitation, held at Warrington in Lancashire May 11, 1669.</i>	4,719
RelB1667	John Owen	<i>Indulgence and toleration considered: in a letter unto a person of honour.</i>	11,255
PolA1668	Slingsby Bethel	<i>The world's mistake in Oliver Cromwell; or, A short political discourse , shewing that Cromwell's mal-administration ... layed the foundation of our condition, in the decay of trade.</i>	7,256
PolB1660	Sir Edmond Peirce	<i>England's monarchy asserted, and proved to be the freest state, and the best common-wealth throughout the world With a word to the present authority, and ... General Monck.</i>	6,419
EcA1668	Sir Thomas Culpepper	<i>A discourse ,shewing the many advantages which will accrue to this kingdom by the abatement of usury ... Humbly presented to the High Court of Parliament now sitting.</i>	11,619
EcB1660	Francis Cradocke	<i>An expedient for taking away all impositions, and for raising a revenue without taxes ...</i>	4,661
SciA1666	John Wallis	<i>"An essay of Dr. John Wallis, exhibiting his hypothesis about the flux and reflux of the sea, taken from the Consideration of the Common Center of Gravity of the Earth and Moon ..." <i>Philosophical Transactions</i> 16</i>	14,305
SciB1666	Richard Holland	<i>Globe notes per R.H.</i>	6,280
LawA1668	anon.	<i>The TRYALS of such persons as under the motion of London-apprentices were tumultuously assembled in Moore-Fields ... under colour of pulling down bawdy-houses ...</i>	6,827
LawB1661	Thomas Violet (et al.)	<i>Two petitions of Thomas Violet of London goldsmith, to the Kings Majestie ...</i>	11,366
MscA1669	Heneage Finch	<i>A true and exact relation of the late prodigious earthquake and eruption of Mount Ætna ...as it came in a letter written to his Majestie from Naples by ...the Earle of Winchilsea...</i>	4,566
MscB1666	Henry Stubbs	<i>The Miraculous Conformist: or An account of severall marvailous cures performed by the stroaking of the hands of Mr Valentine Greatarick....</i>	8,571
RelA1679	Henry Jones	<i>A sermon of Antichrist, preached at Christ-Church, Dublin. Novemb. 12. 1676.</i>	16,991
RelB1674	William Penn	<i>A just rebuke to one & twenty learned and reverend Divines (so called). Being an answer to an abusive epistle against the people call'd Quakers ...</i>	12,562

FILE NAME	AUTHOR OF TEXT	TITLE OF TEXT	WORD COUNT
PolA1672	George Villiers	<i>A letter to Sir Thomas Osborn, one of his Majesties Privy Council, upon the reading of a book, called The present interest of England stated.</i>	4,024
PolB1674	Thomas Turnor	<i>The case of the bankers and their creditors. Stated and examined ... By a true lover of his King and country, and a sufferer for loyalty ...</i>	20,099
EcA1676	anon.	<i>Is not the hand of Joab in all this? Or An enquiry into the grounds of a late pamphlet [by J.R.] intituled, The mystery of the new-fashioned-goldsmiths or bankers, &c. And answering the exceptions in it to the bankers trade.</i>	7,515
EcB1676	anon.	<i>An Answer to Two Letters, Concerning the East-India Company.</i>	6,469
SciA1674	Robert Hooke	<i>An attempt to prove the motion of the earth from observations ...</i>	13,568
*SciB1676	Thomas Guidott	<i>A discourse of Bathe, and the hot waters there. Also, Some Enquiries into the Nature of the water...</i>	17,518
LawA1673	E.W.	<i>The Continuation of the Case between Sir William Courten, his heyres and assignes, and the East India Company of the Netherlands, concerning the shippes Bona Esperanza and Henry Bonadventure, to the 23. of December 1673 ...</i>	7,602
LawB1678	anon.	<i>An EXACT account of the trials of the several persons arraigned at the sessions-house in the Old-Bailey for London and Middlesex ...</i>	14,130
MscA1676	A.B.	<i>A letter of advice concerning marriage.</i>	8,024
MscB1670	John Gadbury	<i>A brief relation of teh Life and Death of the late Famous Mathematician and Astrologer, Mr. Vincent Wing. Together with his Nativity, as it was done, many years before his Death, by his on hadn; And now for general satisfaction, made publick.</i>	9,546
RelA1682	Thomas Pittis	<i>An old way of ending new controversies; in a sermon preached to the comptoller, and the rest of the gentlemen of the ... Inner Temple: on Sunday the 8th January 1681/2</i>	8,016
RelB1687	Elinor James	<i>Mrs. James's Vindication of the Church of England, in an answer to a pamphlet entituled, A new test of the Church of England's loyalty</i>	7,286
PolA1684	William Assheton	<i>The royal apologie: or, an answer to the rebels plea: wherin, the most noted anti-monarchical tenents ... are distinctly consider'd</i>	13,801
PolB1689	Robert Ferguson	<i>The late proceedings and votes of the parliament of Scotland; contained in an address delivered to the King, signed by the plurality of the members thereof, stated and vindicated ...</i>	20,368
EcA1681	anon.	<i>The Trade of England Revived: And the Abuses thereof Rectified, ...</i>	24,649
EcB1681	Sir Josiah Child	<i>A treatise wherein is demonstrated, I. That the East India Trade is the most national of all foreign trades ...</i>	12,833
SciA1683	Walter Charleton	<i>Three anatomic lectures, concerning 1. The motion of the bloud through the veins and arteries; 2. The organic structure of the heart; 3. The efficient causes of the hearts pulsation ...</i>	11,687
SciB1684	Robert Boyle	<i>Experiments and considerations about the porosity of bodies, in two essays.</i>	13,252
LawA1680	Sir John Hawles	<i>The English-mans right. A dialogue between a barrister at law and a jury-man....</i>	15,276
LawB1688	Sir Edward Herbert	<i>A short account of the authorities in law, upon which judgement was given in Sir Edw. Hales his case ...</i>	9,240

FILE NAME	AUTHOR OF TEXT	TITLE OF TEXT	WORD COUNT
MscA1685	Thomas Phelps	<i>A True Account of the Captivity of Thomas Phelps, At Machaness in Barbary, ...</i>	10,149
MscB1685	Nicholas Barbon	<i>An apology for the builder: or a discourse shewing the cause and effects of the increase of building.</i>	8,054
RelA1696	John Piggott	<i>A good king and his people, the special care of heaven. A sermon preached the 16th of April, 1696 ...</i>	8,389
RelB1692	Humphry Hody	<i>A letter from Mr. Humphrey Hody to a friend, concerning a collection of canons said to be deceitfully omitted in his edition of the Oxford treatise against schism ...</i>	14,675
PolA1699	Archibald Foyer Andrew Fletcher	<i>A DEFENCE of the Scots settlement at Darien. With an answer to the Spanish memorial against it ...</i>	23,644
PolB1690	Edward Fowler	<i>An answer to the paper delivered by Mr. Ashton at his execution to Sir Francis Child ... Together with the paper it self.</i>	9,758
EcA1697	Pollexfen, John	<i>England and East India inconsistent in their manufactures. Being an answer to a treatise, intituled, An essay on the East-India trade ...</i>	12,855
EcB1696	W.C. (attrib. by Bowdler to William Culliford)	<i>A discourse (by way of essay) humbly offer'd to the consideration of the Honourable House of Commons, towards the raising moneys by an excise ...</i>	6,388
SciA1698	William Alingham	<i>A Short Account of the Nature and Use of Maps.</i>	10,019
SciB1696	John Woodward	<i>Brief instructions for making observations in all parts of the world: as also for collecting, preserving, and sending over natural things ... Drawn up at the request of a person of honour: and presented to the Royal Society.</i>	8,930
LawA1694	Sir Matthew Harte	<i>A treatise, showing how usefull, safe, reasonable and beneficial, the inrolling & registering of all conveyances of lands, may be to the inhabitants of this kingdom.</i>	5,968
LawB1697	anon.	<i>A Letter to a Friend, In Vindication of the Proceedings against Sir John Fenwick, by Bill of Attainder. ...</i>	11,395
MscA1696	Moses Pitt	<i>An account of one Ann Jefferies, now living in the County of Cornwall, who was fed for six months by a small sort of airy people call'd fairies ... In a letter from Moses Pitt to ... Dr. Edward Fowler, Bishop of Gloucester ...</i>	5,002
MscB1692	Elkanah Settle	<i>The second part of the notorious impostor, compleating the history of the life, cheats, &c. of William Morrell, alias Bowyer, sometime of Banbury, Chirurgeon ...</i>	12,024
RelA1708	John Waller	<i>Religion and loyalty, or the reverence due both to Church and state, asserted in a sermon, preach'd at the parish-church of Bishop-Stortford ... at the anniversary solemnity of the school-feast.</i>	6,793
RelB1701	William Higden	<i>The case of sureties in baptism. In which is shewn, that schismaticks ought not to be admitted as godfathers and godmothers in the ministrations of that holy sacrament.</i>	6,166
PolA1702	Thomas Wagstaffe	<i>The present state of Jacobitism in England. A second part. In answer to the first</i>	9,876
PolB1706	John Hamilton	<i>The Lord Beilhaven's speech in the Scotch Parliament, Saturday the second of November, on the subject-matter of an union betwixt the two kingdoms ...</i>	5,950
EcA1705	John Broughton	<i>Remarks upon the Bank of England, with regard more especially to our trade and government. Occasion'd by the present discourse concerning the intended Prolongation of the Bank. Humbly address'd to the Honourable House of Commons.</i>	10,783

FILE NAME	AUTHOR OF TEXT	TITLE OF TEXT	WORD COUNT
EcB1700	James Puckle	<i>England's Path to wealth and honour between an English-man and a Dutch-man ...</i>	10,198
SciA1709	George Keith	<i>Geography and navigation compleated; being a new theory and method whereby the true longitude of any place in the world may be found ...</i>	5,150
SciB1701	anon.	<i>The present state of physick & surgery in London. With an estimate of the prizes of all the medicines now in use. In a letter from a merchant in London, to a dispensary physician ...</i>	13,249
LawA1703	Charles Hore et al.	<i>A true and exact account of many great abuses committed in the victualling her Majesties Navy, from February 3. 1702/3. to July 1703 ...</i>	9,201
LawB1704	Francis North	<i>An Argument of a Learned Judge in the Exchequer-Chamber upon a Writ of Error out of the King's-Bench, ...</i>	13,004
MscA1704	Matthew Tindal	<i>Reasons against restraining the press.</i>	3,509
MscB1700	Edward Ward	<i>Labour in vain: or, What signifies little or nothing ...</i>	10,246
RelA1711	Samuel Wright	<i>A funeral sermon, upon the sudden and much lamented death of Dr. Francis Upton; who died September 4th, 1711 ...</i>	9,337
RelB1718	Mrs Anne Roberts	<i>The Flying Post posted: or, An answer to a late pamphlet of that author's call'd The Chichester dean, and his Colchester Amazon ...</i>	8,216
PolA1711	William Oldisworth (attributed)	<i>Reasons for Restoring the Whigs.</i>	10,908
PolB1713	Daniel Finch (attributed)	<i>Observations upon the State of the Nation, in January 1712/13.</i>	8,093
EcA1714	William Cleland	<i>Some observations, shewing the danger of losing the trade of the sugar colonies. Humbly offer'd to the consideration of the Parliament.</i>	3,993
EcB1717	(William?) Broome	<i>Wednesday club-law: or, The injustice, dishonour, and ill policy of breaking into parliamentary contracts for publick debts ...</i>	5,806
SciA1712	Francis Guybon	<i>An essay concerning the growth of empiricism; or the encouragement of quacks. Wherein the present state of physick in this kingdom is fairly represented ...</i>	12,805
SciB1714	R.B.	<i>Longitude to be found out with a new invented instrument, both by sea and land ... Written by R.B. secretary to the Honourable Sir Francis Wheeler, when admiral and general in an expedition to Martineco.</i>	7,392
LawA1716	Great Britain. Parliament.	<i>The whole Proceedings to Judgment upon the Articles of Impeachment of High Treason ...</i>	12,201
LawB1715	William Fleetwood	<i>The counsellor's plea for the divorce of Sir G[eorge] D[fowning] and Mrs. F[orrester].</i>	9,744
MscA1712	Arthur Fairman	<i>A full confutation of witchcraft: more particularly of the depositions against Jane Wenham, lately condemned for a witch; at Hertford. In which the modern notions of witches are overthrown ... proving that, witchcraft is priestcraft ... In a letter from a physician in Hertfordshire, to his friend in London.</i>	8,708
*MscB1718	John Laurence	<i>The fruit garden calender: or, A summary of the art of managing the fruit-garden ...</i>	6,356
RelA1721	Joseph Trapp	<i>The dignity, and benefit, of the priesthood; the lawfulness of marriage in the clergy; the hardships of them, and their families, in this nation; and the excellency of the charity by which they are relieved, &c. Set forth in a sermon preached before the Sons of the clergy ... December 8, 1720 ...</i>	13,853

FILE NAME	AUTHOR OF TEXT	TITLE OF TEXT	WORD COUNT
RelB1721	Francis Hare	<i>Scripture vindicated from the misinterpretations of the Lord Bishop of Bangor: in his answer to the Dean of Worcester's visitation sermon concerning church-authority.</i>	11,021
PolA1720	John Toland	<i>Reasons most humbly offered to the hon<ble> House of Commons, why the Bill sent down to them from the ... House of Lords, entitul'd, An Act for the better securing the dependency of the kingdom of Ireland upon the Crown of Great-Britain, shou'd not pass into a law ...</i>	5,836
PolB1724	John Trueman	<i>An examination and resolution of the two questions following, viz. First, Whether Unfreemen can Vote in our Wardmote Elections. Secondly, Whather Freemen paying to one or more Scots, and not to all, shall be qualified to Vote in those Elections.</i>	12,520
EcA1720	anon	<i>A letter to a member of parliament, concerning the naval store-bill, brought in last session ...</i>	12,470
EcB1720	John Meres	<i>The equity of Parliaments, and publick faith, vindicated; in an answer to the Crisis of property, and address'd to the annuitants ...</i>	8,420
SciA1720	Richard Mead	<i>A short discourse concerning pestilential contagion and the methods used to prevent it.</i>	8,171
SciB1722	Charles Maitland	<i>Mr. Maitland's account of inoculating the small pox vindicated, from Dr. Wagstaffe's misrepresentations of that practice, with some remarks on Mr. Massey's sermon.</i>	15,785
LawA1723	anon. Great Britain. Parliament. House of Lords.	<i>A report from the Lords Committees to whom the report and original papers delivered by the House of Commons at several conferences were referred, and who were impowered by the House of Lords to examine Christopher Layer ...</i>	9,719
LawB1723	George Kelly	<i>The speech of Mr. George Kelly. Spoke at the Bar of the House of Lords, on Thursday, the 2d of May, 1723. In his defence against the bill then depending, for inflicting pains and penalties upon him ...</i>	6,991
MscA1722	Thomas Fairchild	<i>The city gardener. Containing the most experienced method of cultivating and ordering such ever-greens, fruit-trees ... &c. as will be ornamental, and thrive best in the London gardens.</i>	12,309
MscB1729	George Akerby	<i>The Life of Mr. James Spiller, The late Famous Comedian. In which is interspers'd much of the Poetical History of His own Times.</i>	9,614
RelA1730	Arthur Bedford	<i>A sermon preached in the parish-church of St. Butholf's Aldgate ... Occasioned by the erecting of a play house in the neighbourhood ...</i>	12,133
RelB1730	John Henley	<i>Light in a candlestick, to all that are in the House: Or, the impartial churchman, considering the celebrated discourses on the 30th of January, of ... the Bishop of Bristol ... Dr. Croxall ... and of the Reverend Dr. Trap ...</i>	6,613
PolA1731	Horatio Walpole	<i>The case of the Hessian forces, in the pay of Great Britain, impartially and freely examin'd; with some reflections on the present conjuncture of affairs . In answer to a late pamphlet, intituled, Considerations on the present state of affairs &c.</i>	10,301
PolB1730	John Hervey	<i>Observations on the writings of the Craftsman.</i>	4,230
EcA1731	Fayrer Hall	<i>Remarks upon a book, entituled, the present state of the sugar colonies consider'd. Wherein some of the consequences and effects of restraining our trade are examined.</i>	8,100
EcB1731	Joseph Davies	<i>An humble proposal for the increase of our home trade, and a defence to Gibraltar ...</i>	5,646

FILE NAME	AUTHOR OF TEXT	TITLE OF TEXT	WORD COUNT
SciA1730	Sir John Colbatch	<i>A Dissertation concerning mistletoe: a most wonderful specifick remedy for the cure of convulsive distempers ...</i>	6,334
SciB1735	George Berkeley	<i>A defence of free-thinking in mathematics. In answer to a pamphlet of Philalethes Cantabrigiensis [i.e. James Jurin], intituled, Geometry no friend to infidelity ... By the author of The minute philosopher ...</i>	15,359
LawA1732	anon.	<i>The RIGHTS and liberties of subjects vindicated: in answer to the adjuster of the dispute about the proper time of applying for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts ...</i>	4,909
LawB1738	anon.	<i>REMARKS on the trial of John-Peter Zenger , printer of the New-York weekly journal, who was lately try'd and acquitted for printing and publishing two libels against the government of that province.</i>	21,512
MscA1730	John Southall	<i>A treatise of buggs ...</i>	6,926
MscB1739	anon.	<i>The history of the life and actions of Gustavus Vasa, deliverer of his country.</i>	9,434

Appendix II: Alphabetical Index of Authors

NB: Authors marked with an * are those about whom the *name only*, but no background information, is known.

Authors known by name:

<i>Author</i>	<i>Text</i>
Akerby, George	MscB1729
*Alingham, William	SciA1698
Assheton, William	PolA1684
Barbon, Nicholas	MscB1685
Baxter, Richard	MscB1658
Bedford, Arthur	RelA1730
Berkeley, George	SciB1735
Bethel, Slingsby	PolA1668
Blith, Walter	EcB1653
Boyle, Robert	SciB1684
Broome, (William?)	EcB1717
Broughton, John	EcA1705
Campbell, John	PolA1646
Charleton, Walter	SciA1683
Child, Josiah	EcB1681
Cleland, William	EcA1714
Colbatch, John	SciA1730
Cook, John	RelB1650
Cradocke, Francis	EcB1660
*Culliford, William (attr.)	EcB1696
Culpepper, Thomas	EcA1668
Davies, Joseph	EcB1731
Devereux, Robert	LawA1643
*Dymock, Cressy	SciA1653
Fairchild, Thomas	MscA1722
*Fairman, Arthur	MscA1712
Ferguson, Robert	PolB1689
Fiennes, Nathaniel	PolA1659
Finch, Daniel (attr)	PolB1713
Finch, Heneage	MscA1669
Fleetwood, William	LawB1715
Fletcher, Andrew	PolA1699
Foster, Henry	MscA1643
Fowler, Edward	PolB1690
Foyer, Archibald	PolA1699
Gadbury, John	MscB1670
Gregorie, John	SciB1649
Guidott, Thomas	SciB1676
*Guybon, Francis	SciA1712
*Hall, Fayrer	EcA1731
Hamilton, John	PolB1706
Hammond, Henry	RelB1644
Hare, Francis	RelB1721
Harte, Matthew	LawA1694

<i>Author</i>	<i>Text</i>
Hawles, John	LawA1680
Henley, John	RelB1730
Herbert, Edward	LawB1688
Hervey, John	PolB1730
Heylin, Peter	SciB1652
Higden, William	RelB1701
Hill, Thomas	RelA1642
Hody, Humphry	RelB1692
Holland, Richard	SciB1666
Hooke, Robert	SciA1674
Hore, Charles	LawA1703
Howell, James	PolB1648
James, Elinor	RelB1687
Jones, Henry	RelA1679
Keith, George	SciA1709
Kelly, George	LawB1723
Kilvert, Richard	EcA1641
Laurence, John	MscB1718
Lilly, William	SciA1644
*Maitland, Charles	SciB1722
Mead, Richard	SciA1720
Meres, John	EcB1720
Neville, Henry	MscA1650
North, Francis	LawB1704
Oldisworth, William (attr)	PolA1711
Owen, John	RelB1667
Peirce, Edmond	PolB1660
Penn, William	RelB1674
Phelps, Thomas	MscA1685
Piggott, John	RelA1696
Pitt, Moses	MscA1696
Pittis, Thomas	RelA1682
Pole, Matthew	MscB1658
Pollexfen, John	EcA1697
Prynne, William	LawB1649
Puckle, James	EcB1700
*Roberts, Anne	RelB1718
Robinson, Henry	LawA1653
Sedgwick, Joseph	RelA1653
Settle, Elkanah	MscB1692
Sexby, Edward	PolB1659
Sherlock, Richard	RelA1669
*Southall, John	MscA1730
Stubbs, Henry	MscB1666
Tindal, Matthew	MscA1704
Titus, Silas (?)	PolB1659
Toland, John	PolA1720
Trapp, Joseph	RelA1721
*Trueman, John	PolB1724

<i>Author</i>	<i>Text</i>
Turnor, Thomas	PolB1674
Villiers, George	PolA1672
Violet, Thomas	LawB1661
Wagstaffe, Thomas	PolA1702
*Waller, John	RelA1708
Wallis, John	SciA1666
Walpole, Horatio	PolA1731
Ward, Edward	MscB1700
Woodward, John	SciB1696
Wright, Samuel	RelA1711

Authorship of Institutional Bodies:

<i>Author(s)</i>	<i>Text</i>
East India Company	EcB1641
Commissioners of the Navy	MscB1646
Great Britain. Parliament.	LawA1716
Great Britain. Parliament.	LawA1723
House of Lords.	

Author unknown:

	<i>Text</i>
B., A.	MscA1676
B., R.	SciB1714
W., E.	LawA1673
Anon.	EcA1652
Anon.	EcA1676
Anon.	EcA1681
Anon.	EcB1676
Anon.	EcA1720
Anon.	LawA1668
Anon.	LawA1732
Anon.	LawB1659
Anon.	LawB1678
Anon.	LawB1697
Anon.	LawB1738
Anon.	MscB1739
Anon.	SciB1701

Appendix III: Corpus Statistics

- Corpus word count: 1,193,385
- Decade structure: word counts and percentages

1640s	1650s	1660s	1670s	1680s	1690s	1700s	1710s	1720s	1730s
129,431	98,505	97,844	138,048	154,611	129,047	104,125	103,559	126,709	111,506
11%	8%	8%	12%	12%	11%	9%	9%	11%	9%

- Domain structure: word counts and percentages

ECONOMY	LAW	MISCELLANEOUS	POLITICS	RELIGION	SCIENCE
178,110	209,742	169,019	208,228	206,338	221,948
15%	18%	14%	17%	17%	19%

Appendix IV: Front Matter Material

Texts with dedications

EcB1653
RelA1679
SciA1674
SciB1676 (2)
MscB1670
RelA1696
PolA1699
MscB1692
RelA1708
EcB1700
RelA1711
MscB1718
RelA1721
SciA1720
SciB1722
MscA1722

Texts with addresses (to the reader or other person(s))

RelA1642
PolA1646
PolB1648
EcB1641
SciA1644 (2)
RelA1653
PolB1659
EcA1652
EcB1653 (3)
LawA1653
EcB1660
MscB1666
RelA1679
PolB1674
SciA1674
SciB1676
RelA1682
PolA1684+
SciB1684
MscA1685 (2)
EcB1696
SciA1698
LawB1697
MscA1696
RelB1701
EcA1705
SciA1709
SciB1714
LawB1715
EcB1731

MscA1730

Texts with prefaces

MscB1658

EcA1668

EcB1700

SciA1712

RelB1718

MscB1718

SciA1730

LawB1738

MscA1730

Appendix V: Genre Self-descriptions

account	LawA1703, LawB1678, , LawB1688, MscA1685, MscA1996, MscB1666, SciA1698, SciB1722
address	PolA1720
advise	LawB1659, MscA1676
answer	EcA1676, EcA1697, EcB1696, LawA1716, LawA1732, MscB1646, PolA1699, PolA1702, PolA1731, PolB1690, RelB1674, RelB1687, RelB1718, SciB1735
apology	MscB1685
argument	LawB1704
articles of impeachment	LawA1716
biography	MscB1729
book	EcA1681, MscB1700, RelB1701
catalogue	SciA1698
cosmography	SciB1652
defence	PolA1699, SciB1735
description	PolA1699
dialogue	EcB1700, LawA1680
directions	SciB1696
discourse	EcA1705, EcB1696, EcB1720, MscB1670, MscB1685, MscB1729, PolA1668, PolA1684, PolB1659, PolB1660, PolB1674, PolB1689, PolB1706, RelA1682, RelA1696, RelA1708, RelB1667, RelB1692, RelB1701, RelB1730, SciA1644, SciA1674, SciA1698, SciA1720
dissertation	SciA1730
enquiry	EcA1676
epistle	MscA1676
essay	EcB1696, PolB1724, RelA1653, SciA1666, SciA1712, SciA1720, SciB1684
history	MscB1692, MscB1739
instructions	SciB1696
laws	LawA1643
lecture	SciA1674, SciA1683
letter	EcA1720, LawB1697, LawB1738, MscA1676, MscA1696, MscA1712, PolA1672, PolB1648, PolB1674, PolB1724, RelB1667, RelB1692, SciA1653 (text 1), SciB1701,
model	MscB1658
narration/narrative	MscA1669, MscA1685, MscA1696, MscB1692, PolB1648
news	MscA1650s
notes	SciB1666
observations	EcA1714, PolB1713, PolB1730
ordinances	LawA1643
pamphlet	PolB1659
paper(s)	EcA1705, EcB1696, LawB1697, MscA1722, MscB1718, PolB1659, PolB1690, PolB1730, SciB1701
petition	EcB1641, LawA1716, LawB1661
plea	LawB1715
prediction	SciA1644
proposal	EcB1731, LawA1653
reasons	LawB1649, MscA1704, PolA1711, PolA1720

rebuke	RelB1674
relation	MscA1643, MscA1669, RelB1650
remarks	EcA1731, LawB1738
remonstrance	EcB1641
reply	EcA1641
report	LawA1723
sermon	all RelA-texts
speech	LawB1723, PolA1646, PolA1659, PolB1690, PolB1706
summary	MscB1718
tract	EcA1668, EcA1705, RelB1715, SciB1649, SciB1684
treatise	EcA1681, EcA1697, EcB1681, LawA1694, MscA1730, PolA1684, RelA1730, SciA1698, SciA1709
vindication	LawB1649

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