RANULF HIGDEN'S *POLYCHRONICON* AND CONTINUATIONS: TEXTS AND MANUSCRIPTS

By TREVOR RUSSELL SMITH

Ranulf Higden's Polychronicon *was the most widely read Latin chronicle of late medieval England. It (and its later continuations) influenced the production of several major chronicles that are frequently employed by scholars of the period, such as the* Eulogium historiarum, *Henry Knighton's* Chronicle, *John of Reading's* Chronicle, *John of Tynemouth's* Historia aurea, *and Thomas Walsingham's* Chronica maiora. *The continuations to 1377 are particularly valuable for providing contemporary narratives on the latter years of Edward III's reign, a period which saw hardly any independent historical narrative. Despite this, knowledge of the* Polychronicon *and its continuations has remained rather opaque and spotty. This article provides an assessment of the texts and manuscripts of the* Polychronicon *and its continuations to 1377 and beyond and serves as a starting point for further study and the production of much-needed critical editions. It lays out clear details on the development of these texts, including dates of composition and textual relationships. It newly identifies three previously unknown continuations,* Crowland *(for 1339),* Suffolk *(1340–73), and* Abingdon *(1380–1400), and offers information on several little-known continuations past 1377. This article also corrects many errors in previously available knowledge on these texts. It concludes with a detailed list of 188 manuscripts, adding to and correcting the 162 manuscripts scattered across previous works in varying degrees of detail.*

Ranulf Higden's *Polychronicon* was the most widely disseminated Latin chronicle of late medieval England.[1] It covers a variety of subjects, but with a special concern for the history of England and Britain. The text begins with a geographic

This project was made possible only by the selfless assistance of friends and colleagues around the United Kingdom, United States, and Europe who are too many to list here. Marlo Ibex Rowan selflessly rendered the text stemmas in a more legible and professional format. My dozens of trips to examine manuscripts would have been impossible without the generous funding of the Anglo-Norman Dictionary, the Leeds Arts and Humanities Research Institute, the School of History and Institute for Medieval Studies at the University of Leeds, the Society for French Studies, and the Society for the Study of Medieval Languages and Literature. This project stands on the shoulders of V. H. Galbraith, John Taylor, and James Freeman, whose works are fundamental to our understanding of the *Polychronicon*, and to whom this project owes a great debt. All online resources were last accessed 20 December 2021.

[1] For chronicles discussed throughout this article, see generally John Taylor, *English Historical Literature in the Fourteenth Century* (Oxford, 1987); C. L. Kingsford, *English Historical Literature in the Fifteenth Century* (Oxford, 1913); and Antonia Gransden, *Historical Writing in England*, 2 vols. (London, 1974–82).

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and ethnographic discussion of the known world, covers biblical and classical history, and carries its narrative to then contemporary times in the fourteenth century, drawing on many authorities throughout.[2] It is organized thematically and chronologically into seven books.[3] It soon became the historical text to own, if any were to be owned, likely because it offered a comprehensive treatment of so many subjects, references to other authorities for further reading, and an alphabetical index for quick navigation. In later years, continuations were added to carry the text's narrative to 1377 and beyond, and so allowed it to be more complete, versatile, and useful to readers. As a result, the *Polychronicon* (and its continuations) mostly supplanted independent monastic history writing in the period.[4] However, the length of the text and large number of manuscripts, along with confusion over the continuations, have made modern use and study of the text less common.[5] The present article corrects previously available information on the *Polychronicon* and its continuations, offers new insights on their development, discusses related texts, and includes a detailed list of all known manuscript copies. It is meant to serve as a starting point for further study of the texts and for the production of much-needed critical editions.

Polychronicon

The main text survives in many different versions (Figure 1). Three of these are authorial: the Short Version covering Creation–1327, which was modified into the Intermediate Version and extended first to 1340 and then 1344, which was in turn slightly modified into the Long Version and further extended in stages to 1352.[6] This process can be most clearly seen in Higden's autograph manuscript,

[2] John Taylor, *The Universal Chronicle of Ranulf Higden* (Oxford, 1966), 33–88; A. S. G. Edwards, "Geography and Illustration and Higden's *Polychronicon*," in *Art into Life: Collected Papers from the Kresge Art Museum Medieval Symposia*, ed. Carol Garrett Fisher and Kathleen L. Scott (East Lansing, MI, 1995), 95–113; Peter Brown, "Higden's Britain," in *Medieval Europeans: Studies in Ethnic Identity and National Perspectives in Medieval Europe*, ed. Alfred P. Smyth (Basingstoke, 2002), 103–18; James Freeman, "The Manuscript Dissemination and Readership of the *Polychronicon* of Ranulph Higden, c. 1330–c. 1500" (Ph.D. diss., University of Cambridge, 2013), 49–55; and Emily Steiner, "Compendious Genres: Higden, Trevisa, and the Medieval Encyclopedia," *Exemplaria* 27 (2015): 73–92, esp. at 76–80.

[3] See also Antonia Gransden, "Silent Meanings in Ranulf Higden's *Polychronicon* and in Thomas Elmham's *Liber metricus de Henrico quinto*," *Medium Ævum* 46 (1977): 231–40, at 231–35.

[4] Taylor, *Universal Chronicle*, 25–29.

[5] The *Polychronicon* is sometimes seen as a (dangerously) huge, intimidating work. See, for example, John V. Fleming, "Medieval Manuscripts in the Taylor Library," *Princeton University Library Chronicle* 38 (1977): 107–19, at 109: "It would . . . take the utmost temerity to read Ranulph Higden's *Polychronicon* in bed. Falling asleep, sometimes encouraged by its less inspired sections, might well prove fatal beneath the heavy blanket of its vast vellum folios."

[6] Taylor, *Universal Chronicle*, 89–100.

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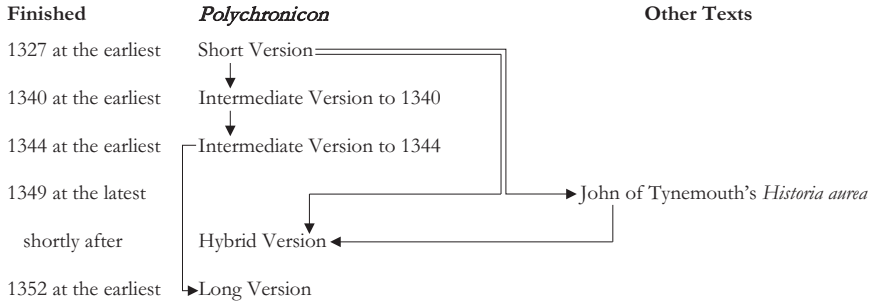


Figure 1: Development of *Polychronicon* Versions.

MS 136 in the Table of Manuscripts, below.[7] Each of the three authorial versions was probably finished shortly after the final years narrated and well before 1364, when Higden died. The Long Version was likely finished before 1356, as it would be odd for it to omit Edward of Woodstock's campaign and the great English victory at Poitiers in the same year, if it were finished afterwards. However, more work is needed to arrive at more precise composition dates. The most recent edition of the text, published in the Rolls Series in the nineteenth century, is based on the Long Version (MS 132 as sigla E), which survives in only a handful of manuscripts, with variants from two texts each of the Short (MSS 26 and 3 as C and D) and Intermediate Versions (MSS 43 and 34 as A and B).[8] There are also several texts that appear to represent a transitional stage between the two earliest versions, and there are probably even more texts composited from different versions.[9] Some texts share abnormal start or end points, which indicate further patterns of transmission: from 1.1.9 in MSS 2, 4, 7, and 11; from 1.5 in MSS 50 and 99; from 1.5 (at a different point) in MSS 5, 16, 17, and 157; and to 1322 in MSS 2, 4, and 11.[10] Other texts are bound with very similar contents, such as MSS 41 and 70, which suggest they

[7] V. H. Galbraith, "An Autograph MS of Ranulph Higden's *Polychronicon*," *Huntington Library Quarterly* 23 (1959): 1–18, esp. plate facing 11 of fol. 281^{r} (shows additions made at different times).

[8] The three main versions are covered as follows: Ranulf Higden, *Polychronicon*, ed. Churchill Babington and Joseph Rawson Lumby, Rolls Series 41, 9 vols. (London, 1865–86), text to 8:324 at "mare tranquillitatem, ecclesia libertatem" and sometimes the additional verse in n. 4 (Short Version, following sigla C and D), to 8:336 at "reges, utrinque discessum est" and 338 at "poena capitis ecarceris interdixit" (Intermediate Version to 1340 and 1344, A and B), and to 8:346 and then 407 to n. 3 (Long Version, the base text, E, ending early at 1348, and then equivalent text in A, the *Walsingham A Continuation*). Note that "ecarceris" is actually "et carceris" in the manuscript.

[9] My identification as Short and Intermediate Version texts is according to whichever each most closely resembles.

[10] Higden, *Polychronicon*, ed. Babington and Lumby, from 1:12 at "Intrabo in agros priscorum," from 1:40 at "Ex senatus consulto censuit," from 1:40 n. 7 at "Iulius Cesar diuinis humanisque," and to 8:314 at "superstites fera morte interierunt."

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were produced in the same place. The *Polychronicon* is in great need of a modern critical edition, but it would be a massive undertaking due to the text's length and vast number of manuscripts, not to mention the question of which version to edit: the earliest (Short), the most widely read (Intermediate), or the fullest (Long)? The latter would be the most straightforward, as it has the fewest witnesses and an indisputable base manuscript to work from, Higden's autograph, MS 136.

The text quickly spread from Higden's Benedictine house, St. Werburgh's Abbey in Chester, throughout England. The bulk of the surviving copies are of the Intermediate Version to 1344, most with continuations to 1377 and beyond, often modified to suit different interests. It is difficult to work out the dissemination of the different continuations, but, as with the *Polychronicon*, some groups of texts share odd start and end points that might offer clues.[11] Other evidence suggests a wide readership for the *Polychronicon* throughout England, albeit mostly among religious houses and wealthy clerics.[12] Its audience was further broadened when it was translated into Middle English by John Trevisa and later (on several occasions) by others, and first printed in English in 1482.[13]

The influence of the *Polychronicon* and its continuations on history writing in England cannot be overstated. Very few chronicles were produced in England from 1347 until the end of the fourteenth century, making the continuations particularly valuable. The text frequently served as a historical framework and supplied significant portions of narrative for other major chronicles, most notably the *Eulogium historiarum* (covering Creation–1366), Henry Knighton's *Chronicle* (939–1396), John of Reading's *Chronicle* (1346–67), John of Tynemouth's *Historia aurea* (Creation–1347), Thomas Walsingham's *Chronica maiora* (1272–1422) and *Short Chronicle* (1327–1419), and also some of the rejected texts in the Table of Manuscripts, below.[14]

[11] See also nn. 47 and 48, below.

[12] On production and ownership, see Freeman, "Manuscript Dissemination" (n. 2 above), 57–138. See also Susan H. Cavanaugh, "A Study of Books Privately Owned in England, 1300–1450" (Ph.D. diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1980).

[13] These are not included in the present study, but see, for example, Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 134–42; A. S. G. Edwards, "Notes on the *Polychronicon*," *Notes and Queries*, n.s. 25 (1978): 2–3; Ronald Waldron, "The Manuscripts of Trevisa's Translation of the *Polychronicon*: Towards a New Edition," *Modern Language Quarterly* 51 (1990): 281–317; John Trevisa, *Translation of the Polychronicon of Ranulph Higden, Book VI: An Edition Based on British Library, MS Cotton Tiberius D VII*, ed. Ronald Waldron (Heidelberg, 2004), xi–xii, xvi–xvii, and xxiii–lvii; A. S. G. Edwards and James Freeman, "Further Manuscripts of Higden's *Polychronicon*," *Notes and Queries*, n.s. 63 (2016): 522–24, at 524; and Lister M. Matheson, "Printer and Scribe: Caxton, the *Polychronicon*, and the *Brut*," *Speculum* 60 (1995): 593–614.

[14] Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 142–47; A. S. G. Edwards, "The Influence and Audience of the *Polychronicon*: Some Observations," *Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society (Literary and Historical Section)* 17 (1978–81): 113–19; *Eulogium (historiarum siue temporis), ab orbe condito usque ad annum Domini 1366*, ed. Frank Scott Haydon, Rolls Series 9, 3 vols. (London, 1858–63); there is another *Eulogium* witness for

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The Short Version *Polychronicon* was also combined with Tynemouth's text to form a distinct Hybrid Version that goes to 1347 in its fullest form. It was probably written shortly after 1349, when Tynemouth finished his *Historia aurea*.[15] This Hybrid Version is unedited, although it can be partly approached through the Rolls Series edition's Short Version text, variants of Tynemouth's *Historia aurea* for 1327–46, and sections edited by Galbraith.[16] Finally, the *Polychronicon*'s most obvious influence can be seen in the many continuations attached to the text, marking its position as the foundation upon which further history was to grow from.

Continuations to 1377

The *Polychronicon* is continued in nearly all (74/80) of the Intermediate Version texts to 1344, four Transitional Version texts, and nine extracts of the Intermediate Version.[17] A little over half of these texts with continuations (44/87) include notes at the changeover point that explicitly signal a change in authorship, most often through a notice that "Ranulf wrote up to this point" ("usque huc scripsit Ranulphus") or "here Ranulf of Chester ended his work" ("hic finiuit Ranulphus Cestrensis opus suum") (Figures 2–5).[18] There are several other versions of these notices, which are sometimes elaborated. These are given in the same hand as the text, or at least in a contemporary hand, except only in MSS 21 and 43, which are in later hands. The *A*, *D*, *E* (normal version), *St. Albans B*,

Book 5–1240 — New Haven, Beinecke Library, MS Osborn fa72, fols. 1^{r}–63^{v} (s. XIV$^{ex.}$, *olim* Bristol, Baptist College Library, MS Z C 20) — its current location first noted in the present article: N. R. Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries*, 5 vols. (Oxford, 1969–2002), 2:188–89; the best text of Knighton's retrospective narrative is unedited: London, British Library, MS Cotton Tiberius C VII, fols. 3^{r}–139^{r} (s. XIV$^{4/4}$); Henry Knighton, *Chronicle, 1337–1396*, ed. Geoffrey H. Martin, Oxford Medieval Texts (Oxford, 1995); and the earliest and best text of Tynemouth's histories is unedited: London, Lambeth Palace Library, MSS 10–12 (s. XIV). For the texts by Reading, see n. 35; and Walsingham, see nn. 33, 34, and 83, below.

[15] Trevor Russell Smith, "The Manuscript Tradition of John of Tynemouth's *Historia aurea*," forthcoming.

[16] Walter of Guisborough, *Chronicon*, ed. Hans Claude Hamilton, 2 vols. (London, 1848–49), 2:297–426; V. H. Galbraith, "The *Historia aurea* of John, Vicar of Tynemouth, and the Sources of the *St. Albans Chronicle*, 1327–1377," in *Essays in History Presented to Reginald Lane Poole*, ed. H. W. C. Davis (Oxford, 1927), 379–98; and V. H. Galbraith, "Extracts from the *Historia aurea* and a French *Brut*, 1317–47," *English Historical Review* 43 (1928): 203–17, at 203–206 and 208–15.

[17] Another two texts with continuations probably went to 1344, but they have lost leaves here (MSS 62 and 108). Compare with the 3/19 Short Version (MSS 2, 10, and 14) and 0/7 Long Version substantial texts and 1/1 Long Version extracts with continuations.

[18] The former in MSS 30, 39 with further text, 45, 48, 53, 55, 67, 68, 74 with further text, 87, 91, 92, 100, 106, 109, 112 with further text, 125, and 128; and the latter in MSS 27 with further text, 49, 56, 61 with further text, 66, 102, 114, 115, and 161.

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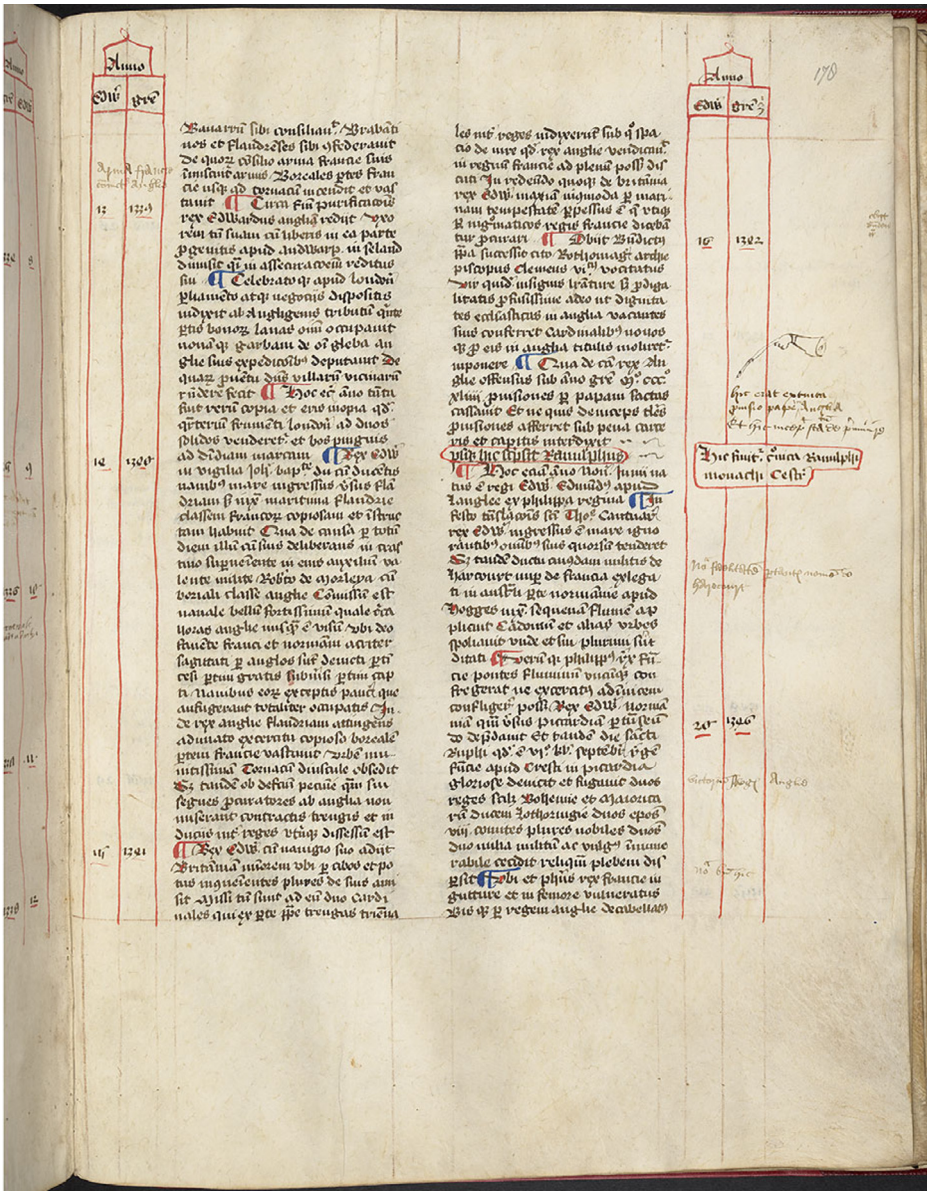


Figure 2: Changeover from *Polychronicon* to continuation ("usque hic scripsit Ranulphus" in text, slightly more formal and circled in rubric, with further notes and manicule in margin), in MS 67, fol. 178^{r} (London, British Library, MS Harley 3884). Image © British Library Board.

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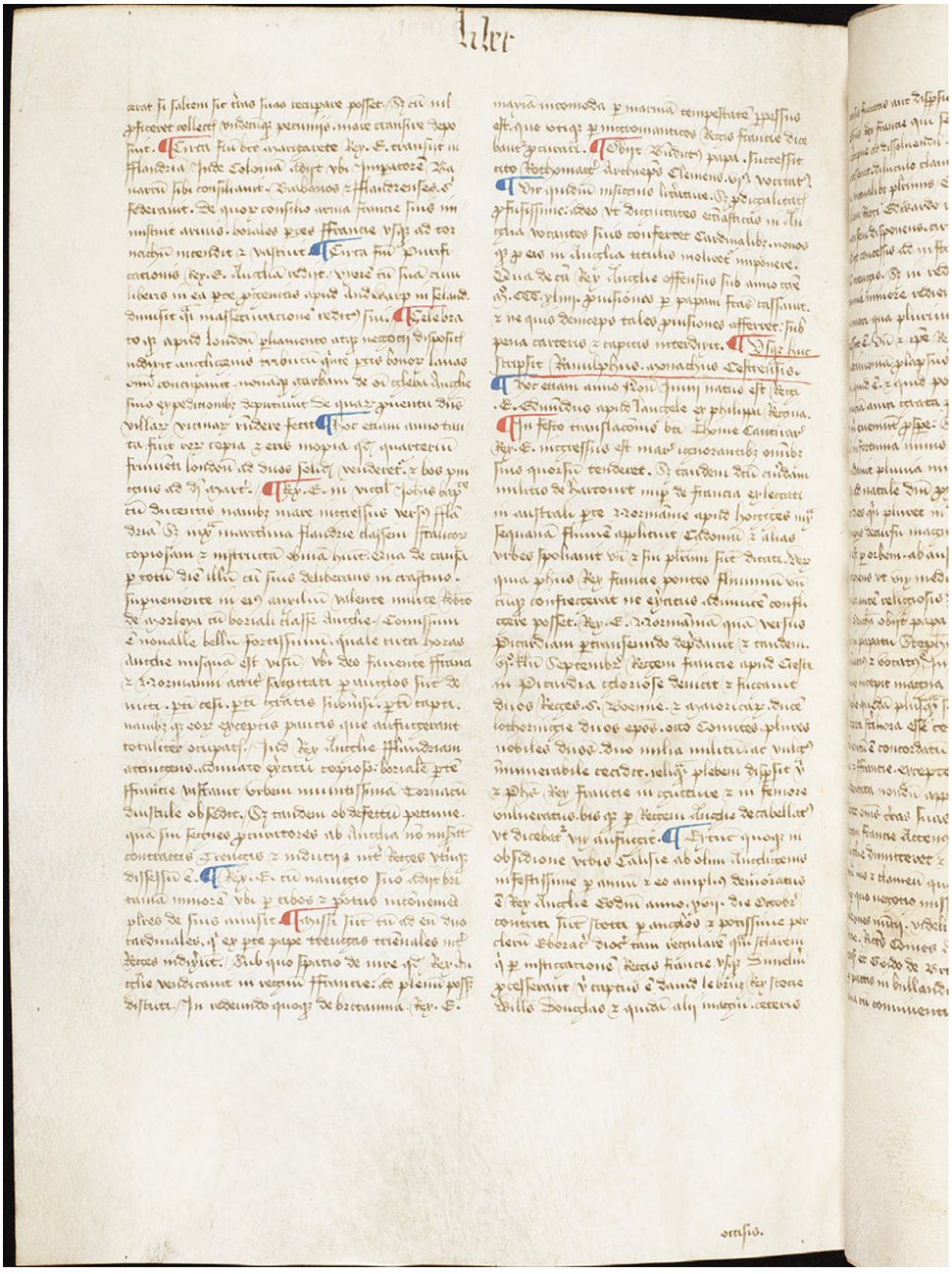


Figure 3: Changeover from *Polychronicon* to continuation ("usque huc scripsit Ranulphus, monachus Cestrensis" in text, underlined and after paraph), in MS 112, fol. 189^{v} (Oxford, Oriel College, MS 74). Image used by kind permission of the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College, Oxford.

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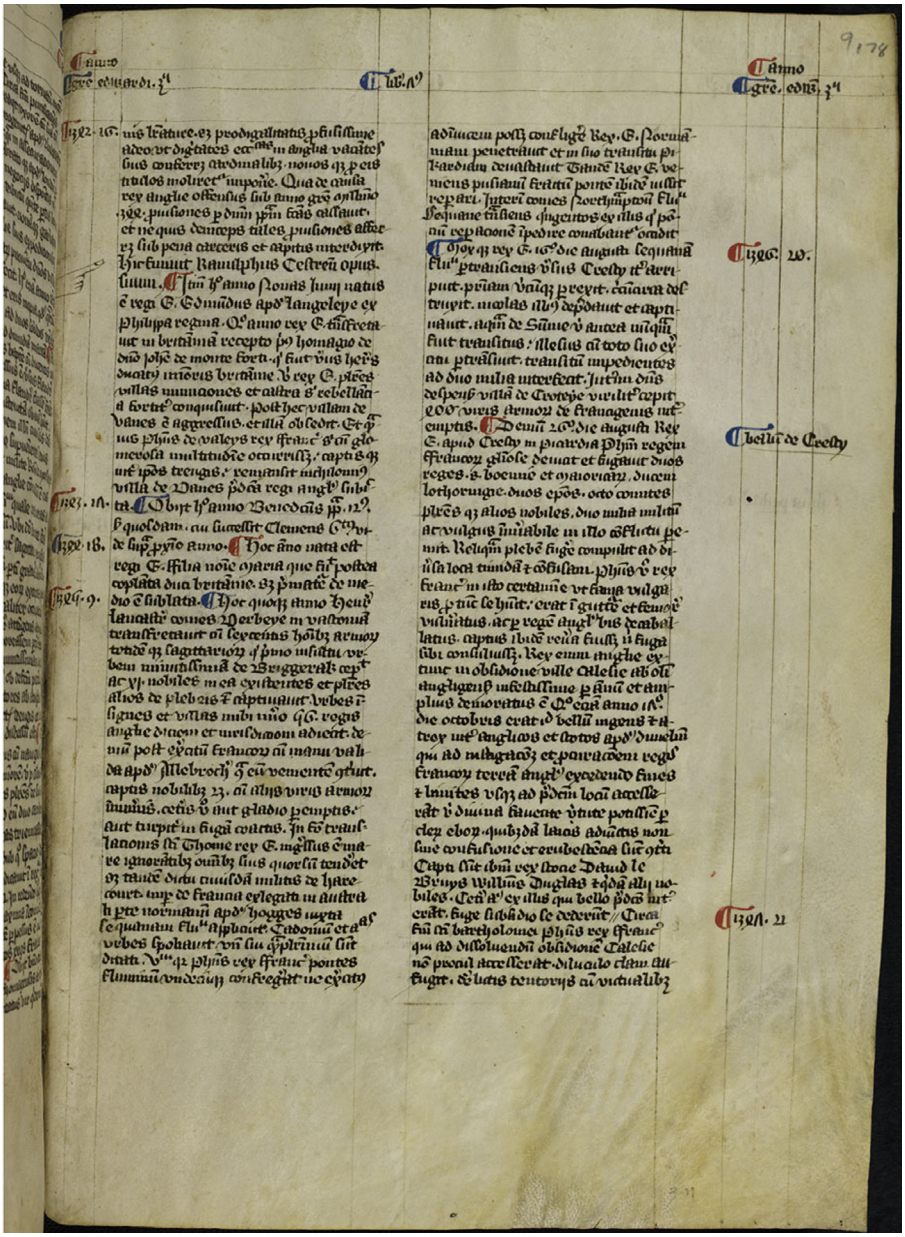


Figure 4: Changeover from *Polychronicon* to continuation ("hic finiuit Ranulphus Cestrensis opus" in text, slightly more formal, with manicule in margin), in MS 102, fol. 178^{r} (Oxford, Christ Church, MS 89). Image © the Governing Body of Christ Church, Oxford.

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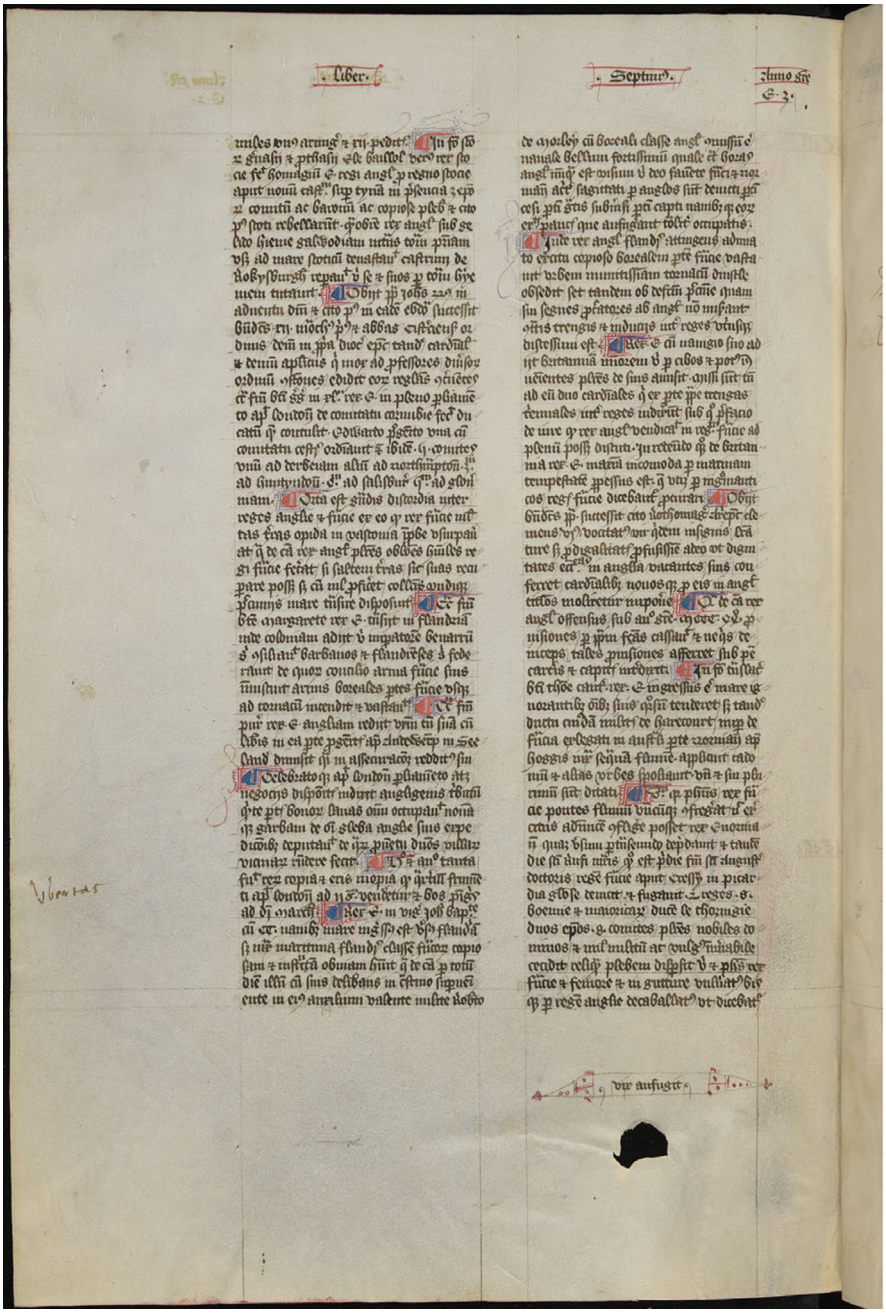


Figure 5: Changeover from *Polychronicon* to continuation (no signal), in MS 110, fol. 158^{v} (Oxford, New College, MS 152). Image © and courtesy of the Warden and Scholars of New College, Oxford.

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St. Albans C, and *Walsingham B Continuations* typically have such notes, while the others only rarely do. In most texts without a clear *explicit* the continuation typically begins after a paragraph or chapter break, but in three (MSS 25, 85, and 126) there is no division at all, so that it appears to be a natural extension of the *Polychronicon*.

There has accordingly been some confusion about where the Intermediate Version ends and the continuations begin. This is exacerbated by a number of other factors: the continuations have varying start points (sometimes even within the same version) and often overlap chronologically with the end of the *Polychronicon*; the years given in the margins near the changeover point are sometimes in the wrong place or otherwise incorrect and replicated in editions; and the early years of the continuations are related to the Long Version, so that when they are compared to the Rolls Series edition's main text (based on a Long Version text to 1348), the changeover point is often pushed to the latter's end point.[19] To make matters worse, one of two continuations given in the edition (*Walsingham A*) independently adapts the Long Version through 1352 in its narrative, often closer than the two earliest full continuations, *A* (and derivative *B*, *C*, *D*, *E*, *St. Albans B*, and *Walsingham B*) and *St. Albans A*.[20] This can be clearly seen in the final sentence of the Long Version and its adaptation by the continuations:

> Long Version *Polychronicon* (MS 136, fol. 281^{v})
> Quo eciam anno incepit magna caristia rerum, plumbi, ferri, stagni, eris, clauorum, lignorum, canabi, lini, et specierum.
>
> *Walsingham A Continuation* (MS 77, fol. 201^{v})
> Quo eciam anno incepit magna caristia rerum, uidilicet bladi, plumbi, ferri, stagni, eris, lignorum, canabi, lini, et specierum.
>
> *A Continuation* (MS 126, fol. 146^{v})
> Quo in anno incepit magna caristia rerum uenalium ut duplo, quod plusquam solito uenderentur, mare eciam et terra steriliore esse ceperunt.
>
> *St. Albans A Continuation* (MS 174, fol. 294^{v})
> Quo tempore incepit magna caristia rerum uenalium, uidilicet ferri, plumbi, eris, et rerum omnium aliarum.

This all suggests to the reader without access to the manuscripts that *Walsingham A*, and therefore the other continuations, only begin at 1348 or later. This misunderstanding, along with a dearth of continuation editions, has made further work on the continuations difficult.

[19] Even Taylor was confused here: Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 122. See also Freeman, "Manuscript Dissemination" (n. 2 above), 168–76.

[20] *Walsingham A* is given the sigla A in the Rolls Series edition. Half (9/18) of the *Walsingham A* texts include signals for change in authorship at the Intermediate Version's end in 1344, and none do so at 1352, when it finishes with the Long Version.

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The development of the many major continuations up to 1377 was first laid out by Taylor. He named his first five continuations by letters (*A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*), and also discussed three related to St. Albans (which I have named *St. Albans A*, *B*, and *C*) and another three that draw upon the historical works of Thomas Walsingham, also of St. Albans (likewise, *Walsingham A*, *B*, and *C*).[21] These continuations normally begin anywhere from 1341 to 1346 and end in 1376 or 1377. The earliest two of these were written in stages, mostly before Richard II was crowned, 16 July 1377.

The first continuation, *A*, was started after the Long Version took its final form and was probably completed shortly after the death of Edward III, 21 June 1377. Its 1346–52 narrative is, with a few changes, derived from the Long Version *Polychronicon*. Taylor believed that it was composed in stages over time, but he offered little evidence to support this. Of the extant *A* texts he knew of (MSS 10, 50, 67, 68, 87, 92, and 112), only one, MS 50, ends early (at 1360), but it picks up again at the same point after an interpolation of the *Wigmore Chronicle*. There are in fact another four copies of the text that end at this same point, deliberately covering only 1346–60: MSS 36, 118, 126, and 168.[22] This is the first recension of the continuation and would have been started at the earliest in 1352 and finished in 1360 or shortly thereafter. MS 168 continues a copy of the Long Version that ends at 1344, where the full Intermediate Version ends and is typically continued, and so may represent a very early stage of composition. Other copies of *A* vary in their coverage between the standard start and end points of 1341/46 and 1376/77, which further demonstrates its composition through accumulation.[23]

The second of the two early continuations that offer fuller narratives, *St. Albans A*, covers 1342–77. It was probably written in stages and finished around the same time as *A*. The earliest copy of the text, MS 174, now begins late due to lost leaves and is attached at the end of a two-volume copy of John of Tynemouth's *Historia aurea*, which itself ends early.[24] These two manuscripts also have a companion volume, probably written earlier, with an amalgamation of Thomas Walsingham's *Chronica maiora* and *Short Chronicle* for 1377–1422.[25]

[21] My discussion of the standard continuations's development is indebted to that of Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 111–13 and 178–79 col. a (for *A*), 120–21 and 180–81 col. a (*St. Albans A*), 113–14 and 178–79 col. b (*B*), 114–16 and 178–79 col. c (*C*), 116–17 and 178 col. d (*D*), 117–18 and 178 col. e (*E*), 118–19 and 180–81 col. b (*St. Albans B*), 121–22 and 180 col. c (*St. Albans C*), 123–23 and 180–81 col. d (*Walsingham A*), 123 and 180 col. e (*Walsingham B*), and 123–24 and 180 col. f (*Walsingham C*); which is revised from John Taylor, "The Development of the *Polychronicon* Continuation," *English Historical Review* 76 (1961): 20–36. See also Galbraith, "*Historia aurea*," 390–95 (for *St. Albans A* and *St. Albans B*).

[22] Taylor also knew of MS 36, but (apparently) not its continuation.

[23] For the varying start and end points of *A*, see n. 47, below.

[24] See nn. 14 and 15, above.

[25] Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 7, pp. 1–182 (1403 x 1422); P. R. Robinson, *Catalogue of Dated and Datable Manuscripts, c. 737–1600, in Cambridge Libraries*, 2 vols.

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Although this manuscript was finished earlier, scribes attached its Walsingham text to later copies of *St. Albans A*. MSS 175 and 168 have a somewhat peculiar *St. Albans A* text in wording and order and are followed by a text similar to the above amalgamation of Walsingham's histories, especially towards the beginning. These two later manuscripts resemble each other very closely, but have differences that suggest they were copied from the same source. MS 168 includes a preceding narrative of an extract of the Long Version *Polychronicon* for 1327–44 and the first recension of *A* for 1346–60.[26] The inclusion of *A* here may indicate that the writer of *St. Albans A* knew of and worked consciously to expand and otherwise modify it, but more work on these continuations is required. MS 168's *St. Albans A* mentions the 1343 papal succession and refers the reader (fol. 6^{r}: "uide supra") to the passage in the *Polychronicon* above (fol. 3^{r}), which is in turn clarified to state the source name in MS 175 (fol. 1^{r}: "uide supra in *Policronicon*").[27] MS 175 could have therefore had the *Polychronicon* and *A* in a companion volume, and so may indicate that the Long Version was fuller in the shared source manuscript, now untraced.[28] MS 187 offers a text closer to MS 174's, but it is more fully integrated into an amalgamation of Walsingham's histories and differs in other ways.[29] It likewise includes a note about the *Polychronicon* at its beginning, in larger and darker writing that declares, "here ends the work of Ranulf of Chester" ("hic finit opus Ranulphi Cestrensis") (Figure 6). A similar version of this note is used also in most copies of *St. Albans B* (MSS 49, 66, 114, 115, and 161) and both copies of *St. Albans C* (MSS 56 and 102): "hic finiuit Radulphus Cestrensis opus suum." The latter of these notes is also included in some copies of Walsingham's *Chronica maiora* and *Short Chronicle*.[30] *St. Albans A* is sometimes closer to the Long Version than *A*, and both continuations have similar passages in their

(Cambridge, 1988), 1:48 (for dating); "MS 7," in *Parker Library on the Web: Manuscripts in the Parker Library at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge* (Stanford, 2009–) <parker.stanford.edu> (dates as s. xv$^{1/4}$); and Thomas Walsingham, *The St. Albans Chronicle: The Chronica maiora, 1376–1422*, ed. John Taylor, Wendy R. Childs, and Leslie Watkiss, Oxford Medieval Texts, 2 vols. (Oxford, 2003–11), 1:xxxi–xxxii, and 2:xx–xxi and xxxi–xxxviii (dates as c. 1420).

[26] Note that MS 168's scribe also ends the main text less than half a page earlier than MS 175 and places the Henry V's Agincourt campaign afterwards.

[27] For the referenced passage, see Higden, *Polychronicon*, ed. Babington and Lumby (n. 8 above), 8:338.

[28] Other extracts begin at the start of English kings' reigns: MSS 153 (1327), 160 (1307 for Edward II), and 161 (1307).

[29] For a brief comparison of the Walsingham amalgamations in MS 187 and Corpus Christi College, MS 7, see Thomas Walsingham, *The St. Albans Chronicle, 1406–1420, from Bodley MS 462*, ed. V. H. Galbraith (Oxford, 1937), xxvi.

[30] See, for example, London, British Library, MS Royal 13 E IX, fols. 177^{r}–326^{v}, at 225^{v}; and Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Bodley 316 (SC 2752), fols. 152^{r}–175^{r}, at 153^{v}. See also nn. 33, 34, and 93, below.

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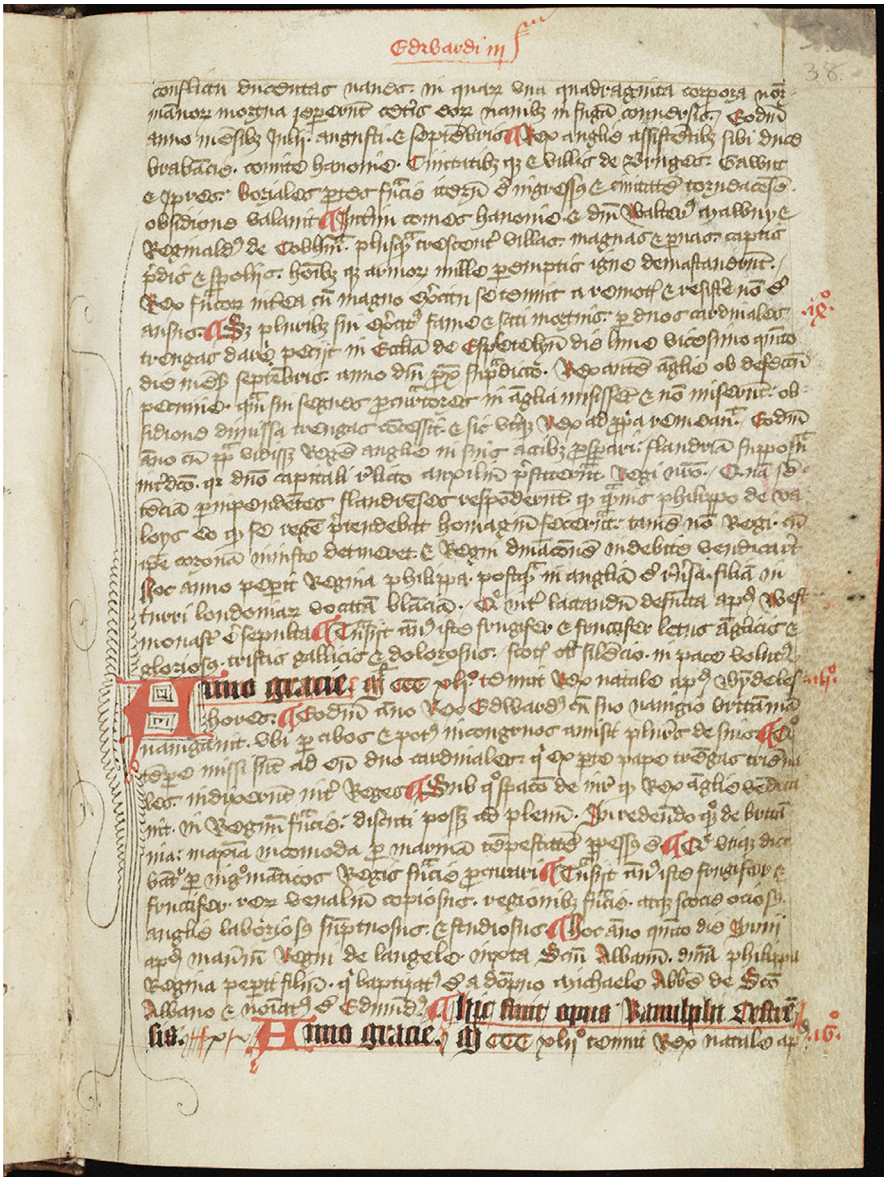


Figure 6: Changeover from Thomas Walsingham's histories to *St. Albans A Continuation* indicating it was once attached to the *Polychronicon*, in MS 187, fol. 38^{r} (Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Rawlinson B. 152). Image © The Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford.

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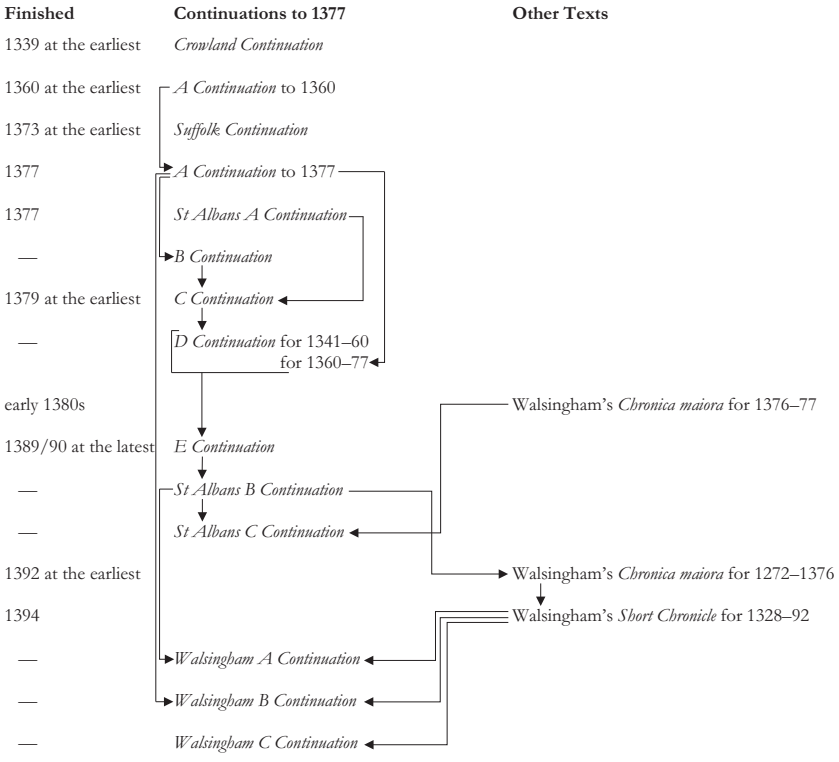


Figure 7: Development of Continuations to 1377. Note that the end of the Long Version *Polychronicon* is used in *A*, *St. Albans A*, and *Walsingham A Continuations*.

early years due to their shared source.[31] It is about twice as long as *A* and offers a far more detailed narrative, but it is largely unknown due to remaining unedited.

The other continuations to 1377 were written during the reign of Richard II (Figure 7). The first, *B*, is based on *A*, and each subsequent continuation through *E* and *St. Albans B* and *C* is in turn developed from its predecessor. The only one not following this straightforward composition path is *D*, which is based on *C* to 1360 and then *A* to 1377, with a notably expanded narrative for 1343–46.[32] These continuations make progressively more additions and other changes to their source texts, as detailed by Taylor. *D* is in many places reworded, sometimes significantly enough to approach paraphrase, and so makes comparison of its text (as well as *E* and *St. Albans B* and *C*) with others difficult. There

[31] See nn. 19 and 20, above, and the accompanying discussion.

[32] This changeover point at 1360 is also the end point of the four copies of the first recension of the *A Continuation*, and, as discussed above, might suggest a more labyrinthine development than has been outlined by Taylor.

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is little internal evidence to suggest at what point after 1377 these later continuations might have been written, except for a mention of Simon Langham's 1379 reburial in *C*. Other texts can help to narrow the composition dates of our continuations. A peculiar version of *E* was written in 1389/90, and so *B*–*E* must pre-date it. The retrospective part of Thomas Walsingham's *Chronica maiora*, for 1272–1376, circulated in draft by the 1380s and has an early copy surviving from c. 1390–94.[33] The first part of his *Short Chronicle*, for 1328–92, likewise circulated in draft by 1388 x 1392 and has copies from as early as 1394.[34] The former text is drawn upon by the latter, and so it must predate it. *St. Albans B* is used by the retrospective part of Walsingham's *Chronica maiora*, so therefore it (and the earlier continuations) must have been finished before 1388 x 1392. *Walsingham A*, *B*, and *C* do not follow the same linear trajectory as the first six continuations, described above. Taylor claims that *Walsingham A* is adapted from *St. Albans B* and Walsingham's *Short Chronicle*. However, a close comparison of the continuations reveals that through 1352 it is actually a fresh adaptation of the Long Version, independent of the others. *Walsingham B* is developed from *C* (and possibly other continuations), Walsingham's *Short Chronicle*, and the *Eulogium historiarum*, and *Walsingham C* draws far more directly from Walsingham's *Short Chronicle*. Most of the above continuations written after 1377 have other influences, especially *St. Albans A*, Thomas Walsingham, and (possibly) John of Reading, the last of whom probably wrote his chronicle 1366–68/69.[35] The continuations all remain anonymous, despite a note in MS 183 attributing *St. Albans B* to Walsingham himself and another in MS 153 attributing *Walsingham A* to John Malvern.[36] In any case, much work remains to be done on the development of these continuations.

[33] The earliest text of the retrospective narrative is unedited: London, British Library, MS Royal 13 E IX, fols. 177^{r}–240^{v}; and Walsingham, *St. Albans Chronicle, 1376–1422*, ed. Taylor, Childs, and Watkiss (n. 25 above), 1:xxviii–xxix, xlix, l, and 964–68. See also George B. Stow, "Bodleian Library, MS Bodley 316 and the Dating of Thomas Walsingham's Literary Career," *Manuscripta* 25 (1981): 67–76.

[34] The earliest and fullest texts of the first part of the narrative are unedited: Oxford, Bodley Library, MS Bodley 316 (SC 2752), fols. 152^{r}–175^{r} (1394 x 1397); and MS Bodley 462 (SC 2454), fols. 143^{v}–208^{r} (after 1420); likewise, the best text of the second part, for 1392–1419 and continued to 1422, is unedited: Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 7, pp. 137–82 (after 1420). See also Walsingham, *St. Albans Chronicle, 1376–1422*, ed. Taylor, Childs, and Watkiss (n. 25 above), 1:xxx–xxxiii, xxxiv, xxxvi, xxxvii, xli, xlvi–xlix, l–li, liii, lvi–lvii, lx, lxii, lxiii–lxiv, and lxvi, and 2:xix–xxii, xxix, and xxxix–xl.

[35] John of Reading, "Chronicon," in *Iohannis de Reading et Anonymi Cantuariensis, 1346–1367*, ed. James Tait (Manchester, 1914), 1–62, 99–186, and 229–355. See also Carole Weinberg, "History and Chivalry in the *Brut*, 1333–1377," *Trivium* 36 (2008): 33–51.

[36] Walsingham, *St. Albans Chronicle, 1376–1422*, ed. Taylor, Childs, and Watkiss (n. 25 above), 1:lxi and n. 100. On Malvern, see n. 73, below, and the accompanying discussion.

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Other texts related to the above continuations defy easy categorization. There are two composite texts, independent from each other, wherein a scribe (perhaps in an earlier exemplar) started copying one continuation and then switched to another (MSS 107 and 110), and four incomplete continuation texts that are so short they cannot be definitively identified here (MSS 39, 62, 101, and 172). Taylor was unaware of two further continuations, both of which appear to be independent from those described above: the *Crowland Continuation* for 1339 and the *Suffolk Continuation* for 1340–73, both of which were probably finished shortly after the last dates narrated. *Crowland* appears to have been used by the *Louth Park Chronicle*, which was written in stages and finished in 1413 or after. *Louth*, like the *Crowland* manuscript (MS 47), was written in Lincolnshire. It has a section of text that is almost exactly the same as *Crowland* and also draws on an Intermediate Version *Polychronicon* to 1340, a text of which *Crowland* likewise follows.[37] *Suffolk* picks up mid-sentence where the main *Polychronicon* text breaks off, and so suggests a spontaneous composition (Figure 8).[38] It is written in a peculiar, haphazard order and appears to have been unknown.

The thirteen continuations up to 1377 are sporadically edited, and each only from a single manuscript. *A* is edited from MS 10, an incomplete text for 1353–77 only;[39] *B* from MS 34 for 1346–76;[40] *St. Albans B* from MS 169 for 1341–77;[41] and *Walsingham A* from MS 43 for 1346–77.[42] The eulogy for Edward III at the end of *St. Albans C* is edited from MS 56.[43] The other continuations (*C*, *D*, *E*, *St. Albans A*, *Walsingham B* and *C*, *Crowland*, and *Suffolk*) remain

[37] *Chronicon abbatie de Parco Lude: The Chronicle of Louth Park Abbey, with Appendix of Documents*, ed. Edmund Venables (Horncastle, 1891), 37, here under 1341. See also Arthur E. B. Owen, "An Early Version of the *Louth Park Chronicle*," *Cîteaux: Commentarii cistercienses* 30 (1979): 272–75; Trevor Russell Smith, "The Location of the Fullest Manuscript of the *Louth Park Abbey Chronicle*, Brutus to 1413," *The Library*, 7th ser. 21 (2020): 98–101; and Lisa M. Ruch, "New Insights into the Chronicle of Louth Park Abbey," *Cîteaux: Commentarii cistercienses* 72 (2021): 303–307.

[38] Trevor Russell Smith, "The *Cronica bona et compendiosa* and Shorter Fourteenth-Century Histories of England," *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library* 97 (2021): 19–42, at 32–33 (no. 14; note that details on *Suffolk* are corrected in the present article). For another continuation that begins in such a fashion, see Trevor Russell Smith, "The Malmesbury Continuation of the Anglo-Norman Prose *Brut*, 1332–1357: Text and Translation," *The Medieval Chronicle* 14 (2021): 234–67.

[39] "Historia Eduardi tertii, e codice ueteri MS describendam curauit cl. Tannerus," in *Historia de rebus gestis Eduardi I, Eduardi II, et Eduardi III*, ed. Thomas Hearne (Oxford, 1731), 387–452, at 421–52.

[40] Higden, *Polychronicon*, ed. Babington and Lumby (n. 8 above), 8:338–46 (following B) and 407–28.

[41] *Adami Murimuthensis chronica sui temporis*, ed. Thomas Hog (London, 1846), 174–227.

[42] Higden, *Polychronicon*, ed. Babington and Lumby (n. 8 above), 8:338–44 (following A) and 355–93.

[43] *Chronica de Reading et Cantuariensis*, ed. Tait (n. 35 above), 91.

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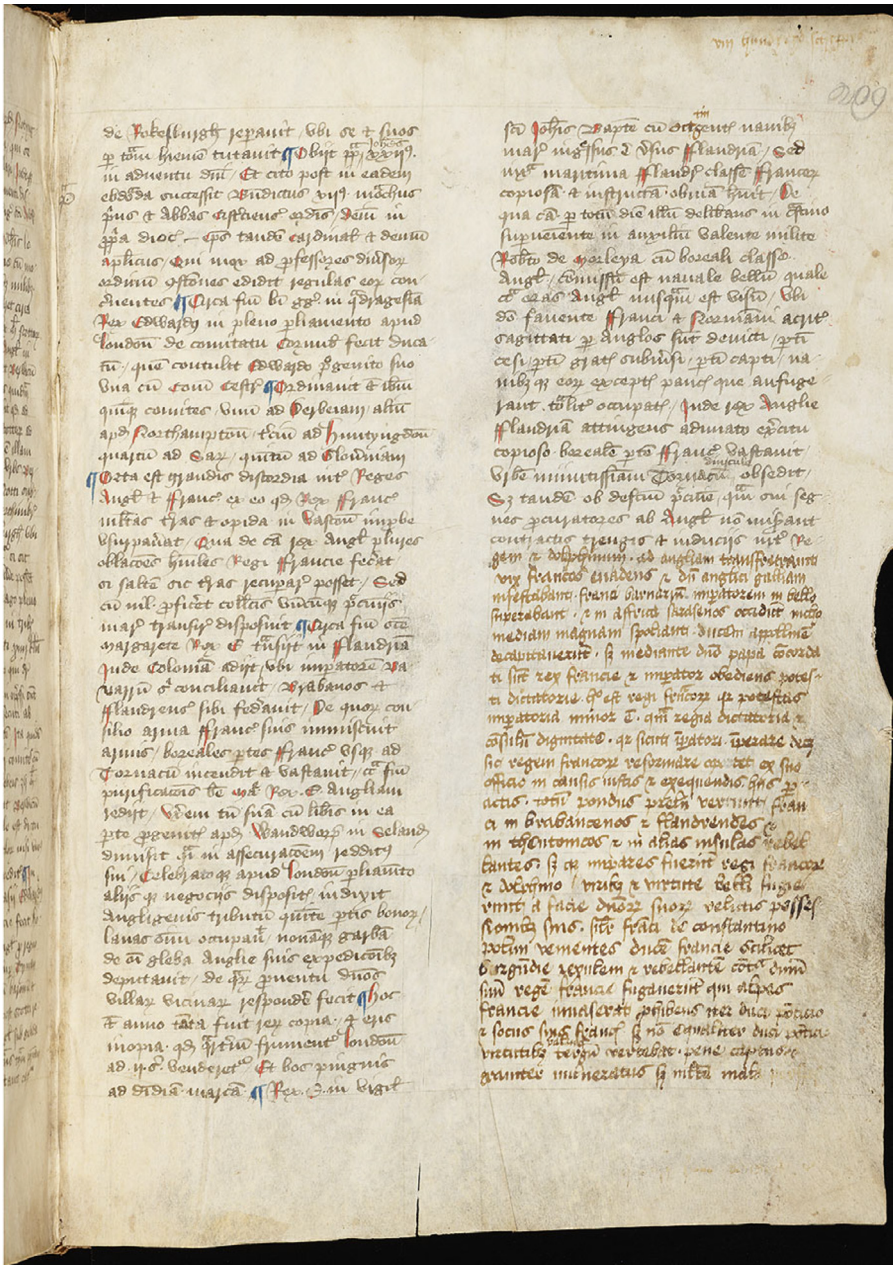


Figure 8: Changeover from *Polychronicon* to *Suffolk Continuation*, in MS 96, fol. 209^{r} (Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Laud Misc. 545). Image © The Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford.

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entirely unedited, but, with the exception of the last two, can be somewhat approached through the other editions.

A through *E* and *St. Albans B* all employ one of two standard beginnings and two endings, with some very minor variants:

Beginning no. 1 (Edmund Langley's birth, 5 June 1341)
Hoc anno nonas iunii natus est regi Edwardi Edmundus apud Langele

Beginning no. 2 (Crécy campaign begins, 11 July 1346)
In festo translacionis sancti Thome martyris, rex Edwardus ingressus est mare

Ending no. 1 (on John Wyclif [Wycliffe], 1376)
errores in populo uentilantes, et palam in eorum sermonibus predicantes.

Ending no. 2 (eulogy for Edward III, d. 21 June 1377)
ceperunt et quod dolendum, est longam continuacionem postea habuerunt.

The first and last of these are found in the beginning and end of the *St. Albans B* edition and the second and third in the beginning and end of the *B* edition.[44] The first of these beginnings is also used by *St. Albans C* and *Walsingham B* and the second by *Walsingham A*, but all with independent endings. *Walsingham C* is close to Walsingham's *Short Chronicle*, beginning with "Rex Edwardus fecit tres comites" (John of Eltham made Earl of Cornwall, 6 October 1328) and ending with "uero, quod ipsi dolose ma-" (Henry Hotspur's naval actions, August–October 1387), breaking off mid-word due to the final leaf's mutilation.[45] Another three have unique endings with no equivalents: *St. Albans C* ends with "ubi proteccionis littera non prerogaret" (eulogy for Edward III), *Walsingham A* with "non plus uiguit in discretione quam unus puer octo annorum" (eulogy for Edward III), and *Walsingham B* with "et reliquos quos repperant occiderunt" (French raid on Isle of Wight, late August 1377). In one copy of *Walsingham A* (MS 153), in the space between it and the *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi* that follows it, the main scribe added a second eulogy for Edward III, modified from that found in *A*, *C*, *D*, *E*, and *St. Albans B*.[46] His script here quickly becomes small and cramped, spilling into the margins, down around the following continuation, and finally below into the lower margin (Figure 9). *St. Albans A* begins uniquely with "Tenuit rex Natale apud Kenyngtoun" (25 December 1342) and ends with "que famam eius indicibiliter minuerunt" (eulogy for Edward III).

[44] It may be noted that Stow's list of *Polychronicon* continuations with the second ending is very much incomplete: *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. George B. Stow (Philadelphia, 1977), 46.

[45] Equivalent to Thomas Walsingham, *Chronicon Angliae, ab anno Domini 1328 usque ad annum 1388*, ed. Edward Maunde Thompson, Rolls Series 64 (London, 1874), 1 and 376.

[46] This second eulogy has somehow gone unnoticed until now, despite the manuscript receiving considerable attention for containing the unique copy of the *Westminster Chronicle*.

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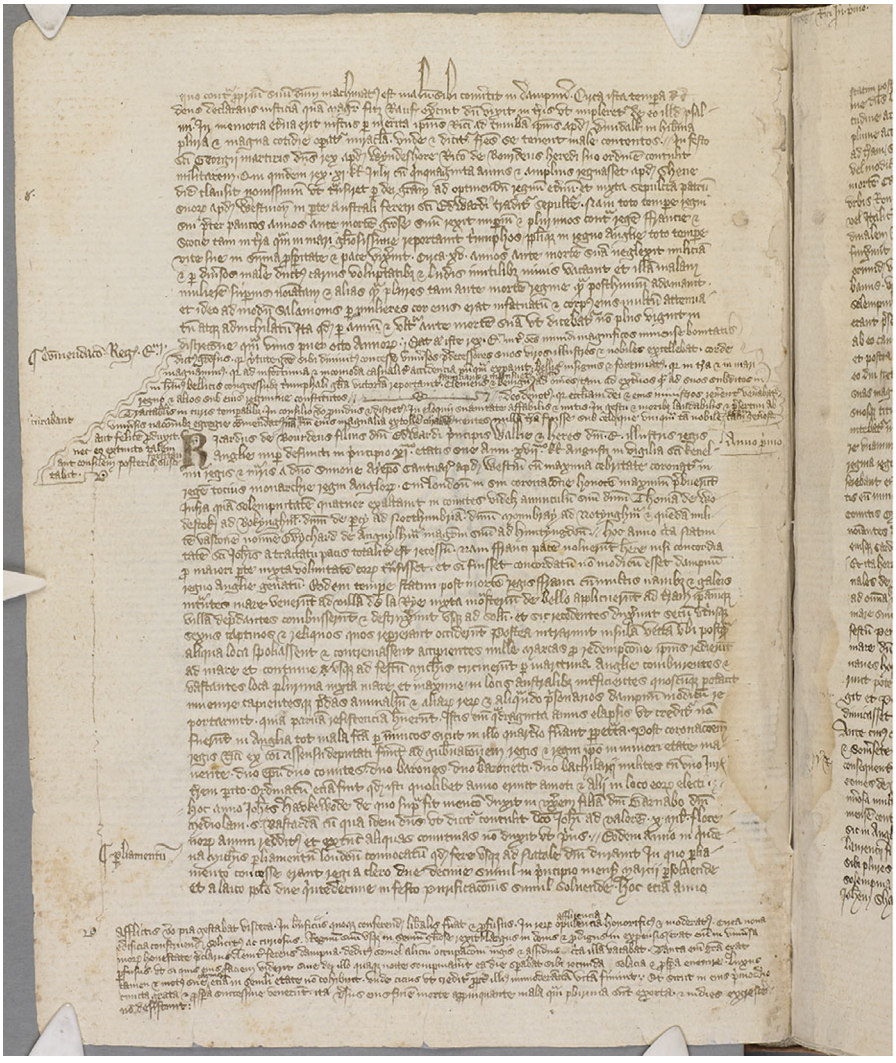


Figure 9: Additional eulogy for Edward III written in space between *Walsingham A Continuation* and *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi*, in MS 153, p. 126 (Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 197A). Image © The Parker Library, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

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Other continuation texts have deliberately abnormal beginning or end points shared in multiple manuscripts, and so may represent different stages in their composition. Four copies of *A* (MSS 36, 50, 118, and 126) end early at "pro pace et pactis mutuis confirmandis" (Treaty of Brétigny, 1360) and two copies (MSS 10 and 14) begin late at "Hoc anno conuentum et concordatum" (Treaty of Guînes, 1353).[47] Two copies of *St. Albans B* (MSS 179 and 183), both without *Polychronicon* preceding them, begin late at "Circa festum sancti Bartholomei, Philippus" (Edward III's capture of Calais, 4 September 1347).[48] It should also be noted that the Intermediate Version *Polychronicon* texts that end early due to lost leaves (MSS 29, 42, 46, 86, 90, 99, 105, and 129) might have once included continuations. Although their indices may include entries for these later years, it is impossible to know whether the continuations were ever actually copied out.

Some texts to 1377 have titles in contemporaneous hands that set them apart and have caused some confusion. The *Historia de Bruto, rege Britonum, cum aliis regiis Anglie linialiter ab eo descendentibus usque ad regem Ricardum secundum*, as its title is given in rubric in MS 171, its earliest copy, and similarly in MSS 154 and 165, is a lengthy chronicle for Brutus–1377 surviving in four copies.[49] The rubric continues by stating that Richard II commissioned or otherwise encouraged the production of the text in 1389/90.[50] Two copies, MSS 154 and 171, are (appropriately) cleanly written and well decorated throughout.[51] The *Historia*'s contents and focus suggest that it was composed at Bury St. Edmunds, where MS 154 can be traced. It is made to resemble a *Brut* chronicle, in that it begins its narrative with the legendary founding of Britain by Brutus and then continues, reign by reign, up to the then present, stressing the continuous line of rulers and their rights to rule all of Britain. It presents to Richard II the deeds of his ancestors, ostensibly to praise him and to show him what he can (and ought to) do as king. The *Historia* is not an independent chronicle, but is instead a series of extracts, sometimes lengthy and unbroken, from the *Polychronicon* to 1341 and then a somewhat peculiar version of *E*, concluding normally at Edward III's death. Then, as if it were merely a new chapter, there is a short description of Richard II crowned king, linking the present king with his predecessors (Figure 10). This passage is taken directly from the short regnal chronicle,

[47] "Historia Eduardi tertii," ed. Hearne (n. 39 above), 425 and 421.

[48] *Adami Murimuthensis*, ed. Hog, 177.

[49] Gransden, who provides the sole sustained description of the text, was aware only of MS 154: Antonia Gransden, "Some Manuscripts in Cambridge from Bury St. Edmunds Abbey: Exhibition Catalogue," in *Bury St. Edmunds: Medieval Art, Architecture, Archaeology and Economy*, ed. Antonia Gransden (Leeds, 1998), 228–85, at 248–49 and 280.

[50] "qui presentem fecit compilari historiam anno regni sui tercio decimo." MSS 154 and 165, in later hands, give the year as "quarto decimo" (1390/91), however.

[51] MS 165 was likely intended to be decorated as well, as it has several spots left blank for large capitals and text in rubric that were never filled in.

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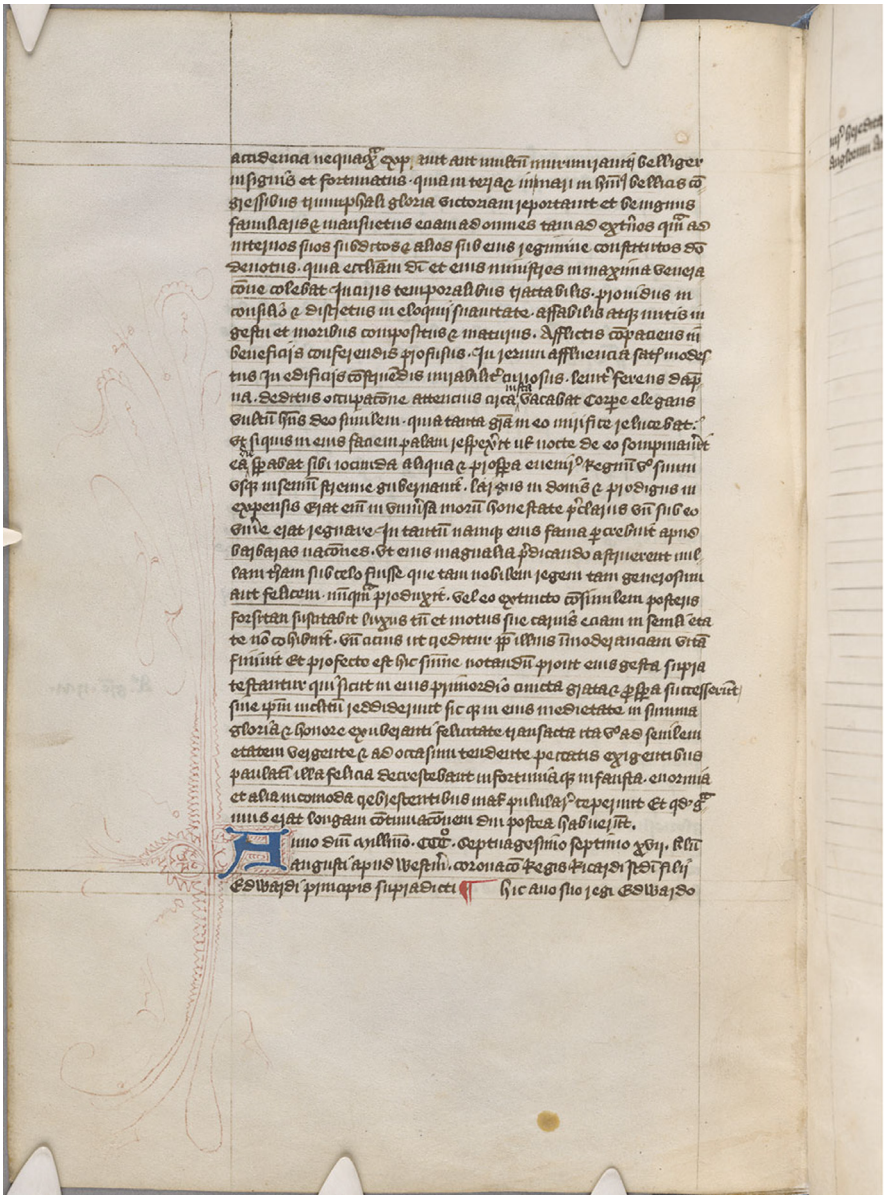


Figure 10: Short chapter on Richard II added to peculiar *E Continuation*, in MS 154, fol. 99^{v} (Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, MS 251). Image © The Parker Library, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

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Cronica bona et compendiosa de regibus Anglie.[52] MS 171 includes a copy of this short text (fols. 155^{v}–160^{r}), along with a full *Polychronicon* and *E Continuation* (MS 125) and a Church history to 1370 that draws on the *Polychronicon* (fols. 161^{r}–165^{v}).[53] It likely represents the earliest text, as it is the earliest copy and also includes the text's immediate sources. Since the main text is a series of extracts and is followed by standard continuation, refrains from making drastic alterations or additions, and employs marginal Book and Chapter numbers that correspond to the *Polychronicon*, it is not considered here as an independent text.

Continuations Past 1377

There are several further continuations starting at or after 1377 that go as far as the mid-fifteenth century (Figure 11). They are attached to a variety of the earlier continuations and typically have the changeover here signaled with a large, decorated capital, and sometimes accompanying notes stating as much. Three of these later continuations have modern critical editions and are well known, so require no further introduction here: the *Westminster Chronicle* for 1381–94 (written c. 1389–97), *Vita Ricardi secundi*, or *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, for 1377–1402 (in two sections, written 1390 x 1392 and c. 1404 x 1413), and Adam Usk's *Chronicle* for 1377–1421 (written 1377–1421).[54] The others have been mostly overlooked, however, and deserve further investigation.

The *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi* covers 1377–81 and was probably written shortly after 1381 or as late as 1390 x 1392, when the first part of the *Vita Ricardi secundi*, which draws upon it, was finished.[55] In studies of the period, the *Vita* is often turned to instead for its more expansive narrative, even though the *Gesta* is the earlier

[52] For the *Cronica bona* passage, see Smith, "*Cronica bona* and Shorter Histories" (n. 38 above), 25. See also n. 89, below.

[53] The Church history (also in MS 154, fols. 1^{r}–12^{v}; MS 162, fols. 1^{r}–8^{v}; and MS 165, pp. 13–36) is independent from the *Extractus cronicarum*, on which see below.

[54] *The Westminster Chronicle, 1381–1394*, ed. L. C. Hector and Barbara F. Harvey, Oxford Medieval Texts (Oxford, 1982); *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. Stow (n. 44 above); and Adam Usk, *Chronicle, 1377–1421*, ed. Chris Given-Wilson, Oxford Medieval Texts (Oxford, 1997). It should be noted that all three of these have earlier, now obsolete editions that are not cited here.

[55] Trevor Russell Smith, "Authorship and Further Manuscripts of the *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi* and *Vita Ricardi secundi*," *Notes and Queries*, n.s. 67 (2020): 475–80 (note that composition dates and manuscript details are silently corrected in the present article, MS Harley 448 is sixteenth-century, and the conclusion of the last sentence of p. 476's first full paragraph should read: "exception of MS 2, which once followed such a sequence, and MS 13, which follows the *St Albans B Continuation*"). See also Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 123; and *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. Stow (n. 44 above), 4, 10–12, 14–17, 21, and 22; which somewhat draws from George B. Stow, "Thomas Walsingham, John Malvern, and the *Vita Ricardi secundi*, 1377–1381: A Reassessment," *Mediaeval Studies* 39 (1977): 490–97.

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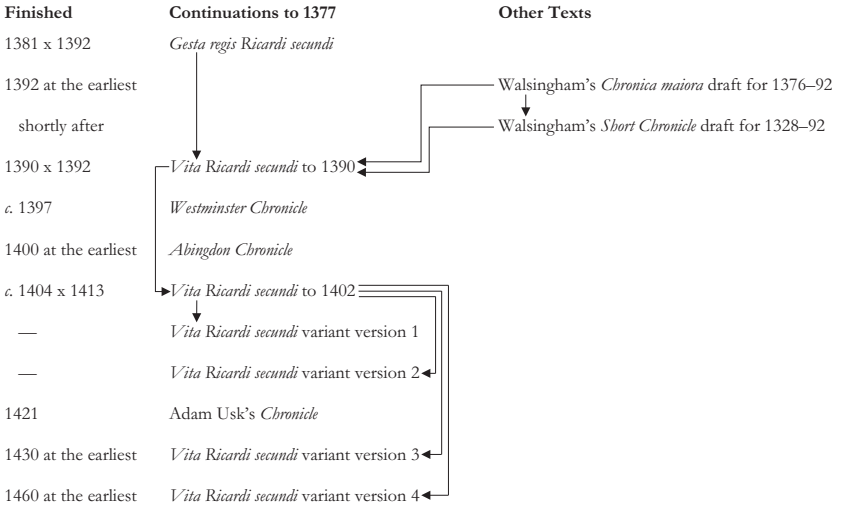


Figure 11: Development of Continuations past 1377.

source. It was not written by John Malvern, despite it often being titled as such by scholars.[56] It is not part of *Walsingham A*, even though it is typically found continuing it. The *Gesta* was probably written before *Walsingham A* and only attached to it as a further continuation at some later point. It is in turn continued by the *Vita* in MSS 33 and 78 with no indication of a change in text. It has been edited twice, from MS 169 and MS 43, although there is no indication that either of these are representative or early texts.[57] The text begins with "Ricardus de Bordeus, filius domini Edwardi principis Wallie" and ends with "Thomas Hatfeld, episcopus Dunelmensis, moritur senex multorum dierum."

The *Abingdon Chronicle* covers 1380–1400 and was probably written shortly after the last date narrated. It continues the *Gesta* in MS 98. It has no known sources or analogues and remains unedited and unknown. I have so named it after the house to which its sole known manuscript has been traced, although it could have been composed elsewhere. What we have is merely a fragment of a fuller copy. Its later hand and use of book and chapter marginal navigation, different from the *Polychronicon* and *Gesta* that precede it, shows it was copied here from an earlier, now lost manuscript. It begins imperfectly, missing all but the first two leaves of its quire. The first line has been thoroughly scraped (almost completely illegible, even under multispectral imaging), but clearly begins in the

[56] See n. 76, below, and the accompanying discussion.

[57] *Adami Murimuthensis*, ed. Hog (n. 41 above), 228–43; and Higden, *Polychronicon*, ed. Babington and Lumby (n. 8 above), 8:393–406.

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middle of a sentence.[58] Another five lines further down the first page are only slightly less thoroughly scraped. Likewise, the final sentence breaks off incompletely before the index in the main, earlier hand of the manuscript begins on the following page. The sole copy thus begins, retroactively at the 1380–81 siege of Nantes, with "ad instanciam ducis Britannie" and ends imperfectly with "Item circa festum natalis sancti Iohannis baptiste rex."

There are four variant versions of the *Vita Ricardi secundi* that have received comparatively little attention by scholars, especially for the narrative past 1402, when the standard text ends. The first of these covers 1377–1400 and was probably written shortly after the standard text was finished. Its wording is sometimes considerably different. At other times it departs radically from the standard *Vita* text. It remains unedited and (besides Stow mentioning MS 185 as a *Vita* variant) unknown.[59] It may have originally ended at a different point, but the earlier of the two surviving manuscripts ends only a few years into its narrative due to lost leaves. Likewise, the later, fuller manuscript breaks off in the middle of a sentence. The text begins with "Hoc anno Ricardus filius Edwardi, principis Wallie" and ends with "circa festum natiuitatis sancti Iohannis baptiste rex."

Variant Version no. 2 covers 1377–1413 and was written in or shortly after 1415, probably in London.[60] The text is modified from the *Vita* through addition and omission. It occasionally turns to Walsingham's *Chronica maiora* for 1392–1406, but further sources or analogues for the 1403–13 narrative have yet to be identified. It has been associated with three further texts because they are typically found together in the same manuscripts: the *Gesta Henrici quinti* for 1413–16 (written 1416–17), Pseudo-Thomas Elmham's *Vita Henrici quinti* abridged for 1417–22 (c. 1455), and *De actibus tempore regis Henrici sexti* for 1422–55 (after

[58] I owe thanks to Andrew Beeby (Team Pigment, Durham University) and Kate Fulcher (Bodleian Library) for performing and analysing multispectral imaging on this manuscript for me as follows (personal communication): "This comprised a DSLR (Canon EOS 60D), modified to remove the UV/NIR filter and equipped with an apochromatic lens (Jenoptik UV-vis-IR 60 mm). This camera imaged the page through a series of bandpass filters centered at 365, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700, 750, 825, and 925 nm, with bandpasses of 25 nm for all filtered except the 825 and 925 nm, which are 50 nm. The manuscript was illuminated with a pair of LED illuminators, which allowed the illumination of the book with 365 nm or broadband visible light (> 430 nm). Images were recorded as both RAW and JPG files and processed using MATLAB. The erased text was revealed by taking the difference between the reflected light image recorded through the 500 nm filter and the UV-induced fluorescence image also recorded at 500 nm. In this way the image of the residual iron from the erased gallo-tannic ink, which quenches the auto-fluorescence of the parchment, can be visualised."

[59] *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. Stow (n. 44 above), 46.

[60] Kingsford, *English Historical Literature* (n. 1 above), 23–28 and 155–57; and M. V. Clarke and V. H. Galbraith, "The Deposition of Richard II," *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library* 14 (1930): 125–81, at 149–53.

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1455).[61] However, the autograph copy of the latter two texts, MS 181, places the reigns of Richard II and Henry IV from the *Vita Ricardi secundi* variant afterwards, out of chronological order. The *Gesta Henrici quinti* here is likewise taken from another manuscript. This strongly indicates that they were not originally all one text, but were instead included in the same volume for their shared historical content and only later put into chronological order by a copier so as to appear to be a continuous narrative. These texts have together been named *Giles's Chronicle*, after their editor. Giles mistakenly viewed them as one chronicle (in several parts) for the four reigns, but omits from his edition the reign of Richard II for being too close to the *Vita* and drops the Pseudo-Elmham in favor of the more famous *Gesta Henrici quinti*.[62] The Richard II narrative remains unedited and (besides Stow mentioning MSS 181 and 184 as *Vita* variants) mostly unknown.[63] The text begins with "Ricardus, iuuenis et etatis uix undecim annorum" and ends with "in magnum dispendium et detrimentum et cetera."

Variant Version no. 3 covers 1377–1430 and was written shortly after the last date narrated, probably at Whalley Abbey, where the earliest copy is traced to.[64] The text for 1399 onwards has been named variously the *Whalley Chronicle* or *Northern Chronicle*. MS 64's continuations are copied into MS 178, but the latter omits a paragraph on Richard II's deposition and adds two lines of text to the end. It draws on a number of sources, most obviously the *Vita*, and was possibly first written to cover only 1377–1408. It is similar in places to the *Short Kirkstall Abbey Chronicle* (for 1290–1377) and the *Dieulacres Chronicle* (1337–1403), which suggests that volumes of historical literature and documents were exchanged between these two houses and Whalley.[65] Two parts of the text have been edited: a paragraph on the end of Richard II's reign and the text from

[61] *Gesta Henrici quinti: The Deeds of Henry the Fifth*, ed. Frank Taylor and John Roskell, Oxford Medieval Texts (Oxford, 1975); Pseudo-Thomas Elmham, "Gesta Henrici quinti, regis Angliae," in *Henrici quinti, Angliae regis, gesta*, ed. Benjamin Williams (London, 1850), 109–63; and "De actibus tempore regis Henrici sexti," in *Chronicon Angliae de regnis trium regum Lancastrensium: Henrici IV, Henrici V, et Henrici VI*, ed. John A. Giles (London, 1848), 3:3–48. See also Marvin L. Colker, "A Previously Unknown Manuscript of the *Gesta Henrici quinti*," *Revue d'histoire des textes* 12–13 (1985 for 1982–83): 401–405.

[62] Giles also lists an early modern extract, which is omitted from the Table of Manuscripts, below: London, British Library, MS Cotton Titus F III, fols. 256^{r}–260^{r} (s. XVI^{1}/XVII^{1}).

[63] *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. Stow (n. 44 above), 46. For the Henry IV narrative, see "De rebus gestis Henrici IV," in *Chronicon Angliae*, ed. Giles, 1:3–63.

[64] John Taylor, *The Kirkstall Abbey Chronicles*, Thoresby Society 42 (Leeds, 1952), 12–13 and 35–36; Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 132–33; and *Chronicles of the Revolution, 1397–1400: The Reign of Richard II*, ed. Chris Given-Wilson (Manchester, 1993), 8–9, 10, 37, and 153.

[65] "Text of the Short Chronicle," in Taylor, *Kirkstall Abbey Chronicles*, 98–129; and "Chronicle of Dieulacres Abbey, 1381–1403," in Clarke and Galbraith, "Deposition of Richard II," 126–37 and 164–81.

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1400 to the end.[66] Most of the Richard II narrative remains unedited and (besides Stow mentioning the two manuscripts as *Vita* variants) mostly unknown.[67] The text begins with "Huic successit Ricardus, secundus filius idem Edwardi, principis Wallie" and ends with "et cum exercitu copioso" (MS 178 with "dominus Iohannes Butteler occisus").

Variant Version no. 4 covers 1377–1455 in its fullest form and was probably finished between 1455 and 1460 or shortly afterwards.[68] It is an amalgamation and adaptation of other Latin texts, often overlapping in years, with some chronological gaps, and without any clear divisions between them.[69] It may, therefore, have been composed in stages over time. Indeed, MS 61 deliberately ends early in 1422 and Stow places MS 92 (to 1450) before MS 67 (to 1455) in his stemma of *Vita Ricardi secundi* texts. It notably includes the text of the Latin Prose *Brut* with 'Long Life' of Henry V for 1417–37 (four texts of which are here identified for the first time, bringing the number of known copies to eleven).[70] The first section (for 1377–1402) can be mostly arrived at through variants for MSS 67, 87, 92, and 112 to Stow's edition of the *Vita* and the third section (for 1417–37), somewhat, through variants for MS 87 to Kingsford's edition of the Latin *Brut*, while the fourth section (for 1444–45) is edited from MS 87.[71] The second section (for 1399–1419) remains unedited except for an imperfect paragraph from MS 87.[72] The text begins with "Ricardus de Burdeus, puer

[66] "Another Deposition of Richard II?" in Clarke and Galbraith, "Deposition of Richard II," 157–61; and "A Northern Chronicle, 1399–1430," in Kingsford, *English Historical Literature* (n. 1 above), 35–36 and 279–91.

[67] *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. Stow (n. 44 above), 46.

[68] Trevor Russell Smith, "Assembling Chronicle Continuations: A Variant Version of the *Vita Ricardi secundi* for 1377–1455," forthcoming.

[69] It has been not-so-charitably described as "moins une suite du *Polychronicon* qu'une série de notes rassemblées dans le plus grand désordre" by R. Planchenault, "De l'utilité pour l'histoire de France de quelques chroniques anglaises de la première moitié du XV^e^ siècle," *Bibliothèque de l'École des chartes* 85 (1924): 118–28, at 121 (on the continuation in MS 92). Planchenault here also mistakenly suggests that two texts, MS 127, fols. 226^r^–228^v^, and MS x1, have *Polychronicon* texts continued well into the fifteenth century.

[70] "The Latin *Brut*," in Kingsford, *English Historical Literature* (n. 1 above), 310–15, 323–37, and 320–23, respectively, at 331 onwards. See also Lister M. Matheson, *The Prose "Brut": The Development of a Middle English Chronicle* (Tempe, AZ, 1998), 42–46; Julian M. Luxford, "A Previously Unlisted Manuscript of the Latin *Brut* Chronicle with Sherborne Continuation," *Medium Ævum* 71 (2002): 286–93; Edward Donald Kennedy, "Glastonbury," in *The Arthur of Medieval Latin Literature: The Development and Dissemination of the Arthurian Legend in Medieval Latin*, ed. Siân Echard (Cardiff, 2011), 109–31, at 119–22; and Mary Bateman, "A Newly Discovered Latin Prose *Brut* Manuscript at Downside Abbey," *Downside Review* 137 (2019): 166–81. The four new manuscript witnesses are MS 61, fols. 194^v^–195^v^ (to 1422 only); MS 87, fols. 298^v^–301^r^; MS 92, fols. 286^r^–288^r^; and MS 112, fols. 244^v^–246^r^.

[71] "A Chronicle for 1445 to 1455," in Kingsford, *English Historical Literature* (n. 1 above), 342–45.

[72] Kingsford, *English Historical Literature* (n. 1 above), 342. The second part's text for 1400–1418 is shared with Hatfield House, MS Cecil Papers 281, fols. 1^r^–23^v^, at 20^r^–23^v^, a

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nondum etatis plene undecim annorum" (following the standard *Vita* text) and ends with "de malo regimine erga regem et regnum."

There has been some confusion about other post-1377 texts and their writers that must be addressed. The most frequent of these is the authorship of John Malvern, who might have been prior of Worcester from 1395 and died in 1414, and to whom MS 153 is attributed in a note written between a *Polychronicon* extract and the *Walsingham A Continuation*, which are then continued by the *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi* and the *Westminster Chronicle*.[73] Robinson demonstrates that the final of the four texts here was written by a monk of Westminster, not Malvern, who he believes wrote the other two continuations, treating them together as one text.[74] However, there are several full copies of *Walsingham A* that are not continued by the *Gesta*. Three texts deliberately end at 1377 with no further continuation (MSS 77, 104, and 111) and two are continued instead by the *Vita Ricardi secundi* Variant Version no. 3 (MSS 64 and 178). If Malvern wrote both *Walsingham A* and the *Gesta* as one text, then it would be odd that multiple copies deliberately go only to 1377, quitting when it would take just a few more leaves to copy out the *Gesta*. Others argue that Malvern wrote only one of the two, Taylor for *Walsingham A* and Stow for the *Gesta*.[75] There is little reason at all, however, to suppose that Malvern wrote either of them, as this attribution is found nowhere else, not even in their early copies.[76] It seems more likely that Malvern was only a scribe who copied out an earlier text or was an owner of an exemplar manuscript, and statements to the effect of either were then confusingly modified to suggest authorship.[77] Another text, John Herryson's *Abbreuiata cronica* for 1377–1469, on fols. 128^{r}–133^{v} of MS 35, has sometimes been described as a continuation of the *Polychronicon*.[78] However, it is clearly separated from the *Polychronicon* and *B Continuation* to 1376 by John Lydgate's verses on the kings of England for 1066–1422 on

portion of which for 1416–18 is edited as "A Chronicle for 1416–18," in C. L. Kingsford, "An Historical Collection of the Fifteenth Century," *English Historical Review* 29 (1914): 505–15, at 510–13; on which see Smith, "Assembling Chronicle Continuations."

[73] For the note, see *Westminster Chronicle*, ed. Hector and Harvey (n. 54 above), xvi.

[74] J. Armitage Robinson, *An Unrecognized Westminster Chronicler, 1381–1394* (London, 1912).

[75] Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 122 and 127–28; Stow, "Thomas Walsingham, John Malvern, and the *Vita Ricardi secundi*" (n. 55 above), 490–92 and 495–97; and *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. Stow (n. 44 above), 10–12, 14–17, and 21–22.

[76] Smith, "Authorship of the *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi*" (n. 55 above), 476–77. See also *Chronica Iohannis de Reading*, ed. Tait (n. 35 above), 44, n. 1.

[77] Compare this, for example, with the confusion over who wrote the *Historia aurea* due to the various names given to the writer in manuscripts: Smith, "The Manuscript Tradition of Tynemouth's *Historia aurea*" (n. 15 above).

[78] John Herryson, *Abbreuiata cronica, ab anno 1377 usque ad annum 1469*, ed. J. J. Smith (Cambridge, 1840); and Gransden, *Historical Writing* (n. 1 above), 2:250.

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fol. 127^{rv}.[79] Herryson's text was therefore an afterthought and is another historical text among many others in the manuscript.

Other Texts

Besides the continuations described above, texts normally found elsewhere are sometimes attached to the *Polychronicon*. Accordingly, these are not treated as standard continuations here and are not described or listed in full. The most frequent of these are Adam Murimuth's *Continuatio chronicarum* (for 1303–47 in its fullest form) in MSS 2, 10, 14, 169, and 179;[80] John of Tynemouth's *Historia aurea* in MSS 174 and 183;[81] Thomas Walsingham's *Chronica maiora* in MS 88;[82] Walsingham's *Short Chronicle* in MSS 27, 51, and 183 (also see MS 88); and amalgamations of the latter two in MSS 168, 175, and 187.[83] Conversely, several *Polychronicon* extracts continue other historical narratives: MS 155 after Matthew Paris's *Flores historiarum* with *Merton Continuation* (for Creation–1306);[84] MS 161 after Walter of Guisborough's *Chronicle* (for 1129–1315);[85] and MS 172 after the *Vita Edwardi secundi* (for 1307–26).[86] One text, MS 50, breaks off its *A Continuation* about halfway through, includes extracts of the *Wigmore Chronicle*, and then resumes the earlier continuation where it left off, perhaps

[79] Julia Boffey and A. S. G. Edwards, *A New Index of Middle English Verse* (London, 2005), no. 3632. See also Linne R. Mooney, "Lydgate's 'Kings of England' and Another Verse Chronicle of the Kings," *Viator* 20 (1989): 255–89.

[80] Adam Murimuth, "Continuatio chronicarum," in *Adae Murimuth; Robertus de Avesbury*, ed. Edward Maunde Thompson, Rolls Series 93 (London, 1889), ix–xxii, xxvi–xxxii, lxiii, and 3–276; and Trevor Russell Smith, "A Handlist of Manuscripts Containing Adam Murimuth's *Continuatio chronicarum*," *Scriptorium* 73 (2019): 144–64, at 154–56 and 159–60 (note that n. 14's "MSS 2 and 3" should read "2, 3, and 16," n. 15's "MSS 1, 4, and 15" should read "1 and 4," MS 2 is s. xiv^{1}, MS 5 is s. xv$^{1/4}$, MS 5a is s. xvi, MS 9 is s. xiv$^{4/4}$, MS 10 is s. xv$^{in.}$ or xv^{1}, MS 11 is s. xiv^{1}, MS 14 is s. xiv^{2}, MS 15 is s. xiv$^{4/4}$, MS 17 is c. 1380 and its *Canterbury Chronicle* ends on fol. 115^{v}, MS 18 is s. xiv$^{ex.}$, MS 20's *Passio* ends on fol. 279^{v}, and MS 22 is s. xiv^{1}).

[81] See nn. 14 and 15, above.

[82] See n. 33, above.

[83] See n. 34, above. See also V. H. Galbraith, "Thomas Walsingham and the *Saint Albans Chronicle*, 1272–1422," *English Historical Review* 47 (1932): 12–30, at 20, 22, and 27, n. 8 for *Short Version* epitomes. The epitome in MS 51 is identified here for the first time.

[84] Matthew Paris, *Flores historiarum*, ed. Henry Richards Luard, Rolls Series 95, 3 vols. (London, 1890), here MS T; and Trevor Russell Smith, "Further Manuscripts of Matthew Paris' *Flores historiarum* and Continuations," *Notes and Queries*, n.s. 67 (2020): 6–7.

[85] Walter of Guisborough, *Chronicle*, ed. Harry Rothwell, Camden Third Series 89 (London, 1957), here MS C.

[86] *Vita Edwardi secundi*, ed. Wendy R. Childs, Oxford Medieval Texts (Oxford, 2005), also see xvi–xix.

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drawing on the same exemplar.[87] Two copies of the same set of continuations, *C* and the *Vita Ricardi secundi* Variant Version no. 1, follow a Latin Prose *Brut* unrelated to the Prose *Brut* tradition.[88] This *Brut* is amalgamated from a variety of other texts, including sections of verse. It adapts parts of the *Polychronicon*, especially for Edward III's reign, and concludes at the normal 1344 end point, but offers no signal of change in authorship. Of these two copies, the earliest is MS 173, but it is missing a great deal from the beginning and starts only at 1326, making it uncertain how similar this chronicle-compilation was to that in the later text, MS 185, which has another thirty-four folios of text before this point. Two other continuations are attached to historical compilations that resemble the *Polychronicon* in places, especially towards the end, in MSS 176 and 178. Other texts, MSS 75 and 176, are followed by short historical notes that continue the chronology, but do not serve as formal continuations.

Several manuscripts include other material that aided the medieval reader in navigating the lengthy text of the *Polychronicon*. Many anonymous historical narratives probably served as summary chronicles that could be used to quickly identify particular parts of the larger text that deserved further attention. The most notable of such supplemental texts is the *Cronica bona et compendiosa de regibus Anglie* (normally for Noah–1377) in MS 30, fols. 174^{r}–178^{v}; MS 46, fols. 8^{r}–11^{v}; MS 56, fols. 158^{r}–161^{r}; MS 91, fols. 183^{v}–187^{v}; MS 120, pp. 1–10; MS 125/171, fols. 155^{v}–160^{r}; and MS 128, fols. 1^{r}–5^{r}.[89] Other such texts, here in order of composition, are also found in MS 163/183, fols. 169^{v}–176^{v} (for Brutus–1377) and MS 107, fols. 327^{r}–335^{v} (continued to 1437);[90] MS 166, fols. 58^{r}–62^{r} (for Incarnation–1377 and continued to 1381);[91] MS 91, fols. 75^{r}–77^{v} (for Incarnation–1377); MS 76, fols. 264^{v}–267^{r} (for 843–1377); MS 41, fols. 159^{r}–160^{v} (for Anglo-Saxon kings–1381); MS 70/182, fols. 242^{v}–243^{r} (for founding of Rome–1385); MS 50, fols. 1^{r}–2^{r} (for 1066–1377);[92] MS 127, fols. 226^{r}–228^{v} (for 1348–1425); MS 107,

[87] "A Wigmore Chronicle, 1355–77," in Taylor, *English Historical Literature* (n. 1 above), 285–300, which is revised from John Taylor, "A Wigmore Chronicle, 1355–77," *Proceedings of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society (Literary and Historical Section)* 11 (1964): 81–94. See also Chris Given-Wilson, "Chronicles of the Mortimer Family, c. 1250–1450," in *Family and Dynasty in Late Medieval England: Proceedings of the 1997 Harlaxton Symposium*, ed. Richard Eales and Shaun Tyas (Donington, 2003), 67–86, at 69 and 81–82.

[88] On this complicated textual tradition, see Smith, "Malmesbury Continuation" (n. 38 above), 240–42.

[89] Smith, "*Cronica bona* and Shorter Histories" (n. 38 above), 33–34 (no. 16, in thirteen other MSS).

[90] Smith, "*Cronica bona* and Shorter Histories" (n. 38 above), 33 (no. 15, in two other MSS).

[91] Smith, "*Cronica bona* and Shorter Histories" (n. 38 above), 34 (no. 17, in one other MS). Several other such short texts are included in this manuscript.

[92] For the last five of these texts, see Smith, "*Cronica bona* and Shorter Histories" (n. 38 above), 35–36 (nos. 19–23, no other MSS).

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fols. 325^{r}–326^{r} (for Creation–1437);[93] and MS 36, fols. 213^{v}–217^{r} (for 1327–1437). There are short notes on chronology in many of the manuscripts that are not listed here, including Higden's on the five ages of the world. *Mappae mundi* are included with many of the texts to help visualize the geographic sections of Book 1 and exotic places mentioned elsewhere in the narrative: MS 5, fol. xiii^{v}; MS 13, fol. 9^{v}; MS 30, fol. 9^{r}; MS 40, fol. 11^{r}; MS 45, front board inside; MS 55, fol. 8^{r}; MS 71, fols. 1^{v}–2^{r} and 2^{v}; MS 91, fol. 195^{v}; MS 101, fol. 15^{v}; MS 103, fol. 12a^{v}; MS 108, fol. iv^{v}; MS 114, fol. 2^{r}; MS 123, fol. 171^{r} (incomplete); MS 124, fol. i^{v}; MS 126, fol. 7^{v}; MS 128, fol. 13^{r}; MS 136, fol. 4^{v}; and MS 157, fol. 124^{r} (Figure 12).[94] Many other texts (especially with a historical focus) and visual aids (such as genealogical diagrams) are also bound with, but not directly connected to the *Polychronicon* , and so must be considered elsewhere.[95]

Several so far unknown texts are derived in one way or another from the *Polychronicon*, but have sometimes been misidentified as it, and so merit discussion here (such manuscripts have their numbers prefixed by "x").[96] The *Extractus cronicarum cistrencium ac cronicarum Veteris testamenti* (for Jerome–1431) is a Christian history with several details of Winchester that may suggest its origin. It sometimes draws considerable extracts from the *Polychronicon*, but it is so different that it should be considered independent. It is in five known texts, which have some differences among them: MSS x1, x4, x12, x14, and x15. There are several extremely abridged histories that occasionally resemble the *Polychronicon*: MSS x5, x8, x10, and probably many others that remain unidentified. Edwards lists MS x7 (and MS x9, which was copied from it) as an early modern transcript of a *Polychronicon*. However, it appears to be an amalgamation of extracts from several texts, including the Hybrid Version *Polychronicon*. There is a large historical compilation that sometimes resembles the Hybrid Version, beginning with geographic matters and ending in 1340. It survives only in MS x6 and deserves further study. Very brief extracts or passages used in other texts are numerous, but hardly qualify as *Polychronicon* texts, and so are rejected or omitted entirely below.

[93] Smith, "*Cronica bona* and Shorter Histories" (n. 38 above), 35 and 42, n. 67 (under no. 22, in one other MS).

[94] See Freeman, "Manuscript Dissemination" (n. 2 above), 183–86; and Cornelia Dreer and Keith D. Lilley, "Universal Histories and their Geographies: Navigating the Maps and Texts of Higden's *Polychronicon*," in *Universal Chronicles in the High Middle Ages*, ed. Michele Campopiano and Henry Bainton (Woodbridge, 2017), 275–301.

[95] On such texts and visual aids, see Freeman, "Manuscript Dissemination" (n. 2 above), 178–82; and Trevor Russell Smith, "National Identity, Propaganda, and the Ethics of War in English Historical Literature, 1327–77" (Ph.D. diss., University of Leeds, 2017), 73–74.

[96] For the well-known and major texts influenced by the *Polychronicon*, see n. 14, above.

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Figure 12. *Mappa mundi* in the *Polychronicon* autograph manuscript, MS 136, fol. 4^{v} (San Marino, Huntington Library, MS HM 132). Image used by kind permission of The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA.

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Previous Manuscript Lists

Given the dizzying number of manuscripts, variant versions, wide copying, and influence of the *Polychronicon*, it should come as no surprise that a comprehensive catalogue of manuscripts has yet to be produced. John Taylor, A. S. G. Edwards, and James Freeman have together listed and/or described 162 copies of the text and its continuations. Taylor lists 128 manuscripts of the *Polychronicon* and four of continuations with little or no *Polychronicon* preceding them, and importantly classifies (most of) the continuation texts within.[97] He does not offer a detailed catalogue, however, given the scope of his book. Edwards adds eight manuscripts (and another two that are rejected here), but offers no significant details on their contents.[98] Freeman adds nine manuscripts and relists 126, omitting extracts, fragments, and continuations without *Polychronicon*.[99] His descriptions are meticulous and of great value, especially for their codicology and provenance. Edwards and Freeman add twelve manuscripts, one continuation, and relist twelve manuscripts (and another eight that are rejected here).[100] Like Edwards's earlier list, they give basic details on the texts. None of the continuation texts discovered since Taylor's *Polychronicon* work were ever classified.

Another twenty-six manuscripts are listed and detailed for the first time in the Table of Manuscripts, below. Here substantial texts are defined as those with at least one full, continuous Book of the *Polychronicon*, or those that have suffered loss and were likely once much fuller, while extracts are texts deliberately less than a Book in length or discontinuous excerpts.[101] In total there are now 143 known substantial manuscripts, of which nineteen are Short, seven Transitional, 103 Intermediate, seven Long, and seven Hybrid Version texts. There are also eight fragments, some of which may be from known parent manuscripts, twenty-one extracts, and sixteen copies of standard continuations that are not (now) attached to the *Polychronicon*. Early modern copies and long untraced manuscripts are omitted.[102] The sole exception (to the latter) here is MS 172, because its contents were described in detail and mostly transcribed in the eighteenth century before it was almost certainly destroyed in a fire. Seventeen rejected

[97] Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 152–59 and 178–81.

[98] Edwards, "Notes on the *Polychronicon*" (n. 13 above).

[99] Freeman, "Manuscript Dissemination" (n. 2 above), 207–339.

[100] Edwards and Freeman, "Further Manuscripts" (n. 13 above).

[101] None of the known fuller manuscripts appears to be the parent for any of these now shorter copies. Taylor's suggestion that MS 153 was once part of MS 24 is unconvincing: Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 122, n. 3.

[102] See Lynda Dennison and Nicholas Rogers, "A Medieval Best-Seller: Some Examples of Decorated Copies of Higden's *Polychronicon*," in *The Church and Learning in Later Medieval Society: Essays in Honour of R. B. Dobson*, ed. Caroline M. Barron and Jenny Stratford (Donington, 2002), 80–99, at 80–81 and 96–99; Freeman, "Manuscript Dissemination" (n. 2 above), 341–50; and Edwards and Freeman, "Further Manuscripts" (n. 13 above), 524.

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texts are also listed, some of which are extremely brief extracts of only a sentence or two, small extracts used throughout other texts, or texts that draw from the *Polychronicon* mostly as paraphrase/abbreviation and are so different that they should be considered independent texts, but they have been elsewhere described as *Polychronicons*.[103]

The Table of Manuscripts, below, offers many corrections and supplements to information in earlier descriptions and lists. The *Polychronicon* version is corrected in four manuscripts (MSS 47, 63, 130, and 138). The continuations up to 1377 in thirty-seven manuscripts are identified here for the first time (MSS 14, 25, 36, 39 first continuation only, 45, 47, 48, 50 fourth and fifth continuations only, 60, 61, 62, 69, 79, 80, 84, 85, 96, 101, 118, 120, 121, 124, 126, 127, 154, 161, 162, 165, 168, 171, 172, 173, 176, 178, 179, 182, and 185), while those in four other manuscripts are corrected (MSS 55, 109, 110, and 160).[104] The *Crowland* (MS 47) and *Suffolk Continuations* (MS 96) are newly listed here. Taylor does not list the texts past 1377 in his Table of Continuations, but mentions them elsewhere in his prose.[105] Stow, building on earlier studies, adds five manuscripts of the *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi* (MSS 33, 78, 79, 85, and 169) and eighteen of the *Vita Ricardi secundi* (MSS 7, 10, 11, 14, 33, 64, 78, 87, 95, 100, 109, 177, 178, 180, 181, 184, 185, and 188).[106] Smith adds two manuscripts of the *Gesta* (MSS 70 and 186) and four of the *Vita* (MSS 50, 60, 61, and 173), classifying the several variant versions of the latter for the first time.[107] The *Abingdon Chronicle* is

[103] It is difficult to determine how far a text can deviate from its source, and in what ways, before it ought to be considered an independent text. On this, see, for example, Heather Pagan, "When Is a *Brut* No Longer a *Brut*? The Example of Cambridge, University Library, Dd.10.32," in *L'Historia regum Britannie et les "Bruts" en Europe*, ed. Hélène Tétrel and Géraldine Veysseyre, 2 vols. to date (Paris, 2015–), 1:179–92, at 179–80; and Erik Kooper, "Longleat House, MS 55: An Unacknowledged *Brut* Manuscript?" in *The Prose "Brut" and Other Late Medieval Chronicles: Books Have their Histories. Essays in Honour of Lister M. Matheson*, ed. Jaclyn Rajsic, Erik Kooper, and Dominique Hoche (Woodbridge, 2016), 75–93, at 88–89.

[104] Note that continuation identification in catalogues and other like resources are disregarded in the present article, as they are nearly always incorrect, due to the inability to compare with other versions in their scattered manuscripts. There are several texts with continuations that Taylor lists only in his table of *Polychronicon* manuscripts, without any mention of their continuations.

[105] Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 122 and 123, n. 3 (*Gesta regis Ricardi secundi*), 127–29 (*Westminster Chronicle*), 129–31 (Adam Usk's *Chronicle*), and 132 (*Vita Ricardi secundi*).

[106] Stow, "Thomas Walsingham, John Malvern, and the *Vita Ricardi secundi*" (n. 55 above), 492–93; and *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. Stow (n. 44 above), 22–29 and 46 (misidentifies MS 188 as a variant text). Taylor mentions MSS 7 and 11, but he does not connect them to the *Vita*.

[107] Smith, "Authorship of the *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi*" (n. 55 above).

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newly listed here (MS 98).[108] Corrections to minor details, such as folios/pages occupied and years covered, are made silently throughout. A Table of Continuations, omitting texts that are not to be considered *Polychronicon* continuations, is also included to allow for easy comparison of texts, dates of production, and provenance. Manuscripts there are cross-referenced to entries in the Table of Manuscripts, where full details can be found.

The Tables offer a compromise between thoroughly detailed catalogues, such as those by Crick and Freeman, and spartan handlists offering only shelf marks. The present article's focus is on the text and its continuations, and so key information is laid out below to allow the reader to understand each manuscript's text, coverage, continuations, date, and provenance easily and quickly. All of the below-listed manuscripts, except for MS 172 (untraced), have been re-examined in order to describe them accurately and identify their *Polychronicon* and continuation texts.[109] The hands that texts are written in often change, sometimes several times, owing to their length. These moments are only mentioned when they occur towards the end of a text, or in a continuation, as these can suggest that another text was used to complete it. Likewise, many manuscripts are occasionally missing leaves, especially for the opening of Books, which sometimes include elaborate decorations and gold leaf. Loss is generally only mentioned when great or related to a text's beginning and end to indicate whether it was once full — or fuller, at least. For further, comprehensive details on hands, collation, and other codicological matters, one should turn to Freeman and modern manuscript catalogues. When available, Freeman is typically deferred to for provenance and dating; otherwise, the article depends on the most recent catalogue or Ker's *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* for provenance and the most recent catalogue for dating, unless stated otherwise, although a few manuscripts are dated here in the absence of authorities (MSS 27 for later hand only, 47, 124, and 148).[110] Datings that dissent from modern catalogues (from 1955) are noted.[111] Other texts bound with the *Polychronicon* and continuation(s) may have been written at different times, or by different hands. Medieval institutional provenance (or if lacking, the earliest private owner) is given in simplified form, with full names of cathedrals and monastic houses truncated to place, type, and to which order (if any) they belonged. Where provenance is not given, it can probably be assumed that the manuscript was produced in England.[112] Shortened

[108] Taylor misidentifies this as the *Vita Ricardi secundi*, while Stow merely notes that it is unrelated to the *Vita*: Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 132, n. 1; and *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. Stow (n. 44 above), 39, n. 174.

[109] MS 122 was kindly examined on my behalf by Carmel Ferragud Domingo.

[110] Freeman, "Manuscript Dissemination" (n. 2 above), 57–102 and 215–339.

[111] Ker's *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* and the reprinted Bodleian Library Quarto Catalogues are excluded here.

[112] Only one text has had its medieval provenance traced outside of England: MS 117.

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references are made to entries in lists by Taylor (T.#.# = page and MS from top of page), Edwards (E.x = MS letter), Freeman (F.# = MS no.), and Edwards and Freeman (EF.x.# = col. and MS from top of page).[113] Occasionally two texts in the same codex are given as separate entries, because they were originally bound separately (MSS 69 and 181, 70 and 182, and 149 and 150), they are two different versions of the text (MSS 107 and x15, and 125 and 171), or are independent writing campaigns (MSS 163 and 183, and 176 and x6).[114] Further notes and references given cannot claim to be exhaustive.

Independent Scholar
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KEY

x Full beginning or end according to text, as given below.

POLYCHRONICON:
Short Version (1.1.2–1327), Intermediate Version (1.1.1–1340 or 1344), Long Version (1.1.1–1352), and Hybrid Version (1.1.2–1347).

CONTINUATIONS COVERING UP TO 1377:
Crowland (1339–1339), *Suffolk* (1340–1373), *A–E* and *St. Albans B* (1341 or 1346 to 1376 or 1377), *St. Albans A* (1342–1377), *St. Albans C* (1341–1377), *Walsingham A* (1346–1377), and *Walsingham B* (1341–1377).

CONTINUATIONS COVERING 1377 AND LATER:
Gesta regis Ricardi secundi (1377–1381), *Walsingham C* (1328–(?)1387), *Westminster Chronicle* (1381–1394), *Abingdon Chronicle* (1380–(?)1400), *Vita Ricardi secundi* (1377–1402), *Vita Ricardi secundi* vv. 1 (1377–(?)1400), *Vita Ricardi secundi* vv. 2 (1377–1413), Adam Usk, *Chronicle* (1377–1421), *Vita Ricardi secundi* vv. 3 (1377–1430), and *Vita Ricardi secundi* vv. 4 (1377–1455).

S or I Short or Intermediate Version full beginning or end, when needed for clarity (for example, for Transitional Version texts).

1 or 2 1st or 2nd full beginning or end, for Intermediate Version end and *A–E* and *St. Albans B Continuations*.

[113] See nn. 97–100, above.

[114] Although MSS 50 and 168 include the first recension of *A* to 1360 followed by full copies of continuations to 1377 immediately afterwards, these are considered as supplementary continuations rather than separate histories, and are thus not given separate entries.

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#.# Book and Chapter from Rolls Series edition through beginning of Book 7, afterwards years are given for greater precision.

Note that the Rolls Series edition has errors in its Chapter numbering: 1.20 given incorrectly as 1.21 (1:162), 1.21 as 1.22 (1:168), 1.22 as 1.23 (1:174), 1.24 as 1.25 (1:206), 1.27 as 1.25 (1:266), 4.18 as 4.11 (5:42), and 7.14 as 7.15 (7:436). Text coverage noted follows Chapters as corrected here.

/ Hand change, immediately after point preceding it (for example, Intermediate Version text with x–x1/2 indicates a new hand for 1340–44). More complicated hand changes explained.

* Peculiar text, more than just a few small differences.

^{d} Loss before start or after end (that is, not intentionally incomplete), according to which it follows in superscript. More complicated loss explained.

i With alphabetical index, separate from folios/pages given for text.

toc With table of contents, separate from folios/pages given for text.

e Changeover from *Polychronicon* to continuation is explicitly stated, in the same or contemporary hand unless stated otherwise.

OCarm	Carmelite Friars.	OESA	Augustinian Friars.
OCart	Carthusians.	OFM	Franciscans.
OCist	Cistercians.	OSA	Augustinian Canons Regular.

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TABLE OF MANUSCRIPTS

Table 1.

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
	Short Version, Creation–1327					
1.	Brussels, Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, **MS 3097**	1^{r}–148^{v}	x–x *i*	xiv	Canterbury Abbey, OSB	T.152.3, F.114
	J. van den Gheyn, *Catalogue des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique*, 13 vols. (Bruxelles, 1901–48), 5:31.					
2.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 259**	1^{r}–187^{r}	1.1.9–1322	$xiv^{med.}$	—	T.152.14, F.13
	Adam Murimuth's *Continuatio chronicarum*	187^{r}–200^{r}	1322–39			
	"MS 259," in *Parker on the Web* (n. 25 above).					
3.	Cambridge, St. John's College, **MS A.12**	i^{r}–ii^{v} & 1^{r}–218^{r}	x–x *i*	xiv/xv	Hyde Abbey, OSB	T.153.4, F.18
	With end verse. Sigla D in Rolls Series edition. M. R. James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge* (Cambridge, 1913), 16.					
4.	Cambridge, Trinity Hall, **MS 25**	1^{r}–192^{v}	1.1.9–1322	$xiv^{med.}$	—	T.153.10, F.23
	M. R. James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity Hall* (Cambridge, 1907), 41.					
5.	Edinburgh, National Library of Scotland, **MS Advocates 33.4.12**	1^{r}–221^{r}	1.5–x *i*	$xiv^{med.}$	—	T.153.14, F.25
	"Adv.MS.33.4.12," in *National Library of Scotland: Catalogue of Archives and Manuscripts Collections* (Edinburgh, 2017–) <manuscripts.nls.uk> (dates as s. xv).					

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
6.	Lincoln, Cathedral Library, **MS 85 (A. 3. 12)**	1^{r}–103^{r}	1.22^{d}–x *i*	xiv	—	T.155.16, F.30
	Rodney M. Thomson, *Catalogue of the Manuscripts of Lincoln Cathedral Chapter Library* (Cambridge, 1989), 61.					
7.	Lincoln, Cathedral Library, **MS 109 (A. 4. 17)**	1^{r}–143^{v}	1.1.9–1191^{*d}	xv^{1}	—	T.155.17, F.31
	Thomson, *Catalogue of the Manuscripts of Lincoln Cathedral*, 83 (dates as s. xv).					
8.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 10105**	2^{r}–204^{r}	3.30^{d}–x	xiv	Glastonbury Abbey, OSB	T.154.2, F.33
	"Add. MS 10105," in *Explore Archives and Manuscripts: The British Library* (London, 2011–) <searcharchives.bl.uk>.					
9.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 62451**	33^{r}–288^{v}	x–1326^{*d} *i*	$xv^{med.}$	—	E.c, F.37, EF.a.8
	"Add. MS 62451," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library.*					
10.	London, British Library, **MSS Harley 1728–1729**	9^{r}–101^{v} & 1^{r}–130^{r}	x–1327 *i*	xv^{1}	—	T.154.13, F.46
	Adam Murimuth's *Continuatio chronicarum*	130^{r}–138^{r}	1327–39			
	A Continuation	138^{r}–145^{r}	1353–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi	145^{r}–180^{v}	$x–1397^{d}$			
	Originally one volume. "Harley MS 1728" and "Harley MS 1729," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (for dating); Freeman dates as s. $xv^{med.}$.					
11.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 1751**	2^{r}–216^{v}	1.1.9–1322	xiv^{2}	Oxford, Queen's College	T.154.14, F.47
	"Harley MS 1751," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library*; "London, British Library, Harley 1751," in N. R. Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain*, 3rd ed. (Oxford, 2015–) <mlgb3.bodleian.ox.ac.uk>.					

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12.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 C III**	13^{r}–128^{v}	x–1278^{d} *i*	xv^{1}	—	T.154.21, F.53

"Royal MS 13 C III," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (dates as s. xv).

13.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 14 C XIII**	14^{r}–165^{v}	x–x *i*	xiv$^{med.}$	Norwich Cathedral Priory, OSB	T.155.4, F.58

"Royal MS 14 C XIII," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (dates as s. xiv).

14.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 104**	15^{r}–149^{v}	x–1196^{d} *i*	xiv$^{med.}$ & xv	Exeter Cathedral	T.155.11, F.64
	Adam Murimuth's *Continuatio chronicarum*	150^{r}–156^{r}	1330^{d}–39			
	A Continuation	161^{r}–166^{v}	1353–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi	166^{v}–208^{r}	x–1397			

161^{r}–208^{r} in the later hand. M. R. James and Claude Jenkins, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Lambeth Palace*, 5 vols. (Cambridge, 1930–32), 2:172–76.

15.	New Haven, Beinecke Library, **MS Takamiya 43**	1^{r}–206^{r}	1.2^{d}–x	xv^{1}	—	F.130, EF.b.3

Edwards, "Geography and Illustration" (n. 2 above), 103–106 and 112; Kathleen L. Scott, "The Illustrations of the Takamiya *Polychronicon*," in *The Medieval Book and a Modern Collector: Essays in Honour of Toshiyuki Takamiya*, ed. Takami Matsuda, Richard A. Linenthal, and John Scahill (Cambridge, 2004), 161–78; Toshiyuki Takamiya, "A Handlist of Western Medieval Manuscripts in the Takamiya Collection," in *The Medieval Book and a Modern Collector*, 421–40, at 430 (dates as s. xv$^{2/4}$); "Takamiya MS 43," in *Orbis: Yale University Library Catalogue* (New Haven, 2011–) <orbis.library.yale.edu> (dates as s. xiv$^{2/4}$).

16.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Rawlinson B. 191**	1^{r}–142^{v}	1.5–x	xiv^{2}	Canterbury Cathedral Priory, OSB	T.157.1, F.87

William D. Macray, *Catalogi codicum manuscriptorum . . . Ricardi Rawlinson*, Bodleian Library Quarto Catalogues 5, 5 vols. (Oxford, 1862–98), 1: col. 525 (SC 11551); Otto Pächt, J. J. G. Alexander, and B. C. Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford*, 4 vols. (Oxford, 1966–74), 3:65 (dates as s. xiv$^{ex.}$).

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
17.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Savile 36**	36^{r}–144^{v}	1.5–5.32[d] *i*	$XV^{med.}$	—	—
	Richard W. Hunt et al., *A Summary Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford*, 7 vols. (Oxford, 1895–1953), 2.2:1110 (SC 6582).					
18.	Oxford, Corpus Christi College, **MS 83**	1^{r}–182^{v}	xI–xS	XIV^{2}	Llanthony Priory, OSA	T.157.5, F.93
	Rodney M. Thomson, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval Manuscripts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford* (Cambridge, 2011), 42–43 (dates as 1363 or earlier).					
19.	Oxford, Merton College, **MS 118**	7^{v}–170^{r}	x–x *i*	$XIV^{ex.}$	Oxford, Merton College	T.157.13, F.101
	Rodney M. Thomson, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval Manuscripts of Merton College, Oxford* (Cambridge, 2009), 98–99 (for dating); Freeman dates as s. XIV/XV.					
	Short/Intermediate Transitional Version					
20.	Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales, **MS Brogyntyn II.24**	1^{r}–297^{v}	xS–xI2 *i e*	XIV/XV	—	T.158.10, F.1, EF.a.1
	C Continuation	297^{v}–307^{r}	x1–x2			
	"MS Brogyntyn II.24," in *The National Library of Wales: Archives and Manuscripts* (Aberystwyth) <archives.library.wales>.					
21.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Nero D VIII**	188^{r}–333^{v}	xS–xS *i*	XIV/XV	—	T.154.8, F.41
		339^{v}–340^{v}	1327–x2 *i e*			
	B Continuation	340^{v}–344^{v}	x2–x1			
	Polychronicon with partial Rolls Series edition's C end verse. Note on change from *Polychronicon* to the continuation in later hand. "Cotton MS Nero D VIII," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. $XIV^{4/4}$).					
22.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3671**	25^{r}–214^{r}	xI–xI2 *i*	XIV/XV	Exeter, Hospital of St. John	T.154.16, F.49
	B Continuation	214^{r}–219^{r}	x2–x2			

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Continuation repeatedly corrected in margins. "Harley MS 3671," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).

23. London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 112** — 1^{r}–127^{r} — xI–xS *i* — xIV^{2} — Llanthony Secunda Priory, OSA — T.155.12, F.65

James and Jenkins, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Lambeth Palace*, 2:187–88.

24. Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Bodley 341** — 1^{r}–136^{r} — xI–xS — xIV$^{med.}$ — — T.156.8, F.75

Taylor (via Galbraith) suggests that MS 153 was once attached to this manuscript, which would therefore place them both at (?)Westminster Abbey, OSB. However, the writing and layout of the two are completely different. Hunt et al., *Summary Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*, 2.1:368 (SC 2445); Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 122 n. 3; Pächt, Alexander, and Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*, 3:58; Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 86.

25. Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Rawlinson B. 193** — 1^{r}–111^{r} — xS–xI2* — xV — — —

Walsingham A Continuation — 111^{r} — 1348

Macray, *Rawlinson*, 1: col. 526 (SC 11553).

26. Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 181** — 1^{r}–112^{v} — xS–xS *i* — xV$^{in.}$ — (?)Dunstable Priory, OSA — T.157.11, F.99

With end verse. Sigla C in Rolls Series edition. Henry Octavius Coxe, *Catalogus codicum manuscriptorum qui in collegiis aulisque oxoniensibus*, 2 vols. (Oxford, 1852), 2.2:82; J. J. G. Alexander and Elźbieta Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries, the University Archives and the Taylor Institution* (Oxford, 1985), 34 (dates as s. xIV$^{ex.}$); Ralph Hanna and David Rundle, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Western Medieval Manuscripts of Magdalen College, Oxford*, forthcoming (for dating); Freeman dates as s. xIV/xV.

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
	Intermediate Version, Creation–1340 and –1344					
27.	Brussels, Bibliothèque royale de Belgique, **MS 3096**	7^{r}–206^{v}	x–x1/2 *i e*	xiv & xv	—	T.152.2, F.113
	Thomas Walsingham's *Short Chronicle*	206^{v}	1341			
	/x2–continuation in the later hand. Van den Gheyn, *Catalogue des manuscrits de Bibliothèque royale de Belgique*, 5:30–31 (no dating for later hand).					
28.	Cambridge, Christ's College, **MS 3**	9^{r}–207^{v}	x–x2 *i*	xiv/xv	—	T.152.10, F.8
	C Continuation	207^{v}–215^{r}	x1–x2			
	Not foliated: my foliation starts at the index on 1^{r}–8^{v}. M. R. James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Western Manuscripts in the Library of Christ's College, Cambridge* (Cambridge, 1905), 3–4.					
29.	Cambridge, Christ's College, **MS 13**	pp. 1–114	1.22^{d}–5.10^{d}	xiv^{2}	—	F.9, EF.a.3
	Much loss throughout. Edwards, "Geography and Illustration" (n. 2 above), 95 and 107; Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 2:223. See also the unpublished note loose in the manuscript and another on front flyleaf (i^{r}) describing its damage and humiliating near-demise, having leaves extracted to wrap "butter, bacon, cheese, etc."					
30.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 21**	10^{r}–167^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	xiv/xv	Cambridge, Hospital of St. John	T.152.11, F.10
	E Continuation	167^{v}–174^{r}	x1–x2			
	"MS 21," in *Parker on the Web* (n. 25 above; dates as s. $xiv^{4/4}$).					
31.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 117**	7^{v}–155^{r}	x–x2 *i*	xiv/xv	—	T.152.12, F.11
	C Continuation	155^{r}–160^{r}	x1–x2			
	"MS 117," in *Parker on the Web* (n. 25 above; dates as s. $xiv^{4/4}$).					

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32.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 164**	1^{r}–42^{r}	x–2.6	XIV/XV	Wells Cathedral Chapter	T.152.13, F.12
	"MS 164," in *Parker on the Web* (n. 25 above; dates as s. $XIV^{ex.}$).					
33.	Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College, **MS 58/152**	11^{r}–232^{v}	x–x2 *i*	XV^{1}	Cambridge, Gonville Hall	T.153.1, F.14
	Walsingham A Continuation	232^{v}–241^{r}	x–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	241^{v}–244^{r}	x–x			
	Vita Ricardi secundi	244^{r}–270^{v}	$1381–99^{d}$			
	M. R. James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Gonville and Caius College*, 3 vols. (Cambridge, 1907–14), 1:50–51.					
34.	Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College, **MS 82/164**	8^{r}–188^{r}	x–x2 *i*	$XIV^{ex.}$	Cambridge, Gonville Hall	T.153.2, F.15
	B Continuation	188^{r}–192^{v}	x2–x1			
	Sigla B in Rolls Series edition. James, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Gonville and Caius College*, 1:78; P. R. Robinson, *Catalogue of Dated Manuscripts, Cambridge* (n. 25 above), 1:73 (dates as 1376 x 1400).					
35.	Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College, **MS 249/277**	10^{r}–124^{r}	x–x2 *i*	XV^{1}	Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham (c. 1363–1437)	T.153.3, F.16
	B Continuation	124^{r}–127^{r}	x2–x1			
	James, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Gonville and Caius College*, 1:300–305; P. R. Robinson, *Catalogue of Dated Manuscripts, Cambridge* (n. 25 above), 1:75 (dates as before 1466); Nicholas Rogers, "Two Fifteenth-Century *Polychronicons* in Cambridge Collections," *Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society* 12 (2001): 185–88, at 185–86.					
36.	Cambridge, Peterhouse, **MS 177**	37^{r}–192^{r}	x–x1/2 *i*	XV^{1}	Cambridge, Peterhouse	T.153.5, F.17
	A Continuation	192^{rv}	$x2–1360^{*(?)d}$			
	/x2–continuation in different hand; last $2\ ^{1/2}$ lines of the continuation added in lower margin. M. R. James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of Peterhouse* (Cambridge, 1899), 204–206.					

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
37.	Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS R.4.1**	1^{r}–192^{r}	x–x2 *i*	XV$^{med.}$	—	T.153.6, F.20
	B Continuation	192^{r}–197^{r}	x2–x1			
	M. R. James, *The Western Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge: A Descriptive Catalogue*, 4 vols. (Cambridge, 1900–1904), 2:128–29.					
38.	Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS R.5.24**	1^{r}–268^{v}	x–x2 *i*	XV$^{med.}$	Roger Bowle, Rector of St. Clement Danes, Westminster, 1445–63	T.153.7, F.21
	C Continuation	268^{v}–278^{r}	x1–x2			
	James, *Western Manuscripts in Trinity College, Cambridge*, 2:193–94; Rogers, "Two Fifteenth-Century *Polychronicons*," 187–88.					
39.	Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS R.5.35**	12^{r}–399^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	XIV/XV	—	T.153.8, F.22
	A or *B Continuation*	399^{r}–400^{r}	x2–1352 *e*			
	Walsingham A Continuation	400^{v}–414^{r}	1348–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	414^{v}–419^{r}	x–x			
	James, *Western Manuscripts in Trinity College, Cambridge*, 2:204–205.					
40.	Cambridge, University Library, **MS Add. 3077**	9^{r}–165^{r}	x–x1 *i*	1367	—	T.152.9, F.2
	P. R. Robinson, *Catalogue of Dated Manuscripts, Cambridge* (n. 25 above), 1:41 (for dating); Jayne Ringrose, *Summary Catalogue of the Additional Medieval Manuscripts in Cambridge University Library Acquired before 1940* (Woodbridge, 2009), 62–63 (dates as s. XIV$^{med.}$); Freeman dates as s. XIV$^{med.}$.					
41.	Cambridge, University Library, **MS Dd.1.17**	2^{r}–92^{r}	1.4^{d}–x2 *e*	XIV/XV	(?)Evesham Abbey, OSB	T.152.4, F.3
	Walsingham A Continuation	92^{r}–96^{v}	x–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	96^{v}–97^{v}	x–1380^{d}			

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Organisation and foliation of MS have changed drastically since the manuscript catalogue was published. (?)Produced at the same scriptorium as MS 70, due to content similarities. Charles Hardwick and Henry Richards Luard, *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts Preserved in the Library of the University of Cambridge*, 6 vols. (Cambridge, 1856–67), 1:15–26; M. R. James, unpublished notes, in the manuscript reading room; Ralph Hanna, "Cambridge University Library, MS Dd.1.17: Some Historical Notes," *Transactions of the Cambridge Bibliographical Society* 16 (2017): 141–60 (for provenance, dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$ or XIV/XV).

42. Cambridge, University Library, **MS Ee.2.22** — 5^{r}–100^{v} x–1327^{d} XIV/XV — T.152.6, F.5

Hardwick and Luard, *Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Cambridge*, 2:39–40; Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 91; Paul Binski, Patrick Zutshi, and Stella Panayotova, *Western Illuminated Manuscripts: A Catalogue of the Collection in Cambridge University Library* (Cambridge, 2011), 165 (dates as s. XIV$^{4/4}$).

43. Cambridge, University Library, **MS Ii.2.24** — 13^{r}–153^{r} x–x2 *i* XIV/XV Canterbury Abbey, OSB T.152.7, F.6

Walsingham A Continuation 153^{r}–159^{r} x–x

Gesta regis Ricardi secundi 159^{r}–161^{r} x–x

Note on change from *Polychronicon* to the continuation in a later hand. Same or similar artist as MSS 71, 88, 103, and 114. Sigla A in Rolls Series edition. Hardwick and Luard, *Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Cambridge*, 3:396–97; Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 87–90 and 93–94; Binski, Zutshi, and Panayotova, *Western Illuminated Manuscripts in Cambridge University Library*, 171–72 (dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$).

44. Cambridge (MA), Harvard University Houghton Library, **MS Lat. 116** — 1^{r}–152^{v} 3.33^{d}–1327/x2 *i* XIV^{2} & XV — T.152.1, F.115

C Continuation 152^{v}–160^{v} x1–1376^{d}

/x2-contination in the later hand. Laura Light, *Catalogue of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the Houghton Library, Harvard University*, 1 vol. to date (Tempe, AZ, 1997–), 1:129–32.

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
45.	Chester, Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Centre, **MS EDD 3913**	1^{r}–164^{r}	1.1.8^{d}–x2 *i e*	$XV^{med.}$	Leicester Abbey, OSA	E.g, F.24
	D Continuation	164^{r}–169^{v}	x1–x2			
	Improperly and sporadically foliated: my foliation starts at the index on i^{r}–vi^{r} and includes lost leaves, some of which have since been returned, including 47 and 136. The following leaves have been misfoliated: 51 incorrectly as 50, 74 as 73, 95 as 94 (also as 97 in newer pencil), and 119 as 118. Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 2:388–89.					
46.	Chicago, Newberry Library, **MS 33.1**	15^{r}–142^{v}	x–1190^{d} *i*	XV^{1}	Cambridge, King's Hall	F.116, EF.a.4
	Paul Saenger, *A Catalogue of the pre-1500 Western Manuscript Books at the Newberry Library* (Chicago, 1989), 59–60.					
47.	Detroit, Public Library, **MS 2**	9^{r}–221^{v}	x–x1 *i*	XIV	Crowland Abbey, OSB	E.e, F.118
	Crowland Continuation	221^{v}	x–x			
	Not foliated: my foliation starts at the index on 1^{r}–8^{v}. C. U. Faye, *Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada* (New York, 1962), 297; "*Polychronicon* Manuscript," in *Detroit Public Library Catalog* (Detroit, 1999–) <detroitpubliclibrary.org> (no dating); Freeman identifies as Short Version *Polychronicon*. Note that I have been unable to confirm the preferred shelf mark (none is given in the online catalog) with the librarians due to facility damage, so I have deferred to Faye's numbering, also followed by Freeman.					
48.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 486**	8^{r}–190^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	XV^{1}	London Friary, OESA	T.153.11, F.119
	A Continuation	190^{rv}	x1–1358^{d}			
	187^{rv} in a rougher hand. Marvin L. Colker, *Trinity College Library Dublin: Descriptive Catalogue of the Mediaeval and Renaissance Latin Manuscripts*, 2 vols. (Aldershot, 1991), 2:896–97 (dates as before 1437).					
49.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 487**	1^{r}–183^{r}	1.2^{d}–x2 *e*	$XV^{med.}$	—	T.153.12, F.120
	St. Albans B Continuation	183^{r}–191^{r}	x1–1377			
	B Continuation	191^{r}–195^{v}	x2–x1			
	In several hands; continuation 2 in a different hand; final leaf mutilated. Colker, *Trinity College Dublin Manuscripts*, 2:897–98.					

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50.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 488**	3^{r}–292^{v}	1.5–x2 *e*	XV & XVI	—	T.153.13, F.121
	A Continuation	292^{v}–294^{r}	x2–1360			
	Wigmore Chronicle	294^{r}–298^{r}	1356–77			
	A Continuation	298^{v}–303^{v}	1360–x1			
	St. Albans B Continuation	303^{v}–304^{v}	1376–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 2	304^{v}–361^{v}	x–x*			
	Continuation 3 picks up exactly where continuation 1 leaves off; 298^{v}–316^{v} and 317^{r}–354^{v} each in different hands; 355^{r}–361^{v} in the later hand. Colker, *Trinity College Dublin Manuscripts*, 2:898–901. See also Colker, "Previously Unknown Manuscript" (n. 61 above).					
51.	Eton, College Library, **MS 213**	1^{r}–237^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	XV^{1}	Witham Friary, OCart	T.153.15, F.26
	C Continuation	237^{v}–245^{r}	x1–x2			
	Thomas Walsingham's *Short Chronicle* epitome	245^{r}–268^{v}	1377–1420			
	Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 2:782–84; Edwards, "Geography and Illustration" (n. 2 above), 102–103 and 111–12; Julian M. Luxford, "Two English Carthusian Manuscripts of Ranulf Higden's *Polychronicon*," in *Liber amicorum James Hogg: Kartäuserforschung, 1970–2006. Internationale Tagung Kartause Aggsbach, Kartause Mauerbach, 28.8–1.9.2006*, ed. James Hogg, Alain Girard, and Daniel Le Blévec, 6 vols. (Salzburg, 2007–2008), 3:165–80, at 165–67 and 168–79.					
52.	Exeter, Cathedral Library, **MS 3509**	9^{r}–181^{r}	x–x1 *i*	XIV^{2}	Exeter Cathedral	T.153.16, F.27
	Foliated at the first leaf of each quire only. Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 2:816–17.					
53.	Glasgow, University Library, **MS Hunter 72**	11^{r}–279^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	XV$^{med.}$	—	T.153.17, F.28
	E Continuation	279^{r}–289^{r}	x1–x2			
	Foliated at the first leaf of each quire only. In several hands; continuation in different hand and corrected against another continuation version in slightly later hand. John Young and P. Henderson Aitken, *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow* (Glasgow, 1908), 76–77.					
54.	Glasgow, University Library, **MS Hunter 223**	10^{r}–199^{r}	x–x2 *i*	XIV^{2}	—	T.153.18, F.29

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
	Young and Aitken, *Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Hunterian Museum*, 167.					
55.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 10104**	9^{r}–149^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	1377 x 1430	Adam Usk (c. 1350–1430), chronicler	T.154.1, F.32
	D Continuation	149^{v}–154^{v}	x1–x2			
	notes	154^{v}–155^{r}				
	Adam Usk's *Chronicle*	155^{r}–176^{v}	x–1404^{d}			
	154^{v}–176^{v} in several hands; final quire (for 1404^{d}–x) now Belvoir Castle, uncatalogued. Usk, *Chronicle*, ed. Given-Wilson (n. 54 above), xxxviii–l; "Add. MS 10104," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8 above; dates as s. XIV/XV); Taylor identifies continuation 1 as *C Continuation*.					
56.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 12118**	9^{r}–150^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	XIV/XV	—	T.154.3, F.34
	St. Albans C Continuation	150^{v}–157^{r}	x–x			
	"Add. MS 12118," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. XIV).					
57.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 15759**	2^{r}–164^{v}	x–x2	XIV/XV	Norwich Cathedral Priory, OSB	T.154.4, F.35
	5 leaves from the beginning with misc. notes now London, Lambeth Palace Library, MS 188, fols. 175–179. James and Jenkins, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Lambeth Palace* (n. to MS 14, above), 2:292–95; "Add. MS 15759," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. XIV).					
58.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 39236**	1^{r}–134^{r}	x–x2 *i*	XV^{2}	—	T.154.5, F.36
	B Continuation	134^{v}–137^{v}	x2–x1			
	"Add. MS 39236," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. XV$^{med.}$).					
59.	London, British Library, **MS Arundel 86**	8^{r}–120^{v}	x–x2 *i*	XIV/XV	Bath Cathedral Priory	T.154.6, F.38
	C Continuation	120^{v}–124^{v}	x1–x2			
	"Arundel MS 86," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. XIV).					

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60.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Cleopatra D IV**	16^{r}–153^{r}	7.1–x2* *toc e*	XIV/XV	John Rudyng, Archdeacon of Lincoln (d. 1481/82)	F.39
	Walsingham B Continuation	153^{r}–182^{r}	x–x			
	Vita Ricardi secundi	182^{r}–221^{v}	x–1390			

Is labeled the "Cronicon glassenburiensis" on 3^{r} in the 'Stylized Hand,' likely at the behest of Cotton, and "Chronicon glassinburiensis" over an earlier title of "Polychronicon" on 4^{r} (with other text scraped). This may indicate that the manuscript was sourced from Glastonbury Abbey, but the text itself was not independently composed there. Indeed, George Buck (d. 1622) added a note on 15^{r} in 1605 describing it as a *Polychronicon* going to the 15th year of Richard II's reign. "Cotton MS Cleopatra D IV," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. XV). See also Colin G. C. Tite, *The Early Records of Sir Robert Cotton's Library: Formation, Cataloguing, Use* (London, 2003), 14–15 and 21.

61.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Otho D I**	32^{r}–152^{v}	x–x2 *e*	XV$^{2/4}$	—	EF.a.6
	A Continuation	152^{v}–156^{r}	x1–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 4	156^{r}–195^{v}	x–1422			

Sometimes severely damaged and extremely difficult to read. M. C. Seymour, "Burnt Mandeville: A Latin Epitome," *Manuscripta* 49 (2005): 95–122, at 95–98; "Cotton MS Otho D I," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).

62.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 1320**	1^{r}–201^{v}	x–1202^{d}	XV^{1}	—	T.154.11, F.44
	A, *D*, or *St. Albans B Continuation*	202^{r}–203^{r}	1376^{d}–x2			

"Harley MS 1320," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).

63.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 1707**	1^{r}–223^{v}	x–x1 *i*	XV	—	T.154.12, F.45

"Harley MS 1707," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above, for dating); Freeman identifies as Short Version *Polychronicon* and dates as s. XIV/XV.

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
64.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3600**	2[r]–225[v]	x–x2	xv[1]	Whalley Abbey, OCist	T.154.15, F.48
	Walsingham A Continuation	226[r]–230[r]	x–x			
	Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 3	230[r]–237[r]	x–x			
	2 unfoliated leaves (ruled and unused) between 225 and 226. This manuscript's continuations copied into MS 178, but omitting a paragraph on Richard II's deposition and adding a final short conclusion. Taylor, *Kirkstall Abbey Chronicles* (n. 64 above), 12–13 and 35–36; "Harley MS 3600," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
65.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3673**	1[r]–73[v]	x–2.36	xv[3/4]	John Lowe (s. xv), chaplain and keeper of the Chantry of Holy Trinity in St. Nicholas Church	T.154.17
	Misc. *Polychronicon* extracts on 82[r]–83[r] and 85[r]–104[v]. "Harley MS 3673," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
66.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3877**	9[r]–207[v]	x–x2 *i e*	xv[3/4]	—	T.154.18, F.50
	St. Albans B Continuation	207[v]–217[v]	x1–x2			
	"Harley MS 3877," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above, for dating); Freeman dates as s. xv[med.].					
67.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3884**	1[r]–178[r]	1.40[d]–x2 *i e*	xv[2]	—	T.154.19, F.51
	A Continuation	178[r]–183[v]	x1–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 4	183[v]–229[r]	x–x			
	Missing 11 leaves from beginning and also many between 225 and 226. "Harley MS 3884," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as c. 1460).					
68.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 4875**	10[v]–190[v]	x–x2 *i e*	xv[med.]	(?)Lincoln	T.154.20, F.52
	A Continuation	190[v]–196[r]	x1–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi	196[r]–228[v]	x–1399[(?)d]			
	"Harley MS 4875," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					

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69.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 C I**	1^{r}–37^{v}	6.29^{d}–x2 *e*	c. 1453–59	William Worcester (1415–1480 x 85), topographer & writer	also MS 181
	C Continuation	38^{r}–42^{r}	x1–1375			

1 transposed with 10 and 20 with 24; 41^{r}–42^{r} in rougher hand. "Royal MS 13 C I," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).

70.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 D I**	10^{r}–165^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	XIV/XV	London, St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, chantry library	T.154.22, F.54, also MS 182
	Walsingham A Continuation	165^{r}–172^{r}	x–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	172^{r}–174^{v}	x–x			

(?)Produced at the same scriptorium as MS 41, due to content similarities. Hanna, "CUL, MS Dd.1.17" (n. to MS 41, above), 142–43 and 154; "Royal MS 13 D I," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. $XIV^{ex.}$). See also James P. Carley and Colin G. C. Tite, "Sir Robert Cotton as Collector of Manuscripts and the Question of Dismemberment: British Library, MSS Royal 13 D I and Cotton Otho D VIII," *The Library*, 6th ser. 14 (1992): 94–99.

71.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 14 C IX**	9^{r}–134^{v}	x–x2 *i*	$XIV^{ex.}$	Ramsey Abbey, OSB	T.155.2, F.56

Same or similar artist as MSS 43, 88, 103, and 114. Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 87–90 and 93–94; "Royal MS 14 C IX," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above, for dating); Freeman dates as s. XIV/XV.

72.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 14 C XII**	10^{r}–130^{v}	x–x1/2* *i*	XIV/XV	Cheapside (London), Hospital of St. Thomas	T.155.3, F.57
	C Continuation	131^{r}–136^{v}	x1–x2			

/x2 and continuation each in different hands; *Polychronicon* repeatedly corrected. "Royal MS 14 C XII," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. XIV); "London, British Library, Royal 14 C.xii," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above). See also Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 99.

73.	London, British Library, **MS Stowe 64**	9^{r}–239^{r}	x–x2 *i*	$XV^{med.}$	—	T.155.5, F.59
	B Continuation	239^{r}–243^{v}	x2–x1			

"Stowe MS 64," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. $XV^{in.}$). See also Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 100.

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
74.	London, College of Arms, **MS Arundel 2**	9^{r}–269^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	xv	—	T.155.6, F.60
	D Continuation	269^{r}–277^{r}	x1–x2			
	William Henry Black, *Catalogue of the Arundel Manuscripts in the Library of the College of Arms* (London, 1829), 4.					
75.	London, College of Arms, **MS Arundel 4**	1^{r}–157^{r}	1.33^{d}–x2	xiv/xv	—	T.155.7, F.61
	C Continuation	157^{r}–162^{v}	x1–x2			
	historical notes	162^{v}–163^{r}	1377–88			
	Notes in slightly later hand. Black, *Catalogue of Arundel Manuscripts in the College of Arms*, 10.					
76.	London, Inner Temple, **MS Petyt 511.5**	10^{r}–257^{r}	1.1.9^{d}–x2 *i*	xv^{2}	—	T.155.9, F.62
	C Continuation	257^{r}–264^{r}	x1–x2			
	254^{r}–264^{r} in different hand; 257^{v} and 258^{r} have much text added in margins in contemporary hand. Conway Davies, *Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple*, 3 vols. (London, 1972), 1:216–17 (dates as s. xv$^{1/4}$).					
77.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 48**	1^{r}–201^{r}	x–x2 *i*	xiv/xv	—	T.155.10, F.63
	Walsingham A Continuation	201^{r}–208^{r}	x–x			
	James and Jenkins, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Lambeth Palace* (n. to MS 14, above), 1:65.					
78.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 160**	11^{r}–213^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	xv$^{med.}$	—	T.155.13, F.66
	Walsingham A Continuation	213^{r}–221^{v}	x–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	221^{v}–224^{v}	x–x			
	Vita Ricardi secundi	224^{v}–255^{v}	1381–99			
	James and Jenkins, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Lambeth Palace* (n. to MS 14, above), 2:256–57.					

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79.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 181**	13^{r}–211^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	XIV/XV	—	T.155.14, F.67
	Walsingham A Continuation	211^{v}–220^{v}	x–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	220^{v}–223^{v}	x–x			
	James and Jenkins, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Lambeth Palace* (n. to MS 14, above), 2:284–85.					
80.	London, Lincoln's Inn, **MS Hale 139 (Misc. 19)**	361^{r}–364^{r}	1307^{d}–x2	$XV^{ex.}$	—	E.h, F.68
	C Continuation	364^{r}–370^{v}	x1–x2*			
	Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 1:133–34.					
81.	London, Royal College of Physicians, **MS 398**	10^{r}–163^{r}	x–x1 *i*	$XIV^{med.}$	—	T.155.8, F.69
	Note on ownership (s. XIV/XV) on 163^{v} partly visible under ultraviolet light, but I suspect it to be fully legible via multispectral imaging, which was unavailable. I owe thanks to Felix Lancashire for examining this manuscript under UV light for me. Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 1:219.					
82.	Manchester, John Rylands Library, **MS Lat. 170**	1^{r}–113^{v}	2.36^{d}–x2	XV^{1}	—	T.156.1, F.70
	B Continuation	113^{v}–119^{r}	x2–x1			
	M. R. James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Latin Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library at Manchester*, 2 vols. (Manchester, 1921), 1:293–94.					
83.	Manchester, John Rylands Library, **MS Lat. 217**	14^{r}–209^{r}	x–1327 *i*	XV^{1}	Dublin Abbey, OCist	T.156.2, F.71
	Moses Tyson, "Hand-List of Additions to the Collection of Latin Manuscripts in the John Rylands Library, 1908–1928," *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library* 12 (1928): 581–609, at 585; N. R. Ker, unpublished typescript description, in the reading room.					
84.	New Haven, Beinecke Library, **MS Osborn fa51**	14^{r}–366^{v}	x–x2 *i*	$XV^{med.}$	Henry Matthew (s. XV)	F.135, EF.a.9
	B Continuation	366^{v}–374^{v}	x2–x1			
	Not foliated: my foliation starts at the index on 1^{r}–11^{r}. "Osborn fa51," in *Orbis: Yale University* (n. to MS 15, above; dates as s. XV). See also Higden, *Polychronicon*, ed. Babington and Lumby (n. 8 above), 6:lvii–lviii.					

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
85.	New York, Columbia University Library, **MS Plimpton 252**	13^{r}–229^{r}	x–x2 *i*	XIV/XV	—	E.b, F.122
	Walsingham A Continuation	229^{r}–238^{v}	x–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	238^{v}–242^{r}	x–x			
	Seymour de Ricci and H. W. Wilson, *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, 3 vols. (New York, 1935–40), 2:1798; "New York, Columbia University, Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Plimpton MS 252," in *Digital Scriptorium* (Berkeley, 1997–) <digital-scriptorium.org> (dates as s. $XIV^{ex.}$). See also unpublished notes, esp. those by Samuel Ive (1935 x 1950, typescript) and Sarah A. Kelen (more recent), in the manuscript's Bibliography File.					
86.	Oxford, Balliol College, **MS 235**	19^{r}–182^{v}	x–1288^{d} *i*	XIV/XV	Oxford, Balliol College; (?)earlier Lincoln Cathedral	T.156.4, F.90
	R. A. B. Mynors, *Catalogue of the Manuscripts of Balliol College, Oxford* (Oxford, 1963), 253–54.					
87.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Ashmole 796**	10^{r}–220^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	$XV^{med.}$	—	T.156.6, F.73
	A Continuation	220^{r}–227^{v}	x1–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 4	227^{v}–302^{r}	x–1450			
	William Henry Black, *A Descriptive, Analytical, and Critical Catalogue of the Manuscripts Bequeathed unto the University of Oxford by Elias Ashmole*, Bodleian Library Quarto Catalogues 10, 2 vols. (Oxford, 1845–66), 1: col. 423 (SC 7434); Pächt, Alexander, and Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 16, above), 3:93 (dates as s. $XV^{3/4}$).					
88.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Bodley 316**	8^{r}–150^{r}	x–x2 *i*	1394 x 1397	Pleshey, Holy Trinity Church; (?)earlier Norwich Cathedral Priory, OSB	T.156.7, F.74
	Thomas Walsingham's *Chronica maiora*	150^{r}–151^{v}	1376^{d}			

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Rest of continuation (for 1376–79) now London, British Library, MS Harley 3634, fols. 137^{r}–163^{v}. Also bound with Walsingham's *Short Chronicle* for 1328–88 on 152^{r}–175^{r}, but not as a continuation. Same or similar artist as MSS 43, 71, 103, and 114. *A Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum*, 4 vols. (London, 1808–12), 3:47 (online catalogue entry not yet produced); Hunt et al., *Summary Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 17, above), 2.1:527–28 (SC 2752); Pächt, Alexander, and Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 16, above), 3:61; Andrew G. Watson, *Catalogue of Dated and Datable Manuscripts, c. 435–1600, in Oxford Libraries*, 2 vols. (Oxford, 1984), 1:14 (for dating); Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 87–90 and 93–94; Freeman dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$.

89.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Bodley 358**	1^{r}–209^{r}	x–x2	XV$^{med.}$	—	T.156.9, F.76
	B Continuation	209^{v}–213^{v}	x2–x1			

Missing 1 or 2 leaves between 209 and 210. Hunt et al., *Summary Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 17, above), 2.1:372 (SC 2453).

90.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Bodley 359**	9^{r}–96^{v}	x–5.1^{d} *i*	XIV/XV	—	T.156.10, F.77

Hunt et al., *Summary Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 17, above), 2.1:375 (SC 2457); Pächt, Alexander, and Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 16, above), 3:60 (dates as s. XIV$^{3/4}$).

91.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Digby 196**	111^{r}–146^{v}	7.1–x2 *e*	XV	—	T.159.6
	D Continuation	146^{v}–153^{r}	x1–x2			

With several extracts throughout manuscript. William D. Macray, Richard W. Hunt, and Andrew G. Watson, *Digby Manuscripts*, Bodleian Library Quarto Catalogues 9, rev. ed., 2 vols. (Oxford, 1999), 1: cols 212–18 and 2:89–90 (SC 1797).

92.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Digby 201**	13^{r}–220^{r}	x–x2 *e*	XV$^{med.}$	—	T.156.11, F.78
	A Continuation	220^{r}–226^{r}	x1–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 4	226^{r}–288^{v}	x–1450			

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
	In several not-too different hands; significant text scraped from 240^{v}, 248^{v}, 255^{v}, 259^{v}, 268^{r}, and 272^{v}. Macray, Hunt, and Watson, *Digby*, 1: col. 220 and 2:91 (SC 1802); Pächt, Alexander, and Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 16, above), 3:91.					
93.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Douce 138**	9^{r}–280^{v}	x–x2 *i*	XV^{2}	Robert Sherborn (c. 1454–1536), Bishop of Chichester	T.156.12, F.79
	Hunt et al., *Summary Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 17, above), 4:534 (SC 21712).					
94.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Hatton 14**	1^{r}–186^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	XIV/XV	Sheen Priory, OCart	T.156.16, F.80
	C Continuation	186^{r}–192^{v}	x1–x2			
	Continuation in different hand. Hunt et al., *Summary Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 17, above), 2.2:842 (SC 4105); Pächt, Alexander, and Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 16, above), 3:64 (dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$); Luxford, "Two English Carthusian Manuscripts" (n. to MS 51, above), 167–68 and 179–80.					
95.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Laud Misc. 529**	9b^{r}–122^{v}	7.1–x2 *toc e*	XV^{1}	—	T.156.13, F.81
	Walsingham B Continuation	122^{v}–150^{r}	x–x			
	Vita Ricardi secundi	150^{r}–184^{v}	x–1390			
	With Evesham interpolations. Henry Octavius Coxe and Richard W. Hunt, *Laudian Manuscripts*, Bodleian Library Quarto Catalogues 2, rev. ed. (Oxford, 1973), col. 386 and p. 569 (SC 1510).					
96.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Laud Misc. 545**	9^{r}–209^{r}	x–1327/40 *i*	XV^{1}	Sibton Abbey, OCist; earlier Thomas Crofts (fl. 1423–74), squire, of Westhall (Suffolk)	T.156.14, F.82
	Suffolk Continuation	209^{rv}	x–x			
	/1340 and continuation each in different hands. Coxe and Hunt, *Laudian Manuscripts*, col. 395 and p. 570 (SC 1378).					
97.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Lawn Medieval 21**	3^{r}–75^{v}	1.35^{d}–x1 *i*	XIV^{2}	—	E.d, F.134, EF.a.10

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Brian Lawn, *Catalogus bibliothecae lawnianae: Western and Oriental Manuscripts* (London, 1994), 47–49; "MS Lawn Medieval 21," in *Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford Libraries* (Oxford, 2017–) <medieval.bodleian.ox.ac.uk>. See also unpublished notes loose in the manuscript.

98.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Lyell 21**	1^{r}–199^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	XIV^{2} & XV^{1}	Abingdon Abbey, OSB	T.156.17, F.84
	Walsingham A Continuation	199^{v}–208^{v}	x–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	208^{v}–211^{v}	x–x			
	Abingdon Chronicle	212^{r}–222^{v}	1380^{d}–x			

Significant text scraped from 212^{r}; continuation 3 in the later hand. A. C. de la Mare, *Catalogue of the Collection of Medieval Manuscripts Bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, by James P. R. Lyell* (Oxford, 1971), 46–47 (dates as s. $\text{XIV}^{\text{ex.}}$ & $\text{XV}^{\text{in.}}$); Pächt, Alexander, and Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 16, above), 3:63 (dates as s. $\text{XIV}^{\text{ex.}}$).

99.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Rawlinson B. 179**	1^{r}–146^{v}	1.5–1327^{d}	XV^{1}	Dublin Christ Church Cathedral Priory, OSA reformed Arrosian	T.156.18, F.86

Macray, *Rawlinson* (n. to MS 16, above), 1: col. 520 (SC 11546); Pächt, Alexander, and Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 16, above), 3:111; Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 94–95.

100.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Tanner 19**	pp. 15–410	1.7^{d}–x2 *i e*	XIV/XV	—	T.157.2, F.88
	D Continuation	410–25	x1–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi	425–74	x–1387			

Perhaps the earliest version of continuation 1, per Taylor; pp. 415–74 in different hand. Alfred Hackman, *Catalogi codicum manuscriptorum . . . Thomae Tanneri*, Bodleian Library Quarto Catalogues 4, rev. ed. (Oxford, 1966), col. 22 (SC 9839); Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 116–17; Pächt, Alexander, and Barker-Benfield, *Illuminated Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 16, above), 3:75 (dates as s. $\text{XV}^{\text{in.}}$).

101.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Tanner 170**	13^{r}–214^{r}	x–x2 *i*	$\text{XIV}^{\text{med.}}$	(?)Gloucester Priory, OSA	T.157.3, F.89
	A or *B Continuation*	214^{r}	x2–1347			

Hackman, *Tanner*, col. 622 (SC 9996).

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
102.	Oxford, Christ Church, **MS 89**	9^{r}–178^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	$XV^{in.}$	(?)Hailes Abbey, OCist	T.157.4, F.92
	St. Albans C Continuation	178^{r}–186^{r}	x–x			
	Ralph Hanna, David Rundle, and Jeremy Griffiths, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Western Manuscripts to c. 1600 in Christ Church, Oxford* (Oxford, 2017), 175–78 (for dating and provenance); Freeman dates as s. XIV/XV.					
103.	Oxford, Corpus Christi College, **MS 89**	$12c^{r}$–144^{r}	x–x2 *i*	XV^{1}	Gloucester Abbey, OSB	T.157.6, F.94
	Walsingham C Continuation	144^{r}–164^{r}	x–1387			
	Final leaf mutilated (outer column gone) with verso blank. Same or similar artist as MSS 43, 71, 88, and 114. Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 87–90 and 93–94; Thomson, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts of Corpus Christi College, Oxford* (n. to MS 18, above), 46–47 (dates as s. $XV^{in.}$).					
104.	Oxford, Lincoln College, **MS Lat. 107**	9^{r}–182^{r}	x–x2 *i*	XIV/XV	—	T.157.7, F.95
	Walsingham A Continuation	182^{r}–190^{r}	x–x			
	Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 1.8:50; Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 34–35 (dates as s. $XIV^{ex.}$); Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 92.					
105.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 29**	11^{r}–366^{v}	x–1320^{d} *i*	XV^{2}	—	T.157.8, F.96
	Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 2.2:19; Hanna and Rundle, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts of Magdalen College, Oxford* (n. to MS 26, above, for dating); Freeman dates as s. $XV^{med.}$.					
106.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 97**	9^{r}–200^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	$XV^{med.}$	(?)Taunton Priory, OSA	T.157.9, F.97
	D Continuation	200^{v}–207^{r}	x1–x2			

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Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 2.2:52–53; Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 41 (dates as c. 1420); Hanna and Rundle, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts of Magdalen College, Oxford* (n. to MS 26, above, for provenance).

107.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 147**	1^{r}–216^{v}	x–x2 *i*	$xv^{2/4}$	Oxford, Magdalen College; (?)earlier Newgate (London), St. Sepulchre	T.157.10, F.98, also MS x15
	B/Walsingham A Continuation	216^{v}–224^{r}	x2–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	224^{r}–227^{r}	x–x			

Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 2.2:70–71; Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 123 n. 2; Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 52 (dates as s. $xv^{med.}$); Hanna and Rundle, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts of Magdalen College, Oxford* (n. to MS 26, above, for dating); Freeman dates as s. $xv^{med.}$.

108.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 190**	52^{v}–235^{v}	x–1327^{d} *i*	$xv^{2/4}$	(?)Oxford, Magdalen College	T.157.12, F.100
	D Continuation	236^{r}–242^{v}	1341^{d}–x2			

Mutilation (decorated capitals cut out) and loss throughout. Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 2.2:87; Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 47; "Oxford, Magdalen College, Lat. 190," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above); Hanna and Rundle, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts of Magdalen College, Oxford* (n. to MS 26, above, for dating); Freeman dates as s. xv^{1}.

109.	Oxford, Merton College, **MS 121**	1^{r}–139^{v}	x–x2 *e*	xv^{1}	Oxford, Merton College	T.157.14, F.102
	A Continuation	139^{v}–144^{r}	x1–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi	144^{r}–168^{v}	x–1401^{d}			

Thomson, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts of Merton College* (n. to MS 19, above), 100 (dates as s. $xv^{in.}$); Taylor identifies continuation 1 as *C Continuation*.

110.	Oxford, New College, **MS 152**	10^{r}–158^{v}	x–x2 *i*	xiv/xv	Oxford, New College	T.157.15, F.103
	B/Walsingham A Continuation	158^{v}–165^{v}	x2–x			

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
	Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 1.7:57; Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 34 (dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$); Taylor identifies the continuation as *Walsingham A Continuation*. A descriptive manuscript catalogue is being prepared by James Willoughby and Will Poole.					
111.	Oxford, Oriel College, **MS 16**	50^{r}–222^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	XV^{1}	—	T.157.16, F.104
	Walsingham A Continuation	222^{r}–230^{v}	x–x			
	Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 1.5:6. A descriptive manuscript catalogue is being prepared by Jeremy Catto and Patrick Nold.					
112.	Oxford, Oriel College, **MS 74**	11^{r}–189^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	XV^{2}	—	T.157.17, F.105
	A Continuation	189^{v}–195^{r}	x1–x2			
	Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 4	195^{r}–246^{v}	x–1450			
	Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 1.5:26. A descriptive manuscript catalogue is being prepared by Jeremy Catto and Patrick Nold.					
113.	Oxford, Queen's College, **MS 307**	10^{r}–129^{r}	x–x2 *i*	XIV/XV	Canterbury Abbey, OSB	T.158.1, F.106
	Walsingham A Continuation	129^{r}–134^{v}	x–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	134^{v}–136^{r}	x–x			
	Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 36 (dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$); Peter Kidd, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the Medieval Manuscripts of the Queen's College, Oxford* (Oxford, 2016), 145–48.					
114.	Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, **MS lat. 4922**	11^{r}–183^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	XIV^{2}	Norwich Cathedral Priory, OSB	T.158.3, F.123
	St. Albans B Continuation	183^{v}–191^{r}	x1–x2			
	Same or similar artist as MSS 43, 71, 88, and 103. François Avril and Patricia Danz Stirnemann, *Manuscrits enluminés d'origine insulaire, VII^{e}–XX^{e} siècle* (Paris, 1987), 165–66 (dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$); Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 87–90 and 93–94; "Latin 4922," in *BnF: Archives et manuscrits* (Paris, 2006–) <archivesetmanuscrits.bnf.fr> (dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$).					

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115.	Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, **MS lat. 4923**	1^{r}–128^{v}	x–x2 *i e*	XIV/XV	Jean d'Orléans (d. 1467)	T.158.4, F.124
	St. Albans B Continuation	128^{v}–134^{v}	x1–1377			
	Avril and Stirnemann, *Manuscrits enluminés d'origine insulaire*, 156–57 (dates as s. XIV$^{med.}$); "Latin 4923," in *BnF: Archives et manuscrits* (dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$).					
116.	Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, **MS lat. 12502**	21^{r}–251^{r}	x–4.33 *i*	XV	—	T.158.5, F.125
	"Latin 12502," in *BnF: Archives et manuscrits*.					
117.	Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, **MS lat. 15014**	1^{r}–237^{v}	x–3.29	XV$^{2/4}$	Paris, St. Victor Abbey	T.158.6, F.126
	Gilbert Ouy, *Les Manuscrits de l'Abbaye de Saint-Victor: Catalogue établi sur la base du répertoire de Claude de Grandrue, 1514*, 2 vols. (Turnhout, 1999), 2:433; "Latin 15014," in *BnF: Archives et manuscrits* (dates as s. XV).					
118.	Princeton, University Library, **MS Garrett 152**	9^{r}–140^{r}	x–x2 *i*	XV$^{in.}$	Geoffrey Clynt (s. XV)	E.a, F.128
	A Continuation	140^{r}–141^{r}	x2–1360			
	Don C. Skemer, *Medieval & Renaissance Manuscripts in the Princeton University Library*, 2 vols. (Princeton, 2013), 1:354–56 (for dating and provenance); Freeman dates as s. XIV/XV.					
119.	Provo, Brigham Young University Library, **MS 091 H534**	4^{r}–237^{v}	x–x2 *i*	c. 1375	—	EF.b.2
	"091 H534," in *BYU Library* (Provo, UT) <search.lib.byu.edu>.					
120.	Taunton, Somerset Heritage Centre, **MS DD/SAS/C1193/66**	pp. 27–417	x–x2 *i*	XIV/XV	Keynsham Abbey, OSA	T.158.8, F.108
	C Continuation	417–30	x1–x2			
	N. R. Ker, "Four Medieval Manuscripts in the Taunton Castle Museum," *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* 96 (1951): 224–28, at 224–25; Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 4:487–88.					

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
121.	Urbana, University of Illinois Library, **MS Pre-1650 132**	1^{r}–161^{r} & 162^{rv}	$1.9^{(?)d}$–x2 *e*	xiv/xv	Furness Abbey, OCist	F.131, EF.b.4
	Walsingham A Continuation	161^{rv} & 163^{rv}	x–1361^{d}			
	Loss throughout, including several leaves before 96. Sporadically foliated, typically at the first leaf of each quire only, but with the count over by one from 96 (only 8 leaves between 86 and 96); 162 should be between 157 and 158; 163 damaged. "Pre-1650 MS 0132," in *Illinois Library Rare Book & Manuscript Library: Search Collections* (Urbana, 2017–) <library.illinois.edu/rbx/collections/search-collections> (dates as c. 1400).					
122.	Valencia, Biblioteca de la catedral, **MS 89**	1^{r}–166^{r}	x–x2 *i*	xiv	—	T.158.9, F.132
	Elías Olmos Canalda, *Catalogo descriptivo: Codices de la Catedral de Valencia*, 2nd ed. (València, 1943), 72.					
123.	Vatican City, Biblioteca apostolica, **MS Chig. G. VIII. 231**	1^{r}–148^{v}	x–x1	xiv^{2}	St. Osyth Abbey, OSA	—
	Rino Avesani, "Per la biblioteca di Agostino Patrizi Piccolomini vescovo di Pienza," in *Mélanges Eugène Tisserant*, 7 vols. (Città del Vaticano, 1964), 6:1–87, at 43–46; "Rome, Italy, Biblioteca apostolica vaticana, Chigi G. VIII. 231," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).					
124.	Vatican City, Biblioteca apostolica, **MS Reg. lat. 731**	19^{r}–251^{v}	x–x2 *i*	xv	—	EF.b.5
	C Continuation	251^{v}–259^{v}	x1–x2			
	Bernard de Montfaucon, *Les Manuscrits de la reine de Suède au Vatican*, rev. ed. (Città del Vaticano, 1964), 13 (no dating). A descriptive catalogue entry for this manuscript has yet to be produced.					
125.	Vatican City, Biblioteca apostolica, **MS Vat. lat. 1959**	1^{r}–149^{r}	x–x2 *i e*	xiv/xv	—	T.158.7, F.133, also MS 171
	E Continuation	149^{r}–155^{v}	x1–x2			

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Maria Magdalena Lebreton et al., *Codices vaticani latini*, 13 vols. (Roma, 1902–59), 3:372–73.

126. Warminster, Longleat House, **MS 50** — 8^{v}–146^{v} — x–x2 *i* — XIV^{2} — — — F.109, EF.b.6
A Continuation — 146^{v}–147^{r} — x2–1360

Foliated at the first leaf of each quire only. A descriptive catalogue entry for this manuscript has yet to be produced.

127. Warminster, Longleat House, **MS 51** — 25^{r}–207^{r} — x–x2 *i* — XV$^{med.}$ — John Lyndon (d. 1482), Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford & later Dean of Crediton — F.110, EF.b.7
C Continuation — 207^{r}–214^{r} — x1–x2

Foliated at the first leaf of each quire only. 206^{r}–214^{r} in different hand. A descriptive catalogue entry for this manuscript has yet to be produced.

128. Winchester, College Library, **MS 15** — 14^{r}–213^{r} — x–x2 *i e* — XIV/XV — Winchester College — T.158.11, F.111
C Continuation — 213^{r}–220^{r} — x1–x2

Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 4:613–14 (dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$).

129. Winchester, College Library, **MS 27** — 10^{r}–229^{v} — 1.1.9^{d}–1265^{d} *i* — XV^{2} — — — T.158.12, F.112

Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 4:621–22 (dates as s. XV or (?)1478).

Long Version, Creation–1352

130. Bryn Mawr, College Library, **MS Gordan 64** — 1^{r}–174^{v} — x–x *i* — XIV/XV — — — E.f, F.127, EF.b.1

Faye, *Supplement to the Census of Medieval Manuscripts* (n. to MS 47, above), 400; "Gordan MS 64," in *Bryn Mawr College Library Special Collections: Medieval & Renaissance Manuscripts* (Bryn Mawr, PA, 2003–) <bascom.brynmawr.edu/library/speccoll/guides/medmsslist.shtml> (dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$); Freeman identifies as Intermediate Version *Polychronicon*.

131. Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS O.5.12** — 1^{r}–149^{r} — x–x *i* — XV$^{med.}$ — Roger Walle (fl. 1436–88), prebendary & canon of Lichfield Cathedral — T.153.9, F.19

James, *Western Manuscripts in Trinity College, Cambridge* (n. to MS 37, above), 3:315–16.

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
132.	Cambridge, University Library, **MS Ii.3.1**	11^{r}–275^{r}	x–1348 *i*	XIV^{2}	Canterbury Cathedral Priory, OSB	T.152.8, F.7
	Sigla E in Rolls Series edition. Hardwick and Luard, *Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Cambridge* (n. to MS 41, above), 3:401–2; Binski, Zutshi, and Panayotova, *Western Illuminated Manuscripts in Cambridge University Library* (n. to MS 42, above), 159–60 (dates as s. XIV$^{3/4}$).					
133.	Columbia (SC), University of South Carolina Library, **MS Early 61**	9^{r}–335^{v}	x–x *i*	c. 1445	(?)London	F.117, EF.a.5
	Scott Gwara, *A Census of Medieval Manuscripts in South Carolina Collections* (Columbia, SC, 2007), 36–38 (dates as c. 1440 x 1450); Scott Gwara and Carl M. Garris, *A History of the Teaching Collection of Early Manuscripts at the University of South Carolina* (Cayce, SC, 2018), 12–16 and 154–57 nn. 53–88 (for dating and provenance); Freeman dates as s. XV$^{med.}$.					
134.	London, British Library, **MS Egerton 871**	2^{r}–317^{r}	x–x *i*	XIV^{2}	John of Macclesfield (d. 1422)	T.154.9, F.42
	"Egerton MS 871," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. XIV).					
135.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Laud Misc. 619**	9^{v}–154^{r}	x–x *i*	XIV/XV	Fountains Abbey, OCist	T.156.15, F.83
	notes on Higden	154^{r}				
	Coxe and Hunt, *Laudian Manuscripts* (n. to MS 95, above), col. 446 and p. 574 (SC 759).					
136.	San Marino, Huntington Library, **MS HM 132**	1^{r}–281^{v}	x–x *i*	XIV$^{med.}$	Chester Abbey, OSB	T.155.15, F.129
	Ranulf Higden's autograph manuscript. Galbraith, "Autograph MS of Higden's *Polychronicon*" (n. 7 above); C. W. Dutschke, *Guide to Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the Huntington Library*, 2 vols. (San Marino, CA, 1989), 1:175–77.					

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Hybrid Version, Creation–1347

137. Cambridge, University Library, **MS Dd.8.7** — 15[r]–355[v] — xS–x *i* — XIV[med.] — (?)East Anglia — T.152.5, F.4

335[r], 337[v]–338[v], and 339[v] have much text added in margins in contemporary hands. (?)Produced at the same scriptorium as MSS 139 and 143, due to hand and decoration similarities. Hardwick and Luard, *Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of the University of Cambridge* (n. to MS 41, above), 1:338–39; Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 82–87 (dates as c. 1339 x 1342); Binski, Zutshi, and Panayotova, *Western Illuminated Manuscripts in Cambridge University Library* (n. to MS 42, above), 153–54.

138. London, British Library, **MS Cotton Julius E VIII** — 1[r]–181[v] — 4.32[d]–1340[d] — XIV/XV — — T.154.7, F.40

"Cotton MS Julius E VIII," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above); Freeman identifies as Short Version *Polychronicon*.

139. London, British Library, **MS Harley 655** — 14[r]–338[r] — xS–1345 *i* — XIV[med.] — (?)East Anglia — T.154.10, F.43

321[v] has missing text added by s. XVII hand (?)from MS 140; 322[r]–334[r] in different hand; 327[v] has much text added in margins in same hand. (?)Produced at the same scriptorium as MSS 137 and 143, due to hand and decoration similarities. Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 82–87 (for provenance, dates as c. 1339 x 1342); "Harley MS 655," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. XIV[4/4]).

140. London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 E I** — 1[r]–242[r] — xI/S–1341 *i* — XIV[med.] — Lincoln Cathedral — T.155.1, F.55

xI/ added in margin above start in same hand. "Royal MS 13 E I," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates s. XIV[ex.]).

141. Manchester, John Rylands Library, **MS Lat. 218** — 4[r]–120[v] — 1.25[d]–1341[d] — XIV/XV — — T.156.3, F.72

Tyson, "Hand-List of Additions to the John Rylands Library" (n. to MS 83, above), 585; N. R. Ker, unpublished typescript description, in the reading room.

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
142.	Oxford, Balliol College, **MS 236**	1^{r}–311^{v}	xS–x	xv$^{med.}$	Oxford, Balliol College	T.156.5, F.91
	Mynors, *Catalogue of Manuscripts of Balliol College* (n. to MS 86, above), 254–55; Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 51.					
143.	Oxford, University College, **MS 177** (2 vols.)	1*^{r}–208*^{v} & 233*^{r}–353^{v}	xS–1340^{d} *i*	xiv$^{med.}$	Barnwell Priory, OSA	T.158.2, F.107
	Final leaf mutilated. (?)Produced at the same scriptorium as MSS 137 and 139, due to hand and decoration similarities. Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 1.1:48; Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 35 (dates as s. xiv$^{ex.}$); Dennison and Rogers, "Medieval Best-Seller" (n. 102 above), 82–87 (dates as c. 1339 x 1342).					
	Fragments					
	Intermediate Version unless stated otherwise					
144.	Cambridge, University Library, **MS Add. 3392**	155^{r}–158^{v}	3.27–3.28 & 4.2–4.4	xiv/xv	—	EF.a.2
	2 leaves folded double, so that in order text is 156^{v}, 155^{r}–156^{r}, 158^{v}, and 157^{r}–158^{r}. Ringrose, *Summary Catalogue of Additional Manuscripts in Cambridge University Library* (n. to MS 40, above), 93–95.					
145.	London, British Library, **MS Burney 277**	56^{r}–57^{v}	3.14–3.18 & 3.4–3.8	xv	—	—
	57 bound backwards. "Burney MS 277," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
146.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 5436**	2^{r}–3^{v}	1.5–1.9 & 1.14–1.15	xv	—	—
	Long Version, not from known texts (MSS 130–136). "Harley MS 5436," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
147.	Maidstone, Kent Archives, **Item U49/Z15**	—	2.35–3.1 & 3.20–3.23	xv	—	T.159.9
	Bifolia used as wrapper for s. xvii book. "U49/Z15," in *Kent Archives and Local History* (Maidstone, 2004–) <kentarchives.org.uk>.					

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148.	New Haven, Beinecke Library, **MSS 712.127 & 712.128**	—	127: 3.41–3.42 & 4.5–4.6; 128: 3.42–3.43 & 4.4–4.5	XIV	—	—
	2 bifolia from same source; previously used in bookbinding. "Beinecke MS 712.127" and "Beinecke MS 712.128," in *Orbis: Yale University* (n. to MS 15, above; no dating).					
149.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Digby 218**	108^{rv}	6.1–6.2	XIV	—	T.159.7
	Macray, Hunt, and Watson, *Digby* (n. to MS 91, above), 1: cols 231–33 and 2:95–96 (SC 1819); "MS Digby 218," in *Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford* (n. to MS 97, above).					
150.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Digby 218**	109^{r}	1352	XIV	—	T.159.7
	Long Version, not from known texts (MSS 130–136). Macray, Hunt, and Watson, *Digby* (n. to MS 91, above), 1: cols 231–33 and 2:95–96 (SC 1819); "MS Digby 218," in *Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford* (n. to MS 97, above).					
151.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Lat. th. b. 2**	45^{r}–46^{v}	2.1–2.4 & 2.12–2.14	XV	—	—
	Hunt et al., *Summary Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 17, above), 5:842 (SC 30588); "Lat. th. b. 2," in *Medieval Manuscripts in Oxford* (n. to MS 97, above).					
	Extracts					
	Intermediate Version unless stated otherwise					
152.	Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales, **MS 17430B**	1^{r}–190^{v} & 193^{v}–200^{v}	various	$XV^{4/4}$	—	EF.b.8
	In peculiar order: Books 5, 3, 1, 4, 6, 7, and 6. "MS 17430B," in *National Library of Wales: Archives and Manuscripts* (n. to MS 20, above).					

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
153.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 197A**	pp. 111–12	1327–x2 *e*	xv$^{1/4}$	(?)Westminster Abbey, OSB	T p. 122
	notes on Higden	112				
	Walsingham A Continuation	112–26	x–x			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	126–30	x–x			
	second eulogy for Edward III	130				
	Westminster Chronicle	130–210	x–x			
	Does not match the handwriting or layout of any of the known Short/Intermediate Transitional or Intermediate Version texts that now end at 1327 (MSS 23, 24 as suggested by Taylor via Galbraith, 26, 42, 83, and 99), or earlier due to lost leaves (MSS 32, 46, 86, 90, 105, and 129), and so it is unlikely to have originally followed any of them. Taylor, *Universal Chronicle* (n. 2 above), 122 n. 3; "MS 197A," in *Parker on the Web* (n. 25 above). See also *Westminster Chronicle*, ed. Hector and Harvey (n. 54 above), xiii–xxi (provenance suggested).					
154.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 251**	16^{r}–85^{v}	2.27–1341	c. 1445	Bury St. Edmunds Abbey, OSB	—
	E Continuation	85^{v}–100^{r}	x1–x2*			
	The '*Historia de Bruto*'. Gransden, "Some Manuscripts from Bury St. Edmunds" (n. 49 above), 248–49 and 280; "MS 251," in *Parker on the Web* (n. 25 above); "Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, 251," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).					
155.	Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS R.4.2**	257^{r}–258^{v}	1303–27	xiv/xv	—	—
	Short Version. Continues Matthew Paris's *Flores historiarum* with *Merton Continuation*. James, *Western Manuscripts in Trinity College, Cambridge* (n. to MS 37, above), 2:129–31.					
156.	Canterbury, Cathedral Library, **MS Add. 68**	44^{v}–49^{r}	1.24 *toc*	xv^{2}	William Brewyn (s. xv), chaplain (?) of Canterbury Cathedral	EF.b.11
	Short Version. Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 2:309–11.					

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157.	Canterbury, Cathedral Library, **MS Lit. D. 16**	110^{r}–123^{v}	1.5–1.39*	XIV/XV	Canterbury Abbey, OSB	EF.b.10

Short Version. Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 2:281–82; "Canterbury, Cathedral, Lit. D. 16 (58)," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).

158.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 516**	various	various tales	XV^{2}	—	EF.b.12

Colker, *Trinity College Dublin Manuscripts* (n. to MS 48, above), 2:976–1002.

159.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 517**	53^{r}–78^{r}, 78^{v}–88^{v}, & 150^{r}–155^{r}	7.1–x; 4.3–6.13; & 1.1, 1.3– 1.5, & 1.27	XV^{1}, XV^{2}, & XV/ XVI	—	—

Short Version. Colker, *Trinity College Dublin Manuscripts* (n. to MS 48, above), 2:1002–11.

160.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Nero D II**	204^{r}–206^{v}	1307–x2	XIV	Rochester Cathedral Priory, OSB	T.159.1
	C Continuation	206^{v}–214^{r}	x1–x2			

Does not match the handwriting or layout of any of the known Intermediate Version texts that now end before 1307 (MSS 32, 46, 86, 90, and 129), and so it is unlikely to have originally followed any of them. *Polychronicon* has additional short introduction. "Cotton MS Nero D II," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above); "London, British Library, Cotton Nero D.ii, fols. 2–214," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above); Taylor identifies continuation as *B Continuation*.

161.	London, British Library, **MS Lansdowne 239**	121^{r}–124^{v}	1307–x2 *e*	XV	—	T.159.2
	St. Albans B Continuation	124^{v}–133^{r}	x1–x2			

In several hands; does not match the handwriting or layout of any of the known Intermediate Version texts that now end before 1307 (see n. to MS 160, above), and so it is unlikely to have originally followed any of them. Continues Walter of Guisborough's *Chronicle*. "Lansdowne MS 239," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).

162.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 A XVII**	11^{r}–67^{v}	2.27–1341	XV	—	EF.c.4
	E Continuation	67^{v}–79^{v}	x1–x2*			

The '*Historia de Bruto*'. "Royal MS 13 A XVII," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
163.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 E IX**	160^{r}–169^{v}	1.32–1.60	c. 1400	St. Albans Abbey, OSB	also MS 183
	In peculiar order: 1.39–1.60, 1.38, 1.32–1.36, and 1.37. "Royal MS 13 E IX," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above); "London, British Library, Royal 13 E.ix," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above). See also Walsingham, *St. Albans Chronicle, 1376–1422*, ed. Taylor, Childs, and Watkiss (n. 25 above), 1:xviii–xxix and 964–68.					
164.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 99**	158^{r}–186^{r}	1.3–1.60	xv	Windsor Castle, St. George's Chapel	EF.c.7
	Short Version. Has additional short introduction. James and Jenkins, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Lambeth Palace* (n. to MS 14, above), 2:162–66; "London, Lambeth Palace Library, 99," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).					
165.	New Haven, Beinecke Library, **MS Takamiya 114**	pp. 37–164	2.27–1341 *i*	xv$^{4/4}$	—	EF.c.11
	E Continuation	164–94	x1–1377*^{d}			
	The '*Historia de Bruto*'. Index covers rulers only. "Takamiya MS 114," in *Orbis: Yale University* (n. to MS 15, above).					
166.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Digby 82**	2^{r}–40^{r}	1.39–1.60*	xv	—	T.159.5
	Final leaf mutilated. Macray, Hunt, and Watson, *Digby* (n. to MS 91, above), 1: cols 88–89 and 2:44 (SC 1683).					
167.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Rawlinson B. 154**	1^{r}–24^{r}	x–1.41	xiv	—	T.159.8, F.85
	Macray, *Rawlinson* (n. to MS 16, above), 1: col. 503 (SC 11524).					
168.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 69**	1^{r}–3^{r}	1327–44	c. 1475	—	—
	A Continuation	3^{r}–5^{v}	x2–1360			
	St. Albans A Continuation	5^{v}–25^{r}	1342–77*			
	Thomas Walsingham's histories amalgamation	25^{r}–96^{r}	1377–1417			

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Long Version ending at Intermediate Version –x2, not from known texts (MSS 130–136). Continuation 3's Agincourt narrative accidentally omitted and added afterwards (fols. 94^{r}–96^{r}). Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 2.2:40; Hanna and Rundle, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts of Magdalen College, Oxford* (n. to MS 26, above, for dating). See also N. R. Ker's unpublished handwritten notes loose in the manuscript.

169.	Oxford, Queen's College, **MS 304**	163^{v}–164^{r}	1337–x2 *e*	XV$^{1/4}$	Glastonbury Abbey, OSB	T pp. 180–81 col. b
	St. Albans B Continuation	164^{r}–174^{r}	x1–x2*			
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	174^{r}–177^{r}	x–x*			

Continues Adam Murimuth's *Continuatio chronicarum*; note on *Polychronicon* end scraped and visible only under ultraviolet light. I owe thanks to Sarah Arkle for examining this manuscript under UV light for me. Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 43; Kidd, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts of Queen's College, Oxford* (n. to MS 113, above), 125–31; "Oxford, The Queen's College, 304," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).

170.	Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, **MS lat. 4126**	120^{v}–132^{v} 252^{r}–281^{v}	1.39–1.60 1135–1327	XIV	Yorkshire: (?)Hulne Priory, OCarm or York Friary, OCarm	EF.c.8

Short Version (both extracts). Has additional short introduction. Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Historia regum Britannie*, ed. Neil Wright and Julia Crick, 5 vols. (Cambridge, 1985–91), 3:256–61 (for dating and provenance); "Latin 4126," in *BnF: Archives et manuscrits* (n. to MS 114, above; dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$).

171.	Vatican City, Biblioteca apostolica, **MS Vat. lat. 1959**	167^{r}–198^{v}	2.27–1341 *i*	XIV/XV	—	[~F.133], also MS 125
	E Continuation	198^{v}–205^{v}	x1–x2*			

The '*Historia de Bruto*'. Index covers rulers only. Lebreton et al., *Codices vaticani latini* (n. to MS 125, above), 3:372–73.

172.	Untraced: *olim* London, James West	?–?	1326–x2*	XIV	(?)Malmesbury Abbey, OSB	—
	A or *B Continuation*	?–?	x2–1348			

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
Continues *Vita Edwardi secundi*. Before lost in a fire at Inner Temple (January 1737), the manuscript was (mostly) transcribed by Thomas Hearne in Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Rawlinson B. 414 (SC 11761) and MS Rawlinson B. 180 (SC 15494), the latter of which includes the entirety of the section with the *Polychronicon*, most recently edited as "Vita Edwardi II," in *Chronicles of the Reigns of Edward I and Edward I*, ed. William Stubbs, Rolls Series 76, 2 vols. (London, 1882–83), 2:xxxi–lvi and 155-294, at 289–94. *Vita Edwardi secundi*, ed. Childs (n. 86 above), xvi–xix.					
Continuations without *Polychronicon*					
173. Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales, **MS 5041C**			xiv$^{ex.}$	—	—
C Continuation	pp. 3–18	x1–1377			
Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 1	18–20	x–1380^{d}			
Continues a Latin Prose '*Brut*' (for 1326^{d}–x2) resembling the *Polychronicon* at the end. "MS 5041C," in *National Library of Wales: Archives and Manuscripts* (n. to MS 20, above). See also unpublished notes loose in the manuscript.					
174. Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 6**			1420 x 1440	St. Albans Abbey, OSB	T pp. 180–81 col. a
St. Albans A Continuation	294^{r}–299^{r}	1344^{d}–x			
Does not match the handwriting or layout of any of the known Intermediate Version texts that now end at 1340 without continuation (MSS 40, 52, 63, 81, 97, and 123), 1344 without continuation (MSS 54, 57, 71, 93, 119, or 122), or early due to lost leaves (MSS 29, 42, 46, 86, 90, 99, 105, and 129), and so it is unlikely to have originally followed any of them; now follows John of Tynemouth's *Historia aurea*. P. R. Robinson, *Catalogue of Dated Manuscripts, Cambridge* (n. 25 above), 1:47–48; "MS 6," in *Parker on the Web* (n. 25 above); "Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, 5, 6, 7," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).					
175. Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 511**			xv$^{med.}$	—	T pp. 180–81 col. a
St. Albans A Continuation	1^{r}–14^{v}	1342–77*			
Thomas Walsingham's histories amalgamation	14^{v}–87^{r}	1377–1417			

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1[r] has partial border decoration (alternating red and blue flourishes against a blue line descending from a large blue capital at the top, along inner margin's border), suggesting it was intended as the opening of the text being copied, and so likely did not continue a *Polychronicon* on earlier leaves now lost. None of the other continuations to 1377 have border decorations or a large, elaborate capital at their opening. This sort of embellishment is normally reserved for the first page of the *Polychronicon* or one of its Books, including the *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi*, which was presented as Book 8. The other continuations past 1377 occasionally begin with large capitals, but only the standard sort employed throughout to signal new chapters. In several hands; continuation 1 has unique conclusion. Colker, *Trinity College Dublin Manuscripts* (n. to MS 48, above), 2:957–59.

176. London, British Library, **MS** — c. 1421 — — also MS x6

Add. 14251

B Continuation	192[v]–195[r]	x2–1366*
historical notes	195[r]–196[r]	1377–1422

Continues historical compilation (for ~5.30–x2) resembling the *Polychronicon* at the end. Andrew G. Watson, *Catalogue of Dated and Datable Manuscripts, c. 700–1600, in the Department of Manuscripts, the British Library*, 2 vols. (London, 1979), 1:38 (for dating); "Add. MS 14251," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. xv).

177. London, British Library, **MS** — xv[1/4] — — —

Cotton Claudius B IX

Vita Ricardi secundi	266[r]–305[v]	x–x

Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi, ed. Stow (n. 44 above), 23; "Cotton MS Claudius B IX," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).

178. London, British Library, **MS** — xv[2/4] — Kirkstall Abbey, OCist — —

Cotton Domitian A XII

Walsingham A Continuation	120[r]–128[v]	x–x
Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 3	128[v]–140[v]	x–x*

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
Labeled "Cronica de Kir<k>stall" on 57^{r} in an early modern hand. This refers to the manuscript's origins instead of suggesting that the text or texts were composed at Kirkstall, as they are certainly from elsewhere. Continues historical compilation (for ~2.7–1341) resembling the *Polychronicon* at the end. Continuations copied from MS 64, but omitting a paragraph on Richard II's deposition and adding a final short conclusion here. Taylor, *Kirkstall Abbey Chronicles* (n. 64 above), 35–36; Jeanne E. Krochalis, "History and Legend at Kirkstall in the Fifteenth Century," in *Of the Making of Books: Medieval Manuscripts, their Scribes and Readers. Essays Presented to M. B. Parkes*, ed. P. R. Robinson and Rivkah Zim (Aldershot, 1997), 230–56, at 234–35 (for provenance); "Cotton MS Domitian A XII," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
179. London, British Library, **MS Cotton Otho C II**			xiv$^{4/4}$	Westminster Abbey, OSB	—
St. Albans B Continuation	102^{v}–107^{v}	1347–76*^{d}			
Continues Adam Murimuth's *Continuatio chronicarum*; 104^{v}–107^{v} severely damaged and mostly legible only under ultraviolet light. Smith, "Authorship of the *Gesta regis Ricardi secundi*" (n. 55 above), 477–78; "Cotton MS Otho C II," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above); "London, British Library, Cotton Otho C.ii," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).					
180. London, British Library, **MS Cotton Tiberius C IX**			xiv & xv	—	—
Vita Ricardi secundi	1^{r}–44^{v}	x–x			
Damaged; 2^{r}–44^{v} in the later hand. *Historia uitae et regni Ricardi secundi*, ed. Stow (n. 44 above), 24 (for dating); "Cotton MS Tiberius C IX," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. xv$^{1/4}$).					
181. London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 C I**			c. 1453–59	William Worcester (1415–1480 x 85), topographer & writer	also MS 69
Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 2	89^{r}–130^{r}	x–x			
"Royal MS 13 C I," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
182. London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 D I**			xiv/xv	—	[~F.54], also MS 70
E Continuation	249^{r}–254^{v}	x1–x2			

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Quire laid out like *Polychronicon* manuscripts, with handwriting, headings, and marginal chronologies similar to the text now bound with it, MS 70 (to 1381), but it is unclear if it was meant as an additional continuation (like the overlapping continuations in MSS 39, 49, 50, and 168) or it has instead been detached from another text that has yet to be identified, although the latter seems more likely. Does not match the handwriting or layout of any of the known Intermediate Version texts that now end at 1340 or 1344 without, or early due to lost leaves (see n. to MS 174, above), and so it is unlikely to have originally followed any of them. Carley and Tite, "Sir Robert Cotton as Collector of Manuscripts" (n. to MS 70, above), esp. at 95–96 n. 8; "Royal MS 13 D I," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. XIV$^{ex.}$). On *Polychronicon* chronological apparatuses, see Freeman, "Manuscript Dissemination" (n. 2 above), 168–79.

183. London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 E IX** — c. 1400 — St. Albans Abbey, OSB — T pp. 180–81 col. b, also MS 163

St. Albans B Continuation	150^{r}–155^{r}	1347–x2*
Thomas Walsingham's *Short Chronicle* epitome	155^{v}–159^{r}	1377–93

Follows John of Tynemouth's *Historia aurea* epitome. "Royal MS 13 E IX," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above); "London, British Library, Royal 13 E.ix," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).

184. London, British Library, **MS Sloane 1776** — XV — — EF.a.7

Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 2	1^{r}–49^{r}	1378^{d}–x

"Sloane MS 1776," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).

185. London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 340** — XV — — —

C Continuation	46^{r}–62^{v}	x1–1377
Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 1	63^{r}–90^{v}	x–x

Continues a Latin Prose '*Brut*' (for ~1.39–x2) resembling the *Polychronicon* at the end. James and Jenkins, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts in Lambeth Palace* (n. to MS 14, above), 3:446–47.

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
186.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Bodley 859**			xiv/xv	—	—
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi	320^{r}–321^{v}	x^{d}–x			
	Laid out as if it once followed a *Polychronicon*, with "incipit liber octauus" in the upper margin of 320^{r} and occasional marginal chronologies and chapter numbers, but its source manuscript remains unknown. Does not match the handwriting or layout of any of the known *Walsingham A* texts (which the *Gesta* normally follows) without continuation past 1377 (MSS 77, 104, 110, and 111), or the single copy that ends early due to lost leaves (MS 121). Hunt et al., *Summary Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 17, above), 2.1:513–14 (not dated, SC 2722).					
187.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Rawlinson B. 152**			xv	—	T pp. 180–81 col. a
	St. Albans A Continuation	38^{r}–50^{v}	x–x			
	Within Thomas Walsingham's histories amalgamation for 1307–1414^{d} on fols. 1^{r}–106^{v}, of which fol. 77 is missing. Macray, *Rawlinson* (n. to MS 16, above), 1: col. 502 (SC 11522).					
188.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Tanner 440**			xv	—	—
	Vita Ricardi secundi	1^{r}–6^{v}	1397^{d}–1400^{d}			
	Sporadically foliated. Its source manuscript remains unknown. Does not match the handwriting or layout of the known *Vita Ricardi secundi* texts, standard or variant, that end at 1397 or earlier due to lost leaves (MSS 10 and 173). Hackman, *Tanner* (n. to MS 100, above), col. 771 (SC 10267).					
	Rejected Texts					
x1.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 367**	1^{r}–29^{v}	~2.10–1431	xv	—	—
	The *Extractus cronicarum*. "MS 367," in *Parker on the Web* (n. 25 above).					

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x2.	Cambridge, King's College, **MS 43**	—	Noah–Henry VI	xv[1]	—		EF.b.9
	Misc. passages used in genealogical roll. Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 2:229. Ker notes two other rolls similar to this text: London, British Library, MS Lansdowne Rolls 2 and Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Bodley Rolls 10 (SC 2967).						
x3.	Chicago, University Library, **MS 224**	25[r]–39[v]	786–1377 & 1403	xiv[ex.] & xv	Wigmore Abbey, OSA reformed Victorine		—
	Passages used in *Fundatorum historia* on the Mortimer family. De Ricci and Wilson, *Census of Medieval Manuscripts* (n. to MS 85, above), 1:578; Mary E. Giffin, "A Wigmore Manuscript at the University of Chicago," *National Library of Wales Journal* 7 (1951–52): 316–25; J. S., unpublished typescript description (1968), in the reading room (dates as s. xiv & xv); Given-Wilson, "Chronicles of the Mortimer Family" (n. 87 above), 68, 69–77, and 83–85; "Chicago (IL, USA), University Library, 224," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).						
x4.	Durham, University Library, **MS Cosin V.III.19**	1[r]–19[r]	~2.10–1406	xv[in.]	—		EF.c.1
	The *Extractus cronicarum*, abridged in places and independent after 1378. "MS Cosin V.III.19," *Durham University Archives and Special Collections: Medieval Manuscripts* (Durham, 2021–) <libguides.durham.ac.uk/asc-medieval-manuscripts/home>.						
x5.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 10099**	213[r]–226[v]	1.37–1361	xv	—		—
	Short history, sometimes resembling an abridged *Polychronicon*. "Add. MS 10099," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).						
x6.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 14251**	4[r]–118[v]	~1.47[d]–1340	c. 1421	—		also MS 176
	Historical compilation, sometimes resembling Hybrid Version. 4 and 5 are damaged. Watson, *Catalogue of Dated Manuscripts, British Library* (n. to MS 176, above), 1:38 (for dating); "Add. MS 14251," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above; dates as s. xv).						
x7.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 43708**	1[v]–94[r]	466–1340	1562	written by Laurence Nowell (1530–c. 1570), antiquarian		E.j

Continued

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Table 1. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	Refs
	Amalgamation of passages from Hybrid Version and other texts. MS x9 is a copy. Rebecca Brackmann, *The Elizabethan Invention of Anglo-Saxon England: Laurence Nowell, William Lambarde, and the Study of Old English* (Cambridge, 2012), 103–4 and 117; "Add. MS 43708," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
x8.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Otho C XVI**	1^{r}–26^{r}	~3.18–1430	xv	—	EE.c.2
	Short history, sometimes resembling an abridged *Polychronicon*. Severely damaged. "Cotton MS Otho C XVI," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
x9.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Titus A XIII**	43^{r}–97^{v}	466–1340	1566	William Lambarde (1536–1601), antiquarian & politician	E.i
	Copied from MS x7. "Cotton MS Titus A XIII," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
x10.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Vitellius D XII**	1^{r}–28^{v}	~4.1–1410	xv^{1}	—	EE.c.3
	Short history, sometimes resembling an abridged *Polychronicon*. Damaged. "Cotton MS Vitellius D XII," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above).					
x11.	London, British Library, **MS Sloane 289**	1^{r}–54^{v}	various	xv	—	EE.c.5
	Used in geographical and historical compilation. Monmouth, *Historia*, ed. Wright and Crick (n. to MS 170, above), 3:189–92; "Sloane MS 289," in *Explore Manuscripts: British Library* (n. to MS 8, above). See also F. E. A. Arnold, "The Source of the Alexander History in BM MS Sloane 289," *Medium Ævum* 33 (1964): 195–99.					
x12.	London, College of Arms, **MS Vincent 418**	74^{r}–86^{r}	~2.10–1431	xv	—	—
	The *Extractus cronicarum*, ends slightly early at the same point as MS x15. Louise Campbell and Francis W. Steer, *A Catalogue of Manuscripts in the College of Arms Collections*, 1 vol. to date (London, 1988–), 1:441–43.					
x13.	London, Gray's Inn, **MS 9**	129^{r}–147^{r}	Brutus–1403	xv	Chester Convent, OFM	EE.c.6

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Extracts for Book 1 (rearranged) and 1337–77 (modified) used in *Dieulacres Chronicle*, parts 1 and 3 (129^{r}–136^{r} and 138^{r}–142^{v}). Clarke and Galbraith, "Deposition of Richard II" (n. 60 above); Ker et al., *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries* (n. 14 above), 1:58–59; "London, Gray's Inn, 9," in Ker et al., *Medieval Libraries of Great Britain* (n. to MS 11, above).

x14. Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS e Musaeo 196** — 1^{r}–42^{v} — ~2.10–1290[d] — c. 1400 — —

The *Extractus cronicarum*. Hunt et al., *Summary Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library* (n. to MS 17, above), 2.2:722 (SC 3658).

x15. Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 147** — 303^{r}–316^{r} — ~2.10–1431 — xv[2/4] — Oxford, Magdalen College; (?)earlier Newgate (London), St. Sepulchre — [~F.98], also MS 107

The *Extractus cronicarum*, ends slightly early at the same point as MS x12. Coxe, *Catalogus manuscriptorum in collegiis oxoniensibus* (n. to MS 26, above), 2.2:70–71; Alexander and Temple, *Illuminated Manuscripts in Oxford College Libraries* (n. to MS 26, above), 52 (dates as s. xv[med.]); Hanna and Rundle, *Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts of Magdalen College, Oxford* (n. to MS 26, above, for dating); Freeman dates as s. xv[med.].

x16. San Marino, Huntington Library, **MS HM 19960** — various — misc. passages — xv[med.] — — EF.c.9

Used in geographical and historical compilation. Dutschke, *Guide to Manuscripts in the Huntington* (n. to MS 136, above), 2:618–20.

x17. San Marino, Huntington Library, **MS HM 48570** — 1^{r} — 1.4 — xv[3/4] — — EF.c.10

Three very brief extracts added before Latin Prose *Brut* with short Henry V life. Dutschke, *Guide to Manuscripts in the Huntington* (n. to MS 136, above), 2:735–36. On this version of the Latin Prose *Brut*, see Matheson, *Prose "Brut"* (n. 70 above), 5–6 and 42–47; Kennedy, "Glastonbury" (n. 70 above), 121–22 and 130 n. 86.

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TABLE OF CONTINUATIONS

Table 2.

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	MS
	Crowland Continuation, 1339					
1.	Detroit, Public Library, **MS 2**	221^{v}	x–x	xiv	Crowland Abbey, OSB	47
	Suffolk Continuation, 1340–73					
1.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Laud Misc. 545**	209^{rv}	x–x	xv^{1}	Sibton Abbey, OCist; earlier Thomas Crofts (fl. 1423–74), squire, of Westhall (Suffolk)	96
	A Continuation, 1341–77					
1.	Cambridge, Peterhouse, **MS 177**	192^{rv}	x2–1360*$^{(?)d}$	xv^{1}	Cambridge, Peterhouse	36
2.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 486**	190^{rv}	x1–1358^{d} *e*	xv^{1}	London Friary, OESA	48
3.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 488**	292^{v}–294^{r} & 298^{v}–303^{v}	x2–1360 & 1360–x1 *e*	xv	—	50
4.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Otho D I**	152^{v}–156^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	$xv^{2/4}$	—	61
5.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 1729**	138^{r}–145^{r}	1353–x2	xv^{1}	—	10

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6.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3884**	178^{r}–183^{v}	x1–x2 *e*	xv^{2}	—	67
7.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 4875**	190^{v}–196^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xv$^{med.}$	(?)Lincoln	68
8.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 104**	161^{r}–166^{v}	1353–x2	xv	Exeter Cathedral	14
9.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Ashmole 796**	220^{r}–227^{v}	x1–x2 *e*	xv$^{med.}$	—	87
10.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Digby 201**	220^{r}–226^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xv$^{med.}$	—	92
11.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 69**	3^{r}–5^{v}	x2–1360	c. 1475	—	168
12.	Oxford, Merton College, **MS 121**	139^{v}–144^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xv^{1}	Oxford, Merton College	109
13.	Oxford, Oriel College, **MS 74**	189^{v}–195^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xv^{2}	—	112
14.	Princeton, University Library, **MS Garrett 152**	140^{r}–141^{r}	x2–1360	xv$^{in.}$	Geoffrey Clynt (s. xv)	118
15.	Warminster, Longleat House, **MS 50**	146^{v}–147^{r}	x2–1360	xiv^{2}	—	126
	A or B Continuation					
1.	Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS R.5.35**	399^{r}–400^{r}	x2–1352 *e*	xiv/xv	—	39
2.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Tanner 170**	214^{r}	x2–1347	xiv$^{med.}$	(?)Gloucester Priory, OSA	101
3.	*olim* London, James West	?–?	x2–1348	xiv	(?)Malmesbury Abbey, OSB	172
	A, D, or St. Albans B Continuation					
1.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 1320**	202^{r}–203^{r}	1376^{d}–x2	xv^{1}	—	62

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Table 2. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	MS
	St. Albans A Continuation, 1342–77					
1.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 6**	294^{r}–299^{r}	1344^{d}–x	1420 x 1440	St. Albans Abbey, OSB	174
2.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 511**	1^{r}–14^{v}	1342–77*	$XV^{med.}$	—	175
3.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Rawlinson B. 152**	38^{r}–50^{v}	x–x *e*	XV	—	187
4.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 69**	5^{v}–25^{r}	1342–77*	c. 1475	—	168
	B Continuation, 1346–76					
1.	Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College, **MS 82/164**	188^{r}–192^{v}	x2–x1	$XIV^{ex.}$	Cambridge, Gonville Hall	34
2.	Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College, **MS 249/277**	124^{r}–127^{r}	x2–x1	XV^{1}	Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham (c. 1363–1437)	35
3.	Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS R.4.1**	192^{r}–197^{r}	x2–x1	$XV^{med.}$	—	37
4.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 487**	191^{r}–195^{v}	x2–x1 *e*	$XV^{med.}$	—	49
5.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 14251**	192^{v}–195^{r}	x2–1366*	c. 1421	—	176
6.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 39236**	134^{v}–137^{v}	x2–x1	XV^{2}	—	58
7.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Nero D VIII**	340^{v}–344^{v}	x2–x1 *e*	XIV/XV	—	21
8.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3671**	214^{r}–219^{r}	x2–x2	XIV/XV	Exeter, Hospital of St. John	22

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9.	London, British Library, **MS Stowe 64**	239^{r}–243^{v}	x2–x1	$xv^{med.}$	—	73
10.	Manchester, John Rylands Library, **MS Lat. 170**	113^{v}–119^{r}	x2–x1	xv^{1}	—	82
11.	New Haven, Beinecke Library, **MS Osborn fa51**	366^{v}–374^{v}	x2–x1	$xv^{med.}$	Henry Matthew (s. xv)	84
12.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Bodley 358**	209^{v}–213^{v}	x2–x1	$xv^{med.}$	—	89
	B/Walsingham A Continuation, 1346–77					
1.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 147**	216^{v}–224^{r}	x2–x	$xv^{2/4}$	Oxford, Magdalen College; (?)earlier Newgate (London), St. Sepulchre	107
2.	Oxford, New College, **MS 152**	158^{v}–165^{v}	x2–x	xiv/xv	Oxford, New College	110
	C Continuation, 1341–77					
1.	Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales, **MS Brogyntyn II.24**	297^{v}–307^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xiv/xv	—	20
2.	Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales, **MS 5041C**	pp. 3–18	x1–1377	$xiv^{ex.}$	—	173
3.	Cambridge, Christ's College, **MS 3**	207^{v}–215^{r}	x1–x2	xiv/xv	—	28
4.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 117**	155^{r}–160^{r}	x1–x2	xiv/xv	—	31
5.	Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS R.5.24**	268^{v}–278^{r}	x1–x2	$xv^{med.}$	Roger Bowle, Rector of St. Clement Danes, Westminster, 1445–63	38
6.	Cambridge (MA), Harvard University Houghton Library, **MS Lat. 116**	152^{v}–160^{v}	x1–1376^{d}	xv	—	44
7.	Eton, College Library, **MS 213**	237^{v}–245^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xv^{1}	Witham Friary, OCart	51

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Table 2. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	MS
8.	London, British Library, **MS Arundel 86**	120^{v}–124^{v}	x1–x2	xiv/xv	Bath Cathedral Priory	59
9.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Nero D II**	206^{v}–214^{r}	x1–x2	xiv	Rochester Cathedral Priory, OSB	160
10.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 C I**	38^{r}–42^{r}	x1–1375 *e*	c. 1453–59	William Worcester (1415–1480 x 85), topographer & writer	69
11.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 14 C XII**	131^{r}–136^{v}	x1–x2	xiv/xv	Cheapside (London), Hospital of St. Thomas	72
12.	London, College of Arms, **MS Arundel 4**	157^{r}–162^{v}	x1–x2	xiv/xv	—	75
13.	London, Inner Temple, **MS Petyt 511.5**	257^{r}–264^{r}	x1–x2	xv^{2}	—	76
14.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 340**	46^{r}–62^{v}	x1–1377	xv	—	185
15.	London, Lincoln's Inn, **MS Hale 139 (Misc. 19)**	364^{r}–370^{v}	x1–x2*	$xv^{ex.}$	—	80
16.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Hatton 14**	186^{r}–192^{v}	x1–x2 *e*	xiv/xv	Sheen Priory, OCart	94
17.	Taunton, Somerset County Heritage Centre, **MS DD/SAS/C1193/66**	pp. 417–30	x1–x2	xiv/xv	Keynsham Abbey, OSA	120
18.	Vatican City, Biblioteca apostolica, **MS Reg. lat. 731**	251^{v}–259^{v}	x1–x2	xv	—	124
19.	Warminster, Longleat House, **MS 51**	207^{r}–214^{r}	x1–x2	$xv^{med.}$	John Lyndon (d. 1482), Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford & later Dean of Crediton	127
20.	Winchester, College Library, **MS 15**	213^{r}–220^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xiv/xv	Winchester College	128

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	D Continuation, 1341–77					
1.	Chester, Cheshire Archives and Local Studies Centre, **MS EDD 3913**	164^{r}–169^{v}	x1–x2 *e*	$xv^{med.}$	Leicester Abbey, OSA	45
2.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 10104**	149^{v}–154^{v}	x1–x2 *e*	1377 x 1430	Adam Usk (c. 1350–1430), chronicler	55
3.	London, College of Arms, **MS Arundel 2**	269^{r}–277^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xv	—	74
4.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Digby 196**	146^{v}–153^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xv	—	91
5.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Tanner 19**	pp. 410–25	x1–x2 *e*	xiv/xv	—	100
6.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 97**	200^{v}–207^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	$xv^{med.}$	(?)Taunton Priory, OSA	106
7.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 190**	236^{r}–242^{v}	1341^{d}–x2	$xv^{2/4}$	(?)Oxford, Magdalen College	108
	E Continuation, 1341–77					
1.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 21**	167^{v}–174^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	xiv/xv	Cambridge, Hospital of St. John	30
2.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 251**	85^{v}–100^{r}	x1–x2*	c. 1445	Bury St. Edmunds Abbey, OSB	154
3.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 A XVII**	67^{v}–79^{v}	x1–x2*	xv	—	162
4.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 D I**	249^{r}–254^{v}	x1–x2	xiv/xv	—	182
5.	New Haven, Beinecke Library, **MS Takamiya 114**	pp. 164–94	x1–1377^{*d}	$xv^{4/4}$	—	165

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Table 2. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	MS
6.	Glasgow, University Library, **MS Hunter 72**	279^{r}–289^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	$XV^{med.}$	—	53
7.	Vatican City, Biblioteca apostolica, **MS Vat. lat. 1959**	149^{r}–155^{v}	x1–x2 *e*	XIV/XV	—	125
8.	Vatican City, Biblioteca apostolica, **MS Vat. lat. 1959**	198^{v}–205^{v}	x1–x2*	XIV/XV	—	171
	St. Albans B Continuation, 1341–77					
1.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 487**	183^{r}–191^{r}	x1–1377 *e*	$XV^{med.}$	—	49
2.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 488**	303^{v}–304^{v}	1376–x2	XV	—	50
3.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Otho C II**	102^{v}–107^{v}	1347–76*[d]	$XIV^{4/4}$	Westminster Abbey, OSB	179
4.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3877**	207^{v}–217^{v}	x1–x2 *e*	$XV^{3/4}$	—	66
5.	London, British Library, **MS Lansdowne 239**	124^{v}–133^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	XV	—	161
6.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 E IX**	150^{r}–155^{r}	1347–x2*	c. 1400	St. Albans Abbey, OSB	183
7.	Oxford, Queen's College, **MS 304**	164^{r}–174^{r}	x1–x2* *e*	$XV^{1/4}$	Glastonbury Abbey, OSB	169
8.	Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, **MS lat. 4922**	183^{v}–191^{r}	x1–x2 *e*	XIV^{2}	Norwich Cathedral Priory, OSB	114
9.	Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, **MS lat. 4923**	128^{v}–134^{v}	x1–1377 *e*	XIV/XV	Jean d'Orléans (d. 1467)	115

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	St. Albans C Continuation, 1341–77					
1.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 12118**	150^{v}–157^{r}	x–x *e*	xiv/xv	—	56
2.	Oxford, Christ Church, **MS 89**	178^{r}–186^{r}	x–x *e*	$xv^{in.}$	(?)Hailes Abbey, OCist	102
	Walsingham A Continuation, 1346–77					
1.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 197A**	pp. 112–26	x–x *e*	$xv^{1/4}$	(?)Westminster Abbey, OSB	153
2.	Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College, **MS 58/152**	232^{v}–241^{r}	x–x	xv^{1}	Cambridge, Gonville Hall	33
3.	Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS R.5.35**	400^{v}–414^{r}	1348–x *e*	xiv/xv	—	39
4.	Cambridge, University Library, **MS Dd.1.17**	92^{r}–96^{v}	x–x	xiv/xv	(?)Evesham Abbey, OSB	41
5.	Cambridge, University Library, **MS Ii.2.24**	153^{r}–159^{r}	x–x	xiv/xv	Canterbury Abbey, OSB	43
6.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Domitian A XII**	120^{r}–128^{v}	x–x	$xv^{2/4}$	Kirkstall Abbey, OCist	178
7.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3600**	226^{r}–230^{r}	x–x	xv^{1}	Whalley Abbey, OCist	64
8.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 D I**	165^{r}–172^{r}	x–x *e*	xiv/xv	London, St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, chantry library	70
9.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 48**	201^{r}–208^{r}	x–x	xiv/xv	—	77
10.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 160**	213^{r}–221^{v}	x–x *e*	$xv^{med.}$	—	78
11.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 181**	211^{v}–220^{v}	x–x *e*	xiv/xv	—	79

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Table 2. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	MS
12.	New York, Columbia University Library, **MS Plimpton 252**	229^{r}–238^{v}	x–x	xiv/xv	—	85
13.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Rawlinson B. 193**	111^{r}	1348	xv	—	25
14.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Lyell 21**	199^{v}–208^{v}	x–x *e*	xiv^{2}	Abingdon Abbey, OSB	98
15.	Oxford, Lincoln College, **MS Lat. 107**	182^{r}–190^{r}	x–x	xiv/xv	—	104
16.	Oxford, Oriel College, **MS 16**	222^{r}–230^{v}	x–x *e*	xv^{1}	—	111
17.	Oxford, Queen's College, **MS 307**	129^{r}–134^{v}	x–x	xiv/xv	Canterbury Abbey, OSB	113
18.	Urbana, University of Illinois Library, **MS Pre-1650 132**	161^{rv} & 163^{rv}	x–1361^{d} *e*	xiv/xv	Furness Abbey, OCist	121
	Walsingham B Continuation, 1341–77					
1.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Cleopatra D IV**	153^{r}–182^{r}	x–x *e*	xiv/xv	John Rudyng, Archdeacon of Lincoln (d. 1481/82)	60
2.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Laud Misc. 529**	122^{v}–150r	x–x *e*	xv^{1}	—	95
	Gesta regis Ricardi secundi, 1377–81					
1.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 197A**	pp. 126–30	x–x	xv$^{1/4}$	(?)Westminster Abbey, OSB	153
2.	Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College, **MS 58/152**	241^{v}–244^{r}	x–x	xv^{1}	Cambridge, Gonville Hall	33

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3.	Cambridge, Trinity College, **MS R.5.35**	414^{v}–419^{r}	x–x	XIV/XV	—	39
4.	Cambridge, University Library, **MS Dd.1.17**	96^{v}–97^{v}	x–1380^{d}	XIV/XV	(?)Evesham Abbey, OSB	41
5.	Cambridge, University Library, **MS Ii.2.24**	159^{r}–161^{r}	x–x	XIV/XV	Canterbury Abbey, OSB	43
6.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 D I**	172^{r}–174^{v}	x–x	XIV/XV	London, St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, chantry library	70
7.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 160**	221^{v}–224^{v}	x–x	$XV^{med.}$	—	78
8.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 181**	220^{v}–223^{v}	x–x	XIV/XV	—	79
9.	New York, Columbia University Library, **MS Plimpton 252**	238^{v}–242^{r}	x–x	XIV/XV	—	85
10.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Bodley 859**	320^{r}–321^{v}	x^{d}–x	XIV/XV	—	186
11.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Lyell 21**	208^{v}–211^{v}	x–x	XIV^{2}	Abingdon Abbey, OSB	98
12.	Oxford, Magdalen College, **MS Lat. 147**	224^{r}–227^{r}	x–x	$XV^{2/4}$	Oxford, Magdalen College; (?)earlier Newgate (London), St. Sepulchre	107
13.	Oxford, Queen's College, **MS 304**	174^{r}–177^{r}	x–x*	$XV^{1/4}$	Glastonbury Abbey, OSB	169
14.	Oxford, Queen's College, **MS 307**	134^{v}–136^{r}	x–x	XIV/XV	Canterbury Abbey, OSB	113
	Walsingham C Continuation, 1328–87					
1.	Oxford, Corpus Christi College, **MS 89**	144^{r}–164^{r}	x–1387	XV^{1}	Gloucester Abbey, OSB	103

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Table 2. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	MS
	Westminster Chronicle, 1381–94					
1.	Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, **MS 197A**	pp. 130–210	x–x	xv$^{1/4}$	(?)Westminster Abbey, OSB	153
	Abingdon Chronicle, 1380–1400					
1.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Lyell 21**	212^{r}–222^{v}	1380^{d}–x	xv^{1}	Abingdon Abbey, OSB	98
	Vita Ricardi secundi, 1377–1402					
1.	Cambridge, Gonville and Caius College, **MS 58/152**	244^{r}–270^{v}	1381–99^{d}	xv^{1}	Cambridge, Gonville Hall	33
2.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Claudius B IX**	266^{r}–305^{v}	x–x	xv$^{1/4}$	—	177
3.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Cleopatra D IV**	182^{r}–221^{v}	x–1390	xiv/xv	John Rudyng, Archdeacon of Lincoln (d. 1481/82)	60
4.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Tiberius C IX**	1^{r}–44^{v}	x–x	xiv & xv	—	180
5.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 1729**	145^{r}–180^{v}	x–1397^{d}	xv^{1}	—	10
6.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 4875**	196^{r}–228^{v}	x–1399$^{(?)d}$	xv$^{med.}$	(?)Lincoln	68
7.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 104**	166^{v}–208^{r}	x–1397	xv	Exeter Cathedral	14
8.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 160**	224^{v}–255^{v}	1381–99	xv$^{med.}$	—	78

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9.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Laud Misc. 529**	150^{r}–184^{v}	x–1390	XV^{1}	—	95
10.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Tanner 19**	pp. 425–74	x–1387	XIV/XV	—	100
11.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Tanner 440**	1^{r}–6^{v}	1397^{d}–1400^{d}	XV	—	188
12.	Oxford, Merton College, **MS 121**	144^{r}–168^{v}	x–1401^{d}	XV^{1}	Oxford, Merton College	109
	VITA RICARDI SECUNDI VV. 1, 1377–1400					
1.	Aberystwyth, National Library of Wales, **MS 5041C**	pp. 18–20	x–1380^{d}	XIV$^{ex.}$	—	173
2.	London, Lambeth Palace Library, **MS 340**	63^{r}–90^{v}	x–x	XV	—	185
	VITA RICARDI SECUNDI VV. 2, 1377–1413					
1.	Dublin, Trinity College, **MS 488**	304^{v}–361^{v}	x–x*	XV & XVI	—	50
2.	London, British Library, **MS Royal 13 C I**	89^{r}–130^{r}	x–x	c. 1453–59	William Worcester (1415–1480 x 85), topographer & writer	181
3.	London, British Library, **MS Sloane 1776**	1^{r}–49^{r}	1378^{d}–x	XV	—	184
	ADAM USK, CHRONICLE, 1377–1421					
1.	London, British Library, **MS Add. 10104** & Belvoir Castle	155^{r}–176^{v}	x–1404^{d} & 1404^{d}–x	1377 x 1430	Adam Usk (c. 1350–1430), chronicler	55

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Table 2. *Continued*

	Manuscript	Fols.	Text	Date	Provenance	MS
	Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 3, 1377–1430					
1.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Domitian A XII**	128^{v}–140^{v}	x–x*	xv$^{2/4}$	Kirkstall Abbey, OCist	178
2.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3600**	230^{r}–237^{r}	x–x	xv^{1}	Whalley Abbey, OCist	64
	Vita Ricardi secundi vv. 4, 1377–1455					
1.	London, British Library, **MS Cotton Otho D I**	156^{r}–195^{v}	x–1422	xv$^{2/4}$	—	61
2.	London, British Library, **MS Harley 3884**	183^{v}–229^{r}	x–x	xv^{2}	—	67
3.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Ashmole 796**	227^{v}–302^{r}	x–1450	xv$^{med.}$	—	87
4.	Oxford, Bodleian Library, **MS Digby 201**	226^{r}–288^{v}	x–1450	xv$^{med.}$	—	92
5.	Oxford, Oriel College, **MS 74**	195^{r}–246^{v}	x–1450	xv^{2}	—	112