Title
Prolegomena to a Critical Edition of the Crónica de Alfonso X

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Preface

Dr. Paula K. Rodgers’ dissertation is a remarkable achievement in textual criticism and deserves a wider public than it has had hidden away, as it were, in a university archive. Let it be noted here that one major scholar expressed great appreciation of her work, Manuel González Jiménez, professor of history at the University of Seville, in the introduction to his edition of the Crónica de Alfonso X (1998:ix-xvi). Dr. Rodgers published a detailed study and critical edition of a crucial document contained in the aforesaid Crónica (Rodgers 1991-1992).

Dr. Rodgers has kindly consented to allow me to place an electronic reproduction of her dissertation online in the company of my own works on Alfonso X el Sabio. Ms. Daryl Morrison, Head, Special Collections, General Library, University of California, Davis, kindly gave permission for this publication.

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January 16, 2014

References


Prolegomena to a Critical Edition of the Crónica de Alfonso X

By

PAULA KELLEY RODGERS
B.A. (Dominican College of San Rafael) 1964
M.A. (University of California, Davis) 1967

DISSERTATION

Submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

in

Spanish

in the

GRADUATE DIVISION

of the

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DAVIS

Approved:

[Signature]

[Date]

Committee in Charge

Deposited in the University Library

Date

Librarian

1984

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Preface

In the spring of 1979, Professor Jerry Craddock first mentioned to me that a dissertation contributing to a reliable edition of the Crónica de Alfonso X would be a worthwhile rite of initiation to the field of medieval Hispanic textual criticism. A collation of a few MSS in a brief passage captured my interest, and a plan was formed to edit as a dissertation a group of chapters from the later years of Alfonso's reign. However, within the first six months of serious work the handful of MSS known to me mushroomed to thirty-four, and the material originally intended to occupy an introduction grew to displace all else. The redefined dissertation concerns exclusively the textual tradition of the Crónica.

Part I is a catalogue of the MSS. The MS descriptions are based on my own notes on the originals backed up by microfilms and published descriptions. I was unable to examine the actual MS in only two cases: MS. B1489, Hispanic Society of America, and MS. 336, Biblioteca Palatina, Parma. Part II consists of studies of the two editions, the princeps, printed in Valladolid in 1554, and the Biblioteca de Autores Españoles edition, 1875; the MSS underlying each edition are identified, and the merits and defects of each edition are discussed. In Part III, I develop independent stemmata for the Prologue and for a three-chapter segment from the body of the text in order to isolate the most promising base MSS for a new edition.

I recognize that the reader who works his or her way through the stemmata may feel cross upon finding no edited text at the end of
the study. Offering these preliminaries to a critical edition without a culminating sample of edited text has been compared by Professor Craddock to serving one's guests the hors d'oeuvres and then sending them off home without dinner. Although my feelings toward the initial metaphor are mixed, I might reply that for my part the hors d'oeuvres proved filling and that it is the role of the cook to plan the appropriate pauses between courses.

I am grateful to a number of generous individuals who have given both time and expertise to bring this project to its present state. At UCD, my thanks go to Professors Donald Castanien, Samuel Armistead, Máximo Torreblanca and to my fellow graduate student, Carol Anne Copenhagen. I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a UCD Graduate Research Grant which enabled me to purchase a substantial number of MS microfilms. A second UCD Graduate Research Grant afforded me the opportunity to travel to Europe and examine the original MSS. Professors Antonio Sánchez-Romeralo, Colbert Nepaulsingh and Miguel Quintanilla acquired for me a number of MS microfilms that I had been unable to obtain. Professor John Ward described for me Parma MS. 336, which I could not get to. The necessarily rapid pace of my visit to Spanish libraries from Santander to Seville would have been beyond me without the help and company of Marfa-Josefa Ruiz-Morcillo. At UCB, Professor Charles Faulhaber has been a constant source of enlightenment on matters ranging from paleography to bibliography and MS description. I especially thank my director, Professor Jerry Craddock, who showed me every step of the way. I liked him when we began; what's more, he has steered the dissertation to completion and I still like him.
I. The Manuscripts

The descriptions of the thirty-four MS known to me that contain the Crónica de Alfonso X are organized first alphabetically by the host city of the library; second, within a given city, alphabetically by library; and third, within a library, in numerical or alphabetical order according to shelf mark, as follows:

Barcelona: Biblioteca de Catalunya
1. MS. 1159

El Escorial, San Lorenzo de: Biblioteca del Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo de El Escorial
2. MS. M.II.2
3. MS. N.III.12
4. MS. Y.I.5
5. MS. Y.II.13
6. MS. Y.II.15
7. MS. Y.III.11
8. MS. Z.III.7
9. MS. Z.III.12

London: British Library
10. MS. Egerton 289

Madrid: Biblioteca Nacional
11. MS. 642
12. MS. 829
13. MS. 1342
14. MS. 1775
15. MS. 2880
16. MS. 5775
17. MS. 6410
18. MS. 7403
19. MS. 9233
20. MS. 10132
21. MS. 10195
22. MS. 10277
23. MS. 13002

Madrid: Biblioteca del Palacio de Oriente
24. MS. 2777

Madrid: Real Academia de la Historia
25. MS. 9-4761
26. MS. 9-28-3-5509

New York: Hispanic Society of America
27. MS. B1489

Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale
28. MS. Esp. 327

Parma: Biblioteca Palatina
29. MS. 336

Salamanca: Biblioteca Universitaria
30. MS. 1742
31. MS. 2091

Santander: Biblioteca Menéndez Pelayo
32. MS. M563
33. MS. 321 (= catalogue number; current shelf mark unknown)

Seville: Biblioteca Capitular Colombina
34. MS. 84-7-34

Within each description, the information is divided according to specific headings, each of which refers to a MS characteristic. The arrangement is intended to facilitate the rapid isolation of items of particular interest to the individual reader. In a few instances the heading refers to a MS characteristic that may appear nonessential in a general description. However, each heading in the descriptions has been included in the belief that it could conceivably contribute a bit of data that might prove significant in the analysis of a given text or
MS. Within a description where information pertaining to a particular heading is incomplete or lacking, I nevertheless include the heading with the intention of filling the lacuna when it is possible to do so.

The information in the descriptions is drawn mainly from my own notes on the MSS, made in the spring of 1981 when I examined all but two of the originals, and completed and corroborated, where applicable, by microfilm copies of the MSS. The descriptions of the two MSS that I have been unable to examine directly (MS. 336, Biblioteca Palatina, Parma; MS. B1489, Hispanic Society of America) are based primarily on microfilms. For the latter two descriptions I am indebted to Professor John Ward, who took time from his own work at the Biblioteca Palatina to do a physical description of MS. 336, and to Professor Charles Faulhaber, whose recent description of MS. B1489 in his Medieval Manuscripts: The Hispanic Society of America is a model to be emulated. For all MSS, in those instances where a published MS description gives information that is not provided by the MS itself or offers a judgement that I have been unable to verify, the published description is quoted. Abbreviated references to works that provide full or partial descriptions of the MS in question are given under the heading Bibliography, which appears toward the end of each description. A shortened form for references is used to avoid repetition. The complete references are given in the bibliography at the end of the paper.

The common denominator for the MSS that appear in the catalogue is that they all contain the Crónica de Alfonso X. However, the Crónica de Alfonso X appears alone in only two MSS. It is most frequently accompanied by both the Crónica de Sancho IV and the Crónica
de Fernando IV, forming in a total of fourteen MSS what is commonly known as the Crónica de tres reyes. In six MSS the Crónica de Alfonso X is followed by the chronicles of Sancho IV and Fernando IV and by the Crónica de Alfonso XI as well; the latter collection is usually referred to as the Crónica de cuatro reyes. In six MSS a combination of the Crónica de Alfonso X with one or more of the three chronicles that most often follow it is appended to a general chronicle or to a Crónica de Fernando III taken from the Estoria de España. The Prologue, which introduces the chronicles of Alfonso X, Sancho IV and Fernando IV, precedes the Crónica de Alfonso X in twenty-one MSS. The Crónica de Alfonso X appears grouped with disparate texts (e.g. letters, short treatises, the chronicles of Pero López de Ayala) and together with those texts forms a combination unique to a MS in only three cases. These facts strongly suggest that the Crónica de Alfonso X in its three most common MS contexts may have a great deal to tell us about the development of medieval Spanish historiography. Furthermore, these facts make it abundantly clear that the Crónica de Alfonso X as an object of study in itself is best approached from a broad codicological perspective. This in mind, and in deference to the integrity of the individual MSS, I have attempted to describe each MS in its entirety and have therefore given the incipits and explicits of all texts that in each MS accompany the Crónica de Alfonso X.

Because I am a great deal more familiar with the Crónica de Alfonso X than with the texts that appear with it in the various MSS, the reader will notice a certain imbalance between the amount of information given regarding that chronicle and the information describing
the remaining texts in a MS. However, that imbalance is limited to
areas concerning internal, textual questions, such as lacunae and
redactional differences. The decision to describe all texts in each
MS has also resulted in an occasional minor inconsistency between the
transcription of passages from the Crónica de Alfonso X and the tran-
scription of passages from the other texts in a given MS. The deci-
sion was made after I had examined the original MSS and after I had
ordered microfilms of the Crónica de Alfonso X alone in a number of
MSS. The incipits and explicits of all texts in each MS were tran-
scribed at the time the original was examined. However, line divisions
were not marked; they were added later through recourse to the micro-
films. Line divisions, therefore, are marked in all transcriptions of
texts that I have on microfilm. The transcriptions of passages from
texts I do not have on microfilm lack the slashes indicating line divi-
sions and are preceded by the note "line divisions unmarked."

Several entries for the description of the external aspects
of the MSS are likewise less than ideal. In a number of instances I
have been unable to follow Professor Faulhaber's helpful suggestions
for the appropriate extent and form of description of quire structure
and watermarks; my notes on the original MSS are sometimes inadequate,
and the information is not to be gleaned from microfilms. In those
cases I have reproduced my original notes rather than risk misrepre-
senting the facts by forcing the notes to fit a method. Here, as with
the sporadic lacunae throughout the descriptions, and the missing line
divisions, there is work for the future.

For those MSS that lack a dated colophon, the entry for the
heading Date is generally based on the hand. If a published description's
dating of a MS by the hand has raised a question for me, I quote the
description and note my objection. I have included the incipits and
explicitas for the Prologue that introduces the chronicles of Alfonso X,
Sancho IV and Fernando IV under the heading Introductory material. The
heading Probatoria refers to the first few words of the second folio
of text within a MS and is traditionally used as an aid in identifying
specific MSS. I believe the remaining headings are self-explanatory.

In the textual transcriptions, % represents a calderón, and
scribal abbreviations are expanded within the symbols < >. I trans-
scribe ñ as n<n> throughout, except in marginalia added after the
The roman letter Q represents the Greek letter Phi, which appears
within the title inscribed on the fore edges of a few MSS of the
Escorial library. Finally, throughout the MS descriptions and in the
remaining two sections of this paper, I resort to the abbreviations
listed on the following page.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>BAE</td>
<td>Biblioteca de Autores Españoles <em>(Crónica de Alfonso X, ed. Cayetano Rosell, vol. 66)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCB</td>
<td>Biblioteca de Catalunya, Barcelona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCC</td>
<td>Biblioteca Capitular Colombina, Seville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BES</td>
<td>Biblioteca del Real Monasterio de El Escorial, San Lorenzo de El Escorial</td>
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<tr>
<td>BL</td>
<td>British Library</td>
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<td>BMP</td>
<td>Biblioteca Menéndez Pelayo, Santander</td>
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<td>BNM</td>
<td>Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid</td>
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<tr>
<td>BNP</td>
<td>Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPM</td>
<td>Biblioteca del Palacio de Oriente, Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPP</td>
<td>Biblioteca Palatina, Parma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUS</td>
<td>Biblioteca Universitaria, Salamanca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAX</td>
<td>Crónica de Alfonso X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAXI</td>
<td>Crónica de Alfonso XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFIV</td>
<td>Crónica de Fernando IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSIV</td>
<td>Crónica de Sancho IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSA</td>
<td>Hispanic Society of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAH</td>
<td>Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Barcelona: Biblioteca Central de la Diputación Provincial de Barcelona (Biblioteca de Catalunya)

1. MS. 1159 (olim 7-IV [?])

Provenience: The MS was purchased 9/II/1931 from Pereira Barrajo, Madrid (?), bookseller.

Date: 16th c., CFIV 17th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: none

Introductory material: The MS now lacks introductory material.

A short first quire suggests that originally the MS may have contained introductory material, perhaps a table of chapter headings as in its relative, MS. Y.III.11. See Quires, Decoration, Notes.

Contents:

1. CAX: ff. 1r-119v (lacking the first lines of chapter 1 as provided by the majority of witnesses)

2. CSIV: ff. 119v-158v

3. CFIV: ff. 159r-290v

Incipits/explicits:

1. CAX begins f. 1r: "La hera de césar en mill y dozientos y ochenta y nueve an<n>os. . . ." CAX ends f. 119v: "... enterraronlo en sancta maria / de SeVilla cerca del rey don fernando su pad<re> y de la reyna / don<n>a beatriz su madre."

2. CSIV begins f. 119v: "Capit<ul>o 78 de como murio / el rey don A<lfons>o. / y finco por rey el infante do<n>/ Sancho y de las otras [sic] / que acaescieron / En los treinta e dos an<n>os del reinado deste rey do<n> / A<lfons>o. . . ."
CSIV ends f. 158r (line divisions are not marked): "... en el monumen<to> de piedra que el se mandara fazer en su vida cerca del rrey don alon<so / [f. 158v] emperador de espan<na el cual plega a n<uest>ro sen<nor dios poner en su Sancta gloria do el bibe y rreyna con todos los sanctos por siempre jamas. Amen. fin."

3. CFIV begins f. 160r (line divisions are not marked): "En el an<no an<no [sic] q<ue> andaua la era de adan en cinco mill. ..." CFIV ends f. 290r (line divisions are not marked): "... E vino el infante don pedro E quando le fallo muerto fizo muy gran llanto por el y este dia y nasçio en el mes ... / [f. 290v] ... En paraíso sea su alma. amen. [later hand] fin de la coronica de el rrey don fer<nan>do el quarto." (The phrase "fin de ... el quarto" is repeated in a second later hand.)

Colophon: none
Probatoria: f. 2r: "fuendo casado desde"
Number of folios: 2 + 1-290 + 2
Writing material: paper
Ink: black to brown, corrosive
Watermarks: There is only one watermark visible in the MS: a vertical column of three circles surmounted by a crown. The uppermost circle is inscribed with a cross, the second with the initials "CD," and the third with the initial "G." The watermark is found on the first and penultimate guard leaves only, and the guard leaves are of a thinner paper than that of the body of the
MS. The watermark is not discussed in Briquet, but his general discussion of the type of mark is helpful; see "Trois cercles," 1, 217. No watermarks are discernible within the body of the MS, possibly due to the extensive browning of the paper by the corrosive ink.

**Foliation:** Arabic, modern and in pencil

**Quires:** Quire signatures usually occur every eight folios:

a (f. 1) to z (f. 175), aa (f. 183) to oo (f. 287). Exceptions: signature s (f. 137) is a quire of four. F. 141 shows a change of hand, mid CSIV. Signature v (f. 157) seems to be another short quire of five, or of four + one, of which two folios following f. 158, at the conclusion of CSIV, have been torn away. F. 159, a title page for CFIV, is missing its lower half. F. 160 is unsigned but begins a regular quire of eight corresponding to the signature x; it shows a change of hand beginning CFIV. F. 167, opening a regular quire of eight, is signed y. The final quire, oo (f. 287), is a quire of four, ending the MS on f. 290. The first signatures, a (f. 1) and b (f. 9) do not correspond to the actual quires. The first quire apparently consists of only one remaining folio, the last of the original first quire. There is a large space in the binding between ff. 1 and 2, but no text is missing. F. 1v carries a catchword matching f. 2r, but catchwords are usual on all rectos and versos throughout the MS. The second quire contains six folios. The third seems to be of nine folios. Regular quires of eight begin on f. 17, signature c, and subsequently correspond to the signatures. Señor Amadeu J.
Soberanas I Lleó, Conservador de la Secció de Manuscrits, believes that the signatures (all in the same later hand) were added after the MS reached its present form. His conclusion is supported by the fact that f. 1 bears the signature a and yet is evidently the last folio of the original first quire rather than the original first folio of the MS. See Decoration, Notes.

Dimensions of the leaf: 320 x 220 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 230 x 145 mm

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 22-34

Ruling: no visible ruling

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: There are catchwords on the rectos and versos of nearly every folio. The catchword position is occasionally occupied by one or two words needed to complete the sense of the preceding line.

Marginalia: There are several notes in a seventeenth-century hand summarizing and commenting the text; there are pentracings and signatures on ff. 157v, 158v, 159v, 290v.

Number of hands:

1. ff. 1-140v (CAX, CSIV)
2. ff. 141r-158v (CSIV)
3. f. 159r (title page of CFIV)
4. ff. 160r-290r (CFIV)

CAX and CSIV to f. 140v are in the same hand. The second hand, beginning a new quire and completing the CSIV, is similar to the
first and may be by the same scribe. It is, however, smaller 
and more compact. F. 159r, the title page for CFIV, is in the 
same hand as the chapter titles accompanying the first hand. 
CFIV is in the same hand throughout. The CAX and CSIV (hands 
1 and 2) were evidently joined to CFIV (hand 4) by a scribe who 
added the CFIV title page and the chapter titles to CAX and 
CSIV (hand 3).

**Hands:**

1-2. 16th c. procesal/italic

3-4. 17th c. italic

**Decoration:** The MS begins on f. 1r at the upper left margin with 
a simple filigree "L" consisting of the vertical stroke only and 
occupying an unusually narrow indentation of the text. Because 
the MS begins within the chronological note of CAX chapter 1 
rather than with the usual first line of the chapter, one is 
tempted to conclude that one of the lost initial folios (see 
Quires) contained the normal beginning of chapter 1 and that the 
filigree "L" was added after the loss of those folios. However, 
the slim indentation within an otherwise justified left margin 
and the fact that there is another filigree "L" consisting of only 
the vertical stroke on f. 30 indicates that whatever introductory 
material may have been lost, this CAX copy probably began origi-

ally as it now stands. The subsequent initials and chapter 
headings for the first two chronicles are in a hand much larger 
than that of the body of the text and are reminiscent of those 
seen in sixteenth-century printed books.
Condition: The MS is easily legible. In some places the ink of
the initials has badly corroded the paper; the ink has also
extensively browned the text page. F. 159, the title page to
CFIV, is torn horizontally, and the lower half of the folio is
missing. F. 202 is torn.

Dimensions of the binding: 337 x 225 mm

Binding: The MS is bound in heavy parchment with two knot and
loop closures. Soberanas I. Lleó dates the binding in the seven-
teenth century. Spine: 133. CHRONICA DELS. REYES D. ALONSO D.
FERNANDO Y D. SANCHO.

Bibliography: Guía de la Biblioteca Central de la Diputación
Provincial, p. 97.

Notes: CAX and CSIV have a continuous chapter numeration and no
special separation between them. As noted, the two hands in CAX,
CSIV may actually be by the same scribe. The chapter titles to
the first two chronicles and the title page for CFIV seem to be
in the same, third hand. It is fairly clear that MS. 1159 is
a composite of two separate MSS. The unusual incipit of CAX,
"La era de cesar en mill y dozientos y ochenta y nueve an<n>os
.. .," was probably original in this MS. A second MS, sixteenth-
century MS. Y.III.11, BES, closely related to MS. 1159, has the
identical incipit but, unlike MS. 1159, shows no sign of the
loss of folios at the beginning. MS. Y.III.11 contains a table
of chapter headings which was rebound into the middle of the MS.
Inasmuch as the variants provided by the two MSS suggest that
neither was a direct descendant of the other, the common source
of the two MSS most likely contained the initial lacuna that both MSS show. See Part III, stemma for chapters 64, 65 and 75.

MS. 1159 concludes CFIV with Ferdinand IV's death and a chronological note on the reign. The final chapter does not narrate how the dead king's brother, Don Pedro, took up the royal standard and declared Alfonso XI the new king. According to Diego Catalán, the episode of the standard and the declaration of the new king appear in the tres reyes MSS in the last chapter of CFIV. The conclusion of CFIV in MS. 1159 is identical to that of MS. N.III.12, BES. Catalán noted that in the latter MS the episode involving the royal standard and the proclamation of Alfonso XI as king is lacking in the final chapter of CFIV but appears in the first chapter of CAXI. He deduced that the final chapter of CFIV as it appears in MS. N.III.12 is typical of the cuatro reyes collection. (See La tradición manuscrita en la Crónica de Alfonso XI, p. 401 and chapters VII, a-d; IX, b-c.) MS. 1159, therefore, shows a cuatro reyes structure in the conclusion of CFIV, though it lacks CAXI.

El Escorial, San Lorenzo de: Biblioteca del Real Monasterio de San Lorenzo de El Escorial

2. MS. M.II.2

Provenience: The MS belonged to the Biblioteca del Conde-Duque (14.21); see Zarco Cuevas, Catálogo, 2, 277; and Gallardo, Ensayo, 4, col. 1487.
Introductory material: F. 1r (upper margin): "Rey don alfon<so>

[f. 1r a] % Libro de la Coronjca del muy no / ble Rey don alfonso
el sabio . . . çibdat de seuilla." The Prologue begins f. 1r a:
"Por que / en muchas / guisas / e en mu / chas ma / neras / . . . ." 
The Prologue ends f. 1v a: ". . . e comjença luego / la coronjca
deste Rey don alfonso / q<ue> es este q<ue> eneste libro es con-
tenido / en la man<er>a que adelante diremos."

Contents:

1. CAX Prologue: f. 1r a-1v a, text: ff. 1v a-77r a, testa-
ments: ff. 77r a-82v b and 83r a-88v a
2. CSIV: ff. 88v a-123r a
3. CFIV: ff. 123r a-236r b

Incipits/explicits:

1. CAX begins f. 1v a: "de com<en>o despues de la muerte . . .
dixieron el Sabio % / cuenta la estoria que / despues que
fue mu<er>to / el santo Rey don ferr / nando. . . ." CAX ends
f. 77r a: ". . . en / terraronlo en santa maria de / seuilla
cerca del Rey don ferra<nd>o / su padre e de la Reyna don<n>a
beat<ri>z / su madre." The first testament begins f. 77r a:
"del p<ri>mero testame<nto / q<ue> el Rey don al<fons>o fizo
en q<ue> maldixo al / Rey don sa<nc>ho Su fijo / [E]nel nombre
del pad<r>e / . . . / [f. 77r b] . . . % E Remenbrandonos /
otrosy del aq<ue>lla palabra que / dijo segun q<ue> te fallare
asi te / judgare. . . ." The first testament ends f. 82v b: ". . . e Juan andres esc<ri>uano del Rey / esc<ri>pto [sic] este dicho testame<n>to por / mandado deste dicho sen<n>or Rey / don alfonso e so testigo % este / traslado fue con- çertado de otro / traslado que fue sacado del / testamento prncipal conçer / tado." The second testament begins f. 83r a: "del segundo testame<n>to quel / Rey don alfon<so> fizo enq<ue> ordeno / su alma. / [E]nel nombre de dios e / del fijo . . . / [f. 83r b] . . . por end<e> / despues que oujmos fecho n<uest>ro / testamento en q<ue> mostramos / e ordenamos conplidame<n>te / n<uest>ra postrimera voluntad. . . ." The second testament ends f. 88v a: "... yo juan andres su esc<ri>uano e su / not<ari>o escreuj este testamento / por mandado deste sen<n>or." 2. CSIV begins f. 88v a: "CORONJCA DEL RREY DON SANCHO / [f. 88v b] El Rey don sancho [upper margin] / de com<m>o el jnfante don sancho / fizo duelo . . . segun q<ue> adela<n>t<e> lo co<n>tara / [A] los treynta e / dos an<n>os del Rey / nado deste Rey / don alfon<so>. . . ." CSIV ends f. 123r a: "... el monume<n>to de / piedra q<ue> el Rey don sancho mandara / fazer en su vida cerca do estaual en / terrado el enperador de espan<n>a don / alfon<so> e enterraron y el cuerpo del / Rey don sancho %/ aq<ui> acaba la coronjca del Rey don sancho e comjença la del Rey don ferra<n>do su fiJo"
3. CFIV begins f. 123r b: "El Rey don ferrona do [upper
margin] / corotjca del Rey don ferra do / [E] nel an o
que an / daua la era de / adan en cinco / mill e seSenta / e
quatro an os . . . " CFIV ends f. 236r b: " . . . e fizo
por el / gran llanto sobejament e . . .

Colophon: f. 236r b: "El libro es acabado dios Sea loado. /
ferrando gomez esc riano"

Probatoria: f. 2r: "Reyno de granada"

Number of folios: 2 + 1-236 + 1

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks:
1. open scissors, of the general type described in Briquet,
"Ciseaux," 2, 235, 3652-3689 (guard leaves and the body
of the MS)

2. two circles, each inscribed with a cross and a smaller circle

3. two circles, each inscribed with a cross, at either extrem-
ity of a horizontal bar intersecting a vertical staff which
is surmounted by a crown and ends in a triple-pronged foot,
of the general type described in Briquet, "Char à deux
roues," 1, 228, 3548, and in Valls I Subirà, "Carro," 2,
37 [1416], 39 [1418], 42 [1453]

4. a hand or glove surmounted by a star, of the general
type discussed in Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544

5. a body of an animal, the identity of which is difficult to
decipher but which may fall within the general type of
"Ours," Briquet, 3, 614
6. three differing but similar versions of a goat or bull's head
7. ROMEV, as in Valls I Subirà, 3, 247, 90 (1723) (guard leaves)

**Foliation:** There is a modern Arabic foliation in pencil, showing
no lacunae, as well as remnants of a Roman foliation on the
versos at the lower margin. The Roman foliation is frequently
visible from f. 8v. Occasionally, both the Roman foliation
and the smaller Roman quire notation have escaped trimming. See,
for example, f. 13v, foliated XIII and showing the quire num-
ber, ii.

**Quires:** The quires are of twelve ff.; the first six folios of
each quire are numbered i-vi. The second quire is missing the
first and last folios (see ff. 12-13, 22-23). From f. 127 the
quire numbers are often trimmed. The MS ends 6 + 6 + 2.

**Dimensions of the leaf:** 291 + 215 mm

**Dimensions of the text page:** 185 x 65, per column. There are
remnants of pencil outlining the column space.

**Number of columns:** 2

**Number of lines/column:** 30-37. The majority of columns show
32-34 lines.

**Ruling:** There is no visible ruling other than the pencil outline
of the column block.

**Running headlines:** none

**Catchwords:** Catchwords are usual every twelve folios after f. 34.
The catchword at the conclusion of the second quire is missing
because of the loss of the folio. (See Quires.)
Marginalia: none

Number of hands: The MS is in the same hand throughout.

Hand: 15th c., round Gothic

Decoration: On f. 1r the initial "P" beginning the text is ten lines high and three-quarters of the column wide. The initial "P" is in red and lavender ink and is contained by a rectangle decorated with a regular, red roping of a wave effect. The portions of the rectangle not occupied by the "P" are infilled with circular, fan-like motifs. The left margin of f. 1r is delineated by a column consisting of four parallel lines enclosed within roping of a wave effect. The roped column ends at the upper margin in irregular tendrils. Decorated initials are to be found only to f. 12. The decorated initials subsequent to the "P" opening the text average four to six lines in height and one-third of the column in width.

Condition: The MS is in good physical condition. However, CAX is missing one folio between ff. 12 and 13, which contains the conclusion of BAE chapter 18 and the beginning of BAE chapter 19. According to the quire count, there is another folio missing between ff. 22 and 23. However, the amount of text missing (the conclusion of BAE chapter 25, all of BAE 26 and the beginning of BAE chapter 27) indicates that there was a textual lacuna in the original MS before the folio was lost. At f. 36v, the latter half of BAE chapter 45 is missing as well as the beginning of BAE chapter 46. There are no folios missing. The two chapters were apparently collapsed in the original MS. In CFIV at f. 154r
there is a lengthy lacuna involving several BAE chapters: the conclusion of 4, all of 5, 6, 7, and the beginning of 8. No folios are missing. The remainder of BAE chapter 8 is divided into two chapters.

**Dimensions of the binding:** 300 x 218 mm

**Binding:** El Escorial, 18th c.

**Bibliography:**

1. del Rivero, "Indice," 581-82.

**Notes:** In CFIV the second to last chapter is the usual final chapter to CFIV in the tres reyes MSS. (See Notes to MSS. 1159, BCB, N.III.12, BES.) The chapter ends f. 236r a: "e veno y luego el jnfante don / pedro e q<ua>ndo lo fallo mu<er>to fizo / muy gran llanto porel e tomo / luego ala ora el pendon del / Rey e llamo Rey al jnfante do<n> / alfon<so> Su fijo p<ri>mero heredero / del Rey don ferra<n> do q<ue> estaua / en avila que lo dexo y el Rey / don ferra<n> do Su padre." The MS provides an additional short chapter which narrates the burial of the king and concludes the chronicle.

3. **MS. N.III.12**

**Provenience:** According to Zarco Cuevas, the MS belonged to the Biblioteca del Conde-Duque (D.29.40 [?]); see *Catálogo*, 2, 321.

**Date:** 15th c.

**Scribe:** unknown
Title: none

Introductory material: f. Ir (upper margin): "AQUI COMJENCA LA CORONJCA DEL MUY / noble Rey don alfon<so> fijo del muy noble E muy catoljco santo Rey do<n> ferrn<an>do q<ue> / gano a seujlla." The Prologue begins f. Ir a: "[P]or muchas graças E por / muchas man<er>as los antigu / os . . . " The Prologue ends f. Ir b: "... Sepa<n> en com<m>o pasa / ro<n>las cosas en t<iem>po de los Rey<e>s sobre / dichos."

Contents:
1. CAX Prologue: f. Ir a-b, text: ff. Ir b-LVIIr a
2. CSIV: ff. LVIIr a-LXXVr b
3. CFIV: ff. LXXVr b-CXLVIr b
4. CAXI: ff. CXLVIr b-CLIXv b (incomplete, concluding in chapter XXXI, the tenth year of the reign)

Incipits/explicits:
1. CAX begins f. Ir b: "[C]uenta la estoria q<ue> despu<e>s q<ue> / fue finado. . . ." CAX ends f. LVIIr a: "... enterrar<n>lo en s<an>ta m<ar>ja de / Seujlla cerca del Rey do<n> ferrn<an>do Su padre / e dela Reyna do<n>a Beatriz Su madre."

2. CSIV begins f. LVIIr a: "[E]n los treynta e dos an<n>os del Reyna / do deste Rey do<n> alfon<so>. . . . " CSIV ends f. LXXVr b: "... monjme<n>to de piedra q<ue> / el Se fijjera fazer en Su vida / cerca de do<n> alfon<so> enperador de espa / n<n>a."
3. CFIV begins f. LXXVr b: "[E]n el an<n>o q<ue> andaua la
era de / adan en cinco mjll e sesenta / e q<ua>t<r>o
an<n>os . . . " CFIV ends f. CXLVIr a: " . . e q<ua>ndo
le / fallo muerto fizo muy gra<n>d 1lanto por / el E este
dia do<n> ferrn<an>do na<ci>o en<e>1 mes de / dizje<n>bre . . .
[f. CXLVIr b] . . . Asj fue el t<i>en>po / q<ue> Regno
q<ui>nze an<n>os e q<ua>t<r>o meses e / onze dias en parayso
Sea la Su / alma ame<n>o."

4. CAXI begins f. CXLVIr b: "[E]l Jnfan<e> do<n> pedro hermano /
deste Rey do<n> ferrrn<an>do que es / taua allj en Jahe<n>
al t<i>en>po q<ue> el Rey fi / no Segu<n>d q<ue> la estoria
lo ha co<n>tado / luego en ese dia tomo el pe<n>do<n> . . . ."
CAXI ends f. CLIXv b: " . . . E don<n>a m<ar>Ja / fuese
p<ar>a ellos E todos tres enbiaro<n> A / afincar a la Reyna
q<ue> oto<r>gase este pl<e>ito."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. IIr: "tan gra<n>de contia"

Number of folios: 3 + I-CLIX + 3

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown, corrosive

Watermarks: There is only one watermark in the MS, and I am unable
to decipher it. The mark appears to represent the upper half of
a circle. The line delineating the curve is saw-toothed. The
semicircle is dissected diagonally from lower left to upper right
by two parallel lines which come together forming the throat of
a V at the upper right, as a trimmed ribbon or a bird's tail.
Foliation: Roman, in ink, at the upper right
Quires: 12 ff.
Dimensions of the leaf: 275 x 205 mm
Dimensions of the text page: 200 x 63 mm, per column. The columns are blocked out in brown ink.
Number of columns: 2
Number of lines/column: 37-39
Ruling: There is no visible ruling other than the outline of the column space.
Running headlines: none
Catchwords: There are catchwords every twelve folios beginning on f. XVIIv.
Marginalia: There are frequent marginal notes commenting the text in a court hand similar to that of the body of the MS.
Number of hands: The MS is in one hand throughout.
Hands: 15th c., court
Decoration: The MS is not decorated. However, spaces three lines in height were left for chapter titles and for decorated chapter initials.
Condition: The early folios of the MS are badly torn. There is a significant amount of damage due to the corrosive ink, and a number of folios are torn along the text-page lines.
Dimensions of the binding: 290 x 210 mm
Binding: El Escorial binding, 18th c.
Bibliography:
1. Catalán, La tradición manuscrita, chapters VII, a-d, and IX, b-c.
3. del Rivero, "Indice," 582-83.

Notes: The CFIV in MS. N.III.12 ends in the sixteenth year of the reign with the untimely death of the young king. The dead king's brother, Don Pedro, arrives and the mourning begins. The chapter concludes with a chronological note on the birth, reign and death of Fernando IV. The following chapter opens the CAXI with the narration of how Don Pedro takes up the royal standard and declares Alfonso XI king. Diego Catalán observed that the declaration of Alfonso XI as king occurs in the last chapter of CFIV in the tres reyes MSS. The final chapter of CFIV as it appears in MS. N.III.12 is according to Catalán typical of the cuatro reyes MSS. Catalán states: "A pesar de lo poco que nos conserva de la crónica de Alfonso XI, [MS. N.III.12] tiene el interés de ser el mejor representante conocido de la 'Crónica de cuatro reyes.'" (*La tradición manuscrita*, p. 401; see also Notes for MS. 1159, BCB.)

4. MS. Y.I.5 (olim I.N.8 and I.D.3)

Provenience: unknown

Date: Del Rivero and Zarco Cuevas date the MS between 1400 and 1450 ("Indice," 583; *Catálogo*, 3, 5). However, del Rivero's descriptions of the El Escorial MSS are taken directly from those of Zarco Cuevas. It is therefore doubtful that del Rivero's dating of the MS is based on an independent judgment.
Llacayo y Santa María dates the MS "fines del siglo XIV" (Antiguos manuscritos, p. 140).

Scribe: unknown

Title: On the verso of the first guard leaf, a later, italic hand has added the title: "chronica delos Reyes D. Alonso el sabio, do<n> sancho el brabo, y D. Her<nan>do el emplaçado. J. Y. S." Above and below the title a similar hand has added the former signatures, "I.N.8" and "I.D.3," respectively, which have been crossed out.

Introductory material: f. 1r (upper margin): "ihs/[f. 1r a]

[A]quí Comienza la coronjca del muy no / ble Rey don alfonso. emperador En la / qual Se contiene la coronjca del Rey do<n>/ Sancho Su fijo e del Rey don ferrn<an>do su nje / to fasta q<ue>l dicho Rey don ferrn<an>do ouo vn fijo / que llamaron don Alfonso." The table of chapter headings begins f. 1r a: "% Capítulo p<r1>m<er>o de com<m>o Regno el Rey do<n> alfo<n>so / e de las monedas q<ue> andaua<n> en<e>ste tienpo." The table of chapter headings ends f. 2v b: "% Capitulo C.VI. de com<m>o la Reyna dixo al Rey / su fijo en com<m>o auja sosegado al jnfante do<n> jua<n> / en Su Servicio delo qual plogo mucho Al Rey." F. 3r (upper margin): "ihs." The title on f. 1r a is repeated on f. 3r a with orthographic variations. The Prologue begins f. 3r a: "[P]or muchas guisas e por muchas ma / neras los Sabios. . . ." The Prologue ends f. 3r b: "... Sepan com<m>o pasaron las cosas delos Reyes So / bredichos."
Content:
1. CAX Prologue: f. 3r a-b, text: ff. 3r b-42r b
2. CSIV: ff. 42r b-51v-b
3. CFIV: ff. 51v b-89v b (incomplete, ending at the conclusion of the chapter dedicated to the fifteenth year of the reign, BAE chapter 18)

Incipits/explicits:
1. CAX begins f. 3r b: "Capítulo p<ri>merto de com<m>o Regno el Rey don / alfon<so> e de las monedas que andauan eneste / tiempo / [C]uenta la ystorya que despues q<ue> fue / finado el Rey don ferrn<an>do. . . ." CAX ends f. 42r b: "... enterraronle en Santa maria de seuilla / acerca del Rey don ferrn<an>do su padre e del a / Reyna don<n>a beatriz su madre."
2. CSIV begins f. 42r b: "% C<apitul>o LXXVII de / com<m>o el jnfan<e>o sancho troxo sus . . . / co<n> los de las cibdades e villas del Reyno e Se / llamo Rey / [E]n los XXXII an<n>os del Reynado deste / Rey don alfon<so>. . . ." CSIV ends f. 51v b: "... enterraron el cuerpo en vn mo / njmento de piedra q<ue> el se fiziera en su vida / cerca de don alfon<so> emperador de espan<n>a."
3. CFIV begins f. 51v b: "Capítulo XC de com<m>o Regno el Rey do<n> ferrn<an>do / fijo deste Rey don Sancho e delas cosas que / acaesçiero<n> en<e>l comjençio de su Regnado / [E]n el an<n>o q<ue> andaua la era de adan / en. vUdc. iiiii an<n>os. E la era del / diluujo. en. iiiii U ccc xc vi. an<n>os. . . ." CFIV ends f. 89v b: "... ma<n> / dado de
com o encaesciera la Reyna don a costa / ça Su muger de fijo varon."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r: "% Capitulo LXIII de co ouo pelea"

Number of folios: 3 + 1-89 + 41 bis, 56 bis + 3

Writing material: parchment

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks: On the paper guard leaves there is a fleur de lis surmounted by a bunch of grapes and flanked by the initials "B" and "G." See Briquet, "Raisin," 4, 13172 (Narbonne, 1569).

Foliation: Arabic, modern and in ink. Ff. 41 and 56 are repeated in the numeration. There are no lacunae in the numeration, which suggests that it was added after the loss of several folios. See Condition.

Quires: The first quire appears to be of eleven folios. There is a catchword on f. 11v. However, the quire string is not visible. The majority of the remaining quires are of eight folios. The quire string is usually visible. There are page stubs following ff. 11, 35. A quire of 2 + 2 begins on f. 42, and a quire of 5 + 5 begins on f. 77. The MS ends: 6 ff. + quire string + 1 f. + page stub.

Dimensions of the leaf: 364 x 285 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 310 x 105, per column. There are remnants of an outlining of the column space in brown ink.

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 51-52
Ruling: There is no evidence of ruling other than that outlining the column space.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: There are catchwords on ff. 11v, 27v, 35v, 45v, 53v, 60v, 68v, 76v, 86v.

Marginalia: none

Number of hands: The MS is in the same hand throughout.

Hand: small and compact round Gothic, 15th c.

Decoration: The chapter titles are in red ink. Spaces three lines in height and one-quarter of a column in width were left for the decorated chapter initials.

Condition: The MS is generally legible. The scribe occasionally left lines or portions of lines blank, evidently in response to illegible words and phrases in his source. See ff. 3r, 18v, 23r and v, 27v and 47r. In CAX, f. 35v, the catchword provides the clue to missing folios. The end of CAX BAE chapter 67, all of chapters 68 and 69 and the beginning of chapter 70 are missing. In CSIV there are a few folios missing following f. 43. The latter half of CSIV BAE chapter 2, all of chapter 3 and most of chapter 4 are missing. F. 44 continues with the conclusion of chapter 4. Both of the lacunae occur between the catchwords on ff. 35v and 45v. Inasmuch as the normal quires consist of eight folios and f. 41 bis falls between ff. 35 and 45, there are evidently five folios missing, one of which carried a catchword. According to the foliation, there would seem to be another folio missing between ff. 53 and 60. However, f. 56 bis accounts for
the eighth folio. The quire is regular; no text is missing.

See Quires, Catchwords.

Dimensions of the binding: 406 x 297 mm

Binding: El Escorial, 18th c. The cut edges are gilded, and the
fore edges are inscribed: "5. Q. [= Phi] R. D. ALFONSO
EMPERADOR. 8."

Bibliography:
1. del Rivero, "Indice," 583.
2. Llacayo y Santa Marfa, Antiguos manuscritos, p. 140.

Notes: The CFIV and the MS end on f. 89v, within column b, in
the fifteenth year of the reign. The lack of the conclusion of
CFIV is not due to the loss of folios at the end of the MS.

5. MS. Y.II.13 (olim III.N.13 and V.A.19)

Provenience: Zarco Cuevas believes the MS belonged to Ambrosio de
Morales; see Catálogo, 3, 32 and Marginalia, below.

Date: 16th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: none

Introductory material:
1. There is a table of contents in a later, italic hand on
   guard leaf 2v:
   "...Algunos fragmentos dela historia del Rey don Alonso el
   sabio, Impresa en valladolid año 1554. J. Z. S."
..Apuntamientos y censura de Alonso de Santa cruz sobre los annales dela chronica de Aragon que compuso Hermogenes Curita chronista de aquel reyno;
..Libro dela orden dela vanda que hizo el rey don Alonso de castilla establecedor dela dicha orden,
..Epistola del almirante de castilla don fadrique enriquez al auctor delas respuestas quinquagenas, en que trata de los males de espana; dela causa dellos con la respuesta del mismo auctor;
..Declaracion del estandarte de la armada turquesa por luis de marmol;

Above and below the table of contents, the former shelf marks, "III.N.13" and "V.A.19," respectively, have been crossed out.

2. The Prologue begins f. 1r: "CAPITULO PRIMERO QUE FABLA DEL / COMIENCO DELA CORONJCA, DEL / MUY BIENAQUE / NO OR DON ALFONSO X / DESTE NOBRE, REY DE / CASTª E DE LªON / En muchas guisas E por muchas razones los antiguos...." The Prologue ends f. 1v: ". . . sepan en como pasaron las cosas en tiempo delos / Reyes sobre dichos."

Contents:

1. CAX: ff. 1v-100v (incomplete, ending in the thirtieth year of the reign, BAE chapter 76)

2. "Apuntamientos": ff. 101r-110r

3. "Libro dela vanda": ff. 111r-120r

4. "Epistola": ff. 121r-148v
5. "Declaracion": f. 149r, followed by a detailed illustration of the standard of the Turkish fleet, appearing on the final, oversized folio, which has been folded to coincide with the remaining folios.

**Incipits/explicits:**

1. CAX begins f. 1v: "Capitulo segundo, de como fue alçado en / seulla... que gano a Seylla/Cuenta la historia que después de finado..." CAX ends f. 100v: "... fuese para Auila, e para Segouia, e pusieron todos / sus pleitos conel, e dende fuese para Burgos, E fablo co<n> / ellos, e pusieron su pleito conel, E estando ende fallo q<ue>" (incomplete)

2. The "Apuntamientos" begin f. 101r: "Muy Poderoso sen<n>or [upper margin] / Porq<ue> .V. al. los dias passados fue servido de me re / mitir los diez libros delos an<n>ales dela coronica de Ara / gon..." The "Apuntamientos" end f. 110r: "... se deue de mandar que no se bendiessen los dichos / libros so grave pena. Y este es mi parecer / Alonso de Santacruz."

3. The "Libro dela vanda" begins f. 111r: "Estos son los capítulos del libro dela vanda [upper margin] / % capitulo primero. que fabla por qual rraçon se fiço este libro dela / orden dela vanda..." [f. 112r] Aquí comienca el libro dela vanda que fiço el Rey don alfonso / de castiella E de leon E es fundado sobre dos Raçones..." The "Libro dela vanda" ends f. 120r: "... gutier fernandez fijo de don fernan sanchez de vall<ado>id / Juan sanchez su hermano."
4. The "Epistola" begins f. 121r: "Esta es vna muy notable y moral epistola quel muy yl<ustr>e / sen<n>or almirante don fadrique Enrriquez ymbio al / autor delas Respuestas qujncaxenas hablando delos / males despan<n>a y dela causa dellos con la rrespuesta / del mismo autor / prologo En la ep<isto>la / Reuerendo sen<n>or quien tan m<a>l saue obrar no deuja de gastar tiempo / En consejar... . . . % Capitulo primero / Los grandes cargos En que soy... . . . " The "Epistola" ends f. 148v: "... % acabase la rrespuesta del autor delas qujncaxenas ala epistola del / sen<n>or almirante delos males despan<n>a y dela causa dellos / Deo gracias." 

5. The "Declaracion" begins f. 149r: "Relacion que dio Luys del Marmol para declaracion del estandarte dela armada Turq<ue>sca / Este estandarte es aquel que los Turcos llaman sanJac que es la vandera... . . . " The "Declaracion" ends f. 149v: "... y enesta Real quelos turcos perdieron la auia de auer, Mas el estandarte q<ue> / esta aquj aora es el principal como esta d<ic>ho."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r: "En el qual an<n>o"

Number of folios: 2 + 1-150 + 2 blank, unnumbered following
   f. 148 + 4

Writing material: The different texts show different papers.

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks:

1. a medallion containing a pilgrim carrying a staff, of the general type discussed in Briquet, "Pèlerin," 2, 415, similar
to 7582 (Milan, 1570), but showing no hat on the pilgrim and the initials "BRP" below the medallion

2. an ovoid inscribed with a cross and the initials "IH" (guard leaves) and a second ovoid inscribed with a cross and the initials "BE" or "BF" (body of the MS), of the general type described in Briquet, "Spère," 4, 689 and Valls I Subirà, "Cruz," 2, 128

3. three versions of a hand or glove: a lace-cuffed glove surmounted by a crown (to f. 99); a lace-cuffed glove alone (ff. 100-122); a simple glove surmounted by a star (at the end of the MS), of the general type discussed in Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544

4. a serpent (from f. 122), of the general type discussed in Briquet, "Serpent," 4, 676

Foliation: Arabic, modern. There are two blank, unnumbered folios following f. 148. The "Libro dela vanda" shows an additional, separate foliation in Arabic, 1-10. There are also remnants of an independent Arabic foliation within the "Epistola."

Quires: 8 + 8, 8 + 8, 8 + 8 (-6) (?), 8 + 8 (-6) (?), 8 + 8 (-1), 8 + 8, 8 + 8, 5 + 5 (?), 5 + 5, 15 + 15; f. 148 is followed by two blank, unnumbered folios, two stubs, f. 149, the quire string, f. 150 (blank), the large, folded folio containing the illustration of the Turkish standard and three final guard leaves.

Dimensions of the leaf: 288 x 198 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 240 x 145 mm. The text page is outlined in dry-point ruling.
Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 26-35

Ruling: There is no visible ruling other than the dry-point outlining of the text page.

Running headlines: ff. 121v-124v: "Epistola del almirante;"

ff. 125r-148v: "(respuesta del autor"

Catchwords: none

Marginalia: F. 1r (CAX) shows the following note: "Esta hize trasladar de ... [trimmed] corona antigua porq ... [trimmed] tenia hartas cosas mas ... [trimmed] la impresa."

Zarco Cuevas attributes the hand, and therefore the commission of the CAX copy, to Ambrosio de Morales (Catálogo, 3, 32). There are a few additional notes in the same hand on the early folios of the chronicle; the majority of these notes call attention to the chronology. A number of other notes in a different hand and a few crossed-out passages indicate that the MS was corrected in the early chapters against the 1554 edition. Zarco Cuevas suggests Manuel Abella as the possible author of the latter corrections (Catálogo, 3, 32).

Number of hands:

1. ff. 1r-100v (CAX)

2. ff. 101r-110r ("Apuntamientos")

3. f. 110r ("Apuntamientos")

4. ff. 111r-148v ("Libro dela vanda," "Epistola")

5. f. 149 ("Declaracion")
Hands:

1. italic
2. italic
3. italic (The signed, final statement of the "Apuntamientos" is apparently in the hand of Alonso de Santa Cruz.)
4. humanistic
5. italic

Decoration: CAX shows no decorated chapter initials. The chapter headings are in a bold, humanistic hand and are reminiscent of early printed books. The CAX chapter titles are lacking after f. 16v. There are simply decorated chapter initials from f. 111r through f. 148v. On f. 148v at the conclusion of the "Epistola" there is a horizontal border inscribed with geometric leaf and rope motifs. The border appears above a medallion containing a geometric floral motif. At the end of the MS the illustration of the standard of the Turkish fleet consists of a careful representation of concentric circles and squares bearing a translation of the prayers that appear on the original.

Condition: The MS is legible. However, CAX shows several lengthy lacunae because of the loss of folios. CAX is missing folios following f. 32. The end of BAE chapter 23 and the beginning of chapter 24 are lacking. Folios have also been lost following f. 44. The end of BAE chapter 31 and all of chapters 32, 33, 34, 35 are missing. Following f. 48 the folios containing the end of BAE chapter 40, all of chapters 41 and 42 and the beginning of chapter 43 have been lost. Following f. 52 the folios
containing the end of BAE chapter 45, all of 46 and most of 47 are missing. CAX is also lacking the last half of BAE chapter 76 and all of the final chapter, BAE 77.

Dimensions of the binding: 306 x 206 mm

Binding: El Escorial, 18th c. The fore edges read: "13. R. D. ALFONSO EL SABIO. 19."

Bibliography:
1. del Rivero, "Indice," 584.
2. Zarco Cuevas, Catálogo, 3, 32-34.

Notes: The language of CAX is generally modernized and frequently altered. In the first six chapters the alterations are extensive and the chapter divisions are often unique. Thereafter the text is somewhat more faithful to that provided by the majority of CAX MSS. However, the modernizations and alterations are found throughout. This fact, together with the numerous and significant textual lacunae, render the MS of less interest for the study of CAX than for the study of the additional texts the MS contains.

6. MS. Y.II.15 (olim ii.c.22 and III.N.9)

Provenience: unknown

Date: 16th c. (1574?). See Marginalia.

Scribe: unknown

Title: guard leaf 3r: "CORONICA DEL REY / DON ALONSO EL DE / ZENO." A later hand added: "q<ue> llamaron el sabio, y del Rey / don sancho el 4o q<ue> llamaro<n> el brabo su hijo / Ympresas en Valladolid an<n>o 1554. j. Z. S." The title is
immediately followed by the former shelf marks, "ii.c.22" and "III.N.9," which have been crossed out.

**Introductory material:** f. 1r: "IHs" (upper margin). The table of chapter headings begins f. 1r a: "Tabla dela presente obra llamada coronjca del / Rei don Alfonso deçeno . . . el qual rrei / don Alfonso fue eleguido por enpera / dor derroma / capitulo p<ri>m<er>o que habla de como fue Al / çado por Rei en castilla E en leo<n> E en se / uilla este Rei don alfonso. . . ." The table of chapter headings ends f. 5r b: "Capitulo noventa y ocho de / como estando el rrei don / sancho en toledo murio / fojas CCLIII." The Prologue begins f. 7r a: "Chronica del Rey don / alfonso el deçeno . . . fue Elegido por enperador de / Roma / Prologo. por muchas guisas / E por muchas maneras los an / tiguos. . . ." The Prologue ends f. 7v a: "... E comienza luego la / coronica deste Rey don / alfonso el sabio que es / esta que eneste libro / es contenjda en la ma / nera q<we> aqui adelante / diremos."

**Contents:**

1. CAX Prologue: f. 7r a-7v a, text: ff. 7v a-90r b, testaments: ff. 90r b-96r b and ff. 96r b-101v a

2. CSIV: ff. 101v a-131r b

**Incipits/explicits:**

1. CAX begins f. 7v a: "Capitulo primero que / habla de como fue alça / do por Rei en castilla / y en leon en seuilla este rrey / don alfonso. / [f. 7v b] Cuenta la istoria q<we> despues que / fue finado. . . ." CAX ends f. 90r b:
"... Enterraronlo En / santa maria de sevilla / cerca del Rey don fer / nando Su padre e de la Re / yna dona beatriz Su madre." The first testament begins f. 90r b: "Capitulo Ochenta E qua / tro de como El rrey don al / fonso hizo testamento / Enel nombre del padre.../ [f. 90v a]... e rremenbrando / nos otros de aquella pa / labra quel dixo segun que / te fa- llare ansy te juzga / re...." The first testament ends f. 96r b: "... e yo Juan andres / escribano del Rey escrivi / este testamento por mandado / deste d<i>cho sen<n>or rrey don al / fonso e so testigo ... [illegible] / e fue sacado del testa- mento / principal e original del / d<i>cho sen<n>or rey. don alfonso." The second testament begins f. 96r b: "Capitulo LXXXV del tras / lado del testamento del Rey / don alfonso / Enel nombre del padre.../ [f. 96v a]... por ende des / pues que ovimos hecho n<uest>ro / testamento Enq<ue> mostramos / Complidamente n<uest>ra postrime / ra voluntad..." The second testament ends f. 101v a: "... Yo Juan Andres escri / vano. del rrey e su nota / rio escrivi este testamento / por mandado deste mes / mo Sen<n>or." 2. CSIV begins f. 101v a: "Capitulo LXXX VI como es / tando el ynfante don san / cho En avila. supo com<n>o / El rrey don alfonso murio / En seVilla E dixo A todos quel / hera heredero del rrey. E se llamo Rey de castilla / Enlos treynta e dos an<n>os del / Reynado deste rrey don alfonso. ..." CSIV ends f. 131r b: "... En el mo / numento. de piedra quel man / dara fazer En su vida cerca / del rrey don Alfonso."
Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r: "capitulo XXII como el rrei salio"

Number of folios: 4 + 1-131 + 1

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks:
1. a hand or glove surmounted by a star (initial guard leaves)
   and a second version of the same (to f. 123), of the general
   type described in Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544
2. a serpent (from f. 123), of the general type discussed in
   Briquet, "Serpent," 4, 676

Foliation: Arabic, modern and in pencil

Quires: 12 + 12, 12 + 12, 5 + 5, 10 + 10, 12 + 12, 10 + 10, 5 + 5.

There are remnants of Arabic quire signatures on the lower rectos
from f. 49r (signature 3). F. 59r is signed "4," and f. 79r is
signed "5." Ff. 103r and 123r appear to be signed "6" and "7"
respectively.

Dimensions of the leaf: 291 x 217 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 268 x 75 mm, per column. The text
page is outlined in dry-point ruling.

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 34-55

Ruling: There is no visible ruling other than the dry-point
   outline of the text page.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: There are catchwords on the versos of every folio
   from f. 7 through f. 48.
Marginalia: f. 1r (lower margin): "Con este libro sirbio a su mag<estad> el doctor Burgos de Paz V<ecin>o de Valladolid por principio del mes de Octubre de 1574 anos." The note is in a hand very similar to or one and the same with that of the table of contents and CAX to f. 45v.

Number of hands:
1. ff. 1r-45v (CAX)
2. ff. 46r-47r (CAX)
3. ff. 47v-48r (CAX)
4. ff. 48v-131r (CAX, CSIV)

Hands:
1. seated procesal with italic influence
2. small, compact italic
3. small, compact procesal
4. procesal

Decoration: none

Condition: good

Dimensions of the binding: 299 x 214 mm


Bibliography:
2. Zarco Cuevas, Catálogo, 3, 35.

Notes: Zarco Cuevas states: "Este ms., defectuoso y apresurado en la parte material, es bastante fiel y exacto en el texto y conviene, salvo ligeras variantes, con la edición de Rivadeneyra,
t. LXVI" (Catálogo, 3, 35). Del Rivero repeats Zarco Cuevas's observations ("Indice," 585 ). The hands and a number of segments of text that are crossed out contribute to the impression that the MS is "defectuoso y apresurado." However, MS. Y.II.15 provides a redaction (long version) of CAX that is different from that of the BAE edition (short version). For a discussion of the long and short redactions of CAX, see Part III of this paper.

7. MS. Y.III.11 (olim III.N.17 and ij.c.26)

Provenience: unknown

Date: 16th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: Guard leaf 2r shows the following title in a cursive hand later than those of the body of the MS: "Cronica del Rey D. alonso X. y el Rey / Don sancho. 4o. y el Rey Don fernando." A second later hand added "el deçimo o el sabio" and "el 4º" above the original "Alonso X" and following the original "Don fernando," respectively. The latter hand also added the following note below the title: "La de Dª. Alonso impresa en / Valladolid año 1554. Bª. j. Z. S. / La de Dª. Sancho: Valladolid / año 1554. j. Z. S. / La de D. Fernando: Valladolid / 1554. j. Z. S." The former signatures, "III.N.17" and "ij.c.26," appear above and below the title respectively and have been crossed out.
Introductory material: The MS contains a table of chapter headings that is bound mid-MS, ff. 353r-357v, toward the end of CFIV. The table begins at the upper left margin of f. 353r with the heading for CAX BAE chapter 2, "Capitulo de como este rrei don alfonso gano A tejada . . .," and ends on f. 357v with the heading for the last chapter of CFIV, "Cap<itul>o CVI de como el rrey don f<e>rnando . . . e en como morio el rrey en Jahen / e el ynfant<e> dom pedro gano A alcavdete." The CAX copy in this MS begins within the chronological note early in BAE chapter 1. The first heading in the table (corresponding to BAE chapter 2) gives no chapter number. However, the second heading is numbered chapter III. There is no evidence to conclude that the table originally contained a heading for chapter 1.

Contents:

1. CAX: ff. Ir-CXXXIVv (lacking the first few lines of BAE chapter 1)
2. CSIV: ff. CXXXIVv-CLXXIXr (incomplete, ending in the eleventh year of the reign, BAE chapter 11
3. CFIV: ff. CLXXIXr-352v, 367r-371v
4. table of chapter headings: ff. 353r-357v
5. testaments of Alfonso X: ff. 357v-361r, ff. 361r-366r

Incipits/explicits:

2. CSIV begins f. CXXXIVv: "Capitulo LXXVIII de como murio el rrei don alfonso E / finco por rrei El infante don sancho e delas otras / cosas que Acaesieron. / En los treinta E dos an<n>os del reiinado deste rrei don / Alfonso..." CSIV ends f. CLXXIXr: ". . . y enbio A dezir a alfonso perez / q<ue> le diese la villa si non q<ue> le mataria el hijo q<ue> le / tenja e don alfonso perez le dixo q<ue> la / villa que se la non dara" (incomplete).

3. CFIV begins f. CLXXIXr: "Capitulo LXXXVIII En como Reyno el rrei dom/Fernando E d<e>las cosas q<ue> Acaesieron En / tiempo del su reiinado. / En el an<n>o q<ue> Andava la hera de adan En cinco / mjll e setenta An<n>os. . . ." CFIV ends f. 371v: ". . . e asi fue el t<iem>po q<ue> Reino quijnze a<nn>os / e q<ua>tro meses e honze dias e<n> paraiso sea la su alma Amen."

4. For the table of chapter headings, see Introductory material.

5. The first testament of Alfonso X begins f. 357v: "% testamento del rrey don alonso / que fue a ser Emperador. / En el nombre de dios padre . . . Acordando / nosotrosj dela palabra que el dixo segun te fallare / asj te juzgare. . . ." The first testament ends f. 361r: ". . . yo J<ua>n Andres escri<van>o del rrey Escrivi este testam<ent>o por mandado dese mismo sen<n>or y fui testigo. Este traslado y con-certzado [sic] conel testamento principal J." The second test-ament begins f. 361r: "Enel nombre del padre.../[f. 361v] "... por q<ue> despues q<ue> aviamos f<e>cho n<uest>ro
testamento en voluntad. . . " The second testament ends f. 366r: " . . . yo Juan Andres notario / del Rey Escriuir este testamento por mandado deste mj / Senyor concértose con el original."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. IIr: "El hermano del rey"

Number of folios: 2 + 372 (f. 372, blank) + 4 (See Foliation.)

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks:

1. a fleur de lis above an "H" (guard leaf 2 and second guard leaf at the end of the MS)

2. a serpent, of the general type described in Briquet, "Serpent," 4, 676 (the only watermark to f. CXLVI)

3. a hand or glove surmounted by a star, of the general type described by Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544 (alternates with the serpent from f. CXLVI)

4. a second, larger version of the hand or glove surmounted by a star (guard leaves at the end of the MS)

Foliation: There is an original Roman foliation throughout. From f. CCLXXIII a modern, Arabic foliation, beginning 273, appears together with the Roman. The Arabic foliation is consecutive from f. 273 and shows no lacunae; it was evidently added because numerous folios were bound out of sequence, mainly after f. CCLXXIII (273). Within CFIV the folios following f. CCVII (quire z) should be read as follows: CCIX, CCX, CCVIII, CCXIII,
CCXI, CCXII, CCXIV, CCXV, in sequence to f. CCLXXIII. After f. CCLXXIII the folios should be read in the following order: 333-352, 322-332, 316-321, 304-315, 296-303, 295, 284-294, 276-283, 274-275, 367-371. The table of chapter headings and the testaments of Alfonso X show only the Arabic foliation, ff. 353-356.

**Quires:** Remnants of the quire notation a i-v are visible on ff. Ir-Wr, b i-v on ff. VIr-Xr. Ff. XI-XV are unsigned. The quire string is not visible. Regular quires of ten begin on f. XVIr (signature c): c-z, A-d^10, E^8, F^10. The folios within quire z (f. CCVI) are bound out of order; see **Foliation.** After f. CCLXXIII, the folio on which the Arabic foliation begins, the quires are frequently bound out of sequence, and a number of folios are bound outside the quires to which they originally belonged. Quire notation appears as follows: Qi (f. 275, CCLII), O (f. 284, CCCXXXII), P (f. 294, CCCXLII), M (f. 305, CCCXII), N (f. 315, CCCXXII), Ii (f. 322, CCXCI), Ii (f. 332, CCCIII), Gi (f. 333, CCLXXIII), Hi (f. 343, CCLXXXIII), Qii (f. 367, CCLIL). F. 275 is clearly the first folio of quire Q. F. 332's signature Ii, which duplicates that of f. 322, is almost certainly an addition subsequent to the original quire notation. The quires O, P, M, N show the quire initial on the first folio of the quire only and show no internal numbering.

**Dimensions of the leaf:** 281 x 202 mm

**Dimensions of the text page:** 240 x 170 mm

**Number of columns:** long lines
Number of lines/column: 26-35
Ruling: none
Running headlines: none
Catchwords: none
Marginalia: none

Number of hands:
1. ff. Ir-CXLVr, CXLVIr-CLXIr, CLXIIr-357v, 367r-371v (CAX, CSIV, CFIV, table of chapter headings)
2. f. CXLVIv, f. CLXIVv (conclusion of CSIV BAE chapter 3, central portion of CSIV BAE chapter 6, respectively)
3. ff. 357v-366r (testaments of Alfonso X)

Hands 2 and 3 are similar and may be by the same scribe, who filled in the lacunae in CSIV in the spaces left in the original copy and who added the testaments of Alfonso X, beginning on f. 357v, the same folio on which the original table of chapter headings concludes.

Hands:
1. humanistic/procesal
2. procesal/italic
3. procesal/italic

Decoration: none
Condition: The MS is easily legible.

Dimensions of the binding: 293 x 208 mm

Binding: El Escorial, 18th c. The cut edges are gilded, and the fore edges are inscribed: "11. Q. [= Phi] R. D. ALFONSO. X. 26."
Bibliography:
1. del Rivero, "Indice," 585-86.

Notes: The altered order of the folios, mainly after f. CCLXXIII (f. 273), renders the text difficult to follow without a key. (For a key, see Foliation.) CAX begins within the chronological note early in chapter 1 rather than with the first line of that chapter as provided by the majority of CAX witnesses. The MS shows two additional textual lacunae that are not due to the loss of folios. In CAX, f. XIIf, the chapter dedicated to the eleventh year of the reign (BAE chapter 12) concludes with the lines usually found at the end of that chapter and continues immediately with the final lines of the chapter dedicated to the fourteenth year (BAE chapter 16). CAX BAE chapters 13, 14, 15 and most of 16 are missing. CSIV is missing the second half of the chapter dedicated to the eleventh year of the reign and the following two chapters, the last chapters of the chronicle (CSIV BAE 12, 13) in the majority of MSS.

Although the MS does not contain CAXI, the conclusion of CFIV is typical of the cuatro reyes MSS; it lacks the episode of Don Pedro taking up the royal standard and declaring Alfonso XI king, which precedes the chronological note on the reign in the tres reyes MSS. See Notes in the descriptions of MSS. N.III.2, BES, and 1159, BCB.
8. MS. Z.III.7 (olim v.N.13 and iii.c.8)

Provenience: According to Zarco Cuevas, the MS belonged to Diego Hurtado de Mendoza (Catálogo, 3, 136).

Date: Zarco Cuevas dates the MS in the fifteenth century, but del Rivero dates it in the sixteenth century (Catálogo, 3, 136; "Indice," 586). Inasmuch as del Rivero's MS description is clearly a resumé of that of Zarco Cuevas, del Rivero's dating "XVI" rather than "XV" may be the result of a typographical error. The hand is round gothic, similar to that found in fifteenth-century CAX MSS M.II.2, 829, M563, Y.I.5, 327, Z.III.12. It is therefore quite certain that MS. Z.III.7 is fifteenth-century.

Scribe: unknown

Title: A later, italic hand added the title to guard leaf 3v:

"chronica de los Reyes. d. Alonso el sab, D. Sancho el / brabo, d. ferna<n>do el quarto." The former signatures, "v.N.13" and "iii.c.8," appear above and below the title respectively and have been crossed out.

Introductory material: F. 1r (upper margin): "Jhs Maria /
[f. 1r a] Enel nombre dela santa trinjdad e / dela eterna vnjdad que bibe y / rreyna por Sienpre ... comjença el ljbro Dela coronjca del muy al / to e muy noble rrey don alfonSo el Sabio / fiJo del muy noble Rey don fernando que ga / noala muy noble çibdad de Seujlla." The Prologue begins f. 1r a: "Por muchas guisas / e por muchas ma / neras fueron [sic] enlos / t<iem>pos primeros. ..." The Prologue ends f. 1v a:
"... e comienza luego la / coronjca deste rrey don alfonSo
el Sabi / o que es esta que eneste libro es contenj / Da enla
manera que adelante direm / os."

Contents:
1. CAX Prologue: f. 1r a-1v a, text: ff. 1v a-76v a, testa-
ments: ff. 76v a-80v b and 80v b-84v b
2. CSIV: ff. 84v b-110r a
3. CFIV: ff. 110r a-208v a

Incipits/explicits:
1. CAX begins f. 1v a: "de como despues dela muerte del / rrey
santo don fernando que gano a Seuilla / alcaron los del rrey
a don alfonSo Su / hijo por rrey el que dixieron el Sabio /
Cuenta la ystorya despues / que fue finado. . . ." CAX ends
f. 76v a: "... enterraronlo en santa ma / rja de seuilla
cerca del rrey don fernando Su padre E dela rrey / na dona
beatriz su madre." The first testament begins f. 76v a:
"del p<ri> / m<er>o testamento quel Rey don / alfonso fizo
en q<ue> maldixo a do<n> / sancho su fijo / Enel nombre del
padre . . . E rremenbrandonos / otrosi de aquella palabra
que / dixo segund que te fallare ansi te / juzgare. . . ."
The first testament ends f. 80v b: ". . . E yo Juan andres
escriua / no del rrey escriuJ este testamento / por mandado
deste dicho Sen<n>or rrey / don alfonso E soy testigo % este
tr<e>s / lado fue concertado de otro tres / lado que fue
sacado del testamento / principal concertado." The second
testament begins f. 80v b: "del Segundo / testamento que el
rey don alfonso / so [sic] fizo en que horden sus debdas e / f<ec>ho de su . . . [?] / Enel nombre de dios padre . . . / [f. 81r a] . . . % E por ende despues que / ovimos fecho n<uest>ro testamento en / que mostramos E hordenamos / cunplidamente n<uest>ra postrimera vo / luntad. . . ." The second testament ends f. 84v b: " . . . % yo J<ua>n andres escrivano / del rrey E su notario escriuju este / testamento por mandado deste / mjsmo sen<n>or rrey."  

2. CSIV begins f. 84v b: "de como el yn / fante don sancho fizo duelo por el / rrey don alfonso su padre. . . . / En los treynta E dos An<n>os / del rreynado deste rrey / don alfon- so. . . ." CSIV ends f. 110r a: " . . . % enel / monjmento dela piedra que / el mandara fazer en Su Vjda / cerca del rrey don alfonso Su / padre del [sic] enperador de espan<n>as."  

3. CFIV begins f. 110r a: "de como despues dela muerte del / rrey don sancho Reyno don ferrando [?] su fijo / En el an<n>o [?] de la era de adan. . . ." (The lines are partially illegible because the ink has bled through from one side of the folio to the other.) CFIV ends f. 208v a: " . . . vjno y el ynfante don pedro E / qua<n>do lo fallo muerto fizo muy / gra<n>d llanto por el E tomo luego / a la ora el pendon del rrey E llamado / rrey al ynfante don alfonso fijo / del rrey p<ri>m<er>o hered<e>ro deste rrey / don f<e>rna<n>do que estava en avila que lo / dexo y el rrey don ferrando a crjar."  

Colophon: f. 208v a: "Este libro es acabado dios Sea loado por siempre jamas Amen"
Probatoria: f. 2r a: "vn linaje de moros"

Number of folios: 3 + 1-209 (f. 23 skipped; f. 209, blank) + 2

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown, corrosive

Watermarks: The guard leaves show a hand surmounted by a star, and the body of the MS shows a larger version of the same watermark throughout. For a discussion of the type of watermark, see Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544.

Foliation: There are remnants of an original, Roman foliation in ink which is often visible from f. XX. An Arabic foliation in pencil has been added. The Arabic foliation skips from f. 22 to f. 24.

Quires: 16 ff. per quire, unsigned, throughout

Dimensions of the leaf: 274 x 199 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 253 x 79, per column

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 34-46

Ruling: no visible ruling

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: There are catchwords, enclosed in a box and accompanied by a pointing hand, every sixteen folios, ff. 16-193 (f. CXCII).

Marginalia: There are a few brackets, checks and proper names added in the margins.

Number of hands: Although there are some changes in size, the hand appears to be the same throughout.
Hand: round Gothic, 15th c.

Decoration: Crudely decorated initials, averaging four lines in height and one-third of the column in width, begin most chapters. The chapter initials, chapter headings and calderones are in red ink.

Condition: The corrosive ink has bled through numerous folios and rendered much of the MS illegible, especially from f. 83. F. 122 was torn and mended by sewing. The repair is in poor condition. The binding is precariously loose.

Dimensions of the binding: 283 x 204 mm

Binding: El Escorial, 18th c. The cut edges are gilded, and the fore edges read: "R. D. ALFON. EL SAB. 8."

Bibliography:
1. del Rivero, "Indice," 586.
2. Zarco Cuevas, Catálogo, 3, 136. The MS is also mentioned in Amador de los Ríos, Historia crítica de la literatura española, 4, 368, n. 1.

Notes:
Zarco Cuevas states that MS. Z.III.7 "... se conforma en todo con el Z.III.12 [BES], ... de tal modo que deben de ser copia ambos de un original análogo; sólo se diferencian en que el que ahora describo moderniza algunas frases" (Catálogo, 3, 136). The two MSS do in fact contain the same redaction (long version) of CAX in the body of the text. However, the collation of the two MSS indicates that they cannot have descended from an immediate common source. Furthermore, MS. Z.III.7 shows a long-

version Prologue and a long-version CAX text while MS. Z.III.12 provides the unusual combination of a short-version Prologue with a long-version CAX text. The atypical combination of the two redactions in MS. Z.III.12 is clearly due to contamination; a corrector of MS. Z.III.12 attempted to replace lost folios, including the Prologue, and copied the Prologue from a MS belonging to a different redaction than the source of the original MS. Z.III.12. See the description for MS. Z.III.12 and the stemmata for the Prologue and CAX chapters 64, 65, and 75 in Part III of the present study.

9. MS. Z.III.12 (olim IV.z.5 and IV.B.2)

Provenience: unknown
Date: 15th c.
Scribe: unknown

Title: A later, italic hand has added the title to guard leaf 3v:
"chronica de los Reyes do<n> Alonso el sabio, don sancho el brabo, / y do<n> ferna<n>do el quarto / la historia del Rey don sancho comie<n>ca a las .133. hojas / y la de don ferna<n>do comienza a .169. hojas." The former signatures, "IV.z.5" and "IV.B.2," appear above and below the title respectively and have been crossed out.

Introductory material: A later, italic hand has added "cronica del Rey Don Alfonso fijo del Rey Don fernando q<ue> gano / a sevilla" in the upper margin of f. 1r. The table of chapter headings begins f. 1r: "aquj comienza la tabla delos titulos
d este libro / Cap<ıtul>o primero de como rreyno este rrey don alfonso despues de / la muerte del rrey don fernando su padre."

The table of chapter headings ends f. 5r: "Cap<ıtul>o CXXIII de como los cavalleros de çamora acogiero<n> a don Juan en el al / caçar y como los de çamora pelearo<n> conel." The Prologue begins f. 6r: "aquj comjença la cronjca del muy noble rrey don a<lfons>o fijo / del muy noble y muy catoljco Santo rrey don fer / nando q<ue> gano a Seujlla [upper margin] / por muchas gujsas y por muchas maneras los antiguos q<ue> / ante fueron en los t<ien>pos. . . ." The Prologue ends f. 6v: "... por que los que / adelante venjeren sepan en com<m>o pasaron las cosas en / tiempo delos rreys. Sobred<ic>hos."

Contents:

1. CAX Prologue: f. 6r-v, text: ff. 6v-117r, testaments:
   ff. 117r-125r and 125r-133v
2. CSIV: ff. 133v-169v
3. CFIV: ff. 169v-347v

Incipits/explicits:

1. CAX begins f. 6v: "Capitulo prjmero de com<m>o rreyno este rrey / don alfonso despues dela muerte del / Rey don fernando su padre / Cuenta la estorja q<ue> despues que fue finado. . . ."
CAX ends f. 117r: "... enterrar<n>o en s<an>ta m<ar>ja de seujilla / cerca del rrey don ferrna<n>do su padre e dela rreyna / don<n>a beatriz su madre." A heading for the testaments was added in a later, italic hand f. 117r: "estos
testamos fizo el Rey don Alfonso; estando desavenido y enojado con el infante don Sancho los reyes. The first testament begins f. 117r: "En el no bre de dios e del fijo... e rreme / brando nos otro de aq ella palabra q el dijo segun q te fallare Asi te Julgare [sic]. . . ." The first testament ends f. 125r: "... yo Juan andres escrito uno del rey escrito uj este te / stame to por mandado deste dicho senor rey / don Alfonso e so testigo Este traslado fue como / certado de otro traslado q fue sacado del testamento p <ri> n / çipal concertado." The second testament begins f. 125r: "[E]n<e> n<o> n<o> bre del padre... / [f. 125v]... por ende despues q ovjmos hecho nuestro / testame to enq mostramos e ordenamos co n<pi> lida / mente n<est> a voluntad postrimera. . . ." The second testament ends f. 133v: "... yo Juan andres escrito uno del rey su Nort / escrito uj este testame to por mandado deste mismo / senor." 2. CSIV begins f. 133v: "Capi <tu> o LXXVIII como el Infante don Sancho se llamo / Rey despues dela muerte del Rey su padre et delos fechos q acaes / çieron en este ano / [E]nlos treynta e dos ano os del reynado / deste rey don Alfonso. . . ." CSIV ends f. 169v: "... enterraro luego el cuerpo del rey don Sancho en / luego el monjme to de piedra q el mandara fazer en su / vida cerca del rey don Alfonso su padre enperad / de espana."
3. CFIV begins f. 169v: "Capi<itul>o XCl de com<m>o alçaro<n> por Rey al Jnfan / te don ferna<n>do e com<m>o le tomaro<n> por Rey y por sen<n>or natural / de los Reynos de castilla e delas nuevas q<ue> oviero<n> de don / ju<an> e de otros / [E]n>e1 an<n>o q<ue> andaua la era de adan en çinco / mjll e sesenta e q<ua>tro an<n>os..." CFIV ends f. 347r: ". . . E veno y el jnfante don pedro / E qua<n>d los lo fallo muerto fizo muy grande lla<n>to por [el] / [f. 347v] E tomo luego ala ora el pendon del rrey / e llamo rrey al jnfante don Alfonso fijo del / rrey p<r>iero heredero deste rrey don Alfonso q<ue> / estaua en avila q<ue>lo dexo y el rrey don ferrna<n>do / su padre a criar."

Colophon: f. 347v: "Este libro es acabado el nombre de dios sea bendito / e loado Amen por siempre Jamas."

Probatoria: f. 2r: "Cap<itul>o XXIX q<ue> las cosas"

Number of folios: 4 + 1-347 (f. 8 bis, blank; f. 26 bis) + 1

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks:

1. a small hand surmounted by a star (guard leaves) and a larger version of the same (body of the MS), of the general type described in Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544

2. an ovoid inscribed with a cross and the initials "LM," of the general type described in Briquet, "Spère," 4, 689 and Valls I Subirà, "Cruz," 2, 128 (guard leaves)
3. a circle inscribed with a crown surmounted by a cross within a smaller circle, similar to Briquet, "Couronne," 2, 4692 (Venise, 1482)

4. a second version of the crown, lacking the cross and circles

5. open scissors of the general type described in Briquet, "Ciseaux," 2, 235

6. the frontal view of the head of a horned animal, which appears to be of the general type of Briquet's "Tête de boeuf," 4, 715

Foliation: There are remnants of a Roman foliation (f. 85 ff.), in addition to one Arabic foliation throughout and the remnants of two further Arabic foliations.

Quires: The early quires are irregular, and the quire structure is difficult to ascertain because the MS is tightly bound; numerous folios are fragile along the text-page lines. From f. 102 quires of twelve are frequent.

Dimensions of the leaf: 251 x 185 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 200 x 135 mm, with remnants of pencil outlining the text page

Numbers of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 25-33

Ruling: There is no visible ruling other than that in pencil outlining the text page.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: 102v, 114v, 126v, 178v, 184v, 189v, 202v, 214v, 220v, 226v, 238v, 262v, 274v, 286v, 298v, 310v, 334v
Marginalia: A pointing hand in the margin is used to highlight items of interest in the text. There are marginal notes in several hands, one of which seems to be that responsible for the first seven folios of the body of the text.

Number of hands:
1. ff. 1r-7v (table of chapter headings, Prologue, CAX)
2. ff. 8r-75v (CAX)
3. ff. 75v-144v, 169r-173v, 178r-347v (CAX, CSIV, CFIV)
4. ff. 145r-168v, 174r-177v (CSIV, CFIV)

Hands:
1. late 15th or early 16th c. court/procesal
2. 15th c. round Gothic
3. 15th c. cursive, transitional Gothic
4. late 15th c. seated court

The second and third hands, the oldest, appear to be those of the original MS. The second hand leaves the copy in the middle of f. 75v, and the third hand follows immediately on the same folio. The folios that preserve remnants of the Roman foliation fall within hand three. The scribes responsible for the later hands, one and four, evidently attempted to correct the numerous lacunae in the original MS. However, a number of the folios by the latter scribes are bound out of order.

Decoration: Spaces three lines in height were left for decorated chapter initials. Simple chapter headings in the same hand as ff. 1-7 (table of chapter headings, Prologue, CAX) were added to the original MS. The second hand frequently decorates the
tall strokes of the letters of the first line of text on each folio with tendrils, faces and geometric motifs.

**Condition:** The MS has been repaired, but is nevertheless fragile and in poor condition. Numerous folios are torn. The outer edge of f. 28 is missing. In spite of the efforts of the late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century correctors to restore the text which was lost to the original MS, numerous lacunae remain, and several folios are bound out of order. Between ff. 6 and 7, the majority of CAX BAE chapter 1 and the first half of chapter 2 are lacking. Between ff. 7 and 8, the end of chapter 3, all of chapters 4, 5 and the first half of chapter 6 are missing. Following f. 8, chapter 7 and the beginning of chapter 8 are missing. Between ff. 24 and 25, the middle portion of chapter 20 is missing. A section of chapter 23 is lacking following f. 30. Yet another lacuna is found at the conclusion of f. 57 (chapter 45). All the foregoing lacunae appear to be due to missing folios. A portion of CAX BAE chapter 55 is missing on f. 73. However, no folio is missing. Ff. 168-78 (CSIV, CFIV) are bound out of order and should be read as follows: 168, 174-75, 143-44, 169, 170, 176-77, 171-73, 178. Following f. 168 a lacuna consisting of the conclusion of CSIV BAE chapter 9 and the beginning of chapter 10 remains. On f. 171 a middle portion of CFIV BAE chapter 1 is lacking, but no folio is missing.

**Dimensions of the binding:** 256 x 205 mm

**Binding:** El Escorial, 18th c. The cut edges are gilded, and the fore edges are inscribed: "12 Q. [= Phi] R. D. ALFONSO. 2."
Bibliography:
2. Zarco Cuevas, Catálogo, 3, 142-43.

Notes: MS. Z.III.12 is unusual among the extant CAX witnesses in that it combines a short-version Prologue with a long-version text. The anomaly is explained by the fact that the Prologue together with the table of chapter headings and the beginning of CAX itself was apparently added later, together with a number of other folios, to the original MS in order to restore lost text. The source of the replacement text provided a redaction that is different from that of the original MS. The conclusion is supported by the fact that the original MS evidently lacked CAXI, but the table of chapter headings includes fourteen CAXI chapter titles. For a discussion of the long and short redactions in CAX, see the stemmata in Part III of the present study. The conclusion of CFIV in MS. Z.III.12 is typical of the tres reyes MSS; see the description of MS. N.III.12, BES, Notes.

London: British Library

10. MS. Egerton 289

Provenience: A few MS fragments in poor condition are mounted on the first two unnumbered folios. The largest fragment (f. 2r) contains an ex libris and a genealogy of the owner: "Esta coronia general des... es de fer... / mesya de luna. vezino dela
... bdad de Jah... / timo de fer... n mesia baz[?]oa. veynte
y... / cho cjbdad y... .pitan de gente darmas [?]....
rrique... y njeto de gonçalo mesia... / otrosi es fijo el
dicho fernan aryas mesia de la... / dona mart[?]a de
f... .zia. muger del dicho fernan... ." Dr. Brian Powell
completes the transcription as follows: "Esta coronica general
veynte y cuatro de la di]cha cbidad [ca]pitan de gente d'armas
[... ] y nieto de Gonçalo Mesia [... ]" Powell points out
that Nicolás Antonio mentions two authors of the name Fernán
Mejía, one of whom was known to be from Jaen and wrote at the
end of the fifteenth century, both of whom wrote genealogies.
Nicolás Antonio was unsure whether the two are one and the same
(Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus, 2, 336). Powell suggests the possi-
bility that they were father and son, the son owner of Eg. 289,
and concludes: ". . . Fernán Arias Mejía, author, inhabitant of
Jaén and active circa 1500 makes a perfect compiler for the text,
and owner of the manuscript." (Dr. Powell's article, "British
Library MS Egerton 289 and Santa Casilda," will appear in the
forthcoming volume dedicated to Pedro Sainz Rodríguez [Madrid].
The author has generously shared with me the section of the
article in which he describes Eg. 289.)

Date: 15th and 16th c. (See Hands.)

Scribe: unknown

Title: The MS in its present form shows no title.
Introductory material: In addition to the fragments mounted on the first two unnumbered leaves of the MS, there is a deteriorated illustration of two seated figures, perhaps the kings Ordoño and Fruela, with whom the narration begins, or, as Powell believes, the first judges of Castile, Nuño Rasura and Laín Calvo. F. Ir (3r) begins: "Aquí comienza la tercera parte de / la coronica general de espan<n>a / que comienza desde don nun<n>o rra / Sura y lain caluo Su yerno q<u>e / fueron Sacados por Juezes en ca / stilla por la crueldad del Rey do<n> / ordon<n>o segundo deste nombre y d<e>1 / Rey don fruela su hermano. y va / contando los fechos delos Reyes que susçedieron / en castilla y en leon hasta el Rey don fernando que / murio enla çibdad de Jahen hijo del rrey don sancho / quarto y dela noble rreyna don<n>a maria hija del ynfa<n> / te don alonso de molina. es de muchos actores prin / çidalmente de don rrdrigo arçobispo de toledo / y de don lucas obispo de tuy y de otros ... s antigos / y de otros actores mas."

Contents:

1. a General Chronicle, from Kings Ordoño and Fruela in Leon and the judges Laín Calvo and Nuño Rasura in Castile through Ferdinand III: ff. Ir-CXCIIR (3r-238r)

2. CAX: ff. Ir-LVIr (240r-295r)

3. "Yo sali de mi tierra," (a verse composition attributed to Alfonso X in the Estoria del fecho de los godos [Cuarta crónica general]): f. LVIV (295v)

4. testaments of Alfonso X: ff. LVIV-LIXr (295v-298r) and LIXr-LXIV (298r-300v)
5. CSIV: ff. Ir-XXIIIv (302r-324v)
6. CFIV: ff. Ir-LXVlv (327r-392v)

Incipits/explicits:

1. The General Chronicle begins f. 3r: "Es de saber que en el t<ien>po antiguo los / reyes godos Se llamauan reyes de / espan<n>a donde entrauan muchas proujn / çias y reynos. . . ."
The General Chronicle ends f. 238r: "... y despues de muerto vieron que hizo / algunos mjlagros y por esta causa. le llamaron de / ay adelante. el rrey don fernando el santo. y por / tal es tenjdo. y se cree q<ue> goza dela gloria del cielo / fin deo graças."

2. CAX begins f. 240r: "Aquí comienza la cronica del Rei don alonso El sabio hijo del rey / don fernando el sancto que gano a cordoua a Jahen y a seuilla / y atoda andaluzia / Cuenta la historia que despues de muerto El rrey don fernando. . . ." CAX ends f. 295r: "... y fue enterrado en sancta maria / de seuilla cerca del rrey don fernando su padre y de la rreyna / dona beatriz su madre / fyn: deo graças."

3. The poem, "Yo sali . . .," begins f. 295v: "% este rrey don alonso de que avemos tratado como se viese deseredado de / sus reynos . . . con gran tristeza hizo este rromance / % yo sali dela mi tierra / para ir a dios servir / y perdi quanto yo avia. . . ." The poem ends f. 295v: "... apo- lonjo fuera aqueste / yo hare otro q<ue> [sic] tal / finis."

4. The first testament begins f. 295v: "% testamento primero del rrey don alonso el sabio que hizo las siete partidas /
... [?] maldixo al ynfante don sancho su hijo y lo dese-
redo / % en el nombre de dios padre y hijo ... menbrandonos
de aquella palabra que dijo segun q<ue> / te hallare asi te
juzgare. ..." The first testament ends f. 298r: "... e
yo juan andres escriuano del rrey escreui este testamento por
mandado del d<ic>ho / sen<n>or rrey don alfonso y soy tes-
tigo." The second testament begins f. 298r: "% este es el
segundo testamento que hizo el Rey don alonso ... por el
qual ordeno sus deudas y las cosas de su anima y asi mismo
otras mandas q<ue> hizo / En el nombre de dios padre ... 
porende despues que ovimos fecho n<uest>ro testamento en
q<ue> / [f. 298v] mostramos y ordenamos cumplidamente
n<uest>ra postrimeria voluntad. ..." The second testament
ends f. 300r: "... mandamos sellar este n<uest>ro testa-
mento con n<uest>ro Sello de plomo: que es fecho enla /
[f. 300v] ... [illegible]."
5. CSIV begins f. 302r: "AQVI COMIENCA LA CRONICA DEL / Rei
don sancho quarto hijo del Rey don alonso el Sabio q<ue> /
fizo las siete partidas / Enlas treynta y dos an<n>os del
Reynado del Rey don alonso. ..." CSIV ends f. 324v:
"... en / terraron el cuerpo del rrey don sancho en ... 
[el monumento] / de piedra quel auia mandado hazer en su vida
cerca del / rrey don alonso ... [?] emperador."
6. CFIV begins f. 327r: "AQVI COMIENCA LA CORONICA / Del rrey
don fernando terçero deste no<n>bre delos Reyes de castilla /
y quarto delos Reyes de leon que murio en Jahan Hijo del
rey / don Sancho quarto / Comencía a reynar el ... [?]
fernando en el An<no> ... [? ] la era de adan en cinco mijll
setenta y quatro ano<no>os ... ." CFIV ends f. 392v: " ... 
luego vino el ynfante / don pedro y los otros rricosomes y
hizieron gran lllanto sobre el cuer / po del rrey: y luego el
ynfante don pedro tomo el pendon del rrey dizi / endo por las
calles biua el rrey don alonso Rey de castilla y de leon /
y esto hecho llevaron el cuerpo del rrey a enterrar ala
cibdad / de cordoua: por que por la gran calor que hazia
no lo pudieron llevar ala cibdad de toledo."

**Colophon:** f. 392v: "FIN DEDO GRACIAS"

**Probatoria:** f. 4r (IIr): "miro vino sobre"

**Number of folios:** 2 (upon which several illegible fragments of
the MS have been mounted) + 3-394 + 1

**Writing material:** paper

**Ink:** dark brown, extremely corrosive

**Watermarks:** not observed.

**Foliation:** There is a modern consecutive Arabic foliation in
pencil beginning on f. 3, which also shows a Roman I. The Gen-
eral Chronicle shows two Roman foliations: I-XXXVI (kings of
León, judges of Castile), and I-CXCIIIII (kings of Castile). CAX,
CSIV and CFIV have independent Roman foliations. Powell des-
cribes the foliation as follows: "The old numeration on the
section of earlier date [ff. 66-208] begins on f. 66 with XXV,
and the preceding section counts back from this to I, which
falls at an odd point in the reign of Fernando I, and counts
Number of hands:
1. ff. 66-208 (General Chronicle)
2. ff. 3-65, 209-238r (General Chronicle)
3. ff. 240-392 (CAX, CSIV, CFIV)

Hands:
1. small, compact round Gothic
2. a similar but larger round Gothic
3. italic

Powell believes the hand of ff. 66-208 to be the oldest, probably of the early fifteenth century, "whilst ff. 3-65 and 209-239 are in the same later hand, probably of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth centuries" ("British Library MS Egerton 289"; see Provenience). The first two hands are very similar in style. However, the text recorded by the second hand reveals numerous features of sixteenth-century orthography. Thus Powell's conclusion for the General Chronicle in Eg. 289 that ff. 66-208 constitute a fragment completed at the beginning and end by a later compiler is consistent with positing a sixteenth-century compiler/scribe who consciously imitated the style of the hand he was to continue. We may recall here that the folio bearing the ex libris naming Fernán Mejía falls within those added by the second hand. The Crónica de tres reyes, which is in an entirely different and clearly sixteenth-century hand, may have existed as a separate copy and may have been appended to the General Chronicle at the time the latter was completed by the second hand.
Decoration: Glued to the inside of the front and back covers are pen and ink biblical drawings over a color wash in red, green, purple and yellow. The illustration on the back cover bears the following note in a modern, italic hand: "See II Kings IV, 3 & 4." There is also a series of unusual portraits that represent many of the monarchs whose reigns are narrated in the chronicles. Each portrait, in black/brown ink, precedes the text dedicated to the king and/or queen depicted. See ff. 2, 27, 31, 63, 137, 149, 189, 239, 301, 325, 326, 393. Powell believes the portraits to be late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Inasmuch as the folios containing the portraits do not carry the old Roman foliation and the portraits appear in the Crónica de tres reyes as well as in the General Chronicle, we might conclude that the portraits were added at the time the original fragment of the General Chronicle, ff. 66-208, was completed and the Crónica de tres reyes was added. The last portrait in the MS (f. 393) represents Alfonso XI, but CAXI is not included. There are ornate chapter initials, chapter headings and caldenones in red to f. 208 (the General Chronicle). Within the Crónica de tres reyes there are pen and ink drôleries decorating the initials that begin each chronicle.

Condition: There is a great deal of ink damage that renders numerous passages of the General Chronicle illegible, especially on the versos of the early folios. The fragments mounted on the unnumbered leaves at the beginning of the MS are also minimally legible. Within the Crónica de tres reyes there is some amount
of ink damage and fading. However, this portion of the MS is
generally legible. Several folios are torn, and in some cases
a bit of a folio has been lost. The MS was repaired by the
British Library in 1978 but remains exceedingly fragile.

Dimensions of the binding: 220 x 310 mm

Binding: The binding is brown leather over wood boards, tooled
with geometric designs within concentric rectangles. Marks
remain indicating that there were at one time two clasp closures.
The binding appears to be of the sixteenth century and is in
excellent condition.

Bibliography:

1. Gayangos, Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Spanish
   Language in the British Museum, 1, 193.

2. Powell, "British Library MS Egerton 289 and Santa Casilda,"
   to appear in the forthcoming volume dedicated to Pedro Sainz
   Rodríguez (Madrid).

Notes: The question as to the type of General Chronicle contained
in the first part of MS. Eg. 289 is addressed by Powell in his
article on Santa Casilda. He finds that MS. Eg. 289's version
of the third and fourth parts of the Estoria de España is funda-
mentally an idiosyncratic abbreviation of the Alphonsine text.
In the reigns of Fernando I, Sancho II and Alfonso VI, MS. Eg. 289
is most reminiscent of the Primera crónica general but shows
points of contact with both the Crónica de veinte reyes and the
Crónica de los reyes de Castilla. For the latter three reigns
"... Eg. 289 refuses to conform to any one source, and thus to
any one pattern, except to the pattern whereby variability is
typical of many manuscripts of the Alphonsine chronicles." Powell concludes that Eg. 289 is not a fundamentally important witness for the history of the Alphonsine chronicles.

In the reign of Fernando I, Powell discovered an interpolated episode that narrates the story of Santa Casilda; the interpolation is apparently unique to MS. Eg. 289 and is the subject of Powell's forthcoming article, "British Library MS Eg. 289 and Santa Casilda."

Gayangos states that the CFIV announced in the introductory rubric on f. 3r (I) is not contained in the MS. The latter chronicle, complete, is in fact present, following CAX and CSIV, thus providing a normal Crónica de tres reyes. The conclusion of CFIV is typical of the tres reyes MSS; see Notes in the descriptions of MSS. 1159, BCB, and N.III.12, BES. The CAX is a long version; see Part III of this study. However, MS. Eg. 289 is not a reliable witness for CAX. For a sample of unique variants provided by a significant sample of the MS, see Part III.2, the stemma for chapters 64, 65 and 75.

Madrid: Biblioteca Nacional

11. MS. 642 (olim E.114 and G.170)

Provenience: unknown

Date: 15th c.

Scribe: unknown
Title: A later hand has added the following title to guard leaf 6r (unnumbered): "Chronica de los Reyes / D. Fernando el Santo / ...Fol...1° / D. Alonso el X / ...Fol...32 / D. Sancho el IV / ...Fol...98 / D. Fernando el IV / ...Fol...124. / Tiene 207 Folios."

Introductory material: F. 1r (CLXVr), later hand, upper margin: 
"es la historia del ... D. fernando 3° llamado el Santo nacio año de 1201."

Contents:
1. Crónica de Fernando III (from the king's second marriage): 
   ff. 1r-31v (incomplete, ending in the last chapter)
2. CAX: ff. 32r-97v (from CAX BAE chapter 2 [1253])
3. CSIV: ff. 97v-124r
4. CFIV: 124r-207v (incomplete, ending CFIV BAE chapter 15)

Incipits/explicits:
1. The Crónica de Fernando III begins f. 1r (CLXVr) (line divisions unmarked): "E avia la donzella nombre don<a Johana. ..."). The Crónica de Fernando III ends f. 31v (CCVIIIv): 
   "... vio q<ue> era co<n>plido el t<i>ien>po de su vida e q<ue> era llegada" (incomplete).
2. CAX begins f. 32r (CCIXr): "[E]n el p<ri>mero an<n>o del Reynado de<este rey don a<lfons>o..." CAX ends f. 97v (CCCIv): 
   "... E enterrar<n>lo en S<an>ta m<ari>a la mayor de Seuilla <e>rca / del rey don ferrna<n>do Su padre e dela Reyna don<n>a beatriz su / madre. E aq<ue>ste noble Rey don a<lfons>o es el q<ue> fizo las siete par / tidas E el fuero de
Castilla E ot<e>osi fizo t<e>sladar la briuja / en latyn e
despues en rroma<e>se e fizo ot<e>os muchos fechos / buenos
e fue om<e>e muy sabio e bien entendido E dios / p<e>done su
anjma ame<e>."

3. CSIV begins f. 97v (CCCIV): "otro Rey / D. Sancho el 4 [later
hand] / [E]nlos XXXII an<e>os del Reynado deste Rey don
a<lfons>o. . . ." CSIV ends f. 124r (CCCXXXIIr) (line divi-
sions unmarked): "... monjme<e>no de piedra q<ue> el
mandara fazer en Su vida cerca de don alfon<so>so enperador de
espan<e>a.

4. CFIV begins f. 124r (CCCXXXIIr) (line divisions unmarked):
"D<o>n Fernando el IV [later hand] / [E]nel an<e>o q<ue> andaua
la era de adan en cinco mjl1 E SeSenta e q<ua>tro an<e>os. . . ."
CFIV ends f. 207v (CCCCXXVv) (line divisions unmarked):
". . . era Servicio de dios e del Rey e pro de la g<ue>ra
[sic] % E moStraronlo al Rey" (incomplete).

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r (CLXVIr): "[E]stando el Rey don ferrna<e>do"

Number of folios: 11 + 1-207 + 7 + 2 marbled end papers, one at
the beginning and one at the end of the MS

Writing material: heavy paper

Ink: black and brown, varying with the hand

Watermarks:
1. an oval inscribed with floral motifs and the initials "RAM"
   (guard leaves)
2. a column of three circles surmounted by a cross, the middle
circle containing the initials "SA" above the initials "DP," and
the lower circle containing the initial M, of the general type described in Briquet, "Trois cercles," 1, 217, cf. 3246 (guard leaves)

3. two versions of the cart, of the general type described by Briquet, "Char à deux roues," 1, 228, and similar to but not a duplicate of 3542

Foliation: The original Roman foliation, beginning f. CLXV (f. 1), has been lost to a number of folios by trimming. There is a later, independent and complete Arabic foliation in ink.

Quires: The quires are irregular; the binding string is visible following ff. 7, 17, 23, 29, 35, 44, 50, 57, 66, 77, 83, 88, 98, 107, 111, 129, 139, 151, 163, 169, 174, 182, 193, 199.

Dimensions of the leaf: 260 x 190 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 200 x 133 mm. There are remnants of ruling outlining the text page.

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 26-28

Ruling: There is no visible ruling other than that outlining the text page.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: There is only one catchword in the MS, on f. 154v. The catchword is underlined in red, corresponds to the text beginning the following folio but does not fall at the end of a quire as the MS is now bound.

Marginalia: There are a very few marginal notes in a later hand.
Number of hands:

1. ff. 1r-97v (Crónica de Fernando III, CAX, CSIV)
2. ff. 98r-207v (CSIV, CFIV)

Hands:

1. round Gothic, 15th c.
2. smaller, more compact round Gothic, very similar in style to the first hand

Both hands show elements of the court style and may be by the same scribe. The change in hand corresponds to a change in ink; the change of ink, and perhaps of pen, may account for the difference in size between the two hands.

Decoration: Spaces four lines in height and one-quarter of a column in width were left for decorated chapter initials. Calderones in red accompany the second hand.

Condition: There are some water stains in the MS, but it is legible throughout. In CAX the original Roman foliation suggests that one folio is missing following f. 32; f. 32 is numbered CCIX, and f. 33 is numbered CCXI. The amount of text missing could not be accommodated by one folio alone. The end of CAX BAE chapter 3, all of chapters 4, 5, 6 and the beginning of chapter 7 are lacking. Therefore, there would seem to have been either an error in the Roman foliation or a textual lacuna in the original MS that was not due to the loss of folios. Following f. 44 the Roman foliation skips ff. CCXXIII-IV; no text is missing. There is a lacuna following f. 73, evidently of four folios, involving chapters 50-57. Another lacuna involving chapters 58-63
follows f. 75; seven folios are apparently missing. Following f. 84 there is a lacuna consisting of the end of chapter 72, all of 73 and the beginning of chapter 74. The Roman folio numbers have been partially trimmed. However, four folios appear to have been lost (CCLXXXIII-VII). The Roman folio number on f. 85 has been partially trimmed, but would seem to have been CCLXXXVIII. The original f. CCLXXXIX, which contained the end of chapter 74 and the beginning of chapter 75, has been lost following f. 85. F. 86 bears the Roman foliation CCXC and resumes early in chapter 75. The scribe left the lower portion of f. 89r and all of 89v blank, noting on f. 89r: "aq<ui> fallesçe vna foja e q<ue>daron estos espaços en q<ue> se esc<ri>ujese." A portion of chapter 76 is missing. Sixteenth-century MSS. 321 (BMP) and 13002 (BNM) both show the lacuna and, but for orthographic variations, identical notes calling attention to the lacuna. (The missing text was later added to MS. 13002). In CSIV following f. 97v, at the change of hands, there is a lacuna consisting of the majority of CSIV BAE chapter 1 and the beginning of chapter 2. Ff. 97 and 98 show no trace of the original Roman foliation. Several folios are torn, but relatively little text is missing or illegible on those folios. Menéndez Pidal noted that eleven folios are lacking in the Crónica de Fernando III (Primera crónica general [1955], 1, LIX). The fact that the MS as it now stands begins within the Crónica de Fernando III and the first folio shows the Roman foliation CLXV suggests that the MS at one time
contained the complete chronicle of Ferdinand III.

Dimensions of the binding: 273 x 195 mm

Binding: According to the Inventario general (2, 141), the binding is "Pasta española, con hierros dorados en el lomo, cortes jaspeados, s. XIX." The cut edges read: "CRONICA DE SAN FERNANDO Y OTROS REYES."

Bibliography:
2. Inventario general, 2, 141-42.
3. Menéndez Pidal, Primera crónica general (1955), 1, LIX.

Notes: The numerous lacunae in CAX, the majority of which are due to lost folios, render the copy difficult to follow and of secondary importance for the study of that chronicle. Fortunately, in CAX the MS is closely related to numerous other copies which preserve the majority of the variants characteristic of the family (short-version family T; see the stemmata in Part III of this paper).

12. MS. 829 (F. 31)

Provenience: Following the colophon (f. 278v) a note in an italic hand states that the MS belonged to Doña Violante de la Quadra (see Marginalia). According to the published descriptions, it also belonged to José Pellicer and to the Biblioteca de Felipe V (Inventario general, 2, 426; Catalán, La tradición manuscrita, 387). The Marqués de Mondejar owned the MS at the time he wrote the Memorias históricas (see p. 572).
Date: March 20, 1489
Scribe: unknown
Title: A later, italic hand, which may be that of José Pellicer, has added the following title to guard leaf 10r: "CRONICA DE los Reyes / Don Alonso el X. Dñ. Sancho el Bra / vo: D. Fernando / el IV. y D. Alonso el XI / Por / Don Fernan Sanchez de Tovar / tiene 278 fol."

Introductory material: The table of chapter headings is incomplete. The first five folios are unnumbered and bear the mounted remains (columns a of the rectos and b of the versos) of the original initial folios of chapter headings. The remnant of the first extant chapter heading (CAX chapter L), f. 1r (unnumbered), reads: "enbio sus mensajeros alos rricos om<n>es q<ue> esta / ua<n> en granada." From f. 6r, the first numbered folio, CAXI chapter CCII, the complete folios containing the chapter headings are preserved. The table of chapter headings concludes f. 8v: "CCLXXIII % Capitulo. CCCXLVI. Com<m>o / haze fyn la coronjca / % Explicit %." A later hand has added: "diezisiete capitulos faltan aqui enesta coronica." A second later hand continued: "Son añadidos los que andan / Impresos." The Prologue begins f. 9r a: "Por muchas gujsas e / por muchas man<er>as / los / antiguos q<ue> ante / fuero<n>. . . ." The Prologue ends f. 9r b: "... por q<ue>los q<ue> adelan<te vinjere<n> sepa<n> / en / com<m>o pasaro<n> las cosas en t<ien>po delos Re / yes sobre dichos."

Contents:
1. CAX Prologue: f. 9r a-b, text: ff. 9r b-61v b
2. CSIV: ff. 61v b-79r a
3. CFIV: ff. 79r a-135r a
4. CAXI: ff. 135r b-278v b

**Incipits/explicits:**

1. CAX begins f. 9r b: "% Capítulo p<ri>mero de com<m> o Reyno / el Rey don a<lfonso> o e delas monedas q<ue> andaua<n> en / ese t<ien>po / Cuenta la estoria q<ue> despues q<ue> fue fi / nado. . . . " CAX ends f. 61v b: "... enterraro<n>lo en sa<n>ta m<ari>a de seuji1la / cerca del rrey don fern<na> do Su padre / e dela Reyna don<n>a beatriz su madre."

2. CSIV begins f. 61v b: "Aq<ui> comjenca la coronjca del Rey / don sancho el brauo fijo deste Rey / don alfonso / % Capítulo. LXXIX. de com<m> o el Rey do<n> / sa<n>cho se llamo Rey despue<s> dela muerte / de su padre e de com<m>o Reuoco todas las mercedes q<ue>/ auja fecho fasta alli e dela Respue<s>ta q<ue> dio al me<n>saje / ro del Rey abe<n> / yuçaf e de / otras cosas / En los XXXII a/ n<n>os del Reyna / do deste rey don / alfonso. . . ." CSIV ends f. 79r a (line divisions unmarked): ". . . enterraro<n> luego el cuerpo enel monu-me<n>to de piedra q<ue> el ma<n>dafaz<r> en su vida Acerca del rrey don alfonso enperador de espan<n>a."

3. CFIV begins f. 79r a (line divisions unmarked): "Coronjca del Rey don fern<na> do % Aq<ui> comjenca el Reynado del Rey don fern<na> do fijo del Rey don sancho e njeto del dicho sen<n>or Rey don alfonso enperador / [f. 79r b] Capítulo p<ri>mero de com<m> o lo alçaron por Rey e por sen<n>or de Castilla e de leon E ot<r>osi las nuevas q<ue> oujeron del
Rey don deonis Rey de portogal e de otras muchas cosas de trabajos. En el An\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}o q\textit{\textless}ue\textgreater{} andaua la era de ada\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{} en JU LXX IIII an\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}os. . . ." CFIV ends f. 135r a (line divisions unmarked): ". . . e vjno el jnfante don pedro e quan\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}do lo fallo muerto fizo muy gra\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}d llanto por el % E este Rey don ferrna\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}do nasçio en el mes . . . Asy fue el tie\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}po que Reyno q\textit{\textless}u\textgreater{}nze an\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}os e cuatro meses e honze hias en parayso Sea la su alma. AMEN."

4. CAXI begins f. 135r b (line divisions unmarked): "Coronjca del noble Rey don alfo\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}so / [f. 135v a] Aq\textit{\textless}u\textgreater{} Comjença el Reynado del muy noble e bien aue\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}turado Rey don alfonso q\textit{\textless}ue\textgreater{} vençio la batalla del Salado . . . % Capitulo p\textit{\textless}ri\textgreater{}mero. Com\textit{\textless}m\textgreater{}o se desabinjero\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{} los Rycos om\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}es de castilla sobre la g\textit{\textless}ua\textit{\textless}nda e tutoria del Rey. El jnfante don pedro herna\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}o deste Rey don ferna\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}do q\textit{\textless}ue\textgreater{} estava alli en jahen a t\textit{\textless}ien\textgreater{}po q\textit{\textless}ue\textgreater{} el Rey fino segu\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}d q\textit{\textless}ue\textgreater{} la estoria lo ha contado luego eneste dia tomo el pendon. . . ." CAXI ends f. 278v a (line divisions unmarked): ". . . e despues por t\textit{\textless}ien\textgreater{}po fue llevado a cordoua e fue enterrado en la yglesia mayor segu\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}d q\textit{\textless}ue\textgreater{} lo el mandaua qujera lo dios p\textit{\textless}er\textgreater{}donar. AMEN. % Capitulo CCCXLVI. Com\textit{\textless}m\textgreater{}o haze fin la coronjca. Bien es de creer e non de dubdar . . . / [f.278v b] % Murio este sen\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}or a veynte e siete de marzo An\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}o de nuestro Salvador ihu xpo de mjll e trezie\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}tos e çinque\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}ta an\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}os an\textit{\textless}n\textgreater{}o del jubileo de roma. Adq\textit{\textless}u\textit{\textless}m gloriam nos p\textit{\textless}er\textgreater{}ducat. Amen. DEO GRAS."
Colophon: f. 278v b (line divisions unmarked): "Ihs Acabose de escreuir esta estoria vjernes xx dias de março An pregnanto de JU CCCC LXXXIX Anos" followed, in red, by: "Quyo me scripssit scritus cum descriptus no sit sempquisitioner ujuiat. AMEN."

Probatoria: f. 1Or: "della enbio sus manuscritos"

Number of folios: 10 + 1-278 + 9 + 2 marbled end papers, one at the beginning and one at the end of the MS

Writing material: heavy paper

Ink: brown to black

Watermarks:

1. The guard leaves of this MS show a watermark identical to that on the guard leaves of MSS. 642, 1775, also of the Biblioteca Nacional: a column of three circles surmounted by a crown, the middle circle containing the initials "SA" above the initials "DP," the lowest circle inscribed with the initials "M," similar to Briquet's 3246 ("Trois cercles," 1).

2. a crown surmounted by a circle of the general type described in Briquet, "Couronne," 2, 287 (f. 6, table of chapter headings)

3. a ring surmounted by a star inscribed with a circle, similar to 10 (15th c.) in Valls I Subirá, 2, 179 (throughout the body of the MS)

Foliation: In the upper margin are remnants of a Roman foliation which has been mainly lost in trimming. The fragment of the folio containing chapter headings that is mounted on the unnumbered f. 2r bears the Roman foliation "iii." The modern, Arabic
foliation, in ink, that begins on f. 6 counts the five previous folios containing the mounted fragments and is complete and independent from the Roman foliation.

Quires: 12 ff., from f. 6

Dimensions of the leaf: 392 x 270 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 276 x 91 mm, per column, ruled in pencil

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 40-56, average 46

Ruling: Ruling is limited to the outlining of the text page.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: Catchwords enclosed in red and brown tracery are the rule every twelve folios from f. 29. F. 17, which appears to be the last folio of the first regular quire (ff. 6-17), lacks a catchword.

Marginalia: There are numerous marginal notes in a variety of hands. Several notes appear to be in the hand of the original scribe; see for example the lengthy commentary on the papal interdict during Sancho's reign, f. 60v. José Pellicer most likely contributed the marginal notations of the family names of the noteworthy personages in the text that are found throughout the MS. The latter notes are in the same italic hand as the title containing the attribution of the chronicles to Fernán Sánchez de Tovar (guard leaf 10r). On the first folio of text (f. 9r), there is a second attribution of the chronicles to Fernán Sánchez de Tovar in the same italic hand: "El Auctor
destas Cronicas fue / Don Fernan Sanchez de Tovar / que llamaron de Valladolid / Canciller Mayor, e Notario Mayor / de Castilla."
On f. 278v, a sixteenth-century hand wrote, in black ink: "este ljbro hes de vjolante de la quadra." Below that latter note a second sixteenth-century hand added in brown ink: "Y la tengo yo d<e> heredar despues q<ue> ella pasare dela ... vida."
The remainder of the note has been lost in trimming.

**Number of hands:** Although there is some variation of size and spacing, the hand appears to be the same throughout the MS.

**Hand:** round Gothic, 15th c.

**Decoration:** Each chronicle begins with large and intricately decorated chapter initials in red and brown-to-black ink. The initial "p" opening the Prologue is ten lines in height and one-half the column in width. The P, itself decorated with tracery and infilled with geometric motifs, is enclosed in a rectangle delineated by roping. Subsequent chapter initials are smaller and simpler in decoration. The calderones, chapter initials and chapter titles are in red ink.

**Condition:** The MS has been repaired (see ff. 1-17) and is generally legible. Other than the chapter headings lost to ff. 1-5, there is little text missing. On the repaired f. 17, a small portion of text from CAX BAE chapter 18 has been lost.

**Dimensions of the binding:** 410 x 275 mm

**Binding:** According to the **Inventario general**, the binding is "Pasta española, con hierros dorados en el lomo, cortes jaspeados, s. XIX." The cut edges read: "CRONICA DE D. ALONSO X Y OTROS."
Bibliography: MS. 829 is the most often consulted copy of CAX; descriptions or partial descriptions appear in the following:
1. Amador de los Ríos, Historia crítica, 4, 368, n. 1.
4. del Rivero, "Indice," 562-64.
5. Inventario general, 2, 426.

Notes: MS. 829 is the base for the BAE edition of CAX; see the study of that edition in this paper. The MS shows the conclusion of CFIV which is typical of the Crónica de cuatro reyes; however, the MS' version of CAXI is cuatro reyes only to the third year of the reign, at which point the copy switches to the redaction that Diego Catalán has named the versión vulgata (La tradición manuscrita, p. 387; see also Notes to MS. N.III.12, BES).

If the italic hand which in two instances attributes the authorship of the chronicles to Fernán Sánchez de Tovar may be ascribed to José Pellicer (1602-1679), it is reasonable to conclude that the protracted confusion of the author of the chronicles, Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid, with the separate and later figure, Fernán Sánchez de Tovar, originated with Pellicer. In "El presunto cronista Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid," Julio Puyol recounts his understanding of the origins and subsequent generalization of the confusion and irrefutably establishes that Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid and Fernán Sánchez de Tovar are not one and the same. Puyol believed that the confusion originated with Nicolás
Antonio's *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*, 1696. Assuming that the hand responsible for the attribution of the chronicles to Tovar in MS. 829 is Pellicer's, his death in 1679 suggests that the confusion predates the *Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus*. It would seem significant that the hand which attributes the chronicles to Tovar also consistently noted throughout the MS the family connections of the principal characters in the narration, that José Pellicer put together a number of genealogies, some of which are false, and that Pellicer's complete name is Pellicer de Ossáu y Tovar. (For Pellicer as a falsifier of genealogies, see Cotarelo y Mori, "El supuesto libro de las Querellas del Rey D. Alfonso el Sabio," pp. 5-31.)

In 1976 Diego Catalán promised a study of the "... segura autoría de Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid...," to appear in Catalán's forthcoming edition of CAXI. (See *Gran crónica de Alfonso XI*, 1, 15, n. 3.) Earlier, in 1957, Catalán found the evidence insufficient to conclude that the four chronicles in question were by that author. (See *Un cronista anónimo*, pp. 124-29.) However, in the same study he provided a summary of the history of the question of the authorship of the chronicles and of the confusion of Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid with Fernán Sánchez de Tovar. In the course of his discussion (p. 125), Catalán states: "Una confusión acerca de la personalidad de Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid vino a producirse cuando Pellicer ... le identificó con Fernán Sánchez de Tovar." The statement is followed by the footnote: "'Fue su autor [de las Tres Crónicas]
don Fernan Sanchez de Tovar, llamado de Valladolid, rico-hombre y canciller mayor y notario mayor de Catilla." Catalán gives no source for the quote; it is similar but not identical to the attribution on the first page of text in MS. 829. In spite of the incomplete nature of the reference, Professor Catalán's belief that Pellicer rather than Nicolás Antonio was the source of the confusion is consistent with the data that have come to my attention.

Professor Catalán's reticence to decide for Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid as author of CAXI and of CAX, CSIV, CFIV in Un cronista anónimo is based on his close examination of a marginal note attributed to Ambrosio de Morales in Memorial de todas las personas que en la Crónica del Rey Don Alonso se nombran (MS. 1223, olim F. 163, BNM, f. 54). Since Amador de los Ríos, said marginal note had afforded the primary evidence for the attribution of the authorship of the chronicles to Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid, who was almost immediately confused with Fernán Sánchez de Tovar. Catalán points out that Amador's transcription of the note is such that the reader is led to believe that Jerónimo de Zurita told Morales that Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid wrote the CAXI. However, Amador failed to indicate that the name Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid appears in the note as an interlinear correction of an original "Aluar García de Toledo," which was crossed out. Furthermore, Amador added and completed the illegible words and phrases in the note; there is in the uncorrected note a mention of the Coronica de
Castilla which makes no sense at all but which raises serious questions as to what Zurita actually told Morales. In the same MS, on f. 60, there is a second note in Morales' hand in the margin next to the entry for CAXI for Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid. The note reads: "Este es el autor desta Coronica como diximos en VillaSanct." Thus, while it is perfectly clear that Ambrosio de Morales believed that Fernán Sánchez de Valladolid was the author of CAXI, and it is fairly clear that Morales' opinion was based on that of Zurita, just what Zurita told Morales is less evident.

13. MS. 1342 (olim F.57)

Provenience: According to the Inventario general (4, 196), the MS belonged to the Duque de Uceda and to the Biblioteca Real (2.1). Guard leaf 2r provides the following note in an italic hand below the title: "Nota: este codice procede de la primitiva biblioteca de / Felipe V."

Date: 16th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: An italic hand added the following title to guard leaf 2r: "Chronica de los Reyes de Castilla / Alonso el Sabio o el X. / Sancho el Brabo o el IIII / Fernando el IV. / Alonso el XI. / tiene 368 folios."

Introductory material: F. Ir (upper margin): "FIA . . . [illegible] C. M." A Prologue, which summarizes the contents of the MS and is unique among the known MSS containing CAX, begins
f. Ir: "% Por lo escripto en los cinco libros que la primera Parte de las / coronicas despan que tratan de lo pasado enella espacio de / iiiUd.Lvii a<ñ>os tendra V<uest>ra ma<est>ad entera noticia. . . . " The Prologue ends f. IIIv: " . . . teniendo cer[ca] / da a gibraltar murio de pestilençia y su cuerp[o] / fue llevado a sepultar a cordoua con su padre."

Contents:

1. CAX: ff. IIIv-106v (CIIIv)
2. CSIV: ff. 106v (CIIIv)-150r (CXLVIIr)
3. CFIV: ff. 150r (CXLVIIr)-244r (CCXLr)
4. CAXI: ff. 244r (CCXLr)-372r (CCCLXVIIr)

Incipits/explicits:


2. CSIV begins f. 106v: "COMienca El setimo libro / CAPitulo primero Como Reyno don sancho en cast[iila] estando el ynfante en la çiudad de avila. . . . " CSIV ends f. 150r: " . . . en
costantinopla. miguel paleogolo y su her / hermano [sic] andronico."

3. CFIV begins f. 150r: "Octavo libro / Capítulo Primero de lo pasado en espana este an<n>o / sepultado el cuerpo del rrey don sancho. . . ." CFIV ends f. 244r: "... y conesto doy fin al octavo libro dela / presente."

4. CAXI begins f. 244r: "Comienza el libro nono / Capítulo primero como fue alçado por rrey el ynfan / te don alonso primogenito del rrey don fernando / Grand llanto hizieron los Grandes en Jaen porel rrey don fer / nando . . . el ynfante don pedro Con los Ricos hombres y / Grandes que enla corte estavan tomaron luego el pendon Real / y fueron se por las calles. . . ." CAXI ends f. 372r: "... en ynglaterra reynaron eduardo Segundo y eduar / do terçero Su hijo en oriente o Costantinopla ymperaron an / dronjco y Juan palegolo [sic] y en turquija otomano su origen y su / hijo orcano."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. IIr: "mas todaví a este prinçipe"

Number of folios: 11 + 372 + 13

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks

1. the body of a bird above three half circles arranged in a pyramid, all contained in a medallion surmounted by the initial E; similar to Briquet, "Oiseau," 2, 12250 (Rome, 1572) (guard leaves)
2. a pilgrim within a medallion above the initials "AB," of the general type described in Briquet, "Pèlerin," 3, 415 (first hand)

3. a hand or glove surmounted by a star and showing two ovals on the palm, similar to Briquet, "La Main," 3, 10754 (Gênes, 1509; also appears in MS. 1775, BNM (third hand)

4. a smaller version of the hand or glove surmounted by a star, also showing two ovals on the palm, similar to Valls I Subirà, 2, 196 (1567) (second hand)

Foliation: The original Roman foliation, I-CCCLXVIII, is legible on the majority of the folios; a later Arabic foliation, in pencil, begins on f. 7; the last folio of the MS, CCCLXVIII, shows the Arabic 372. The difference between the Roman and Arabic foliations is accounted for by the following: (1) the original f. CCLXXIX is missing; (2) five folios were added to the MS after the Roman foliation and before the Arabic: ff. 10, 19, 21, 22, 261.

Quires: The quires are signed with Roman numerals as follows:

i\(^{10}\), ii\(^{12}\), iii-XV\(^{10}\), XVI\(^{8}\), XVII\(^{10}\), XVIII\(^{8}\), XIX-XXIII\(^{10}\), XXIII\(^{8}\), XXV\(^{6}\). From f. 244, on which a new hand begins the copy of CAXI, the quires are unsigned. The first quire after f. 244 appears to be of 8 + 1; the remaining quires appear to be of 10 ff. each.

Dimensions of the leaf: 302 x 215 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 253 x 155 mm

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 28-35
Ruling: none

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: none

Marginalia: There are numerous marginal notes and corrections in the second hand.

Number of hands:
1. ff. 1-9, 11-18, 20, 23-243 (CAX, CSIV, CFIV)
2. ff. 10, 19, 21-22, 261 (corrections in CAX, CAXI)
3. ff. 244-60, 262-372 (CAXI)

Hands:
1. italic
2. smaller, more compact italic
3. cursive humanistic

Decoration: The MS is undecorated, but contains on f. 386v a drawing representing the succession of the kings of Morocco.

Condition: good

Dimensions of the binding: 312 x 220 mm

Binding: According to the Inventario general (4, 196), the binding is "Pergamino verde, con hierros dorados, cifra del Duque de Uceda, lomo cuajado, cortes jaspeados, s. XVII."

Bibliography:
2. Inventario general, 4, 196.

Notes: The distribution of the three hands, the double foliation and the quire signatures suggest that CAX, CSIV and CFIV (first hand) formed the original MS and that the CAXI was added later.
(third hand). The second hand subsequently emended the four chronicles, adding a few folios. The Arabic foliation was added last. In Un cronista anónimo (p. 235), Diego Catalán observed that the copy of CAXI in MS. 1342 is a free résumé, often expanded, often abbreviated. In CAX the copy is reworked to such an extent as to render its collation with the other witnesses pointless and usually impossible. I have therefore omitted MS. 1342 from the remaining sections of the present study. The unique additions of interest in the MS include a lengthy genealogical note on Alfonso X at the beginning of CAX, formulaic conclusions to each chronicle that list monarchs of other nations, and the frequent recourse to numerous authorities as documentation for additions to and corrections of the text as it appears in the majority of witnesses.

14. MS. 1775 (olim G.30)

Provenience: unknown

Date: 16th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: A later hand has added the following title to guard leaf 2r: "Chronica de los Reyes / D. Alonso el X / Testamento de este Rey. fol. 131. b. y 140 / D. Sancho el IV. y / D. Fernando el IV / Tiene 329. Folios." Above the title, a second later hand repeated the note: "Tiene 329 folios."

Introductory material: F. 1r (upper margin): "i.has.maria." The Prologue begins f. 1r: "% Libro dela coronica del muy noble Rey
don alfonso el sabio. / fijo del muy noble rreyy don fernando
que gano a sevilla / Por muchas guisas E por muchas maneras los
antigos que / ante fueron. . . ." The Prologue ends f. 1v:
". . . E comienza luego la coroniça deste Rey don alfons<so> / el
sabio que es esta.que eneste libro es contenjda.enla ma / nera
q<ue> de aqui adelante diremos."

Contents:
1. CAX Prologue: f. 1r-v, text: ff. 1v-131v, testaments:
   ff. 131v-140v and 140v-149r
2. CSIV: ff. 149r-193v
3. CFIV: ff. 193v-329v

Incipits/explicits:
1. CAX begins f. 1v: "% De como despuész de la muerte del santo
Rey don / fernando que gano a sevilla alçaron a don alfonso / 
su fijo por rreyy los del Reyno E fue el q<ue> dixerón el / 
Sabio / Cuenta la ystorya. que despuész. que el s<an>to Rey
don / fernando fue finado. . . ." CAX ends f. 131v: 
   enteRaronlo. / en santa maria de sevilla cerca d<e>1 Rei don
fernán / do su padre e dela Reina don<n>a veatriz su madre."
The first testament begins f. 131v: "% Del primer testamento 
q<ue> hizo El Rey / don alfonssso en que maldixo a don san / cho
su hijo / Enel nombre d<e>1 padre e d<e>1 hijo e d<e>1 espi-
ritu san / to . . . / [f. 132r] . . . Remenbrandnos otrosi
de aq<ue>llaa / palabra q<ue>l dixo Segund que te fallare asi
te / juzgare. . . ." The first testament ends f. 140v:
". . . E yo juan andres escriuano d<e>1 / Rei escrevie [sic]
este testamento por mandado de es / te d<i>cho sen<n>or Rey
don alfonso e so t<e>stigo. este tres / lado fue concertado.de
otro treslado q<ue> fue sacado. / d<e>l testamento principal
concertado." The second testament begins f. 140v: "% Del
segundo testamento q<ue> hizo.el / Rei don alfonso en que
horden sus. / mandas e fecho de su anjma / Enel nombre
d<e>l padre . . . por ende despues que obimos fecho nues /
[f. 141r] tro testamento en que mostramos e hordenamos. . . ."
The second testament ends f. 149r: "... Yo juan andres
escriu<an>o d<e>l Rey / e su notario escrivi este testamento
p<o>r manda / do deste mjSmo."

2. CSIV begins f. 149r: "% de como el ynfante don sancho hizo
due / lo por el Rei don Alfonso su padre / E como tomo titulo
e voz de Rey de cas / tilla E de leon / enlos treynta e
dos an<n>os d<e>l Reinado deste Rey / [f.149v] don Alfonso. . . ."
CSIV ends f. 193v: "... enteRaron luego el cuerpo d<e>l
Rei don sancho / enel monjmento de piedra q<ue>l mandara
hazer en su bida / cerca d<e>l Rei don alfonso su padre
enperador de espa / n<n>a."

3. CFIV begins f. 193v: "% Después.de los fechos que pasaron
des / pues que comenzó Reinar el ynfante / e rey don fernando.
fiyo d<e>l Rey / don sancho. / Enel an<n>o que andava la hera
de adan en cinco mjll e se / tenta E quatro an<n>os. . . ."
CFIV ends f. 329v: "... y quando lo hallo / muerto hiço
muy gran llanto por el y este Rey don / fernando nacio en el
mes de diciembre dela hera . . . así fue el tiempo q<ue> Reyno
quince anhos y quatro messes y honce dias. en parayso sea /
su alma amen. Laus Deo."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: F. 2r: "e ocho dias mas"

Number of folios: 5 + 1-329 + 6 + 2 marbled end papers, one at the
    beginning and one at the end of the MS

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown, grainy

Watermarks:
1. a column consisting of three circles, the uppermost circle
   surmounted by a cross, the middle containing the initials
   "SA" above the initials "DP," and the lowest circle contain-
   ing the initial "M"; of the general type described in Briquet,
   "Trois cercles," 1, 217 (guard leaves; found also in MSS. 642,
   829, BNM)

2. a hand or glove surmounted by a star showing two ovals or two
   initials on the palm, of the general type described in
   Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544; similar to Valls I Subirà, 2,
   227, 197 (1568)

Foliation: There are remnants of a Roman foliation. A modern
    Arabic foliation, in ink, is complete.

Quires: The binding is too tight to ascertain the quire count.

However, the internal numbering 1-12 on the versos of
    ff. 255-66, 279-90, 303-14 suggests quires of twelve at least
    for the latter groups of folios.

Dimensions of the leaf: 290 x 210 mm
Dimensions of the text page: 240 x 160 mm

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: first hand: 26-32, second hand: 32-43

Ruling: none

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: none

Marginalia: none

Number of hands:

1. ff. 1r-255r
2. ff. 255r-313r, 314v-328v
3. ff. 313v-314r, 328v-329v

Hands: The first two hands, those of the original MS, are seated procesal/humanistic and may be by the same scribe. The third hand is later, more cursive, and filled in lacunae in the original MS.

Decoration: There are calderones and simply decorated chapter initials in the same ink as the body of the text.

Condition: The MS is generally in good condition, although there is some damage due to ink that has bled through from one side of a folio to the other.

Dimensions of the binding: 305 x 214 mm

Binding: According to the Inventario general (5, 177), the binding is "Pasta española, cortes jaspeados, s. XIX." The spine reads: "ALONSO X. / SANCHO IV. / FERNANDO IV."

Bibliography:

2. Inventario general, 5, 176-77.
Notes: MS. 1775 is closely related to sixteenth-century MS. B1489, HSA. Both MSS show the long redaction of the Prologue as well as of the body of the text in CAX.

15. MS. 2880 (olum I.254)

Provenience: An ex libris and coat of arms mounted on f. 1r indicates that the MS belonged to Fernando José de Velasco, "In Aula Criminali / Sup. m\textsuperscript{i} Castellae Senatus.Fiscalis." See also Marginalia.

Date: 15th c.

Title: none

Introductory material: A later hand added the following note in the upper margin on f. 1r: "A folio 175. Comienza la Cronica del Rey don Alonso X el Sabio." The Prologue to the chronicles of Pedro López de Ayala begins f. 1r a: "La memoria d<e>los / om<n>es es muy fla / ca. . . . ." The Prologue to the Ayala chronicles ends f. 1v b: "... la q<ua>l tabla / esta aq<ui> de yuso deste prologo an / tes dela estoria delos fechos E / los Capitulos so<n> estos q<ue> Se sy / gue<n>" (table missing).

Contents:

1. Prologue to the chronicles of Pedro López de Ayala: f. 1r a-
   1v b

2. Crónica de Pedro I: ff. 1v b-92v b

3. Crónica de Enrique II: ff. 92v b-109r a

4. Crónica de Juan I: ff. 109r b-174v a

5. CAX Prologue: ff. 174v b-175r a, text: ff. 175r b-230v a, testaments ff. 230v b-234v a and 234v a-236v b (incomplete)
Incipts/explicits:

1. For the incipit and explicit of the Prologue to the chronicles by Ayala, see Introductory material.

2. The Crónica de Pedro I begins f. 1v b: "El muy alto e muy nob / le Cavallero Rey / do<n> al<fon>so fijo del Rey / do<n> ferrna<n>do. . . ." The Crónica de Pedro I ends f. 92v b: ". . . e ot<r>os / q<ue> co<ne>l Rey do<n> pedro avia<n> Saljdo del / caStillo de mo<n>tiel."

3. The Crónica de Enrique II begins f. 92v b: "El Rey do<n> enrir<ue> luego / q<ue> Rey do<n> pedro fue / muerto p<ar>tio de ally. . . ." The Crónica de Enrique II ends f. 109r a: ". . . Jnfant<e> don Jua<n> de arago<n> Casado / co<n>la d<i>cha Su fija don<n>a bla<n>ca q<ue> / fuera Reyna de çeçilja com<m>o di / cho es."

4. The Crónica de Juan I begins f. 109r b: "Despu<e>s q<ue>l rey do<n> enrir<ue> fino / Segu<n>d avemos co<n>tado Re / yno el Jnfa<n>t do<n> Jua<n> Su fijo. . . ." The Crónica de Juan I ends f. 174v a: ". . . aq<ui> Se acaba / la coronjca del Rey do<n> Jua<n> dios por Su / merced lo q<ui>era p<er>donar ame<n>.

5. The Prologue to CAX begins f. 174v b: "Por muchtas g<ui>sas e por mu / chas man<er>as los antiguos / q<ue> fuero<n>. . . ." The Prologue ends f. 175r a: ". . . comje<n>c a luego / la coronjca deSte Rey do<n> alfon<so> el / Sabjo q<ue>es eSta q<ue> eneSte libro es / co<n>tenjda e<n>la man<er>a q<ue> adelant<e> dire / mos." CAX begins f. 175r b: "Cuenta la
estoria q<ue> despue<s> / q<ue> fue finado el s<an>to Rey
do<n> / ferr<and>o. . . ." CAX ends f. 230v a: "... 
ente / rraro<n>lo en S<an>ta m<ari>a de Seujilla cerca / del 
Rey do<n> ferr<and>o Su padre e dela Reyna / don<n>a beatriz 
su madre." The first testament begins f. 230v b: "En<e>l
no<n>bre d<e>l padre e d<e>l / fiJo ... acorda<n>donos 
ot<r>osy d<e>l a / palabra q<ue>l dixo segu<n>d q<ue> te 
fallare / asy te Judgare. . . ." The first testament ends 
f. 234v a: "... yo Jua<n> andr<e>s / esc<ri>uano del Rey 
esc<ri>uj eSte testame<n>to por ma<n>dado deste dicho Sen<n>or 
e so testigo / E eSte t<re>lado fue co<n><c>ertado de ot<r>o 
t<re>s / lado q<ue> fue Sacado d<e>l teStame<n>to p<r>onci / 
pal co<n><c>ertado." The second testament begins f. 234v a:
"En<e>l no<n>bre de dios pa / dre e del fiJo ... por end<e>
despue<s> / q<ue> oujmos fecho n<uest>ro testame<n>to enq<ue>
mos / tramos e ordenamos co<n>pldame<n>te / n<uest>ra 
poStrimeria volu<n>tad. . . ." The second testament ends 
f. 236v b: "... ma<n>damos ot<r>osy / q<ue> todos los 
Cauall<er>os e Ricos om<n>es de n<uest>ra" (incomplete).

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r a: "E aymo<n>te e pin<n>a e matrera"

Number of folios: 1 + 1-237 (f. 237, blank)

Writing material: parchment and paper

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks: The only watermark in the body of the MS is a ring 
set with a stone flanked by three smaller stones, of the general
type described in Briquet, "Anneau," 1, 48, similar to but smaller than 689 (Cologne, 1457).

Foliation: Arabic, modern and complete

Quires: The MS shows regular quires of twelve throughout to f. 229, opening the last quire, which is of eight folios. There are a few remnants of quire signatures; see f. 85r (signature "g").

Dimensions of leaf: 300 x 220 mm

Dimensions of the text page: not observed

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 37-39

Ruling: no visible ruling

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: There are catchwords every twelve folios from f. 12v.

Marginalia: There are frequent marginal notes in the MS that correct, add to and summarize the text and call attention to the year in which a given event occurred. In a lengthy note (signed) on the first guard leaf, Velasco attributes the marginal notes to Jerónimo de Zurita. Velasco believed the MS was one of those consulted by Zurita "... p^a. las emiendas de esta obra q<ue> / publicó Dormer en Zar^a. año de 1683." Velasco states that he had seen a number of MSS in Zurita's hand and therefore was able to attribute the marginal notes to the latter historian.

Number of hands: The MS is in the same hand throughout.

Hand: 15th c. court
Decoration: There are decorated chapter initials, averaging four lines in height and one-third of the column in width, in red and lavender or red and black ink. Spaces were left for chapter titles.

Condition: The MS is in good condition. However, a few folios are faded, and the binding is loose.

Dimensions of the binding: 310 x 230 mm

Binding: The binding is of parchment and shows remnants of two leather closures. The spine bears the faded title: "CRONICAS / DE / LOS REYES / DE CASTILLA / Dn. PEDRO. EL JUSTICIO. D. HENRIQUE. III / D. JUAN I . . . " [illegible].

Bibliography: Inventario general, 9, 50-51.

Notes: There is no special separation, or change of hand, between the chronicles of Ayala and CAX. The consistency of the hand and the regular quire count indicate that the MS originally contained CAX. MS. 2880 is the only known extant CAX witness to combine the latter chronicle with those of Ayala. MS. 2880 belongs to a family of CAX MSS that provides a long-version Prologue and a short-version text of that chronicle. For a discussion of the probable reasons for the unusual combination, see the stemmata in Part III of this paper.

16. MS. 5775 (olim Q.86)

Provenience: unknown

Date: 16th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: none
Introductory material: The MS begins f. 1r (upper margin): "Aquí comienza la tabla de los Capítulos / del presente libro con la tabla delos Capítulos dela Coro / nica del Rey don Sancho el brauo quarto deste nombre que / aqui va encorporada." The segment "presente... encorporada" was crossed out, and the following substitution was added above the cancelled lines: "[del]a cronica del rey don a0 el Sabio y la tabla de los / capitulos dela cronica del rey don sancho el brabo esta enfin / [deste] libro." (The word "deste" was lost in trimming, but is supplied by a duplicate of the rubric provided by the 1554 edition.) The table of chapter headings begins f. 1r a: "Cap. primero q<ue> trata como des / pues q<ue> fue muerto el Rey don Fer / nando..." The table of chapter headings ends f. 4r b: "Cap. XII. como el Rey Se hizo / lleuar en andas alla ciudad de / Toledo, y de como allí murio. fo. 76 / Fin de los Capitulos / de la Coronica / del Rey do<n> / Sancho." An introduction to the Prologue, which is a brief summary of that document, begins on f. 4v: "% Aqui comienza la Coronica del muy alto / y muy noble sen<n>or don Alonso dezeno deste nombre..." The introduction ends f. 4v: "... mandolos poner / y escribir, por que los q<ue> adelante vinjessen sepan en como pas / saron las cosas en tiempo delos Reyes suso dichos." The Prologue begins f. 4v a: "Por muchas guisas y por mu / chas maneras los antiguos q<ue> / fueron en los tiempos..." The Prologue ends f. 5r: "... por que los que adelan / te vinjeren sepan en como / passaron las cosas en t<ien>po delos Reyes suso d<ic>hos."
Contents:
1. CAX Prologue: ff. 4v a-5r b, text: ff. 5r b-154r b, testaments: ff. 154v a-164r a and 164r a-173v b
2. CSIV: ff. 174r a-224v b
3. CFIV: ff. 227r a-366r b

Incipits/explicits:
1. CAX begins f. 5r b: "% Cap. i. q<ue> comienza a / contar como despues q<ue> fino / el noble Rey don Fernan / do ... y començo a reynar enlos / veynte y nueue dias del / mes de Mayo dela Era del / an<n>o de mjl1 and dozientos y nouen / ta an<n>os. / Cuenta la historia q<ue> despues / q<ue> fue finado el Rey don Fer / [f.5v a] nando. ..." CAX ends f. 154r b: "... enterraronlo en Sancta / Maria de Seuillla cerca del Rey / don Fernando su padre, y dela Rey / na don<n>a Beatriz su madre." The first testament begins f. 154v a: "% Cap. LXXVI. q<ue> cuenta el Testamento q<ue> hizo este / noble Rey don Alonso / al tiempo de su muerte. / Testamento. / Enel nombre de Dios Padre... / [f. 154v b] A / cordandome assi mismo dela / palabra que el dixo, segun / que te halle, asi te Juzgue. ..." The first testament ends f. 164r a: ". . . E yo Juan Andres Escribano del Rey escrebi este testamento por / mandado del dicho sen<n>or Rey / E soy testigo. Este traslado / fue concertado de otro treslado / q<ue> fue sacado del testamento / principal concertado." The second testament begins f. 164r a: "Enel non / bre del padre y del hijo... / [f. 164v] Ponen / de despues que ouimos he / cho
este n<uest>ro testamento, en / q<ue> mostramos, y ordenamos / cumplidamente n<uest>ra pos / primera voluntad. . . ." The second testament ends f. 173v b: ". . . Yo Juan An / dres Escribano del Rey y su / Notario escribi este testamento / por mandado deste mismo sen<or> / Fin de la histo / ria del no / ble Rey don / alonso de / zeno de / este / nonbre."

2. CSIV begins f. 174r: "Aquí comienza la Coronica del muy noble / Rey don Sancho . . . q<ue> murio en la ciudad / de Toledo martes a veintes y cinco dias del mes de abril / del dicho an<n>o. / % Cap. I. de como el Rey do<n> / Sancho despues de muerto / su padre . . . hizo coronar a su muger / por Reyna, delos perlados / q<ue> y eran. / En los treynta y dos an<n>os del / Reynado deste Rey don alonso. . . ." CSIV ends f. 224v b: ". . . enterra / ronlo luego en el monjmen / to de piedra, que el hiziera / hazer en su vida cerca / de don alonso el Enperador / de Espan<n>a. / Fin de la Cronica / del muy noble / Rey don / Sancho. / laus deo."

3. CFIV begins f. 227r: "Aquí comienca la coronica del muy noble rey don / fernando quarto deste nombre hijo del Rey do<n> Sancho y padre / del Rey don Alonso XI que gano las algeçiras / [f. 227r a] Ene1 An<n>o que Andaua la hera de / adan en cínco mill y setenta y qua / tro An<n>os. . . ." CFIV ends f. 366r a: ". . . E bino / [f. 366r b] El ynfan . . . [torn] / dro y quando lo allo / muerto hizo muy / gran llanto por el . . . fue el tiempo / que rreyno quinze an<n>os / y quatro meses y hon / ze dias en parayso sea / su alma amen."
Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r: "estaba, y fue el Rey"

Number of folios: 1 + 1-366 + 1 (ff. 225-26, blank, preceding
  the first folio of CFIV)

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks:

1. a column of three circles, the uppermost circle containing
   a cross and flanked by lions and surmounted by a crown,
   the middle circle containing the initials "CAB," and the
   lower circle containing an initial, perhaps a "Q"; Valls
   I Subirà, 3, 24 (Toledo, 1669) (guard leaves)

2. a sphere containing a cross above the initials "PM," similar
   to Valls I Subirà, 2, 85 (1562) (throughout CAX, CSIV)

3. three slightly differing versions of the hand or glove sur-
   mounted by a star, of the general type described in Briquet,
   "La Main," 3, 544 (CFIV)

4. a serpent, of the general type described in Briquet,
   "Serpent," 4, 676 (CFIV)

Foliation: There are two independent Arabic foliations in the MS.

The CAX and CXIV show a continuous foliation in ink through the
end of CSIV (1-224). A second Arabic foliation in ink begins
with the first folio of CFIV (1-140). The first foliation, that
of CAX and CSIV, was continued in pencil on the two blank folios
following the latter chronicle (225-26) and throughout CFIV
(227-366).
Quires: The CAX and CSIV show consistent quires of sixteen, 
ending on f. 224, the last folio of CSIV. Within CFIV there is 
no regular quire pattern.

Dimensions of the leaf: 280 x 213 mm

Dimensions of the text page: not observed

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: CAX, CSIV: 21-33; CFIV: 19-44

Ruling: There are remnants of ruling in pencil delineating the 
right margin of column a and the left margin of column b.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: none

Marginalia: There are marginal notes and corrections in a hand more 
cursive than that of the body of the MS. The notes and correc-
tions result in a few segments of CAX text unique among the 
known extant CAX MSS but that appear verbatim in the princeps, 
printed in 1554 at Valladolid. A salient example is the cor-
rected rubric (f. 1r) for the table of chapter headings, cited 
above in Introductory material. There is also the lengthy note 
at the conclusion of the table of chapter headings for CAX and 
CSIV (f. 4r), which appears as the colophon in the V1554 edi-
tion: "Aquí se acaban las dos crónicas. La primera del 
esclares / cido principe y rey don Alonso el sabio q<ue> fue 
par de / emperador el qual hizo el libro delas siete part / 
[i]das y la 2ª crónica es del rey don sancho el br / [a]u
su hijo fueron impresas en vall<adol>id a cos[ta] / y en casa 
de sebastian m<a>r<ti>n<e>z acabaronse a 18 ..." [trimmed].
The quire signatures, Ap-A16, Bp-B16, Cp-C16, etc. (p = "primero"), were added in the margins of MS. 5775 and correspond to the quires in V1554. The marginalia led del Rivero ("Indice," 567) to conclude that ". . . este manuscrito ha sido la copia que sirvió para la referida impresión."

**Number of hands:**

1. ff. 1-224 (CAX, CSIV)
2. ff. 227-234 (CFIV)
3. ff. 235-258 (CFIV)
4. ff. 259-366 (CFIV)

**Hands:**

1. italic
2. italic
3. italic
4. seated **procesal**

**Decoration:** The chapter titles for CAX are introduced by a simple **calderón**. Titles and **calderones** are in the same hand and ink as the body of the text. The chapter initials are enlarged but undecorated. CFIV shows no decoration.

**Condition:** The MS is in good condition. The last folio is damaged but almost entirely legible. F. 316 is torn and a small amount of text is missing. There is a significant textual lacuna beginning on f. 39r a, which consists of the second half of CAX BAE chapter 22. However, no folios are missing in MS. 5775. The V1554 princeps perpetuates this lacuna. El Escorial MS. N.III.12 is the only additional known CAX witness to show
the lacuna and provides unequivocal signs of having lost the folio containing the missing text. The latter MS is therefore the ultimate source of the lacuna in MS. 5775 and in V1554.

**Dimensions of the binding:** 287 x 223 mm

**Binding:** The MS is bound in parchment and shows the remains of two leather closures. The spine bears the title: "CORON DE 4 REYES DE ESPANA."

**Bibliography:** del Rivero, "Indice," 566-71.

**Notes:** The physical evidence (foliation, hands, quire count) provided by MS. 5775 confirms del Rivero's belief that the MS is a composite of two separate MSS, the first consisting of CAX, CSIV and the second composed of CFIV. His opinion that the MS served as the base for the printing of the CAX, CSIV princeps is also corroborated, both by the marginalia provided by MS. 5775 and by a textual comparison of the two witnesses. For a detailed discussion of the relationship of MS. 5775 to the princeps and to MS. N.III.12, BES, see the analysis of V1554 in Part II of this paper.

17. MS. 6410 (olim R.281)

**Provenience:** The verso of the third guard leaf provides the following ex libris: "Fama volat libris spiritus astra tenet / es de don pero lopez de aiala. 4 Conde / de Fuensaljda / JU D LXVI / an<n>os." The colophon (f. 168v) is followed by the note: "este libro es de don peñalope lopez de ayala / Cuarto conde de fuensalida. / 1552." See also **Colophon**.
Introductory material: The MS begins f. 1r: "Aquí Comienza la Coronica del muy noble Rey / Don Alonso q<ue> fue a ser empera-
dor . . . e del muy noble Rey don sancho su fijo q<ue> dezian /
el brauo fasta q<ue> murio en toledo." The Prologue begins
f. 1r: "[P]or muchas guisias por muchas ma / n<er>as los anti-
guos . . . ." The Prologue ends f. 1v: ". . . por q<ue> los q<ue> adelante vinieren sepan como / pasaron las cosas en tiempo delos Reyes sobredi / chos [sic]."

Contents:
1. CAX Prologue: f. 1r-v, text: ff. 1v-114r, testaments:
   ff. 114r-121r and 121v-128v
2. CSIV: ff. 128v-168v

Incipits/explicits:
1. CAX begins f. 1v: "Capítulo primero de como Reino este Rey
don al / fonso despues dela muerte del Rey don fernan / do
su padre / Cuenta la historia que despues q<ue> fue / finado
el Rey don fernando. . . . " CAX ends f. 114r: ". . . ente-
rraronlo en sancta maria de / sevilla cerca del Rey don fer-
nando su padre e / dela Reyna don<n>a beatriz su madre."
The first testament begins f. 114r: "Capitulo LXXIII. de
como el Rey don alfonso / fizo su testamento. / [E]n el
nombre del padre e del fi / jo . . . / [f. 114v] . . . acordarnos
otrosi de / la palabra quel dixo segun q<ue> te fallare asi
te juzgare...." The first testament ends f. 121r: 
"... yo joan andres escrivano del Rey escriui este / testa-
mento por mandado deste dicho sen<ors>or e so / testigo este 
traslado fue concertado de otro tras / lado de [sic] q<ue> fue 
sacado del testamento principal / concertado." The second 
testament begins f. 121v: "En el nombre del padre e del 
fiyo ... por ende depues q<ue> ovimos fecho n<uest>ro / 
testamento en q<ue> mostramos e ordenamos cum / plida mente 
n<uest>ra postrimera voluntad...." The second testament 
ends f. 128v: "... Yo joan andres escrivano del / Rey e su 
notario escribi este testamento por ma<n> / dado deste mismo 
se<n>or."

2. CSIV begins f. 128v: "% aqui comienza a Reynar des / pues 
dela muerte del Rey / don alfonso el Rey don san / cho su 
fiyo. que llamaron el / brauo. / Capítulo LXXIII. de como el 
Rey don sancho se llamó Rey despues dela muerte del Rey su 
padre [E]n los treinta e dos an<n>os del Rey / nado deste 
Rey don alfonso...." CSIV ends f. 168v: "... enterraron 
luego el cuer / po en el monumento de piedra q<ue> el se 
figiera / fazer en su vida cerca de don alfonso empe / rador 
de espan<n>a."

Colophon:

f. 168v: "% Aqui se acaban dos istorias delos dos muy no / bles 
Reyes de castilla la primera del muy no / ble Rey don alfonso 
dezeno Rey de castilla e de leon q<ue> fue a ser emperador fiyo 
del muy / noble e muy catholico sancto el Rey don fer / nando
q<ue> gano a sevilla. E la segunda del / muy noble Rey don sancho fijo deste dicho / Rey don alfonso. Mandolas esCrivir el muy / jlle sen<n>or don pero lopez de ayala quarto / conde de fuensalida. son del dicho sen<n>or / conde. Acabaronse de escribir a veinte / Dias del mes de marzo. de 1550. anos [sic]."

Probatoria: f. 2r: "don alfonso su"

Number of folios: 3 + 1-168 + 2

Writing material: paper

Ink: brown

Watermarks:

1. an eagle with spread wings above three smaller birds, all within a sphere above the initials"IM"(inside front cover and guard leaf 1)

2. a hand or glove surmounted by a star, of the general type described in Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544 (inside back cover)

3. a serpent, which appears to be identical to Briquet's "Serpent," 4, 13766 (Valladolid, 1554) (guard leaf 3 and throughout the MS)

Foliation: Arabic, in ink, apparently original

Quires: The majority of the quires appear to be of twelve folios.

Dimensions of the leaf: 269 x 200 mm

Dimensions of the text page: not observed

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 31-38

Ruling: none

Running headlines: none
Catchwords: The presence of a catchword on the verso of each folio after f. 66 is characteristic of the first hand. The second hand frequently uses the catchword position to complete a word or line of the preceding text page.

Marginalia: There are very few marginal notes. However, a drawing of a pointing hand is frequently used to indicate points of interest in the text.

Number of hands:
1. ff. 1-6v, 60-168v (CAX, CSIV)
2. ff. 6v-59v (CAX)

Hands:
1. italic
2. seated procesal

The chapter titles accompanying the second hand are by the first hand.

Decoration: Spaces averaging five lines in height and one-third of the text page in width were left for decorated chapter initials.

Condition: The MS is in good condition. There is a textual lacuna on f. 60r involving two chapters (CAX BAE 47 and 48), at the change of hand, which is not due to the loss of folios.

Dimensions of the binding: 277 x 202 mm

Binding: The MS is bound in black leather over cardboard. The front and back covers show floral motifs in the corners, and the edges of the covers are bordered by double parallel lines; both decorations are stamped on the leather.

Bibliography: Sánchez Alonso mentions the MS in Fuentes (1, 1307).

However, I am aware of no MS description.
Notes: MS. 6410 provides a short redaction of CAX in both the Prologue and the body of the text. In itself, the MS is not an especially important witness for CAX. However, together with its relatives, MS. N.III.12, BES, and MS. 9233, BNM, MS. 6410 explains the anomalous combination of long-version Prologue and short-version CAX text in the remaining members of the MS family, MSS. 2880, BNM; 9-4761, RAH; and 1742, BUS. See the stemmata in Part III of this paper.

18. MS. 7403 (olim T. 186)

Provenience: F. 1v provides the following note in a seated procesal hand which is different from that of the body of the MS: "este llibro no sabe y<ue>n<jgo de zume1 Cuyo es aunq<ue> sospecha q<ue> fue del C. d. p$^0$ de V$^0$ / hijo legitimado y erede<r>o ... [illegible] del ... [illegible] don p$^0$f<ernande>z de Vel$^0$. ..." Amador de los Ríos expands the initials of the note to "Condesable don Pero Fernandez de Velasco" (Historia crítica, 4, 387, n. 3).

Date: According to Menéndez Pidal, the MS dates from "principios del s. XVI" (Primera crónica general [1955], 1, LXI).

Scribe: unknown

Title: F. 1r shows the following title in the same hand as the note on provenience: "Chronjca delos Reyes de castilla desde el Rey don fr$^{do}$ el prim<e>r$^0$ / deste nombre q<ue> llamaron El Magno q<ue> fue el prim<e>r$^0$ Rey de Castilla / y en qujian Se juntaron los Reynos de castilla y de leon / fasta El Rey don fr$^{do}$ El 4$^0$
q<ue> llamaron el emplazado q<ue> ... [illegible] / padre del
... [illegible] y don alfº q<ue> gano las algeciras y abuelo
delos Reyes don ... [illegible] y don Enrique."

Introductory material: none

Contents:
1. Crónica de Castilla: ff. 2r a-220r a
2. a short verse composition beginning "Miraglos q<ue> dios fizo
   por el sancto Rey don fern<ndo> do ...": f. 220r a-b
3. CAX: ff. 220v a-314r b (beginning BAE chapter 2)
4. CSIV: ff. 314r b-344v a
5. CFIV: ff. 344v a-450r a

Incipits/explicits:
1. The first folio of text (f. 2) of the Crónica de Castilla is
   in a sixteenth-century hand different from that of the body of
   text as well as from that of the title and note on proveni-
   ence (f. 1). There are notes in the upper margin of f. 2r
   and in the lower margin of f. 2v, in the same hand as the
   text of the remainder of the folio, which indicate that the
   contents of the folio were added to replace text which was
   lost at the beginning of the original MS. F. 2r begins
   (upper margin): "esto sea anadido de otra cronica / [f. 2r a]
   AQUI SE comienza a contar E deçir delos / Reyes de castilla
   y de Leon e delos f<ec>hos del mui / noble e Vienauenturado
cavallero Bençedor / de Vatallas don Rui diaz el çíd / e otros
   que aconte / çieron en espan<na> / CAPº. CCCLXXVº. como el
   rrei don / fernando de castilla peleo conel rrey don Bermudo /
de leon su cunado. . . Dicho es como después de la muerte del rey don sancho de nauarra el mayor senor de castilla e de aragon obo el reino de castilla su fijo el ynfante / don fernando. . . . " F. 2v ends: "... Luego desposados por mano del / obispo de palencia como manda la madre / sancta yglessia E mandoles el rey / gran docte dandoles desus tesoros / a tanto segun quienellos heran / Para . . . [illegible] de su cassamiento / [lower margin] lo contenido en los dos capítulos / de arriba se saco de otra cronica y . . . [illegible] / que falta en esta el principio del Capítulo sigujamente." On f. 2r there is a marginal note in the same hand as the title and comment on provenience: "Corónica del Cid."

The original MS begins mid-sentence at the top of f. 3r a:
"a su mandado E gujsa E muy bien Apuesta / mente con muchos cavalleros de sus / parientes E de sus Amjgos E Armas / nuevas. E llego Al Rey a palencia con / dozientos pares de Armas en fiestas / E el Rey saliolo A Recebir E fizole / mucha homorra deq<ue> peso Alos condes E / desq<ue> el Rey tovo por bien q<ue> lo con / seJauan dixo el. com<m>o don<n>a ximena fija / del conde don gomez q<ue> el matara. / le venja pedir por marido. . . ." The Crónica de Castilla ends f. 220r a:
"... Aquí dexe de Con / tar la estoria del noble / E Santo Rey don ferdo / delos trabajos que el en / este mundo sufrió por / S<er>vição de dios E qual el le / de su Regno p<er>durable . . . por que / merezcan aver p<ar>te co<n>el / En aquella Santa folgança / q<ue> nunca escuñe mas siem / pre es plazer E dulçor E alegria Amen."
2. The "Milagros" begin f. 220r a: "Miraglosq<ue>diosfizo
por /[f. 220r b] el sancto Rey don fernando... Rey
abenturado don fer / nando onrrado dios te quiera / p[er]donar.
..." The "Milagros" end f. 220r b: "... seras siempre
loado / E delas gentes deseado / por tu gran ardizdea."

3. CAX begins f. 220v a: "Enel primero an<no> del / Reynado
deste Rey / don alfonso que fue / Rey en la era de mjl1 e
do / zientos e noventa e vn / an<no>[sic]..." CAX ends
f. 314r b: "... enterraron lo en / Santa maria la mayor
de / Seuilla cerca del rey don / fernando su padre e dela /
Reyna don<no>a beatriz Su madre."

4. CSIV begins f. 314r b: "De como el ynfante don / Sancho sopo
la muerte del / Rey don alfonso Su padre e / fizo duelo por
el E de como Se / alço Rey. / En los treynte e dos an<no>os /
del Reynado deste Rey / don alfonso..." CSIV ends
f. 344v a: "... enterraron lo e<no> el / monumento de
piedra q<ue>el / mandara fazer en su vida / cerca de don
alfonso enpe / rador despan<no>a."

5. CFIV begins f. 344v a: "Enel an<no> q<ue> andava la era /
de adam en cinco mjl1 e se / senta E quatro an<no>os..." CFIV ends f. 449v b: "... E vino y el ynfan / te don pedro
e quandolo fallo / muerto traxo muy grant llan / to porel
E este Rey Don fer<do> / nasçio en el mes de diziembre.../
[f. 450r a]... E fino / a Siete dias andados del mes / de
Setiembre era de mll E / tresientos E quarenta E ocho /
an<no>os E quatro meses E honze / dias en parayso sea la Su /
Anjma Amen."
Colophon: f. 450r a: "Aquí se Acaba la segunda / parte dela
coronjca de / espan<n>a E viene luego en / pos della la coronjca
del / Rey Don AlfonSu Su / fiJo del Rey Don fer<do> / E padre
que fue del Rey / Don pedro."
Probatoria: f. 3r a: "a su mandado"
Number of folios: 1 + 1-450 + 1 unnumbered folio between ff. 10
and 11
Writing material: paper
Ink: black
Watermarks:
1. a serpent, of the general type described in Briquet, "Serpent,"
   4, 676 (throughout the MS from f. 3)
2. a small hand or glove with a band at the wrist containing an
   inverted heart, all surmounted by a star inscribed with a
   small circle, Valls I Subirà, "Mano," 1, 182 (Madrid, 1542)
   (throughout the MS)
3. a second, similar but different version of the hand or glove
   surmounted by a star (throughout the MS)
Foliation: The foliation is Arabic, modern and in pencil; one folio
between ff. 10 and 11 is unnumbered.
Quires: There are remnants of both Arabic and Roman internal quire
numberings; see ff. 50-61 (I-XII), ff. 98-109 (1-12), ff. 170-81
(1-12), ff. 218-29 (1-12). There is some irregularity in the
early quires: the first quire appears to be of 4 + 16; the
second and third appear to be of sixteen folios each, and the
fourth quire is of fourteen folios. Thereafter, quires of twelve
are the rule.
Dimensions of the leaf: 220 x 297 mm
Dimensions of the text page: not observed
Number of columns: 2
Number of lines/column: 33-44
Ruling: none
Running headlines: none
Catchwords: none
Marginalia: none

Number of hands:
1. f. 2 (Crónica de Castilla)
2. ff. 3r-79v (Crónica de Castilla)
3. ff. 79v-450r (Crónica de Castilla, CAX, CSIV, CFIV)

Hands: All three hands are seated prosesal with italic influence.
Decoration: none
Condition: good

Dimensions of the binding: 308 x 220 mm

Binding: The binding is modern, in light brown marbled leather over cardboard with gold floral designs on the spine, which reads: "CORONIC / DE LOS REI / D. CASTILL."

Bibliography:
1. Amador de los Ríos, Historia crítica, 4, 387-88, n. 3; 390, n. 1; 392, n. 2.
3. Menéndez Pidal, Primera crónica general (1955), 1, LXI.

Notes: Both Menéndez Pidal and Amador de los Ríos cite MS. 7403 as a typical Crónica de Castilla. Neither scholar discusses the
MS' copy of CAX. Amador transcribes the "Milagros" (4, 387-88, n. 3); he believed the verses were the introduction to a longer composition which was omitted in MS. 7403. CAX in this MS begins with the first lines of BAE chapter 2: "En el primero an<n>o.

..." The Prologue and the first chapter of the chronicle, which begins "Cuenta la historia . . . .," were most likely omitted as preliminaries when the CAX was appended to the Crónica de Castilla. The omission of the Prologue and chapter 1 is typical of the MSS that precede CAX with another chronicle. In MS. 7403 the conclusion of CFIV is typical of the MSS that contain a Crónica de cuatro reyes, but the MS does not contain CAXI; see Notes for MS. N.III.12, BES, and MS. 1159, BCB.

19. MS: 9233 (olim Bb.79)

Provenience: unknown

Date: 15th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: none

Introductory material: A court hand, which added the chapter headings to the MS, also added the following introduction to f. 1r a:

"[A]q<u>i> comienza la coronjca delas / cosas q<ue> acasecierno<n> en t<ien>po del / Rey don ferrando fijo del / Rey don alfonso de leon e / dela Reyna don<n>a beringela su madre." The same court hand added a table of chapter headings for CAX and CSIV beginning on f. 38r a and following the conclusion of the Crónica de Fernando III: "aq<u>i> se comienza los capjtulos dela estoria / delas cosas q<ue> acaesciieron en<e>1 t<ien>po del rrey / don
alfon<so> ... Capítulo p<ri>m<er}>o com<m}>o el rey de grana / da
daaua parias al rey don alfonso ... " The table of CAX and
CSIV chapter headings ends f. 40r b: "% Capítulo LXXXIX com<m}>o
gano a tarifa e ot<r}>as cosas q<ue}>la estoria cue<n}>ta." 

Contents:

1. Crónica de Fernando III: ff. 1r a-37v b
2. CAX and CSIV table of chapter headings: ff. 38r a-40r b
3. CAX text: ff. 41r a-100r a, testaments: ff. 100r a-104v a
   and 104v a-108v b
4. CSIV: ff. 109r a-126r a (incomplete, ending in BAE chapter 9)

Incipits/explicits:

1. The Crónica de Fernando III begins f. 1r a: "Capítulo
   p<ri>m<er}>o com<m}>o los estremadanos / e Castellanos Resçibi-
   biero<n} por Reyna ala / Reyna don<n}>a beri<n}>guella E en
   com<m}>o el / Rey don ferrando Resçibio el Regno / dela d<ic>ha
   reyna su madre ... E com<m}>o partio de leo<n}> e veno pa<ra} / 
   Castilla e delas ot<ra}>s cosas q<ue}>la estoria / cuenta /
   [A]cabadas las Razo / nes del rey don enrriq<ue}> / E delos
   otros reyes q<ue}> / reygnaron antedel / entra agora la
   estoria a contar de como rey / no este rey don ferrnan / do.
   ..." The Crónica de Fernando III ends f. 37v b: "... por
   que merescamos auer p<ar}>te conel en / aquella su Santa
   folgança de claridat q<ue}> nu<n}>ca / escureçe ... mas
   sie<n}>pre plazer e dulçor e alegria amen."

2. For the incipit and explicit of the CAX and CSIV table of
   chapter headings, see Introductory material.
3. CAX begins f. 41r a with the chapter heading: "Capitulo p<ri>m<er>o com<m>o el rrey de granada daua parias al rrey don alfonso. . . ." (The heading is in the same court hand responsible for the title, for the chapter headings throughout the MS and for the table of chapter headings for CAX and CSIV. The remainder of the folio is blank; f. 41 was apparently added by the corrector who added the title, chapter headings and table of chapter headings.) The first folio (42) of the original copy of CAX begins early in the chronological note opening chapter 1: "dozientos e ochenta e siente dias mas e / la era del deluuo en mjll e trezjentos / e çinq<ue>nta e tres an<n>os Romanos e çinen / to [sic] e çinco dias mas. . . ." CAX ends f. 100r a: "... enterraronlo en santa maria de seujl<a> cer / ca del rrey don ferrnando su padre e dela / rreyna don<n>a beatriz su madre."

The first testament begins f. 100r a: "Capitulo / LXXVIII com<m>o el rrey don alfon<so> ordeno Su / testamento en quanto al cuerpo e al alma / en lo q<ue> tan<n>ja a sus rregnos / jn nomjne domjne jesu <chr>esto rredentor mundj / [E]n el nombre del padre / e del fijo... / [f. 100r b] ... acordaron otrosi / la palabra que el dixo segunt que te / fallare asi te judgare. . . ." The first testament ends f. 104v a: "... yo ioh<n>a n andres escriuano del rrey / escrevi este testamento por mandado / deste dicho Sen<n>or e so testigo este tr<es>/ lado fue concertado de otro treslado / de que [sic] fue sacado del testamento prin / çipal concertado."
The second testament begins f. 104v a: "Capítulo LXXIX\^o
com\^o / el rey don alfonso ordeno su testamento / en quanto
al alma e alas deudas / [E]n el nombre del padre / e del fijo
... / [f. 104v b] ... por ende depues que
nuestro testamento en que mos / tramos e ordenamos cumplida
mente / nuestra postrimera voluntad. ..." The second testa-
ment ends f. 108v b: "... yo ioh\^a\n andres / escriuano
del rey e su notario escrevi este / testamento por mandado
dete mismo / Sen\^or."

4. CSIV begins f. 109r a: "Capítulo LXXX com\^o el jnfiante
do\^n> sancho sopo / com\^o era finado el rey don alfonso
... [E]nlos treynta e dos a\n> os / del rregnado deste rey /
don alfon\^oso..." CSIV ends f. 126r a: "... contra
estos jnfiantes do\^n> / ioh\^a\n e do\^n> ioh\^a\n nun\^n>ez que
eran en t<ie>rra de / trevino con su asonada e desque
sopiero\^n> / quel rey salia de burgos contra ellos bol /
ujeron se luego co\^n> grant mjedo que oujero\^n>" (incomplete,
ending shortly before the conclusion of BAE chapter 9).

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r a: "que ella traye"

Number of folios: 3 + 1-126 + 3 (ff. 28, 35-36 are blank)

Writing material: heavy paper

Ink: brown-black

Watermarks: I was unable to discern any watermarks in the MS,
perhaps because of the compact nature of the hands.

Foliation: There are independent Roman foliations in ink for
the Crónica de Fernando III (I-XXXVII, upper margin) and for
CAX, CSIV (I-LXXXI, lower margin). There is a modern, consecutive Arabic foliation in pencil at the upper right throughout the MS. Ff. 38 through 41, which contain the table of chapter headings for CAX and CSIV and the first chapter heading for CAX, all in the same court hand, lack a Roman foliation. The three foliations suggest that the Crónica de Fernando III and the CAX, CSIV formed two independent MSS, which were joined by the court hand before the Arabic foliation was added.

Quires: The MS is tightly bound, and a good deal of glue was added at some point in time; the quire strings are not visible.

Dimensions of the leaf: 310 x 235 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 215 x 79, per column

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 35-41

Ruling: There are remnants of lead or dry-point ruling outlining the column space in all three chronicles.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: none

Marginalia: A pointing hand in the margin is used to mark points of interest in the text.

Number of hands:

1. ff. 1-37v (Crónica de Fernando III)

2. ff. 38r-41r (table of chapter headings for CAX and CSIV, first chapter heading for CAX)

3. ff. 42r-126r (CAX, CSIV)
**Hands:** The second hand is responsible for the title and the chapter titles throughout the MS; it is a typically court hand. The first and third hands, those of the texts of the chronicles, are round Gothic but are clearly by different scribes.

**Decoration:** Spaces were left for decorated initials; the spaces average eight lines in height for the Crónica de Fernando III and three lines in height for CAX, CSIV.

**Condition:** The MS has been extensively repaired and is generally legible. The upper corner of f. 65 is torn away, and the last lines of CAX BAE chapter 32 and a portion of chapter 33 are missing. The remaining textual lacunae in the MS are not due to missing or torn folios. Ff. 28, 35, 36 (Crónica de Fernando III) were evidently left blank in response to lacunae in the source of the copy. F. 87v (CAX) is almost entirely blank; the end of CAX BAE chapter 67 and all of chapter 68 are missing. In CSIV f. 121v is blank; the textual lacuna involves the middle portion of CSIV BAE chapter 6. The MS ends on f. 126r, within column a. It is therefore clear that the conclusion of the MS within CSIV BAE chapter 9 is not due to the loss of folios. The copy was originally incomplete.

**Dimensions of the binding:** 325 x 248 mm

**Binding:** The binding is modern, green and brown leather over cardboard with a green spine and gold decoration. The spine reads: "CRONICAS DE FERNANDO 3° Y ALFONSO DECIMO."

**Bibliography:** Menéndez Pidal, Primera crónica general (1955), 1, LX.
Notes: All the external features of MS. 9233 are consistent with the conclusion that the Crónica de Fernando III and the two following chronicles, CAX and CSIV, originally formed two separate MSS. A later redactor apparently combined the two MSS and added the title, chapter headings and table of chapter headings for CAX, CSIV. It should be noted that the MSS that follow other chronicles with CAX typically lack the Prologue and the first chapter of CAX ("Cuenta la historia..."), beginning the copy of CAX with the second chapter, which begins "En el primer año..." the only exception among the known extant witnesses is MS. 2880, BNM, which appends CAX, with the Prologue and usual first chapter, to the chronicles of Pero López de Ayala. The fact that MS. 9233 begins early in chapter 1 at the top of column a and within a sentence probably indicates that the original first folio of the copy was lost (in spite of the fact that the existing first folio bears the Roman foliation I). Given the characteristic beginning of CAX in MSS in which other chronicles precede it, the beginning of CAX in MS. 9233 seems to confirm the deduction that CAX and CSIV originally formed a separate MS.

20. MS. 10132 (II.174)

Provenience: The MS may have been commissioned by Juan Fernández de Heredia (1310-1396); it may have belonged to the Marqués de Santillana and was among the codices belonging to the Ducal house of Osuna that were purchased by the Biblioteca Nacional in 1884; see Schiff, La Bibliothèque, p. 401. Schiff comments: "Ce
manuscrit présente les caractères extérieurs des manuscrits exécutés pour Juan Fernández de Heredia, mais les places des rubriques et celles des miniatures sont restées en blanc. La table de ce volume manque ainsi qu'un feuillet où se trouvait peut-être l'encadrement, les armes et le portrait qui ornent les autres manuscrits du grand-maître." The first folio of the MS is badly faded. Nevertheless, one can make out the Osuna shelf mark in the upper margin, "Plut. I. Lit. M. N° 5," and in a different, cursive, hand, "Fernandez de Heredia." Schiff includes the former shelf mark in his description: "Osuna: Plut. I. Lit. M, n° 5; Rocam. [Rocamora] n° 79; Biblioth. Nat. Madrid, Ii-174."

Date: Schiff dates the MS in the fourteenth century, which is consistent with his attribution of the commission of the copy to Juan Fernández de Heredia; see above, Provenience. Diego Catalán, on the other hand, dates the MS in the fifteenth century; see La tradición manuscrita, p. 389.

Scribe: unknown

Title: none

Introductory material: There is no introductory material in the MS in its present form. However, it lacks an original foliation, and f. 1r, although faded, without doubt begins with the opening lines of CAX chapter 1. The MS may have lost a first folio or folios that contained the Prologue and other preliminaries before the modern Arabic foliation was added (to f. 50). For Schiff the explanation accounts for the lack of Santillana's arms and portrait, found in his other MSS. (See Provenience.)
Contents:
1. CAX: ff. 1r a-63r b
2. CSIV: ff. 63v a-84v a
3. CFIV: ff. 84v b-162v b
4. CAXI: ff. 164r a-389v b
(The folios are unnumbered after f. 50.)

Incipits/explicits:
1. The majority of the first folio is illegible; words and short phrases can be discerned, but large blocks of text have been lost because of fading. According to Schiff, CAX begins f. 1r a: "Aquí comienza la corónica del muy noble rey don Alfonso, hijo del muy noble rey don Fernando que ganó a Sevilla, que fue a ser emperador." The first three words of the incipit of chapter 1 are visible: "[C]uenta la estoria. . . ." CAX ends f. 63r b: "... E / enterrar<n>lo en S<an>ta maría la mayor / de sevilla cerca del Rey don fer<n>o su pa / dre e dela Reyna don<n>a beatriz su ma / dre."

2. CSIV begins f. 63v a: "De como el Jnante do<n> sancho sopo la / muerte del Rey do<n> a<n> su pad<n> e de como se / alco / rey. / [E]nlos treynta e dos / an<n>os del reynado des / te rey don alfonso q<ue> fu / e enel mes de abril. . . ." CSIV ends f. 84v a: "... enterrar<n> el cuerpo en vn / monu- mento de piedra q<ue> el mandar<n> / fazer en su vida cerca de don alfonso / emperador de espan<n>a."

3. CFIV begins f. 84v b: "[E]nel an<n>o q<ue> andaua la era / de adam en cinco mill e / sesenta e q<u>atro an<n>os. . . ."
CFIV ends f. 162v b: "... e vino / y el Infantado do{n} pedro. e q<ua>ndo lo fallo / muerto traxo muy gra<n>d llanto por el. / E este Rey do<n> fer^0. nacio en el mes de se / tie<n>bre ... en para / yso sea la su anima. Ame<n>.

4. CAXI begins f. 164r (upper margin): "Aq<ui> comienza la coro-nica del muy noble Rey do<n> alfon<so> el onzeno. q<ue> comienza en la muerte del noble Rey do<n> fer^0. / su padre. / [f. 164r a] [E]nel diez e sezeno a / n<n>o del Reygnado deste / Rey do<n> fer^0 q<ue> fue enel / an<n>o dela era de vn mil / e trezientos e q<u>arenta e siete an<n>os ... ." CAXI ends f. 389v b: "... E yua<n> seguros los vnos delos otros. / a dios e a s<an>ta maria demos gr<aci>as. Ame<n>.

Colophon: There is no colophon at the end of CAXI. However, f. 163, following the last folio of CFIV, is blank except for the following note, which may have been a colophon to CAX, CSIV, CFIV: "Aquí se acaba la segunda parte de / la coronica de espan<n>a. E viene luego en post della la coronica del Rey don / alfonso su fijo del Rey don fernando / E padre que fue del Rey don pedro."

Probatoria: The first words of f. 2r a are illegible because of fading. F. 3r a begins: "llego a toledo."

Number of folios: 1 + 389 + 1 (unnumbered)

Writing material: parchment

Ink: brown

Foliation: A modern, Arabic foliation, in pencil, has been added through f. 50.
Quires: The MS shows regular quires of ten through CFIV, with the following exceptions: quires six and twelve are of ten folios plus one, and the last quire, beginning on f. 150, is of fourteen folios, ending on f. 163, which is blank but for the note-colophon discussed above (Colophon). The first quire shows the remnants of quire signatures on the lower right rectos. Beginning with f. 164r a, the first folio of CAXI, regular quires of ten resume.

Dimensions of the leaf: 452 x 340 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 258 x 82 mm

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 35

Ruling: The column space is outlined by lead ruling and pen-pricking.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: Catchwords, in the center of the lower margin, occur every ten folios with few exceptions.

Marginalia: Marginal notes are rare. However, a cursive hand added the following note at the conclusion of CAX (f. 63r b): "Aquí pone la de molde el testameño." The note indicates that the MS was compared to, if not corrected against, the princeps, printed at Valladolid, 1554.

Number of hands: The MS is in the same hand throughout.

Hand: Gothic

Decoration: The chapter titles, in the same hand as the body of the text, are in red ink. Spaces averaging four lines in height
and one-third of the column in width were left for decorated chapter initials. Larger spaces, twelve lines in height, were left, apparently for miniatures, at the beginning of CAX and CSIV. A similar large space for a miniature was left after the first lines of the chronological note opening CFIV. There is no such space at the beginning of CAXI.

**Condition:** Although the first five and last nine folios are badly faded, the remainder of the MS is generally in good condition and among the extant CAX MSS provides perhaps the best example of the more typical physical characteristics of a late fourteenth- or early fifteenth-century Spanish MS. There is a textual lacuna involving CAX BAE chapters 3, 4, 5 following f. 2v. However, the last lines of f. 2v involve a chapter heading that is illegible, and the first lines of f. 3r also involve a chapter heading. It is therefore impossible to say with certainty that the lacuna is due to the loss of folios in MS. 10132. The regular first quire suggests that it is not.

**Dimensions of the binding:** 468 x 340 mm

**Binding:** The binding is of brown leather, decorated with black and gold rectangular motifs, over cardboard. The spine reads: "HEREDIA / CRONICA / DE ESPANA."

**Bibliography:**


**Notes:** According to the criteria established by Diego Catalán, the conclusion of CFIV in this MS is typical of the Crónica de
cuatro reyes. Nevertheless, the copy of CAXI which follows CFIV is not of that redaction, but is rather a versión vulgata. (See La tradición manuscrita and Notes to MS. N.III.12, BES, and to MS. 1159, BCB.) This fact would seem to contribute to Catalán's conclusion that in MS. 10132 the first three chronicles originally formed one MS and CAXI formed a separate MS. In spite of the fact that MS. 10132 shows one hand and a similar format throughout, a few physical details of the MS are consistent with Catalán's opinion. First of all, while CAXI, as well as CAX, CSIV, CFIV, shows regular quires of ten, there is the unusual long quire concluding CFIV, the last folio of which shows a colophon to CAX, CSIV and CFIV. It may also be significant that in MS. 10132, the folio on which CAXI begins lacks the large space that was left, apparently for miniatures, at the beginning of the previous three chronicles.

21. MS. 10195 (Ii.128)

Provenience: The MS belonged to the Marqués de Santillana and to the Duque de Osuna; it was acquired by the Biblioteca Nacional when that library purchased the Osuna library in 1884. See Schiff, La Bibliothèque, pp. 393-35, and del Rivero, "Indice," 571.

Date: At the conclusion of his critical comments at the end of the MS, Juan Salcedo wrote (line divisions unmarked): "% este libro mando prestar mj Sen<n>or yñ<n>jgo lopex a mj johan de salzedo en bujt<r>a>go E di conoscim<ient>o del a a<n>o de tordesillas moço de la camara an<n>o de JU CCCC XLIII) (f. 160r,
unnumbered). The terminus ante quem, 1443, suggests the dating 1400-1443 for the MS.

Scribe: unknown

Title: none

Introductory material: After three guard leaves, the MS begins with two unnumbered folios that contain a table of chapter headings. The first begins: "[A]quj comje<n> ça la coronjca d<e>1 muy noble rrey don alfon<so> enp<er>ador e<n> la q<ua>1 se co<n>tjene / la coronjca d<e>1 Rey don sa<n>cho su fijo e del rey don f<e>rrn<an>do su njeto fasta q<ue>el dicho / rrey don f<e>rrna<n>do ouo vn fijo q<ue> llamaro<n> don alfon<so>." The table of chapter headings begins on the recto of the first of the two unnumbered folios: "Cap<itul>0 p<ri>mero de com<m>o rreyno el rrey don alfon<so> e d<e>1as mon<e>das q<ue> andaua<n> en su t<ien>po. . . ." The table of chapter headings ends on the verso of the second of the unnumbered folios: "Cap<itul>0. LXXI. de com<m>o el Rey do<n> a0 e<n>bio ge<n>t<e>s desus rreg<no>s p<ar>a q<ue> cercasen a / algezjra e les dio por capita<n> al jnfa<n>te don pedro su fijo" (incomplete). The general heading on the recto of the first unnumbered folio is repeated on f. Ir. The Prologue begins f. Ir: "Por muchas gujSas E por muchas man<er>as. . . ." The Prologue ends f. Ir: "... com<m>o paso<n> las cosas d<e> los rreyes sobredichos."

Contents:

1. CAX Prologue: f. Ir, text: ff. Ir-LXIIIv
2. CSIV: ff. LXIIIv-XCIIV
3. CFIV: ff. XCIv-CLIXv (incomplete, ending in the fifteenth year of the reign)

**Incipits/explicits:**

1. CAX begins f. Ir: "% Capítul**o** I. de com<m>o Regno El rrey don alfonso E delas monedas q<ue> anda / ua<n> en este t<ien>po / [C]uenta la ystoria q<ue> despues q<ue> fue fijnado. . . ." CAX ends f. LXIIIv: "... enterraro<n>le en S<an>ta m<ari>a de Seujlla a<cer> / ca d<e>l Rey don ferra<n>do su padre e d<e>la Reyna don<n>a beat<ri>z su madre."

2. CSIV begins f. LXIIIv: "C<apítul**o** LXXVII de com<m>o el jnfan<e> don Sancho . . . / En los XXXII an<n>os del Reynado deste Rey don alfon<so> . . . ." CSIV ends f. XCIv (line divisions unmarked): ":... enterraro<n> el cuerpo en vn monjme<n>to de piedra q<ue> el se fiziera en Su vjda Cerca de don alfon<so> emperador de espan<n>a."

3. CFIV begins f. XCIv (line divisions unmarked): "% Capitulo XC de com<m>o rregno el Rey don ferra<n>do fijo deste Rey don Sancho e delas cosas q<ue> acaesçiero<n> en<e>l comje<n>ço de su rreynad / [E]nel an<n>o q<ue> andaua la era de adam en V U D CIIIIII an<n>os E la era del diluajo. . . ." CFIV ends f. CLIXv (line divisions unmarked): "... llego al Rey ma<n> dado de com<m>o encaesçiera la Reyna don<n>a costança su muger de fijo var<n>" (incomplete, no folios missing).

**Colophon:** The MS shows the following colophon on f. CLIXv:
"finito libro sit laus et gloria XPO." The colophon was crossed out, in red, by the corrector of the MS, Juan de Salcedo, who
added, also in red, "restose por q<ue> no<n> es feneçido este libro," and then continued with a list of the errors and the omissions he found in the chronicles, concluding with the note in which he identifies himself and the year. See Date.

Probatoria: The second unnumbered folio begins: "Cap<itul>0 XXXVII de com<m>o se apartaro<n>..."

Number of folios: 3 (blank guard) + 2 (unnumbered, containing the table of headings) + I-CLXIX + 1 (containing the conclusion of Juan de Salcedo's remarks)

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks:

1. a cross within a sphere above the initials"LAG," with different initials but similar to Valls I Subirà, "Cruz," 1, 80 (Toledo, 1496) (first unnumbered folio)

2. a char à deux roues, which appears to be surmounted by a crown, similar to Briquet, 1, 3542 (Genes, 1414) and to Valls I Subirà, "Carro," 1, 37 (1416) (throughout the MS)

3. an anchor, similar to Briquet, "Ancre," 1, 439 (Naples 1443) (throughout from f. XCIII and final, unnumbered folio)

4. a circle inscribed with a smaller circle which is dissected vertically with a bar (f. XLV)

Foliation: The foliation is Roman, complete and in red ink.

The color of the ink suggests the possibility that the foliation may have been added by Salcedo, whose notes to the MS are in red.
Quires: The two unnumbered folios at the beginning of the MS form a separate quire. The majority of the remaining quires are of twelve folios to f. LXXIII, which concludes the seventh quire and carries a catchword. (The third and fourth quires are of eight and six folios respectively, each showing a catchword.) F. LXXX carries a catchword, but there is a quire string between ff. LXXX and LXXXI. The catchword on f. LXXX looks as if someone may have attempted to rub it out. Six folios later, on f. LXXXVI, there is another catchword, which is where it should be if one ignores the catchword on f. LXXX. The next two quires consist of ten folios each, followed by a quire of fourteen folios and finally by a quire of eight plus eight less one.

Dimensions of the leaf: 283 x 213 mm

Dimensions of the text page: not observed

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 36-48

Ruling: There is no ruling, and the margins are irregular.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: Catchwords occur at the end of each quire, except for the catchword on f. LXXX, which falls within a quire. See Quires.

Marginalia: There are a few marginal notes throughout the MS and a consistent (but inaccurate) correction of chapter headings in the same hand as the observations by Juan de Salcedo at the conclusion of the MS. In the latter commentary, Salcedo mentions that in the copy of CAX in this MS the episode of Alfonso pawn
his crown to Abenyucaf and the verses lamenting Alfonso's dis-
inheritance by Sancho, as well as Alfonso's wills, are missing.
The episode of the crown and the verses are characteristic of
the Estoria del fecho de los godos (Cuarta crónica general),
not of CAX, but were interpolated into CAX in MS. M563, BMP.
MS. M563 also contains the testaments. It therefore seems
likely that the MS against which Salcedo corrected MS. 10195
was either MS. M563 or a MS related to it. (For a discussion
of the interpolated version of CAX and its debt to the Estoria
del fecho de los godos, see Catalán, "El Toledano romanizado,"
74-77; see also Part III, the stemmata, in this paper.)

Number of hands:

1. ff. 1-2 (unnumbered) (table of chapter headings)
2. ff. Ir-XXXVII Iv (CAX)
3. ff. XXXIXr-LXIIv (CAX)
4. ff. LXIIIr-XCVIV (CSIV, CFIV)
5. ff. XCVIr-CXVIV (CFIV)
6. ff. CXVIIr-CXXXVIIv (CFIV)
7. ff. CXXXVIIr-CXLVv (CFIV)
8. ff. CXLVIr-CLIXv (CFIV)

Hands: court

Decoration: Spaces averaging two lines high were left for chap-
ter initials. The initials beginning the MS and the Prologue are
blocked in red.

Condition: The MS is in good condition. However, f. CI is torn,
but no text is missing, and f. CXXIX shows a small amount of
text obscured by a tear.
Dimensions of the binding: 289 x 224 mm

Binding: The MS is bound in parchment, and the spine reads:
"CORONICA DEL REY DON ALFONSO EMPERADOR. DE MANO."

Bibliography:
1. Amador de los Ríos, Historia crítica, 4, 368, n. 1.
2. del Rivero, "Indice," 571-72.
3. Schiff, La Bibliothèque, pp. 393-95.

Notes: No folios were lost at the end of the MS. Although CFIV ends early, in the fifteenth rather than in the sixteenth year of the reign, the colophon and the last chapter announced in the table prove that the original MS ended as it does now. Other than providing a terminus ante quem for the copy of the MS, the notes of Juan de Salcedo do not contribute a great deal of information on the chronicles or on the MS. However, Salcedo's notes appear to be the oldest critical evaluation of the Crónica de tres reyes.

22. MS. 10277 (olim II.116)

Provenience: The MS may have belonged to the Marqués de Santillana; it belonged to the Duque de Osuna and was acquired by the Biblioteca Nacional when the latter library purchased the Osuna library in 1884; see Schiff, La Bibliothèque, p. 400.

Date: 15th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: none
Introductory material: The first folio(s) of the original MS have been lost. There is no introductory material in the MS as it now stands. However, there is a heading in the upper margin of f. 2r (f. IIIr), the first folio of the MS, in a later hand: "don alfonso X. mo fijo del Rey don fer do que gano a sebilla."

Contents:

1. CAX text: ff. 2r a-71v a (ff. IIIr a-LXXXIV a) (beginning toward the end of BAE chapter 2), testaments: ff. 71v a-76v a (ff. LXXXIV a-LXXVIIIv a) and 76v a-81r a (LXXVIIIv a-LXXXIIIr a)

2. CSIV: ff. 81r a-106r a (ff. LXXXIIIr a-CVIIIr a)

3. CFIV: ff. 106r a-197r b (ff. CVIIIr a CCIr b)

Incipits/explicits:

1. The copy of CAX begins f. 2r a with the last lines of BAE chapter 2: "vos avemos contado como este / rrey don alfonso ovo fecho es / ta conquista diremos agora comole truxeron la fija del / rrey de nuruega. . . ." CAX ends f. 71v a: ". . . enterraronlo enla / yglesia de seujlla cerca del Rey do<n> / ferna<n>do su padre e dela Reyna / don<n>a beatriz su madre." The first testament begins f. 71v a: "% del prjmer testamento que / el Rey don alfonso fizo enq<ue>/ maldixo a don sancho su fijo / Enel nombre del padre . . . / [f. 71v b] . . . Remen / brandonos otrosi de aquella pa / labra que dixo segunt que te / fallare ansi te juzgare. . . ." The first testament ends f. 76v a: ". . . yo ju<an> andres escrijvano del Rey es / crjuj este testamento por mandado /
deste dicho Rey don alfonso e soy / testigo % este treslado
fue saca / do e concertado de otro treslado / que fue sacado
del testamento p<ri>/ nçipal concertado." The second testa-
ment begins f. 76v a: "% del segundo testamento q<ue>el /
Rey don alfonso fizo en que hor / demo sus debdas ... Enel
nombre de dios padre... / [f. 76v b] ... E por ende despues
que ovi / mos fecho n<uest>ro testamento en que / mostramos
e hordenamos conpli / damente n<uest>ra postrimera volun /
tad... . . ." The second testament ends f. 81r a: "... yo
ju<an> andres escrijvano del Rey E / su notario escrijuy este
testame<n>to / por mandado deste mismo sen<n>or / Rey."

2. CSIV begins f. 81r a: "% de como el ynfante don sancho /
fizo duelo por el Rey don alfon<so> / su padre e despues como
tomo / titulo e boz de Rey de castilla e de leo<n> / [f. 81r b]
Enlos treynta E dos An<n>os del / Reynado del Rey don
alfonso. . . ." CSIV ends f. 106r a (line divisions
unmarked): "... enterraro<n> lo luego el cuerpo del Rey
don sancho en<e>l monjmento dela piedra que el mandara fazer
en su vida cerca del Rey don alfonso su padre del [sic]
emperador de espan<n>a."

3. CFIV begins f. 106r a (line divisions unmarked): "% de como
despues dela muerte del Rey don sancho Reyno don fe<r>na<n>do
su fiyo. Enel an<n>o que andava la hera de adan en cinco
mjll e setenta e quatro. . . ." CFIV ends f. 197r b (line
divisions unmarked): "... E vjno ay el ynfante do<n> pedro
E quando lo fallo muerto fizo muy grant llanto por el E tomo
luego a la ora el pendon del Rey E llamó Rey al ynfante don
alfonso fijo prjmero heredero deste Rey doñ Fernandez que estava
en avila que lo dexo ay el Rey don fernando a crjar."

Colophon: f. 197r b (CCIi r b), in red: "Este libro es acabado
dios Sea loado por syenp<e> e jamas ame<

Probatoria: f. 3r a (IIIi a): "e otroei porque"

Number of folios: 2 + 2-197 + 2
Writing material: paper
Ink: brown
Watermarks: a hand or glove with a band at the wrist surmounted
by a star which is inscribed with a circle, similar to Valls I
Subirà, "Mano," 1, 158 (Seville, 1491; Valencia, 1495)

Foliation: There is a Roman foliation beginning with the first
folio of text, f. III, and ending on the last folio of text,
f. CCI (skipping f. XXV), and a later Arabic foliation in pencil,
1-198, in which the second guard leaf at the beginning of the
MS is numbered 1, and the first of two guard leaves at the end
of the MS is numbered f. 198.

Quires: Quires of twelve are usual; however, ff. I, XXV, CXCIII,
CXCV are missing; therefore quires one and three are of twelve
folios less one, and the last quire (the eighteenth) consists
of twelve folios less two.

Dimensions of the leaf: 296 x 210 mm
Dimensions of the text page: 226 x 70 mm, per column
Number of columns: 2
Number of lines/column: 36-50
Ruling: none

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: Following the Roman foliation, there are catchwords every twelve folios: ff. XIIv, XXIVv, XXXVIIv, XLVIIIv, LXv, LXXIIv, etc. The catchwords are set off in boxes and are occasionally in red as well as brown ink.

Marginalia: There are a few pentracings on the last folio of text, f. 197r, which are in the same ink as the body of the text.

Number of hands: Although there is some variation in size and spacing, the hand appears to be the same throughout the MS.

Hand: Del Rivero describes the hand as "Buena letra de juros del siglo XV" ("Indice," 572).

Decoration: Simply decorated initials in red, three lines high, begin each chapter. Chapter headings, calderones, and occasionally the catchwords, are also in red ink.

Condition: There is a good deal of damage where the ink has bled through from one side of the folios to the other, especially from f. 69 to f. 109. The microfilm of the MS is difficult to read; however, the majority of the MS is legible in the original.

F. I (involving CAX BAE chapters 1, 2) and ff. CXCIII and CXCV (involving CFIV BAE chapters XVI, XVII) are missing. The three missing folios and the fact that f. XXV was skipped in the Roman foliation account for the discrepancy between the Roman and Arabic foliations in the MS and at the same time indicate that the folios were lost before the Arabic foliation was added.

Dimensions of the binding: 301 x 230 mm
Binding: The MS is bound in parchment, and there are remnants of two leather ties. The title reads: "H³ DEL R. D. A. EL PRIMÓ. The first two guard leaves are from an early printed work in Latin. The first of the two leaves is inverted, and the first legible words of the leaf are: "abbat Et respondens. . . ."

Bibliography:

2. Schiff, La Bibliothèque, p. 400.

Notes: Schiff calls the MS a "Chronique des quatre rois," although he does not omit to note that "celle [chronique] d'Alphonse XI manque" (La Bibliothèque, p. 400). However, within the context of the criteria established by Diego Catalán for the Crónica de cuatro reyes as opposed to the Crónica de tres reyes, the conclusion of CFIV clearly classifies this MS with the witnesses for the latter redaction. See Notes for MS. N.III.12, BES, and for MS. 1159, BCB.

23. MS. 13002 (olim Dd.21)

Provenience: The inside cover of the MS bears the ex libris: "Pé Burriel." Del Rivero notes that the MS is part of the "colección del P. Burriel" ("Indice," 573).

Date: The portion of the MS containing the Crónica de Fernando III, CAX, CSIV and CFIV was finished January 31, 1534; the copy of the two privileges granted by Alfonso X to the city of Toledo and CAXI was completed May 1, 1535. See Colophon.

Scribe: unknown
Introductory material: The recto of the third guard leaf shows a table of contents in a later, cursive hand: "Indice de lo contenido en este Volumen / Continuacion de la Chronica de S. Fernando de donde la dexo / el Arzobispo D. Rodrigo _____ 1 / Chronica de Alonso X _____ 12.b / Chronica de D. Sancho IV _____ 82.b / Chronica de D. Fern<sup>do</sup>. IV _____ 98. / Dos Privilegios de Alonso X. concedidos a la Ciudad de Toledo, el uno en 22 de Mayo Era 1293. haciendola gracia de dos / montadgos; y el otro de 6 de Febrero Era 1298. confirmando / otros de sus antecesores, que mandavan no fuesem [sic] obligados / los de Toledo a dar posada contra su voluntad _____ 148.b / Chronica de D. Alsono XI _____ 149."

Contents

1. the Crónica de Fernando III, from the beginning of the Estoria de España's continuation of Ximénez de Rada's history:
   ff. 1r-12r
2. CAX: ff. 12v-82v (beginning with an abbreviated version of BAE chapter 2)
3. CSIV: ff. 82v-98r
4. CFIV: ff. 98r-148r
5. two privileges granted by Alfonso X to Toledo in 1293 and 1298: ff. 148v
6. CAXI: ff. 149r-202v

Incipits/explicits:

1. The Crónica de Fernando III begins f. 1r: "% Siguiendo la ystorja delas Cronjcas y fechos delos Reyes despan<n>a e
delas sus vidas lo qual el arçobispo don Rodrigo de toledo
... se despidio eneste lugar dela Cronjca mas por q<ue>la
Razo<n> delos sus fechos deste Rey don fern<do> se Cumpla hasta
el aCabamj<ent>o dela / su vida tomando eneste lugar el
siguimj<ent>o della y asj comienza eneste lugar do finco /
% Cuenta la ystorja. ... " The Crónica de Fernando III
ends f. 12r: "... y este santo Rey hizo desp<ue>s muchos
milagros y fino an<n>o / de JU CC LIII a<nno>s."
2. CAX begins f. 12v: "% Muerto el santo Rey don fern<do>
fue alçado por Rey el Rey donalon suo hijo. x<o>. deste
no<n>bre / enel an<n>o del S<or> de JU CC LIII a<nno>s. era
Casado en vida de su padre con don<n>a violante. ... ." CAX
ends f. 82v: "... y enteRar<n>le / en Santa marja la
mayor en Sevilla cerca del Rey don f<o> su padre e dela Reyna /
don<ar>be atriz su madre y este noble Rey don a<o> es el q<ue>
hizo las sjete p<ar> tidas / y el fuero de Castilla y hizo
trasladar la brjvja en latjin e desp<ue>s en Romance / e fizo
otros buenos hechos y fue onbre muy sabjo y djos p<er>done su
anjma ame<n>.
3. CSIV begins f. 82v: "% muerto el Rey don a<o> como abeys oydo
luego lo supo el ynfante don s<o> estando / enla ciβdad de
avjla. ... ." CSIV ends f. 98r: "... hasta q<ue>le
aCbaro<n> de enteRar en vn monjme<n>to de piedra q<ue> avja
el mandado / hazer çerCa de don a<o> emperador desp<an>n>a."
4. CFIV begins f. 98r: "% enel an<n>o dela crear<ocio<n> del
mu<n>do de. VU LXIII a<nno>s y del djluvjo. ... ." CFIV ends
f. 148r: "... e vino ay el ynfante don p\textsuperscript{0} e com\textsuperscript{m}o lo hallo muerto hizo muy gran / llanto por el. este Rey don f\textsuperscript{0} nasçio ... en parayso sea la su anjma."

5. The first privilege begins f. 148v: "este es el treslado de vn previlegio q<ue> el Rey don / a\textsuperscript{o} decîmo deste no<n>bre djo ala çibdad de toledo / % conosçida Cosa sea a todos los omes q<ue> la presente vjese<n> ... q<ue> aya por toledo dos mo<n>tadgos. ..." The first privilege ends f. 148v: "... XXII / djas de mayo era de JU CC XClIII an<n>os. mjllan perez de aellon […] la / hizo por ma<n>dado del arçediano m\textsuperscript{e} fern\textsuperscript{do} e de don m<art>jn p<ere>z de t\textsuperscript{0} nota / rjos del Rey." The second privilege begins f. 148v: "otro previlegio del d<ic>ho Rey dado a toledo / % sepan quantos esta ca<rt> a vjese<n> ... tovjmos por bjen de hazer n<uest>ras Cortes enla noble çibdad de t\textsuperscript{0} sobre fecho del ynperjo / e a estas Cortes vinjero<n> a\textsuperscript{o} de moljna n<uest>ro tio e n<uest>ros h<e>r<man>os e los arçobispos ... a quje<n> convjen de aV<er> buenas / posadas ... ma<n>damos e otorgamos e defen-demos q<ue> de aq<ui> a / delante njng\textsuperscript{0} no sea osado de posar en sus Casas si ellos no qujsjere<n> ... ..." The second privilege ends f. 148v: "... fecha la carta en toledo por n<uest>ro mandado. vjernes. vj. djas de hebr\textsuperscript{0} era de. JU CC / XCVIII an<n>os. ju<an> f<e>rr<ande>z de segovja la escrjvjjo el an<n>o octavo q<ue> el Rey don a\textsuperscript{o} fino [...]."

6. CAXI begins f. 149r: "comjença la Coronjca del Rey don a\textsuperscript{o} el onzeno hijo del Rey don fer\textsuperscript{do} q<ue> murjo enplazado / % el
Rey don a\textsuperscript{0} onzeno deste no\textless n\textgreater bre enpeço a Reynar. vjernes
Nueve djas del mes / de setjenbre an\textless n\textgreater o del nas\textcurren{c}mj\textless ent\textgreater o de
n\textless u\textgreater est\textless ro\textgreater Salvado ih\textless es\textgreater u <christ\textgreater o de JU CCC IX an\textless n\textgreater os. . . .
"CAXI ends f. 202v: ". . . de dolención murjero\textless n\textgreater los
sig\textless u\textgreater iente\textless s\textgreater el m\textless a\textgreater e\textless tr\textgreater e de santiago . . . ju\textless an\textgreater arjas de
abiero / portugues."

Colophon: There is a colophon at the conclusion of CFIV (f. 148r): "aCabose de escrevjr a. 31. de enero de 1534 an\textless n\textgreater os." Preceding
the colophon and immediately following the last lines of CFIV,
the hand responsible for both the text of CFIV and the Colophon
also wrote: "Enpos desto vjene la Coronjca del Rey don a\textsuperscript{0}
onzeno / q\textless ue\textgreater fue padre del Rey don p\textsuperscript{0} el cruel." There is a
second colophon on the last folio of the MS (f. 202v): "aCabose
prjm\textsuperscript{0} dja de m\textless a\textgreater y\textsuperscript{0} de JU D XXXV a\textless nno\textgreater s / deo gra\textcurren{c}ias." The
same hand added: "murjo este Rey don alonso onzeno en viernes
santo. an\textless n\textgreater o de JU CCCL a\textless nno\textgreater s / tenjendo çerCo sobre gibraltar."

Probatoria: f. 2r: "fue a CoRida la Condesa"

Number of folios: 3 + 1-202 + 1

Writing material: paper

Ink: brown to black, grainy and corrosive

Watermarks: Throughout the MS there are two differing versions of
the hand or glove surmounted by a star, of the general type
described in Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544. The larger of the
two watermarks is similar to Valls I Subirà, "Mano," 1, 183
(Barcelona, 1546). The guard leaves at the beginning and end
of the MS show an oval medallion surmounted by a triple-pronged
crown. The central prong of the crown is a **fleur de lis**.
There appear to be initials within the oval and an inverted
fleur de lis below the oval. The watermark is not catalogued
in either Briquet or Valls I Subirà.

**Foliation:** There is a Roman foliation through f. XIII and a
later and complete Arabic foliation at the upper right of the
rectos.

**Quires:** Three different colors of strings (blue, red, beige) are
visible in the binding, and the quires are extremely irregular.

**Dimensions of the leaf:** 295 x 211 mm

**Dimensions of the text page:** not observed

**Number of columns:** long lines

**Number of lines/column:** 29-41

**Ruling:** none

**Running headlines:** none

**Catchwords:** none

**Marginalia:** In the lower margin of f. 13v a cursive hand different
from that of the body of the text added: "Este Rey de Aegypto
embio a demandar al Rey don alonso g<ue> le embiasse su fija por
muger e dixeron g<ue> el Rey / don al0. sela queria embiar. yla
Infanta gn0. lo supo no consintio en ello, y dixo a su padre
g<ue> al Can embiasse por muger / vna Cadela gue es una perra.
assi nose hablo mas en ello." The note was evidently prompted
by a mention of the king of Egypt (eighth year of the reign, CAX
BAE chapter 9). The following passage appears in the _Estoria
del fecho de los godos del siglo XV_ (Cuarta crónica general) in
the first chapter dedicated to the reign of Alfonso X: "Esta don<a Berenguela envió pedir el grand Kan. E el rey queria gela dar. Ella dixo al rey su padre que al grand Kan, que le diesen grand cadena . . ." (Colección de documentos inéditos, 106, 13). Two MSS of the Estoria confirm the association; MS. 9563, BNM, agrees fundamentally with MS. 13002's cadela, giving cadiella (f. 96v 21), while MS. 9559, BNM, reads cadena (f. CLXXVv a36). Cadiella/cadela is clearly the original reading, providing the basis for both the explanation in MS. 13002 and the euphemism in MS. 9559 and the printed version. Given the content of the note, it may imply no more than a recollection of a memorable passage in the Estoria on the part of the reader who added the note to MS. 13002. Nevertheless, there is an additional marginal note in MS. 13002 which leads to the discovery of an association between the latter MS and a MS of CAX which contains interpolations from the Estoria.

In the lower margin of f. 77r (CAX BAE chapter 76) the hand responsible for the copy of the remainder of the folio (the first hand of the MS) wrote: "aq<ui> faltó vna hoJa y q<ue>da este espacios / en q<ue> se escriba." The note is crossed out and no spaces now exist in the MS. Within the text on the folio, there is no physical indication of the beginning of a lacuna. However, the same hand wrote at mid f. 78r (set off slightly from the preceding and following text): "aunq<ue> esta esto en blanco no falta nada y esto q<ue> esta aq<ui> abaxo no vje / ne conesto sino lo dela hoJa adela<n>te desta." The same hand then copied
the poem "yo sali de mi tierra," which is characteristic of the Estoria. The verso of the same folio bears a second copy of the poem in a cursive hand very similar to that of the cadela note on f. 13v. The recto of the following folio (f. 79r) resumes the text of CAX BAE chapter 76: "a todos los ynfantes e Ricos ombres asi com<o> las Soljan aV<er>. . . ."

Evidently the lacuna signalled by the note on f. 77r existed originally in the source of MS. 13002 but was filled in before the latter MS was copied. In any case the note, with minimal variation, is found in two additional MSS: MS. 321, BMP, and MS. 642, BNM. The latter two MSS show the actual lacuna as well, which begins following the line "Et llegolo ay a Vna puerta" (MS. 642, f. 89r 10); the text resumes: "A todos los ynfantes e rricos om<ne>s asi com<o> las solian aver" (MS. 642, f. 90r 1). It may be deduced that the basic copy in MS. 13002 is related to MSS. 321 and 642. Furthermore, the latter two MSS define the beginning of the segment of text that was originally missing and later added to the source of MS. 13002.

In MS. 13002 that segment shows extensions of text that also appear in MS. M563, BMP, i.e. the names of the judges who pronounced sentence against Alfonso at Valladolid in 1282. Diego Catalán noted that the names of the judges and a few other extensions of text in MS. M563 are interpolations in CAX that were provided by the Estoria ("El Toledano romanizado," 74-80; see also n. 55 to Part III). The poem "yo sali de mi tierra" is found among the other interpolations in MS. M563. However,
MS. M563 includes the poem within a passage borrowed from the Estoria that consists of three consecutive chapters, and that lengthy interpolation in MS. M563 occurs at a point in the narration that is later than the occurrence of the poem in MS. 13002. Apparently MS. M563 or a MS related to it was the ultimate source of the passage containing the names of the judges and corresponding to the missing text in the source of MS. 13002. Because the first transcription of the poem follows a note remarking that the poem interrupts the copy and because the poem is in the same hand as the body of the text and the notes calling attention to the exceptions in the passage, it seems likely that the first copy of the poem in MS. 13002 also proceeded from the CAX expanded with text from the Estoria that provided the passage containing the names of the judges. Given the probable physical limits of the space left in the source of MS. 13002, it is not surprising that of the three chapters interpolated into MS. M563 only the poem was copied into MS. 13002's source.

Inasmuch as none of the other Estoria interpolations in MS. M563 appears in MS. 13002, the influence of the former MS on the latter would seem to be limited to these two items. Nevertheless, the marginal note on f. 13v containing the reference to cadela, clearly taken from the Estoria, is curiously coincidental. There is also the second copy of the poem "yo sali de mi tierra" (f. 78v), almost certainly in the hand responsible for the cadela note. Given that the chapter showing the cadela note
in MS. 13002 (CAX BAE ch. 9) is lacking in MS. M563, there is no way of knowing whether that note found its way into MS. 13002 through a CAX expanded with passages from the Estoria. Finally, the cadela note is indeed marginalia, the second transcription of the poem (f. 78v) is most probably also marginalia, and the hand responsible for both is more cursive and apparently later than that which copied the body of the text. It therefore seems most reasonable to conclude that the cadela note and the second transcription of "yo sali de mi tierra" were the results of an intervention in MS. 13002 that occurred after the completion of the copy and was totally unrelated to the presence in that MS of the passages containing the information on the judges and the first copy of the poem "yo sali de mi tierra," although all three items were ultimately provided by the Estoria.

**Number of hands:**

1. ff. 1r-2v, 4r-15r, 40r-v, 62r-202v
2. ff. 3r-v, 15r-39v, 41r-61v

**Hands:** The first hand, responsible for the copy of the major portion of the MS, is a small compact procesal. The second hand is similar, also procesal, but much larger and less careful. The change of hands in this MS in no case corresponds to the beginning of a new chronicle.

**Decoration:** The MS is undecorated. There are no spaces left for decorated initials, and each chapter begins with a simple calderón in the same ink as that of the body of the text.
Condition: There is some amount of damage from the corrosive ink. The ink has also bled through from one side of some folios to the other and in some cases is simply flaking off the paper.

The combination of the inferior ink and the sprawling prosesal of the second hand render portions of the MS exceedingly difficult to read. CAX shows a lacuna from the second to the sixth year, but no folios are missing. At the change of hand on f. 41r the mid portion of CAX BAE chapter 29 is recopied and was crossed out. CAX BAE chapters 31-35, involving Alfonso's correspondence to the nobles in exile in Granada, are reduced to a résumé (ff. 42-43); no folios are missing.

Dimensions of the binding: 302 x 215 mm

Binding: According to del Rivero, the binding is "pasta italiana" ("Indice," 573). The binding bears the title "CHRONICAS / DE / SAN FERNANDO / III / D. ALONSO X° / D. SANCHO IV / D. FERNANDO IV / D. ALFONSO XI°.

Bibliography:
3. Menéndez Pidal, Primera crónica general (1955), 1, LX.

Notes: Menéndez Pidal states: "Este ms. altera libremente el lenguaje, abreviando mucho la frase y suprimiendo construcciones difíciles" (Primera crónica general [1955], 1, LX). Referring to the copy of CAXI, Diego Catalán observes: "Es un resumen rápido de la versión impresa" (Un cronista anónimo, p. 236). The collation of the witnesses in a three-chapter segment of CAX indicates that MS. 13002 is not closely related to the 1554 edition
of that chronicle. However, the results of the collation in CAX are consistent with Menéndez Pidal's opinion of the MS in general; the copy of CAX is corrupt. For a list of variants that demonstrate the unreliability of MS. 13002, see Part III of this study.

CAX in MS. 13002 begins in BAE chapter 2, as do MSS. 642 and 7403, BNM, and 321, BMP, all of which precede CAX with other chronicles, and all of which are related; see Part III. MSS. Eg. 239, BL; 2880 and 9233, BNM, also precede CAX with other chronicles. Only MS. 2880 includes the Prologue to CAX. MS. 9233 begins early in CAX BAE chapter 1 but appears to be a composite of two MSS and also shows evidence of having lost the first folio of the original copy of CAX; see Notes to MS. 9233. MS. Eg. 289 begins with the first line of CAX chapter 1 as provided by the majority of the witnesses: "Cuenta la historia..." In sum, the only generalization that may be made from those MSS that append CAX to other chronicles is that the Prologue was usually omitted. The shared beginning of CAX in MSS. 13002, 642, 321 and 7403 may not be assumed to reflect anything other than a family relationship between the MSS.

Madrid: Biblioteca del Palacio de Oriente

24. MS. 2777 (olim 2-C-10)

Provenience: unknown

Date: Del Rivero states: "Letra del siglo XV, o ocaso del XIV" ("Indice," 577).

Scribe: unknown
Title: none

Introductory material: The MS is missing the original first folios. There is therefore no introductory material in the MS as it now stands.

Contents:

CAX: ff. 1r-189r (beginning early in BAE chapter 2 due to the loss of folios)

Incipits/explicits: CAX begins f. 1r: "Casa

avía muy poco t<ien>po q<ue> / el Rey do<n> fern<an>do Su padre gama

la çibdat de Seujlla..." CAX ends f. 189r: "... enterraro<n> / lo en santa maria de Seujlla cerca / del rrey don ferra<n>do Su padre e dela / Reyna don<n>a beat<ri>z Su madre."

Colophon: f. 189r: "DEO GRACIAS." There appears to be another "A" following "GRACIAS"; if a final "AMEN," in abbreviated form, is present, only vestiges of the "A" are now visible.

Probatoria: f. 2r "mj11 e dozientos e çinq<uen>ta"

Number of folios: 1 + 1-190 + 1

Writing material: paper

Ink: brown to black

Watermarks: not observed

Foliation: There is an Arabic foliation, in ink, on the lower right rectos. On several folios preceding f. 103, the number has been lost in trimming. Following that folio, only infrequent remnants of the numbers are visible. A second, complete Arabic foliation, in pencil, is at the upper right.
quires: A quire string is visible following f. 2. There are remnants of letters at the lower margin on f. 10v, which may indicate a catchword (the hand is unidentifiable). There is a second quire string following f. 18. Folios are missing following f. 4 (involving CAX BAE chapters 5, 6, 7, 8 and part of 9) and f. 8 (involving BAE chapters 12, 13, 14, 15 and part of 16). It is difficult to deduce from these facts the sequence of events involving subsequent bindings and the loss of folios, evidently on different occasions. The first two quire strings suggest a first quire of sixteen folios, and the loss of the initial six folios of that quire. Given the incipit of the MS, the size of the hand and of the folios, such a loss is plausible. This conclusion involves the assumptions that the present binding is not the original binding and that the folios missing after ff. 4 and 8 were lost before the MS was bound in its present form. It seems exceptional that internal folios would be lost before initial and more vulnerable folios; however, the explanation is a definite possibility.

The second quire, also of sixteen folios, bears no catchword on the last folio of the quire (f. 16), but shows a catchword, in the same hand as that of the text, within the quire on f. 19v. The third quire contains six folios and has an original catchword on f. 32v. The fourth quire also contains six folios but shows no catchword on f. 38v. The fifth quire ends with f. 53 but shows an original catchword on f. 45v. In the lower margin of f. 53v there are remnants of a flourish which may indicate the
original presence of a catchword. Quire five returns to the pattern of sixteen folios per quire. The quire shows a stub following f. 48 and therefore, according to the foliation, appears to be one folio short. The sixth quire is of ten folios, ending on f. 63 and lacking a catchword on the final folio. There are, however, original catchwords on each of the first five folios of the quire. The seventh quire begins on f. 64 and consists of twelve folios, ending with f. 75, which shows no catchword. However, a textual lacuna involving CAX BAE chapters 36 and 37 indicates that at least one folio of the original MS is missing following f. 64. Quire eight consists of eight folios, ending on f. 83; there is no catchword. The ninth quire contains ten folios and shows catchwords on the third and fourth folios of the quire but not on the final folio, f. 93v. There is a stub following f. 93. Within quire nine, following f. 85 there is a textual lacuna due to the loss of folios and involving BAE chapters 48 and 49. As with the folios missing following ff. 4 and 8, the loss appears to have taken place before the MS was bound in its present form. The tenth quire consists of sixteen folios and shows catchwords on the first, second, third, fifth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth folios of the quire. The tenth quire ends with f. 109. The eleventh quire appears to consist of twenty-four folios, ending on f. 133, and shows catchwords on the versos of the majority of the folios. The twelfth quire is similar, consisting of twenty-four folios and showing catchwords on most of them. Quire twelve ends on
f. 157. The thirteenth quire also consists of twenty-four folios and again catchwords on the majority of the folios are usual. One folio, following f. 175, was lost after the MS was bound in its present form. The lacuna involves the mid portion of BAE chapter 76. The quire ends on f. 180. There is no quire string visible to indicate how the final ten folios of the MS were bound.

The lower margins of ff. 53r and 92r show remnants of what may be the original quire signatures. F. 53r shows an "h," and f. 93r shows what appears to be an "n" and the Roman "iii." Furthermore, f. 58r shows at the lower right margin the Roman "xii," which, given the number of folios of text preceding its presence in the MS, must be part of a quire notation and cannot reflect an early Roman foliation in the MS. In any case, the irregularity of the quires, the evidence for the loss of folios from successive bindings and the frequently random distribution of the catchwords strongly suggest that the MS was rebound at least once.

Dimensions of the leaf: 198 x 132 mm
Dimensions of the text page: 162 x 100 mm
Number of columns: long lines
Number of lines/column: 19-23
Ruling: There is no visible ruling other than the lead outlining of the text page.
Running headlines: none
Catchwords: There are catchwords throughout the MS in the same
hand as the text. The original scribe also used the catchword position to complete a word or phrase on one folio before continuing to the next. Because of the very close trimming of the lower margin on numerous folios and because of the use of catchwords on virtually every folio in the latter part of the MS, it is difficult to ascertain what the catchwords imply for the original binding of the MS. It is, however, quite clear that the catchwords have nothing to do with the quire structure of the MS as it is now bound.

Marginalia: There is a pointing hand on f. 143v that draws attention to don Manuel's speech in favor of don Sancho's right to inherit the throne following the death of Fernando de la Cerda. The pointing hand is accompanied by the marginal note: "no\textless te> bie\textgreater n / estas / pala / bras," and both the illustration of the hand and the script of the note appear to be very nearly contemporary to the copy of the text. The same early hand is responsible for a lengthy note at the inner margin of f. 145r. The note is largely illegible owing to the binding. However, it clearly comments the flight to Aragon of Queen Violante and her daughter-in-law Blanca with the de la Cerda princes. The notes on ff. 143v and 145r describe the interest of an early reader in the problem of succession. There are a number of marginal notes in a later, italic hand, many of which have been largely lost in trimming. On ff. 189v and 190r there are notes in two sixteenth-century hands on the judges and counts of Castille and on the 1272 revolt of the nobles against Alfonso. At the top of
f. 190r there are pentracings, including the first line of the "Ave Maria," drôleries and a signature beginning "como yo fernando de . . . ab . . . v," the remainder of which is illegible.

Number of hands:
1. ff. 1-4v, 9r-189r
2. ff. 5-8v

Hands: Both hands are round Gothic. The chapter titles appear to be in the second hand. The fact that the two lengthy lacunae in the MS occur following ff. 4 and 8 is most likely related in some way to the change of hands.

Decoration: There are simple, blocked chapter initials averaging three lines in height and one-third of a column in width. Chapter titles are in red ink, and the initials are in red or lavender.

Condition: F. 86 is torn but legible. F. 34 is almost entirely torn away; part of BAE chapter 23 is missing. On numerous folios a few words of the last line of text have been lost in the extremely close trimming for binding; ff. 184-88 are those most affected. Many folios of the original MS have been lost; there are lacunae involving all or significant sections of chapters 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 36, 37, 48, 49, 76.

Dimensions of the binding: 204 x 140 mm

Binding: The binding is modern; there are red and blue marbled end papers. According to del Rivero, the binding is "pasta española con hierros dorados" ("Indice," 577). The spine reads "CRONICA / DE / D. AL. EL SAB."

Notes: In spite of the serious lacunae in MS. 2777, it is one of the oldest witnesses for CAX. For the establishment of the critical text of the short redaction, MS. 2777 will most certainly prove to be an important complement to its frequently defective relative, MS. 829, BNM.

Madrid: Real Academia de la Historia

25. MS. 9-4761 (olim 12-23-1= A-10)

Provenience: Del Rivero notes that the MS belongs to the Academia de la Historia's "colección Muñoz"; see "Indice," 578.

Date: Del Rivero dates the MS in the fourteenth century; see "Indice," 578.

Scribe: unknown

Title: A later hand added the following title and list of contents to guard leaf 1v: "Cronicas / De d. Alonso el sabio desde el fol. 1 h<a>sta el de 52 / De d. Sancho 4<sup>o</sup> desde 53 h<a>sta el de 67 / De d. Fernando 4<sup>o</sup> desde 67 h<a>sta el de 117 / De d. alonso 11 desde 118 h<a>sta 251."

Introductory material: A later hand added the following in the upper margin of f. 1r: "Los Reies de Castilla e Leon tenian en su Camara las historias de los reies de Hespania." On f. 1r the hand responsible for the body of the MS introduced the Prologue with the following rubric in red ink: "Comiença la coronica del muy / esclaresçido y Sabio Rey don / alonso deçimo fiJo del Santo / y bien auenturado Rey don fern<an>do / que gano la muy
noble ciudad / de Seuiella Cordoua y otras / ciudades y villas
del andaluzia / Prohemjo." The Prologue begins f. 1r a: "Por
muchas gujas E por muchas / maneras los antiguos..."
The Prologue ends f. 1r b: "... e Comienza / luego la coronjca
de este rrey don alfón / so el Sabio que eS esta q<ue> eneste
libro / es contenjda enla manera q<ue> adelante / diremos."

Contents:
1. CAX Prologue: ff. 1r a-b, text: ff. 1r b-46v a, testaments:
   ff. 46v a-49v a and 49v a-52r b
2. CSIV: ff. 52v a-66v b
3. CFIV: ff. 67r b-117v b
4. CAXI: ff. 118r a-251r a

Incipits/explicits:
1. CAX begins f. 1r b: "Capítulo primero Com<m>o deSpue<s> /
dela muerte del Rey don fernando / fue alcado por rrey de
castilla el y<n> / fante don Alonso Su fiJo / Cuenta la his-
toria que des / pues que fue finado..." CAX ends f. 46v a:
"... enterraronlo enla igl<es>ia de santa maria / de Seuiella
cerca del rrey don fernando / Su padre e dela Reyna don<n>a
beatriz / Su madre." The first testament begins f. 46v a:
"Cap<itu>lo LXXIII del testamento que / fizo el rrey don
alfonso / enel nombre de dios padre... acordan / donos
otroSi dela palabra q<ue> el di / Xo Segundo q<ue> te fallare
asi te Judgare..." The first testament ends f. 49r b:
"... Yo Juan andres / eScriuano del rrey eScreuj este
testam<ent>0 / po mandado deste dicho Sen<n>or e So tes / tigo
e este traslado fue concertado de / otro traslado q<ue> fue
Sacado del testamento / [f. 49v a] principal Concertado."
The second testament begins f. 49v a: "Cap<itu>lo LXXV° del
codiçillo que / fizo el rrey despues de su / testamento / enel
nombre de dios padre . . . porende despues / que ovimos fecho
n<uest>ro testamento en / que moStramos e hordenamos conpli/
damente n<uest>ra postrimera voluntad. . . ."
The second testament ends f. 52r b: "... y<ue>n andres escriuano del
rey e Su notario es / creuj este testamento por mandado /
deste mismo Sen<n>or / Acabase la coronjca del muy / noble
rey don alonso deçimo / deste nombre."

2. CSIV begins f. 52v a (line divisions unmarked): "don sancho
[upper margin] / comjença la coronjca del muy noble rrey don
fernando [corrected to "sancho"] tercero deste nombre fijo
del rrey don alonSo / capitulo primero de como fue enterrado
el rrey don alonSo y començó a rreynar Su fijo el rrey don
fernando [corrected to "Sancho 4"] / en los XXXII an<n>os
del rreyndado deste rrey don alfonSo. . . ." CSIV ends
f. 66v b (line divisions unmarked): "... enterraronlo
luego en el monumento de piedra Cabo de don alfonSo emperador
de espanna."

3. CFIV begins f. 67r b (line divisions unmarked): "Don Fernando
[later hand, upper margin] / Cronica del noble rei D. Fer-
nando Quarto el emplaçado [later hand] / enel An<n>o que
andaua la era de adan en çinco mjl1 e setenta e quatro
an<n>os. . . ." CFIV ends f. 117v b (line divisions unmarked):
"... e vino y el ynfa<nt>te don pedro e quando lo fallo muerto fizo y muy grande llanto por el y tomo y luego a la hora El pe<nt>don del Rey e traxolo por la villa llamando Castilla Castilla por el Rey don alfonso su fiño primero heredero deste Rey don fernando q<ue> el dejará En avila e de aquj adelante la historia yra contando los fechos q<ue> acaesçieron en Reynando este muy alto e muy noble e esclareçido Sen<nt>or Rey don alonso de Castilla e de leon."

4. CAXI begins f. 118r a (line divisions unmarked): "En el nombre de dios padre e fiño y Sp<irit>u santo Aquj comjença la coronjca del noble Rey don alonso vnдеçimo deste nombre fiño del Rey don fernando de quien la historia A Contado / Capítulo primero de como acordaron de llevar a enteRar el Cuerpo del Rey don fernando a la çibdad de cordoua ... / En el comjenço del Reynado deste noble Rey don alfonso q<ue> comenzó en el mes de septiembre del an<nt>o de las Eras sobredichas ... " CAXI ends f. 251r a (line divisions unmarked): "... y a la Su anjma deste tan noble e virtuoso rey don alonSo e la lleve a Su gloria amen Ca muy buen Rey fue."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r: "e omes fijos dalgo"

Number of folios: 1 + 1-251 + 1

Writing material: heavy paper

Ink: black

Watermarks: The MS shows one watermark throughout: a medallion inscribed with a figure difficult to identify but which shows
the fundamental configuration of the pilgrim as in Briquet's "Pèlerin," 2, 415.

Foliation: There are remnants of a Roman foliation, and there is a later and complete Arabic foliation in ink.

Quires: A^{10-1}, B-{10}, U^{4}, X-{2}^{10}, Aa-Bb^{10}, Cc^{8}

Dimensions of the leaf: 414 x 272 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 286 x 81 mm per column, with remnants of an outlining in lead of the column space

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 44-58

Ruling: There is no visible ruling other than that outlining the column space.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: none

Marginalia: Marginal notes in a later, italic hand summarize several passages.

Number of hands: Although there is some variation in size and spacing in the hand, it appears to be one and the same throughout the MS.

Hand: round Gothic of transition

Decoration: The rubric at the beginning of the MS and the chapter headings in all chronicles except CAXI are in red ink. The chapter headings for CAXI are in the same hand as the remainder of the MS, but are in black.

Condition: good

Dimensions of the binding: 423 x 280 mm
Binding: According to del Rivero, the MS is "Encuadernado en holandesa antigua, lomo de piel con el título: 'Coronicas,' y tapas forradas con papel, siglo XVIII" ("Indice," 578).


Notes: My work with this comparatively old witness for CAX has yet to uncover any significant lacunae in the text of that chronicle. The MS is not representative of the textual tradition of CAX in that it combines a long-version Prologue with a short-version text; see Part III below. However, the age and the completeness of the MS indicate that it is of fundamental importance for the establishment of the critical text of the short version of the body of the text. Furthermore, MS. 9-4761 is the oldest MS that contains a long-version Prologue. If we may assume that the Prologue and CAX text together underwent the redactional changes leading to the long-version CAX, and if the dating of the MS in the fourteenth century is correct, MS. 9-4761's long-version Prologue proves that the redaction existed in the fourteenth century. See Part III.

The group of chronicles contained in the MS suggests that it is a Crónica de cuatro reyes. However, according to the criteria established by Diego Catalán, the conclusion to CFIV is typical of the tres reyes MSS; see Notes for MS. N.III.12, BES, and for MS. 1159, BCB.
26. MS. 9-28-3-5509 (olim 12-25-5 = C-88 and 9-25-5 = C-88)

Provenience: unknown. In the upper margin of f. IIr, the first extant folio, there is an attribution of ownership in a cursive hand which appears contemporary or nearly contemporary to that of the body of the text. The attribution begins "este libro es de don fr^0. . . ." I am unable to decipher the remainder of the name.

Date: 16th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: Guard leaf 5r shows two titles, each followed by a list of contents, in two different later hands. The two titles vary minimally; the second reads "Cron<ica> de cinco reyes / D^n. Alonso el Sabio folios 1 al 58v^0 / D^n. Sancho IV folios 59 al 95 / D^n. Fernando IV folios 95 al 166 / D^n. Alonso XI folios 166 al 367 / y la de D^n. Enrique IV escrito por / Diego Enriquez del Castillo / folios 367 al 469."

Introductory material: The MS is missing its original first folio. The text begins on f. IIr, within CAX BAE chapter 1. If the MS originally preceded f. I and the beginning of CAX chapter 1 with introductory material, the folios bearing that material were unnumbered. A small, inserted leaf, guard 3, bears a note in a later hand to the effect that the MS contains the works announced on the binding. The following guard leaf, 4, shows a list, in a different later hand and ink, of passages of interest in the text and gives the folio number of each.
Contents:
1. CAX text: ff. IIr-64v (beginning in the second half of BAE chapter 1 owing to the loss of an initial folio), testaments: ff. 64v-69r and 69r-73r
2. CSIV: ff. 73r-95r
3. CFIV: ff. 95r-165r
4. CAXI: ff. 166r-366r
5. Crónica de Enrique IV: ff. 367r-469v

Incipits/explicitos:
1. CAX begins f. IIr: "de los ot<ro>s lugares del Reyno Contra vn linaJe de moros. . . ." CAX ends f. 64v: "... ente-rraro<nt>lo en S<an>ta m<ar>ja de Seujlla cerca del Rey don f<e>r<nan>do Su padre / e d<e>la Reyna don<n>a beatriz Su madre." The first testament begins f. 64v (line divisions unmarked): "del p<ri>mer testam<ent>o q<ue>l rey don al<ons>o hizo en q<ue> maldixo al ynfante don S<anch>o su hijo / En el no<m>bre del padre... /[f. 65r]... e Reme<m>bra<n>donos ot<r>osj de aq<ue>lla palabra q<ue>l dixo segund q<ue> te fallare asy te jugare. . . ." The first testament ends f. 69r (line divisions unmarked): "... yo Ju<an> andr<e>s escrij<uan>o del Rey eScrevi eSte teStam<ent>o por man<da>do [?] deSte sen<n>or Rey don al<ons>o e So t<e>St<ig>o este t<re>slado fue Concértado de otro tr<e>slado q<ue> fue Sacado del t<e>Stam<ent>o p<ri>nçipal Concértado." The second testament begins f. 69r (line divisions unmarked): "% del segundo testam<ent>o q<ue>l Rey don al<ons>o hizo
enq<ue> ordeno Sus debd<a>s y f<e>cho de su alma / Enel
no<m>bre d<e>1 padre . . . por ende despues q<ue> ovjmos
f<e>cho n<uest>ro teStam<ent>o en q<ue> mostramos y hordenamos
Co<m>plidame<n>te n<uest>ra postrjm<er>a voluntad. . . ."
The second testament ends f. 73r (line divisions unmarked):
". . . yo Ju<an> andr<es escolj<uan>o d<e>1 Rey e su not<ari>o
escrivi eSte teStam<ent>o por man<da>do [?] d<e>1 mjSmo."
2. CSIV begins f. 73r (line divisions unmarked): "% de Com<m>o
el ynfante don S<anch>o fizo duelo por el Rey don al<ons>o
Su padre e despues tomo titulo e boz e Rey de castilla e de
leo<n> / En los trey<n>ta e dos an<n>os del Reynado deSte Rey
don al<ons>o. . . ." CSIV ends f. 95r (line divisions
unmarked): "... e<ne>1 monume<n>to de piedra q<ue>1
ma<n>do faz<e>r en Su vida cerca del Rey don al<ons>o Su
ahuelo emp<er>ador despan<n>a."
3. CFIV begins f. 95r (line divisions unmarked): "de Como
despues d<e>la muerte del Rey don S<anch>o Reyno don
f<e>r<nan>do Su hijo / en el an<n>o q<ue> andava la era de
adan en 5074 an<n>os . . . ." CFIV ends f. 165r (line divi-
sions unmarked): "... e vjno y el y<n>fante don p<edr>o e
qua<n>do lo hallo muerto hizo muy gra<n>d llan<n>to por el y
tomo luego ala ora el pe<n>don del Rey e llamo Rey al
y<n>fante don a<1ons>o hijo del Rey p<ri>mer o herede<r>o
deste Rey don f<e>r<nan>do q<ue> eStaba en avila q<ue> lo
dexo el Rey don f<e>r<nan>do su padre a crjar."
4. CAXI begins f. 166r (line divisions unmarked): "Coronica del Rey don q<ue> gano las algeziras / Enel nombre de dios e de la muy alta e muy noble e muy s<an>ta. . . ."
CAXI ends f. 366r (line divisions unmarked): "... e yba<n> seguros los vnos a los otros."

5. The Crónica de Enrique IV begins f. 367r (line divisions unmarked): "Siguese la Historia del Rey don enrique . . . Por el licentiatdo enriq<ue>z Del Castillo s<an>to capella<n> y coronista / Quanto mas alta cosa es aq<ue>lla de q<ue> se deve tratar . . . cap<pm> d<e>la filosomya [sic] del Rey don enriq<ue> hijo del Rey don Juan El segundo % Que era p<er>sona de larga statura. . . ." The Crónica de Enrique IV ends f. 469v (line divisions unmarked): "... Se muestre mas alegrija ny por las adversydades sen<n>alada tristeza."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. IIIr: "e abbad de Cuevas Rubjas"

Number of folios: 5 + II-XXIX, 30-469 + 3 (unnumbered, following CFIV)

Writing material: paper

Ink: black to brown

Watermarks: not observed

Foliation: There is a Roman foliation beginning on the first folio of text, f. II, through f. XXIX. An Arabic foliation continues from f. 30 to the end of the MS. There are remnants of a second Arabic foliation from the later CFIV through CAXI.

For the Crónica de Enrique IV there are two Arabic foliations,
one in pencil and one in ink, for that chronicle alone, in addition to the Arabic foliation that continues the numbering of the previous chronicles.

**Quires:** The majority of the quires contain twenty folios and show remnants of signatures: letters and internal numbering i-x on the first ten folios of the gathering. The first quire begins on f. II and consists of twenty folios less one, the first. The second quire, signed "B," is regular. Quire C begins with the signature "Cii" and consists of nineteen folios, but no text is missing. The quires are regular to quire Z, which consists of eight folios, ending f. 165, the folio on which CFIV concludes. The following three folios are unnumbered, contain pentracings and do not belong to either the preceding or the following quire. The CAXI begins on f. 166, which opens a new quire of twenty folios, the first ten of which bear quire numbers in Arabic. The final folio of the quire shows a catchword. The next quire returns to the letters and Roman numerals used throughout the quires in the first three chronicles of the MS. The last quire of CAXI consists of twelve folios, the first six of which are numbered i-vi. CAXI concludes on the eighth folio of the quire (f. 366r); the verso of the folio bears pentracings. The following four folios have been torn out. The first quire of the Crónica de Enrique IV consists of twenty folios but is not signed. The last folio of the quire shows a catchword. The second quire of the Crónica de Enrique IV contains twenty-two folios and does not show a catchword. The following two quires are each of
twenty folios and do not bear catchwords. A quire of twenty-two folios follows. The final gathering begins on f. 455 and consists of fifteen folios plus a stub following f. 456. The quire string is not visible. The disposition of the quires suggests the possibility that the CAX together with CSIV and CFIV formed originally one MS while CAXI and the Crónica de Enrique IV each also formed separate MSS.

Dimensions of the leaf: 294 x 201 mm

Dimensions of the text page: not measured

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 37-39

Ruling: none

Running headlines: CAX shows the headline "don al<ons>o el sabio" or "sauio," in the hand responsible for the copy of the body of the text. There is also a running headline for CSIV from f. 59 to f. 69, which begins before the conclusion of CAX. The latter headline reads: "Coronica del Rey don sancho"; it is in a hand different from that of the body of the text but appears to be sixteenth-century.

Catchwords: Catchwords are usual but sometimes lacking.

Marginalia: Marginal notes are rare. However, there are pen-tracings on the portions of the folios left blank at the conclusion of the individual chronicles. Guard leaf 4's list of events selected from the text reflects the interests of a relatively early reader. Del Rivero noted that at the conclusion of CFIV there is a note in a later cursive hand commenting the execution of the Carvajales ("Indice," 580).
Number of hands:

1. ff. II-165 (CAX, CSIV, CFIV)
2. ff. 166-366 (CAXI)
3. ff. 367-469 (Crónica de Enrique IV)

Hands: All three hands are court/procesal but appear to be by different scribes. The distribution of the hands is consistent with the possibility that the MS is a composite of three originally separate MSS.

Decoration: There are no decorated chapter initials. Chapter titles usually show simple calderones.

Condition: The first folio of the MS has been lost, and the first half of CAX BAE chapter 1 is missing. I have yet to discover further lacunae. The MS is legible throughout.

Dimensions of the binding: 305 x 208 mm

Binding: According to del Rivero, the MS is "encuadernado en holandesa, tapas papel, tejeulo: 'Cronicas / de los Reyes / D. Alonso el Sabio / D. Sancho IV. / D. Fernando IV. / D. Alonso XI. / D. Enrique IV'" ("Indice," 579).


Notes: The MS contains CAXI and would therefore seem to be a Crónica de cuatro reyes to which the Crónica de Enrique IV was added. However, according to the criteria established by Diego Catalán, the conclusion of CFIV is typical of the Crónica de tres reyes. (See Notes to MS. N.III.12, BES, and MS. 1159, BCB.) The quire structure and the hands in the MS, however, suggest the definite possibility of three separate MSS later bound
together into one, in which case the combination of chronicles from different redactions is perfectly understandable. This MS is a rather late but decent witness for the long redaction of CAX; see Part III of this paper.

New York: Hispanic Society of America

27. MS. B1489

Provenience: unknown

Date: 16th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: f. 1r: "% libro dela coronjca del muy noble rrey. don alonso el sabio / hijo del muy noble rrey don fer<an>do que gano a seuylla."

Introductory material: The Prologue begins f. 1r: "Comjença La Coronjca. / Por muchas gujsas. y por muchas maneras los antiguos q<ue> / Ante fueron...." The Prologue ends f. 1v: "... y ordenose. En tres Coronjcas. de cada Vno destos. / Reyes la suya. puestas en tres tratados. E comjençan [sic] Luego la coronojca. deste don alonso el sabio. ques esta q<ue> eneste libro es con / tenjda En la manera q<ue> de aquj Adelante diremos."

Contents: CAX Prologue: f. 1r-v, text: ff. 1v-140r, testaments: ff. 140v-152r and 152r-160r

Incipits/explicits: CAX begins f. 1v: "Esta ystoria es de<e>1 rrey don Alonso el deçimo que / llamaron el sabio copilose por mandado del / rrey don alonso el honzeno biznjeto / de como d<e>spues dela muert<e> del santo rrey don hern<an>do que gano
a / [se]ujilla alçaron. a don aloño su hijo por Rey los del reyno E / [f]ue. el que dixerón el Sabio. / quenta la ystorya que despues quel Santo Rey don hernando. . . ." CAX ends f. 140r: ". . . enterraronlo / en santa maría de seVilla cerca del Rey / don hernando Su padre e dela Reyna / don a beatriz Su madre." The first testament begins f. 140r: "del primero testamento q<ue> hizo el Rey don aloño En que mal dixo a don sancho / Su hijo / [f. 140v] Enel nombre del padre e del hijo . . . Remen-brandonos otroSy / de aquella palabra que el dixo Segun / que te fallare ansi te juzgare. . . ." The first testament ends f. 152r: ". . . yo juan andres escrijvano del Rey escribi / este testa-mento por mandado deste d<ic>ho sen<or / Rey don alfon<so> e so testigo este treslado fue con / çertado de otro treslado que fue sacado del / testamento principal concertado." The second testament begins f. 152r: "del segundo testamento que fizo el Rey / don alfonso En q<ue> hordenos sus mandas / E fecho de su anjma / Enel nombre del padre e del fijo . . . / [f. 152v] . . . porende despues q<ue> ovimos fecho n<uest>ro testa / mento En q<ue> moStramos e hordenamos conplida / ment<e> n<uest>ra. postrimera voluntad. . . ." The second testament ends f. 160r: ". . . yo Juan andres esc<ri>uano del Rey E su no / notario escribi este testamento por mandado / de este mismo."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r: "ble. çiudad. de sevilla"

Number of folios: I have seen this MS on microfilm only. According to Charles Faulhaber, the folios are as follows: "3 f. 1. +
1-160 (= 161: f. 90bis; ff. 15, 90bis, 118-9, 144-5, 150-1 clipped) + 2 f.1." (Medieval Manuscripts: The Hispanic Society of America, 1, 493).

Writing material: paper

Ink: Faulhaber states that the MS shows a variety of inks as well as of hands.


Foliation: An Arabic foliation, in pencil, was added by Faulhaber in the mid right margin.

Quires: "Gatherings a-e signed (to f. 39) but apparently with errors; vol. too tightly bound to ascertain" (Medieval Manuscripts, 1, 493). Remnants of the interior numbering of the quires, i-iii, are visible on the microfilm, ff. 119v-122v.

Dimensions of the leaf: 310 x 209 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 231 x 140 mm

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 36, average

Ruling: No ruling is visible on the microfilm copy.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: On ff. 139v and 149v a hand different from that responsible for the text on those folios added words that appear to function as catchwords.
Marginalia: Several marginal notes summarize and comment the text. The hand of these marginalia is similar to and may be the same as that which added the catchwords on ff. 139v and 149v.

Number of hands:
1. f. 1r-v
2. ff. 2r-v
3. ff. 3r-160r

From f. 3r through f. 160r there is variation in the size and spacing of the hand. However, the style of the hand is the same throughout those folios.

Hands:
1. court/humanistic
2. court
3. a more cursive court

Decoration: none

Condition: The beginning folios show waterstains, but the legibility of the text is not affected. F. 1 was torn and has been mended; the first letters of a few words that begin at the left margin on f. 1v are missing. The copy of BAE chapter 55 was interrupted at mid f. 91v; one-half of that chapter is missing. The text resumes at the top of f. 92r with the last section of BAE chapter 6. There is no change of hand, and the unfinished f. 91v suggests that the lacuna existed in the source of MS. B1489.

Dimensions of the binding: not observed

Binding: "Bound (19th c.?) in pasta española over cardboard with gold-tooled ribs; glazed marbled endpapers. Same binding on
MSS New York HSA B1498 (entry 494), B1499 (entry 465), and B1500 (entry 466). Red morocco spine label: CRONICA / DEL REY / D. ALONSO / EL SABIO. Price ('4000') in red pencil f. *3v"

(Medieval Manuscripts, 1, 493).

Bibliography:

1. Faulhaber, Medieval Manuscripts: The Hispanic Society of America, 1, 493.

2. Serís, Nuevo ensayo de una biblioteca española de libros raros y curiosos, 1, 48-49.

Notes: Serís states that this MS is believed to have served as the base for the princeps (Valladolid, 1554). He does not state who suggested the relationship or whether he shared that opinion. However, he compares MS. B1489's Prologue with that of the princeps and notes numerous differences. The MS, in fact, is not closely related to the princeps. The two witnesses show long and short versions, respectively, of CAX; see the stemmata in Part III of this paper. I have not examined MS. B1489 directly.

Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale

28. MS. Esp. 327 (S. Germ. fr. 1574, n. 2236)

Provenience: unknown

Date: 1458

Scribe: unknown

Title: A hand different but similar in style to that of the body
of the MS wrote on f. 1r: "Ihs [upper margin] / [in red] La Chronica Del Sa / bio E noble Rey Don / Alfonso Que fue Empe / rador Fijo del S. Rey / Don Ferrando Que ga / no a Seuilla / E De / Don Sancho, E Don ferrando, E Don Alfonso El XI." The numeral "III," in black, was added following "ferrando." Above the title a late, cursive hand added the location of the MS: "S. Germ. fr. 1574, n. 2236." The same hand added below the title: "La Chronique De D. Alfonso XI n'est pas icy."

Introductory material: The hand responsible for the title on f. 1r continued on f. 1v with the following introductory material, which is found in no other MS: "Reyno En Castilla y en Leon El muy noble / Rey Don Alfonso que por las muchas vitorias que / tuuo Contra Moros por gracia y merced de Dios Es lla / mado El Conquistador El qual Entru a rreynar an<n,o de / JUCCC y VIII E fue fijo del noble Rey Don Fernando / quarto E fue nieto del Rey Don Sancho El Brauo / E visnieto del Rey Don Alfonso llamado El Sabio / que fue Emperador E Este Emperador fue fijo del / Mui Santo E muy Sabio E muy nvolte Rey Don Fernando Que gano a Seuilla E a Cordoua E a / Jaen E a Murcia E a sus tierras El qual yaze sote / rado [sic] Enla Ciudad de Seuilla don faze dios por el / muchos miraglos / An<n,o de JUCCC XXVII / Mando El Rey Don Alfonso XI. Escreuir Estas / Historias que se Siguen que fueron del Reverendo Don / Alfonso de Cartagena Obispo de Burgos fijo del Rdo / Don Pablo Obispo assimesmo de Burgos." The table of chapter headings begins f. 2r: "lybro dela coronjca del muy novle Rey don alfon<so> El Sabjo fijo del Santo e / noble Rey
don ferrna<n>do q<ue> gano a Seujlla / de com<m>o después dela muerte del Santo Rey do<n> ferrna<n>do q<ue> gano a Seujlla al /
çaro<n> a don alfon<so> Su fijo. . . ." The table of chapter headings ends f. 5r: "de los fechos del Sesto An<n>o del Reynado deSte Rey do<n> ferrna<n>do" (incomplete). The main hand of the MS begins on f. 6r a with a rubric that introduces the Prologue: "% libro dela coronjca del muy / noble Rey don alfon<so> el
Sabio. . . ." The Prologue begins f. 6r a: "prologo / E por muchas / gujsas e por / muchas mane / ras los antigos que ante fuero<n>. . . ." The Prologue ends f. 7r a: "% E / Comjença luego la coronjca / deste Rey don alfon<so> el sabio / que es esta que eneste lib0 / es contenjda enla manera / que aquj adelant<e> diremos." At the foot of f. 6r the hand responsible for the title page wrote "La vanda del Rey / Don alfonso mjo Sen<n>or" and drew the coat of arms.

Contents:

1. CAX Prologue: ff. 6r a-7r a, text: ff. 7r a-108r a, testaments: ff. 108r b-114v a and 114v b-122r a
2. CSIV: ff. 122r a-160v a
3. CFIV: ff. 160v a-286v b

Incipits/Explicit:

1. CAX begins f. 7r a: "% de com<m>o después dela mu / erte del santo Rey don f0 / q<ue> gano a seujlla alçaro<n> a do<n>/ a0 su fiJo por Rey los del / Reyno e fue el q<ue> dixiero<n> el sabio / Cuenta la estoria q<ue> / después q<ue> el santo / Rey don ferña<n>do fue finado. . . ." CAX ends f. 108r a:
"... enterraronlo en santa m<ari>a / de seujlla cerca del
Rey don fernando su padre e dela Rey / na don<n>a beatriz su
madre." The first testament begins f. 108r b: "Enel nombre
del padre e del fiJo ... / [f. 108v a] ... E Re / membran-
donos otrosy de a / q<ue>llia palabra q<ue> el dixo segu<n> / q<ue> te fallare asy te Juzgare ... ." The first testament
ends f. 114v a: "... yo ioh<a>n andres esc<r>i>p / uano
del Rey esc<r>i>puj este / testamjô por mandado des / te dicho
sen<n>or Rey don al / fon<so> e so testigo este tres / lado
fue concertado de otô / treslado q<ue> fue sacado del /
testamjô principal co<n>certado." The second testament begins
f. 114v b: "En<e>1 nombre del padr<e> / e del fiJo ... /
[f. 115r a] ... por ende despues q<ue> ouj / mos fecho
n<uest>ro testamjô en / que mostramos e ordena / mos co<n>pli-
dam<en>te n<uest>ra postr / ymera voluntad ... ." The second
testament ends f. 122r a: "... yo io / h<a>n andres
esc<r>i>puano del / Rey e su notario esc<r>i>puj es / te testamjô
por mandado / deste mismô." 2. CSIV begins f. 122r a: "Enlos treynta e doss / an<n>os del
Regnado / deste Rey do<n> alfon<so>... ." CSIV ends
f. 160v a: "... enter / raron luego el cuerpo el Rey / don
sancho enel monjm<en>to de / piedra q<ue> el mandara fazer /
en su vida cerca del Rey do<n> / alfon<so> su padre emperador
/ de espan<n>a." 3. CFIV begins f. 160v a: "de los fechos / q<ue> pasaron des-
pues q<ue> come<n>ço / [R]eynar el Jnfan<e> Rey don /
ferrna<n>do fiñó del Rey don sa<n> / cho / Enel an<n>o q<ue>
andaua la er<a> / de adan en cinco mjll e setenta e q<ue>tro
an<n>os . . . " CFIV ends f. 286v b: ". . . e vjno y el
Jnfante don / pedro e q<ue>ndo lo fallo muer / to fizo muy
grand llanto por / el. E tomo luego ala ora / el pendon del
Rey e llamo / Rey al Jnfante don alfonso / fizo [sic] del
Rey don ferna<n>do / p<ri>mero heredero destos / Reynos q<ue>
estaua en aujla / q<ue> lo dexo y el Rey don fer / nando su
padre acriar E / este fue el Rey don alfon<so> / el que gano
a algezjra."

Colophon: f. 286v b: "% El libro es acabado / dios Sea loado. /
En<e>l mess de Junjo enla vylla de / medyna del campo an<n>o
de mjll / E CCCC L VIII an<n>os Reynant / en castilla EL noble
Rey don En / rriq<ue> e la rreyna su muger don<n>a Joa / na
h<e>r<a> del rrey de portugal."

Probatoria: The first words of f. 2r are: "lybro dela coronjca."
F. 7r bears a faded Arabic "2" at the upper right, next to the
later Arabic foliation. The latter folio is the second folio
of text in the main hand of the MS; it contains the conclusion
of the Prologue and the beginning of CAX chapter 1 and could be
the second folio of the original MS. The first words of f. 7r
are: "en este libro."

Number of folios: 2 + 1-286 + 2

Writing material: paper

Ink: The ink used by the main hand of the MS is brown.
Watermarks:

1. a pointed ovoid inscribed with a Latin cross, above what appears to be an inverted crown, of the general type described in Valls I Subirà, "Cruz," 2, 128 (f. 1 [title page] only)

2. two different versions of a tulip, the smaller divided horizontally into two parts and bearing two leaves, the larger divided horizontally into three parts and bearing one leaf, of the general type described in Briquet, "Fleur," 2, 376, and similar to 6647-52 (throughout the text)

3. ornate, upper-case letters "I" and "R," the first, of the general type described in Briquet, "Lettre I," 3, 445; the second, similar to "Lettre R," 3, 8938 (Palerme, 1456-58) (rare, body of the text)

4. Throughout the text two versions of the two-wheeled cart alternate. Each version is surmounted by a different crown or mitre, and each crown or mitre is in turn surmounted by a different, smaller crown. One version ends in a triple-pronged foot; the latter watermark is similar to Valls I Subirà, "Carro," 187, 44 (Cáceres, 1464). The second version also ends in a triple-pronged foot, but the right and left prongs are curved inward to meet the central prong; the version is similar to Briquet, "Char à deux roues," 1, 3536 (Pignerol, 1464; Provence, 1448 [?]; Perpignan, 1464; Lyon, 1469-72), and is found on f. 2 (table of chapter headings) as well as in the body of the text.
Foliation: In the middle of the upper margin of the rectos there are remnants of a Roman numbering in an ink and hand that seem to be the same as those of the body of the MS. However, the correspondence between the Roman numbers and the later Arabic foliation escapes me. F. 36, for example, bears the Roman "XIV," and f. 45 bears the remnants of what appears to be the Roman "XV." F. 55 also bore a Roman number, which has been almost entirely lost in trimming. F. 60 shows the Roman "XX," while f. 70 shows "XXX," and f. 75 shows "XXXV."

There are also two additional Roman numbers, in a different ink and style, on f. 66 (LXI) and f. 83 (LXXVIII). The position in which the latter numbers appear on ff. 66 and 83 is not affected by trimming in the remaining folios of the MS. More numbers in the same position, ink and style nevertheless fail to appear. If the first five folios, which are in hands different from that of the bulk of the MS, are removed from the foliation, the latter two numbers correspond to the folios on which they appear. The two Roman numbers may have been added in response to the confusion in foliation from f. 60. If this is the case, we would assume that the first five folios were added after the addition of the Roman numbers on ff. 66 and 83.

An Arabic foliation begins on the first folio showing the main hand of the MS (f. 6) and is clearly visible through f. 14. There is a second, complete Arabic foliation in ink.

Quires: The majority of the quires consist of twelve folios. However, the MS is tightly bound, and the precise disposition of each quire is difficult to ascertain.
Dimensions of the leaf: 270 x 197 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 183 x 60, per column, with lead ruling outlining the column space

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 27-31

Ruling: There is no visible ruling other than that outlining the column space.

Running headlines: Headlines for CAX and CFIV appear on the first few folios only; for CSIV there are headlines throughout. The headlines appear to be in the same hand as that which added the title page. The headlines may have been added in response to the confusion, mainly in the early chapters of CSIV, caused by the incorrect placement of numerous chapter headings.

Catchwords: ff. 27v, 38v, 50v, 62v, 74v, 86v, 98v, 110v, 121v, 133v, 134v (bound out of sequence, follows f. 181), 146v, 158v, 170v, 193v, 205v, 217v, 229v, 241v, 264v

Marginalia: There are several pointing hands. The hand that added the title also added a number of marginal notes. On f. 114v, between the two testaments of Alfonso X, the same hand added: "% Fallaras Este Testamento Enel Sagrario Conla Biblia y el Salam<er>o / que dejo Este Rey Aella [sic] Eglesia de Seujilla E conlos libros de Partidas / Elas Tablas delas Estrellas Queste Rey Compuso E Ordeno muy / Sabia E Conpidamente faras le onrra por Ello E Reuerençia a su / memoria. E que Dios le de Santo Paraiso Amen."
Number of hands:
1. f. 1 (title page)
2. ff. 2r-5v (table of chapter headings)
3. ff. 6r-286v (CAX, CSIV, CFIV)

Hands:
1. a round Gothic hand with upper-case letters consistently rendered with a double vertical stroke
2. 15th c. court
3. 15th c. round Gothic of transition
The first hand may be a later, conscious imitation of the round Gothic hand of the majority of the MS.

Decoration: Several irregular decorative motifs in red ink on f. 2r have been partially trimmed away. Decorated chapter initials three lines high and one-third of the column in width show tendrils and harping. The initials are usually red while the tendrils and harping are in lavender. A few chapter initials show the reverse color scheme. The chapter headings in red do not correspond to the chapters from CAX BAE 63 to CSIV BAE 7.

Condition: Folios are missing following f. 16; the end of CAX BAE chapter 9, all of chapters 10-18 and the first half of 19 are missing. Following f. 36 there is apparently only one folio missing; the middle of CAX BAE chapter 29 is lacking. On f. 68r the scribe left a small space, evidently in response to a lacuna in his source; the last half of CAX BAE 55 and almost all of 56 are missing. F. 134 is bound out of sequence and should follow f. 181. There is a folio missing following f. 264; the middle
of CFIV BAE 15 is lacking. The scribe left f. 268v blank; another section of CFIV BAE 15 is missing. F. 271 is blank, but no text is missing. A folio was lost between ff. 274 and 275; the end of CFIV BAE 16 and the beginning of 17 are missing.

On a number of folios the ink has bled through from one side of the folio to the other, but the MS is entirely legible.

Dimensions of the binding: 280 x 205 mm

Binding: The binding is modern, marbled leather over cardboard with a gold filagree border. The leather cover on the spine is missing, revealing portions of a newspaper covering the binding cords. An article in the newspaper contains the date 1841, but that is not the date of the issue of the newspaper.

Bibliography:

Notes: The differing hands and their respective folios suggest that the hand that wrote the title added that page (f. 1), added numerous marginal notes and the running headlines and incorporated the folios (which are in a different hand) that contain the table of chapter headings (ff. 2-5), all in the process of correcting the original MS (ff. 6-286). The title at the beginning of the MS announces CAXI. However, the colophon at the conclusion of CFIV indicates that CAXI was never included in the MS.

On f. 84 (CAX BAE chapter 67) a lengthy interpolation begins, which consists of an extension of the Infante Don Manuel's
speech in behalf of Sancho's rights to inherit the throne and a speech by Alfonso declaring his acceptance of Sancho as his heir. The presence of the passage was noted by Morel-Fatio, who compared MS. Esp. 327 to the BAE edition. It was Evelyn Proctor, however, who referred to the passage as an interpolation and recognized its interest for the study of the question of the succession. The majority of the interpolation, i.e. Alfonso's speech, was taken directly from Alfonso's first will. The interpolation is found in ten other MSS and appears to be one of the more significant variants characteristic of the long version of CAX. See the stemma for chapters 64, 65 and 75 in this paper.

The conclusion of CFIV in MS. Esp. 327 is typical of the tres reyes MSS; see Notes to MS. 1159, BCB, and MS. N.III.12, BES.

Parma: Biblioteca Palatina

29 MS. 336

Provenience: unknown

Date: 16th c.

Scribe: unknown

Title: none

Introductory material: The table of chapter headings begins f. 1r:

"AQVI COMIENCA LA TA / BLA DE LOS TITVLOS / DESTE LIBRO / cap.º primero de como Reyno este Rey don alfonso despues / dela muerte de don fernando Su padre." The table of chapter headings ends
f. 6v: "cap\(^0\) CXXIII de como los cavalleros de čamora acogieron / a don juan enel alçazar y como los de čamora pelearon / conel / Acauase la tabla." The Prologue begins f. 1r (a new Arabic foliation begins at the conclusion of the table of chapter head- ings): "AQVI COMIENCA LA CORO / NICA DEL MVI NOBLE / REI DON ALONSO / HIIO DEL MVI / NOBLE E MVI/ CATHOLICO / SANCTO / REI DON / Hernando. que. / gano A seuilla / Por muchas guisas E por muchas maneras los antigos. . . ." The Prologue ends f. 1v: "... por que los que adelante vinje / ron Sepan En como pasaron las cosas en t<iem>po delos rreyes sobre / d<ic>hos."

Contents:

1. CAX Prologue: f. 1r-v, text: ff. 1v-81v, testaments: ff. 81v-86r and 86r-90v
2. CSIV: ff. 90v-116v
3. CFIV: ff. 117r-207v

Incipits/explicits:

1. CAX begins f. 1v: "cap\(^0\) primero de como rreino este rrey don alfonso despues dela / muerte del rrey don f<e>rnando Su padre / Cuenta la historia que despues que fue finado. . . ." CAX ends f. 81v: "... enterrarlo en santa maria de seuilla cerca del rrey / don f<e>rnando su padre E dela reina dona beatriz Su madre." The first testament begins f. 81v: "Enel Nombre de dios E del fijo . . . rremembrandoNos otros de aquella palabra que el / dijo Segun que te fallare ansi te juzgare. . . ." The first testament ends f. 86r: "... yo Juan andres es / criuano del rrey escriuij este testam<ent>o
por mandado deste [ics]ho / sen<n>or rrey don alfonso E So
testigo E este trelado fue con / çertado de otro trelado que
fue sacado del t<e>stamento prin / çipal çonestado." The
second testament begins f. 86r: "Enel Nombre del padre E del
fijo ... / [f. 86v] ... porende despues que ovimos
f<ec>ho n<uest>ro tes / tamento en q<ue> mostramos E horden-
mos complidamente / n<uest>ra voluntad postrimera ... ."
The second testament ends f. 90v:
"... yo Juan andres Scrivano / del rrey E Su notario
Scruuj este t<e>stam<ent>o por mandado des / te mesmo Sen<n>or."

2. CSIV begins f. 90v: "Capº LXXVIII como el ynfante don /
Sancho Se llam<o> rrey despues ela muerte / del rrey Su padre.
E delos f<ec>hos que Acae / çieron Eneste an<n>o / Enlos
treinta E dos an<n>os del Reinado deste Rey don alfonso ... ."
CSIV ends f. 116v: "... Enterraron luego el cuerpo del
rey don Sancho enel monum<en>to / de piedra q<ue> le [?] 
mandara fazer en su vida çerca del rrey don al / fonso Su
padre emperador de espan<n>a."

3. CFIV begins f. 117r: "HISTORIA DEL REI / DON / FER / NA<n>DO /
Capº XCI de como alçaron por Rey al ynfante don f<e>rmando ... 
E delas Nuebas que o / vieron de don Juan E de otros / Enel
an<n>o que andaua La hera de adan En çinco mjl1 E SeSenta / E
quatro an<n>os ... ." CFIV ends f. 207v: "... E vino y el
ynfante don pedro en quanto lo fallo / muerto fizo muy grande
llanto por el E tomo luego ala ora el / pendon del rrey E
llamo rrey al ynfante don alfonso hijo del / rrey primero
Heredero deste rey don alfonso q<ue> estaun en aVila /
q<ue> lo dexo E [sic] el Rey don fernando Su padre A criar."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r: "Capº XXIII de como los rricos omes"

Number of folios: 1(?) + 1-6 + 1-208 = 214

Writing material: paper

Ink: The ink on many folios has bled through from one side of
the folio to the other.

Watermarks: not observed

Foliation: There are two consecutive Arabic foliations: 1-6
followed immediately by 1-208.

Quires: Sets of Arabic numbers, 1-6, on the versos of folios
are visible in the microfilm copy of the MS in my possession.
The numbers themselves and their disposition in the MS sug-
gest quires of twelve.

Dimensions of the leaf: not observed

Dimensions of the text page: not observed

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 41

Ruling: no visible ruling

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: none

Marginalia: none

Number of hands: The MS is in the same hand throughout.

Hand: humanistic
Decoration: The MS is undecorated. Spaces similar to those occupied by decorated chapter initials in other MSS were left at the beginning of Alfonso's two wills.

Condition: The microfilm copy in my possession suggests that the MS is in good condition. However, the ink, which tends to bleed through the folios, has damaged a few passages.

Dimensions of the binding: not observed

Binding: not observed


Notes: I have been unable to examine this witness directly. The MS is a copy of MS. Z.III.12, BES, and as such may be set aside as secondary in the process of establishing the critical text of CAX. MS. 336 is primarily of interest because it has apparently not yet been thoroughly described.

Salamanca: Biblioteca Universitaria

30. MS. 1742

Provenience: The MS. belonged to the Biblioteca del Palacio de Oriente, signatures 2'-B-2 and 16; see Fink-Errera, "A propos des bibliothèques d'Espagne," 112.

Date: Del Rivero dates the MS in the fifteenth century; Catalán dates it in the sixteenth ("Indice," 575; Un cronista anónimo, p. 243; and La tradición manuscrita, p. 404).
Scribe: unknown

Title: none

Introductory material: The Prologue begins f. 1r a: "Comienza la corona del / muy esclarecido y Sabio Rey Don Alonso decimo fijo del / Santto y bien aventurado / Rey Don fe<n>an<do: que gano la / muy noble cibdat de Seuilla / Cordoua y otras cibdades y villas del andaluzia / % prohemio / Por muchas guisas E por muchas / maneras Los Antiguos... The Prologue ends f. 1r b: ". . . comienza / luego la Coronica deste Rey don Alfon / so El Sabio que es esta que Eneste libre / es Contenida. En la manera que adelante / diremos."

Contents:

1. CAX Prologue: f. 1r a-b, text: ff. 1r b-XLIIv b, testaments: ff. XLIIv b-XLVv b and XLVv b-XLVIIIv a
2. CSIV: ff. XLVIIIv b-LXIIIr a (65r a)
3. CFIV: ff. LXIIIv a (65v a)-CXXXr b (135r b)
4. CAXI: ff. CXXXv a (135v a)-340r a

Incipits/Explicit:

1. CAX begins f. 1r b: "% Capitulo primero como des / pues dela muerte del Rey don / f<e>rn<an>do fue alçado por rey de cas / tilla el ynfante don al0 su fijo. / Cuenta. La historia que des / pues que fue finado..." CAX ends f. XLIIv b: ". . . enterraronlo enla ygl[es]ia / de sancta Maria de seuilla. cerca del / Rey Don fernando su padre e dela Reyna / Don<n>a Beatriz Su madre." The first testament begins f. XLIIv b: "% Cap<itu>lo LXXXIII0 del testamento q<ue> fizo /
el Rey Don alfonso / Enel. Nombre de dios padre e fijo . . .
E acordan / donos otrosi dela palabra que El dixo / Segund
que te fallare asi te Judgare . . . " The first testament
ends f. XLVv b: ". . . Yo. Juan Andres escriuano del Rey /
escreu este testamento por mandado / deste dicho Sen\nors E
so testigo e este / traslado fue concertado de otro trasla / do
que fue Sacado del testamento / principal concertado." The
second testament begins f. XLVv b: "Cap\itu>lo LXXV^0. del /
codiçillo q ue fizo el Rey despues de su test^0 / Enel nombre
de dios Padre e fijo . . . Por ende despues q<ue> / ouimos
fecho n<uest>ro testamento enque / mostramos e ordenamos
complidamente / n<uest>ra postrimera voluntad . . . . " The
second testament ends f. XLVIIIv a: ". . . Yo Juan Andres
escriuano del / Rey e su Notario escreui este testa / mento.
Por mandado deste mesmo se / n<n>or. % Acabase la coronjca
del muy noble / Rey Don Alonso Deçimo deste nombre."

2. CSIV begins f. XLVIIv b: "% Comjença la coronjca del muy
no / ble Rey Don Sancho quarto fijo del Rey Don Alonso el
Sabio / deçimo deste nombre. / % Cap\itu>lo p<ri>m<er>o de
com\m>o fue enterrado / el Rey Don Alonso y comenzó a Reynar /
su fijo el Rey Don Sancho / [f. XLIXr a] Enlos XXXII. An<n>os
del / Reynado deste Rey Don Alfonso . . . . " CSIV ends
f. LXIIIr a (65r a) (line divisions unmarked): ". . .
enterraron lo luego Enel monumento de piedra. Cabo de Don
Alfonso Emperador de Espan<n>a."
3. CFIV begins f. LXIIIv a (65v a) (line divisions unmarked):
"cronica del noble Rey Don Fernando 4º el emplazado. En el
An<n>o que andaua la era De Adam En cinco mill e Sete<n>ta E
quatro An<n>os. . . . " CFIV ends f. CXXXr a (135r a) (line
divisions unmarked): "... E vino y El jnfan<e>te Don ped<o>ro e
quando lo fallo muerto fizo muy grande llanto por el y tomo
luego ala hora el pendo<n> Del Rey y truxole por la villa
llamando. Castilla. Castilla por el Rey Don Alonso su hijo
primero heredero Deste Rey Don fernando que el Dexara en
Áuila E De aqui aDelante la historia yra Contando los fechos
q<ue> / Acaescieron en Reynando este muy alto e muy noble y
esclarecido Sen<n>or Rey Don Alonso De Castilla e De Leon."

4. CAXI begins f. CXXXv a (135v a) (line divisions unmarked):
"% Enel nombre de Dios padre y fijo y Sp<irit>u Sancto.
Aquí comjença la Coronjca del noble Rey Don Alonso vndeçimo
deste nombre . . . Cap<itu>lo primero. De como acordaron de
lleuar a enterrar El cuerpo del Rey Don fernando a la Cibdad
de Cordoua e delas otras Cosas que aCaescieron Enel an<n>o
primero Del Reynado Deste noble Rey Don Alfon<o> / Enel comiençó
Del Reynado Deste noble Rey Don Alfon<o> que començó enel mes
De septiembre Del An<n>o delas Eras Sobre Dichas Enel Dia
que lo alçaron e nombraron e Recibiero n por Rey e por
Sen<n>or. . . . " CAXI ends f. 340r a (line divisions
unmarked): "... E despues desto fue lleuado el cuerpo de
el Rey Don Alonso a Cordoua e lleuolo El Rey Don Enriq<ue>
su fijo muy honrradamente e fizolo enterrar en la dicha
Capilla con el dicho Rey Don Fernando su padre Enélo de la Era de cesar De mill CCCCIX Anes... E Dios a la su anima deste tan noble e virtuoso Rey Don Alonso e la lleue a la su gloria AMEN. Ca muy buen Rey fue.'

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r: "En el primero Anes"

Number of folios: 2 + 1-340 + 1

Writing material: paper

Ink: variety of inks, brown to black

Watermarks:

1. a circle, the upper half of which is divided in two horizontally, of the general type described in Briquet, "Cercle," 1, 205

2. a circle surmounted by a Latin cross and bisected horizontally by a curved line, similar in style to Valls I Subirà, "Cruz," 2, 53 (Valencia, 1547)

Foliation: The original Roman foliation was lost by trimming on the first twenty-eight consecutive folios and on several additional folios throughout the remainder of the MS. A later Arabic foliation, in pencil, has been added to ff. 1 through 28 and to the majority of other folios lacking the Roman numbers.

Quires: The first three quires of the MS are signed, "a" through "c," and consist of ten folios each (ending f. 30). The following two quires are unsigned, but the quire strings are visible after ff. 35 and 45, indicating two more quires of ten. The next quire appears to consist of ff. 51-58. Quire strings are
again clearly visible at ff. 63, 73, 83 and 93, which indicates a return to quires of ten. The pattern of quires of ten continues through f. CCXVIII. (F. CCXXII bears the signature "Y" and the quire notation "iiii"; the quire string is visible after the following folio.) The following quire (beginning f. CCXXIX) consists of eight folios, ending on f. CCXXXVI. The next quire returns to the pattern of ten folios; the string is visible following f. CCLI. Quires of ten continue until f. CCLX, which begins a quire of eight. Quires of ten follow until f. CCCXXXV, which begins the last gathering of the MS, 2 + 3.

Dimensions of the leaf: 383 x 263 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 311 x 85 mm, per column, outlined in lead ruling

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: 45-56

Ruling: There is no visible ruling other than that outlining the column space.

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: none

Marginalia: none

Number of hands: There is variation in spacing and size in the hand, but it appears to be the same throughout the MS.

Hand: humanistic

Decoration: The chapter initials, averaging four lines in height, are usually infilled and surrounded by delicate tracery, tendrils, florals and harping in red, blue and lavender. A
rectangle usually encloses the initial and the accompanying decoration except for a few tendrils with florals that stray into the margin. The calderones are in blue ink and are often framed in red.

**Condition:** On f. 3r b there is a lacuna consisting of the end of CAX BAE chapter 6 and all of 7. No folios are missing. On several occasions chapters follow one another without the usual divisions. No text is missing. The outer edges of the first three folios have been reinforced. The ink has corroded the paper in a few places. F. CCCXXV was torn in half vertically and has been repaired by sewing. The early folios of the MS show some waterstains, but the text is completely legible.

**Dimensions of the binding:** 398 x 278 mm

**Binding:** The binding is modern, and the spine reads: "CRONICA / DE VARIOS / REYES."

**Bibliography:**

2. Catalán, La tradición manuscrita, 7, nn. 24-26, 64; and p. 404.
4. del Rivero, "Indice," 575-76.

**Notes:** MS. 1742 is closely related to MS. 9-4761, RAH, and somewhat less closely to MS. 2880, BNM. The three MSS combine a long-version Prologue with a short-version CAX (see the stemmata in Part III).
The different dates proposed by del Rivero and Catalán for the MS are probably both defensible. The hand itself is perhaps more suggestive of the sixteenth century than of the fifteenth, but it is not in the italic or procesal styles typical of the majority of CAX MSS of the sixteenth century. Furthermore, no extant CAX MS of the sixteenth century shows decoration as extensive, careful and involved as that of MS. 1742. The style of decoration of MS. 1742, however, is found often in the CAX MSS of the fifteenth century.

31. MS. 2091

**Provenience:** The MS was formerly MS. 1703 of the Biblioteca del Palacio de Oriente (see Fink-Errera, "A propos des bibliothèques d'Espagne," 117) and, according to a note on the title page of the MS, belonged earlier to the Biblioteca del Colegio Mayor de Cuenca (no. 315).

**Date:** 16th c.

**Scribe:** unknown

**Title:** A title page (guard leaf 3r), bordered in two parallel lines, bears the following: "CORONICA / de Tres Reyes Catholicos / de Castilla y Leon que son / El Rey D. Alonso El sabio / El Rey Don Sancho / El Rey Don Fernando." A different hand added "el Brabo" and "el emplaçado" after "Sancho" and "fernando," respectively. Del Rivero believes the title to be in a seventeenth- or eighteenth-century hand (see "Indice," 577).
Introductory material: F. 1r introduces CAX and summarizes the Prologue: "Coronica Del muy Escla / rescido princiye y Rey don / Alonso q<ue> fue par de Empe / rador E hizo El libro delas / Siete partidas / Aqui comienza la coronica del muy alto y muy noble sen<n>or, don alonso dezeno ... en com<m>o pasaronlas Cossas en tiempo delos / Reyes SuSod<ic>hos." The Prologue begins f. 1v: "Por muchas vias E maneras los Antiguos ... ." The Prologue ends f. 2r: ". . . por q<ue> los que adelante vi / nieren Sepan En como pasaron las Cossas En tiem / po delos rreyes Susod<ic>hos."

Contents:
1. CAX Prologue: f. 1v-2r, text: ff. 2r-66r, testaments:
   ff. 66v-71v and 71v-77r
2. CSIV: ff. 77r-104r
3. CFIV: ff. 104v-204v

Incipits/explicits:
1. CAX begins f. 2r: "An<n>o primero del / Rey don alonso El / sabio / Capitulo primero q<ue> comienza / a contar. com<m>o despues q<ue> fino / El noble Rey don f<e>rrando q<ue> gano a SeVilla. Alçaron por rrey ... . E començo a rreinar Enlos / Veinte E nueVe dias del mes de m<a>y>o / E era del an<n>o de JUCCXC. an<n>os. / quenta la ystorya q<ue> despues q<ue> fue finado El / Rey don f<e>rrando ... ." CAX ends f. 66r:
   ". . . enterraro<n> lo en sancta Maria de sevilla cerca del Rey / don fernando su padre y dela Reyna don<n>a blanca su madre." Following the last lines cited, which conclude CAX
in the majority of the witnesses, MS. 2091 shows an additional short chapter: "Dela muerte del Rey Don Alfonso / Enlos treynta e dos anos del Reynado deste Rey don alfonso . . . E de aqui adelante contaremos aqui el testamento q<ue> / fue fallado q<ue> fizo el d<ic>ho Sen<or> Rey ante de Su muerte porque per / tenesce aquesta historia como quier es contrario al perdon q<ue> se falla / en todas las Coranicas despan<n>a q<ue> fablan dela muerte deste Rey don / Alfonso que el fizo al t<iem>po desu muerte, segun suso es escripto E parece que al t<iem>po desu muerte obo contrición mas que al t<iem>po q<ue> fizo / el testame<n>to que estaua sano si assi passo la cosa como en las Coro / nicas dize." The first testament begins f. 66v: "Del testamento q<ue> el Rey don Alfonso fizo ante / de su muerte. / El nombre de dios padre e fijo . . . Acordandonos otros dela pala / bra q<ue> Ih<es>u chr<is>to dixo segund te fallare assi te juzgare . . . ." The first testament ends f. 71v: "... E yo Joan Andres escriuano del Rey escreui este testam<en>to. / por mandado del dicho sen<n>or Rey e Soy testigo Este treslado fue tirado / de otro treslado q<ue> fue sacado del testame<n>to principal concertado e ottrossi / fue sacado otro traslado que dize assi." The second testament begins f. 71v: "Enel nombre del padre y del / fijo . . . / [f. 72r] . . . Porende despues que obimos / echo n<uest>ro testamento en que mostramos e ordenamos cumplidamente n<uest>ra postrimera / boluntad . . . ." The second testament ends f. 77r: "... yo Joa<n>m<a>rt<ine>z
escrivuano del Rey e su notario es / creuí este testame<nto por
mandado del dicho sen<ntor Rey."

2. CSIV begins f. 77r: "COMIENÇA LA / córonica del muy noble Rey
don sancho / % Capitó de como el Rey don sancho ... /
[f. 77v] ... fizo coronar a la Reyna don<ntora Maria su muger
... Estando el jnfante do<ntor sancho en Auila. ..." CSIV
ends f. 104r (line divisions unmarked): "... enterraron el
Cuerpo en el monume<nto de piedra que el se mandara hacer en
su vida cerca del Rey don Alonso emperador despan<ntor a, el
qual plega a n<uestro sen<ntor dios poner en su sancta
gloria do el vive y Reyna con todos sus sanctos por siempre
jamas ame<nto. FIN"

3. CFIV begins f. 104v (line divisions unmarked): "COMIENÇA LA
CORONIca del muy noble Rey Don Fernando. Capito como Reyno
y delas cosas que en su Reynado hizo ... En el an<nto que
andaua la Era de Adan en cin<nto mill y setenta an<ntos. ..."
CFIV ends f. 204v (line divisions unmarked): "... y vino
el jnfante don p<nto y quando lo hallo muerto hizo muy gran
llanto por el y este Rey don f<ntor <ntor do nascio e<ntor el mes
de diciembre ... / [f. 204v] ... tenga en su s<nta
gloria Amen."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. 2r: "Entendiendo q<ue> aquellos"

Number of folios: 3 + 1-204 + 1 stub (following f. 196) + 2

Writing material: paper

Ink: brown
Watermarks:

1. The third guard leaf, which bears the title, shows a coat of arms inscribed with a crowned eagle and banded diagonally. The watermark does not appear in Briquet or Valls I Subirà.

2. A hand or glove surmounted by a star, of the general type described in Briquet, "La Main," 3, 544

3. A pointed ovoid inscribed with a Latin cross and the initials "MT," of the general type described in Valls I Subirà, "Cruz," 2, 128

4. A serpent or seahorse, of the general type described in Briquet, "Serpent," 4, 676

Foliation: Arabic, complete and in ink

Quires: The MS is tightly bound, and the quire strings are most often not visible. The majority of the quires appear to consist of ten folios; there are a few quires of twelve; see Catchwords.

Dimensions of the leaf: 289 x 207 mm

Dimensions of the text page: not observed

Number of columns: long lines

Number of lines/column: 31-37

Ruling: no visible ruling

Running headlines: Headlines appear throughout the MS; the rectos show the year of the reign and the versos name the king.

Catchwords: 22v, 32v, 40v, 50v, 60v, 70v, 80v, 90v, 102v, 112v, 123v, 132v, 142v, 152v, 162v, 172v, 182v, 194v
Marginalia: The title page shows the following note: "Este libro parece que fue de Gerónimo de Zurita / porq<ue> es de su letra la nota q<ue> está fol. 7. i la de fol. 36. / i la de fol. 52. i otras, i de la letra colorada también / se conoce porq<ue> es la misma q<ue> está en las notas / a la Historia de mano q<ue> yo tengo del Rey D. P<sup>0</sup> i La escribió D. P<sup>0</sup> Lopez de Ay<al> a anotada / por Ger<sup>mo</sup>. de Zurita escribió a XXX de / Mayo Vispera del Corpus CHRISTI anno 1646." The note is signed with initials. The marginalia that the note attributes to Zurita are in a careful humanistic hand. The longest of the notes, on f. 52r, reads: "En la historia del rey / don Juan el primero / en el cap<sup>0</sup> v. del anno / VII [?]. se dize que fue en meros ascos / me te. sin ser oydos / ni mostrando el rey / razon porq<ue> los mato. / e q<ue> en la sentencia q<ue> / fue dada en valle / q<ue> tirassen al rey don Alfonso la administración / tracción, vna de tres razones q<ue> fue / puestas / contra el fue esta, que / le deuia ser tirada la justicia dela mano proq<ue> no usaua bien / della por qua<ue> to aua matado al infante / don Fadrique y a don symo<ue> delos cameros / sin ser oydos."

Number of hands:
1. ff. 1-4, 11-14, 197-204
2. ff. 5-10, 15-196

Hands:
1. procesal
2. italic/procesal
Decoration: The MS is undecorated. However, red ink was used for the calderones, running headlines and a number of the marginal notes attributed to Zurita.

Condition: The initial folios show water damage but the MS is nevertheless legible. A few lines at the bottom of f. 4v were lost in trimming (CAX BAE chapter 5). The outer edges of ff. 10 and 11 are torn away; no text is missing. F. 88 is partially torn at the outer edge; a few words are damaged. F. 74 is torn; no text is missing.

Dimensions of the binding: 300 x 215 mm

Binding: modern, spine: "CRON DE / LOS TRES / R. CAT."

Bibliography:


Notes: The passages transcribed above convey the general impression that the MS has been rather extensively altered. That impression is confirmed by the collation of the witnesses for CAX. MS. 2091 is one of the more unreliable MSS of the tradition and has been excluded from the stemma for CAX chapters 64, 65 and 75 (see Part III). However, the MS is of interest in its own right, both because of the critical spirit evident in such unique passages as that added at the conclusion of CAX (see above, Incipits/explicits) and because of the marginalia.
32. MS M563 (catalogue number: 317)

Provenience: Guard leaf 1v shows the modern addition: "Gabriel Sánchez librera / 21, Carretas, 21 / Madrid." The price "1000," in blue pencil, follows. Guard leaf 2r, the first folio of the table of chapter headings to CAX, CSIV and CFIV, bears a note, in a hand different from that of the body of the text, in the lower margin: "Capitulo de don fernando de madird casa de pero fernandez / de mendoza y sobre todo esto pediamc ciertas cosillas que no son / hic liber est Joanes fernandez de madird quod / dominus indicat eius ESTO. MANDO. HAZER / MAR. Tin de Segura no ay mas que pedir."

Date: Artigas dates the MS in the fourteenth century (Catálogo de los manuscritos de la Biblioteca de Menéndez y Pelayo, p. 376). Catalán agrees with that dating in Un cronista anónimo (p. 241) and in "El Toledano romanizado" (75, n. 248). However, in La tradición manuscrita, Catalán qualifies the early date: "s. XIV?" (p. 394).

Scribe: unknown

Title: none

Introductory material: The table of chapter headings to CAX, CSIV and CFIV begins on f. 2r (with the heading for chapter XXVII, indicating the loss of a preceding folio): "% Capi<tu>lo XXVII. de otras Razon<es que en las c<art>as quel Rey de benamarin enbiaua / dezir. . . ." The table of chapter headings ends
"% Capítulo CXLIII. delas cortes de medina del campo E
delo q<ue> y se hordeno en / Razon delos rricos om<e>o E de com<m>o
murio el Rey de granada" (CFIV). (A second table of chapter head-
ings, for CAXI alone, is bound preceding that chronicle at the
conclusion of CFIV; the incipit and explicit of the second table
are found below with those of CAXI.) The Prologue begins f. Ir a:
"Capitulo primero q<ue> fabla del comienço / dela coronica del
muy bien abe<n>turado sen<n>or don alfonso rrey de castilla e de
leon / En muchas guisas e por / munchas maneras los / antigos. . . ." The Prologue ends f. Ir b: "... por q<ue> los q<ue> de ag<ui>
adel<n>te / vinjeron Sepan en com<m>o paSaron las cosaS / en
t<i>ien>po delos Rey<e>s Sobr<e>dichos."

Contents:

1. CAX Prologue: f. Ir a-b, text: ff. Ir b-LXVr a, testaments
   ff. LXVr a-LXIIXr a and LXIXr b-LXIXv b (incomplete)
2. two décimas, "quando vi q<ue> fenecian" and "es tan dulçe mj
   penar": f. LXXr
3. a Latin prayer (perhaps a psalm): f. LXXIr
4. CSIV: ff. LXXIV b-XCIV a (incomplete, ending early in the
eleventh year of the reign, BAE chapter 11)
5. CFIV: ff. XCVIr a-CXXXVIv a (incomplete, ending toward the
   conclusion of BAE chapter 10, dedicated to the ninth year of
   the reign)
6. CAXI: eleven unnumbered folios of chapter headings, text
   (independently foliated): ff. Ir a-CLXIIIv b
Incipits/explicits:

1. CAX begins f. Ir b: "Capítulo se / gundo de com<^m>o fue alçado en seuilla por Rey don alfon<so> fijo del Rey don ferrna<^n>d do que gano a seuilla / Cuenta la eStoria q<ue> deSpu<^e>s q<ue> fue finado. . . . ." CAX ends f. LXVr a: 
". . . enterraronlo en Santa maria / de Seuilla cerca del Rey don ferra<^n>d Su padr<^e> e dela Reyna don<^n>a beat<ri>z Su madr<^e>.") The first testament begins f. LXVr a: "Traslado del teStame<^n>to q<ue> / fizo el Rey don alfonSo / fijo del muy noble Rey don ferrnando . . . Capítulo CII del traslado del tes / tamento . . . / [f. LXVr b] En el nonbr<^e> del padr<^e> e del / fijo . . . e acor / dando nos otroSy dela palabra q<ue> El / dixo Segu<^n>t q<ue> te fallare aSy te Judga / re. . . . ." The first testament ends f. LXIXr a: 
". . . yo ioh<^a>n an / dres eSc<ri>uano de Rey eSc<ri>u j eSte testa / me<^n>to por ma<^n>dado de eSte mjSmo Se / n<^n>or e Soy testigo eSte traslado fue / Sacado e co<^n>certado con<^e>l testm<^o> pri<^n>çipal." The second testament begins f. LXIXr b: 
"Capitulo çiento e tres del traslado del co / diçillo q<ue> fizo el Rey don alfonSo e / de Sus mandas / Enel nombre del padre e del / fijo . . . Por ende despu<^e>s / q<ue> ovimos fecha n<uest>ro testame<^n>to enq<ue> mos / tramos e ordenamos conplidament e / n<uest>ra poStrimera voluntad. . . . ." The second testament ends f. LXIXv b: " . . . q<ue> el / n<uest>ro Cuerpo Sea en n<uest>ro monest<^o> de santa / maria la real de murçia (incomplete)."
2. The décimas on f. LXXr read:

quando vi q<ue> fenecian
mjs djas ansi enpleados
aunq<ue> ellos bien . . . [?]
llame a todos mjs Cuydados
y dixeles si Consyntian
y hecho mj llam[am]j^0
todos delante de mj
Con mucho Contentamj^0
cada qual dixo por ssy
Consjento mj perdimj^0.

es tan dulçe mj penar
q<ue> jamas piensso hartarme
y finjo de desConfiar
syn de penar apartarme
y por mas de Refrezco entrar
djzeme El contentamj^0
asy fu[e]sse quien te djo
Contenta de tu tormento
El djezmo d<e>lo q<ue> yo
de mjs males soy contento.

3. The first line of the Latin prayer on f. LXXIr is badly faded;
the first legible sequence of words is "... In morte neCando
dicit<ur> / ynimICos meos prevallid[os] ad versus ob m<e> In
man<ib>us tuos domjne. . . ." The prayer ends "... en
generacione et generacionem."
4. CSIV begins f. LXXIV b: "Capítulo ciento e quatro De com<^m>o / Don Sancho heredo los Reg / nos de caStilla E de leon e Se / fi / zo llamar Rey. / [f. LXXIIr a] En el mes de abril de la / era de mill e trezientos e veynt<^e>e dos an<^n>os estando el / Jnfa<^n> / te don Sancho en la cibdat / de aujla llegole man- / dado. . ." CSIV ends f. XCIv a: "... en q<^ue> le enbio / fazer sab<^e>r que se / yua para el e el Rey abenyacob le en / bio [a later hand added:] dezjr que le plaçia" (incomplete).

5. CFIV begins f. XCVIr a: "Capº CXIIIº de com<^m>o despu<^e>s / dela muert<^e> del / Rey don Sancho Reyno don ferr<^n>do Su / fijo / Desque fue enterrado / eSte Rey don Sancho / en la / cibdat de toledo / tomaron luego al Jnfa<^n> / te don fern<^n>do. / . . ." CFIV ends f. CXXXVf a: "... e q<^ua>ndo el / Rey / vio q<^ue> en njnguna man<^e>r> a les / non podia vençer" (incomplete).

6. The table of chapter headings to CAXI begins on the first of / eleven unnumbered folios following CFIV and preceding CAXI / (line divisions unmarked): "horden . . . [?] de los / cap<^it>los de la Coronjca del muy noble Rey don alfonso . . . / % Cap<^it>lo primero de como el muy noble Rey don alfonso . . . / mando trasladar esta coronjca." The table of chapter headings / to CAXI ends on the eleventh unnumbered folio preceding CAXI / (line divisions unmarked): "% Cap<^it>lo CCCXLIII de los / nombres de los condes e rricos om<^e>s de cuenta que murieron / en la cerca de algezira." CAXI, independently foliated, / begins f. Ir a (line divisions unmarked): "En el nombre de
la muy alta e muy Santa trenjdat . . . / [f. Ir b] % Capitulo
merno de com>o el muy noble rey don alfonso . . . /
[f. Iv a] . . . Esta es la muy alta e muy noble e mucho
onrrada E muy nonbrada E muy uertuosa e muy santa coronjca
del muy noble Sen<n>or Rey don alfon<so>. . . ." CAXI ends
f. CLXIIIv b (line divisions unmarked): "... Sus almas Son
del todo perdonados e Seguras de yr a la gloria del parayso
... gloria nos perducat: amen."

Colophon: none

Probatoria: f. IIR a: "q<ue> la eStoria trae"

Number of folios: 1 + 5 (unnumbered, table of headings) +
I-CXXXVI (-ff. XCIIP-XXCV) + 11 (unnumbered, table of CAXI head-
ings + I-CLXIII + 1 = 314

Writing materials:
Ink: brown to black

Watermarks:
1. a pointed ovid inscribed with a Latin cross and above the
initials "HRI," of the general type described in Valls I
Subirà, "Cruz," 2, 128 (first guard leaf)

2. a three-part crown, similar to Briquet, "Couronne," 2, 4650
(Gênes, 1450), but in this MS surmounted by a simple Latin
cross (CAX)

3. a two-wheeled cart with a triple-pronged foot, the wheels of
the cart inscribed with two diagonally crossed spokes, of the
general type described in Briquet, "Char à deux roues," 1,
228 (guard leaves 5 and 6 [table of headings for CAX, CSIV,
CFIV])
4. a second version of the two-wheeled cart, also with a triple-
pronged foot but showing horizontal and vertical rather than
diagonal spokes (CAXI)

Foliation: independent Roman foliations for (1) CAX, CSIV, CFIV
and (2) CAXI

Quires: The binding of CAX, CSIV and CFIV is loose and fragile;
the quires appear to be consistently of eight folios. CAXI shows
quires of ten and twelve folios, with remnants of quire signa-
tures.

Dimensions of the leaf: 379 x 275 mm

Dimensions of the text page: 263 x 86, per column

Number of columns: 2

Number of lines/column: CAX, CSIV, CFIV: 40-43; CAXI: 46-50

Ruling: no visible ruling

Running headlines: none

Catchwords: There are no catchwords for CAX, CSIV and CFIV. CAXI,
however, shows them every ten or twelve folios throughout,
decorated with filagree.

Marginalia: The MS shows a few marginal notes consisting of text
taken from the Estoria del fecho de los godos (Cuarta crónica
general); see n. 55 to the stemma for CAX chapters 64, 65 and

Number of hands:

1. guard leaves 2-5 (table of headings), ff. I-LXIX, LXXIV-
LXXII, LXXXIII-CXXXVI (CAX, CSIV, CFIV)
2. ff. LXX-LXXIr (décimas, Latin prayer)
3. f. LXXIII (CSIV)
4. CAXI table of headings (unnumbered), CAXI ff. I-CLXII
5. f. CLXIII (CAXI)

Hands: The first and fourth hands are the main hands of the MS and are both round Gothic, similar in size and style. The décimas and the Latin prayer are in bastardilla española (hand 2). The majority of f. LXXIII is in an italic hand (CSIV), and the final folio of CAXI (f. CLXIII) is in a round Gothic that is different from the earlier two round Gothic hands in the MS.

Decoration: The table of chapter headings for CAX, CSIV and CFIV shows a calderón in red or lavender before each heading. The first folio of CAX bears an intricately decorated upper-case "E" which begins the Prologue. The initial is seven lines high, decorated within as well as without; the decoration extends as a tendrill border down the left margin into the lower margin and ends in a drôlerie, perhaps a man in the moon, at the left of a coat of arms. The initial is in gold; the filagree within is lavender and the tendrils bordering the left margin are in red. The coat of arms in the lower margin is divided into four fields by a cross, the four points of which end in smaller crosses similar to fleurs de lis. Each of the fields also contains a fleur de lis, and the central petal of each lily is pointed toward the point of intersection of the staff of the cross with the arms. The coat of arms is in gold, red and grey. The chapter titles throughout the first three chronicles are in red.
The chapter initials after f. I are in red and lavender but are smaller and simpler than the first initial of the MS. In CAXI the chapter initials for the first few chapters are decorated in a style similar to that of the first initial of the MS. Subsequent initials in CAXI are likewise similar in style to the initials in CAX, CSIV and CFIV that follow the Prologue initial. The chapter titles in CAXI are in red. There is a drôlerie in CAXI on f. XIVv.

**Condition:** F. III is almost entirely blank; CAX BAE chapter 9 is lacking. The end of CAX BAE chapter 15 and the beginning of chapter 16 are also missing; no folios are missing. Following Alfonso's second will, f. LXIXr is partially blank. The next two folios contain the décimas and the Latin prayer, which were probably added to folios originally left blank. F. LXXIV is blank except for the chapter heading for CSIV chapter 1. Chapter 1 is transcribed in the main hand on f. LXXIIr-v. A later, italic hand filled in text from CSIV BAE chapter 2, which was missing in the original MS, on f. LXXIIIr-v. In CSIV, f. XCIv is almost entirely blank; f. XCVI is blank. The end of CSIV BAE chapter 11, all of chapters 12 and 13 are missing. The first folio of CFIV has lost its number. The preceding folio is numbered XCI and the following is numbered XCVII. There is no text missing between the unnumbered folio and f. XCVII; it would therefore appear that the unnumbered folio is f. XCVI and that either there was an error in the original foliation or three blank folios were lost preceding f. XCVI. There are
several partially blank folios in the MS. Furthermore, many folios are entirely free from the binding, and a number of folios have been repaired and reinforced. These facts and the fact that ff. XCII-XCVII involve a change from one chronicle to another obscure the sequence of ff. XCII-XCVII in the original MS. F. XCVIII is torn. F. CVII is torn away, causing a lacuna in CFIV BAE chapter 2. A folio may have been torn out between the 1st unnumbered folio of the CAXI table of headings and the first folio of text. The folios dedicated to CAXI are in better condition than those of CAX, CSIV and CFIV. The ink is darker, and there is less damage. F. CLXIII is free from the binding.

Dimensions of the binding: 395 x 278 mm

Binding: leather, spine: "Cronica de D. Alonso 11 [?]"

Bibliography:
1. Artigas, Catálogo de los manuscritos de la Biblioteca Menéndez y Pelayo, p. 376.

Notes: The physical aspects of the MS., e.g. the separate foliations and separate tables of chapter headings for CAX, CSIV and CFIV together, and for CAXI leave little doubt that MS. M563 is a composite of two MSS. The similarities of hand and decoration, however, indicate that the two individual MSS could have been produced by the same scribe.
MS. M563 is one of the oldest witnesses for CAX. It is of particular interest both because of the series of interpolations it shows from the Estoria del hecho de los godos (see Marginalia), which led Diego Catalán to discuss the relationship of dependency between that chronicle and the Crónica de tres reyes ("El Toledo dano romanizado"), and because the MS virtually stands alone in the stemma developed for CAX chapters 64, 65 and 75.

33. MS. 321 (catalogue number; shelf number = M7 [?]) (olim R-II-11-10)

Provenience: Diego Catalán believes the MS to be one of those described by the Marqués de Mondéjar in Corrupción de las crónicas impresas and in Memorias históricas del rei D. Alsono el Sabio; see De Alfonso X al Conde de Barcelos, p. 332, n. 28.

Date: The hand is fifteenth century. However, the MS described by Mondéjar that Catalán believes to be MS. 321 showed a colophon with the date 1553 at the time Mondéjar examined it. The last chronicle in MS. 321, CFIV, is incomplete. However, the copy ends at the end of the second column of the recto of the last folio. It is therefore not certain that the lack of the conclusion of CFIV and of any other text at the end of the MS was due to the loss of folios.

Scribe: The colophon in the MS described by Mondéjar gives the name Juan Gomez de Silva.

Title: none

Introductory material: none

Contents: Crónica de once reyes: ff. 1r a-284v b (beginning with
the death of Ferdinand I and the partition of the realm),
"Milagros" of Ferdinand III: f. 284v b
2. CAX: ff. 285r a-423r b (beginning in BAE chapter 2)
3. CSIV: ff. 423r b-474v a
4. CFIV: ff. 474v a-652r b (incomplete, ending in the last
chapter [BAE chapter 20] but before the account of the
king's death)

Incipits/explicits:

1. The Crónica de once reyes begins f. 1r a (line divisions
unmarked): "... partyçion e a muchos plogo mas todavía.
..." The Crónica de once reyes ends f. 284v a (line divisions
unmarked): "... Syenpre en plazer e dulçor e alegria Amen." 
The "Milagros" of Ferdinand III follow on f. 284v b (line
divisions unmarked): "miraglos que dios fizo por este Santo
Rey don ferrando despue<s q<ue> fue Reynado [sic] por la
q<ual> Razon las ge<n>t<e>s no<n> deue<n> dudar q<ue> no<n>
Se a coronado en<e>l coro celeStial en co<n>pan<n>a delos Sus
Santos Syeruos. Rey avent<ura>do do<n> ferr<ando> ho<n>rrado
dios te q<ue>i>era perdonar..." The "Milagros" end
f. 284v b (line divisions unmarked): "... Seras Sienpre
loado e de las gent<e>s deSeado por la tu S<ant>a ardideza."
2. CAX begins f. 285r a: "[E]nel p<r>i>m<er>o / An<n>o d<e>n
Re / ynado de / Ste Rey don alfon<so>. ..." CAX ends
f. 423r b: "... enterraronlo en / Santa M<ari>a la mayor
de / Seujilla cerca del Rey don / ferrna<n>do Su padre e dela /
Reyna don<n>a beatriz Su ma / dre."
3. CSIV begins f. 423r b: "[E]nlos treynta e dos / an<n>os del
Reynado deSte Rey don Al / fon<so>. . . ." CSIV ends f. 474v a:
". . . enterrarlo / en<e>l monjimiento de piedra / q<ue>l
ma<n>da fazer en Su / vida cerca de don Al / fon<so>
enperador de es / pan<n>na."
4. CFIV begins f. 474v a: "en el An<n>o q<ue> Andava la / era
de Adan en cinco myll / e Sesenta e quatro an<n>os. . . ." CFIV ends f. 652r b: "el Rey los ma<n>do matar veye<n>do"
incomplete).

Colophon: If the MS described by Mondéjar is in fact MS. 321, the
MS showed the conclusion to CFIV and a colophon. Catalán states:
". . . la historia seguía hasta la muerte de Fernando IV, aca-
bando con la cláusula final: 'ex labore quis (sic) Juan Gomez
de Silva an<n>o de 1553.'" (De Alfonso X al Conde de Barcelos,
p. 333, n. 28). The date 1553, which seems late for the hand of
the MS, was remarked by Catalán, who comments that Mondéjar in
a separate reference to the same MS stated that it was copied in
1515. Catalán asks whether Mondéjar perhaps believed that 1553
referred to the era de césar.

Probatoria: f. 2r: "eSto co<n> que"

Number of folios: 2 + 1-652 + 2

Writing material: heavy paper

Ink: variety of corrosive brown inks

Watermarks: Three versions of an animal, which may be a lion,
appear throughout. Two versions of a three-part crown, or per-
haps a flower, also alternate throughout. All watermarks are
faint and difficult to decipher.
Foliation: An Arabic foliation, modern, complete and in pencil, was added at the upper right after the first folios of the MS were lost. The original Roman foliation is usually visible in the center of the upper margin.

Quires: The first quire consists of ten folios and is unsigned. F. 11 is signed "b" and appears to begin a quire of 6 + 6 + 1; the quires continue as follows: c-q₁², r₁₀, s-t₁², u-x₁₀, y₁², z₁₀. On f. 268 a second series begins: a₁², b₁₀, c-d₁², e₁₀, f-h₁², j₁₀, k₁². A third series of quires of twelve, alphabetically signed as before, begins on f. 537. Given the Roman foliation on the first two folios, f. 1=XIII and f. 2=XXVII, and the first line of the MS, which indicates the loss of preceding folios, the MS was most likely rebound after the loss of the majority of the folios preceding f. 1 and after the loss of those that fell between ff. 1 and 2.

Dimensions of the leaf: 292 x 203 mm
Dimensions of the text page: 205 x 60 mm, per column, with remnants of lead ruling outlining the column space

Number of columns: 2
Number of lines/column: 25-33
Ruling: no visible ruling other than that outlining the column space
Running headlines: A hand different from that in the body of the text occasionally added the chronicle titles as running headlines.

Catchwords: none
Marginalia: rare
Number of hands:
1. ff. 1r-116v, 118r, 120r-652
2. f. 117
3. ff. 118v-119v

Hands: court

Decoration: Spaces were left for decorated chapter initials and for chapter headings.

Condition: The original Roman foliation indicates a lacuna between f. 1 (XIII) and f. 2 (XXVII) that consists of thirteen folios and involves the narration of the death of Sancho II. A lacuna in CAX beginning on f. 287 (CCCXIII) involves BAE chapters 4-6; no folios are missing. On f. 399r the scribe left column b blank but no text is missing. F. 411v is almost entirely blank; the same hand as that in the body of the text wrote: "aqui> fallece vna foja e quedaro<n> estos espacios en q<ue> Se es<cri>ujese."
The lacuna and the note appear also in MSS. 642 and 13002, BNM, which strongly suggests filiation of the three MSS. F. 412r is blank; the mid section of CAX BAE chapter 76 is missing. There is worm damage throughout the MS. The ink has badly corroded f. 105.

Dimensions of the binding: not observed

Binding: modern, parchment over boards with two small brass closures

Bibliography:
2. Catalán, De Alfonso X al Conde de Barcelos, pp. 332-33, n. 28.

**Notes:** MS. 321 ha been mentioned relatively often in the studies of general chronicles. However, its variants for CAX were not considered for either the princeps or the 1875 edition of that chronicle. The MS, together with the MSS. 10132, 7403 and 642, BNM, belongs to CAX family T₂, which among the short-version families shows the most extensive innovation (see the stemma for chapters 64, 65 and 75 in Part III). MSS. 321, 7403 and 642 all append CAX to other chronicles. MS. 10132 is the only MS of the family that does not.

**Seville:** Biblioteca Capitular Colombina

34. MS. 84-7-34 (olim b⁴ᵃ 449-4 [guard leaf 1r])

**Provenience:** unknown

**Date:** 16th c.

**Scribe:** unknown

**Title:** none

**Introductory material:** The Prologue begins f. 1r (unnumbered):

"PROLOGO DE LAS HISTORIAS DE LOS TRES SERENI/ simos Reyes de castilla y de león Don alfonso llamado por sobreno<rn>bre el sabio Don San / cho su hijo y Don Fer<rn>do su njeto escritas y recoligidas de las memorias y hazanas de aq<ue>llos / tiempos por mandado del sen<rn>or rey do<rn> alfonso hijo de aq<ue>l..."
Senor rey doñora ferman do. / PROLOGO / POR muchas grandes causas y por muchas otras maneras los antiguos. . . ." The Prologue ends f. 1r: "... porquie los que adelante vinjere sepan como pasaro las cosas en tiempo de los reyes sobre dichos." A passage in Latin on Alfonso's candidacy for the imperial crown follows: "Joanes caspinianus in magna historia de caesaribus Rom. ad sua usque te pora / ALPHONSIUS dissentiens principibus vt paulo ante meminimus ab electoribus absens electus est Rex Rom. . . . [?] ex / eode an quo Richardus. 1257. Pridie kalenda aprilis. missi itaque ad en Burges episcopi. . . ." The passage ends: "... assentiens itaque vt Rodolphus comes Habspurgensis rex eligeretur co cessit in hispan . . . [?] etc."

F. 1v contains three brief entries, in the style of *anales*, dedicated to events of 1453, 1441, 1445, respectively. The first begins: "en este an de 1453 aco en reynos de castilla y de leon tres cosas dignas de gran memoria . . . primeramente la muerte deste cavallero co destable do alvaro de Luna . . . La segunda quel principe don Ennrique fijo del rey nuestro señor don Juán el seguido / e dela reyna dona maria su muger se quito dela princesa su muger fija del rey don Juán de navarra . . . e se desposo con la hermana del rey don alonso de portogal fija del rey duarte . . . La tercera cosa fue que en este dicho ano fue tan gra carestia de pan en todos estos reynos qual nu ca se sabe que otra tal fuese. . . ." The entry for 1453 ends: "...
nuevecie<br>tos marauedis de aq<br>ue<br>ste t<br>iem<br>po e en algunos a<br>mjl<br>marauedis e la dela ... [?] a quatro<br>cie<br>tos e a quatro<br>cie<br>tos y cinco<br>uen<br>ta." The second entry begins: "Otra /<br>Miercoles 28. dias de Junjo de. 1441. an<br>os dia de sam pedro enla villa de medina del campo el rey do<br>jua<br> de Nauarro e su h<br>e<br>rma<br>o el infante / don enriq<br>ue<br>e e el almjra<br>te do<br>fadriq<br>ue<br>e do<br>alonso pime<br>tel conde de benaue<br>te e don diego gomez de sandoulo conde de castro e la reyna don<br>a Maria /<br>... entrar a la dicha villa ... donde estaua el / rey n<br>uest<br>ro sen<br>or e co<br>el el condestable do<br>aluar de Luna ... e fue / tomado el rey e robada su camara ... ." The entry for 1441 ends: "... e fue entrada la villa por fabla de algunos delos de dentro / q<br>ue<br>era<br> conel rey q<br>ue<br>diemo<br> lugar a ello." The third entry begins: "Otra / Miercoles. 16. dias de maio de. 1445. an<br>os ouo el rey n<br>uest<br>ro sen<br>or don Jua<br>de nauarra. ... ." The entry for 1445 ends: "... fue dado el maestrazo despues del al dicho condestable do<br>aluar de Luna."

Contents:
1. CAX Prologue: f. 1r, text: ff. 2r-28v, a copy of Alfonso X's confirmation of the donation of Fermosel: f. 28v, testaments: ff. 29r-30v and 30v-32v
2. CSIV: ff. 33r-41v
3. CFIV: ff. 42r-75r
4. a transcription of a treaty (1304) between Fernando IV and Alfonso de la Cerda: ff. 75r-76r
5. "Declaración de quien fue la Reyna don[a] Maria de Meneses [Molina], madre del rrey don Ferna[do]: ff. 76r-v
6. CAXI: ff. 77r-160v
7. "Relacion breve . . . de como acaescio la muerte del buen sen[n]or rey don Alfonso" (by Pero López de Ayala): ff. 160v-161r
8. "Ordenamiento [libro] dela Vanda": ff. 161r-163r
9. Crónica de Enrique III: ff. 164r-183v
10. Crónica de Enrique IV: ff. 184r-225v
11. "Prologo de Fernando de Pvilgar en la Historia que compuso delos . . . Reyes Don Fernando e don[a] ysabel": f. 225v

Incipits/explicits:

(line divisions unmarked): "TESTamento q<ue> fizo el sen<n>or Rey don alfonso ... EN EL no<m>bre de dios padre ... Acorda<n>donos otrosi de la palabra q<ue> el dixo, segun q<ue> te alçare ansi te juzgare. ..." The first testament ends f. 30v (line divisions unmarked): "... E yo Juâ<n>andres escriuano del rey escreu hast este testem<n>to por mandado del sen<n>or rey e so testigo." The second testament begins f. 30v (line divisions unmarked): "EN EL NOMBRE del padre ... por ende despues q<ue> oujmos fecho nuestro testame<n>to. ..." The second testament ends f. 32v (line divisions unmarked): "... yo juâ<n>andres escriuano del rey e su notario escreu hast este testame<n>to por mandado deste mismo Sen<n>or rey. FIN DEL TESTAMENTO. DEL REY DON ALFONSO."

2. CSIV begins f. 33r: "COMIENCA la historia d<e>l Rey don sancho quarto deste nombre ... EN EL mes de abril quando andaua la era de cesar en mjll y trezientos y veinte y dos an<n>os. e el an<n>o d<e>la nas / cencia de Jesu chr<ist>o en mjll e dozientos e ochenta e quatro an<n>os. ..." CSIV ends f. 41v: ". ... enterraro<n> le enel monume<n>to de piedra q<ue> el feziera fazer en su vida cerca de don alfonso el empera / dor despana. njeto del que gano a toledo delos moros. FIN DELA CORONICA DEL REY DON SANCHO EL BRAVO."

3. CFIV begins f. 42r: "COMIENCA. LA historia d<e>l muj esclav- rescido rey don fernando quarto deste nombre ... EN EL AN<N>O q<ue> andaua la era de ada<n> en cinco mjll e setenta an<n>os e la Era d<e>l diluuo en quatro mjll e trezi / entos e
nouenta e seis an<sup>n</sup>os . . ." CFIV ends f. 75r: "... e vieno y el infante don Pedro su / hermano, e quandol fallo muerto fiz muy gr<sup>n</sup>o llanto por el. e este mesmo dia el rey don ferrando nascio en el mes / de deziembre en la era de mjll e trezientos e veinte e tres an<sup>n</sup>os . . . asi fue el t<sup>n</sup>iempo que reyno quinze an<sup>n</sup>os e quatro meses / e honze dias. in paraiso sea la su alma Ame<sup>n</sup>. FIN DELA HISTORIA."

4. The treaty between Fernando IV and Alfonso de la Cerda begins f. 75r: "EN EL NOMBRE DE DIOS. Sepan quantos esta carta viere<sup>n</sup> q<sup>ue</sup> en presencia de mj Andres perez dela Cor / uera publico notario dela cibdad de Zaragoça . . . Don Alonso dela çerda rey que se llama / de Castiella e de Leo<sup>n</sup> . . . por si d<sup>e</sup>la una parte / e el infante don Jua<sup>n</sup> fijo del dicho sen<sup>n</sup>or rey do<sup>n</sup> Alfonso de Castiella e de Leo<sup>n</sup> por parte del rey don ferrna<sup>n</sup> do fijo d<sup>e</sup>e1 rey / do<sup>n</sup> Sancho . . . sobre guerras e discordias que / son estadas luengame<sup>n</sup>te, e aun son. . . ." The treaty ends f. 76r: "... e todo esto fiz escreuir en esta forma publica. FIN."

5. The "Declaraçion" begins f. 76r: "Declaraçion de quien fue la reyna don<sup>n</sup>a Maria de Meneses, madre del rrey don Ferna<sup>n</sup> do cuya es la coro / njca precedente . . . y dela suçession y alto linaje donde procedio esta sen<sup>n</sup>ora reyna, asi de parte de su padre como / de parte de su madre. . . ." The "Declaraçion" ends f. 76v: "... y ahuela del / rey don Alonso cuya historia se sigue luego tras las pasadas."
6. CAXI begins f. 77r: "COMIENCA LA HISTORIA Del buen sen<ñ>or Rey don Alfonso ... EN EL NOMBRE de dios e de la muí alta e muí noble ... sen<ñ>ora virgen santa maria ... COMIENCA LA HISTORIA. / LUEGO QVE FVE MVERTO el rey don ferra<ñ>do en jaen el infante do<ñ> pedro herma<ñ>o del rey / tomó luego a la ora el pendo<ñ> del rey e llamo rey al infante do<ñ> alfonso su fijo. ..." CAXI ends f. 160v: "... e yua<ñ> seguros los vnos / delos otros. / ESTOS son los condes e erricos homes caualleros ... que moriero<ñ> en la cerca de algezira ... FASTA aquí escreujo el coronista del sen<ñ>or rey do<ñ> alfonso, e no pudo pasar adelante embargado de vna dole<ñ> / çia quel vieno en el cerco de algezira donde el fu presente ... santo parayso / aya la su buen alma pues fu tan praziente rey, e tan buen Sen<ñ>or, amjgo leal e verdadero de los sus naturales e vasallos."

7. The "Relacion breve" begins f. 160v: "RELACION BREVE Y SVMARIA DE COMO / acaescio la muerte del buen sen<ñ>or rey don Alfonso ... escrita por ... pero lopez de ayala ... puso por principio de las coronicas que ordeno de los reyes / de castiella Don pedro, e don Anrique, e don Jua<ñ> el primero deste no<ñ>bre, e / don Anrique el tercer / DESPRES DELAS CONQVISTAS E BATALLAS QVE EL NOBLE PRINCIPE / rey don Alfonso de castiella e de leon ouo fecho. ..." The "Relacion breve" ends f. 161v: "... e de margayn e sen<ñ>or de longavila / en franция."
8. The "Ordenamiento dela Vanda" begins f. 161r: "ORDENAMIENTO DELA VANDA, E DEL TORNEO . . . AQVI SE COMIENÇA EL LIBRO DELA VANDA QUE FIZ EL REY DON ALFONSO . . . e la razon porq<ue> moujo al fazer es porq<ue> la mas alta e mas preçiada orden q<ue> dios en el mundo fizo es la caua / lleria . . . ." The "Ordenamiento" ends f. 163r: " . . . porque den la mejoria a los caualleros que justaron mejorc. / FIN del ordenamiento dela vanda, e del torneo e dela justa que / fizo el nobre rey don Alfonso de castiella e de leon En la era. 1368. an<ns>os." The "Ordenamiento" is followed by a brief list of Alfonso XI's activities from era de 1384 to 1386. A table of correspondence for the era, year of Our Lord and the year of the reign of Alfonso XI follows on f. 163v.

9. The Crónica de Enrique III begins f. 164r: "COMIENÇA LA CORONICA DEL SEN<NT>OR REY DON ENRIQVE / de Castiella e de leon fijo del rey don juan primero . . . LVEGO QUE SE supo la muerte del rey don juan primero deste nombre fue tomado por rey . . . ." The Crónica de Enrique III ends f. 183v: " . . . e q<ue> qua<ns>dó el dicho cauallero llegara al co<nt>de el le ma<ns> / dara pre<nt>der e q<ue> esto ujera en presio<nt> gran tie<nt>po e q<ue> esto no fuera bie<nt> fecho."

10. The Crónica de Enrique IV begins f. 184r: "COMIENÇA la coronica del serenissimo Rey don Enrique quarto deste nombre com / puesta por su coronista el licenciado diego hernandez del castillo su capellan y del su consejo. / PROLOGO / TANTO los principes sen<ns>alados e antiguos varones delas edades
pasadas. . ." The Crónica de Enrique IV ends f. 225v:
"... se mues / tre muy alegre ni por lo otro delas aduersi-
dades sen<ñ>alada tristeza. FIN."
11. The "Prologo" of Fernando de Pulgar begins f. 225v: "CON EL
AYVDA DEL MVI ALTO DIOS E DE LA REYNA CELESTIAL / entendemos
escreuir la coronica dela muy alta e muy excelente princesa
Don<ñ>a ysabel. . . ." The "Prologo" ends f. 225v: "... loable fama dela qual es razo<ñ> que gozen sus descendientes.
FIN DEL PROLOGO."

Colophon: none
Probatoria: f. 2r: "COMIENCA LA HISTORIA"
Number of folios: 2 + 225 + 2
Writing material: paper
Ink: dark brown
Watermarks: The guard leaves at the beginning and end of the MS
show an oval inscribed with a cross over a column of two circles,
the first containing the initials "SR" and the second contain-
ing the number "4." The column of all three medallions is sur-
mounted by a crown, and the uppermost oval is flanked by griffins;
see Briquet, "Trois cercles," 1, 217. The only watermark to
appear throughout the body of the text is a filigree upper-case "P."
Foliation: none
Quires: not observed
Dimensions of the leaf: 383 x 272 mm
Dimensions of the text page: not observed
Number of columns: long lines
Running headlines: The king, *era de césar* and the year of Our Lord are given in headlines throughout. The headlines in CAX are written on a label that is glued to the upper margin of the verso of each folio.

Catchwords: none

Marginalia: The text is extensively glossed in the margins (which are generous) by the original scribe. Among the notes are excerpts from documents, critical observations, several drôleries and a few carefully drawn maps; see for example f. 107r (Gibraltar), f. 115v (Ebro), f. 119r (Burgos and surroundings). Diego Catalán notes a curious marginal note regarding Alfonso X's will: "Este testamento se ha de empremir luego tras la historia deste rey don Alonso, pero sea de letra algo menor que la de la historia" (see La tradición manuscrita, p. 396). The note implies that MS. 84-7-34 served as a basis for a printing of the chronicle. The collation of the witnesses, however, indicates no close relationship between MS. 84-7-34 and the princeps, at least for the Prologue and for chapters 64, 65 and 75. Catalán also remarked on the two most interesting notes of the MS: "Hablando de 'don Apostol,' hijo de don Pedro de Castilla y de la reina, el autor comenta: 'al Apostol conoci yo siendo nino en casa del duque del Infantazgo.' Otra nota nos precisa la personalidad del autor: 'En este ano 1474 por el mes de hebrero murio el mariscal Diego de Valencia mi ahuelo, primo hermano del maestre

**Number of hands:** Except for ff. 56-57, the MS is in one hand throughout; the vast majority of the marginal notes are in the same hand as that of the body of the text.

**Hand:** small and careful italic; ff. 56-57, larger italic with procesal traits

**Decoration:** The chapter initials are not decorated. The marginalia by the original scribe provides several drawings but few traditional decorative motifs. The rubrics introducing the individual chronicles and the majority of chapter headings are in red ink.

**Condition:** CAX BAE chapter 16 is lacking, but no folios are missing. The MS is fragile because of the corrosive ink. Numerous folios have been repaired by gluing new paper over the original. This technique was also used by the original scribe; it appears to have been his manner of correcting his text. The folios containing Alfonso’s will, ff. 29-32, are loose from the binding.

**Dimensions of the binding:** 386 x 282 mm

**Binding:** parchment with two leather knot and loop closures, spine: "VARIAS Chorons de España M. S."

**Bibliography:**


*Notes:* The critical remarks and the complementary passages from other documents that are interpolated in the body of the MS together with the marginalia indicate that the compiler of the text was thoughtful and informed. The MS shows a short-version CAX related to MS. 1159, BCB, and MS. Y.III.11, BES; see Part III, the stemmata.
II. Previous Editions

The survey of the witnesses that precedes a new edition necessarily includes a thorough study of all previous editions whereby the merits, defects and base MS(S) of each are identified. Until such investigations are carried out, the textual critic's belief in the necessity of a new edition rests at best only on a well-informed assumption. If an edition is in fact flawed in the transcription of its base MS, the identification of the base MS and a comparison of it to the edition will precisely define those defects, justify a new edition and recommend specific improvements. Furthermore, once the base MS of an edition is identified, that MS may be compared to the remainder of the known extant witnesses and evaluated as a representative of the tradition.

CAX has been edited twice, first by Miguel de Herrera in 1554 at Valladolid and again, over three hundred years later, by Cayetano Rosell for the Biblioteca de Autores Españoles (BAE). The following studies reveal that each edition is fundamentally a transcription of one MS. The MS that served as the base for the princeps was faithfully reproduced in the printing. However, that base MS is a sixteenth-century copy in which the language was carefully polished to contemporary standards. Rosell's transcription of his base, on the other hand, is capricious. Furthermore, his base MS is one of the more unreliable MSS of the tradition, and the flaws of the source are either perpetuated in the edition or tacitly emended to readings that generally lack textual authority. I first examine the BAE edition, the only version available to the majority of scholars since its appearance in 1875:

Rosell announces his editorial criteria on page vi of the Introduction:

Hemos, pues, deducido el texto de las Tres Corónicas, la de Alfonso X, la de su hijo don Sancho y la de Fernando IV, su nieto, del códice de las mismas, que se conserva entre los manuscritos de la Biblioteca Nacional, copiándolo con la mayor escrupulosidad, . . . porque sin duda es el más genuino y correcto de todos, tanto, por lo menos, como el más suntuoso y perfecto de los cuatro del Escorial, con el cual lo hemos cotejado, y como el perteneciente al señor Duque de Osuna, de que otros se han valido, y de que, por consiguiente, aunque de un modo indirecto, nos hemos aprovechado. Aludimos á la edición de la Crónica de Fernando IV, que el año 1860 publicó la Real Academia de la Historia, . . . ilustrada por el señor don Antonio Benavides. . . . De manera que el [texto] que nosotros damos en la Crónica de este Rey y de la de sus dos predecesores es una copia del manuscrito de la Biblioteca Nacional, colacionado con el del Escorial, con el del señor Duque de Osuna, según el académico Benavides, y con la impresión, por fin, de Sebastián Martinez.

Earlier in his Introduction Rosell identifies the first MS mentioned: "... otro que poseyó Pellicer, de cuya mano lleva en sus márgenes algunas notas, y se guarda en la Biblioteca Nacional" (p. vi). This is clearly MS. 829, BNM (Part I, #12). The MS that belonged to the Duke of Osuna and earlier to the Marquis of Santillana is MS. 10195, BNM (Part I, #21).

The identification of the Escorial MS that Rosell claims to have consulted is more problematic. There are now eight MSS containing CAX in the Escorial. The majority of these may be set aside for external reasons. MS. Y.II.13 is a late and physically undistinguished copy combining only an incomplete CAX, in altered and modernized
language, with a number of unrelated texts. MS. Y.II.15, also late and physically undistinguished, contains only CAX and CSIV. MSS. M.II.2, N.III.12, Y.I.5, Y.III.11, Z.III.7 and Z.III.12 all carry the three chronicles, but CFIV in MS. Y.I.5 is incomplete, and MSS. Y.I.5, Y.III.11 and Z.III.12 all have several lengthy lacunae. MSS. Y.III.11 and Z.III.12 also have numerous folios out of order, which causes difficulties in reading. MS. Z.III.7 is somewhat later than the remaining two--N.III.12 and M.II.2--and is a much less physically attractive copy with a good deal of damage due to corrosive ink. MSS. N.III.12 and M.II.2 are both good possibilities, but the elaborately decorated M.II.2 (Part I, #2) is the only copy which could be called "suntuoso."

Zarco Cuevas does not say when MS. M.II.2 was acquired by El Escorial, but Llacayo's 1878 list of Escorial MSS contains a summary description of a MS containing CAX that is most probably M.II.2. We may therefore be reasonably sure that MS. M.II.2 was among the holdings of the Escorial when Rosell did his edition. Rosell's fourth witness, "la impresión ... de Sebastian Martinez," is the princeps done in 1554 in Valladolid (V1554).

The following analysis of the edition is based on examples provided by a study of these four witnesses in the Prologue and chapters 1, 64, 65, 75. Occasional examples from other chapters are included in the section on orthographic modernization, and evidence from the larger textual tradition is given when deemed appropriate. Throughout the analysis, in those examples involving several lines of text or numerous variants, I generally transcribe one representative witness in contrast to the BAE reading and Rosell's preferred MS. 829, BNM.
Variants of MS. 829 are given in brackets, and variants of the remaining contrasting witnesses are given in the accompanying endnotes.

Rosell's handling of the variants of MS. 829 indicates that his edition is fundamentally a transcription of that MS. If Rosell did in fact collate MS. 829 with MS. M.II.2, V1554 and possibly MS. 10195, he failed to use the results to substitute majority readings for those of MS. 829:

**BAE/MS. 829**

1. BAE p. 51a 49
   mandó

2. p. 51b 13
   é andudo
cuanto [ñto]
pudo

3. p. 52a 17
   que lo farian
muy de talante

4. p. 52a 59
   fasta entónces [entôce]
   E agora
   hasta entonces, y allí se estuuo
   que nó se halla que desta vez otro
   mal y daño hiziesse en la frontera.
   Y agora

5. p. 59a 53
   la otra costanera
   la vna costanera (ceteri)

6. p. 59b 7
   cibdad [çibdad]
   villa (ceteri)

7. p. 60a 45
   que fíciera [fíziera]
en él escarmiento
   que escarmiento
   hiziera en el (V1554)
8. p. 60a 24
pleito obispo (ceteri)

This last is a particularly revealing example in light of the context:

É el Rey dijo al infante don Sancho que enviaría al obispo don Frédulo de Oviedo al Papa á le demandar las gracias para la guerra de los moros, é el Rey enviólo al Papa porque el Papa trojiese el pleito con el rey de Francia en pleito de don Alfonso; é este obispo don Frédulo era toscano. É el infante don Sancho sospechó luego esta mandarería deste pleito que non era su natural... (BAE, p. 60a 17ff.)

It is difficult to imagine that Rosell would have preferred pleito if he had been aware of the reading obispo.

On one occasion in the chapters considered, Rosell’s preference for the MS. 829 reading perpetuates a historical inaccuracy unique to that MS:

9. p. 59a 27
para la tierra para la guerra
que avie [auj] que avia
en Normandía en lombardía (ceteri)

The context of the passage gives no clue that normandia is not the correct reading. The unanimous agreement of the other witnesses on lombardia, however, proves that no collation was used at this point.

Because the variant is rather significant, it is worth noting that within the larger textual tradition of thirty-five witnesses, the reading tierra/normandia is unique to MS. 829. MSS. 2777, 84-7-34, 1159 read tierra/lombardia. The remaining witnesses agree with the reading of V1554, MS. M.II.2 and MS. 10195 (guerra/lombardia), which is no doubt the correct one.8

The passage containing the reading refers to the request for aid in the guerra of lombardia made by the Marquis of Monferrat to
Alfonso X in 1281 on the occasion of the marriage in Burgos of the Marquis' daughter to the Infante Don Juan. Ballesteros-Beretta discusses the event and quotes the CAX passage with the combination tierra/lombardia. He does not specifically discuss tierra/guerra in lombardia, but he quotes a letter from Alfonso X to the leaders and people of Genoa, written in Burgos and dated February 27, 1281, which leaves little doubt as to the historically appropriate reading:

Cum virum egregium marchionem Montisferati, generum nostrum karissimum, tanquam filium, remittamus in Lombardiam ad presens, sociatum trescentis militibus et centum balistariis, ad unum annum solutis, ad honorem et exaltacionem vestri et vestrorum precipe, ac omnium aliorum fieelium [sic] et amicorum nostrorum, et inimicorum ubilibet exterminium et ruinam.

The source of Ballesteros' reading tierra/lombardia is another matter. The quotation containing the reading is not footnoted. The reader first suspects that Ballesteros consulted one of the MSS that contain the reading, but no MSS containing CAX appear in his bibliography or in the índice de documentos. V1554 as well as the BAE edition appears in the bibliography, but Ballesteros' quotation agrees with BAE against V1554 and against all three MSS containing tierra/lombardia in orthography and in all other variants. Furthermore, throughout the book those citations of CAX that are footnoted invariably refer the reader to the BAE edition. Ballesteros apparently corrected the BAE reading tacitly to coincide with lombardia provided by V1554 and suggested by the documentary evidence.

In a significant number of instances also Rosell follows MS. 829 to the extent of preserving its haplographies. The texts omitted by haplography in MS. 829 and the BAE edition are underlined in the citations from the other witnesses:
10. BAE p. 51b 5
deste infante a lo
cacer [fazer] enterrar
del infante don fernando a
burgos a lo hazer enterrar (V1554)\textsuperscript{12}

11. p. 59b 28
fortalezas, que lo farie
fortalezas que auia que
lo haria (V1554)\textsuperscript{13}

12. p. 60b 35:
que se vernia para Córdoba
[cordoua], é que él
les mandaria
quiso venirse para cordoua,
y ellos que fusssen para el
a cordoua, y que el
les mandaria (V1554)\textsuperscript{14}

13. p. 59b 57
conquistas que fizo
en el reino de Murcia
conquistas que hizo en los
reynos de Seuilla y de cor-
doua y de jaen. E otrosi en lo
suyo por el gran menester que
ouo en las conquistas que hizo en
el reyno de niebla y en el
reyno de murcia (V1554)\textsuperscript{15}

In the last case, a comparison of BAE/MS. 829 to V1554 suggests a
haplography reynos/reyno\textsubscript{2}. The addition of the reading of MS. 10195
to the comparison, however, suggests a second and more complex inter-
pretation:

\textbf{MS. 10195}

f. LVIIv, 18
costas ã fizo eñl
Rô de njebla e eñl
Reño de murcia
conquistas que hizo en los reynos de
Seuilla y de cordoua y de jaen. E
otrosi en lo suyo por el gran menes-
ter que ouo en las conquistas que
hizo en el reyno de niebla y en
el reyno de murcia (V1554)
MS. 10195 agrees for the most part with MS. 829 but returns to the reading of V1554 and MS. M.II.2 at the first recurrence of reyno preceding niebla. It would seem, then, that two separate but related haplographies are involved. The first, hizo/hizo, is shared by MSS. 829 and 10195. MS. 829 seems to have immediately committed a second, reyno/reyno:

BAE/MS. 829

p. 59b 57
conquistas que hizo en el reino de Murcia

conquistas que hizo en los reynos de Seuilla y de cordoua y de jaen. E otrosi en lo suyo por el gran menester que ouo en las conquistas que hizo en el reyno de niebla y en el reyno de murcia (V1554)

The readings of the remaining witnesses of the textual tradition support the latter interpretation. The first and more extensive haplography is found in MSS. 829, 642, 7403, 10132, 10195, 13002 and Y.I.5. The second occurs in MSS. 2777, M563, Y.II.13 and 829. Only MS. 829 shows both. It may be argued that it is impossible to prove whether the omission in MS. 829 is due to one or two scribal lapses, but the fact remains that MS. 829 is the most defective of all witnesses for this passage.

In the list given above, the readings of MS. 829 that contain haplographies are comprehensible, and in the absence of an editorial policy based on a collation the omissions would pass undetected. There are, however, two examples of awkward readings in MS. 829 that resulted from haplographies and required editorial emendation. The
normal editorial procedure would be to consult additional witnesses.

The first example offers no evidence that Rosell did so:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAE</th>
<th>MS. 829</th>
<th>V1554</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. p. 59b 16</td>
<td>que por el su esfuerzo se guardó todo</td>
<td>역시</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rosell evidently simply eliminated syscalla and ấ, in order to make the sentence comprehensible although those elements clearly indicate that the segment in MS. 829 is incomplete. The emendation was carried out tacitly, and the resulting BAE reading lacks MS authority within the larger tradition as well as among Rosell's group of four. As elsewhere, the MS. 829 haplography is preserved, but here it is augmented in the BAE version.

The second example does show that Rosell was capable of employing additional witnesses in the process of emendation. The BAE reading, nevertheless, preserves substantially the haplography of MS. 829:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BAE</th>
<th>MS. 829</th>
<th>MS. 10195</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. Prologue p. 3a 13</td>
<td>Dios se contienen. É conviene que los fechos de los reyes</td>
<td>djos se contienē que los fechos de los Reyes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rosell has partially corrected the haplography *contiene* by inserting *conviene* and dividing one impossible sentence into two. The inclusion of *conviene* in the BAE reading proves that Rosell consulted some MS(S) in addition to MS. 829 for the emendation.

At line 2 of the BAE Prologue in the only footnote of the edition calling attention to a departure from MS. 829 (p. 3, n. 1), Rosell states that he used MS. 10195 and V1554 to correct lines 1-3 of the Prologue as they appear in his base MS. The fact that V1554 omits lines 8-18, within which the above passage occurs, and that Rosell's division of the passage into two sentences is reminiscent of the punctuation and spacing of the MS. 10195 version suggests that Rosell continued to use that MS for his emendation of the passage. MS. M.II.2, however, as well as MS. 10195, contains the complete segment omitted in MS. 829. Therefore, regardless of the source of BAE *conviene*, Rosell must have been aware of the extent of the omission. He nevertheless chose to respect as far as possible the integrity of his base MS and did not include in his edition the greater part of the additional text provided by both MS. 10195 and MS. M.II.2. The correction, as in example 14, was carried out tacitly; the resulting BAE reading lacks MS authority within the larger tradition and once again substantially preserves the haplography of MS. 829.

While the above examples prove conclusively that the BAE edition is basically a transcription of MS. 829, they also reveal a characteristic of MS. 829 that, uncorrected, must seriously flaw any edition based on it. The frequent incidence of haplography in the relatively small sample of text considered hints at the existence of
dozens of such omissions throughout the MS. The fact that Rosell filled in none of the haplographies in the above examples suggests the perpetuation of numerous others in a similar fashion in the BAE edition.

It should also be noted that MS. 829 shares the above haplographies with relatively few of the thirty-four other witnesses. The first haplography of example 13 occurs with most frequency and, as noted above, is found in a total of seven MSS. The second occurs in four. The haplography of example 10 is found in MS. 829 and in MSS. 2777, 84-7-34 and Eg. 289. That of example 11 is found in MS. 829 and in MSS. 2777, 84-7-34, 1159 and 9-28-3-5509. In example 12 the haplography occurs in MS. 829 and in MSS. 9-4761, 1742 and 2091. The haplography of example 14 occurs in MS. 829 and in MSS. 2777, 84-7-34, 1159 and Y.III.11. Example 15 is drawn from the Prologue, which is contained in twenty-two witnesses other than BAE. Thirteen of the twenty-two contain the segment contiene(n) . . . combjene. The segment is complete in all thirteen. Five MSS share the haplography with MS. 829: N.III.12, Z.III.12, 84-7-34, 6410 and 336. Three witnesses, including V1554, omit a much larger passage.

We may now proceed to the first category of conscious departures from readings of MS. 829, that which involves Rosell's efforts to improve his transcription by substituting readings from other MSS and V1554 for those of his base MS. Of the thirty-five footnotes accompanying the text, eighteen provide variants from V1554, seven contrast readings of the base MS with those of V1554, three comment on base MS readings, one calls attention to the differences in chronology among the textual witnesses,
five interpret the text, and only one, the first footnote of the edition, announces an emendation of the base MS drawn from the other witnesses. This is to say that all but one of the numerous nonorthographic departures from the base MS were carried out tacitly. Moreover, the one emendation footnoted is so described as to leave the reader without a clear idea of either the precise extent of the eliminated base MS reading or the exact contribution to the reconstructed text of each of the two confessed sources. The first lines of the BAE Prologue and the accompanying footnote appear as follows:

BAE p. 3a
1. Por muchas guisas é por muchas maneras los sa-
2. bios que fueron en los tiempos pasados (1) quisieron
3. que las cosas que fueron falladas é pasaron, se pu-
4. dien saber, é por nobleza de sí mesmos seyéndoles
5. a los que eran de venir ejemplo, ficiéronlas escre-
6. bi entendiendo que por esta guisa las podrian
7. mejor saber los que viniesen en pos dellos

(1) En el Códice de la Biblioteca Nacional que nos sirve de texto, se leen viciadas estas primeras líneas. "Por muchas guisas, dice, é por muchas maneras los antiguos que ante fueron en los tiempos quisieron que las cosas que eran falladas fallaronse, etc." Salvamos este defecto, teniendo presentes el Códice del Duque de Osuna [MS. 10195] y la edición de 1554.

Rosell's footnote transcription of the passage from MS. 829 leads the reader to assume that the texts coincide at the words fallaronse. The fact is that MS. 829's fallaronse does not occur in the BAE edition and therefore provides no point of coincidence. If MS. 829's fallaronse is to be equated with BAE's é pasaron, the following BAE segment, se pudiesen saber, is without a coincident segment in MS. 829. Furthermore, after a stretch of basically coincident text, MS. 829 omits the crucial word ejemplo:
Por muchas guisas e
por muchas mañas
los antiguos ṣ ante
fueron enlos tpos ṣsie
ton ṣ las cosa ṣ eran
falladas fallaronse e
por nobleza desi meS
mos seyendoles alos
ṁ eran de venir fizierō
las escreuir entendie
don ṣ por esta guisa las podriā mejor sa
ber los ṣ vinjesen despues dellos

Of the two sources Rosell claims to have consulted, V1554 shows
an omission, which begins after BAE's en pos dellos, amounting to one-
quarter of the Prologue as it appears in MSS. 829 and 10195. Rosell
would quite naturally have employed a witness in addition to V1554 for
the edition of the Prologue. The combination of elements from MS. 10195
and V1554 for the emendation was made as follows:18

BAE line
1. sabios (10195)] antiguos 829, V1554, antigos M.II.2
2. que (V1554, 10195) + ante 829, M.II.2; pasados (10195)
om. 829; primeros V1554, M.II.2
3. fueron (V1554, M.II.2)] eran 829, 10195; é (10195, M.II.2)]
y (V1554), om. 829; pasaron (10195), passaro (V1554)] falla-
ron 829, pasadas M.II.2; pudiesen (10195), pudiesen (V1554),
podiesen (M.II.2), om. 829
4. saber (V1554, 10195, M.II.2) om. 829
5. ejemplo (V1554) om. 829, 10195, M.II.2
7. enpos (V1554)] despues 829, 10195, M.II.2

The footnote is, at best, inadequate.
In all but two cases the BAE reading agrees with that of V1554. In the four instances where Rosell chose a reading provided by one witness over a reading on which two agree, he shows a preference for V1554. In the cases of *ejemplo* and *en pos*, his preference for V1554 is striking. This example together with the external evidence that all variant readings provided in the footnotes are from V1554 alert the reader to Rosell's preferred witness in the emendation process.

I divide the remaining departures from MS. 829 that have textual authority, all of which are tacit, as follows: (1) emendations of readings in MS. 829 that do not recur in the additional witnesses Rosell claims to have consulted; (2) emendations of MS. 829 readings that are shared by at least one of these additional witnesses.

(1)

**BAE page**

3a 12  $\hat{e}_2$ (10195, M.II.2), _om._ 829
3a 14  conviene (M.II.2), conbjene (10195), _om._ 829
52a 6  entenderia (V1554, M.II.2)] entēdia 829, ternja 10195
3b 18  cuarto, quatro (V1554, 10195, M.II.2), _om._ 829
4a 3  hecho, hecho (V1554), puesto (10195), puesto e hecho
      (M.II.2), hecho + posturā 829
51b 34  Alfonso (V1554, 10195, M.II.2) + $\tilde{q}$ 829
4a 30  Aben-Alhama (V1554, 10195, M.II.2)] Abēalhaua 829
51a 25  honra (V1554), onra (M.II.2), _om._ 829; MS. 10195
      omits the clause in which the variant occurs.
59a 48  reinasen (10195, M.II.2), reynassen (V1554)] reynos 829

The readings of MS. 829 are unique among the witnesses Rosell claims to have consulted, and they were all replaced by readings on which more than one of those witnesses agree. The first two BAE solutions have been discussed above and partially remedy a haplography. The
third corrects verb tense. Others correct obvious scribal errors of omission or repetition in MS. 829. The last two emendations involve rare cases of readings of MS. 829 that present no apparent problems of comprehension within the text and that were nevertheless emended. The evidence, however, does not warrant the conclusion that the emendations were made on the basis of a collation of the witnesses. The use of V1554 alone in all but the first two examples can account for the corrections.

A small number of MS. 829 readings that do not appear in any of the three secondary witnesses and that were replaced by readings offered by one of these witnesses also points to V1554:

BAE page
3b 18 É la era de los hebraicos del diluvio (V1554), la era de los hebraicos om. M.II.2, de los hebraicos om. 10195, la era de los om. 829
59b 10 é dos tantos, y (V1554)] e muchos 10195, e tantos M.II.2, e al tātos 829
59b 34 gollines(V1554)] golljnes M.II.2, ladroños 10195, holgajnes 829

(2) MS. 829 readings confirmed by at least one of the other three witnesses and rejected by Rosell confirm this finding:

BAE page
3a 28 corónicas, crónicas (V1554, M.II.2)] coronjca 829, 10195
51b 11 sabido (V1554, 10195) + de 829, M.II.2
51b 32 crianza, criança (V1554, M.II.2)] criažo 829, 10195
60a 1 echar (V1554, 10195)] enbiar 829, M.II.2
4a 6 trabajo (V1554) + Se 829, 10195, M.II.2
51b 20 llegado (V1554)] llegando 829, M.II.2, llego 10195
Three readings of this group prove irrefutably that only V1554 was used for emendation:

BAE page
4a 34 de parias (V1554), de + auer de 829, 10195, M.II.2
59b 24 comenzôle, començole (V1554)] cometieole 829, 10195, M.II.2
60a 58 desheredaria (V1554)] desfarie 829, desfaria 10195, M.II.2

A second category of tacit departures from MS. 829 involves the emendations that Rosell made on his authority alone. They are almost exclusively corrections of grammar and were apparently made according to a principle of internal cohesion. The BAE readings with coincidental textual authority within the larger tradition carry an asterisk:

3a 11 *falló] falla 829, 10195, M.II.2; om. V1554
3a 14 *É, om. 829, 10195, M.II.2, V1554
3a 20 echándoles] echantolos 829, 10195, M.II.2, V1554
4a 4 *diesen] diese 829, 10195, M.II.2; dieesse V1554
4a 37 *valia] valian 829, 10195, M.II.2, V1554
4a 41 *ovo de dar] oovo a dar 829, 10195, M.II.2, V1554
51a 36 venía] vino 829, 10195, V1554; veno M.II.2
52a 34 *Fernando, + e 829, 10195, M.II.2; y V1554
60a 11 á cabo] acabado 829, 10195, M.II.2, V1554
60a 15 *este] deste 829, 10195, M.II.2, V1554

The passage containing the MS. 829 haplography esfuerço/ esfuerço (ex. 14 above) falls within this category.

The last category of departures from MS. 829 involves Rosell's modernizations of orthography. He claims to have faithfully transcribed MS. 829, "copiándolo con la mayor escrupulosidad" (Introduction, p. vi). He offers no additional information in the Introduction regarding his handling of Old Spanish orthographic features. His
transcription of MS. 829, however, reveals that the use of the Old Spanish letters b, x, z + e/i, ç + a/o, qu + a/o, consonant u, vocalic j and y, initial and post-consonantal rr and R has been systematically altered. Nasal consonants, both abbreviated and written out, are given as m before bilabial obstruents. The v and j are exclusively consonantal and ç + e/i is represented as c. Rosell follows modern conventions of capitalization and punctuation:

1. ç for 0.Sp. z:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 829</th>
<th>BAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. 9r a32</td>
<td>algezira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b32</td>
<td>galизianos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b38</td>
<td>dezeno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9v a5</td>
<td>vezes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a41</td>
<td>faziã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50v a1</td>
<td>plazeriã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a22</td>
<td>dizê</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. z for 0.Sp. ç:

| f. 9r b15 | alçaro | alzaron |
| b16 | alçado | alzado |
| b40 | comjêço | comienzo |
| 9v a7 | alcaçaua | alcanzaba |
| b18 | coração | corazón |

3. v for 0.Sp. b:

| f. 9v a22 | beujr | vevir |
| b16 | biujan | vivian |
| 10r a2 | embio | envió |
| a2 | enbiase | envise |
| 10v b26 | abinjese | aviniese |
| 58v b6 | boz | voz |

4. b for 0.Sp. u[v]:

| f. 9r a10 | escreujr | escrebir |
| a30 | cordoua | Córdoba |
| b3 | fincauan | fincaban |
| b19 | andaua | andaba |
| b34 | arajgos | arabigos |
5. _j_ for _0.Sp. x_:  

- f. 9v a30 dixerón  
- 10r a26 dexase  
- b14 truxerō  
- b31 dexar  
- 10v a29 lebrixaw  
- 48v b39 aq̣xado  
- but:  
- 10v a27, 29 passim: xerez  

Rosell consistently modernized:  

- f. 10v a44 muger  
- 56v b40 muger  
- 59r a25 muger  

6. _cu_ for _0.Sp. gu_:  

- f. 9v b2 cīṅnta  
- b6 q̣ntias  
- b13 q̣les  
- b19 q̣ndo  
- b21 q̣nto  
- 10r b4 quatro  

7. _r_ for _0.Sp. _R/rr_:  

- f. 9r a20 Reyes  
- a43 Regno  
- b13 Romanos  
- b5 rreynar  
- a27 onrrado  
- 10v b40 enrrīq  

8. Nasal consonants are assimilated to the following obstruents:  

- f. 9r a4 ṭpos  
- b39 nōbre  
- 9v a31 sienpre  
- a40 conpras  
- 48v b21 cúplica  
- b24 conpañas  
- b32 anp̣aria  

9. _i_ for _0.Sp. y_ as a simple vowel and as a diphthongal glide:  

- f. 10v a13 ynfante  
- a16 ysabel  
- b5 fyncar  
- 48v b22 yda  

- infante  
- Isabel  
- fincar  
- ida
A second and significant group of Old Spanish features is only irregularly modernized:

1. Omission of h is usually respected, in particular with forms of haber, but there are frequent exceptions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 829</th>
<th>BAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. 9r a27 onrrado</td>
<td>honrado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b21 ebraycos</td>
<td>hebraicos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9v b15 omís</td>
<td>homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49r b5 onrrado</td>
<td>honrado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b12 onrras</td>
<td>honras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10r b13 auja enbiado</td>
<td>habia enviado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10v b44 auja cobrado</td>
<td>habia cobrado</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the text sample considered, I found no examples of h in MS. 829 that were omitted in the BAE equivalent.

2. Verb morphology is generally respected, with sporadic exceptions:

   (a) O.Sp. imperfects in -ie are usually maintained, but:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 829</th>
<th>BAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. 50r a3 auje gastado</td>
<td>avia gastado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a37 sabie</td>
<td>sabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59r a2 auje ydo</td>
<td>avia ido</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (b) Verbs with o/u and e/i stem alternations are occasionally modernized:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 829</th>
<th>BAE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. 10v a5 venjera</td>
<td>viniera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58v a6 Rescebiriën</td>
<td>rescibiriën</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a30 Sopo</td>
<td>supo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b24 sopo</td>
<td>supo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   (c) Three cases of discrepancy as to tense and mood arise and have been discussed above in the first and second categories of departures:
The BAE solution *venía* has no textual authority. Only the sixteenth-century MS. Y.II.15, BES, confirms *falló*. The third BAE solution replaces a reading unique to MS. 829 with one supported by V1554, M.II.2 and the majority of the witnesses.

3. The editor occasionally generalized one spelling of a word that appears in more than one form in the MS, but does not alter it to the modernized form:

| f. 48v b36 | vino | venia |
| 9r a16 | falla | falló |
| 49r b42 | entèdia | entendería |

In this case the solution *ey* > *eg* competes with the usual pattern of the modernizing *ey* > *ei*:

| f. 9r a35 | estorias | estorias |
| 10v a25 | ystoria | estoria |
| 10v a31 | Regnado | regnado |
| 9v a26 | Reyno | Regno |
| a37 | Reynado | regnado |

With one form Rosell vacillated before the possibilities:

| f. 10r b16 | esta ynfanē | infanta |
| b18 | la jnfanē | infanta |
| b20 | la ynfnante | infante |
| b23 | la ynfnante | infanta |
| b34 | conesta ynfnāē | infanta |
| 10v a7 | aqlla ynfnāte | infante |

Rosell footnotes the last example on p. 5: "Así casi siempre nuestro Códice, haciéndolo común de dos. Alguna vez dice 'infanta.'" I have not yet found an instance of *infanta* in MS. 829.

4. A number of spelling departures seem to obey no general rule other than that of erratic, in some cases perhaps unintentional, modernization:
In one highly visible case, however, the editorial emendation is more archaic than the MS:

5. Finally, common abbreviations are expanded as follows:

There are very rare, perhaps inadvertent, cases of como, no, ni.
While a number of isolated forms attesting to Rosell's modernizations have MS authority, the vast majority are his own. In spite of the fact that V1554 was the witness most often consulted for the clarification and correction of MS. 829, the modernizations characteristic of that edition, many of which would still have been appropriate in the nineteenth century, overlap very little with those of Rosell. The substantial number of Old Spanish orthographic features respected by Rosell and his avoidance of high-frequency modernized forms of V1554 (historia, conjunction y, crónica, ciudad, hizo, etc.) make it certain that Rosell did not slavishly imitate his predecessor. The reader is tempted to conclude that Rosell ignored the orthography of V1554 in order to offer a more medieval-looking edition.

In Rosell's transcription the orthographic changes were made without a general introductory statement of procedure, without explanatory notes (except for the inadequate observation regarding infante/infanta) and, most important, without consistency. The modernizations are not exactly pervasive, but they are sufficiently frequent and unpredictable as to result in a transcription that falls far short of reproducing the orthography of MS. 829.

In summary, the BAE edition can be described as an extremely defective transcription of MS. 829, BNM, occasionally corrected by V1554 and, in the Prologue, by MS. 10195, BNM. There is no evidence to indicate that a formal collation of the claimed witnesses was employed at any point in the edition or that MS. M.II.2, BES, or any Escorial MS was consulted.

Historians, who for the most part have had to rely on the BAE edition for more than a century, should also note that the foregoing
study has revealed as a by-product that both MS. 829 and V1554 are defective. We have examined the BAE handling of MS. 829 in five of seventy-seven chapters, and in that small sample have seen that the BAE edition perpetuates one item of misinformation that is unique to MS. 829 and that Ballesteros-Beretta corrected in part with V1554 or, more probably, with documentary evidence. We have seen that haplography is characteristic of MS. 829, a discovery of far-reaching implications, and that V1554 is extensively modernized and contains at least one lengthy omission.

We have not thus far unearthed variants of historical significance that, because of the defective nature of MS. 829 and V1554, have been condemned to scholarly oblivion via the BAE edition, but the case of guerra/lombardia might be termed a near-miss. However, there is one significant variant that was lost to the BAE because Rosell based his edition on only two witnesses among a possible thirty-five. The variant was spotted in MS. 327, BNP, by Evelyn S. Proctor, who, let it be noted, did not depend exclusively on the BAE edition for her work with CAX. The variant exists in a total of eleven MSS, is an interpolation but an early one, and is of interest to historians with regard to the problem of succession. The passage involved appears in BAE chapter 67 following the representations of Lope Diaz de Haro and the Infante Don Manuel on behalf of Sancho's right to succeed. The BAE edition and the majority of the witnesses follow Don Manuel's words with "É en el escripto que se falla desde aquel tiempo, non dicen que en aquel consejo fuesen dichas mas palabras destas."

MS. 327, BNP, and ten additional MSS--Z.III.7, M.II.2, Y.II.15,
Z.III.12, BES, 1775, 10277, BNM, B1489, HSA, 336, BPP, Eg. 289, BL, and 9-28-3-5509, RAH--omit this sentence, extend Don Manuel's speech and add a long speech by the king in which he accepts and elaborates Sancho's rights to succeed him. 24 In the discussion of the variants for the stemmata in Part III of this paper, we will see that the interpolation constitutes a redactional variant and is yet another piece of significant evidence to indicate that an edition based on MS. 829 alone cannot adequately represent the CAX tradition.
Notes to Part II.1

1 Eusebio Julián Zarco Cuevas, Catálogo de los manuscritos castellanos de la Real Biblioteca de El Escorial, 2 (Madrid, 1924-26), 277-81.

2 Augusto Llacayo y Santa María, Antiguos manuscritos de historia, ciencia y arte militar, medicina y literarios existentes en la biblioteca del monasterio de San Lorenzo del Escorial (Seville: Est. tip. de F. Alvarez, 1878), p. 140.

3 Recall that Rosell writes that he used MS. 10195 indirectly, by adopting Antonio Benavides' edition of CFIV: Memorias de D. Fernando IV de Castilla (Madrid: Imp. de J. Rodríguez, 1860). However, he used MS. 10195 directly for his emendation of the first lines of the Prologue. See BAE, p. 3, n. 1.

4 V1554 anduuo] andovo M.II.2, 10195.

5 V1554 harian] farian M.II.2, 10195; de + muy M.II.2.


7 V1554 hiziera] fiziera M.II.2, 10195.

8 MS. 2091, BUS, reads guerra/los lombardos.

Ballesteros-Beretta, p. 934. Ballesteros states on p. 933 that the letter was published in a study of Benedetto Zaccaria by Roberto Lopes. Since Ballesteros does not include the letter in his list of documents for 1281, I assume he quoted from Lopes.

Ballesteros-Beretta, p. 1133.

V1554 hazer] fazer M.II.2, 10195; infante don fernando

om. 10195.

V1554 haria] faria M.II.2, 10195.

V1554 quiso] que Se M.II.2, q el Se 10195; venirse]

vernja M.II.2, 10195; para] a M.II.2; y] e M.II.2, 10195; fuessen]

se fuese 10195, se vinjeSen M.II.2; para] a M.II.2, ē pos 10195; a
cordoua] alla 10195; y] e M.II.2, 10195; que + ay M.II.2; el om. M.II.2.


V1554 solo om. 10195; gente] hueste M.II.2, 10195; de su

hueste om. M.II.2, 10195; Assi] asi M.II.2, 10195; el] escapo M.II.2;
el om. 10195.

V1554 omits a larger passage. M.II.2: contienê] contiene;


The BAE readings are given first, with the sigla of the witness(es) that agree with the reading in parentheses. Although Rosell does not cite the Escorial MS as one of the sources for the emendation, and no unique variant of M.II.2 appears in the BAE edition of the Prologue, the readings of M.II.2 are included in the following description for illustrative purposes.

The fourth example involves an omission: "ebraycos del diluuo en / [cuatro] mjll e ccc e L e iii años" (MS. 829, f. 9r b21).
The fifth and sixth examples involve repetition: "las posturas e la abenécia q el rey don fírdo su padre auja hecho postura con el rey de granada" (MS. 829, f. 9r b41); "E reçelâdo q1 rey don a0 q desq vinjese qrria fazer a dô juñ nañ las onrras e mejorias q fazia a don nuño su padre" (MS. 829, f. 49r b10). In the seventh example, the MS. 829 reading Abéalhaua is unique within the larger tradition and seems to be a scribal misreading of u for m.

The MS. 829 context for example 8 is "vio qle nó era pro níñq Valley llegar a la frótera con pocas compañas" (f. 48v b23). Of those MSS of the larger tradition that contain the passage, only MS. 2777, BPM, shares the reading with MS. 829. The remaining MSS read pro nin honra with V1554 and M.II.2. The latter reading is a stock phrase in medieval chronicles, and this alone may explain Rosell's choice.

Example 9 is drawn from the following context: "e diole por ellos en camjo la villa de escalona có tal condicion q todo tpo qlos sus here-deros cobrasen estos castillos q tornase escalona al Rey e a los rreynos despûs del" (MS. 829, f. 55v a25). MS. 2777, again, is the only witness of the larger tradition that shows the MS. 829 reading. The remaining witnesses agree with 10195, M.II.2 and V1554: "e a los que reinasen despues del."

Curia and Cortes in León and Castile 1072-1295 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1980), p. 230, n. 28. Morel-Fatio compared MS. 327 to BAE and noted the discrepancy between the two witnesses that is due to the variant. However, he does not comment either the extension or possible importance of the passage in MS. 327. See

"The MS [327, BNP] was written in 1458, at which date such a passage was unlikely to be interpolated. It was presumably interpolated in some earlier MS." Proctor, p. 230, n. 28.

23 BAE, p. 53 a49.

24 Two MSS (Y.I.5, BES, and 9233, BNM) lack the second half of the chapter dedicated to the twenty-fourth year, within which the variant falls. MS. Y.I.5 is missing a folio. The scribe of MS. 9233 indicates a lacuna in the source by ending the chapter "E el rrey le rrespondo que" and leaving the remainder of the folio (87v) blank.
El Rey Don Alonso

Chronica del muy esclarecido
príncipe, y rey don Alonso, el cual fue par de
Emperador, y hizo el libro de las sie
principes, y se repartidas.

Y que en el fin de este libro,
va contada la Cronica del rey Don Alonso, hijo de
El Sabio.

Con privilegio imperial.
Impreso en Valladolid. Año 1554.

The title page is enclosed in a border of type ornaments, which at the center of the lower frame contains a small medallion encircling the initials of the printer. The text of the title is divided, so that the first sentence appears above a woodcut illustration of Alfonso in stylized classical dress with a sword in his right hand. The remainder of the title lies below the illustration and is followed by the notation "Con privilegio imperial," the place and date of publication and "Esta tassado en." A similar title page introduces CSIV on f. LIXr (unnumbered). The illustration shows Sancho on horseback in stylized classical dress. The CSIV title page lacks the place and date of publication and the price notation.

The colophon (f. LXXVIIIr, unnumbered) reads:

Aquí se acaban las dos crónicas. La primera del esclarecido príncipe y rey don Alonso el sabio que fue par de emperador el qual hizo el libro delas siete partidas. y la segunda crónica es del rey dô Sancho el Brauo su hijo. fueron impressas en valladolid, a costa y en casa de Sebastian Martinez. Acabaronse a diez y ocho de Henero de mill y quinientos y cinquenta y quatro Años.

The edition consists of eighty folios, measuring 20 x 29 cm in the University of California, Berkeley, Bancroft Library copy, foliated II-LXXVII at the upper right. Ff. LXIII, LXX and LXXIII are incorrectly numbered LXII, LX and LXXV, respectively. There are two unfoliated preliminary leaves containing the title page,
permission to print and the table of chapter headings for CAX. The first folio of text, containing the Prologue, is bordered with type ornaments and, presumably for this reason, also lacks the Roman foliation. The second folio of text bears "fo. II" and the signature "AII." Alfonso X's two wills follow CAX on ff. I1I° and LV°, respectively. The last two pages of the edition, f. LXXVIII° and the recto of the final unfoliated leaf, contain the table of chapter headings for CSIV, the colophon and the note:

Sigue la cronica del rey don fernando hijo del rey don sancho el brau y nieto del rey don alonso el sabio y visnieto del rey don fernando el sancto que gano a seuilla y padre del rey don alonso el onzeno que gano las algeziras cuya cronica esta tambien impressa.

The edition is in Gothic print, two columns of forty-eight lines each, with decorated chapter initials. The quire structure is folio in eights, beginning after the two preliminary leaves, signatures A-J, with the rectos of the first four leaves of each quire signed at the lower right with the appropriate letter and I through IIII. The final quire, signature K, contains six leaves, but is signed I through IIII as are the earlier quires. Quire H, which contains the conclusion of CAX and the beginning of CSIV, shows in CSIV two cases of the incorrect running headline "Alonso el Sabio" (ff. LXI° and LXIII°, the second incorrectly numbered LXII). Catchwords are present through signature G. In the copy of the edition in the Bancroft Library, the final quire is sewn after the third leaf, the chain lines are vertical, and a gauntlet surmounted by a star watermark appears upright and inverted, usually well centered on the folio, throughout.1
The permission to print, on the verso of the title page, names the editor Miguel de Herrera and provides the barest information on his editorial activities:

Por quanto por parte de vos Miguel de Herrera vezino de Valladolid me fue hecha relacion diziendo, que vos auiades recopilado, y puesto en perficion las cronicas del rey don Alóso el dezeno y del rey don sâcho el quarto . . . en lo qual auiades tenido mucho trabajo. . . .

Amador de los Ríos commented on these words in his discussion of authorship:

Dieron pábulo á las dudas las palabras del primer editor de las Tres Corónicaes Miguel de Herrera, vecino y alguacil de la Chancilleria de Valladolid, quien en exposicion elevada al principe don Felipe, á principios de 1553, manifestaba que las "habia recopilado y puesto en perficion con mucho trabajo," cuando en realidad sólo había consistido este en quitar al lenguaje su antiguo sabor y gallardia, deslustrando así la obra del siglo XIV.²

Amador plausibly suggests the connection between Herrera's claim and the modernized orthography that, as will be seen, distinguishes V1554 from the body of MS witnesses. The permission to print and the other preliminary material, however, offer no clue as to editorial policy or MS sources.

A comparison of the total of twenty-three witnesses that contain the Prologue reveals a close relationship in significant variants and orthography between V1554 and the sixteenth-century MSS. 5775, BNM, and 2091, BUS. The coincidence of V1554 and MS. 5775 is almost exact. They show the following introduction to the Prologue which the remaining witnesses lack:

V1554 f.I/(MS. 5775):

Aquí comienza la Cronica (coronica) del muy alto y muy noble señor dO Alóso dezeno deste nôbre, rey de Castilla y de Leon, que fue par de emperador, y hizo el libro intitulado de las
partidas El qual fue hijo del noble rey dó fernādo q gano a Seuilla, y a cordoua, y nieto del rey don Alonso ncueno, y vis- nieto del rey dó Sācho el desesado tercero deeste nōbre La qual el muy noble rey don Alōso onzeno mádo q por q los hechos de los reyes sus abuelos (ahuelos), y visahuelos (visahuelos) y padre non qdassen en oluido: y porq fussen sabidas las cosas q acaescerō en el tōp (tienpo) delos dichos sus abuelos (ahuelos), y visahuelo (visahuelo) don Sancho, cuya cronica (Coronjca) va aqui jūtamēte encorporada, lo mando* poner y escreuir (escrebir), porque los q adelēte viniessen sepan en como passaron las cosas en tiempo (tienpo) delos reyes susodichos.

*MS. 5775 originally read mandolo and was corrected in the margin to lo mando.

The two probatory variants in the Prologue linking V1554 to both MS. 5775 and MS. 2091 read as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1554/MS. 5775/MS. 2091</th>
<th>Other witnesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. V1554 f. I a8 seyendo a los q auian de venir exēplo</td>
<td>seyendo leales a los q auian de venjr (ceteri)³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. V1554 f. I a12 è pos dellos. Y por esto | después dellos E que los fechos fincarian guardados e duro por grandes tiempos Et asy como por esto fueron fallados los saberes del arte dela estrelogia e las otras ciencias Et otrosy se falla como los patriar- cas y las profetas e el avenjmēto de ihū xpo e las otras cosas que en la ley de dios se contiene e otros muchos fechos que acahecieron en el mundo antiguamente conviene q los fechos de los Reyes que tienen lugar de dios en la tēra sean fallados en escēptura señaladamente los Reyes de castilla e de leon q por la ley de dios e por Acrescentamjento dela santa fe
católica tomaron muchos trabajos e
pusieronse a muchos peligros e en
las lides q ouieron con los moros
ehondolos delas espanas Et por
esto (ceteri)⁴

V1554 and MS. 5775 again agree against the majority of wit-
nesses in a lengthy omission (105 lines in BAE) at the conclusion of
V1554/MS. 5775 chapter XX: "En los diez y nueve años . . . (BAE ch. 22):
"Después que el rey don Alfonso. . . . "). Only one additional witness,
the fifteenth-century MS. N.III.12, BES, agrees with V1554/MS. 5775 in
the omission. The three witnesses end the chapter as follows:

**V1554/MS. 5775**  
V1554 f. XIIIv
sy no me embaredes
a don juan, embiadme
vno de vuestros hijos

**MS. N.III.12**
sy nō me enbiareds
dō iohñ enbiadme
vno de vōs fijos E

The body of remaining witnesses finish the sentence
vōs fijos e ponerlo he en lugar de mjo fijo,⁵
continue the passage at length and conclude the chapter:
sobre lo q les dixieron de pāte del Rey.⁶

The reading in MS. N.III.12 differs from V1554 and MS. 5775
only in the final scribal ampersand, transcribed here as E. With this
difference in mind, some further observations may be made on the rela-
tionship of MS. N.III.12 to V1554 and MS. 5775. First of all, MS.
N.III.12 shares with the contrasting witnesses the distribution of the
contents of chapter XX in V1554/MS. 5775 into two separate chapters.
The first chapter, rather short, begins "[E]n los diez e Nueve años . . .
. . ." (f. XIIIIR), and the second, lengthy in all the witnesses except
MS. N.III.12, begins "[P]ues q el Rey dō alfoñ..." (f. XVr). The omission of the second half of the second chapter in MS. N.III.12 results in two successive short chapters, both dedicated to the events of the nineteenth year of the reign. Second, MS. N.III.12 ends f. XVv with "de vōs fijos E" and begins f. XVIr with the introduction of the following chapter. The three points and flourish with which the MS. N.III.12 scribe consistently signals the end of a chapter are absent following "de vōs fijos E" at the end of f. XVv. If the final 3 is misread as chapter final punctuation, the text makes sense and no omission is evident. Finally, the amount of text missing in MS. N.III.12 (105 lines in BAE) corresponds very closely to the amount of text required to fill a folio in that MS. I conclude that MS. N.III.12 lost one folio.

The old and continuous foliation in MS. N.III.12 and the lack of quire signatures provide no confirming evidence. There are, however, catchwords on f. XVIIv and on the verso of every twelfth folio thereafter, and the irregularity of the first quire, within which the omission falls, allows the possibility of a lost folio. If my conclusion is correct, it may be deduced that MS. N.III.12 is the ultimate source of the omission in V1554 and MS. 5775. Furthermore, it may be deduced that a lost copy of MS. N.III.12, consulted by the editor of V1554 and the copyist of MS. 5775, combined the two short chapters in MS. N.III.12 into one of more normal proportions under the usual year-of-reign beginning, or that the copyist of V1554 or the scribe of MS. 5775 was responsible for the combination and passed it on to the remaining member of the pair.
The collation of chapters 64, 65, 75 (BAE numbering) provides evidence of consistent agreement of V1554 and MS. 5775 against the body of remaining witnesses. The majority of variants are less dramatic than those linking V1554, MS. 5775 and MS. 2091 in the Prologue and than those that set off V1554, MS. 5775 and MS. N.III.12 in chapter 22 (BAE numbering), and a number of the variants are rather insignificant when considered individually. As a group, however, the variants suggest a direct and careful copy relationship between V1554 and MS. 5775.

The chapter 64 headings in V1554 and MS. 5775 coincide exactly in numbering and wording against a variety of headings in other witnesses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1554/MS. 5775</th>
<th>Other witnesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V1554 f. XXXIXv</td>
<td>Cap⁰ LXIII de como el jnfante don ferrando se venja a la frontera a la guerra (2777)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitu. LXI De como partio el infante dô fernâdo de burgos para la guerra y como murio en el camino en villa real</td>
<td>Capt⁰ LXI de como murio el jnfante don fernando en villa Real y de lo que ende acaesçio (9-4761)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cap⁰ LXV de como el Infâte don fernado se venja a la frôtera e la gîra de los moros e como murio en villa Real de dolencia (829)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The text of chapter 64 offers the following variants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1554/MS. 5775</th>
<th>Other witnesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. V1554 f. XXXIXv b38 empero</td>
<td>ño (ceteri)⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. V1554 f. XXXIXv b43 los de las fronteras</td>
<td>los conçejos de la frôtera (ceteri)⁸</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. V1554 f. Xlr 4
males y robos                    y robos om.                (ceteri)\textsuperscript{9}

Chapter 65 similarly shows coincident chapter headings in V1554
and MS. 5775 and reveals a number of indicative variants:

4. V1554 f. Xlr b40
ayudasse muy bien               muy om.                     (ceteri)\textsuperscript{10}

5. V1554 f. Xlr b41
para dende adelante             dende om.                    (ceteri)\textsuperscript{11}

6. V1554 f. XLv b2
estas                               estas cartas               (ceteri)\textsuperscript{12}

7. V1554 f. XLv b6
fueron venidos aquellos          fuerō venjdos todos los mas de aqilos (ceteri)\textsuperscript{13}

8. V1554 f. XLv b11
el vencimiento q ouierō,          Vēčimēt\textsuperscript{9} q oujerō e por lo q aujan
por la muerte                      Sabido de la muerte         (ceteri)\textsuperscript{14}

9. V1554 f. XLv b13
q auian (hauian) sabido          om.                            (ceteri)\textsuperscript{15}

10. V1554 f. XLv b27
defendiessen luego                luego om.                     (ceteri)

11. V1554 f. XLIr a1
las nueas                        las muertē                    (ceteri)\textsuperscript{16}

Chapter 75 shows the usual coincident chapter headings in
V1554 and MS. 5775 against the headings in the remaining witnesses and
the following variants:

12. V1554 f. XLVIv a44
vna hija                           la fija                     (ceteri)\textsuperscript{17}

13. V1554 f. XLVIv b1
dō juā con vna hija                dō iohē caso cō fija          (ceteri)\textsuperscript{18}
14. V1554 f. XLVIv b6
diole entonces
15. V1554 f. XLVIv b11
diera el rey al marqs
16. V1554 f. XLVIv b46
parte
17. V1554 f. XLVIIr a3
dos tantos
18. V1554 f. XLVIIr a12
la gente de su hueste
19. V1554 f. XLVIIr a27
las rentas
20. V1554 f. XLVIIr a27
tenía
21. V1554 f. XLVIIr a46
oyo
22. V1554 f. XLVIIr b5
luego
23. V1554 f. XLVIIr b6
todos
24. V1554 f. XLVIIr a22
desto
25. V1554 f. XLVIIr a24
le
26. V1554 f. XLVIIr a27
lo
27. V1554 f. XLVIIr a41
el (subj. pronoun)
28. V1554 f. XLVIIr b6
desheredaria (desheredarie)
29. V1554 f. XLVIIv b11
   Ø                             mj                   (ceteri)\textsuperscript{34}
30. V1554 f. XLVIIv b16
   Ø                             me                   (ceteri)\textsuperscript{35}
31. V1554 f. XLVIIv b43
   sin                            de                   (ceteri)\textsuperscript{36}
32. V1554 f. XLVIIv b48
   receñado                      receñandose         (ceteri)\textsuperscript{37}
33. V1554 f. XLVIIIr a5
   el (subj. pronoun)            om.                  (ceteri)\textsuperscript{38}
34. V1554 f. XLVIIIr a20
   de granada                    om.                  (ceteri)
35. V1554 f. XLVIIIr a24
   con                            a                    (ceteri)\textsuperscript{39}

The cumulative evidence proves an exceedingly close relationship between V1554 and MS. 5775, and a more remote relationship of these two to MS. 2091, at least in the Prologue, and to MS. N.III.12 in chapter 22 (BAE numbering). Furthermore, from the opposition of V1554 and MS. 5775 to the body of witnesses in the group of variants cited there emerges a picture of conscious editorial intervention in the redaction of V1554 and MS. 5775. In variants 1, 14, 16, 20, and 28, V1554 and MS. 5775 replace a word common to the body of witnesses with a synonym, usually a more modern form. In variants 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 31, 33, 34 and 35, V1554 and MS. 5775 replace a word with a more precise form or add a word or words to intensify or clarify: an adverb, subject pronoun, object pronoun, prepositional phrase. In one case V1554 and MS. 5775 rearrange the syntax of a segment of text (variants 8 and 9). In others there is an
omission to avoid the repetition of an antecedent (variant 6), an omission of a word or words possibly considered redundant (variants 2, 7, 30) or an omission of a possessive pronoun following an indefinite article (variant 29). In these last five variants, accidental omission is of course possible. However, within the group of all the variants considered, each change in V1554 and MS. 5775 involves a relatively short bit of text, and a style-based explanation can be found for every substitution, addition and omission that occurs in V1554 and MS. 5775 against the body of witnesses. The editor of V1554 and copyist of MS. 5775 evidently sought to clarify and polish their source. This conclusion recalls Miguel de Herrera's claim to have expended a good deal of time and effort in the preparation of the text for publication.

At this point the question arises as to which of the two witnesses more closely represents Herrera's redaction. V1554 and MS. 5775 agree to such an extent that the collation of chapters 64, 65 and 75 provides only four variants (ch. 75) that are indicative of the direction of the copy:

V1554  
1. f. XLVIIv a46
    q non lo hablasse,  
    ca non auia

MS. 5775
    que non hablasse en este pleyto,  
    njn gelo mandasse, ca non hauia

The omission is unique to V1554. The segment omitted in V1554, apparently summed up in the lo which is also unique to that witness, indicates that MS. 5775 could not be a copy of V1554 in this passage, unless the scribe of MS. 5775 closely consulted a second witness.
containing the omitted text in the process of the copy. The latter hypothesis poses problems. The collation of V1554 with the second witness would have had to be exceedingly careful to detect the omission in V1554. If one accepts the assumption of a close collation, it follows that the second witness would of necessity show the lengthy omission common to V1554 and MS. 5775 in chapter 22 (BAE numbering). MS. N.III.12 is the only witness that shares that omission with V1554 and MS. 5775 and would therefore be that second witness. MS. N.III.12, however, does not contain the significant omission in the Prologue shown in V1554 and MS. 5775, and a comparison of V1554 and MS. N.III.12 in the act of copying MS. 5775 would have revealed the more extensive version of the Prologue in MS. N.III.12. Given the consistently close agreement of V1554 and MS. 5775 and the more remote relationship of the two to MS. N.III.12, it seems more likely that V1554 copied MS. 5775, substituting \textit{lo} for the omitted segment of text.

One variant strongly supports the latter interpretation and places MS. N.III.12 in the chain: MS. N.III.12 \rightarrow MS. 5775 \rightarrow V1554:

\begin{verbatim}
V1554
2. f. XLVIIIr a28
   hablo luego con los
   de cordoua

MS. 5775
   hablo luego con \textit{ellos}
   de cordoua
\end{verbatim}

The \textit{ellos} original to MS. 5775 was corrected to \textit{los}. The only additional witnesses that show \textit{ellos} are MS. N.III.12 and MS. 2777, BPM. In conjunction with the other evidence, the variant suggests that MS. 5775 is a copy of MS. N.III.12, or of a lost copy of MS. N.III.12, and that a corrected MS. 5775 is the source of V1554.
Two further variants indicate that MS. 5775 is not a copy of V1554:

3. f. XLV1v b20

V1554
y el rey dô pedrobe vino a
taracona, y vieronse en vno

MS. 5775
y el Rey don Pedro vino a
Taracona, y el Rey vino a
Agreda, y vieronse en uno

MS. 5775 could not have copied V1554 in this passage. The MS. 5775 reading is common to the body of witnesses and again concurs exactly with the reading in MS. N.III.12. Because rev2 in MSS. 5775 and N.III.12, etc., can refer to either Don Pedro of Aragon or Don Alfonso of Castile, it is not surprising that twenty-two witnesses clarify rev2 by adding don alfon. The abbreviated reading in V1554 may be a more drastic intentional solution to the ambiguous reading. It is possible, however, that the similarity of the first and second clauses of the passage resulted in an omission in V1554 similar to haplography.

Four lines later the Agreda missing in the V1554 reading appears in an entirely alien context:

4. f. XLV1v b24

los castillos de valde, y agreda los castillos de Valde y Agora

The V1554 reading is unique. Whether agreda in V1554 was an unintentional error or a conscious stab at correction is uncertain, but the fact remains that a form of the MS. 5775 reading Agora is common to the body of witnesses, and MS. 5775 could not have copied it from V1554.

In addition to their value as indicators of the copy direction MS. 5775 → V1554, all four variants confirm the relationship of V1554 and MS. 5775 to MS. N.III.12. Variant 2 strongly suggests that the copyist of MS. 5775 consulted MS. N.III.12 or a MS clearly related to
it. Variants 1 and 3 show a family relationship between MS. 5775 and MS. N.III.12, and variant 4 shows related readings in the two witnesses. The four variants also separate the role of the V1554 printer (compositor) from that of the editor of MS. 5775, whose concern to polish and modernize is obvious in those variants that set apart V1554 and MS. 5775 from the body of witnesses. In three of the four variants distinguishing V1554 from MS. 5775 (variants 1, 3, 4), accident is possible. Furthermore, if the changes were intentional, they resulted in readings that are more removed from those of the body of witnesses than are the emended readings characteristic of the editor of MS. 5775.

The remaining readings in V1554 opposed to those in MS. 5775 do not indicate direction of copy, but they do further describe the activities of the printer (compositor) of V1554. The readings generally modernize and/or clarify MS. 5775, but a number of the V1554 solutions are very possibly accidental, and one clearly contradicts any tendency to clarify MS. 5775:

5. f. XLVIIR a4
las otras gentes

la gente

The V1554 reading is unique and within the larger context probably indicates a grammatical reaction to the plurality and diversity of the referent:

V1554 f. XLVIV b44

Y el infante dò Sancho salio vn dia del real a talar las viñas, y desque ouo talado muy grá parte dellas, fuese para un cabeçó tan cerca de la villa que el rey de granada y to / dos los moros touieronlo por deshonrra y por quebranto e assi q salieron bié cinquêta mil moros adargados y dos tantos ballesteros, y todas las otras gentes de la villa, tambien ginetes como andaluzes para tirarle de alli...
6. f. XLVIIr b3
   poderes personas

Here, poderes and personas mean letters of authorization carried by
the procuradores or personeros to a cortes. Four MSS agree with
V1554 against MS. 5775 and the majority of the witnesses. Given the
established relationship between V1554 and MS. 5775, the absence of
such a relationship between V1554 and the four MSS that concur and
the nature of the reading, the variant most probably represents spon-
taneous modernization.

7. F. XLVIIr b13
   las rentas las sus rentas

Five MSS agree with V1554. The agreement may be due to simple omis-
sion or, as in variant 6, to independent and spontaneous moderniza-
tion. It cannot be interpreted as indicative of MS filiation.

8. f. XLVIIv a15
   rey om.

Nineteen witnesses agree with V1554, fourteen with MS. 5775. The con-
text of the variant reveals that the V1554 reading is redundant but
clear:

   V1554
   y el infante don sancho dixolo al rey dö Alôso, y el rey
   respondiole. . . .

The printer (compositor) could easily have added rey without consult-
ing any additional witness that contains it.

9. f. XLVIIv b44
   passassen con el mal passassen tal mal
The more specific V1554 reading is unique. The added *con el* in V1554 clarifies the MS. 5775 reading, but the omission of *tal* seems to contradict the same principle.

10. f. XLVIIIr a4
   heredamiëto
   heredaria

Fifteen MSS agree with V1554. Again, the nature of the variant suggests independent modernization rather than filiation.

11. f. XLVIIIr a12
   que el se queria
   que el *que* se queria

All but nine witnesses, including MS. 5775, agree with V1554 in the absence of *que₂*. While the inclusion of *que₂* is probably indicative of filiation among the nine witnesses that contain it, the lack of *que₂* within the larger group shows only that the V1554 solution was preferred. The contrast in the case of V1554 and MS. 5775 could be due either to accidental omission or to a deliberate clean-up.

12. f. XLVIIIr a14
   el le embiaria
   le *om.*

As insignificant as the variant may seem, it is curious that the majority of the witnesses omit both pronouns. The two pronouns are unique to V1554, and MS. 5775 and V1554 seem to represent two steps of clarification.

13. f. XLVIIIr a26
   terniā contra el Rey
   ternjan *con el* contra el Rey

The omission of *con el* in V1554 occurs in the last sentence of the chapter and may be due to oversight in haste to finish the chapter,
triggered by the similarity of the phrase to the following word, contra. The additional text in MS. 5775 does not indicate direction of copy because it could have been generated by the meaning of the sentence. The reading, however, together with the omissions and errors in three variants (1, 3, 4) that do indicate copy direction, and the degree of possible accident among the remaining variants that distinguish V1554 from MS. 5775, indicates less care in the printing of V1554 than in the redaction of MS. 5775. Variants 5 through 13 also show once again frequent agreement of MS. 5775 with MS. N.III.12 (variants 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13).

There is, furthermore, some forceful evidence that MS. 5775 was the actual copy used in the printing of V1554. Casto M. del Rivero discussed the possibility in his description of MS. 5775:

Al folio 4, después del "Fin de los capítulos de la Coronica del Rey don Sancho," hay esta nota: "Aquí se acaban las dos coronicas. La primera, del esclarecido príncipe y rey don Alonso el Sabio, que fué par de Emperador, el qual hizo el libro de las Siete Partidas, y la 2ª coronica es del Rey don Sancho el brauo, su hijo. Fueron impresas en Valladolid a costa y en casa de Sebastián Martínez. Acabaronse a 18..." La letra es la misma de las correcciones y enmiendas del texto, en el que también se observan remisiones a folios, todo lo cual parece indicar que este manuscrito ha sido la copia que sirvió para la referida impresión.52

Del Rivero's evidence as he presents it hardly seems probatory and, in fact, could just as readily be explained by positing MS. 5775 as a copy of V1554. However, on examination of the three points mentioned, the sum of this evidence presents a convincing picture of emendation of MS. 5775 with printing in mind.

First of all, del Rivero's "nota" in MS. 5775 follows the combined CAX, CSIV chapter headings at the beginning of the MS. The note
is in a more cursive and less regular hand than that of the body of
the MS and has been trimmed away after "Acabarose a 18." The portion
of the note that remains concurs, except for some few details of
orthography,53 with the colophon of V1554 up to the month and year of
publication. The note-colophon and the tables of chapter headings
themselves, which agree in number and wording with those of V1554,
verify the close relationship between MS. 5775 and V1554 against the
body of remaining witnesses. MS. 5775 and V1554 differ only in the
physical distribution of the material: MS. 5775 combines both tables
with the note as preliminaries, and V1554 places the CAX table before
the CAX, the CSIV table and the colophon at the end of the edition.

The most salient example of the "correcciones" mentioned by
del Rivero contributes to an understanding of this difference of organi-
zation. MS. 5775 originally began the MS with a rubric introducing the
combined tables of chapter headings:

Aqui comienza la tabla de los Capitulos del presente libro
con la tabla de los Capitulos de la Cronica del Rey don Sancho
el brauqo quarto deste nombre que aqui va encorporada.

The more cursive hand which added the note/colophon corrected:

Aqui comienza la tabla de los Capitulos dela cronica del rey
don aô el Sabio y la tabla de los capitulos dela cronica del
rey don Sancho el brabo esta enfin . . . libro.

The word enfin appears at the far right margin and may have been fol-
lowed by a word or words preceding libro, which appears directly below
enfin. The three points of the above transcription represent that
possible loss. The V1554 version of the rubric includes deste. With
the exception of the omitted or lost deste, the MS. 5775 corrected
rubric corresponds exactly to V1554 and together with the combined
chapter tables and note/colophon provides a neat preprinting grouping
of all material other than the text itself, which seems to have arisen logically from the original preliminary combination of chapter tables in MS. 5775. There would, furthermore, be no logical reason for correcting the introductory rubric to indicate a distribution of the chapter headings contrary to that in the MS if the MS itself were the ultimate end of the corrections.

Del Rivero's final bit of evidence, his ambiguous "remisiones a folios," surely refers to the letters and Arabic numbers in the margins of MS. 5775 (Ap-A16, Bp-B16, Cp-C16, etc.), which very accurately block out the sixteen pages of text in each quire of V1554. The marginal numerals are usually joined by a line to a word or words in the MS text that correspond to those beginning each page in V1554. The hand of these numerical notations is more similar to that of the MS. 5775 note (V1554 colophon) and corrected introductory rubric than to that of the body of MS. 5775. If MS. 5775 were a copy of V1554, one would perhaps expect to find the corresponding V1554 Roman folio numbers in the margins of the folios of MS. 5775. It is more difficult to imagine why a corrector of the MS would have consistently marked out the V1554 pages in quire notation. The obvious conclusion is that these notations were to serve as a guide for the compositor(s) in the printing of V1554. However, even assuming that MS. 5775 is the source of V1554, the same question persists. It seems quite an unnecessary duplication of labor to block out the base MS in quire pages when the compositor(s) could simply lay type until a given page was filled and then continue to another. Details of early printing practice provide a satisfactory explanation.
In order to print the outer form of the first sheet of any quire, the first and last pages of that quire had to be composed in type. To print, for example, a quarto gathering, pages 1, 4, 5, 8 had to be set in type before any printing could begin. In the case of a folio gathering in eights, as in V1554, pages 1 and 16 had to be laid before printing could begin. The composing in type of all pages of a quire before printing was therefore the most economical procedure and became general practice. In this context, the marking out of the quire pages in the MS source prior to typesetting is clearly a time-consuming waste.

The two most common exceptions to the general rule of laying type a quire at a time occurred when the printing was a page-for-page reprint of an earlier printing or, most interesting for the case of V1554, when the printer's supply of type was insufficient to permit the composing of all the pages of a quire. In the latter case, the printer had no alternative to counting out the pages in his source in order to fix exactly the content of each page of his first form, setting and printing these pages and only then proceeding to set and print the pages of his second form, reusing the same type.

Ronald McKerrow concludes his discussion of the principle and its exceptions with a quote from J. Moxon's *Mechanick Exercises* (1683):

But no wise Compositor, except he work on Printed Copy that runs Sheet for Sheet, will be willing to Compose more Sheets to a Quire than he shall have a Fount of Letter large enough to set out, unless he will take upon him the trouble of Counting off his Copy: because he cannot Impose till he has Set to the Last Page of that Quire; all the other Sheets being Quired within the first Sheet, and the last Page of the Quire comes in the first Sheet. (Moxon's italics)
It would, in fact, be somewhat surprising if Sebastián Martínez in 1554 Valladolid had had enough type to lay sixteen pages at a time. This interpretation may be supported by the fact that V1554 is in folio in eights, which means that the edition could have been printed at a minimum of two pages at a time once the pages had been counted out in the source MS. Even with the quire pages counted out in the base MS, the more normal quires in quarto or octavo would have required the printing of four and eight pages at a time, which may well have been beyond the resources of many an impecunious printer. Finally, the possible objection to this reasoning based on the choice of sixteen page quires in V1554 over shorter, more manageable quires, in quarto for example, becomes irrelevant if printing only two pages at a time was a necessity for Sebastián Martínez and counting out the source pages was therefore unavoidable in any case. Moxon's words prove the situation was common enough.

The first quire of V1554 in the University of California, Berkeley, Bancroft Library copy provides evidence that Martínez did in fact lay and print two pages at a time. The majority of chapters falling within the first quire begin "En el . . . año. . . ." Eight different decorated forms of upper-case E occur and reoccur in the quire. On no occasion does the same decorated E appear twice on the same page or twice within the two pages printed together on the same side of a sheet. Martínez evidently possessed only one of each different decorated E. On one sheet, the second of the quire, however, the same decorated E appears on one page (f. IIr) of the outer form (ff. IIr and VIIv) and again on one page (f. VIIr) of the inner form (ff. IV
and VIIr). The two pages of each form of the sheet must have been laid in type and printed in separate operations.

Del Rivero's evidence thus indicates that V1554 was in fact taken directly from MS. 5775. Given Herrera's claim to have labored over the preparation of the edition, the great similarity of V1554 and MS. 5775 and the distance of the pair from the body of witnesses, MS. 5775 is most probably Herrera's redaction.

As is evident from the sum of the variants cited, the orthography of V1554 and MS. 5775 is fundamentally similar. There are, however, a few orthographic features that differ between the two witnesses and therefore define those elements that are characteristic of Sebastián Martínez or his compositor(s) rather than of Miguel de Herrera. A general description of the orthography in V1554 is given first, followed by a list of examples. Although the direct MS source of MS. 5775 and ultimately of V1554 is unknown, the MS. N.III.12 form corresponding to the V1554 example is given as representative of fifteenth-century orthography. When MS. N.III.12 gives a different word than the example in V1554, the MS. N.III.12 reading appears in brackets. The list of examples that contrast the orthography of V1554 to that of MS. N.III.12 is followed by a list of the features on which V1554 and MS. 5775 differ.

A first reading of V1554 shows a number of consistent orthographic features that together with the regular use of a few modernized forms conveys an overall impression of consistent modernization. A careful reading, however, reveals a basically medieval orthography with an appreciable amount of indecision and fluctuation. In general terms, the orthography of V1554 represents the intersection of a language in
transition with the stabilizing influence of printing and the sixteenth-century concern for norms.

The letters u and v are still interchangeable to the extent that u appears frequently for v, but v is used for u only in the indefinite article. The use of letters u[v]/b is mainly medieval: u[v] appears intervocalically, and u[v]/b alternate in word initial position and following a consonant. The letter i is vocalic; j is exclusively consonantal. The diphthong -ei is consistently given as -ev, and there are a number of cases of y as i in other environments. The distinction -ss/-s- is generally preserved with more regularity than in the body of MSS. The distinction in V1554 appears consistently in the imperfect subjunctive and with some interchange in other environments. Long s appears word initial and word medial. The distinctions x/i, y and q/z are regularly preserved, but c no longer carries the cedilla when followed by e and i. The combination -sc- is generally respected. Initial h rather than f or ð is general, except for forms of haber and the high-frequency ones. Nonetymological h is rare. Double m is simplified, and the nasal before bilabial obstruent is m. The combination qu- is general with a rare cu-. The dative pronoun in combination ge- is usual, but there are frequent instances of se-. Abbreviations nö and nî appear throughout, but there are a number of instances of no and ni. The conjunction y is preferred, with pockets of e usage and a rare E.

There are a very few cases of imperfects in -ie. Stem vowel fluctuation e/i and o/u has generally been resolved, except for some cases of alternation in high-frequency verbs and in a very few nonverbal
forms. Medieval forms of future and conditional tenses continue to appear. There are a number of learned forms, a few consistently modernized high-frequency forms and a few high-frequency forms that alternate in medieval and more modern solutions.

1. Letters u and y are interchangeable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V1554</th>
<th>MS. N.III.12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. IIr a2</td>
<td>marauedi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IXr a12</td>
<td>captiuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIr a1</td>
<td>vn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xr a4</td>
<td>vn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The letter u[y] appears intervocally, and u[y]/b alternate in word-initial position and following a consonant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f. IIr a10</th>
<th>pruechosas</th>
<th>[pə (provecho)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a16</td>
<td>caualleros</td>
<td>cauallōs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a40</td>
<td>andaua</td>
<td>andaua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a17</td>
<td>biujan</td>
<td>beuiā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIIv a24</td>
<td>biuo</td>
<td>bjuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iv b28</td>
<td>viuir</td>
<td>beuijr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIr b3</td>
<td>embio</td>
<td>enbio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir b16</td>
<td>oluuido</td>
<td>oluijdo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vr a20</td>
<td>boluer</td>
<td>[tornar]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IXr a14</td>
<td>boz</td>
<td>boz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Letter i is vocalic; j is exclusively consonantal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f. IXr a3</th>
<th>mi</th>
<th>mj</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b9</td>
<td>infante</td>
<td>jnfantē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b29</td>
<td>dia</td>
<td>dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b15</td>
<td>juan</td>
<td>iohn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b19</td>
<td>jntos</td>
<td>[juntados]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Diphthong -ei is consistently given as -ey:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f. Iv a7</th>
<th>veynte</th>
<th>veynē</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IIv a16</td>
<td>pleytos</td>
<td>plītos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIr a6</td>
<td>reynos</td>
<td>Reynos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIIr b28</td>
<td>reynado</td>
<td>Reynado</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. The letter i occasionally appears as y in other environments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f. IIIIv b18</th>
<th>yr</th>
<th>yr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IIIIr b26</td>
<td>yglesia</td>
<td>ygTiā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIr a23</td>
<td>cuydaron</td>
<td>cuydarō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a33</td>
<td>alcaydes</td>
<td>alcaydēs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. The distinction -ss/-s is generally preserved:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>Ir b24</td>
<td>passaron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iv b11</td>
<td>gruesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIr a20</td>
<td>ouijesse</td>
<td>ouijese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a44</td>
<td>finasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b15</td>
<td>assi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ir a1</td>
<td>guisas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV a36</td>
<td>Jesu</td>
<td>ihu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIIr a18</td>
<td>cosas</td>
<td>cosas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIIr a6</td>
<td>cossas</td>
<td>cossas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b25</td>
<td>cossas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIIr b5</td>
<td>cassaria</td>
<td>cassaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b11</td>
<td>casar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. The distinction x/ʃ, ʒ is preserved:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>IIIr b14</td>
<td>Xerez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV b24</td>
<td>dixeron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a28</td>
<td>dexar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b48</td>
<td>muger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. The distinction ʃ/z is preserved:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>IIIr a9</td>
<td>hazer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b10</td>
<td>vezinos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b16</td>
<td>vezes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b26</td>
<td>deziāle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV a4</td>
<td>alçaron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IIIr a19</td>
<td>coraçon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV a32</td>
<td>verguença</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

but ç no longer carries the cedilla before e and i:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV a23</td>
<td>cinco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a27</td>
<td>ciento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a31</td>
<td>grecia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a33</td>
<td>macedonia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. The combination -sc- is preserved:

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f.</td>
<td>IIIr a6</td>
<td>encarescieron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a21</td>
<td>acrescentoles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a41</td>
<td>nascencia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IV b16</td>
<td>nascio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIIV a14</td>
<td>crescio</td>
<td>creçio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Initial _h_ rather than _f_ is general:

   f. IIr a9  
      a26  
      b18  
      VIIv a5  
      b44  
      but:  
      VIv b26  
      hacer  
      hasta  
      hijo  
      hebrero  
      hecho  
      fecho  
      fecho

Etymological _h_ is usual:

   Ir a23 historias  
   Iv a24 hebraycos  
   IIv a14 honrra  
   IIIv a1 hauian  
   a3 ricosomes  
   but:  
   IIr a16, passim: omes  
   a35 ricosomes  
   b1 auia  
   b43 auemos  
   b44 ouo  
   IIv a10 auer  
   estorias  
   abraycos  
   honra  
   [tenjâ]  
   ricos omiş  
   omiş  
   Ricos omiş  
   auja  
   avemos  
   ouo  
   AV

Nonetymological _h_ is very rare:

   IIIv a37 hera  
   era

11. Nasal before _p, b_ is consistently _m_:

   f. IIr a13 tiempo  
      b3  
      IIIr b41 comprar  
      b14 compaña  
      b4 amparar  
      Vr b17 siempre  
      tño  
      embio  
      [AV (aver)]  
      cōpaña  
      anparar  
      siempř

12. The combination _gu-_ rather than _cu-_ is general:

   f. IIr a8 quantias  
      a14  
      a20  
      IIv a9  
      XLVIIv b6  
      but:  
      IIr a3  
      IIIr a1  
      quantias  
      quales  
      quando  
      quatro  
      quenos  
      cincuenta  
      cincuenta  
      gles  
      gndo  
      qto  
      cuetros  
      cinqnta  
      cinqnta
13. The dative pronoun ge- alternates with se-:

f. IIV a42 ortogelō  
   Vir a31 gela  
   XLR a20 gele  
   IIIr a48 entregelō  
   XLVIIr b40 se lo  
   XLVIIv a27 se lo  
   a42 se lo  

14. There are rare cases of imperfects in -ie:

f. VIIr b31 auie desamparado  
   XLVIIIr a2 auien  
   Auja desamparado  
   avian  

15. Stem vowel fluctuation has been generally resolved, but fluctuation continues in a few verbs:

f. IIIr a14 touo  
   a27 tuuiesse  
   a36 tuuolo  
   XLVIIr a1 touieron  
   VIV a34 estucesso  
   b10 estouissen  
   XLv b45 estuo  
   IIIv b30 truxere  
   b35 truxerō  
   Vr b27 traxeron  
   touo  
   toujese  
   touolo  
   touieron  
   estudiesen  
   estudiesen  
   estudo  
   [troxieše]  
   truxierō  
   traxierō  

There are a very few cases of vowel fluctuation in nonverbal forms:

f. IIIr b9 lebrixa  
   IIIIV a1 Librixa  
   Vir a31 mismo  
   a36 mesma  
   lebrixa  
   lebrixa  
   mismo  
   mesma  

16. Future and conditional tenses are generally medieval:

f. IIIIV b30 vernia  
   XLVIIv b17 verna  
   b34 ternian  
   XLVIIIr a26 ternia  
   IIIIV b11 pornia  
   IIIIV b19 bastecer la yan  
   Ûnja  
   verrna  
   tenjā  
   ternjan  
   pornja  
   basteçer se le yā  

17. Learned forms are frequent:

f. IV a23 adam  
   a30 philipo  
   IIr a41 Christo, passim  
   b46 phelipe, passim  
   adan  
   felipo  
   xö  
   felipe
18. A few high-frequency forms are consistently modernized:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Modernization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IIIr a21 christianos, passim</td>
<td>ãanos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIr b38 Septeno</td>
<td>Seteno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vv a21 escripto, passim</td>
<td>escrito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IXr a12 captiuo</td>
<td>catiuo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19. A few high-frequency forms alternate in medieval and modern solutions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Modernization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. Ir a28 crónicas, passim</td>
<td>coronjas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIr a27 historia, passim</td>
<td>estoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b11 ciudad, passim</td>
<td>cidada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIIr a32 ay, passim</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The orthography of MS. 5775 generally agrees with that of V1554 with the following exceptions:

1. The letter b appears intervocally:

   MS. 5775
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Modernization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. 6r a6 dabán</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a14 alcançaba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137v a10 lleuaba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a20 yba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37v b21 arabigas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The letter j appears as a vowel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Modernization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. 4v b1 vinjessen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5r b8 vinjeren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5v a13 dilujo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6r a9 mjtad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Long s does not appear in MS. 5775.

4. The letter c carries the cedilla before e and i:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original</th>
<th>Modernization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. 4v b4 graçia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7 Murçia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5r a23 acaescieron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5v a16 çinco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a22 Greçia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b2 Maçedonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Initial h is general with homes and occurs rather frequently with forms of haber other than those of the preterite and imperfect subjunctive:

   f.  7r a6 homes, passim
       36r b16 hauido
       37r a6 hauer
       137r a6 hauia
       149v a13 hauia

6. The nasal consonant before bilabial obstruent is generally n:

   f.  5v b19 nombre
       6r b4 compras
       35v a3 enbiaban
       116r b4 companias
       b9 conplia
       116v a8 siembre
       5r a9 tiempo
       a15 tiempos
       but:
       a5 tiempos

7. Learned forms in MS. 5775 generally agree with those in V1554, except for:

   f.  5v a10 Adan
       a21 Philippo
       4v b12 escrito

8. High-frequency modernized forms agree with those in V1554, except for:

   f.  5r a3, passim: coronicas

9. Verbal forms with stem vowel fluctuation appear in the medieval solutions more often than in V1554:

   MS. 5775                      V1554
   f. 138r a4 mantouiesse        mantuuiessse
       b2 touo                     tuuo
       139r b3 touiesse           tuuiessse
       b9 touiessen                tuuiessen

   The orthography of MS. 5775, then, is slightly more conservative than that of V1554 in all instances except for the use of initial
in home and in forms of haber. This exception aside, every orthographic feature in MS. 5775 that was systematically altered in V1554 is either more medieval or less learned than the corresponding feature in V1554. These changes are almost certainly due to the operations, perhaps habits, of the printer or compositor rather than to Herrera's editorial intervention. In spite of these differences, the modernizations common to V1554 and MS. 5775 are sufficiently abundant and consistent to render the two witnesses better samples of sixteenth-century language than faithful representatives of the fourteenth-century CAX.

In summary, the combined evidence provided by a comparison of all known witnesses in the Prologue and chapters 64, 65, 75 shows that V1554 is a copy of MS. 5775, which most probably represents Miguel de Herrera's redaction done with the printing of V1554 in mind. The two witnesses show a relationship to the sixteenth-century MS. 2091 in the Prologue, but the variants provided by chapters 64, 75, 75 indicate that MS. 2091 was a free copy of CAX and could not have been a source of the two witnesses in the body of the text. There is strong evidence to suggest, at the very minimum, a family relationship between the two witnesses and the fifteenth-century MS. N.III.12. The comparison of the witnesses also proves conclusively that there are significant omissions and innumerable instances of editorial polishing that together with numerous orthographic modernizations make both V1554 and MS. 5775 unreliable for historians and philologists alike.
Notes to Part II.2

1 The description of V1554 is based on the copy of the edition in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, and on a microfilm of the University of Wisconsin Memorial Library copy. The Bancroft copy is bound in parchment (21 x 29 cm), with knot and loop closures, and is missing the CAX title page. The copy begins with the permission to print, in manuscript and glued to the inside front cover. The first folio, also in manuscript, contains the Prologue and begins chapter 1. The unnumbered folio containing the CAX table of chapter headings, which follows the permission to print as preliminary material in the Wisconsin copy, has been added to the Bancroft copy at the conclusion of CAX (f. LVIII) and before the CSIV title page, thus throwing off the quire count. A portion of the CSIV title page was torn away and later repaired; the missing text was added in the same hand as the permission to print and the first folio. It appears that the first three folios of the edition became loose; the first and third were lost; the missing material at the beginning (except for the decorated CAX title page) and on the CSIV title page was written in probably at the same time that the CAX table was inserted between f. LVIII and the CSIV title page. The placement of the CAX table at the conclusion of CAX in the repair process was probably in response to the placement of the CSIV table at the conclusion of CSIV in the original.

Mr. Anthony Bliss, Rare Book Librarian at the Bancroft Library, examined the copy and believes that the vertical chain lines, signing and general shape of the volume indicate folio in eights. He believes
that the size of the sheets, relatively small for folio, can be explained by trimming in the binding process.

The type, type ornaments and woodcuts in the Bancroft and Wisconsin copies are the same, and both show the errors in foliation and running headlines noted, thereby testifying that the two copies are products of the same printing.

The Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de M. Ricardo Heredia includes a facsimile of the title page of the copy in that library. The Heredia title page is identical to that of the Wisconsin copy. The accompanying description states that the title is in red and black inks.

Published descriptions of V1554:

--Casta M. del Rivero, "Indice de las personas, lugares y cosas notables que se mencionan en las tres crónicas de los reyes de Castilla: Alfonso X, Sancho IV y Fernando IV," Hispania (Madrid), 9 (1942), 588-89.


2 José Amador de los Ríos, Historia crítica de la literatura española (Madrid: José Fernández Cancela, 1863), 4, 369.

3 MS. M.II.2, BES, is transcribed as representative of the contrasting witnesses. The variants of the MSS grouped with MS. M.II.2 read as follows: M.II.2 seyendo om. M563, 84-7-34; leales] les 829, 6410, N.III.12 (?). The folio containing the passage in MS. N.III.12 is torn. I have indicated the partially illegible reading with the
question mark between parentheses. M.II.2 aujan] eran 9-4761, 829, M563, 2880, 1742, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 6410, N.III.12, eran e aujan Y.I.5, 10195; de] por 9-4761, M563, 1742, Y.II.15. MS. Y.II.13 reads: "porque los sus grandes hechos fussen exemplo a los que Heran por venir."

M563, 2880, 1742, Y.II.13, 84-7-34; Et2] y Z.III.12, om. Y.I.5, 10195, 6410; otros y por aqui 84-7-34; se1 om. Y.II.15, Y.II.13; falla]
fallan 327, 1775, B1489, fallo Y.II.15, om. Y.II.13; falla + de N.III.12, 84-7-34; como2 + vinieron N.III.12, 9-4761, 829, 1742, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 336, binieron M563, venieron 2880, Z.III.12, vieron 84-7-34, 6410; patriarcas + vinieron Y.I.5, 10195; e4] y Z.III.12, 6410, 336; las] los N.III.12, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.II.7, 10195, 327, 1742, 1775, B1489, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 336, om. 6410; profetas + dixieron Z.III.7, de ihū xpq y su santo 336; e5] y B1489, 6410, de Z.III.12, om. N.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 84-7-34, 336; el om. Z.III.12, 336; avenjmjeto] advenimiento 9-4761, 829, 1742, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 6410, advenimiento 336, om. Z.III.12; de] del Y.I.5, om. N.III.12 (?), Z.III.12, 336; de(1) + ñro Redentor Y.I.5, ñro Señor Z.III.7, M563, B1489, Y.II.13, ñro salvador 327, 1775, ñro Señor y salvador B1489; ihū xpq om. 336; e6] y Z.III.12, B1489, 6410, 336; e6 (y) + el su santo advenimiento y Z.III.12; otras om. 9-4761, 1742; cosas + en Y.II.13; que2 om. M563; en om. Y.II.13; de om. N.III.12 (?); se] son 84-7-34; contiene] contienen Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10195, 327, 1742, Y.II.15, 6410, 336, cōtenjdas 84-7-34, conosçen 1775; contienen (cōtenjdas) + y (e) por 336, 84-7-34; e otros muchos fechos que acaheçieron en el mundo antigüamente conviene om. N.III.12, Z.III.7, 829, 84-7-34, 6410, 336; otros muchos] otras muchas Y.I.5, 10195; fechos om. 1775, Y.I.5, 10195; acaheçieron] acaesçieron Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.7, 10195, M563, 2880, 327, 1742, Y.II.13, 1775, acaesçieron B1489, Y.II.15; antigüa-mente + e así Y.II.15; conviene] conviene Z.III.7, Y.II.15; conviene +
84-7-34, 6410, 336; españas] españa N.III.12, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, 10195, M563, 2880, 1742, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 6410, 336; Et.] y B1489, 6410, 336.

5 MS. M.II.2 fijos] hijos 336, B1489, 1775, Eg. 289, Y.II.11, Y.II.15, Y.II.13; poner] porne 2091; he] e 6410, Z.III.7, 10277, 1159, 1775, Eg. 289, 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15, om. 2091; he (e) + yo 829, Eg. 289, Y.II.13, M563; en + el B1489, Y.II.13; lugar] logar 9-4761, 10195, 10277, 10132, 1742, 84-7-34, Y.I.5; de + -1 Eg. 289; mjo] mj 327, 2777, 2880, 336, 6410, Z.III.12, 2091, 9-4761, 829, 10195, 1159, 10132, Y.III.11, 1742, Y.II.13, 7403, 9233, Y.I.5, M563, 321; fijo] hijo 336, B1489, Y.III.11, Y.II.13, om. Eg. 289. MSS. 642 and 13002 omit this segment but do not contain the larger omission.

6 MS. M.II.2 sobre] de 2091; lo q] los quales Y.II.15; les] le 9-28-3-5509, 1742, Y.II.13, om. Y.II.15; dixieron] dixeron 6410, B1489, 2091, 9-4761, Z.III.7, 829, 10277, 1159, 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15, 1742, Y.II.13, 13002, 7403, 321, dixerion 9233; de + su 642, 10132, 13002, 7403, 321; pate] partes 9-4761, 1742; Rey om. 9-4761. MS. Eg. 289 omits the last sentence of the chapter, and MS. 84-7-34 omits the last clause.

7 MS. N.III.12 is given as representative of the contrasting witnesses. The variant falls within a haplography in MSS. 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 13002, Eg. 289, 321.

8 MS. N.III.12 fróteras] fronteras Y.III.11; de la frótera om. 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, 321. MS. Eg. 289 freely paraphrases a larger passage.

9 The variant occurs within an omission in MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, 2091, Eg. 289, 321.
10 MS. N.III.12 and the majority read ayudase] ayudasse
Z.III.12, 10132, hiziesse 9-4761, feziesse 1742. MS. 642 is torn and
only -se remains. MS. N.III.12 ayudase + el 2880, 9233, 6410; bien
om. 642, M.II.2, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 7403, 321. MS. 13002 omits a
larger passage.

11 MS. N.III.12 para + fazer 2880; para + le fazer bien e
honrra Y.II.13. MS. 13002 omits a larger passage.

12 MS. N.III.12 estas cartas] esta carta M.II.2, 2777, 829,
327, B1489, 1775, Y.II.11, 84-7-34, 336, 1159.

13 MS. N.III.12 venjdos] benjdos Y.I.5; todos om. 13002;
los] lo 84-7-34; de aqlllos om. Y.II.11.

14 MS. N.III.12 oujerô] obieron 1159, houjerô 84-7-34; oujerô +
los moros M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15, 336,
los moros contra el e otra vez contra el Arçobispo don Sancho Y.II.13;
lo q] que lo 2777; Sabido] sauído 1159; de] por Z.III.12, 336; de om.
Y.II.13. MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, 321 omit a larger passage.

15 MS. 13002 omits a larger passage within which the variant
falls.

16 MS. N.III.12 las muertş] la muerte 642, M.II.2, Y.I.5,
10195, 2880, 10132, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, 336, 321. MSS. 13002 and
84-7-34 omit a larger passage. MSS. M563 and Y.II.13 share with V1554
and MS. 5775 the reading las nuevas.

17 MS. N.III.12 la om. 9-4761, M563, 1742, Y.II.13, 2091,
Eg. 289, 321; fija] hija 9-28-3-5509, 13002, Y.III.11, 336, 1159,
Eg. 289.

18 MS. N.III.12 iohn] Juan M.II.2, 2777, Z.III.12, 829,
Z.III.7, 10195, M563, 10277, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489,
1775, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 336, 1159, Eg. 289, 321, Joan Y.II.13, Jaymes 9-4761, 1742, 9233, 6410, Jaymes su fijo 2091, Sancho 2880; cō + la M.II.2, 2777, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10195, 10277, 2880, 1742, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 6410; fijal hija 9-28-3-5509, B1489, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 1159, Eg. 289. MSS. 642 and 13002 omit the passage.

19 MS. N.III.12 le] al Y.II.15, om. 327, B1489, 1775, 13002, Y.II.15, Eg. 289; dio(le) + en M.II.2, 2777, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 1742, 9233, 10132, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 336, 6410, 1159, Eg. 289, 327, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15; Vn dja om. 2880, 13002, 84-7-34, 2091.

20 MSS. 13002 and Eg. 289 omit a larger passage. MS. 2091 reads: "ñ el Rey diera al marques."

21 MSS. 2091 and Eg. 289 omit a larger passage.


23 MS. N.III.12 hueste] gueste 1775, 13002, Eg. 289, gente 9233. The reading falls within a haplography in MSS. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159.

24 MS. N.III.12 ñntas] todas sus 13002, 2091, Eg. 289.

MS. M.II.2 omits a larger passage.
25 MS. N.III.12 auja] abia B1489, auje M563, 84-7-34, oviese 642, 7403, 321, ouyesse 10132, om. Eg. 829. MSS. M.II.2, 13002 and 2091 omit a larger passage.


27 MSS. Y.I.5, 10195 omit a larger passage. MSS. 2091 and Eg. 289 each show unique readings of a larger passage.

28 MSS. 2091 and Eg. 289 omit a larger passage.

29 MSS. 2091 and Eg. 289 share the reading desto with V1554 and MS. 5775.


31 MSS. 2091 and Eg. 289 each offer unique readings of a larger passage. MS. Eg. 289, however, does show lo in the same context as V1554 and 10195.

32 MS. Eg. 289 omits a larger passage.


35 MS. Y.II.15 agrees with V1554 and MS. 5775 in the lack of me. MS. 2091 omits a larger passage.
and Eg. 289 omit a larger passage.

MS. N.III.12 reçelando[se] N.II.5, 9-4761, 829, M563, 1742, 84-7-34, Reçibiendo 2880, Reçelo 13002. MS. 13002 agrees with V1554 and MS. 5775 in the omission of -se. MS. 2091 omits a larger passage.

MS. 9-28-3-5509 reads le. MSS. 2091 and Eg. 289 omit a larger passage.

MSS. 9-4761, 1742, Y.III.11, Eg. 289 omit the complete prepositional phrase within which the variant occurs.

MS. 5775 pleyto[plito Y.III.11, preito 84-7-34, fecho M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.13, 336, hecho Eg. 289; njn] nj 9-4761, 13002, 1159, Eg. 289; ge-) se- 1775, 13002, Y.II.15; mandas] mandase N.III.12, 642, M.II.2, 2777, Y.I.5, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10195, M563, 10277, 2880, 9233, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, 13002, Y.II.15, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, 321. MS. 2091 rewrites the passage.


The majority of witnesses contrast with both V1554 and MS. 5775. MS. N.III.12 val de ayora: val] bal M.II.2, B1489, 336,
2091; ayora] ayoba M563, Y.II.13, aylora 10277, nebra M.II.2. MS. 9233 omits castillos and adds the conjunction: del val de e ayora. MS. 2880 reads val delda e ayorra. MS. 6410 shows a related reading: val delda and omits ayora.

MSS. N.III.12, 642, Y.I.5, 9-4761, 10195, M563, 2880, 1742, 9233, 10132, 7403, Y.II.13, 6410, 327 agree with MS. 5775. MS. 5775 la + otra M.II.2, 2777, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 1159. MSS. 13002 and Eg. 289 omit the segment. MS. 2091 rewords a larger passage.


MSS. 2777, Eg. 289, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159 agree with V1554 in the lack of sus.

MSS. 642, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.7, 10195, M563, 10277, 2880, 1742, 9233, 7403, Y.II.13, 336, 321 agree with MS. 5775.


MS. 5775 heredaria] herederia 2777, 829, herençia 642, Y.I.5, M563, 10132, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 1159, 321, erêçia 10195, 7403, 13002, 84-7-34. MSS. M.II.2, 9-4761, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 2880,
1742, 9233, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336, 6410 agree with V1554. MS. Eg. 289 omits a larger passage.

49 MSS. 642, M.II.2, 9-4761, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 2880, 1742, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, 13002, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 2091, 1159, Eg. 289, 321 agree with V1554.


51 MSS. 2880 and 2091 omit a larger passage. The remainder of the witnesses agree with MS. 5775, except for MS. Eg. 289, which replaces ternjan with le ayudarian and eliminates con el. Whether the elimination of con el results from the verb substitution or the verb substitution results from the earlier omission of con el in the source of MS. Eg. 289 is an interesting question, the answer to which would indicate the relationship of MS. Eg. 289 to V1554.

52 Del Rivero, p. 567.

53 Del Rivero adds capitals and accents in his transcription.

54 The following principles of early printing practice are taken from Ronald McKeerrow, An Introduction to Bibliography (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1949), pp. 29-34.

One other critic names a possible MS source for V1554. Homero Serís in *Nuevo ensayo de una biblioteca española de libros raros y curiosos* (New York: Hispanic Society of America, 1964), p. 48, cited the opinion that MS. B1489, HSA, is the source of V1554. Serís quotes the first lines of MS. B1489 and continues:

Así empieza este códice, importante por creerse utilizado como la base de la edición impresa en Valladolid, en 1554...

Serís does not document the opinion that links MS. B1489 to V1554 as a source and proceeds to compare the Prologue and the beginning of chapter 1 in MS. B1489 to V1554:

Al hacerlo, encuentro variantes que son ligeras al comienzo, pero que son más y más importantes a medida que se avanza.

Within the confines of his limited comparison, Serís comes across the lengthy omission in the Prologue of V1554 and notes that the text omitted there is present in MS. B1489. He does not commit himself to the conclusion that MS. B1489 is not a source of V1554. My comparison of that MS. to the edition in the Prologue and chapters 64, 65, 75 provides no evidence that one is a copy of the other.
III. The Stemmata

CAX appears in thirty-six witnesses known to me. In twenty-three of them the text is preceded by the Prologue that introduces the Crónica de tres reyes as the official continuation of the Estoria de España. The Prologue, therefore, does not apply to CAX alone although associated with it. Consequently, I have developed independent stemmata for the Prologue and CAX. The first stemma takes into account all variants occurring in the four hundred words of the Prologue, and the second is based on all significant variants provided by an arbitrarily chosen group of chapters from the body of the text, numbered 64, 65 and 75 in BAE.

Before the actual sorting and sifting of the variants, one cannot know whether a prologue has its own textual tradition or shares a history of transmission with the text it precedes. In the case of CAX and the Prologue to the Crónica de tres reyes, I began work on the stemmata with no aprioriistic assumptions. If the traditions proved identical, the two stemmata would corroborate each other. If, on the other hand, the traditions were largely independent, one could nevertheless expect an occasional overlap which would provide, at least for some MS subfamilies, the same sort of opportunity to test one stemma against the other that identical traditions would afford for all MSS of the tradition.

The two stemmata do in fact indicate one and the same history of transmission for the Prologue and CAX chapters 64, 65 and 75, with few and minor exceptions which are readily explained. In the brief Prologue there are more variants than one would perhaps expect; they
allow the establishment of the broad outlines of the stemma and provide several indications for the filiation of the MS subfamilies. The more numerous variants afforded by chapters 64, 65 and 75 confirm the general configuration of the stemma for the Prologue, corroborate with few exceptions the filiations suggested for the MS subfamilies, correct the suggested filiation for one subfamily and, finally, enable us to carry the conclusions based on the variants in the Prologue a few steps further.

Before beginning the discussion of the variants provided by the Prologue a slight digression is perhaps appropriate in order to make two preliminary observations concerning that document, both of which suggest its historiographical significance and the second of which involves a source of the Prologue that I have consulted in the process of weighing the variants provided by the tradition. First, the Prologue provided Menéndez Pidal and later Diego Catalán with the terminus ante quem for the formation in two volumes of the códice regio of the Estoria de España (MSS. Y.I.2 and X.I.4, BES). Catalán writes:

Divididos ya en la forma que han llegado a nosotros, son citados los dos volúmenes "regios" E₁ y E₂ por Alfonso XI en el prólogo de la Crónica de Tres Reyes, o historia de Alfonso X y sus sucesores. Cuando el conquistador de Algeciras, en los últimos años de su reinado (después de 1344), se propone reanudar la obra historial de su bisabuelo, [footnote ignored] "mando catar las coronicas e estorias antiguas e fallo scripto en los libros de su camarar los fechos de los reyes que fueron en los tiempos pasados, reyes godos fasta el rey Rodrigo, e desde el rey don Pelayo, que fue el primero rey de Leon, fasta el tiempo que fino el rey don Fernando que gano a Sevilla" [BAE, 66, 3]. Menéndez Pidal comenta con razón: "Esta bipartición que se da aquí como algo constitutivo de la Crónica sin duda se funda nada más que en la división en dos tomos del códice regio" [Primera Crónica General (1955), 1, XXVI]. En consecuencia, podemos asegurar que hacia 1344 el ms. E₂ tenía la misma constitución que hoy en día. (De Alfonso X al Conde de Barcelos, pp. 44-45)
Both Catalán and Menéndez Pidal quote the BAE edition of the Prologue. In another context Luís Filipe Lindley Cintra raised the question as to whether "Algecira," the citation of which is the basis for the specific date of 1344, might be a later interpolation (Crónica geral de Espanha de 1344,1 [Lisbon: Academia portuguesa da Historia, 1951], XLII). However, among the twenty-three witnesses for the Prologue only MS. M.II.2, BES, omits "Algecira" from the list of Alfonso XI's dominions. The inclusion of "Algeciras" is most probably original. The testimony of the Prologue is thus one of the cornerstones for Catalán's discussion of the second volume of the códice regio.

Diego Catalán also uncovered for me the second fact involving the Prologue that I wish to mention here. In the fall of 1981 I showed him my collation of the witnesses for the Prologue. After reading the first few lines of the base text, he remarked: "Me suena." He then suggested that I have a look at the prologues of other alfonsine chronicles. I first consulted the Prologue to the Estoria de España, and an initial reading convinced me that it was in all probability the immediate source for the tres reyes Prologue and a valuable external aid for the edition of that Prologue. If the first conviction held through a closer reading, the second did not.

A comparison of the two Prologues reveals fundamentally only an unstable parallelism of organization and themes. Both open with a discussion of the origin and function of the writing of history, continue to a listing of the events and themes found in written history and conclude with an announcement of the motives for and contents of the new histories they introduce. However, the literal duplication of
Estoria passages of appreciable length in the tres reyes Prologue does not occur. In the following transcriptions I place each of the three sections of the tres reyes Prologue opposite the corresponding section in the Prologue of the Estoria de España. For ease of reading, I quote the latter from the Primera crónica general ([1955], 1, 3). The BAE edition of the Prologue of the Crónica de tres reyes is a creation of its editor (see Part II.1); I therefore quote from MS. 2880, BNM (f. 174v):

**Estoria de España**

Los sabios antigos, que fueron en los tiempos primeros et fallaron los saberes et las otras cosas, tòieron que menguarien en sos fechos et en su lealtad si tan bien no lo quisiessen pora los que auien de uenir como pora si mismos o pora los otros que eran en so tiempo; et entendiendo por los fechos de Dios, que son espiritales, que los saberes se perderien muriendo aquellos que los sabien et no dexando remembrança, porque no cayessen en oluido mostraron manera por que los sopesiessen los que auien de uenir empos ellos; et por buen entendimiento conosciieron las cosas que eran estones, et buscando et esco-drinnando con grand estudio, sopieron las que auien de uenir. Mas el desden de non querer los omnes saber las cosas, et la olui-dança en que las echan depues que las saben, fazen perder maalmientre lo que fue muy bien fallado et con grand estudio; et otrosi por la pereza, que es enemiga el saber et faz a los omnes que non lleguen a el ni busquen las carrees por quel condoscan, ouieron los entendudos, et quel preciaron sobre todas las otras cosas el

**Crónica de tres reyes**

Por muchas àsas e por muchas mañas los antiguos ò fuerò òlos tipos primeros òsyerò òlas cosas ò fuerò falladas e paSarò Se podieSè Saber E por noblezà de òsy mesmos syédo lealò alos ò erà de benjr fezierò los eScújr entèdjiendo ò por eSò àsà òlos podrìà mejor Saber los ò venjeSè en pos e]los E aqìlos fechos fìncarià òrdados e durarià grandò tipos
touieron por luz pora alumbrar los sos entendimientos et de todos los otros que lo sopiessen, a buscar carreras por o llegassen a el yl aprendiessen, et despues quel ouiessen fallado, que nol oluí-
dassen. E en buscando aquesto, fallaron las figuras de las letras; et ayuntando las, fizeron delias sillabas, et de sillabas ayudadas fizeron delias partes; e ayuntando otrossi las partes, fizeron razon, et por la razon que uniiessen a entender los saberes et se sopiessen ayudar dellos, et saber tan bien contar lo que fuera en los tiempos dantes cuemo si fuesse en la su sazon; et por que pudiessen saber otroso los que depues dellos uniiessen los fechos que ellos fizeran, tan bien como si ellos se acertassen en ello; et por que las artes de las sciencias et los otros saberes, que fueron fallados pora pro de los omnes, fuessen guardados en escripto, por que non cayessen en oluido et los sopiessen los que auien de uenir; et por que pudiessen otrosi conoscer el saber dell arte de geometria, que es de medir et los departimientos de los grados et las alonganças de los puntos de lo que a dell uno all otro, et sopiessen los cursso de las estrellas et los mouimientos de las planetas et los ordenamientos de los signos et los fechos que fazen las estrellas, que buscaron et sopieron los astronomianos con grand acucia et cuydando mucho en ello; et por qual razon nos aparecen el sol et la luna oscuros, et otrossi por qual escodrinnamiento fallaron las naturas de las yervas et de las piedras et de las otras cosas en que a virtud segund sus naturas. Ca si por las escripturas non fuesse qual sabiduria o engenho de omne se podrie menbrar de todas las cosas passadas, aun que no las fallassen de nuevo que es cosa muy mas grieue?
Mas por que los estudios de los fechos de los omnes se demudan en muchas guisas, fueron sobreto apercébudos los sabios ancianos, et escriuieron los fechos tan bien de los locos cuemo de los sabios, et otrossi daquelllos que fueron fieles en la ley de Dios et de los que no, et las leyes de los sanctuarios et las de los pueblos, et los dere- chos de las clerezias et los de los legos; et escriuieron otrossi las gestas de los principes, tan bien de los que fizieron mal cuemo de los que fizieron bien, por que los que después uniesseen por los fechos de los buenos punnassen en fazer bien, et por los de los malos que se castigassen de fazer mal, et por esto fue endereçado el curso del mundo de cada una cosa en su orden. Onde si pararemos mientes al pro que nasce de las escripturas, connoscremos que por ellas somos sabi- dores del criamiento del mundo, et otrossi de los patriarchas como unieron unos en pos otros, et de la salida de Egipto, et de la ley que dio Dios a Moysen, et de los reys de la santa tierra de Iheru- salem, et del desteramiento dellos, et dell anunciamento et del naci- miento et de la passion et de la resurreccion et de la ascencion de nuestro sennor Ihesu Cristo; ca de tod esto et dotras cosas muchas no sopieramos nada si, muriendo aquellos que eran a la sazon que fueron estos fechos, non dexassen escripturas por que lo sopiessemos; et por ende somos nos adebdados de amar a aque- llos que lo fizieron por que sop- piessemos por ellos lo que no sopieramos dotra manera. Et escriuieron otrossi las nobles batallas de los romanos et de las otras yentes que acaescieron en el mundo muchas et marauillosas, que se olui- daran si en escripto no fussesen puestas; e otrossi el fecho d'Espanna que passo por muchos sennornios et

E aSy coño por esto fuerõ fallados los Sabres del arte dela eStrelleria E las ots sciências E otsy Se falla como venjeron los patriarcas e las pøfetas e el avenjmo de Jhû ñpo E las ots coñas q ela ley de dios Se cótiene E ots muchos fechos q acaesciero enñ mudo antiguaméte Conujene qlos fechos delos Reys q tienen lugar de dios ela trra Seã falladas en escpø Señaladament delos Reys de caStilla e de leó q por la ley de dios e pa acresçentamqo dela Sta fee Catolica tomârõ muchos ĭbajos e Se poSyerõ a grandã peli- gros elas Ijdq q oujero cólos moros echâdolos de españa
fue muy mal trecha, recibiendo muertes por muy crueles lides et batallas daquello que la conquierin, et otros que fazien ellos en defendiendose; et desta guisa fueron perdidos los fechos della, por los libros que se perideron et fueron destroydos en el mumaiento de los sennorios, assi que apenas puede seer sabudo el comienço de los que la poblaron.

E por end Nos don Alfonso, por la gracia de Dios rey de Castilla, de Toledo, de Leon, de Gallizia, de Seuilla, de Cordoua, de Murcia, de Jahan et dell Algarue, ffijo del muy noble rey don Fernando et de la reyna donna Beatriz, mandamos ayuntar quantos libros pudimos auer de istorias en que alguna cosa contassen de los fechos dEspanna, et tomamos de la cronica dell Arçobispo don Rodrigo que fizo por mandado del rey don Ffernando nuestro padre, et de la de Maestre Luchas, Obispo de Tuy, et de Paulo Orosio, et dell Lucano, et de Sant Esidro el primero, et de Sant Alffonsso, et de sant Esidro el mancebo, et de Idacio Obispo de Gallizia, et de Sulpcio Obispo de Gasconna, et de los otros escritos de los Concilios de Toledo et de don Jordan, chanceller del sancto palacio, et de Claudio Tholomeo, que departi del cerco de la tierra mier que otro sabio fasta la su sazon, et de Dion que escriuio verdadera la estoria de los godos, et de Pompeyo Trog, et dotras estorias de Roma las que puidemos auer que contassen algunas cosas del fecho dEspanna, et compusimos este libro de todos los fechos que fallar se pudieron de ella, desde del tiempo de Noe fasta este nuestro. Et esto fiziemos por que fuesse sabudo el comienço de los espannoles, et de quales yentes fuera Espanna maltrecha; et que sopiessen las batallas E por esto el muy alto e muy noble e mucho onrrado e muy bié auenturado dò alfoñ por la gra de djs Rey de caStilla de Toldo de leó de gallizia de Seuilla de cordoua de murcia de Jahñ del algâbe de algezira e señor de molja aviendo volutad q los fechos delos Reys q fueron ant q el fuseñ fallados en eScpto mado Catar las coronjcas e estorias antiguas e fallo en escipto por corjonca éllos libros de Su caña los fechos de todos los Reys q fuerô en españa desde los pWHO Reys gosods fasta el Rey Rodgo e despus desto [desde] el Rey dò pelayo q fue el pWHO Rey de leó fasta q fino el Stò e mucho bié aveturado Rey dò ferrò q gano a Seuilla e a cor-doua e las villas del obpado de Jahñ e del Reyno de murcia e por q acaesçiero muchos fechos en tpo delos Reys q fuerô despus de aql Rey dò ferrò los qis nos [non] erå puestos en corjonca por end eSto noble Rey dò alfoñ q por las grandâs batallas e çôrimpjos q ouo çotra los enemîgos diâ fees es lla-mado çôrîdor e defensôr diâ fe entendiendo q aqîlos fechos çduaû en olujdo Sj en corjonca nô Se puSyeñ E por q fuseñ sabîdas todas las çosas q acaesçiero éllos tpos del Rey dò alfoñ el Sabjo Su viSabloâ e en tpo del Rey dò Sancho el brauo Su abuelo e en tpo del Rey dò ferrò su padre mado los essçûr eneSto libro por qís qlo leyeSê Sepç como pASarô
que Hercoles de Grecia fizo contra los espannoles, et las mortandades que los romanos fizieron en ellos, et los destruyimentos que les fizieron otrossi los vbandanlos et los silingos et los alanos et los sueuos que los aduxieron a seer pocos; et por mostrare la nobleza de los godos et como fueron uiniendo de tierra en tierra, uenciendo muchas batallas et conquiriendo muchas tierras, fasta que llegaron a Espanna, et echaron ende a todas las otras yentes, et fueron ellos sennores della; et como por el desacuerdo que ouieron los godos con so sennor el rey Rodrigo et por la tracyon que urdio el conde do Yllan et ell arçobispo Oppa, passaron los dAffrica et ganaron todo lo mas dEspanna; et como fueron los cristianos despues cobran-do la tierra; et del danno que uino en ella por partir los regnos, por que se non pudo cobrar tan ayna; et despues cuemo la ayunto Dios, et por quales maneras et en qual tiempo, et quales reyes ganaron la tierra fasta en el mar Mediterraneo; et que obras fizo cada uno, assi cuemo uinieron unos empos otros fastal nuestro tiempo.

The first lines of the two Prologues are very similar; the Estoria segment "Los sabios antigos, que fueron en los tiempos prime-ros" concurs almost exactly with the trey reyes "los antiguos q fueró ellos tpos ñmeros," and the contents of the remainder of the line in the two Prologues are conceptually related and provide several points of contact at the level of individual words. The similarity between the first lines of the two Prologues is largely responsible for the general impression that the two Prologues are closely related. However, textual correspondences become increasingly difficult to chart as the narration progresses.
The tres reyes Prologue radically abbreviates the contents of the first two sections of the Prologue of the Estoria de España. The contents of the third section of the tres reyes Prologue are of necessity different from those of the model but analogous to them. Because the third section deals with information unique to each Prologue, it is perhaps not surprising that in the tres reyes Prologue it is the most extensive of the three sections. In any case the extreme condensation of the model in the first two sections of the tres reyes Prologue and divergent contents of the third result in few literal correspondences between the two Prologues beyond occasional individual words and phrases. It is clear that the author of the Prologue of the Crónica de tres reyes did not slavishly copy the Prologue of the Estoria de España; an unknown reading in the former that occurs in a context parallel to that of a reading in the latter may not be assumed to be the same.

This fact does not disprove the hypothesis that the Prologue of the Crónica de tres reyes was based on that of the Estoria de España. However, the absence in the tres reyes Prologue of segments of text of significant extension that duplicate passages in the Estoria reduces the usefulness of the model as an aid in establishing the critical text of the descendant. The correspondence of individual words could as easily be attributed to the identity of functions and themes in the two documents as to a direct borrowing. A reading where one of two or more possible solutions provided by the tres reyes witnesses corresponds to an Estoria reading may even involve an emendation of an original reading in the tres reyes Prologue to concur with the Estoria;
a copyist who, consciously or not, recognized the similarity between the two Prologues and recalled the reading of the prestigious *Estoria* is readily conceivable.

A process analogous to the latter probably explains one variant in the first line of the *tres reyes* Prologue: "los antiguos q fuerō ellos tōs ēmeros," which corresponds to the *Estoria's* "Los sabios antigos, que fueron en los tiempos primeros," constitutes one of the few instances in which the agreement of the two Prologues goes beyond a single word. All but three *tres reyes* MSS agree on the reading *antiguos*; one MS (Z.III.7, BES) omits the passage, and two (10195, BNM, and Y.I.5, BES) read *sabios*. No *tres reyes* witness duplicates both elements, *sabios* and *antigos*, of the *Estoria* reading, and the *tres reyes* versions showing *antiguos* and *sabios* respectively are equally acceptable, although *antiguos* is recommended over *sabios* by the large number of MSS that carry it. It is, of course, logically false to deduce that a majority reading, by virtue of being the majority reading, is necessarily the one provided by the original. Nevertheless, barring evidence that favors a minority reading, a solution provided by the vast majority of witnesses across a number of MS families in a field of twenty-three witnesses is more likely to be the original reading than is one provided by two of a total of three MSS consulted, or three of a total of four. In this variant the numbers of MSS carrying the respective solutions and the fact that the minority reading is provided by a MS subfamily that is generally innovative (see below, section 2) are the only indications for one solution over another. The similarity of the *tres reyes* Prologue to the *Estoria* Prologue is here
of no help whatsoever in the establishment of the reading for the critical text.

Later in the same segment of text, however, there is a variant in which I am inclined to accept the Estoria reading as confirmation of one of two plausible solutions offered by the tres reyes tradition. Twelve witnesses for the tres reyes Prologue read "ēlos tōs āmeros" in agreement with the corresponding Estoria bit of the segment against pasados and Ø in the remaining tres reyes witnesses. Both āmeros and pasados are acceptable within the context. Furthermore, the number of witnesses providing āmeros is less dramatic than that indicating antiquos over sabios. Here the significant factor would seem to be that the tres reyes reading provided by the majority of witnesses and agreeing with the Estoria reading falls within a comparatively extensive segment of text that is very nearly identical to the corresponding passage in the Estoria Prologue. I suspect that the probability for identical readings in the two Prologues in this variant is higher than for any other Prologue variant.

In general terms, then, the similarity of the Prologue of the Crónica de tres reyes to the Estoria de España proves of very limited use for the establishment of the critical text of the former. Theoretically, there is every reason to conclude that the Estoria de España Prologue can be of no probatory value whatsoever. Nevertheless, the corroborating of the āmeros reading by the Estoria Prologue provides, if not proof, at least one piece of evidence contributing to a case in favor of that reading.
Finally, a note regarding the sigla used in the following stemmata is in order. I have chosen to refer to the extant MSS by their library call numbers rather than to introduce new sigla, and therefore another level of reference, primarily because of the number of MSS involved and because I came to know the MSS by their call numbers. This manner of referring to the MSS eliminates the necessity of employing the traditional method whereby upper-case Roman letters indicate extant MSS (except O, original, and X, archetype) and lower-case Greek letters indicate hypothetical subarchetypes. I use Roman letters for all hypothetical MSS, including the original, which I designate S for mnemonic reasons that will become obvious. L, a point of redactional change, was also selected for mnemonic reasons. The remaining letters were chosen arbitrarily; neither O nor X has any special significance.
1. The Prologue Stemma
The stemma for the twenty-three witnesses of the Prologue summarizes my interpretation of the variants provided by that document. I have decided for an original short-version Prologue (S), the source of the short-version families $S_1$ and $S_2$ and a later long-version (L). MSS. Y.I.5, Y.II.13, 6410 and 1742 appear twice in the stemma. The lines marked (?) joining them to MSS. 10195, M563, N.III.12 and 9-4761, respectively, indicate that the Prologue provides no variant to prove that the former MSS could not be copies of the latter. If MSS. Y.II.13 and 1742 are copies of MSS. M563 and 9-4761, nodes U and P are unnecessary. For MSS. Y.I.5 and 10195, there is evidence to indicate that if MS. Y.I.5 descended from MS. 10195, node T is nevertheless necessary. It is also possible, though less likely, that MS. 10195 descended from MS. Y.I.5, in which case there are no indications for the existence of T. The broken lines show the source of contamination in BAE and the probable sources of contamination in $S_2$ MS. Z.III.12 and $S_2$ MS. 5775.

In this section (III.1) I examine first the variants that generally characterize families L, $S_1$ and $S_2$ and present the evidence for the priority of the short version. A discussion of the variants that lead to the proposed subdivision of families L, $S_1$ and $S_2$ follows.

A. Long and short versions: families L, $S_1$ and $S_2$

Nine of the twenty-three witnesses containing the Prologue show a group of variants that forcefully indicates a family relationship. MS. M.II.2, BES, is transcribed as representative of the family, here labeled L. Variants within the family are given in endnotes.
1. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b31
   por las grandes batallas e
conquimjentos que ouo contra
los moros enemigos de
la nña santa fe catoljca

2. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b35
e defendedor de la fe

3. MS. M.II.2, f. 2v a1
sy en coronjca
non se PoSiese e

4. MS. M.II.2, f. 2v a8
lo leyeSen e

5. MS. M.II.2, f. 2v a10
Et ordenose en tres coronjcas
de cada vno destos Reyes la
suya puestas en tres tratados
e comjenca luego la coronjca
deste Rey don alfonso q es este
q en este libro es contenjdo
en la maña que adelante diremos

Four additional nonprobatory variants support the family grouping:

6. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b3
santo e bien aventurado

7. MS. M.II.2, f. 2v a2
todas

8. MS. M.II.2, f. 2v a4
el sabio

9. MS. M.II.2, f. 2v a5
el sabio
All the variants occur within the last section of the Prologue, which describes the motive and circumstances for the continuation of the Estoria de España. The first of the variants to appear is santo e bien aventurado. The variant modifies Fernando III at the conclusion of the description of the contents of the two-volume Estoria. The remaining variants occur within the subsequent narration of Alfonso XI's command to continue the Estoria with a written account of the reigns of Alfonso X, Sancho IV and Fernando IV. With the exception of variations 8 and 9, which involve the relocation of the formulaic el sabio, the variants as a group constitute a series of either interpolations or omissions, according to whether the longer or the shorter version is regarded as basic. Except for MSS. B1489 and 1775, which because of a larger lacuna omit the text of variant 3, all witnesses for the long version include the text of all the variants. Conversely, no variant text appears in any MS of the short version. Evidently the group of variants is due to one operation and is not the cumulative result of several interventions.

The following transcription of MS. M.II.2 as representative of the long version with the variants underlined will illustrate the differences between the two versions:

f. 2r b4

% Et

por esto el muy alto e muy noble y muy onrrado e bien aventurado don alfoñ
por la grçia de dios Rey de castilla de
leon de toledo de gallizia de sevilla
e de muçia e de jaen e del algarbe Et
señor de moljna auyendo muy gran
voluntad que los fechos delos Reyes que fueron ante q fuesen fallados en escútrura mando q todas las Coronjas e estorias antiquas fuese buscadas e fallo escúpturas escptas enlos libros de su camara los fechos de todos los Reyes q fueron ante del enlos tipos pasados desde los primeros Reyes godos fasta el tipo del Rey don Rodrigo % Et despues del Rey don pe layo q fue el acabamjento delas coronjas fasta el tipo q fino el santo e bien aventurado Rey don ferrando que gano a Seuilla e a cordoua e a las villas del obipado de Jahen Et el Reyno de murcia % Et por q aca heçieron muchos fechos enlos tipos delos Reyes q fueron despues de aql rey don ferrnado las quales [non] erâ puestas en coronjas % Et por end este noble Rey don alfonso q por las grandes batallas e conqrimi entos que ouo contra los moros enemigos de la nra santa fe cato ljca es llamado el conqridor e de fendedor dela fe % entendiendo que aquellos fechos fincarien /

en olujdo sy en coronjca non se poSi ese e % Et por q fuesen sabidas todas las cosas que acaheçieron enel tiempo del Rey don alfoñ el sabio su visabue lo e enel tiëpo del Rey don sancho el brauo su abuelo e en tipo del Rey don ferrando su padre [mandolas] escreujr enlos libros porque
In no case can the variants of the short version be attributed to haplographical omission, nor does any variant add information essential to the comprehension of the text. The first variant, santo e bien aventurado, and the third, defendedor de la fe, are common epithets granted to past monarchs and could have been added as time and distance increased the prestige of Fernando III and Alfonso XI. The second variant, por las grandes batallas e conqrimientos que ouo contra los moros enemigos de la nña santa fe catolica, in reference to Alfonso XI, is in the same vein: the clause explains for posterity why Alfonso XI is called conqridor, an explanation quite unnecessary for near contemporaries of the hero of Algeciras.

The third variant, the clause sy en coronjca non se poSiese e, alters the meaning of the sentence in which it appears but in fact merely echoes the end of the preceding sentence. The variant's echo of existing text common to both versions would seem to favor the priority of an original short version. However, both versions make good sense, and the content of the lines does not prove the priority of one version over the other. It is possible that the lines of the extended version, reflecting the medieval fondness for balance and restatement,
were present in the original Prologue and were later shortened because they bordered on repetitious.

It is curious that among the witnesses of the long version the conditional *fincarian* immediately preceding the variant is the reading of four MSS (M.II.2, Z.III.7, 327, Y.II.15), while only two of the fourteen witnesses of the short version (sixteenth-century MSS. Y.II.13, 84-7-34) have it. Long-version MSS. B1489 and 1775 omit a larger passage. The remaining witnesses of the long version read *fincauan* (MSS. 9-4761, 1742) and ñdauã (MS. 2880). The majority of the short-version witnesses (11) read *fincarõ* (MSS. N.III.12, 829, 5775, 6410, 336 and V1554) or *fincauan* (MSS. Y.I.5, 10195, M563, Z.III.12 and BAE). Short-version MS. 2091 reads ñdaron. It may be significant that the oldest extant long-version witness, the fourteenth-century 9-4761, and two additional long-version MSS show the indicative, as do the vast majority of short-version witnesses. Slight as it is, this evidence could suggest that the original Prologue was a short version and read *fincauan*, which was changed to the conditional in some long-version MSS after the interpolation of the *sy* clause.

It may also be noteworthy that the fifteenth-century MS. M.II.2 is the only long-version copy to repeat the conjunction *e* at the end of *sy en coronjca non se poSiese*. The repetition is somewhat more than the simple dittography of a conjunction. The first is a scribal ampersand closely following and associated with *poSiese*. It is followed by a *calderõn* and then by *Et*, after which the text common to both versions resumes. If MS. M.II.2 were the oldest extant long-version MS, we might speculate that the double conjunction following *poSiese* could
be associated with the interpolation of the *sy* clause and thus with the origins of the long version. It could reflect, for example, a scribal slip which occurred in the act of leaving off the copy of a short-version MS in order to incorporate the additional text and then returning to copy at the *calderón*. However, because fourteenth-century MS. 9-4761 is older than MS. M.II.2, the latter MS cannot be the original long version. As copies between MS. M.II.2 and the original long version are postulated, the chances of the survival of such an error decrease. It therefore seems more likely that the double conjunction in MS. M.II.2 reflects a scribal error independent from the origins of the long version, perhaps a misreading as *z* of the final *n* of *pusiesen*, the plural reading of all long-version witnesses except MS. M.II.2.¹¹

Variant 4, *lo leyeSen e*, provides perhaps the best indications for the priority of the short version. The majority short-version reading is *porq los q adelant vijnjerē Sepā en cómo pasarō las cosas* (MS. N.III.12, f. 1r b21). First of all, the presence of the long-version variant results in an odd ordering of the elements of the sentence: *porque los que lo leyeSen e adelante vijnjerē sepan* (MS. M.II.2, f. 2v a8). The *leyeSen* preceding *vijnjerē* is in itself suspicious. The sequence of tenses in the majority of the witnesses for the long version is even more so. All witnesses of the short version agree on the future subjunctive *vijnjerē*, and all L and S witnesses agree on the following present subjunctive *Sepā*. Six (*L₁*) of the nine L witnesses combine the long-version text *lo leyeSen e* with the text of the short version in the straightforward manner transcribed above. Yet all *L₁*
MSS except MS. M.II.2 read venjesen rather than vinjerē. Only L₁ MS. M.II.2 gives the future subjunctive in agreement with all fourteen S witnesses. The majority of the L₁ witnesses show an exceedingly odd sequence of tenses: imperfect subjunctive, imperfect subjunctive, present subjunctive. Evidently the S, and majority, future subjunctive vinjerē, appropriately followed by the unanimous present subjunctive sepan, is the original reading. L₁ innovates by changing vinjerē to venjesen, perhaps in response to the preceding leyeSen. Given the evidence yet to be considered that groups MS. M.II.2 with L₁, the latter MS. most likely changed the venjesen of its source back to vinjerē to match the following sepan. The three remaining L MSS, subfamily 0, provide revealing alterations of the reading. MS. 2880 reads: porq los q lo leyesē and omits the following e adelante vinjerē. MSS. 9-4761 and 1742 likewise omit e adelante vinjerē and change the preceding phrase to porq los q leyeren and porq los leyeren, respectively. It looks very much as if the long-version segment of the text lo leyeSen e was added to the short version. Omitted e adelante vinjerē, perhaps because of the odd order leyeSen/vinjerē, and then MSS. 9-4761 and 1742 changed leyeSen to leyeren in anticipation of sepan.

The last and most extensive segment of text that is unique to the long version states and restates that the continuation of the Estoria de España introduced by the Prologue consists of three separate chronicles:
Et ordenose en tres coronjcas de cada vno destos Reyes la suya [coronjca]^{12} puestas en tres tratados e comjença luego la coronjca deste Rey don alfonso ā q es este ā eneste libro es contenjdo en la maña que adelante diremos (MS. M.II.2, f. 2v a13)

All this follows the text common to both versions that has already explained clearly that the events of the three reigns were written down for posterity. The variant text may have been the original conclusion to the Prologue and, as is possible with the variant sy en coronjca non se poSiese, may reflect no more than medieval verbosity. On the other hand, the content of the variant together with the awkward phrasing of the first clause invites speculation as to possible motives for the inclusion of the lines. If the phrase de cada vno destos Reyes la suya is omitted, the fundamental sense of the first clause remains, as does a certain emphasis on the individuality of the three chronicles (en tres coronjcas/en tres tratados). The additional phrase is a potentially confusing digression which further underlines the independence of each of the chronicles from the others. Note the use of the singulars de cada vno, la suya.

The lines may have been added by a redactor of the Prologue who intended to change in some way the grouping of the three chronicles together as a unit which the conclusion of the short version leads the reader to expect. It may be significant that CAX appears with the Prologue but without CSIV, CFIV or CAXI in S MS. Y.II.13 and in L MSS. 2880 and B1489. Such copies are consistent with the first sentence of the variant and would explain the second sentence, which, if we may
equate libro with MS, physically isolates CAX from the remaining chronicles.

The oldest extant MS of the long version, MS. 9-4761, contains the three chronicles announced in the Prologue followed by CAXI, all in the same hand. It is doubtful that the simple inclusion of CAXI in the MS can account for the changes in the Prologue that result in the long version. Furthermore, the segment of text e adelante vjnjerẽ, which appears in all short-version witnesses and in six of the nine long-version witnesses, is omitted in 0 MSS. 2880, 1742 and 9-4761. The omission proves that MS. 9-4761 was neither the first witness to contain the long version nor the source of the remaining long-version MSS. This is not to say that a lost MS in which a CAX alone or an unusual combination of chronicles caused the redaction of the long version could not have existed. There is simply no evidence to support the hypothesis.

The internal and external evidence is inadequate to permit a conclusion with regard to the priority of one version over the other. However, it may be said that the variants of the long version of the conclusion to the Prologue alter the more skeletal style and abstract tone established by the first part of the Prologue, itself a distillation of the Estoria de España. This basically aesthetic impression together with the fact that no long-version variant is necessary to the comprehension of the Prologue leads me to favor tentatively the priority of the short version.
The four MSS of $S_1$ (10195, Y.I.5, M563, Y.II.13) cross the boundary between versions to agree with $L$ against $S_2$ on the following variants:

$L$, $S_1$  
$S_2$

1. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b17
todos

2. MS. Z.III.7, f. 1r b18
en españa$^{13}$

3. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r, b5
derpués desde$^{14}$

4. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b35
llamado el coñíriddor$^{16}$

5. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r a24
cómo por esto$^{17}$

6. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r a37
la santa fe$^{19}$

7. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b31
este noble Rey$^{21}$

Desde (MS. 829)$^{15}$

(MS. N.III.12)

como esto

(MS. Z.III.12)$^{18}$

la fe$^{20}$

este Rey

It is an open question whether the variants involve additions of text in $L$ and $S_1$ or omissions in $S_2$. The shorter readings in $S_2$ make sense in all cases and therefore might most closely represent the readings of the original Prologue. In that case we would assume that the bits of text shared by $L$ and $S_1$ were added to the common source of those families and that $L$ and $S_1$ alone descended from that source or, possibly, and assuming the priority of the short version, that $L$ was based on $S_1$. 
However, there is a group of variants on which \( L \) and \( S_1 \) agree against \( S_2 \) that clearly indicates a series of omissions in \( S_2 \):

8. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r a30
   e las otras cosas que en la ley de dios se contiene e otros muchos fechos que acaheçieron en el mundo antiguanamente conviene que los fechos

9. Ms. M.II.2, f. 2r a17
   podisen saber\(^24\)

10. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b18
    desde los primeros

11. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r a5
    falladas e passaron\(^26\)

12. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r a16
    prophetas e el aduenimiento\(^28\)

Variant 8 involves a haplographical omission in \( S_2 \): \textit{contiene/conviene}. The context for \( S_2 \) variants 9-12 reveals defective readings in all cases. Variants 9 and 11 appear as follows in \( S_2 \) MS. Z.III.12:

Por muchas gujsas y por muchas maneras los antiguos q ante fueron en los tpos quisieron q las cosas que eran falladas\(^6\) pasaronse [podiesen saber] y por nobleza de sy mesmos (f. 6r 1)

The \( e \) of variant 11, omitted in the oldest of the \( S_2 \) witnesses, was added along with an additional \( se \) to MS. Z.III.12 by a later hand, whose other corrections will be discussed in due course. The problem caused by \( S_2 \) variant 10 is illustrated by the larger reading in MS. 829:
E fallo escrito por coronjca enlos libros
desu caña los fechos delos Reyes q
fuerô enlos tiêpos pasados [desde los primeros]
Reyes godos fasta el Rey Rodrigo (f. 9r a36)

MS. 829 may also be adduced as indicative of the results of $S_2$ variant 12:

E otrosi se falla como vinierô los patriarcas
e los profetas [e] el aduenjmjêto de ihû xîo
e las otras cosas que enla ley de dios se
contienê (f. 9r a16)

This second omission of the conjunction $e$ may seem insignificant at
first glance. We will see, however, that the resulting $S_2$ reading may
be responsible to some extent for further alterations of the passage
among the later members of family $S_2$ (note 66). The defective $S_2$ read-
ings in all variants of the present group together with the L and $S_1$
agreement on the missing text prove that variants 9-12 as well as the
haplography in variant 8 involve omissions in $S_2$.

There are two additional readings that are best grouped with
the above omissions in $S_2$. On the first, the three oldest $S_2$ MSS,
fifteenth-century MSS. 829, N.III.12 and the original, uncorrected
MS. Z.III.12, show a reading that evidently resulted from a mutilation
in $S_2$. The sixteenth-century members of the family give related read-
ings that suggest varying attempts to improve the reading provided by
the oldest MSS. O MS. 2880 is transcribed as representative of the
majority reading in families L and $S_1$

Por muchas ðasas e por muchas mañás los antiguos
q fuerô élos tôes pñeros ðsjerô ðlas coSas
q fuerô falladas e pasarô se podiese Saber
Et por nobleza de Sy mesmos Seyêdo lealš
a los q erã de benjr fizierô los eSçujr
entêdjendo q por esta qSa los podriã mejor
Saber los q venjeSê enpos ellos (f. 174v, b1)

Nine of the ten witnesses of family $S_2$ show evidence of having had difficulty with the first words of the adjectival phrase Seyêdo lealš a los q erã de benjr. The tenth witness, MS. 336, is a direct descendant of one of the nine, MS. Z.III.12, but contains the L/$S_1$ reading because MS. Z.III.12 was corrected to that reading. $S_2$ MSS. 829 and 6410 read: seyendoles alos q erã de venjr (MS. 829, f. 9r a8). MS. N.III.12 is torn and reads: Seyê ... los q erã de venjr (f. 1r a6). The amount of space occupied by the illegible text is too small to have accommodated even an abbreviated transcription of -do leales a, but is just sufficient to allow -do les a. The remaining witnesses offer no other plausible basis for reconstructing this lacuna. MS. N.III.12 most probably agreed with the version in MSS. 829 and 6410. MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 read: seyendo a los q auian de venir exêplo (V1554, f. 1r a8). The latter reading suggests a reaction to the loss of lealš with the addition of exêplo, and possibly the omission of les, in order to make sense of an unfinished statement. Rosell, who relied primarily on MS. 829 and V1554, gives the unique hybrid seyéndoles å los que eran de venir exemplo (BAE, p. 3 a4). MS. 84-7-34 replaces Seyêdo lealš with the unique fuesê sabidas a (f. 1r 6), which most likely also indicates an attempt to make sense of a reading in its source which lacked lealš.
The two remaining $S_2$ witnesses, MS. Z.III.12 and MS. 336, do read *Seyendo leales* (MS. Z.III.12, f. 6r 6). However, MS. Z.III.12 is an originally careless copy that was extensively corrected: a number of words and phrases are written over the first copy, to some extent but not entirely obscuring the original, and bits of text are frequently added above crossed-out segments. The word *leales* in MS. Z.III.12 is one instance of writing over whatever was originally there. The rewrite *leales* fits easily into the space available preceding a _los_ ɨ. The initial _le_ of *leales* is original, and an original _s_ is clearly recognizable beneath the later a. The original reading is unmistakably _les_ followed by a few additional letters, of which only vestiges of a tall stroke and a final _s_ preceding a _los_ ɨ remain. The original careless copy may have followed _les_ with the dittography a _los_ a _los_. We will presently see that MS. 336 is a copy or direct descendant of MS. Z.III.12. The presence of *leales* in the two MSS is therefore explicable without removing the MSS from family $S_2$. The question as to the ultimate source of the corrected *leales* in MS. Z.III.12 is more problematic and will be considered in the discussion of the subdivision of family $S_2$.

Finally, the first line of the Prologue provides a variant in which L and $S_1$ show different but related readings, and $S_2$ clearly shows the results of an omission. L₁ MS. Y.II.15 reads:

> por muchas guisas E por muchas maneras los antiguos que ante fueron en los tiempos primeros quisieron que las cosas que fuerō halladas E pasarō Se pudiesen Saber (f. 7r 6)
All L MSS have primeros. The S₁ MSS all read enlos tiempos pasados (MS. M563, f. 1r a3). The majority of S₂ MSS give enlos tpos (MS. 829, f. 9r a4). 3¹ Only S₂ MS. 84-7-34 agrees with the S₁ reading pasados, most probably a spontaneous response to the absence of an adjective in the source of MS. 84-7-34. 3² The majority S₂ reading is obviously defective. The disagreement of L and S₁ on the missing adjective makes it impossible to decide on the appropriate reading from internal evidence alone. However, it will be recalled that our Prologue is based on the Estoria de España Prologue. In this instance, the first line of the Estoria Prologue provides the solution: Los sabios antiguos q fueron en los tiempos primeros. 3³ We may conclude that L (primeros) shows the original reading; S₁ innovates with pasados and S₂ omits primeros.

The S₂ readings on leales and enlos tiempos primeros in addition to variants 8-12 leave no doubt as to the general tendency toward abbreviation in S₂. This proven tendency leads me to conclude that the omissions in S₂ would not be limited to the sort which resulted in awkward readings. I therefore assume that variants 1-7, as well as 8-12 and the S₂ readings on leales and enlos tiempos primeros, involve omissions of original text in S₂. In that event, there is no reason to posit a common source for L and S₁ other than the archetype of the short version. The conclusion also indicates that readings provided by S₁, certainly by an S₁ + L agreement, would generally be preferable to those of S₂.

There are a few additional corroborative readings for the family S₂ grouping that cannot be attributed to omission or mutilation
in the source of the family. Eight of the ten S₂ witnesses agree against families L and S₁ on the reading leon castilla (MS. N.III.12, f. 1r a27) rather than castilla leon in the ordering of the realms of Alfonso XI. While the reading castilla leon in S₂ MS. 829 and its descendant BAE may indicate spontaneous alteration, the agreement of the majority of S₂ witnesses on the more unusual sequence suggests filiation.

Nine of the ten S₂ witnesses also agree on the sequence don Sancho Su ahuelo el brauo (MS. N.III.12, f. 1r b19) against family S₁ and all but one L witness, which read don sancho el brauo Su abuelo (MS. M563, f. 1r b29). The tenth S₂ witness, MS. 2091, agrees with the majority reading in families L and S₁, while L₄ MS. Y.II.15 agrees with the reading in family S₂. Inasmuch as no further evidence exists that associates S₁ MS. 2091 with either family L or family S₁, the agreement is most likely coincidental. We will see that MS. Y.II.15 is one of the most conservative MSS of family L. However, because the remaining L MSS show the alternate reading, the agreement of MS. Y.II.15 with family S₂ is almost certainly also coincidental.

One of the variants cited as opposing L and S versions shows differences between the readings of families S₁ and S₂ beyond the common exclusion of text characteristic of the long version. All ten S₂ witnesses read: por ġ los ġ adelante vjinjerē (MS. N.III.12, f. 1r b21). S₁ MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 read: porq añilos ġ despues vjinjerē (MS. 10195, f. 1r 35). S₁ MSS. M563 and Y.II.13 read: por ġ los ġ de añ adelante vinjeren (MSS. M563, f. 1r b31). The majority
L family reading is por que los que lo leyeSen e adelante venjeSen (MS. Z.III.7, f. 1r b42). It should be recalled that L subfamily O omits e adelante venjeSen (vijnerë) (p. 319). First, the S₂ reading confirms the family grouping. Second, it is a rare instance in which the S₂ reading indicates that of the original short-version Prologue; the removal of the long-version segment lo leyeSen e from the majority L reading corroborates S₂. The variant shows that in spite of the fact that S₂ represents a corrupt and generally unreliable textual tradition, it affords the opportunity to test readings across families. In those cases where L and S₁ disagree, and there is no intrinsic reason for the choice of one reading over the other, S₂ may on occasion provide the solution.

Only one reading is found in all four S₁ MSS and in no other Prologue witness:

Family S₁

MS. 10195, f. 1r 10

luengos
ceteri

The variant provides rather strong evidence for a common source of MSS. M563, Y.II.13, 10195, Y.I.5. The agreement of L and S₂ indicates that S₁'s luengo is most probably innovative.

The variant enlos tiempos primeros (L) versus enlos tiempos pasados (S₁) versus enlos tpos (S₂), discussed on p. 327 above, also suggests a common source for S₁ that innovated. The only remaining variant that indicates a common source for family S₁ involves the absence of a reading in the S₁ MSS that, perhaps significantly, is similar to the preceding variant:
e fallo escrito por coronjca
en los libros de Su Camara
los fechos de todos los rreys
que fueron en españa desde los
tipos pasados desde los
primeros reyes godos fasta
el rey don Rodrigo

(MS. Z.III.7, f. 1r b7)

L subfamily 0 agrees with S₁ on the lack of the underlined phrase. The readings provided by S₂ vary but in all cases include enlos tipos pasados. The resulting balanced agreement, S₁ = 0 (Ø) versus L₁ = S₂ (enlos tipos pasados), seems to contradict the proposed stemma. Furthermore, the fact that both readings make sense poses a fundamental problem for the establishment of the critical text. These aspects of the variant, and two additional similar variants, will be discussed following the internal division of family S₂. For the present, we need only note that all S₁ MSS agree on the absence of the phrase in this line. The appearance in all S₁ MSS, against L and S₂, of the identical phrase in the Prologue's first line, a rather memorable position, could have resulted in the deliberate omission of the phrase in S₁ here, toward the end of the short document.

The variant in combination with the preceding two argues forcefully for a common source for the S₁ MSS. Because the readings shared by L and S₁ (var. 1-12, etc., pp. 322-27) all seem to have been present in the original Prologue, the last three variants also suggest a common source for L and S₁ rather than a relationship of direct descent,
L < S₁. The conclusion is supported by the fact that L shows primeros in the first line of the Prologue, almost certainly the original reading, while S₁ shows pasados. Furthermore, L₁ would have to have added enlos tños pasados which occurs later in the Prologue and is lacking in S₁. Because S₂ also shows enlos tños pasados, the hypothesis is highly unlikely.

In conclusion, the lack of further variants unique to S₁ suggests that it may provide a number of readings representative of the archetypical short version. In addition, the fourteenth-century S₁ MS. M563 is the oldest extant short version; the MSS of family S₁ contain the text omitted by haplography in S₂; the S₁ MSS show in common with the L MSS a series of additional bits of text that were also omitted in S₂ (var. 1-7, 9-12, etc., pp. 322-27). The combined evidence indicates that the S₁ MSS are generally superior to those of S₂.

B. Subfamilies of L, S₁ and S₂

Family L

Within family L there is abundant evidence for the grouping of several subfamilies. MSS. M.II.2, Z.III.7, 327, 1775 and B1489 (M) are set apart by the following variants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L MSS. M.II.2, Z.III.7, 327, 1775, B1489 (M)</th>
<th>L MSS. Y.II.15, 9-4761, 2880, 1742</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r a16</td>
<td>falladas e passaron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falladas e pasadas³⁵</td>
<td>(MS. 9-4761)³⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r a22</td>
<td>que los fechos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>que los fechos</td>
<td>aqilos fechos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r a27
   como los patriarcas
   e las profetas
   (MS. Y.II.15)37

4. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b4
   de las espanas
   de espana

The variants describing subfamily M are found only in those MSS. The readings on the variants provided by L MSS. Y.II.15 (L1) and 9-4761, 2880, 1742 (0) agree substantially with the readings of families S1 and S2. We may therefore conclude that the subfamily source M is further removed from the original Prologue than are L MSS. Y.II.15, 9-4761, 2880, 1742.

On two occasions MS. Y.II.15 agrees with the MSS of M against the remaining L witnesses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M, MS. Y.II.15</th>
<th>MSS. 9-4761, 2880, 1742</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b30</td>
<td>coronjcas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. MS. M.II.2, f. 2v a9</td>
<td>todas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Again, the readings of L MSS. 9-4761, 2880, 1742 agree with the readings of families S1 and S2. The fact that on the two rather insignificant variants all witnesses of family M agree corroborates the filiation indicated by variants 1-4. Unsupported by stronger evidence, the same readings in MS. Y.II.15 are sufficient to remove that MS from the group of MSS. 9-4761, 2880, 1742 but insufficient to include it within subfamily M. We may therefore assume a common source for MS. Y.II.15
and M (L₁) in which variants 5-6 first appear. Variants 1-4 appear at M:

```
        L
       / \  
      O   L₁ (var. 5-6)
        /   |
       M (var. 5-6, 1-4)
        /   |
       Y.II.15 (var. 5-6)
```

Subfamily M provides excellent variants for further subdivision:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSS. 327, 1775, B1489 (M)</th>
<th>MSS. M.II.2, Z.III.7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MS. 327, f. 6r a13</td>
<td>falladas e pasadas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falladas e pasadas e falladas³⁸</td>
<td>falladas e pasadas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MS. 327, f. 6r b13</td>
<td>son en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son en</td>
<td>tienen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. MS. 327, f. 6r b22:</td>
<td>e se posieron a grandes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e se posieron a grandes</td>
<td>E pusieron Se a grandes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peligros que oujeró enlas</td>
<td>peligros en las lides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lides con los moros³⁹</td>
<td>que obieron con los moros (MS. Z.III.7)⁴⁰</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three nonprobatory variants confirm the filiation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSS. 327, 1775, B1489</th>
<th>MSS. M.II.2, Z.III.7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. MS. 327, f. 6r b6</td>
<td>iñu xño</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nño saluador iñu xño⁴¹</td>
<td>iñu xño</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MS. M.II.2)⁴²</td>
<td>(MS. M.II.2)⁴²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. MS. 327, f. 6r b4</td>
<td>falla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fallan</td>
<td>falla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. MS. 327, f. 6v a1</td>
<td>santo e bien aventurado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bjen aueturado</td>
<td>santo e bien aventurado</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The readings common to MSS. 327, 1775 and B1489 have been contrasted to those of the remaining MSS of M, MSS. M.II.2 and Z.III.7. It is significant, however, that these readings occur in no other Prologue witness; therefore the readings may be considered characteristic of the source of the three MSS. The contrasting readings of MSS. M.II.2 and Z.III.7, on the other hand, are shared in variants 1-2 by the majority of witnesses in families L, S₁ and S₂. In variant 3 all L MSS other than MSS. 327, 1775 and B1489 agree with MSS. M.II.2 and Z.III.7. Therefore, we may assume a common source (N) for MSS. 327, B1489 and 1775, but there is insufficient evidence to posit a source for MSS. M.II.2 and Z.III.7 other than M:

Within the N triad, the two sixteenth-century MSS, B1489 and 1775, are closely associated. The MSS share the following omission:

**MS. 1775, f. 1r 26**

auiendo muy grand voluntad
que los fechos de los Reyes
q fueron ante que el fuesen
fallados en escripturas
por coronica

**MS. 327**

avjendo muy grà voluntad que los
fechos delos Reyes q fuerò anè
q el fuesen fallados en escrito
mando catar todas las coronjcas e
estorias antigoas Et fallo esćto
por coronica
aviendo muy grand voluntad que
los fechos de los Reyes que
fueron ante que el fuesen
fallados en escripto f y [sic]
escritos por coronicas

The MS. 1775 reading appears to represent a typical haplography. The MS. B1489 reading, however, together with MS. 1775's escripturas, suggests that something other than or in addition to haplography may have occurred in this reading between MSS. 1775, 31489 and the ultimate source of the three MS group. The suspicion is supported by a further omission common to MSS. 1775 and B1489:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSS. 1775, B1489</th>
<th>MS. 327</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>es llamado el Conqueridor E</td>
<td>es llamado el conqridor e defensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defensor dela fee e por que</td>
<td>dela fee entendiendo q aqllos fechos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuesē43</td>
<td>fincarian en olujdo sy en coronica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nō se posiesen Et por q fuesē</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This omission is not typically haplographic. The scribe of MS. 1775 presented the lines continuously, indicating no awareness that text is missing. The word Conqueridor is in the same hand and same ink as the remainder of the text, but looks as if it has been squeezed into a space left in the original copy. MS. B1489 leaves a space, too small to accommodate the missing letters, where Conqueridor should appear and follows fee with a flourish and two blank lines. Because MS. 327 contains the missing text in both instances, we may assume one of two possible explanations: (1) MSS. 1775 and 31489 derive from
an intermediary or from a faulty copy of MS. 327 or of the ultimate
source of MSS. 327, 1775, B1489 (or from the common source of the three
witnesses that was damaged after the copying of the fifteenth-century
MS. 327 and before the sixteenth-century MSS. 1775 and B1489 were
copied), (2) either MS. 1775 or MS. B1489 was the first witness to
contain the omissions and was the source of the remaining member of
the pair.

In addition to the slight differences between the MSS. 1775
and B1489 solutions in the first of the omissions, there are a few dis-
crepancies between the two MSS which taken together make it unlikely
that either was a copy of the other:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MS. B1489</strong></td>
<td><strong>MS. 1775</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. f. 1r 7</td>
<td>fazer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saber</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. 1r 14</td>
<td>conosčen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contiene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f. 1v 3</td>
<td>E el Reyno de murcia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. f. 1r 27</td>
<td>por coronica los libros de sus tan maravillosos fechos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>por coronicas En los libros</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de su camara los fechos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In variants 1, 2, 4 the MS. 1775 readings are unique, and the
MS. B1489 readings agree with the majority of witnesses across fami-
lies L, S₁ and S₂. Therefore, MS. B1489 could not have been copied
directly from MS. 1775. If MS. B1489 is posited as the direct source of
MS. 1775, there are also problems. Variant 3 shows a MS. B1489 omission
of MS. 1775 text that is common to the body of witnesses. Although
the text provided by MS. 1775 appears within the list of conquests of
Fernando III and could have been added by a knowledgeable MS. 1775
scribe without recourse to a source other than MS. B1489, such a
serendipitous concurrence with the majority of witnesses is unlikely.
Furthermore, the MS. B1489 transcription of variants 1, 2, 4 is per-
fectly legible and logical within the text. There is no obvious reason
for the MS. 1775 scribe to have altered the MS. B1489 readings, espe-
cially in the case of variant 4 which, although comprehensible, is
strained and dissonant in MS. 1775. MS. 1775 was most probably not a
copy of MS. B1489.

The variant 4 reading in MS. 1775, sus tan maravillosos fechos,
is unique, but it is obviously an awkward rendering of su camara los
fechos in MS. B1489, ceteri. The MS. 1775 solution seems to support
the hypothesis that MSS. 1775 and B1489 shared a common damaged source.
It may be objected that if the source was damaged it is odd that the
scribe of MS. B1489 managed to make out En los libros de su camara los
fechos while the MS. 1775 scribe could only come up with los libros de
sus tan maravillosos fechos. The MS. 1775 solution indicates that the
basic outlines of the passage in the source were legible. Also there
is abundant evidence that the scribe of MS. B1489 was more careful and
more concerned to offer as accurate a copy as possible than was the
scribe of MS. 1775. There is the labored solution in MS. B1489 in the
first omission cited: fallados en escripto f y [sic] escritos por
coronica, which while apparently less satisfying than fallados en
scripturas por coronica in MS. 1775, is closer to the original. There
are the blank lines left in MS. B1489, signalling a lacuna. Finally,
the remaining MS. B1489 variants cited, *saber* and *contiene*, agree with the majority of witnesses against MS. 1775. In short, it seems fairly certain that MSS. 1775 and B1489 are independent copies of a faulty intermediary (*N₁*) between them and MS. 327 or between them and the source of the group (*N*), or that they are copies of that ultimate source which was damaged after MS. 327 was copied:

```
L
 /     \
0      L₁
   /     \   
  Y.II.15 M
 /     \   \   
M.II.2 Z.III.7 N (var. 1-6) *(N₁) (var. 1-6) omissions*
 /         \ 
(var. 1-6) 327 *(N₁) (var. 1-6) omissions*
 /             \ 
(var. 1-6) B1489 1775 (var. 1-6) omissions)
   (omissions)
```

* N₁ may be descended from MS. 327.

Four long-version MSS have been grouped by exclusion from subfamily M. As we have seen, MSS. 2880, 9-4761 and 1742 (O), together with MS. Y.II.15 (L₁), agree substantially on a number of variants with the witnesses of families S₁ and S₂ against the MSS of M. On the evidence of these variants we have tentatively concluded that MS. Y.II.15 (L₁) and MSS. 2880, 9-4761 and 1742 (O) are closer to the archetype than are the MSS of M (p. 331-32, var. 1-4). Two variants removed
MS. Y.II.15 from subfamily 0 (p. 332, var. 5-6). It is significant
that one of the three 0 MSS, fourteenth-century MS. 9-4761, is the
oldest known extant long-version MS and that the three MSS show only
two variants that are unique to them:

MSS. 2880, 9-4761, 1742 (0)  ceteri
1. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r b34
delos44 delos
2. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r b31
de adelante vinjeré
(MS. M.II.2)45

Given the earlier indications for the grouping of MSS. 2880,
9-4761, 1742, the evidence is slight but confirmatory. More important,
the relative scarcity of variants unique to the grouping supports the
conclusion that subfamily 0 together with MS. Y.II.15 represents the
archetype of the long version more closely than M.

Within subfamily 0 there is overwhelming evidence for further
subdivision: MS. 2880/MSS. 9-4761, 1742. Immediately preceding the
last variant considered, the omission of e adelante vinjeré, MSS.
9-4761 and 1742 offer a unique reading of one of the segments of text
characteristic of the long version:

MS. 9-4761, 1742  MS. 2880
3. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r b31
por q los q leyeren Sepan46 por q los q los leyeSé Sepan

MS. 2880 agrees with the majority long-version reading on leyeSé rather
than leyeren. The remaining readings that are unique to MSS. 9-4761
and 1742 are:
4. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r a14
quijieron q las tales

5. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r a19
fincuauan

6. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r a26
q

7. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r b19
esse

8. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r b22
acrescentador

9. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r b33
Sabios

10. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r b33
libros

11. MS. 9-4761, f. 7r b34
Su coronjca

MSS. 9-4761 and 1742 disagree on only one insignificant variant: MS. 1742 omits a conjunction E that appears in MS. 9-4761. It is evident that at the very least MSS. 9-4761 and 1742 are careful copies of the same source (P). It is also possible that the late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century MS. 1742 is a direct copy of the fourteenth-century MS. 9-4761.

The cumulative evidence indicates that MSS. Y.II.15 and 2880 provide the most promising bases for the establishment of the long-version archetype and suggests the following completion of the L family stemma:
Family $S_1$

Within the four MS family $S_1$ there is also a great deal of evidence for subdivision. Numerous variants are unique to $S_1$ MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 (T) against the readings of the remaining $S_1$ MSS, M563 and Y.II.13 (U), which concur with the majority of witnesses outside the family:

**MSS. 10195, Y.I.5**

1. MS. 10195, f. 1r 5
   sabios
2. MS. 10195, f. 1r 6
   ciertas ñ
3. MS. 10195, f. 1r 7
   nos$^{49}$

**MSS. M563, Y.II.13**

antiguos

Ø

mismos (MS. M563)$^{50}$

---

*MS. 1742 may descend directly from 9-4761.*
4. MS. 10195, f. 1r 7
Erã Et aujã
eran (MS. M563)$^{51}$

5. MS. 10195, f. 1r 8
rrazon
guisa

6. MS. 10195, f. 1r 9
aqllos
los que

7. MS. 10195, f. 1r 9
las cosas q Acaesçiesẽ
aqllos fechos

8. MS. 10195, f. 1r 10
estariã
fincaran

9. MS. 10195, f. 1r 11
de luëgos tiempos
Ø

10. MS. 10195, f. 1r 17
aqllos
dios

11. MS. 10195, f. 1r 19
mucho
muy

12. MS. 10195, f. 1r 24
pã
mando

13. MS. 10195, f. 1r 28
arjona
cordoua

14. MS. 10195, f. 1r 29
muchos negóciøs e
muchos fechos
muchos fechos

15. MS. 10195, f. 1r 31
rey
Ø

16. MS. 10195, f. 1r 34
Sancho ferrẽdo$^{52}$
Sancho

17. MS. 10195, f. 1r 34
padre
abuelo

18. MS. 10195, f. 1r 35
Sancho
ferrãdo
19. MS. 10195, f. 1r 35

avuelo\(^{53}\) padre

20. MS. 10195, f. 1r 36

aqllos los

21. MS. 10195, f. 1r 36

despues adelante

MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 differ only on two insignificant variants: MS. Y.I.5 omits a majority definite article el which appears in MS. 10195 and transcribes as las a majority direct object pronoun los in MS. 10195. The corrected MS. 10195 reading in variant 16, which appears also in MS. Y.I.5, does not necessarily indicate that the latter MS was a direct descendant of the former. MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 variants 16-19 involve the reordering of the list of Alfonso XI's ancestors as they appear in MSS. M563, Y.II.13 and the remaining witnesses:

\[
\text{las coSas \(\ddagger\) acaer\(\ddagger\)ieron en los tiempos del rrey don alfonSo Su viSabuelo el Sabio e enl t\(\ddagger\)po del Rey don Sancho el brauo Su abuelo e enl t\(\ddagger\)po del Rey don ferr\(\ddagger\)ado Su padr (MS. M563, f. 1r b26)}
\]

MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 read:

\[
\text{las cosas \(\ddagger\) acaer\(\ddagger\)ieron enl t\(\ddagger\)po del rrey don alfonso su visahuelo el Sabio Et enel t\(\ddagger\)po del rrey don ferr\(\ddagger\)ado Su padre Et enel t\(\ddagger\)po del rrey don Sancho su avuelo (MS. 10195, f. 1r 33)}
\]

Given the larger readings, both MS. 10195's ferr\(\ddagger\)ado and MS. M563's Sancho are correct. It is difficult to say whether MS. 10195 inherited the reading from the hypothetical T or from MS. Y.I.5, or was the first MS to show it. However, the MS. 10195 scribe reacted first with the
logical Sancho, then on the same line corrected to ferrndo before continuing the copy. Because of the vacillation in MS. 10195 and the final decision for the less logical ordering, I suspect that the reading ferrndo su padre preceded Sancho su avuelo in the source of MS. 10195. If MS. 10195 was not the first MS to show the innovation, we must conclude that MS. 10195 descended either from the hypothetical T or from MS. Y.I.5, which we would assume to be the first MS to contain the innovations. Given the insignificance of the discrepancies between MS. 10195 and MS. Y.I.5, the following relationships are possible:

```
            T
           / \               / \     ____________
          Y.I.5 10195        T  10195  Y.I.5
```

Finally, we may conclude from the number and nature of variants shared by MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 that they are not likely choices as base MSS for an edition of the short version of the Prologue. We may recall that MS. 10195 was the back-up witness Rosell used for the BAE edition of the Prologue when he encountered difficulties with MS. 829 and the extensive lacuna in V1554 (Part II.1, pp. 237-40).

MSS. M563 and Y.II.13 (U) seem far more promising. The two MSS show the following unique variants:

- MSS. M563, Y.II.13
- ceteri families S1 and S2

1. MS. M563, f. 1r a4
   En
   Por
2. MS. M563, f. 1r b1
Senor don alfonso

3. MS. M563, f. 1r b14
delastasturias e

4. MS. M563, f. 1r b15
lamuy noble ciubdat de
ø

5. MS. M563, f. 1r b17
de la frontera
ecastillos que son
ø

6. MS. M563, f. 1r b31
de aq
ø

The variants unique to MSS. M563 and Y.II.13 consistently show extensions of text rather than alterations of existing majority readings. Sixteenth-century MS. Y.II.13, however, shows a number of unique variants that with some frequency exhibit fairly extensive alterations of the majority readings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. Y.II.13</th>
<th>MS. M563</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. 1r 1</td>
<td>razonemaneras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. 1r 2</td>
<td>tu/ieron por buenquisier/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f. 1r 2</td>
<td>cosas famosas que las gentes pasaron se pu/diesen saber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cosas q eran fa/ladas q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fizeron se pudiesen saber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. f. 1r 3</td>
<td>assi porq la nobleza de que eran por benjr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aquellos que las fizieron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fuese /a todos nobria:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>como por que los sus grandes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e por nobleza de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sy mismos por los</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hechos fuessen exemplo a los que heran por venir

5. f. 1r 14
que fuessenuestos por escripto Ø

6. f. 1r 15
así como conuino que fuesen fallados
fueron fallados

7. f. 1r 17
Ø
Se falla

8. f. 1r 20
tambien Ø

9. f. 1r 31
antes del en España ant57
estorías antiguas e fallo escepto por coroniça en los
de su camara libros de Su Camara

10. f. 1v 1
traer58 catar

11. f. 1v 1
historias antiguas estorias antiguas e fallo
de su camara escpto por coronjca en los
libros de Su Camara

12. f. 1v 2
en las cuales estaban Ø

13. f. 1v 10
grandes y notables Ø

14. f. 1v 10
antes después

15. f. 1v 11
Alonso59 Fernando

16. f. 1v 11
de los cuales el desçendia e de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
de los Reys q del
q no heran puestostrieron los cuales fechos
non era puestos60
Except for variants 4, 9, 16, as noted, MS. M563 provides readings that are substantially the same as those of the majority of witnesses. We may conclude, then, that MS. Y.II.13 offers a version of the Prologue that has been extensively altered, but that MS. M563, the oldest extant short-version MS, is a respectable witness for the establishment of the archetype of the short version.

The stemma may be extended to include family $S_1$ as follows:

```
  S_1
    T     U
    *10195 Y.I.5 **M563 Y.II.13
```

* MS. 10195 could be either the source of MS. Y.I.5 or a copy of it.
** MS. M563 could be the source of Y.II.13.
Family S₂

It has been established that the most salient characteristic of S₂ is omission and that on two variants (Seyedo leales, en los tiempos primeros, see above, pp. 325-27) the later members of family S₂ offer readings that appear to involve attempts to improve the faulty readings inherited from the source of the family. A few additional variants indicate that not all omissions shared by the majority of S₂ witnesses may be attributed to that source. Fifteenth-century MS. 829 shares two readings with the majority of S₁ and L MSS that do not appear in the remaining S₂ witnesses. On these variants, the later members of the family once again provide readings that seem to involve reactions to the defective readings in their sources. I therefore contrast MS. 829 with the remaining two oldest S₂ MSS and then discuss the readings given by the remaining S₂ witnesses.

MS. 829
MSS. N.III.12, Z.III.12 (original)

1. f. 9r a34
   en escripto mādo catar⁶¹ en escripto Catar⁶²

2. f. 9r a39
   Rodrigo⁶³ antiguo⁶⁴

S₂, MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 agree with MS. 829, which carries the majority readings. We will presently see that these agreements are most likely due to the contamination of MS. 5775's probable source, MS. N.III.12, which occurred as the MS. 5775 copyist corrected obvious errors. However, there are no grounds for assuming contamination of the source of MS. 829. Given the presence of the majority mādo and
Rodrigo in MS. 829, it follows that $S_2$ contained those readings. A copy of that source, $X$, omitted mādo and mutilated Rodrigo, thus giving rise to the readings in MSS. N.III.12 and Z.III.12 and ultimately to those in the remaining $S_2$ witnesses:

$$S_2 \rightarrow (\text{mādo, Rodrigo}) \rightarrow (\text{mādo, Rodrigo}) \text{ BAEE} \rightarrow (\varnothing, ?)$$

On the first variant, $S_1$ MSS. 84-7-34, Z.III.12 and 336 read en escrito fizo catar (MS. 84-7-34, f. 1r 17). MS. Z.III.12 shows en fizo escrito catar (f. 6r 22); the fizo is one of the numerous corrections added in a later hand. The agreement may indicate filiation of the three witnesses. However, the reading of $X$, lacking mādo, could easily have prompted the independent addition of fizo.

In MS. 829 the context of the Rodrigo variant is:

E fallo escipto por coronjca enlos libros desu caña los fechos delos Reyes q fuerò enlos tiêpos pasados Reyes godos fasta el Rey Rodrigo E desde el Rey don pelayo q fue el pîmero rey de leon fasta el tîpo q fino el Rey don fernö (f. 9r a36)

As opposed to MS. 829 and MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554, which agree on the majority Rodrigo, $S_2$ MSS. N.III.12, Z.III.12, 84-7-34, 6410 and 336 all show incorrect, albeit differing, readings. MSS. N.III.12 and 6410 read antiquo. MS. 84-7-34 gives atanarigo. MS. Z.III.12 has pelayo, written directly over the original reading and obscuring it entirely. The correction pelayo anticipates the occurrence of the
word later in the line: "fasta el rey don pelayo y desde el rey don pelayo que fue el primero Rey" (MS. Z.III.12, f. 6r 25). The pelayo also appears in MS. 336. The variant would seem to indicate that Y's scribe miscopied Rodrigo as antiguo, which was carried on in MSS. N.III.12 and 6410. The beginning and ending of the word atanarigo in MS. 84-7-34 suggests that the source of that MS also gave antiguo and that the scribe reacted to the nonsensical reading with the name of the Gothic king. Whatever MS. Z.III.12 originally showed was evidently considered inappropriate by the later corrector and changed to the less imaginative but reasonable pelayo. The original reading could have been the unsatisfactory antiguo, in which case we would assume a common source for MSS. N.III.12, 6410, 84-7-34 and MSS. Z.III.12, 336. However, inasmuch as we know only that MS. Z.III.12 carried a reading that appeared defective to a later corrector, it seems best to ascribe an unknown, faulty reading on the variant to X and to view Z.III.12 tentatively as a descendant of that source. To sum up this point, MSS. N.III.12 and 6410 agree twice: on the lack of mado and again on antiguo. MSS. Z.III.12 and 336 agree twice: on fizo and pelayo. MS. 84-7-34 agrees with the latter pair on fizo, which could be spontaneous, and is associated with the former pair on atanarigo.

As we might expect from the resourceful atanarigo, MS. 84-7-34 shows a number of additional unique readings. However, it provides only one further variant that tenuously associates it with one of the previously mentioned pairs. MSS. 84-7-34, N.III.12 and 6410 read: como vieron los patriarcas (MS. 6410, f. 1r 20) against the majority como viniero los patriarcas (MS. 829, f. 9r a16). Because vieron could
easily occur as a result of a misreading of vinieron, the agreement could be coincidental. However, together with the atanarigo/antiguo variant, the reading inclines me to conclude that MS. 84-7-34 is more closely related to MSS. N.III.12 and 6410 than to MSS. Z.III.12 and 336 and that the MS. 84-7-34 agreement with the latter two MSS on fizo is coincidental.

MSS. N.III.12 and 6410 share only one other error that is unique to them. Both read: guysa podrían... [mejor] Saber (MS. N.III.12, f. 1r a8) rather than the majority guisa las podrían mejor saber (MS. M.II.2, f. 2r a20). MS. 6410, however, shows a number of mainly insignificant readings that differ from those of MS. N.III.12:

**MS. N.III.12**
1. f. 1r a10
   fincarā
2. f. 1r a10
   durarā

**MS. 6410**
1. f. 1r a10
   fincarian
2. f. 1r a10
   durarian
3. f. 1r a13
de
4. f. 1r a14
los
5. f. 1r a16
que
6. f. 1r a17
Ø
que
7. f. 1r a20
E
8. f. 1r a20
por
9. f. 1r a25
muy
Ø
10. f. 1r a27
Ø
11. f. 1r a27
Ø
12. f. 1r a29
e
13. f. 1r a34
coronjcas
coronica
14. f. 1r b1
los Reys ñ fueron en
Ø
15. f. 1r b2
fasta
dende
16. f. 1r b3
desñ
Ø
17. f. 1r b4
ñ
Ø
18. f. 1r b4
primer

19. f. 1r b5
el tño
Ø

20. f. 1r b6
cordoua E A seujlla
Sevilla y a cordoua

21. f. 1r b8
Ø
a

22. f. 1r b11
eran
estan

23. f. 1r b12
coronjca
escritura

24. f. 1r b12
E
Ø

25. f. 1r b13
cöqridor
conquistador

26. f. 1r b17
dó alfoñ Su
don alfonso el sabio
visabuelo el Sabio
su visaguelo

27. f. 1r b20
Rey dó alfoñ su padre
su padre el Rey don fernando

28. f. 1r b20
mådolos
las mando

29. f. 1r b21
en este ljbro
Ø

30. f. 1r b22
en
Ø

All the differing readings in MS. 6410 are compatible with its being a somewhat free copy of MS. N.III.12. The error unique to
MS. N.III.12 in variant 27, which names Alfonso XI's father alfoñ, would have been fairly obvious. The MS. 6410 reading in variant 14, Reyes godos q fueron en los tiempos pasados, looks very much like a rearrangement of the elements of the sentence in order to make sense of a garbled passage. It is striking that the latter reading also appears as one of the corrections in MS. Z.III.12 and again shows up in MS. 336, the direct descendant of MS. Z.III.12. However, as we will next see, MS. 6410 does not show the majority reading leales which was added to MS. Z.III.12 in the process of correction or any of the other corrected readings in MS. Z.III.12. It is therefore difficult to conceive how MS. 6410 could have been either the source of those corrections or a copy of the corrected MS. Z.III.12.

On a number of occasions we have referred to readings in MS. Z.III.12 that in their uncorrected form link it to MSS. N.III.12, 6410, 84-7-34, i.e. the reading les rather than leales (pp. 326-27), the omission of mando (pp. 348-49), the error underlying the correction pelayo (pp. 349-50). The corrected readings in MS. Z.III.12 indicate a close association with MS. 336, and the presence in MS. Z.III.12 of the crossed-out, over-written and added bits of text clarifies to a great extent the process of correction and to some extent the motives and sources for the corrections. A transcription of the corrected readings in MS. Z.III.12 compared to the readings in MS. 336 and the readings of the majority of S2 witnesses is helpful. The original words or portions of words in MS. Z.III.12 that were entirely or partially obscured by a correction written on top of the original text are underlined:
1. f. 6r 3
e se pasaronse

2. f. 6r 4
leales

3. f. 6r 4
avjā de benjr

4. f. 6r 4
Se fizieron

5. f. 6r 10
los ḫfetas de iñu x privateKey
santo d
y el su avenjmjento

6. f. 6r 13
ā

7. f. 6r 15
Se pusieron

8. f. 6r 22
fizo catar

9. f. 6r 24
godos
reyes godos que fueron en los tiempos pasados
Reys ṣ fuerō en los tōos pasados (MS. N.III.12)
The evidence for the association of the corrected MS. Z.III.12 and MS. 336 is irrefutable. MS. 336 is either the source of the MS. Z.III.12 corrections or a direct descendant of the corrected MS. Z.III.12. There is some fairly strong evidence for the latter conclusion. First of all, MS. 336 shows two unique readings that do not appear among the MS. Z.III.12 corrections. Where MS. Z.III.12 shows an uncorrected original *fincarian* (f. 6r 6), the majority reading, MS. 336 reads *quedarian*, and where MS. Z.III.12 shows *durarjan* (f. 6r 7), again the uncorrected majority reading, MS. 336 reads *guardian*. Second, and more revealing, one of the corrected readings in MS. Z.III.12 that appears in MS. 336 arises from a unique error in the original MS. Z.III.12. In variant 5 the original MS. Z.III.12 followed *los ṭbetas* immediately with *de iňu xpong*. The phrase *de iňu xpong* in the majority reading occurs later in the line, following *aduenjmjento*. Beneath the MS. Z.III.12 rewrite *su avenjmjento*, remnants of an original *avenjmjento* followed by a second *iňu xpong* are clearly visible. The original reading in MS. Z.III.12 was apparently *los ṭbetas de iňu xpong y el avenjmjento de iňu xpong*. The corrector left the first *iňu xpong* in place, added *su santo* and cancelled the second *iňu xpong* by writing *davenjmjento* over the top of the original *avenjmjento* and *iňu xpong*. The correction clearly indicates that MS. Z.III.12 is the source of the reading and that MS. 336 is a descendant of MS. Z.III.12.
On this variant the corrected reading in MS. Z.III.12 is found only in that MS and in MS. 336. The reading shows that the corrector had no need of an additional source for the emendation and that if in fact he was consulting an additional MS he did not feel bound to correct MS. Z.III.12 to concur exactly with that additional MS. Numerous other emendations indicate that the corrector was primarily reacting independently to the readings in the original MS. Z.III.12 that he considered faulty or old-fashioned. Variants 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 are basically modernizations. Variants 5, 8, 9, 10 all show corrections that respond to defective readings and that resulted in new readings, all of which contrast with the majority readings across families L, S₁ and S₂. The corrected reading in variant 8, fizo catar, does concur with the corresponding reading in S₂ MS. 84-7-34, and the corrected reading in variant 9 appears as Reyes godos q fueron en los tiempos pasados in MS. 6410. However, as observed earlier, the nature of the correction fizo indicates that it could have occurred spontaneously in MSS. Z.III.12 and 84-7-34 (see pp. 349, 351), and the base reading of family S₂ in variant 9 contains all the elements that could naturally result in the reading provided, independently I believe, by MS. 6410 (see p. 354) and the corrected MS. Z.III.12. Furthermore, the form of the actual correction in variant 9 in MS. Z.III.12 shows that the new reading was not immediately hit upon by the corrector: reyes que desde fueró en los tiempos pasados reyes godos. Apparently the corrector first considered reyes que fueró en los tiempos pasados desde reyes godos and subsequently changed his mind and chose the more economical final reading. This is fairly strong evidence for the independence of the
correction in MS. Z.III.12 and against contamination by MS. 6410. Inasmuch as no other corrected readings appear in MS. 6410, it seems necessary to conclude that MS. 6410 was not a descendant of MS. Z.III.12 and that the concurring reading in variant 9 in MS. 6410 also resulted from independent emendation.

The presence of leales (variant 2) in MS. Z.III.12 remains to be considered. It has been observed that the original MS. Z.III.12 read les in agreement with the oldest S₂ witnesses and that the majority leales appears in no S₂ witnesses other than the corrected MS. Z.III.12 and its descendant MS. 336 (pp. 325-26). It is difficult to imagine that the corrector could have added the majority leales independently. However, there is no other correction in MS. Z.III.12 that so forcefully suggests contamination. The corrector did add the majority reading de dios to the line: rreyś que tienen lugar en la tierra (MS. Z.III.12, f. 6v 12). There is also his first stab at correcting rreyś que fuerō en los tōos pasados rreyś godos, in which he added desde above and between pasados and rreyś. The desde is found in the corresponding reading in all MSS of L₁. Finally, there is the addition of the majority Don Sancho in the line: Rey su abuelo el brauo (MS. Z.III.12, 6v 8). Given the nature of the readings to which desde and Don Sancho were added, only the leales variant is truly indicative. The presence of leales in MS. Z.III.12 together with the other corrected readings in the MS suggests that the corrector had access to an additional MS from outside the S₂ family, possibly a MS of L₁, but which he used only infrequently.
The remaining group of $S_2$ witnesses, MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554, is readily identifiable. It has been established in Part II that MS. 5775 is the source of V1554. In the course of marshalling the evidence for the description of family $S_2$ in the present section, it has also been established that the sixteenth-century MS. 2091 shares an unusual reading with MS. 5775 and V1554 that proves that the three witnesses are closely related: *seyendo a los q auian de venir exēplo* (V1554, f. 1r a8) (see above, p. 325). MS. 2091 also shares with MS. 5775 and V1554 the lengthy omission that amounts to one-quarter of the Prologue. The three witnesses show the following version of the opening lines of the Prologue:

Por muchas guisas, y por muchas maneras los antiguos que fuerō en los tiēpos primeros quisieron que las cosas que fuerō halladas, y passarōse pudiesen saber, y por noblezas de si mismos seyendo a los q auian de venir exēplo, fizieron las escreuir entendiédo que por esta guisa las podrian mejor saber los que viniessē ē pos dellos (V1554, f. 1r a1)

All witnesses of families $L$, $S_1$ and the remaining witnesses of family $S_2$ continue with a lengthy amplificatio that describes the subjects and events the ancients believed worthy of inclusion in written history. The passage is, like the beginning lines of the Prologue, an adaptation of the *Estoria de España* Prologue. MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 simply omit it and resume the text with the narration of Alfonso XI's desire to continue the written record of the kings of Spain: "Y por esto el muy alto y muy honrado, y muy bienavēturado don Alonso . . ." (V1554, f. 1r a10). There is no indication that the
omission might have been due to haplography. On the contrary, the length of the omission, its contents, which might be considered digressive, and the fact that we know that the redactor of MS. 5775 was a very careful editor, all suggest that the omission was intentional.

A series of minor omissions and slight alterations of text in MS. 2091 both highlights the close association of MS. 5775 to V1554 and reveals that MS. 2091 is most likely a copy of one or the other:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 5775, V1554</th>
<th>MS. 2091</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. V1554, f. 1r a1 guisas</td>
<td>vías</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. V1554, f. 1r a2 por</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. V1554, f. 1r a2 muchas</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. V1554, f. 1r a11 las podrian mejor saber</td>
<td>podrian Saberlas mejor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. V1554, f. 1r b10 fueron de aquel rey</td>
<td>fueron hasta aquel Rey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. V1554, f. 1r b20 Sancho su abuelo el brau</td>
<td>Sancho El brau Su abuelo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is impossible to ascertain on the basis of the internal evidence whether MS. 2091 was a copy of V1554 or of MS. 5775. However, inasmuch as there is only one MS. 5775, it is logical to assume that the printed V1554 would have been more accessible and therefore that MS. 2091 is probably based on the princeps.

There are only a few indications that suggest a possible source within family $S_2$ for MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554. The three witnesses
agree with $S_2$ MSS. N.III.12 and 84-7-34 on the word order in the phrase *a Cordoua y a Seuilla* (V1554, f. 1r b5), which occurs in the list of Fernando III's conquests. The remaining $S_2$ witnesses, MSS. 829, Z.III.12, 6410, 336 and BAE, agree with the MSS of families L and $S_1$ on the reverse order of the two cities' names. MS. 5775 and V1554 also agree with MSS. N.III.12 and 6410 on the reading *fueron de* V1554, f. 1r b10) against the majority reading *fueron despues* (MS. M.II.2, f. 2r b28). MS. 2091 gives the unique *fueron hasta*. Finally, MS. 5775 and V1554 agree with MSS. N.III.12, Z.III.12, 6410, 336 on the preterite *fincaron* (V1554, f. 1r b15) against the imperfect or the conditional in all other witnesses except for 0 MS. 2880, which reads *qdañã*, and MS. 2091, which reads *qdaron*. The evidence is admittedly slight. However, the three instances of agreement of MS. N.III.12 with MS. 5775 and V1554 confirm the evidence cited in Part II that forcefully indicates that MS. N.III.12 is the source of MS. 5775 and V1554.

None of the salient errors in MS. N.III.12 appears in the $S_2$ subgroup of MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. N.III.12</th>
<th>MSS. 5775, 2091, V1554</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. 1r a1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gracias</td>
<td>guisas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. 1r a8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\emptyset$</td>
<td>las</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f. 1r b3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antiguo</td>
<td>Rodrigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. f. 1r a5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\emptyset$</td>
<td>pudiessen saber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All the errors cited result in obviously defective readings in MS. N.III.12. Those in variants 2 and 3 could have been corrected by a thoughtful copyist without recourse to any additional MS. The corrections in variants 1, 4, 5 that resulted in MSS. 5775, 2091, V1554 readings in agreement with the majority readings are more difficult to explain. The variant *pudiesen saber* is particularly revealing. It is present in all MSS of families of L and S\(_1\) but is omitted in all S\(_2\) witnesses other than the subgroup in question and BAE. MS. N.III.12 is torn; the *se* following *pasaró* is clearly visible, and beyond the tear ...or *noblezas* resumes the majority reading. (See the transcription of the passage in V1554, p. 359.) The amount of text in MS. N.III.12 obscured by the tear is insufficient to allow any form of *pudiesen saber*. *Et por* was most likely the original MS. N.III.12 reading, which agrees with the remaining oldest S\(_2\) MSS, 829 and Z.III.12. MSS. 829, Z.III.12 and the sixteenth-century MS. 6410 also show the *se* that in the majority reading precedes *pudiesen saber*. The remaining S\(_2\) sixteenth-century MSS, 84-7-34 and 336, logically omit the *se* in addition to the *pudiesen saber*.

In face of the evidence that includes MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 within family S\(_2\), the presence of *pudiesen saber* is insufficient to warrant the removal of the three witnesses from the family. We could posit a source for the subgroup other than that of MS. 829 (S\(_2\)), which lacked *pudiesen saber* and showed *mando* and *Rodrigo*, and different from the source of the remaining S\(_2\) witnesses (X), which omitted or
mutilated all three. However, the evidence for a direct-descent relationship between MS. N.III.12 and MS. 5775 discussed in Part II makes the supposition of contamination in the process of correcting MS. N.III.12 during the copying of MS. 5775 more probable. In that event, the contaminating witness would have to have come from outside family $S_2$.

One additional reading in MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 suggests that this may indeed be the appropriate explanation for the disparities between their readings and those of MS. N.III.12. In the first line of the Prologue, the former three witnesses read: Por muchas guisas, y por muchas maneras los antiguos que fuerô en los tiêpos primeros (V1554, f. 1r a1). The majority reading of family $S_2$ is: . . . ã ante fuerô en los tôpos (MS. N.III.12, f. 1r a3). $S_2$ MS. 84-7-34 reads: . . . ã antes fuerô en los tôpos pasados, which seems to indicate the spontaneous adition of pasados. Family $S_1$ reads: . . . ã fuerô en los tôpos pasados (MS. 10195, f. 1r 5). The majority reading in family L is: . . . que anê fueron en los tiêpos primeros (MS. M.II.2, f. 1r a13).

MS. Z. III.7 shows an omission that includes the antecedent of the clause, los antiguos, and the following que anê, but the MS does provide the primeros common to family L. The MSS of L subfamily 0, 2880, 9-4761, 1742, read: . . . que fueron en los tienpos primeros (MS. 9-4761, f. 7r a2), which coincides exactly with the reading of MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554. The agreement of the three $S_2$ witnesses with 0 could be purely coincidental because the adjective primeros renders the earlier antes redundant. However, the agreement of MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 with L on primeros rather than the more obvious pasados is significant. I therefore conclude on the basis of the primeros
variant that the contaminating witness belonged to family L. On the basis of the *antes* variant we may only tentatively narrow the possibilities to L subfamily 0. (See the completed Prologue stemma, p. 311.)

In the last variant discussed, *antes*/0, the witnesses show a balanced agreement: \( S_1/0 \) (0) versus \( L_1/S_2 \) (*antes*). In the course of the discussion of the variants that indicate a common source for family \( S_1 \), a similar balanced agreement was observed: \( S_1/0 \) (0) versus \( L_1/S_2 \) (*enlos t\( \tilde{\text{p}} \)os paSados*) (p. 330). A third reading, included with the variants involving text common to L and \( S_1 \) and omitted in \( S_2 \) (p. 322, var. 3, n. 14), shows \( S_1/0 \) (*Después desde*) versus M (*después d*) versus \( S_2 \) (*desde*). The balanced agreements may be represented as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( S_1, 0 )</th>
<th>( L_1, S_2 )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Por muchas gujsas e por muchas maneras los antiguos que fueron enlos t( \tilde{\text{p}} )os primeros</td>
<td>por muchas guisas E por muchas maneras los antiguos que ant( \tilde{\text{e}} ) fueron enlos tiempos primeros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MS. 9-4761, f. 7r a8)</td>
<td>(MS. Y.II.15, f. 7r a6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. los Reyes que fueron en españa desde los primeros Reyes godos fasta el Rey Rodrigo</td>
<td>los rreyes q fueron en españa en los t( \tilde{\text{p}} )os pasados desde los p( \tilde{\text{m}} )os Reies godos fasta el rrei don rrodrigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MS. 9-4761, f. 7r b4)</td>
<td>(MS. Y.II.15, f. 7r b21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The three instances of $S_1 = O$ agreement raise the question as to whether the two families are in fact more closely related than the proposed stemma indicates. However, considered individually, no reading shared by $S_1$ and $O$ can be viewed as of necessity involving a relationship of direct descent. Furthermore, it is impossible to defend $S_1$ as the source of $O$ and through $O$ of the remaining $L$ witnesses because $O$ lacks the variant e adelante vinieren, which appears in $S_1$, $S_2$ and $L_1$ (see above, p. 319):

If we posit an intermediary $L$ MS between $S_1$ and $O$ that lacked the text of variants 1 and 2, contained e adelante vinieren and gave rise to $L_1$, we still must accept at the very least contamination.
between $L_1$ and $S_2$ or the independent interpolation of *ante* and *en los t poisonous in $L_1$:

```
S
  \(\text{ante, en los t poisonous pasados, e adelante vinieren}\)
  S_2
  \(\text{S_1 (0, 0, e adelante vinieren)}\)
  \(L (0, 0, e adelante vinieren)\)
  \(L_1 (\text{ante, en los t poisonous pasados, e adelante vinieren})\)
  \((0, 0, 0) 0\)
```

There is no other evidence that might be interpreted as indicative of contamination in $L_1$, and independent interpolation of *ante* and *en los t poisonous pasados* in $L_1$, which results in agreement with $S_2$, seems most improbable. On the other hand, assuming the more likely independent omission of an original *ante* and *en los t poisonous pasados* in $S_1$ and $O$, the proposed stemma works. Given the balanced agreements $S_1 = O$ and $L_1 = S_2$, it is impossible to decide on the variants alone whether they involve omissions in $S_1$ and $O$ or interpolations in $L_1$ and $S_2$. External factors are not much help. We do know that the first line of the *Estoria de España* Prologue lacks *ante*: *Los sabios antigos ã fueron en los tiempos primeros* (1, f. 2r 8). However, the author of our Prologue could have added the *ante in anticipation of the following primeros*. The *Estoria* line does appear to confirm the *primeros*, which was changed to *pasados* in $S_1$ and omitted in $S_2$. The omission of *primeros* in $S_2$ is entirely consistent with the general characterization of the family. Because of that omission, the *ante* in $S_2$ becomes
especially important. However, the specialty of $S_2$ is omission, not addition. Therefore, because $L_1$ also shows ante it seems more likely that the reading appeared in the original and was independently omitted in $S_1$ and $O$. If in fact $S_1$ and $O$ were more closely associated than indicated by the stemma, one would expect agreement on the following and related primeros. As the readings stand, the $S_1$, $O$ contrast on primeros/pasados seems more telling than the common lack of ante.

On the second variant, the $L_1$, $S_2$ agreement breaks down beyond en los tóos pasados. $S_2$ omits en españa and desde los primeros and generally mutilates rrrodrigo. The series of three prepositional phrases containing overlapping similarities may have been largely responsible for the difficulties shown by $S_2$: en españa en los tóos pasados desde los pños (MS. Y.II.15, f. 7r b21). The $S_2$ omission en españa may actually be a haplography, españa en, and the parallel pasados, primeros may have triggered the omission of desde los primeros. In any case, given the agreement of $S_1$, $O$ and $L_1$ on en españa and desde los primeros, we have excellent evidence for the greater part of the passage. It is difficult to imagine that while indulging in wholesale omission the $S_2$ redactor would innovate by adding en los tóos pasados. The fact that $L_1$ confirms seems to settle the issue. The conclusion leads to assuming a second coincidental omission in $S_1$ and $O$. It is possible that the sequence of prepositional phrases caused the omission in $S_1$ and $O$. We might also recall that $S_1$ innovates in the first line of the Prologue, substituting enlos tiempos pasados (MS. M563, 1r a7) for enlos tiempos primeros (above, p. 327). The present variant falls a full one hundred and fifty words into the four-hundred-word Prologue.
However, in light of the highly visible position of the first occurrence of *enlos tiempos pasados* in $S_1$, the omission may be the result of deliberate avoidance of repetition. The hypothesis cannot be extended to 0, which shows *primeros* in the first line in agreement with the remaining members of family L. However, if we assume coincidental omission in $S_1$ and 0, there is no reason to assume an identity of causes underlying those independent omissions.

The third variant, *DeSpues desde*, is somewhat less difficult. It should be noted first of all that in the text the lines of variant 3 immediately follow those of variant 2, and the larger passage indicates the most appropriate reading:

```
los fechos de todos los reyes que fueron en españa
desde los primeros reyes godos fasta el Rey rrodrigo
e DeSpues desde el Rey don pelayo que fue el primo
Rey de las asturias e de leon fasta el tiépo que
fino el Rey don ferrnádo (MS. M563, f. 1r b10)
```

The parallel structure of the lines indicates that *DeSpues desde* ($S_1$, 0) and *desde* ($S_2$) are both acceptable readings. The agreement of M on *después* partially confirms $S_1$, 0, while $S_2$ confirms the remainder of the $S_1$, 0 reading. Furthermore, $L_1$ MS. Y.II.15 reads *después deste* and while fully corroborating $S_1$, 0, suggests a difficulty in $L_1$ which may very well account for the *después* d- in M. The original reading was evidently *DeSpues desde*, preserved in $S_1$ and 0. The remaining L witnesses innovate. $S_1$, as usual, omits.

The $S_1/0$ agreement in variant 3 in no way contradicts the stemma because in this instance $S_1$ and 0 preserve the reading of the archetype. The agreement of $S_1$ and 0 on the omissions in variants 1 and 2
remain somewhat problematic. At this point I can only conclude that the small number of instances of agreement of $S_1$ and 0 and the nature of the variants involved result in a case for a close filiation of these families that is less convincing than the cumulative evidence for the proposed stemma.

In conclusion, the twenty-three witnesses for the Prologue provide an abundance of evidence for filiation. The three main families are generally well characterized by the variants and provide sound footing for the establishment of the critical text. The filiation within family $S_2$ is somewhat less well established than that of families L and $S_1$ because the $S_2$ witnesses represent a textually unsound tradition with considerable contamination.
Notes to Part III.1

1 MS. M.II.2 nña santa and catoljca are unique. MS. M.II.2 contra] entre Z.III.7; moros om. 9-4761, 2880, 1742; enemjgos] henemjgos 327, 1775; fe] fee 2880, 327, 1775, B1489.


6 MS. M.II.2 santo e om. 327, 1775, B1489, e] y 9-4761; e + mucho 2880.
MS. M.II.2 todas om. (?) Z.III.7. The portion of the line that contains the variant is illegible. The space containing the illegible letters is not large enough to allow todas and the las that follows in the majority of witnesses. Todas is possible if las was missing.

MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 also read el sabio.

MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 agree. Variants 8 and 9 indicate the relocation of the formulaic el sabio.

MS. M.II.2 is unique in the omission of non and mandolas, transcribed in brackets.

MSS. 1775 and B1489 omit a larger passage.

MS. M.II.2 la suya] Su coronjca 9-4761, 1742. I have included coronjca here to clarify the passage.

MS. M.II.2, like the remaining witnesses of families L and S₁, shows additional text, but the reading in MS. M.II.2 corresponding to en españa is the unique ante del.

MS. 9-4761 desde] d- M.II.2, Z.III.7, 327, 1775, deste Y.II.15. MS. B1489 is illegible because of faded ink. S₁ and O agree on después desde. Because MS. Y.II.15 shows después deste, we may conclude that the L archetype read después desde. The MSS of M innovate: después d-.

MS. 829 desde] desq M.III.12, om. 6410; desde + ñ 84-7-34.

The apparently insignificant variant el appears in eleven of the thirteen witnesses of L and S₁. L MS Z.III.7 omits a larger passage. Only O MS. 2880 agrees with S₂ on the omission. The omission in MS. 2880 is almost certainly spontaneous.
MS. M.II.2 como] mismo Z.III.7. S₁ MS. Y.II.13 reads: como convido que. MS. M563 agrees with the shorter reading provided by S₂.

MS. Z.III.12 como] con 84-7-34. MS. N.III.12 is torn; only co ... esto is legible, but the space is not large enough to allow por.

MS. M.II.2 fe] fee Y.I.5, 10195, 2880, 1775, B1489. L MS. 1775 agrees with the shorter S₂ reading.

S₂ MS. 336 agrees with L and S₁: la Sancta fe. Because the closely associated MS. Z.III.12 does not show sancta, the agreement in MS. 336 with L and S₁ is almost certainly coincidental.

S₁ MSS. M563 and Y.II.13 agree with S₂ on the lack of noble.


MS. N.III.12 is torn. The remainder of the line and the amount of space occupied by the tear suggest the original presence of de, on which all witnesses that contain the segment agree. MS. N.III.12 se] son 84-7-34; contiene] contienen Z.III.12, 829, 6410, 336, cötenjdas 84-7-34; contiene(n) (contenjdas) + y 6410, y por 336, 84-7-34; ã om. 6410. MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 omit a larger passage.

25 MS. 5775 and V1554 read pudiessen saber, MS. 2091 pudiesen saber. The agreement of the three witnesses with L and S₁ suggests contamination and will be considered in the discussion of the subdivision of family S₂.


27 MS. N.III.12 pasaronse] fallaronse 829. MSS. 829, 6410 and the original, uncorrected MS. Z.III.12 agree on the lack of e. MS. 84-7-34: falladas q pasarō. MS. 84-7-34 probably added q in response to the awkward reading of its source, which omitted e. The agreement with S₁ MS. M563 is most probably coincidental.

28 MS. 9-4761 prophetas] profectas 10195, prophetas M.II.2, 2880, 327, 1775, B1489, Y.II.15, Y.I.5, M563. MS. Z.III.7 shows the unique reading: prophetas dixieron el avenjmjento.

29 S₂ MS. 6410 shows the conjunction. MS. Z.III.12 rewrites the segment and the new reading also appears in its descendant, MS. 336: como venjeron los patriarcas y los ūfetas de iñu x̂po y el Su santo avenjmjento (MS. Z.III.12, f. 6r 9) (MS. 336 omits el). Given the additional elements in these two MSS, it is not at all clear that y₂ appeared in their source. In fact, the additional elements and the fact that the second e is lacking in the majority of S₂ MSS suggest that it was not. The variant occurs within the lengthy omission in MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554.
30 The MSS of family $S_1$ also show difficulties with the line containing Seyedo lealš. The $S_1$ problems, however, are different from that in $S_2$ that centers on the single word lealš. MS. M563 omits Seyedo lealš and bridges the omission by substituting por for a preceding los q eran por benjr. MS. Y.II.13, which is closely related to MS. M563, rewrites the passage through Seyedo lealš and resumes a los q eran por benjr. The two remaining $S_1$ MSS, 10195 and Y.I.5, both show Seyedo lealš, but preceded by por nobleza de Si ros (MS. Y.I.5, f. 3r a11) rather than por nobleza de Sy mesmos. MS. 10195 contains an inordinately long space preceding nos, enough to accommodate three or four letters, which seems to indicate that the scribe's nos was his best guess at a word only partially legible in his source.

31 MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 show primeros. The likelihood of contamination by a MS from family L, possibly from L subfamily 0, in the process of the redaction of MS. 5775 will be discussed under the subdivision of family $S_2$.

32 A second instance of agreement between MSS. 84-7-34 and $S_1$ MS. M563 occurs in the next line: falladas q pasarō (MS. 84-7-34, f. 1r 6) against the L and $S_1$ majority falladas e passaron (MS. 9-4761, f. 7r a5) and the $S_2$ omission of e. (See p. 323, var. 11, nn. 26-27.) The double agreement may indicate contamination in MS. 84-7-34.

However, the absence of primeros/pasados and e in the $S_2$ source of MS. 84-7-34 could easily have resulted in their spontaneous addition to the latter MS. Lacking further evidence of contamination, coincidence seems the most likely explanation.

S1 MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 show the common error ferrnado and therefore eliminate el brauo.

MS. M.II.2 falladas] halladas B1489.


MS. 327 falladas[,] halladas B1489.

MS. 327 posieron] pusieron B1489, 1775.

MS. Z.III.7 grandes] muchos M.II.2; obieron] oujeron M.II.2.

MS. 327 nño + señor y B1489.


MS. 1775 Conqueridor om. B1489.


MS. M.II.2 e om. Y.II.15, N.III.12, Y.I.5, Z.III.12, 829, 10195, M563, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 2091, 6410, 5775, 336 and V1554. The conjunction is not present in short-version MSS because it is required only by some forms of the preceding long-version lo leyeSen (MS. M.II.2).

In MS. 9-4761 it looks as if a later hand has inserted ġ between los and leieren. A second later hand has added in the margin: porq los ġ los leieren sepan. MS. 1742 does not show the second instance of ġ.

MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 omit a larger passage.

MS. 10195 precedes nos with a period and an inordinately long space, which may indicate that the scribe could not decipher the majority reading mesmos in his source.

MS. Y.II.13 rewrites a larger segment.


In MS. 10195 the original scribe has marked out Sancho and followed with the correction ferrnado on the same line.


MS. 829 don alfonso] Rey don alfonso 10195, Y.I.5.


MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 read: Et por nobleza de Se nos [mesmos] Seyendo leales alos ġ era Et aujá de venjr (MS. 10195, f. 1r 7), which, with the exception of nos, agrees substantially with the majority L reading.

MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 read: anē ġ el, the majority reading.

L₁ MS. Y.II.15 agrees with MS. Y.II.13 on traer.

MS. Y.II.13's Fernando was crossed out and Alonso written above in a later hand.

MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 read: los ġles no era puestos, which is the majority reading. Both MS. M563 and MS. Y.II.13 add
text, and the two readings are obviously related, but the MS. M563 reading parallels more closely the majority version.

61 MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 also include mando.

62 MS. N.III.12 escrito] escrito Z.III.12. MS. Z.III.12 was fizo later corrected to: en escrito catar.

63 MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554 read Rodrigo.

64 MS. N.III.12 antiguo] pelayo Z.III.12. The reading pelayo in MS. Z.III.12 is the result of a correction. The original reading is illegible.

65 Estoria de España, 1, f. 141v 63ff. See Concordances, 2, EE text-fiche 2, pp. 496ff.

66 The larger reading on the variant in MS. 829 is: como vinieron los patriarcas e los profetas [e] el aduenimiento de iñu xpo.

The passage falls within the lengthy omission in MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554. S2 MSS. N.III.12 and 84-7-34 also omit the second e. MSS. Z.III.12 and 336 read: como venieron los patriarcas y los profetas de iñu xpo y el Su santo aduenimiento (MS. Z.III.12, f. 6r 9) (el om. 336).

I believe the omission of the second e occurred in S2 and that MSS. Z.III.12 and 336 rewrote to make sense of the passage. The significant point is that the S2 omission of the second e makes the misreading of vinieron as vieron all the more understandable. The reading como vieron los patriarcas e los profetas el aduenimiento (MS. 84-7-34, f. 1r 10) certainly makes better sense than the MS. 829 version. The S2 omission of e, however, provides no clue as to whether vieron occurred spontaneously in the three witnesses in question or indicates filiation.
MS. N.III.12 pasarō] passaron 5775, 2091, V1554, fallaron 829; se om. 84-7-34, 336.

MS. 829 les om. 5775, 2091, V1554. MS. 84-7-34 rewrites the segment.

MSS 5775, 2091 and V1554 agree with MSS. Z.III.12 and 336 on the modernization of the verb.


MS. 829 aduenjmēto] avenjmj . . . N.III.12 (torn); de om. N.III.12 (torn). The variant falls within the major omission in MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554.

Only S₂ MSS 829 and N.III.12 read E. However, beneath the MS. Z.III.12 correction /dat, e is visible. The variant falls within the omission in V1554 and MSS. 5775, 2091.

MS. N.III.12 is torn and reads: E posie. . . . The se preceding the verb, however, is lacking. MS. 84-7-34 agrees with MS. 336. The reading falls within the omission in MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554.

MS. 829 and the group, MSS. 5775, 2091 and V1554, read mando catar, which is the majority reading. S₁ MSS. Y.I.5 and 10195 read: para catar. L MSS. 1775, B1489 omit the line. MS. 84-7-34 agrees with MSS. Z.III.12, 336 on fizo.


MS. N.III.12 antiguo] atanarigo 84-7-34; MS. 829 reads Rodrigo, which is the reading of all witnesses of families L and S₁.
MSS. 1775 and B1489 omit a larger passage.

See Part II.2, pp. 260-61.

Concordances 2, EE textfiche, 1, p. 2.
2. The Stemma for Chapters 64, 65 and 75
The variants provided by the witnesses for the body of CAX in chapters 64, 65 and 75 confirm our Prologue findings for long and short versions. We will presently see that we may assume with some justification that the Prologue and the body of the text together underwent the redactional changes leading to the long version. The variants in the three chapters do not prove but are consistent with the $S_1/S_2$ bifurcation of the stemma suggested for the Prologue. There is strong evidence indicating that an $S_3$ witness as well as a short-version MS from outside family $S_3$ was consulted at the formation of the long version. The second short-version source for $L_1$, labeled $S_1$-$L$, has been tentatively placed below $S_1$.

The variants in the three chapters generally confirm the subfamily groupings of the twenty-three Prologue witnesses based on the Prologue variants alone. However, MS. Z.III.12, which gives an $S_2$ Prologue and shows the effects of contamination from $L$ (Prologue stemma, pp. 353-58), switches fundamental allegiance to $L_1$ in chapters 64, 65 and 75 while correcting the latter segment against an $S$ witness. The unusual combination of short-version Prologue and long-version text in MS. Z.III.12 is explained by the loss of the initial folios in the original MS and the replacement of the lost text with text based on a source different from that of the original MS. It should also be noted that MSS. N.III.12, 6410, 84-7-34 and 829, grouped together under node $S_2$ in the Prologue stemma, are related in the stemma based on the three chapters, but somewhat more distantly than the Prologue variants suggest. Furthermore, the three MSS comprising the O family in the Prologue, 2880, 9-4761 and 1742, and containing a long-version Prologue, fall
outside the family of long-version MSS in the three chapters in ques-
tion. Because those three MSS were grouped with the L₁ MSS under the
siglum L in the Prologue stemma and because the Prologue stemma below
L₁ is confirmed by the variants in the chapters under consideration, I
have eliminated here the L siglum in the interest of clarity. In the
stemma based on chapters 64, 65 and 75, the L₁ family includes all
long-version MSS.

The fact that thirteen CAX witnesses do not contain the Prologue
would seem to suggest that the Prologue and the body of the text have
independent textual traditions. Curiously enough, eleven of the thirteen
MSS lacking the Prologue either append CAX to other chronicles (MSS.
9233, 642, Eg. 289, 13002, 321 and 7403) or are missing not only the
Prologue but also some text at the beginning of the body of the work
(MSS. 9-28-3-5509, 10277, 2777, 1159 and Y.III.11). The twelfth wit-
ess, MS. 10132, descended with MS. 7403 from T₃, which, like the
latter MS, may have been joined without a Prologue to another chron-
icle. I suspect that the scribe of MS. 10132 simply began his copy
with the CAX of his model where the Prologue did not appear. The
thirteenth witness, MS. 1342, is so thoroughly altered that collation
is pointless if not impossible, and the MS provides no bases for any
general deductions on the chronicle. The essential point is that no
MS lacking the Prologue has a descendant that picked up that document
from a secondary and contaminating source. Therefore the thirteen MSS
are not in themselves proof of separate textual traditions for the
Prologue and the body of the text.
On the other hand, MSS. 2880, 9-4761 and 1742 are descended in the body of the text from a short-version source that apparently provided a corrupt Prologue, closely related to that of MSS. N.III.12 and 6410. The scribe of the source of the former three MSS evidently turned to a MS outside their immediate family in order to copy an L Prologue, which would have seemed superior to that provided by the primary source. The resulting combination of S text and L Prologue in MSS. 2880, 9-4761 and 1742 is the only significant exception to the consistent MS combinations of L Prologue with L text or S Prologue with S text. (MS. Z.III.12 shows physical signs of contamination.) Furthermore, within the L and S families there are no indications that scribes changed sources as they passed from the Prologue to the text. The textual traditions of the Prologue and the text may be viewed as fundamentally identical. Consequently, while no reading in chapters 64, 65 and 75 that might contradict the Prologue stemma has been ignored, I have adopted solutions parallel to those of the Prologue where the evidence in the three chapters is inconclusive or meager but not inconsistent with the Prologue stemma.

Before beginning the examination of the MS families, we may somewhat reduce the number of witnesses to be considered. First of all, MS. 1342, BNM, which was included in the catalogue in Part I, proved impossible to collate and was therefore set aside in the early stages of the project. Second, inasmuch as the studies of V1554 and BAE in Part II are based on variants provided by chapters 64, 65 and 75 as well as the Prologue, we may set aside the editions and MS. 5775, a direct descendant of MS. N.III.12 and the source of V1554. Furthermore, the collation of the thirty-five witnesses remaining after the
exclusion of MS. 1342 revealed that a few sixteenth-century MSS contain frequent and extensive reworkings of the text that are unique.

MS. Eg. 289, BL, a General Chronicle (that resists classification) followed by CAX, CSIV, CFIV, offers one of the CAX versions most removed from the body of witnesses. Given the difficulty of defining the General Chronicle in the MS, which is due above all to anomalies in the work, the wholesale reworking of CAX is perhaps not too surprising. In any case, the textual alterations in the MS' CAX range from the substitution of brief, usually modernized, segments of text for majority readings to the rewriting or condensation of lengthy passages:

**MS. Eg. 289**

1. f. XLR 23
   poco a poco

2. f. XLR 26
   era menester

3. f. XLR 27
   la otra ñ avia de venir

4. f. XLR 37
   tener cargo

5. f. XLVIIv 2
   alli se juntaron

6. f. XLVIIv 17
   otra mucha gente

7. f. XLVIIv 20
   su ardimiento y esfuerço

**ceteri**

a pequeñas jornadas \(\text{(N.III.12)}\)

cúplia mucho \(\text{(N.III.12)}\)

los de los Reynos \(\text{(N.III.12)}\)

ñ oujese cuidado \(\text{(N.III.12)}\)

Vierôse en Vno

A tâtos Valleseros E toda la
genê dela Villa tâ bie ginetês
como andaluces \(\text{(N.III.12)}\)

por tâ Rezjo E por tâ ardit

\(\text{(N.III.12)}\)
8. f. XLVIIv 32
muchas personas en las montañas

9. f. XLVIIv 35
porque no selos dio dezian
porq gelo nō dauā ancauā
Amenazādo
(N.III.12)⁸

10. f. XLVIIIr 6
buscar dineros
catar maṇa por q oujese aŋ
(N.III.12)⁹

11. f. XLVIIIr 16
y todos los procuradores
rrresponderon mas con miedo
que con amor dixerone
queles plazia y otorgauan y
quando gelo ouieron otorgado
E ellos dierōle pó Repuesta mas
cō temor q cō Amor q fizjese
lo q toujese por biē E q les
plazja E desq ġlo oujerō otōgado
(N.III.12)¹⁰

12. f. XLVIIIr 32
y por que rrecabase aquella graçia para ir contra los moros y avnque esto le dixo
el quedo con Sospecha
E por Recabdar aqllas graçias
pa la gīra delos mōs E maguer
le dixo esto Syenpre finco có
Sospecha
(N.III.12)¹¹

13. f. XLVIIIv 5
y dixole lo que el rrey avia mandado y el yrnfante don sancho le dio tal repuesta
que no quisiera el auer ydo con tal mensaçe ca le dixo que era loco y atreuuido y que si no fuera por el abito que tenja que el le hiziera tal escarmiento q otro no lo osara començar
E fablo coñl en Su poridad E el Jnfanē dō Sancho diole tal Repuesta q era loco E q era Atreujo E q Sy nō por el Abito q traya q escar-
mjto fizjera enl porq otro nō Se atreuješe A acometerle tal cosa
(N.III.12)¹²
14. f. XLVIIIv 9

y quando el rey don alonso
supo esta respuesta el
mismo sello dixo al ynfante
don sancho y el ynfante
don sancho le respongio
que le pedie por merced

E despé el Rey dö alfoñ Sopo esta
Reýa q diera el Ynfante dö Sancho
dixo q el gelo qria por Sy dezjr
E q gelo faria fazer aVn q el
nô qísie E el Rey Vjno A fablar
coñl Ynfante dö Sancho en este
plito de dö alfoñ E el Ynfante
dö Sancho Respódiqle q le pedie
míd (N.III.12)13

15. f. XLVIIIr 11

y por la guerra que ouo con
El rey abeyuçaf de marrue-
cos y qui no hallaua otra
mejor manera que era de
hazer dos monedas

E óto sy por la grád géra q ouo
coonl Rey abeyuçaf de marruecos q
pasó Aca E q pâ esto la maña q
fablaua [fallaua] en coño Se podría
esto mejor mātener E por escusar
de nó echar pecho njguno en la têra
q era de fazer dos moñs (N.III.12)14

The MS provides innumerable similar examples. In sum, MS. Eg. 289 is
a thoroughly modernized résumé of CAX which, while of interest in its
own right, is worthless for the establishment of the critical text.

MS. 2091, BUS, may be set aside for similar reasons. The MS
provides a version of the Prologue that is clearly related to that of
MS. 5775 and V1554. However, throughout chapters 64, 65 and 75 moderni-
izations, additions and omissions render filiation of the MS difficult
and indicate that it is of negligible value for the establishment of
the critical text. The following examples are illustrative:
MS. 2091

1. f. 57v 3
E dio entonces el Rey al Rey de aragón los castillos de balde e ayora que eran del Infante don manuel

2. f. 57v 7
E eneste año mando el Rey llamar todos sus vasallos y concejos para yr fazer guerra al Rey de Granada

3. f. 57v 14
E estando allí fue vn día el Infante don sancho a talar las huertas e viñas E después q talaró mucho fuese poner en vn otero cerca de la villa e los moros obierólo por mengua e entonces salieron todos los moros de la villa de Caualllo y de pie e ballesteros e los de pie todos con dargas e fueró al Infante para lo tirar de allí e fuyeróle muchos delos suyos

4. f 57v 25
E el Rey de Granada dixole q si el Rey le quisiwse dar paz que le daria en parias el tercio de todas sus Rentas

E leuo el Rey dö pedro del Rey dö alfoñ entoque los castillos de Val de ayora q era del Infante dö manuel Su hr\(^0\) (N.III.12)\(^{15}\)

E el Rey dö alfoñ mado llamar todas Sus huestes pà yr entrar A la vega (N.III.12)\(^{16}\)

E el Infante dö Sancho Salijo vn dja del Real A talar las viñas E desq las ouo talado muy grand pieça delas fuese pà vn cabeço tā cerca dela villa q el Rey de ġnada E todos los moros toujerólo por desonrra E por qbrato Asy q Saljero biē cinqanta mill moros adaragados E A tatos vallesteros E toda la genей dela villa tā biē ginefps como andaluzes pà tirarle de Allj E la genē q estaua conl Infante dö sancho desanpararōle todos Sy nō muy pocos/ q fincarō conl (N.III.12)\(^{17}\)

E el Rey de ġnada comēcole cō muchas pleytesias E el plito fue llegado A logē q el Rey de ġnada daua al Rey dö alfoñ el tercio de qntas Rētas aua en parias (N.III.12)\(^{18}\)
5. f. 57v 30

E andauá allí conel Rey muchos Robadores que Robauá enlos campos e perdonalarlos el Rey porque fuessen conel en aquella guerra e después q fueron fuera dela tira/ de moros demandava muchas cosas al Rey e sinon las otorgaua andauan diciendo q tornariá para las motañas e que Robariá e fariá qnto mal pudiesen e dixerólo al Rey e por esto el mandolos prender e por que fue cierto que lo deziá mandolos matar allí a todos en Cordoua

6. f. 58r 9

E dixoles la guerra que tenia comenzado con los moros por servicio de dios y honra de la xpiandad e que entendia que los tenia por tal guisa qlos cuydaua aconquier muy çedo con ayuda de dios Con tanto que obiesse aber con quelo pudiesse cumplir

7. f.58r 26

E este obño era Guascon e el Jnfanete sospecho la manera qual era especial-mète porq el obño non era natural de Castilla e por esto el Jnfanete dixo al Rey q le nó plazia de la yda deste
obpo E el Rey negolo e dixole que lo nô embiaua al pîa sino porque el pîa lo quería bien E que por esto Recaudaría mejor las grâs que le embiaua demandar Pero con todo esto el Jnfanê finco con sospecha desta cosa

Jnfanê dô Sancho dixolo al Rey dô alfoñ E el Rey Resódiole qle nô embiaua Alla sy nô porq este obpo estañ bie del pî E por Recab- dar aqllas grâs pâ la gîra delos môs E maguer le dixo esto Sjepnô finco có Sospecha el Jnfanê dô Sancho conô el Rey Su padre deste plîto (N.III.12)²¹

Sixteenth-century MSS. Y.II.13, BES, and 13002, BNM, are less altered than MSS. Eg. 289 and 2091. Nevertheless, each of the former two MSS shows numerous significant unique innovations. Furthermore, the family variants provided by the two MSS respectively are preserved in MSS related to them that are far more faithful to the majority readings.

It will be recalled that in the Prologue MS. Y.II.13 is related to MS. M563 (U). In chapters 64, 65 and 75 the relationship is confirmed by the following variants:

MSS. M563, Y.II.13  ceteri

1. MS. M563, f. XLVv b24
   los delos Regôs ñ auja
   llamados por Sus mêsajeros 
e por Sus Cartas e deSô alli
   fue enbio Sus Cartas²²
   los delos Reynos ñ auja enbiado
   A llamar E desde Allj enbio
   luego Sus cãs (N.III.12)²³

2. MS. M563, f. XLVIr a35
   las gentês
   algunos de Sus Vasallos (N.III.12)²⁴

3. MS. M563, f. XLVIr b1
   los mas ayna ñ pudo
   lo mas ñ pudo (N.III.12)²⁵

4. MS. M563, f. LIVr b12
   fizome dios por la Su mçet²⁶
   fizome dios
5. MS. M563, f. LIVr b22
Et el Rey finco có entendimiento de acabarlo\textsuperscript{27}
E el Rey finco có entendimiento de acabarlo

6. MS. M563, f. LIVr a25
e el Jnfanẽ don Sancho
dixole tal Repuesta e
dixole q era loco\textsuperscript{29}
E el Jnfanẽ dō Sancho diole tal
Repuesta q era loco

7. MS. M563, f. LIIIr b17
fuese parar en vn Cabego\textsuperscript{31}
fuese pā vn cabeçō

8. MS. M563, f. LIIIr a18
pesoƚẽ de coraçon mucho
pesoles mucho de coraçō

9. MS. M563, f. LIIIr b1
para yr conċ la vega
pā yr entrar ala vega

10. MS. M563, f. LIIIr b8
fijo q era d1 Rey de ganança
vn fijo del Rey q era de ganança

11. MS. M563, f. LIIIv a8
e en otra maña q nō entonces
partioSe el plito\textsuperscript{36}
E oť maña nō E có esto partiose
el plito

12. MS. M563, f. LIIIv a21
por q ġlo nō daua amena\-zando\textsuperscript{38}
porq geło nō dauã andauã
Amenazado

13. MS. M563, f. LIIIv a32
deSã fueron todos ayuntados
desq los touo todos ayútados

14. MS. M563, f. XLIVv b34
por q la vianda de algezira
e de tarifa era gastada
por qła viâda aujā la de algezjra

E del plito Adelantō E delo
Acabar

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{28}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{30}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{32}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{33}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{34}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{35}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{36}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{37}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{39}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{40}

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{41}
15. MS. M563, f. XLVIIr a6

del Jnfanť don fernão e  ãl Jnfanť dô ferrndo e del arçobôpô
del Jnfanť don Sancho e  de toîdo e de dô nuño  (N.III.12)\(^{43}\)
del arçobôpô de toledo e  de don nuño\(^{42}\)

The tendency of MS. Y.II.13 to offer unique readings against
MS. M563 and the body of witnesses in the Prologue is also confirmed
by the variants in chapters 64, 65 and 75:

**MS. Y.II.13**

1. f. 82v 22

conuenia  cûplia  (N.III.12)\(^{44}\)

2. f. 83v 10

con don Lope Díaz de Haro  cõ dô lope djaz de haro e este
señor de Vizcaya, el qual  dô lope djaz venja Al Jnfanť dô
assí mismo en seguimiento  ferrndo ã auja Sabido ã era
del dicho Jnfante dô Fer-
mando venfa a Villa real
sabiendo que era ende

3. f. 85r 7

la flota que avia mandado  la flota ã armauãlo xanos fuese
aparejar el Jnfâte e  (N.III.12)\(^{46}\)
temiendo se delo que le
podia avenir fuese

4. f. 98r 1

por regla E por derecho  por Regla e por derecho e ã oujesê
E ellos dieronle  Abastamj\(^{0}\) de moñ por ã por ella
oujesen las cosas ã oujesen menes-
ter E ellos dierôle  (N.III.12)\(^{47}\)
5. f. 98v 17
señor no me fezistes vos heredero de estos Reinos
Señor nō me fezjstī Vos mas
después de vōs días mas
fizome Dios
(N.III.12) 48

6. f. 98v 21
si el viuiera, E pues Dios lo mato tengo q no
sy el bjujera mas q vos
E nō lo mato
(N.III.12) 49

7. f. 99r 13
rrcelando se del Rey don Alfonso su padre por la ame-
Recelando se del Rey Su padre del
naz a q le fiziera, E temien-
na de aventura los dela tīra aujē A
do se assi mismo q si el non
tomar Alq mana porq el perdiese
fiziesse lo que los procura-
el heredaria delos Regnos ouo A
dores delos concejos le
dezjr q ġria tornar Sobrelos
pidian q por ventura los
(N.III.12) 50
dela tierra tomarian alguna
manera por q el perdiesse la
herencia de los Reinos re-
spondioles que queria tornar
sobre ellos

8. f. 82v 15
delos Reinos para yr contra Abeyucaf como avedes oydo
de los Reynos Saljo de burgos
salio de burgos
(N.III.12) 51

9. f. 83r 16
Assi q el Infante después q ovo cuidado de su fazienda,
E luego este Jnffante fino
E rescebida la promessa de
don Joan Nuñez fino luego
(N.III.12) 52
10. f. 83r 28
   el cobro q fue puesto
   assi en la frontera como
   en el Reino

11. f. 84v 23
   al obispado de Jaen, E
   amparassen aquella tierra
   en quanto pudiessen que
   non la estragassen los
   moros E en Cordoua dexo

   (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{53}
   (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{54}

In the above sample of typical unique readings, MS. Y.II.13 shows extensions of text in nine of the eleven instances. In variant 1, MS. Y.II.13 simply substitutes a one-word unique reading for that provided by the majority of witnesses. MS. M563 ommits the majority reading cúplia. In variant 4, MS. Y.II.13 shows a significant omission. MS. M563 shows an overlapping but less extensive omission, following oujesē through oujesen, which is clearly haplographical. MS. M563 also ommits the majority mas ã vos in variant 6. In these three cases, then, the readings provided by MS. M563 are faulty. However, in spite of the omissions in variants 1, 4, 6, the MS. M563 readings are in all cases more faithful to those provided by the majority of witnesses than are the readings provided by MS. Y.II.13. We may therefore assume that MS. M563 generally better represents the variants characteristic of the family and set aside MS. Y.II.13.\textsuperscript{55}

MS. 13002 is related to MSS. 642, 7403, 10132, 321, all of which lack the Prologue, and somewhat less closely to MSS. 10195, Y.I.5, which are Prologue MSS of the T family. The variants that prove a family relationship among the MSS, excluding MS. 13002, and indicate
the subgroups of the family will be considered at length in due course.
For the present, a sample of probatory variants that associate MS.
13002 with MSS. 642, 7403, 10132, 321 (A), followed by a comparison of
unique readings in MS. 13002 with the corresponding readings provided
by the remaining members of the family (B) is sufficient to illustrate
that the elimination of MS. 13002 is justified:

A.

MSS. 13002, 642
7403, 10132, 321

ceteri

1. MS. 10132, f. 58r b15
tan rezio e ardit ñ fue
maravilla E la hueste⁵⁶

2. MS. 10132, f. 58v b 29
al papa para q1 otorgasse
las grās e pdones para
la grān⁵⁸

3. MS. 10132, f. 59r a9
alla saluo q este obpō⁶⁰

4. MS. 10132, f. 59r a10
e por q mas ayna recabdasse
aqlas gracias⁶²

5. MS. 10132, f. 59r a22
frey aymar q era pēdicador
e era electo⁶⁴

6. MS. 10132, f. 59r b6
por esto q dixera⁶⁶

Rezyo E por tā ardit q sy nō
fuera por el su esfuerço solo
toda la hueste (N.III.12)⁵⁷

al papa A demādar las grās pā
la grān (N.III.12)⁵⁹

Alla sy nō por q este obpō
(N.III.12)⁶¹

E por Recabdar aqlas grās
(N.III.12)⁶³

frey aymar q era electo
(N.III.12)⁶⁵

por esta Repuesta qle diera
(N.III.12)⁶⁷
7. MS. 10132, f. 59r b8
omenage q1 fizieran los
dela tierra68
omeñane q1 los dela tira le
aujā fecho (N.III.12)69
8. MS. 10132, f. 59r b12
mas fizome dyos q qso
leuar a mi hermano mayor70
mas fizome dios E fizo mucho por
me fazer Ca mato avn mj hermano
q era mayor (N.III.12)71
9. MS. 10132, f. 59v a15
del plīto q auya comenzado
pār le fazer pder el herēcia
delos Regnos72
del plīto qle auja A cometido por
q por aventura los dela tīra aujē
A tomar alq mana por qel perdieste
el heredaria delos Regnos
(N.III.12)73
10. MS. 10132, f. 59v b2
pusierō plīto e postura có
el infante don sancho q
ternjan74
pusierō Su plīto coñl q Se ternjā
(N.III.12)75
11. MS. 10132, f. 59v b5
e fizerōle plīto otrosi
q ternian cone176
E fizerōle luego tal plīto
(N.III.12)77

B.

MS. 13002
MSS. 642, 7403, 10132, 321

1. f. 70r 29
acuicio mas su Camino
acuicio las Jornadas
2. f. 70r 31
don lope se venja pā el quando
supo q estava en villa Real
don lope diez vinya al infante don
ferO q auja sabido en como era en
villa Real (10132)78
3. f. 70r 32
acuicio Sus jornadas y
llego a villa Real
acuicio las Jornadas para yr buscar
al infante don sancho e llego a
villa Real
4. f. 70r 36
qle ayudase enesto
e qle farja bjen e md
qle ayudasse en esto. E auiendolo
el por cierto ql faria bien e
merçet (10132) 79

5. f. 70r 38
otrosj por ql el ynfante
don f0 encomedo a don a0
su hijo a don jñ nunez/ y
don lope por estas Cosas
otorgo qlo farja de grado
y prometjole q el y los
que avjan de hazer por el
farjan pleyto
E otrosi por la encomienda ql don
fernando avia fecho a don Juan
nuñez en que le dio la criazon de
don alfonso Su fiJo al tño de Su
finamjento. E Reçelado ql Rey don
alfonso de que venjese querria fazer
A don Juan nuñez las onrras E meJo-
rias que fazia A don nuño Su padre
e q sy en aquel tño el ayudase al
ynfante don Sancho ql adebdaua mucho
pa adelante e q avn quel Rey
gujsieSe aventajar alos fiJos de
don nuño ql don Sancho gelo emendaria
e por esto don lop diaz otorgo al
ynfante don Sancho que faria pore
e por Su Servició todo lo quel avie
Rogado E p0 metiol q el elos que
oviesen A fazer por el le farian
pleyto (7403) 80

6. f. 70v 6
don lope hablo conel
ynfante don Sancho y
consejole q hablase
don lop diaz conSejo al ynfante
don Sancho q fablase (7403) 81

7. f. 70v 16
ql estavan allj conel
ql eran y llegados

8. f. 70v 23
se llamava hijo mayor
y Eredero del Rey don a0
e estaba en Cordova
se llamo luego fiJo mayor heredero
del rrey don alfonso Esso mesmo
dende en adelante en todas las
9. f. 70v 25

estan muy desmayados
don sancho por los esforzar
enbjo les a don lope diaz
de haro

cartas E estuvo en la cibdat
deharoua (7403)82

estavâ muy desmayados por la muerte
de don nuño E por la muerte de/
don fernando que fino en villa rreal E
por los esforçar enbío y a don lope
diaz de haro (7403)83

10. f. 70v 30

ala guarda del estrecho
e mando

ala guarda de la mar ġe estava
desanparada e mando

11. f. 70v 36

y por ġ el no podja aĥ
vjanda Sino de algezira
y de tarjfa pâ tantas
gentes

E otrosy la vianda avianla de
algezira e de tarifa e de otra
parte non ca la nô podia averla
pa tantas gentes (7403)84

12. f. 75v 34

ġ el Rey de ġnada lo tovo
por gran deSonRa y Saljeron

ġl Rey de ġnada e todos los moros
del aljama lo toujeron por desonrra
e por ġbranto asi ġ salierō (642)85

13. f. 76r 23

ē ġ avja menester aĥ pâ
podello hazer e ġ fallava

E ġ avia menester de catar manera
por que oviese aver para lo poder
cobrar e acabar e que fallaua
(7403)86

14. f. 76r 27

por la ġrra ġ ovo Con
abenyuçaf e pâ Remedjar
esto ġ hallava ġ la mejor
maña ġ Se podja tener era
hazer dos monedas

por la grâď gřra ġ ouo cô abyuçaf
Rey de marruecos ġ passo aca E para
esto la manera que fallaua como
esto podya fazer E por escusar de
nô echar pecho ningún en la třra ġ
era de fazer dos monedas (10132)87
15. f. 76v 5

el Rey en aql mēSaJe. el rey Su padre contra el en aque-
contra el y dixolo al Rey lla mandaderia por aquel pleyto q
avía comenzado de don alfonso Su
njeto fiJo del ynfante don fer\do E
el ynfante don Sancho dixolo al Rey

The foregoing readings leave no doubt as to the consistent ten-
dency of MS. 13002 to rewrite or omit passages that were evidently con-
sidered unnecessary or repetitive. Because the family variants pro-
vided by MS. 13002 are preserved in a number of more reliable witnesses,
MS. 13002 is not included in further MS comparisons in this study. 88

Five witnesses that contain the Prologue (BAE, V1554; MSS.
5775, 2091, Y.II.13) have been set aside. In addition to MS. 1342,
two MSS lacking the Prologue (Eg. 289, 13002) have been eliminated.
Therefore, ten MSS lacking the Prologue remain to be integrated into
the Prologue families on the basis of the variants in chapters 64, 65
and 75. Twenty-eight MSS are included in the stemma for the three-
chapter segment of the chronicle.

A. The long version: Prologue MSS L₁ + MSS. 10277, 9-28-3-5509
   + MSS. Z.III.12, 336

   The variants in chapters 64, 65 and 75 confirm Prologue family
L₁ and show that two of the ten MSS lacking the Prologue, the fifteenth-
century MS. 10277 and the sixteenth-century MS. 9-28-3-5509, fall
within that family. Furthermore, MS. Z.III.12 and its descendant,
MS. 336, which belong to family S₂ in the Prologue, are clearly
members of L₁ in the three chapters in question:
1. MS. 327, f. 80r b15
glo mandaúa e encomendaúa⁸⁹
glo encomédo (N.III.12)⁹⁰
2. MS. 327, f. 80v b26
despúes de días de su padre
el Rey don al / fonso por
ende ḷ le Rogaua⁹¹
despúes de días de Su padre
E ḷ le Rogaua (N.III.12)⁹²
3. MS. 327, f. 81r a13
E avn Reçelando
E Reçelando (N.III.12)⁹³
4. MS. 327, f. 81r b18
con todos aqllos Ricosóms
e caullôs ḷ eran aly⁹⁴
cô todos aqllos ḷ
erâ aly (N.III.12)⁹⁵
5. MS. 327, f. 81v a9
delos oôms del Reyno⁹⁶
de los los delos Sus
Regnos (N.III.12)⁹⁷
6. MS. 327, f. 82r a5
E dexo en cordoua
E en cordoua dexo
7. MS. 327, f. 82r a14
E ot:o sy mando⁹⁸
E mãdo
8. MS. 327, f. 82r b15
desta vez los moros otro mal
desta vez ot: mal (N.III.12)⁹⁹
9. MS. 327, f. 95r a10
fizo y bodas al Jnfanț
don pedro e al Jnfanț
don Jñ sus fijos¹⁰⁰
fizo y todas a sus fijos
el Jnfanț dô pedro E el
Jnfanț dô Juâ (N.III.12)¹⁰¹
10. MS. 327, f. 97v a29
auján a mober e tomar¹⁰²
aujê A tomar (N.III.12)¹⁰³
The majority of the \( \mathbf{L}_1 \) readings are slightly longer than those provided by the remaining witnesses. None of the variants involve obviously defective readings either in family \( \mathbf{L}_1 \) or in the contrasting group of MSS. Variants 1 and 10 show \( \mathbf{L}_1 \) readings that look very much like combinations of the corresponding readings in two groups of the contrasting witnesses. In variant 1, against \( \mathbf{L}_1 \)'s \textit{mandaua e encomenda}, the majority of the remaining witnesses show \textit{encomédo} (MS. N.III.12, f. XLIIv a28). Five contrasting MSS (2777, 829, 84-7-34, Y.III.11, 1159) show \textit{mando} (MS. 2777, f. 137r 4). Similarly, in variant 10, \( \mathbf{L}_1 \) shows \textit{mober e tomar} against the majority of remaining witnesses' \textit{tomar} (MS. N.III.12, f. LIv a9) and MSS. 2777, 829, 84-7-34, Y.III.11, 1159's \textit{mover} (MS. 2777, f. 170v 9). The two readings could indicate either that the \( \mathbf{L}_1 \) versions are the result of conflation of sources, one from each of the contrasting MS groups, or that the two shorter readings descended from abbreviations of \( \mathbf{L}_1 \) in the sources of each of the contrasting MS groups. In either case, the group of variants is consistent with the possibility of a long redaction in the body of the text analogous to the long version of the Prologue or, more likely, a redaction that accompanied the long version of the Prologue, which appears in all \( \mathbf{L}_1 \) MSS as well as in MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761.

If in sum the \( \mathbf{L}_1 \) variants in chapters 64, 65 and 75 are not especially dramatic evidence for a long-version in the body of the text, the MS grouping is. It will be recalled that Evelyn Proctor noticed in \( \mathbf{L}_1 \) MS. 327 an atypically lengthy passage in which King Alfonso accepts Sancho as his heir (twenty-fourth year of the reign:
Proctor believed the passage an early interpolation: "The MS was written in 1458, at which date such a passage was unlikely to be interpolated. It was presumably interpolated in some earlier MS." Proctor's observations came to my attention after I had chosen (arbitrarily) and collated chapters 64, 65 and 75 for the present study. A subsequent search through the thirty-five witnesses revealed that the passage in question exists in a total of eleven MSS. The ten $L_1$ MSS and MS. Eg. 289, which we have set aside as corrupt, are those eleven MSS.

The Proctor passage begins at a point in the narration following Don Manuel's speech in favor of Sancho's rights to inherit the throne. The latter speech is one of the rare instances of direct dialogue in CAX and shows signs of the assonance, syllabic count and dramatic content consistent with a possible ultimate poetic source:

Et dō manuel dixole Señor el arbol delos Reys nō Se pierda por postura nj Se desedere por y Al q vjene por natūa Et Sy el mayor q vjene del arbol falleçe deue fincar la Rama de So el en somo Et tres cosas Sō q nō Sō so postūa ley nj Rey nj Reyno Et cosa q Sea fecha conq qī qer destas nō vale nj deue ser tenjda nj guardada (MS. N.III.12, f. XLVIr b13)

The lines are found in all CAX witnesses. Those witnesses that do not contain the Proctor passage follow immediately with $E$ enl scōpto q Se falla de aql tpo nō dizē q cō aql cōsebo fuesen dichas mas palabras destas (MS. N.III.12). In the eighteen witnesses lacking the Proctor passage, the king's reaction to Don Manuel's words is not described.

The ten $L_1$ MSS omit the latter sentence and continue Don Manuel's speech with the Proctor variant as follows:
e así pues que el jnfante don ferrando fino que era el
primero heredero e finca don sácho que era el mas cercano
del mayor de todos sus h¿maos e que este deuja heredar
los Reynos después delos día\^ del Rey e no otro njngūo
e el Rey do alfonso comenzó de Razonar e dixo le así
por qu'nto es costunbre e vso e derecho e Razon natural
% Et otrosi es fuero e ley de españa q fiJo mayō deue
heredar los Reynos e el senori° del padre e por ende
nos quiendo Sosegar esta carrera e viendo de como el
jnfante don ferrando nño fiJo como heredero es finado
% Et como qu'er que el dexo fiJo de su mugr de bendicion
si el biujera mas que nos que por derecho aquel su fiJo
deujera heredar lo suyo así como herencia de su padre
% mas pues que dios qso que salieSe de medio que era
ljña derecha por deseciende el derecho a nos a el E
dela los sus fijos e biujendo nos los Reynos son en nos
e en nño poder e non lo heredo el dicho jnfate don
ferrando e así el fiJo o fiJos que el dexo non pueden
heredar lo que el non ouo nj entra suya \^ et no\^ por todas
estas cosas catando el derecho antiguo e la ley e Razon
Segun el fuero de españa otorgamos q don sancho el otro
nño fiJo mayor en lugar de don ferrndo por que es llegado
a nos por lijña derecha mas q los otros nños njetos
q deue heredar después de nños dias los nños Reynos asy
como los nos avemos e mandamos q sean luego llamados
los jnfantes e los perlados e los Ricos oms e los
procuradores de las ciudades e villas e lugares
de todos los nños Reynos q vēgā aJuntarse conuso
en la ciudad de segouja a Recibir por señor al
jnfant don sancho nño fiJo e fazerle plito e
omenaje q lo ayā por Rey de los nños Reynos despùs
delos nños días

(MS. M.II.2, f. 79r all)
All witnesses then continue with the narration of the king's departure for Segovia and his plans to convene a Cortes there at which his heir Don Sancho would be presented officially:

E el Rey pūs q Sopo como era firmados las treguas có los moros partio de camarena e fuerō coñl todas las gentś q era allj llegadas e fue a segovia e embio cās a todas las ġibdads e vjllas delos Sus Regnos q enbiasen luego Sus pōcuradośrs a el a segouja có podrēs ciertos pā fazer plīto e omenaje al Jnnfanē dō Sancho qlo oujesē por Rey E por Señor despūs de Sus djas

(MS. N.III.12, XLVIr b24)

The Proctor variant, together with the chapter 64, 65 and 75 variants, leaves no doubt that the extant CAX witnesses in the body of the text fall into two major redactions, long and short. The fact that the Prologue witnesses also fall into long and short versions raises the question as to whether the Prologue and text together underwent the redactional changes leading to one or the other version, depending on which is assumed to be the original. The similarity of the majority of variants characteristic of each version respectively in the Prologue and the body of the text indicates that the hypothesis is possible; the near identity of the group of MSS containing the long-version Prologue (L₁ + MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761) with the group of MSS showing the long-version text (L₁) indicates that the hypothesis is likely. A single editorial intervention is certainly the least complex explanation possible. The fact that Prologue long-version MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761 do not show the long-version chapter variants almost certainly does not indicate that those three MSS and the L₁ MSS represent
two consecutive stages of long-version development: (1) Prologue (MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761), (2) body of the text (L₁). We will presently see that in chapters 64, 65 and 75 MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761 share with the remaining members of their family (0) a number of variants that do not appear in the ten L₁ MSS. Therefore, the short-version body of text as preserved in MS. 2880 etc. is an unlikely choice as one of the bases upon which the long version was formed. The reverse hypothesis also presents problems. In theory it is possible that the source of MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761 descended from an L₁ MS, copying the L Prologue intact and abbreviating the body of the text. However, it is difficult to imagine how the source of the three MSS or one of the three could have given rise to the remaining S witnesses, none of which show any sign of the variants characteristic of the 0 family.

The simplest explanation for the hybrid combination of L Prologue and S text in MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761 is that the source of the group used separate MSS. Those three MSS are closely related to MSS. 9233, 6410 and more distantly to MS. N.III.12 in the body of the text. MS. 9233 opens with the Crónica de Fernando III and lacks the Prologue. If the source of MS. 9233 contained the Prologue and if the redactor of that MS formed the Crónica de Fernando III + CAX combination, his omission of the Prologue is logical. MS. 9233, therefore, provides no clue as to the contents of the source of family O. MS. 6410 contains an S₂ Prologue so closely related to that of MS. N.III.12 that it could be a copy. MS. N.III.12 falls outside family O in chapters 64, 65 and 75, but is related to O through their common source, S₄. It is logical to deduce that if the source of family O contained
a Prologue, that Prologue was the source of MS. 6410's version. Lying between MS. N.III.12's Prologue and its near relative MS. 6410, O's Prologue must have shared their common, numerous and obvious defects. In view of those defects, it is hardly surprising that the source of the O subfamily composed of MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761 would have set aside the O Prologue at hand and preferred an L Prologue provided by a MS from outside the family.

MS. Z.III.12 is the only other extant MS to break the pattern of combination, L Prologue and L text or S Prologue and S text. It combines an $S_2$ Prologue with an $L_1$ text but shows physical signs of contamination. The original first folios of the MS were lost. A corrector replaced the missing text, including the Prologue, with text copied from a short-version source while the source of the original copy of CAX in MS. Z.III.12 provided a long redaction. The $S_2$ Prologue was then corrected against an L MS (Prologue stemma, p. 358). Clearly, the case of MS. Z.III.12 may be set aside as eccentric. There is no other abnormality of MS combination that might lead us to suspect that Prologue and text had independent origins. The conclusion that the $L_1$ family is the result of one editorial operation is virtually inescapable.

The question as to the priority of one version over the other remains fundamental to the establishment of the stemma. As with the Prologue variants in which long and short versions contrast, the ten chapter 64, 65 and 75 variants allow either interpretation. However, the $L_1$ readings mandaua e encomendaua (var. 1) and mober e tomar (var. 10) do seem to favor the hypothesis of an original short version by virtue of the simplicity of that hypothesis.
The variant noted by Proctor in chapter 67 affords additional bases for conclusions. I agree with Proctor's observation that the variant she discovered involves an "early" interpolation. However, her brief statement gives no grounds for the conclusion that the passage is an interpolation. I assume that initial deduction was based on the lack of the passage in the editions. At first glance, Proctor's remarks on the date of interpolation would seem to derive from the content of the passage and from the general intellectual climate that would have arisen out of the instability of the Castilian monarchy from the time of Sancho's revolt to Alfonso XI's majority (1282-1325). The interpolation of a passage that unequivocably explains Alfonso X's acceptance of Sancho as his heir would have been in the best interests of Sancho, and the boy-kings Fernando IV and Alfonso XI, who were obliged to counter the claims and incessant intrigues of the Infantes de la Cerda and their allies.

However, the Prologue listing of Alfonso XI's realms, which incudes Algeciras (conquered 1344), and the naming of Alfonso XI as the reigning monarch enable us to date the Prologue between 1344 and 1350, the year in which Alfonso XI died of plague at the seige of Gibraltar. The Prologue is a product of the years of Alfonso XI's majority, the first moment in half a century when the future of the dynasty begun by Sancho seemed secure and a time at which the concern for the problems of succession would have somewhat abated. Following the implications of this reasoning, we might conclude that the pre-Prologue source of the body of CAX at some point during the tumultuous years 1282-1325 interpolated the passage in question and that the
passage was present when the Prologue was added. This, of course, implies that (1) the Prologue itself would have undergone a subsequent, independent redaction, either an abbreviation or an expansion; (2) later scribes would have returned to the pre-Prologue, short-version source of the body of text and freely combined short- and long-version text with short- and long-version Prologue.

As observed earlier, the extant witnesses show combinations of long-version Prologue with long-version text and short-version Prologue with short-version text that are quite consistent, more so than one would expect if the latter explanation were accurate. The fact of long and short versions in the Prologue as well as in the body of the text and of the parallel distribution of the two versions in the extant MSS suggests a simpler chain of events that has as its point of departure the moment at which the Prologue was added to the compilation of earlier written records and the tres reyes collection was created (1344-1350). In a post-Prologue context, Proctor's note on the appropriate date of interpolation can be interpreted to refer to the slightly less obvious but equally tumultuous period 1350-1369, when Alfonso XI's premature death at Gibraltar ushered in the Trastamara dissension and eventually civil war. Once again, questions of irregular succession would come to the fore. Furthermore, the heirs of Peter I continued to press their claims until Catherine of Lancaster married Henry III in 1388. The situation in late fourteenth-century Castile would have been propitious for the interpolation described by Proctor. It may or may not be significant that O MS. 2880 places CAX after Pero López de Ayala's chronicles of Pedro I, Enrique II and Juan I.
If we assume the interpolation to be part and parcel of a single long-version redaction that embraced both the Prologue and the body of the text, we can posit an original short-version Prologue and text (1344-1350) and a later long redaction formed sometime during the second half of the fourteenth century. The earliest long-version MSS (Prologue and text) are fifteenth-century: MSS. M.II.2, 10277, 327, Z.III.7. However, MS. 9-4761, which combines a long-version Prologue with a short-version text, is fourteenth-century. If L Prologue and text are in fact the product of one editorial intervention, the appearance of part of the version in MS. 9-4761 proves the existence of the version before the end of the fourteenth century.

Setting aside the external circumstances that are consistent with the hypothesis just given, I believe the characteristics of the interpolation itself favor that interpretation. We should note, first of all, that the text of the interpolation was adapted from the vernacular version of the first will of Alfonso X, in which the king disinherits Sancho after a lengthy narrative recounting the favors and affection the king had lavished on his son and the latter's corresponding malicious ingratitude. Compare lines 6-23 of the interpolation (p. 402) with the following transcription of the portion of the will that immediately follows the king's introductory invocation of God and the saints:

Et por quâto es costunbre Et derecho natural Et otrosí fuero Et ley de españa que el fiJo mayor deve heredar los rreyños Et el señorjo del padre non faziendo cosas contra estos derechos sobredichos por que lo aya de perder e % por ende nos seguiendo
esta carrera después de la muerte de don Fernando
nño hijo mayor como quier que el fijo que el
dexasen de su muger de bendición Sj el bisquera más
que nos por derecho deve heredar lo suyo así como
lo deviera heredar el padre más pues que dios
quiso que el padre saljese de en medio
que hera línea derecha por do descendía el derecho
de nos a los sus fíjos nos acatando el derecho
antiguo E la ley de razón Et la ley de España
otorgamos entonces a don sancho nño fijo mayor
que lo oviese en logar de nño fijo mayor don
Fernando por que era más obligado a nos por
línea derecha que los nños njetos fíjos de don
Fernando

All L1 MSS follow CAX with a transcription of both of Alfonso's
wills. Of the eighteen S witnesses, ten MSS also show a transcription
of the two wills. Fourteenth-century S MSS. M563, 9-4761, two of the
oldest extant CAX MSS, both contain the wills. Because MS. 9-4761
contains an L Prologue, we have concluded that the long version existed
by the time that MS was copied. Nevertheless, the MS. 9-4761 and
MS. M563 short-version text accompanied by the wills allow the infer-
ence of earlier short-version MSS that contained the wills. It is
impossible to say whether the wills were present in the original CAX.
In any case, the primary source for the interpolation observed by
Proctor could have been present in the short version at the time the
interpolation would most likely have been made (1350-1388).

The fact that the short-version witnesses follow the Infante
Don Manuel's el arbol de los reyes speech, in itself a high point in
the narration, with the statement E enl scpto q Se falla de aql tpo
no dizeq como que fuesen dichas mas palabras destas suggests first of all keen interest in Don Manuel's words and in the outcome of his conversation with the king. It seems most unlikely that the interpolation, which answers the fundamental question raised by the nobles' petition to the king to accept Sancho as heir, would have been intentionally replaced by the short-version line expressing interest in the king's response to that petition. Accidental omission of the variant through loss of a folio is also improbable. The chance omission would have had to occur in the same ultimate short-version source that provided the remaining characteristic short-version variants, none of which involve obviously defective readings, the results of accident. If a folio had been lost, we might expect a note referring to material damage in the source MS. Instead, the E enl scpto ... statement seems to be a reaction to insufficient information in an intact source contemporary to the events described.

Finally, the conclusion of the chapter in all witnesses narrates the king's plans to have Sancho recognized as heir at the Cortes of Segovia. Given the content of the last lines of the chapter, the inclusion of the interpolation results in a logical account of the sequence of events culminating in the Cortes. Without the variant, the king's call for the Cortes comes as something of a surprise; his previous decision to accept Sancho as heir must be inferred. However, the apparent superiority of organization of the long version should not be considered evidence for the priority of that version. The short version shows no non sequitur or defective reading to indicate mutilation of a long-version original. The remark E enl scpto ... fills
the information lacuna in the short-version narration. Significantly, the details of the concluding line of the chapter in all witnesses unnecessarily duplicate the points of the king's call to the Cortes within the interpolation. If the interpolated passage were original, a concluding line that simply announces the king's departure for Segovia would have been sufficient. The provocative speech by Don Manuel, the concluding line of the chapter, the E enl scpt to ... comment and the availability of the source of the interpolated passage would provide tempting circumstances for a later observant redactor to expand a short-version source. The long-version variants in both Prologue and text, nearly all of which are more extensive and detailed than the corresponding short-version readings, suggest such a redactor. In short, the interpolation noted by Proctor does not necessarily prove the priority of the short version and a subsequent long redaction, but does offer a complex of features which in combination render that explanation highly probable.

B. The subdivision of family L₁

Within the L₁ family the subgroup N (MSS. 327, B1489, 1775) established for the Prologue is confirmed by the following variants from chapters 64, 65 and 75:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N (MSS. 327, B1489, 1775)</th>
<th>ceteri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MS. 327, f. 95r a2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deste noble Rey</td>
<td>deste Rey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MS. 327, f. 95r a6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de nro salvador ihū xpo</td>
<td>de ihū xpo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(M.II.2)¹¹⁰
N (MSS. 327, B1489, 1775)

3. MS. 327, f. 95r a16
marqués de monferrara

4. MS. 327, f. 95r a27
vierō esto que diera esto

5. MS. 327, f. 95v a25
gente dela cibdat pa
tjarlos113

gēte dela villa tan bien
ginetes como andaluzes
para tirarlos (M.II.2)114

6. MS. 327, f. 95v b3
Su grant esfuercō115

7. MS. 327, f. 95v b5
fue lybrado

8. MS. 327, f. 95v b17
era ūado este abad
del Jnfante117

9. MS. 327, f. 96v b1
E este obīpo era de
oviedo e era toscano119

10. MS. 327, f. 97r b21
entención

11. MS. 327, f. 97v b8
a el despūs a cordoua

ael a cordoua (M.II.2)121

Ceteri

marquez de monferrad (Z.III.7)111
vierō esto que diera (Z.III.7)112

gēte dela villa tan bien
ginetes como andaluzes
para tirarlos (M.II.2)114

Chapters 64, 65 and 75 provide insufficient data to consistently group any two N MSS against the third. There are, however, three variants that suggest that MS. 1775 was not the source of either of the remaining MSS:
MS. 1775
1. f. 116r 21
don sancho su fijo
don jaýms su fijo
2. f. 117r 11
el terçio de guantas Rentas
avia en parias E el Rentas
avia en parias e el Rei
el terçio de ġntas Rentas
avia en parias E el Rey (327)\(^{122}\)
3. f. 117v 20
en la tierra de fazer
enla têra güera de fazer

In all three instances MSS. 327, B1489 provide the majority version.

In variant 2, any moderately alert copyist would have recognized and
corrected the MS. 1775 repetitive error, but the variant 1 error in
the latter MS would not have been obvious to any but the most careful
and informed of scribes.

The differing readings of MS. B1489 and MSS. 1775, 327 indicate
that MS. B1489 was not the source of either of the latter two MSS:

MS. B1489
4. f. 123r 9
conquisias q hizo
conģstas q ovo e fizo
5. f. 104v 23
e esperaron allj
e esperaron alli alos otros
con el alos otros
6. f. 123v 18
nüca Se gujSo ofrecer
nüca se ġso cometer
nj Se Atrevio
njn se atreuo (327)\(^{123}\)
7. f. 123v 24
tal Respuesta de q le pesO
tal Respuesta q
cal le dixo q era loco
era loco (327)\(^{124}\)
The reading of MSS. 327, 1775 in variant 4 is found in no other witness; in this instance MS. B1489 provides the majority version. However, in variants 5, 6, 7 MSS. 327, 1775 give the majority reading. MS. B1489 is most likely not the source of either of the remaining N MSS. Variants 1-7 clearly show that MS. 327 is the most reliable of the three MSS, and all variants allow the possibility that MSS. B1489 and 1775 were independent copies of MS. 327. As far as it goes, the chapter 64, 65 and 75 evidence confirms the filiation of the three MSS established for the Prologue. Inasmuch as in the Prologue both MSS. B1489 and 1775 show difficulties with passages that are perfectly legible in MS. 327, it seems best to extend to chapters 64, 65 and 75 the conclusion for the Prologue: either there were intermediate copies between MS. 327 and MSS. B1489, 1775, or the three MSS descended independently from a common source that was damaged after MS. 327 was copied. (See the stemma for the Prologue, pp. 334-38.)

In chapters 64, 65 and 75 the salient common denominator for the remaining L₁ MSS (Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336, M.II.2, 9-28-3-5509, Z.III.7, 10277) is their exclusion from N. However, numerous readings indicate further subdivision of the latter group. There are two majority readings that appear in MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336 and in no other L₁ MS:

MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336  ceteri L₁
1. MS. Z.III.12, f. 88r 9
   que todos los ǧ  todos los otros ǧ
2. MS. Z.III.12, f. 103v 10
Este día se mostró el por tan rezjo e tan ardit q si nô fueru por el su esfuerço solo toda la hueste fuera en grande peligro Asy q quiso dios q por el su esfuerço se guardo todo el daño E despues 125 E este día se mostró el por tan Rezjo e por tan ardido q si nô fueru por el su esfuerço toda la hueste fuera en grané peligro Asy q quiso dios q por el fue lybrado E despues (327) 126

In the first variant the otros provided by the L1 MSS other than MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336 is found in no MS outside family L1. Either L1 showed the majority reading as preserved in MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336 and M, the source of the remaining L1 MSS, added otros, or L1 added otros and the subgroup composed of MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336 omitted it to concur with the majority. In the second variant, if we remove the el daño provided by the latter three MSS, their reading corresponds to that provided by the majority of MSS outside family L1. 127 Here, the preservation of the majority in MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336 implies that L1 showed the majority reading and the el daño and that M altered the passage. Given that extensions of text are characteristic of L1, the otros of variant 1 as well as the el daño completing todo in variant 2 may very well have appeared at L1.

The alternative explanation for the majority readings in MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336 is that those readings may have been provided by a contaminating witness or witnesses. We have seen in the Prologue ample evidence of contamination in MS. Z.III.12. Furthermore, we will presently see that in the body of the text MS. Y.II.15 as well as MS. Z.III.12 may be contaminated. We will also see that neither MS. Y.II.15 nor MS. Z.III.12 is a direct descendant of the
other. The fact of the agreement of MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12 on variant 2, specifically on the _el daño_ which appears only in the latter two MSS and in MS. Z.III.12's descendant MS. 336, indicates that if the reading was the result of contamination, that contamination would have occurred in a common source for the two MSS. Nevertheless, the additional readings that suggest contamination in the two witnesses are not one and the same; these readings suggest independent contamination of MS. Y.II.15 and MS. Z.III.12. For the present, the attribution of the majority reading plus the _el daño_ to L₁ with regard to variant 2 seems appropriate.

In variant 2 the readings of the remaining L₁ MSS differ but are in all cases more removed from the majority reading outside L₁ than is the version of MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336. All the remaining L₁ MSS omit _su esfuerco₂_ and _todo_, and all show difficulty with _se guardo_: _Se Salvo_ (MS. 9-28-3-5509, f. 57v 18), _escao_ (MS. M.II.2, f. 67v a25), _se librase_ (MSS. Z.III.7, 10277; MS. Z.III.7, f. 67v b9), _fue lybrado_ (N; MS. 327, f. 95v b5). The omission of _todo_ and the indecision on _se guardo_ suggest that the readings of the majority of L₁ MSS involve more than the simple omission of the repetitive _su esfuerco₂_. Apparently MSS. 9-28-3-5509, M.II.2 descended from a source, M, in which _se guardo_ was mutilated. M, in turn, seems to have produced M₁, which provided a form of _librar_, and from which MSS. Z.III.7, 10277 and N descended. The variant suggests a slight refinement of the Prologue stemma; MS. Z.III.7 would fall closer to N than to MS. M.II.2. In any case, it is likely that M rather than L₁ omitted _su esfuerco₂_, _todo_ and mutilated _su guardo_. The reading seems
to confirm the placement of MS. Y.II.15 in the Prologue stemma;
MS. Y.II.15 was ranked closer to the original Prologue than the remain-
ing L₁ MSS on the basis of the preservation in that MS of a few
majority readings against innovation in the source of the remaining
members of the family:

```
L₁
  1. todos los* (+ otros[?])
  2. su esfuerzo*
  3. se guardo todo* (+ el daño[?])

M
  1. todos los otros
  2. 0
  3. mutilates se guardo
      omits todo

M₁
  3. librar (?)

M.II.2
  3. escapo

9-28-3-5509
  3. Se Salvo

Z.III.7
  3. se librase

10277
  3. fue lybrado

The asterisk designates the majority reading outside family L₁.
The association of MS. Y.II.15 with MS. Z.III.12 and its
descendant MS. 336, the latter two MSS S₂ witnesses in the Prologue,
is corroborated by a number of additional shared readings in chap-
ters 64, 65 and 75:
3. MS. Z.III.12, f. 86v 23  
andaua\(^{128}\)  

ceteri \(L_1(M)\)  

yua \((M.II.2)^{129}\)  

4. MS. Z.III.12, f. 86v 26  
po  

e \((M.II.2)^{129}\)  

5. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87r 19  
E \(pa\) que oujese  

e que oujese \((M.II.2)^{129}\)  

6. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87r 23  
E todos los Ricos oms E  
Cauallös que eran\(^{130}\)  

e todos los \(q\) eran \((M.II.2)^{132}\)  

7. MS. Z.III.12 f. 87r 24  
que Se fazer Saluo que  
esperarö\(^{131}\)  

8. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87r 26  
E \(entonce\) los dela frontera  

Et los dela frontera \((M.II.2)^{132}\)  

9. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87v 3  
guerra delos moros  

ghra \((M.II.2)^{133}\)  

10. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87v 7  
don Sancho Su hermano deste  
Infante don fernando que  
auja fincado \((M.II.2)^{133}\)  

don sancho \(q\) avia fincado \((M.II.2)^{133}\)  

11. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87v 13  
pudo fasta que llego\(^{134}\)  
pudo e llego \((M.II.2)^{135}\)  

12. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87v 22  
deuja aver e heredar\(^{136}\)  
tenja de heredar \((Z.III.7)^{137}\)  

13. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87v 30  
le dio la tenência e criazon\(^{138}\)  
le dio la crianza \((M.II.2)^{139}\)  

14. MS. Z.III.12, f. 88r 1  
desque venjesse del \(Jmperio\)  
desque venjese querria \((Z.III.7)^{141}\)  
que querria\(^{140}\)
The combined evidence of variants 1-16 leaves no doubt as to the close association of MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12 336. In variants 3-16, the M MSS best represent the majority readings outside family $L_1$. The readings that forcefully indicate a common source, $L_2$, for MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12 are yet to be considered. Anticipating that conclusion, the innovations in MSS. Y.II.15, MS. Z.III.12, 336 in variants 3-16 may be attributed to $L_2$. Variants 3-16 show that $L_2$ is a great deal more innovative than variant 2 above would lead us to expect.

There are two instances in which MS. Y.II.15 provides the majority reading against innovation in all remaining $L_1$ MSS, including MSS. Z.III.12, 336:

1. f. 80v a4
catar maña por que oviese
ceteri $L_1$(M)

2. f. 80v a26
non echar pecho ninguno

E por todas estas Razones don lope
muerte de don nuño e del arçobispo E por
e por
The two variants may actually involve three instances in which the uncorrected MS. Z.III.12 agrees with M against MS. Y.II.15: the omission of the majority maña, the misreading of the majority echar as enbiar, and the omission of pecho. The preservation of the majority readings in MS. Y.II.15 would normally lead one to assume that L₁ and L₂ showed the majority readings. However, lacking a third MS that is representative of subfamily L₂ (MS. 336 is a direct descendant of MS. Z.III.12), the evidence for the majority readings in L₁ and L₂ is inconclusive. If we assume that L₁ provided the two majority readings, we might deduce that MS. Z.III.12 omitted maña and misread echar pecho as enbiar while M independently came up with the identical solutions. Inasmuch as the passage containing maña makes sense without the word, its independent omission in MS. Z.III.12 and M is perhaps possible. However, no MS outside family L₁ omits maña. Coincidental omission of maña within the tradition is therefore without precedent. The independent misreading of the majority echar as enbiar is also conceivable. The echar pecho does in fact appear as enbiar pecho outside L₁ (MSS. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, enbiar 84-7-34, 1159). If L₁ showed echar, the appearance of enbiar in MSS both within and outside family L₁ would prove that echar was misread as enbiar independently within the tradition. A hypothetical coincidental agreement of MS. Z.III.12 and M on enbiar would therefore seem admissible.

Nevertheless, in combination two, possibly three (pecho), instances of spontaneous agreement of MS. Z.III.12 and M are suspicious. Furthermore, L₁ may have inherited enbiar from MSS. 2777, 829, 84-7-34, Y.III.11, 1159 (S₃). A relationship between the two families is
emphatically indicated by the two $L_1$ variants that apparently combine readings from $S_3$ with those of the remaining S witnesses: _mandaue _en-
comendaue ($L_1$) against _mando ($S_3$) and _encomedo (ceteri S); _mober e
tomar ($L_1$) against _mouer ($S_3$) and _tomar (ceteri S). (See above, p. 399.)
There is one revealing reading in chapters 64, 65 and 75 in which the majority of $L_1$ MSS and $S_3$ again agree

$L_1$, $S_3$ ceteri

1. MS. M.II.2, f. 68v a24
   Se qso cometer nj se atreuo\(^{146}\) se atreuo \(N.III.12\)\(^{147}\)

Three less significant readings corroborate the association of the two families:

2. MS. M.II.2, f. 57r b24
   aIII \Ø

3. MS. M.II.2, f. 67v a13
   otra \Ø

4. MS. M.II.2, f. 67v b11
   dende\(^{148}\) plito

The total of six readings proves a relationship between families $L_1$ and $S_3$ and provides rather firm footing for the assumption that $L_1$ like $S_3$ read _enbiar_. The lack of _pecho_ in all M MSS and the addition of _pecho_ above _enbiar_ in MS. Z.III.12 probably indicates that $L_1$ omitted the _pecho_ found in all $S_3$ MSS. In that event, the MS. Z.III.12 correction _pecho_ would have to have been provided by MS. Y.II.15 or by a MS from outside family $L_1$. The hypothesis that $L_1$ read _enbiar_ and omitted _pecho_ implies that MS. Y.II.15 is also contaminated. A MS from outside families $L_1$ and $S_3$ would have to have supplied the _echar pecho_ in MS. Y.II.15 and most probably the _maná_ as well:
The asterisk designates the majority reading outside family $L_1$.

There is no physical evidence within MS. Y.II.15 in chapters 64, 65 and 75 to support the hypothesis of contamination of that MS. The conflated text of MS. Y.II.15 would have to have been inherited from its source or smoothly created at the moment of copy of MS. Y.II.15. The rather strong possibility that MS. Y.II.15 is contaminated recommends caution when attributing readings of that MS to $L_1$. In the case of the se guardo todo el daño variant (p. 417), the agreement of MS. Z.III.12 on the reading and the inclusion of the atypical el daño in both MSS seems to provide the necessary check. The el daño, of course, could have been added at $L_2$, but we may be reasonabaly certain that the reading was present at $L_1$ and was not provided by the MSS that independently contaminated MSS. Y.II.15 and Z.III.12.

MS. Z.III.12 provides incontrovertible evidence of having been corrected against a MS from outside family $L_1$: 
1. MS. Z.III.12, f. 89r 13

no la podia aver pa tantas gentes
otrosi por Supo como el traya E avn por el que fue
la flota que armavan los xanos
tuesso E avn a el fue que fuese con toda
la gente de la hueste

The reading provided by the L₁ MSS other than MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336 on the problematic segment of the passage is _Et avn porque Sopo dela flota que armavan los xstianos_ (MS. Z.III.7, 57v b25). The majority reading outside family L₁ conforms to the MS. Z.III.12 correction, preceded by the conjunction _E_. The _E avn_ beginning the original MS. Z.III.12 reading together with the nonsensical bit that follows and the corresponding omission in MS. Y.II.15 would seem to indicate that the two MSS shared a common L₁ source (L₂) that was defective. The reading is promising evidence for the existence of L₂. Furthermore, as in the Prologue, the corrector of MS. Z.III.12 consulted a MS other than the base of the copy in order to emend the faulty passage. In the Prologue, that additional MS was related to MS. Y.II.15. Here, in chapter 65, the primary source was related to MS. Y.II.15, and the contaminating witness came from outside family L₁. The dual role of a MS related to MS. Y.II.15 in the formation of MS. Z.III.12 is striking.

Chapter 64 provides two rather insignificant instances of the intervention of the MS. Z.III.12 corrector:

2. MS. Z.III.12, f. 86v 25

cō el_
q llegasen algūas
3. MS. Z.III.12, f. 86v 29

vio que no era por

The text of neither correction appears in MS. Y.II.15 but is in both cases the majority reading both outside and within family L₁. Therefore, the two emendations do not suggest the identity of the contaminating MS but do highlight the relationship of MS. Y.II.15 and the original MS. Z.III.12.

Chapter 65 provides two further corrections:

4. MS. Z.III.12, f. 88v 21

va entonces

la villa de escija esta muy frontera

5. MS. Z.III.12, f. 88v 17

E en estas casas se llamo fijo mayor heredero del Rey don alfonso
e esso mesmo dende en adelante en todas las otras esta en esa ciudad

In variant 4 the *esta* is unique to the uncorrected MS. Z.III.12; *estaba* appears in all other MSS. The *entonces* added to MS. Z.III.12 is the majority reading outside family L₁ but is found in no L₁ MS other than the corrected MS. Z.III.12 and its descendant MS. 336.

In variant 5 the majority reading outside family L₁ is *cartas*, which is most certainly the original, and which appears in L₁ MSS. Z.III.7, 10277. The L₁ MSS of N read *otras*. The original MS. Z.III.12 reading was *tiras*, found also in L₁ MSS. Y.II.15, 9-23-3-5509, M.II.2 and, outside family L₁, in S₃ MSS. 2777, 829. It is doubtful that the occurrence of *tiras* within and outside family L₁ is the result of coincidence. The *tiras* reading is the least satisfactory of the three solutions, and the agreement of a number of L₁ MSS with MSS. 2777, 829 is significant. I suspect that *tiras*, like *enbiar*, was the L₁ reading,
inherited from an \( S_3 \) source related to the subfamily composed of \( S_3 \) MSS. 2777 and 829. The objection to this deduction is that \( L_1 \) MSS. Z.III.7, 10277 show the original *cartas*. Furthermore, the \( L_1 \) MSS of N read *otras*. Nevertheless, given the context, in which *cartas* is obviously the antecedent of the variant, the spontaneous occurrence of *cartas* or of the pronoun *otras* is a great deal more likely than the spontaneous appearance of *tiras*. If we assume that \( L_1 \) read *tiras*, that \( L_2 \) and M preserved that reading, we must conclude that M, probably in response to the context of the reading, independently came up with the original *cartas* or the pronominal substitute *otras*:

![Diagram]

The *otras* of the MS. Z.III.12 correction also appears outside family \( L_1 \), in MS. 9-4761 as *otras cosas*, in MS. 84-7-34 as *otras cartas*. Because neither *cartas* nor *cosas* follows *otras* in the
correction in MS. Z.III.12 and because ótras could easily have occurred spontaneously throughout the tradition, the variant is insufficient to conclude that either MS. 9-4761 or MS. 84-7-34 was the MS consulted by the MS. Z.III.12 corrector.

MS. Z.III.12 chapter 75 provides a passage that contains two emendations:

6. MS. Z.III.12, f. 103v 5

cincuenta

Entonces saliero biê cinco mjll moros adaragados e a tantos ballesteros e toda la oê gête dela villa tā biê gînetes comô andaluzes

The added cincuenta is preceded by two faded pen strokes that may be Et or simply a double slash to indicate the point in the text at which cincuenta is to be read. The majority reading both outside and within family L₁ on cinco mjll moros is Cinqanta mjll moros (MS. N.III.12, f. Lir b37). Within L₁, only MSS. Z.III.12, 336 show cinco cincuenta. MS. Y.II.15 reads ciento mill moros. Again, the correction does not identify the contaminating MS, but the base readings of MSS. Z.III.12 and Y.II.15 indicate for them a common source below L₁, L₂.

Beneath MS. Z.III.12's ballesteros, remnants of ñ and a final s are visible. Apparently ballesteros was written over an original caualtos, which appears in all L₁ MSS except the corrected MS. Z.III.12 and MS. 336, and in no MS outside of family L₁. Other than MS. 1159, which reads Vallos with no flourish of abbreviation, all MSS outside family L₁ read ballesteros. The correction, therefore, provides no new evidence that might lead to the identification of the individual contaminating MS for MS. Z.III.12. It may be
recalled, however, that in the Prologue MS. Z.III.12 is related to S₂ MSS. N.III.12, 6410, etc. All Prologue S₂ witnesses contain the text of the corrections with minor exceptions: MS. 5775 and V1554 read llegasen a él rather than có él (correction 2); MS. 6410 omits le (correction 3). The otras (correction 5) does appear in Prologue S₂ MS. 84-7-34 followed by cartas. However, we have already seen that the spontaneous occurrence of otras in this reading is probable. The evidence is insufficient to conclude that MS. 84-7-34 was the source of the MS. Z.III.12 corrections.

To this point two readings have suggested the existence of a source for MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12 and ultimately for MS. 336 other han L₁ (L₂): (1) the faulty passage involving the L₁ reading Et Aún porque Sopo dela flota (MS. Z.III.12 correction 1, p. 423), (2) the MS. Z.III.12 original cinco and MS. Y.II.15 ciento against the majority cincuenta in the remaining witnesses (MS. Z.III.12 correction 6, p. 426). There are two additional readings on which the two MSS disagree but which nevertheless point to the existence of L₂:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSS. Z.III.12, 336</th>
<th>MS. Y.II.15</th>
<th>ceteri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MS. Z.III.12, f. 105v 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ñdo [quedo] có</td>
<td>fuyo Con</td>
<td>fincó có</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entendimjēto</td>
<td>entendimjō</td>
<td>entēdimjētō (N.III.12)¹⁵¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87r 22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de aquella</td>
<td>fino desta</td>
<td>fjno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolencia fino¹⁵²</td>
<td>dolencia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In variant 1, MS. Y.II.15's clearly legible fuyo is unique, and only MSS. Z.III.12, 336 show quedo, also clearly transcribed in
both MSS, against finco in all remaining MSS that contain the passage. The variant strongly suggests a common source rather than a relationship of direct descent between MSS. Y.II.15 and Z.III.12. Given MS. Y.II.15's fuyo, L₂ was most likely only partially legible rather than innovative in the reading.

In variant 2, MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336 contrast with the majority reading in that they add desta (de aquella) dolencia. If one of the two MSS were a copy of the other, this variant could be interpreted to indicate innovation in the source MS. However, given the earlier evidence for L₂, and the slight difference between MSS. Z.III.12, 336 and MS. Y.II.15 in the reading, the added text is probably characteristic of L₂.

The remaining readings on which MSS. Z.III.12, 336 differ from MS. Y.II.15 and which do not involve corrections in MS. Z.III.12 are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. MS. Z.III.12, f. 86v 23</th>
<th>MS. Y.II.15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ricos oms.e Cauallös le pudiessen¹⁵³</td>
<td>Ricos homes y caballeros del Reyno le pudiesen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MS. Z.III.12, f. 87v 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>criazon del dicho don alfoñ</td>
<td>crianca de don alfonso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. MS. Z.III.12, f. 88r 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en algum tpo¹⁵⁴</td>
<td>en aql tpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. MS. Z.III.12, f. 88r 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>todos los Ricos oms e Cauallös</td>
<td>todos aquellos Ricos omes y caballeros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. MS. Z.III.12, f. 88v 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>así cauallös e Ricos oms como Concejos</td>
<td>asy rricos homes y cavalleros como concejos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In variants 1-5, MS. Y.II.15 provides the majority reading. The group of readings together with the fact that the MS. Z.III.12 corrections do not appear in MS. Y.II.15 apparently confirms the conclusion that the latter MS is not a direct descendant of the former. The respective dates of the two MSS and variant 6, in which MS. Z.III.12 provides the majority reading, prove that MS. Z.III.12 is not a direct descendant of MS. Y.II.15.

MS. 336 agrees with MS. Z.III.12 on all significant variants thus far discussed. Furthermore, the corrections in MS. Z.III.12 all appear in MS. 336. Chapter 65 provides confirmation of the direction of the relationship:

MS. Z.III.12, f. 87v 14 MS. 336
amjestad con don lope diaz de haro amjestad con don lope diaz de haro
E este don lope venja

A segment of the majority reading as given by MS. Z.III.12 was lost to MS. 336 by haplography. All evidence favors MS. Z.III.12 as the ultimate source of MS. 336.

Chapters 64, 65 and 75 provide numerous additional readings in which the two MSS disagree. However, all readings allow the interpretation that MS. 336 was a copy of MS. Z.III.12:
1. f.86v 21
ouso embiado

2. f. 86v 24
los Infantes e Ricos oms

3. f. 86v 25
llegasté

4. f. 86v 30
E / por esto

5. f. 87r 3
embio dezjr

6. f. 87r 12
muy grand

7. f. 87r 18
de aq1

8. f. 87r 29
Ca alli

9. f. 87v 1
le

10. f. 87v 16
era en villa real e en camino

11. f. 87v 30
criazon

12. f. 88r 2
honrras e mejorias

13. f. 88r 11
despues de dias

14. f. 88v 8
que fuessen conel

MS. Z.III.12
MS. 336

ouso embiado

los ynfantes E los rricos omes

llegaron

para esto

embio a dezir

una gran

deste

q allj

lo

hera en villarreal fallo q
hera asj E en el camjno

crianca

mejorias E honrras

despues delos dias

que todos fuesen conel
In variants 3, 4, 10, 12, 14 the MS. 336 reading is unique. The MS. Z.III.12 reading in the remaining variants could easily have given rise to the corresponding reading in MS. 336.

In the course of the discussion of subfamily L₂, the two L₁ MSS that do not contain the Prologue were tentatively placed within the stemma. MS. 9-28-3-5509 was associated with MS. M.II.2 on the basis of their differing but similar solutions in the se guardo variant (p. 417) and again with MS. M.II.2 and with the L₂ MSS on treras (p. 425). MS. 10277 was associated with MS. Z.III.7 in the se guardo variant and in the cartas/treras variant. Numerous additional readings in chapters 64, 65 and 75 confirm the close relationship of the latter two MSS. First of all, MSS. 10277 and Z.III.7 show an identical heading for chapter 64: de la muerte del ynfante don fernando Et de como murjo (MS. Z.III.7, f. 56r b10). N MSS.B1489, 1775 provide a similar heading: Dela muerte del ynfante don fdnando fijo del Rei don Alfonso primero heredero (MS. 1775, f. 98v 11).¹⁵⁵ No other MS gives a chapter 64 heading that begins with the prepositional phrase. The remaining readings in which MSS. Z.III.7, 10277 agree against all other L₁ witnesses are:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{MSS. Z.III.7, 10277} & \text{ceteri } L₁ \\
1. \text{MS. Z.III.7, f. 56v a13} & \text{vayendose en queixa de muerte} \\
& \text{vayendose } ã'xado dela muerte (327)¹⁵⁶ \\
2. \text{MS. Z.III.7, f. 56v b3} & \text{traxonrono} \\
& \text{leuarōlo (327)¹⁵⁷} \\
3. \text{MS. Z.III.7, f. 57v a16} & \text{venjesen y a el luego} \\
& \text{a cordoua} \\
& \text{venjesen luego a el} \\
& \text{a cordoua (327)¹⁵⁸}
\end{array}
\]
4. MS. Z.III.7, f. 57r a32
don lope diaz de haro a que los esforçaSe Et otrosi

5. MS. Z.III.7, f. 67r a23
de nño señor ifu xpo

6. MS. Z.III.7, f. 67v a5
despues del Et despues desto el rrey

7. MS. Z.III.7, f. 68r b12
fallava que se podria mejor mantener

8. MS. Z.III.7, f. 68r a12
farían quanto mal pudiesen Et el rrey

9. MS. Z.III.7, f. 68r b1
menester que ovo para conquistar los moros en que les gano de los reynos

10. MS. Z.III.7, f. 68r b14
enbiar njnguno a la tira que era

11. MS. Z.III.7, f. 69r a14
partieron Amos a dos muy despagados

12. MS. Z.III.7, f. 69r b7
todos estos estavan

13. MS. Z.III.7, f. 69r b13
alguna manera

14. MS. Z.III.7, f. 69v a17
se tornarian cone1

---

don lope dyaz de haro E otrosy

de ifu xpo (M.II.2)160

despues del Et el Rey (327)161

fallaua en como se podia esto mejor mantener (327)163

farían q nto mal podiesen en la tira E el Rey (327)164

menester q ovo pa las conqstas q ovo e fizo de los Reynos (327)165

enbjar n Olympic e ena tira gũ era (327)166

partieron amos muy despagados (327)167

todos estauã (M.II.2)168

algũa outra manera (M.II.2)169

se ternjan cone1 (327)171
In all cases the readings of ceteri $L_1$ best represent the majority readings outside family $L_1$. There is no doubt that MS. Z.III.7 is more closely related to MS. 10277 than to any other $L_1$ MS and that the two MSS show significant innovation. MSS. Z.III.7 and 10277 disagree on the following readings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. Z.III.7</th>
<th>MS. 10277</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. 56v a9</td>
<td>1. se apartava del</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se tirava del</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. 56r b21</td>
<td>2. de las suyas coñl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de las suyas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f. 57v b30</td>
<td>3. avia avjdo de allende</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avja de allède la mar</td>
<td>la mar E allj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasta estonçe Et allj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. f. 68r a14</td>
<td>4. prender E matar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matar E p'ñnder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. f. 68r a16</td>
<td>5. e mando enbjar e enbio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Et enbio a toda la tīra</td>
<td>sus cās a toda la tīra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. f. 68r a30</td>
<td>6. catar como se oviese aū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catar Por que se oviese aū</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(MSS. Z.III.7, 10277)

15. MS. Z.III.7, f. 67v a26
cabecon de tierra cerca
dela çibdad\(^{172}\) 
cabeçón tan cerca de
la villa \(^{(Y.II.15)\(^{173}\)}
16. MS. Z.III.7, f. 68r a10
rrodulo 
fredulo \(^{(Z.III.12)\(^{174}\)}

\(^{172}\) (Y.II.15)
\(^{173}\) (Z.III.12)
MS. Z.III.7

7. f. 68v a2
este pleyto al ynfante
don fante [sic] don
sancho su fiJo

8. f. 67v a30
salieron bien çinquenta
mj1 moros adargados E
tantos cauallös E toda

9. f. 68r a31
nunca Se quijo cometer
njn Se atreuja a ġlo dezir

In variant 1 the majority reading both within and outside family L₁ is quitaua. The differing solutions in MS. Z.III.7 and MS. 10277 may be interpreted to suggest a common source for the two MSS rather than a relationship of direct descent. However, either of the two synonyms for quitaua could have given rise to the other. In variants 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, MS. Z.III.7 best represents the majority reading. In variant 6, MS. 9-28-3-5509 reads Catar Como oviese aV (f. 58r 5). The agreement of MS. 9-28-3-5509 and MS. 10277 on Como probably indicates independent decisions for the more common expression; Como would be an especially likely emendation given the L₁ loss of the majority maña following Catar. (See p. 422.) In variant 8, MS. 10277's unique reading showing cauallös is clearly a response to an L₁ source that gave cauallös against all MSS outside of family L₁'s ballesteros. The latter reading proves that MS. 10277 is not the source of MS. Z.III.7. In variants 4 and 7, MS. 10277 best reflects
the majority reading. However, neither variant is sufficient to prove that MS. 10277 is not a direct descendant of MS. Z.III.7; in variant 4 the inversion of MS. Z.III.7's *matar E p'nder* could easily occur spontaneously in MS. 10277 in response to the sense of the verbs; in variant 7 the deviation from the majority reading in MS. Z.III.7 is obviously a scribal error and would be corrected in the normal course of copying. The readings indicate that MS. Z.III.7 could be the source of MS. 10277.

It should be noted that Casto M. del Rivero dates MS. Z.III.7 sixteenth century. 175 Zarco Cuevas dates the MS. fifteenth century. 176 If del Rivero is correct, MS. Z.III.7 cannot be the source of fifteenth-century MS. 10277. Both date estimates are based on the scribal hand. The hand in MS. Z.III.7 is in fact quite similar to that of MS. 10277, and both appear to be late fifteenth century. In any case, the similarity of the hands indicates that whatever the dates of the two MSS, they are most likely roughly contemporary. There is, therefore, no reason to conclude that MS. 10277 is not a direct descendant or copy of MS. Z.III.7.

There is far less evidence on which to classify MS. 9-28-3-5509. However, the *se guardo* and *tiras* variants (pp. 417, 425) and the exclusion of the MS from L\textsubscript{2}, M\textsubscript{1} and N argue forcefully for an association with MS. M.II.2. Chapters 64, 65 and 75 provide only one reading in which the latter two MSS agree against all other L\textsubscript{1} MSS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSS.</th>
<th>9-28-3-5509</th>
<th>ceteri L\textsubscript{1}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MS. M.II.2, f. 57v a30</td>
<td><em>q̄ qria pelear</em></td>
<td><em>q̄ yria pelear</em> (327)\textsuperscript{177}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All MSS outside family L₁ also give yria.

There is one additional variant that may be interpreted to suggest a common source below M for MSS. M.II.2, 9-28-3-5509:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. M.II.2</th>
<th>MS. 9-28-3-5509</th>
<th>M₁</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. f. 68r a19</td>
<td>por el grād menester</td>
<td>por el grand menes-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>por el grand menester</td>
<td>q ovo en el tpo q ovo</td>
<td>ter q ovo pa las</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en las conqstas</td>
<td>Conqstas Con los moros</td>
<td>conqstas (327)¹⁷⁸</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L₂ MSS. Y.II.15, Z.III.12, 336 preserve the majority reading outside family L₁: por el grand menster que houo cō los moros pa las conqstas (MS. Z.III.12, f. 104r 20). MS. M.II.2 omits que houo cō los moros and shows en rather than the majority pa. MS. 9-28-3-5509 contains all the elements of the passage but rearranges and adds to them. The M₁ MSS. Z.III.7, 10277 and 327, B1489, 1775 (N) all omit cō los moros. The fact that MSS. M.II.2, 9-28-3-5509 and M₁ in combination provide all the elements of the majority reading may mean that M preserved that majority reading. M₁ may have simply omitted cō los moros while a source for MSS. M.II.2, 9-28-3-5509 below M may have provided the MS. 9-28-3-5509 version. If that version were to be abbreviated by haplography, ovo/ovo, the resulting reading would be: por el grād menster q ovo Conqstas Con los moros. A reaction to such a defective reading could readily result in MS. M.II.2's solution. Therefore, we might posit M₂, a source for MSS. M.II.2 and 9-28-3-5509 that showed the reading of the latter MS. We would also posit M₃, a copy of M₂ that altered the reading by haplography and gave rise to MS. M.II.2. The explanation is complex and purely speculative. However, I am inclined to believe that the en provided by MS. M.II.2 against the
majority па preserved in M₁ preceding las conqstas is significant and favors that explanation. I would, of course, feel a good deal more confident about the hypothesis if MS. M.II.2 preserved MS. 9-28-3-5509's Con los moros. The omission of the phrase common to MS. M.II.2 and M₁ is somewhat bothersome. Nevertheless, for the present I suggest the following tentative representation of the relationship of MSS. M.II.2 and 9-28-3-5509 to M:

While the indications for the existence of M₃ are tenuous, the remaining readings in which MSS. M.II.2, 9-28-3-5509 disagree provide rather forceful evidence for M₂:
1. f. 56r b6
   a esperar las gentes ā avia
2. f. 56r b9
   enbiaua
3. f. 56r b10
   ā esperaua
4. f. 56r b17
   a la Sazon
5. f. 56r b18
   asy
6. f. 56r b25
   ouijese los Reynos e
   Reynase después
7. f. 56r b28
   mayor cura desto
8. f. 67r b6
   sus posturas en vno
   en tal maña
9. f. 67r b10
   castillos de bal de nebra
   ā eran
10. f. 67r b12
   trocamjento
11. f. 67v b5
   el plito fue llegado
   al lugar ā el Rey de
   granada dava al Rey
   don alfoñ dixole
   el pleyto fue llegado a lugar
   āl Rey de granada dava al Rey
   don al 0 el tercio de quãts
   Rentas avia en parias e el
   Rey don al 0 dixole
12. f. 67v b16
otrosi auja y
toṣj andavā y

13. f. 68r a12
oujese poder para
oviese aḇ pā

14. f. 69r b28
cometer el plīto qle
el auja prometido
cometer el plīto q le
avia Comēçado

15. f. 56r b17
era
vyno

16. f. 56v a3
non sopierō q fazer e
esperaron
nō Supierō e esperō

17. f. 56v b15
q le ayudase enesto e
Aviendolo
q le ayudase e aviendolo

18. f. 57r a31
voluntad de se parar
a defender
voluntad de Se ampar
a defender

19. f. 57r b9
Ricos oṁs e caualleros
q eran y
Ricos homes q hera y

20. f. 57v b14
otro mal njen dañō feziesen
otō mal nj daño otro fizjesē

21. f. 67r a5
iņu xpo
iņu xpo nō señor

22. f. 67r a22
q diera al marqś
q le dio al marqś

23. f. 68r a6
vinjerōn y luego
vinjerō luego pa Seujlla
MS. M.II.2

24. f. 68r a12
catar por q oujese

25. f. 67v a9
todos los moros
todos los otros

26. f. 67r b2
se viesen de So vno
de vinjesè aû

27. f. 68v a24
núca se qso cometer
núca Se qso atreû

28. f. 68v a26
frayle pedricador q auja
nombre frey ymar
dezi fray ymar

29. f. 68v b21
por esta Repuesta
por esta Razô

MS. 9-28-3-5509

Catar Como oviese
todos los otros
de vinjesè aû
núca Se qso atreû
frayle / pedricador q se
dezi fray ymar
por esta Razô

In variants 1-14, MS. 9-28-3-5509 best represents the majority reading against unique readings in MS. M.II.2. In variants 15-29, MS. M.II.2 best preserves the majority reading, and in all but three variants the corresponding MS. 9-28-3-5509 reading is unique. In variant 24, MS. 10277 shares with MS. 9-28-3-5509 the innovative Como and follows with se (MS. 10277, f. LXVIr a20). In variant 25, MS. 9-28-3-5509's todos los otros is similar to MS. Y.II.15's todos los otros moros (MS. Y.II.15, f. 80r a7) against the majority todos los moros. In variant 26, MS. 9-28-3-5509's innovative vinjesè aû is found also in the family consisting of MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321 as viniesse a se ver de cûsuno (MS. 10132, f. 58r a7). The discrepancies between the MS. 9-28-3-5509 readings and those of MS. 10277, MS. Y.II.15
and MS. 642, respectively, and the lack of a pattern of agreement indicate that the agreements are almost certainly coincidental. The comparatively large number of instances in which MS. M.II.2 and MS. 9-28-3-5509 each preserve majority readings against unique readings in the other MS indicates for them a common source, $M_2$, rather than a relationship of direct descent. The completed stemma for family $L_1$ may be drawn as follows:
C. The short version: families $S_3$, T, O and MSS. M563, N.III.12

The variants provided by chapters 64, 65 and 75 distribute sixteen of the eighteen short-version MSS into three well-defined sub-families, $S_3$, T, O. One of the remaining MSS, N.III.12, is clearly related to O at $S_4$. MS. M563 is tenuously related to T at $S_1$. The three chapters provide little compelling evidence on which to posit the $S_1/S_2$ bifurcation of the stemma above the individual families that was suggested on the basis of the Prologue variants. However, there are a few readings to support and no readings to contradict that interpretation. Given the abundance of evidence for the $S$ subfamilies, $S_3$, T, O, and the scarcity of data that explains the upper levels of filiation, I examine first the individual families. The readings that associate MS. M563 and MS. N.III.12 to T and O respectively and that are consistent with the posited $S_1/S_2$ split are discussed within the contexts of the individual families concerned. Finally, I list the indications for $S_1$-L, the $S_1$ source that together with an $S_3$ witness was consulted at the formation of the long version.

In the course of our discussion of family $L_1$ we have seen that five S MSS, 829, 2777, 84-7-34, Y.III.11, 1159 ($S_3$), show two readings that appear combined with the corresponding readings of the remaining short-version witnesses in all $L_1$ MSS. The five $S_3$ MSS read *mando* (MS. 2777, f. 137r 4) against the remaining short-version witnesses' *encomendo* (MS. N.III.12, f. XLIIIv a28) and $L_1$'s *mandaua e encomendaua* (MS. 327, f. 80r b15). $S_3$ gives *mouer* (MS. 2777, f. 170v 9) against *tomar* (MS. N.III.12, f. LIv a9) in the remaining S witnesses ($\emptyset$ MSS 642, 10132, 7403, 321 [$T_2$]) while *mober e tomar* (MS. 327, f. 97v a29)
appears in \( L_1 \). We have also concluded that the source of family \( L_1 \) most probably showed t\( \text{	extipa{fras}} \) and \text{enbiar} against the majority \text{cartas} and echar (pp. 425, 422). Recall that outside family \( L_1 \) t\( \text{	extipa{fras}} \) appears in \( S_3 \) MSS. 2777, 829; \text{enbiar} appears in all five \( S_3 \) MSS. In addition to indications for an association between \( L_1 \) and MSS. 2777, 829, the readings are evidence for subfamily \( S_3 \) and for the further grouping of MSS. 2777, 829 within that family.

Of the five \( S_3 \) MSS only MSS. 829, 84-7-34 contain the Prologue. Both were classified \( S_2 \) witnesses in the Prologue stemma. MSS. 2777, Y.III.11, 1159 lack text at the beginning of CAX chapter 1 as well as the Prologue. In chapters 64, 65 and 75 there are several additional readings that confirm the Prologue association of MSS. 829, 84-7-34 and place with them the three MSS that do not contain the Prologue:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{MSS. 829, 84-7-34, 2777} & \text{Y.III.11, 1159 (} S_3 \text{)} & \text{ceteri}
\end{array}
\]

1. MS. 829, f. 55v a2
t\( \text{	extipa{fra}} \)
g\( \text{	extipa{fra}} \)

2. MS. 829, f. 55v a31
la otra costanera
la vna costanera

3. MS. 829, f. 56r a1
otorgado\(^{179}\)
librado

4. MS. 829, f. 56r a2
alla
Seujilla \((N.III.12)^{180}\)

5. MS. 829, f. 56v a40
e \( \text{	extipa{q}} \) fyncas\(^{181}\)
e m\( \text{	extipa{doles}} \) \( \text{	extipa{q}} \) fincasen \((N.III.12)^{182}\)

6. MS. 829, f. 55v b22
fortaleza\( \text{	extipa{S}} \) \( \text{	extipa{q}} \) lo farie\(^{183}\)
fortalezas \( \text{	extipa{q}} \) auje \( \text{	extipa{q}} \) \( \text{	extipa{q}} \) lo \((\text{N.III.12})^{184}\)

farie\(^{184}\)
7. MS. 829, f. 56r b35
ca nō auje enel mūdọ cosa porq
γ enello cōsyntiese por esta
rrespuesta γ le diera\textsuperscript{185}
Ca nō auja eñl mūdo cosa porq
el coño cōsintiese E el Reý dō
alfoñ ensañose por esta Repuesta
γ le diera \textsuperscript{(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{186}}

8. MS. 829, f. 56v a30
por γ nō fuesen tā desaforados
como erā γ nō podriā estar
de catar\textsuperscript{187}
porq nō fuesē tā desaforadś
como erā E Sy nō ellos γ nō
podriā estar de catar \textsuperscript{(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{188}}

9. MS. 829, f. 49v a14
fariā muy de talāte\textsuperscript{189}
fariā de buē talanē \textsuperscript{(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{190}}

The readings as a group leave no doubt that the five MSS form a family. In variants 1-4 the family innovates on one-word readings. Variants 5-8 involve omissions in $S_3$. These omissions, however, do not appear in Prologue $S_2$ MSS. N.III.12, 6410. Therefore, we may not attribute them to an $S_2$ source for the body of the text analogous to the corrupt $S_2$ Prologue source that we assumed to have given rise to that document in MSS. 829, 84-7-34 and in MSS. N.III.12, 6410. Furthermore, the omissions do not occur in the L\textsubscript{1} MSS. (For the two exceptions, almost certainly coincidental, see nn. 184, 188.) The failure of the omissions to appear in L\textsubscript{1} together with the fact that the L\textsubscript{1} readings mandaua e encomenda\textsubscript{a} and mober e tomar combine $S_3$ readings with the readings provided by the remaining S witnesses proves that an S witness from outside $S_3$ was consulted at the formation of the long version.\textsuperscript{191} The presence or absence of muy in the variant 9 reading would seem to be insignificant. However, given the evidence
for conflation in $L_1$, the $S_3$ reading may have provided the muy that appears added to the MS. N.III.12 version in eight of the ten $L_1$ MSS. As with variants 5-8, the discrepancy, over and above muy, between MS. 829 and MS. N.III.12 and the corresponding $L_1$ reading, faryan de muy buen talanê (MS. 327, f. 81v a26), suggests that the $L_1$ version would not have descended from $S_3$ alone.

Within family $S_3$ there is one reading in which four of the five MSS show a common error. The fifth, MS. 84-7-34, gives the majority reading:

\[\text{e el rey dixo al infâte don sancho ã embriara al obopo don fredulo de oujedo al papa a demâdar las gracias para la guerra ãlos moros e el rey embiole al papa porq el papa troxese el preito conel rey de francia en lo de don alfonso e este obispo dô fredalo era toscano e el infante don sancho Sospicho luego desta mandaderia deste obispo ã nô era su natural (MS. 84-7-34: ch. LXXII [BAE 75], "EN LOS veinte y nueve años . . .", unnumbered, f. 25v 51)}\]

$S_3$ MSS. 829, 2777, Y.III.11, 1159 all read pleito rather than obispo. No MS outside $S_3$ gives pleito. I conclude that the source of family $S_3$ read pleito. Because the adjectival clause ã nô era su natural obviously refers back to the statement that the bishop era toscano, the antecedent of that clause is clearly obispo, not pleito. I assume that the MS. 84-7-34 scribe simply corrected his source's pleito to obispo in response to the context of the variant.

The $S_3$ MSS. 829, 2777 tîras, which also appears in a number of $L_1$ MSS against the majority cartas (p. 425), would seem to indicate that the former two MSS form an $S_3$ subfamily and that either MS. 829
or MS. 2777 or a lost MS related to them was the source of the $S_3$ influence in L₁. In addition to tírras, there are a number of chapter 64, 65 and 75 readings in which MSS. 829, 2777 contrast with the remaining $S_3$ MSS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSS. 829, 2777</th>
<th>ceteri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MS. 829, f. 48v b23</td>
<td>pro nin honrra (84-7-34)¹⁹²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro njngñ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MS. 829, f. 49r a16</td>
<td>A burgos (1159)¹⁹³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. MS. 829, f. 49v b13</td>
<td>e otrosí porq la vianda aviala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E porq la viãda otrosi aujala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. MS. 829, f. 49v b21</td>
<td>e allí estudio q nô se falla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>q de esta vez otro mal njn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>daño fiziese en la frontera (84-7-34)¹⁹⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. MS. 829, f. 49v b21</td>
<td>y agora / la historia contara de como (1159)¹⁹⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E agora cõtaremos de como</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. MS. 829, f. 55v b6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alli</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. MS. 829, f. 55v a24</td>
<td>escalona al rey e a los reyes después del¹⁹⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escalona al Rey e alos rreyños después del</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In variants 1-6, MSS. 84-7-34, Y.III.11, 1159 best reflect the majority reading. In variant 7 the majority reading outside family $S_3$ is _escalona Al Rey E alos q Regnasen después del_ (MS. N.III.12, f. L1r b16). The source of family $S_3$ evidently innovated
with reyes or reynos, either of which, in abbreviated form, might be read as the other. In any case, the readings shared by MS. 829 and MS. 2777 in variants 1-6 together with their common τήρας suggest that neither of those fifteenth-century MSS was the source of the sixteenth-century MSS. 84-7-34, Y.III.11, 1159.

There are numerous readings in which MSS. 829 and 2777 disagree, the majority of which are insignificant. However, a few variants indicate for them a common source (X) rather than a relationship of direct descent:

**MS. 829**

1. f. 56r b30
   ġria por si dezir e ġ gelo
   faria fazer avnā

2. f. 49v a5
   ternjā por derecho del Resce-
   bir por heredero despues

3. f. 56v a27
   estauā todos despagados

4. f. 55v a3
   normādia

5. f. 56r a7
   pālo poder fazer e acabar

6. f. 49r a30
   andudo ġnto pudo

7. f. 56v a42
   ġnja pā cordoua e ġ
   el les mādaria

**MS. 2777**

   ġria dezir avnque

   ternjā por derecho despues
despues

   estavā todos cespechados

   lonbardiā

   pa lo poder acabar

   andido lo mas ġ pudo

   vernia pa cordoua E ellos
   que fuesen A el a cordoua
   e ġl les mandaria
8. f. 56r a12  

pa las conquistas q fizo en el Reyno de murcia

pa las coquistas que fizo delos Regnos de Seujilla e de cordoua e de Jahen E / E [sic] otroSj en lo Suyo por el grat menþer q ovo enlas coqstas q fizo enl Regno de murcia

Variants 7 and 8 involve haplographies in MS. 829. In variant 8, a comparison of the MSS. 829, 2777 readings with that provided by the remaining three MSS of the family is enlightening. MS. 1159 reads por las conquistas que hizo delos reinos de seVilla y de cordoua y de Jaen y OTROSj en lo suyo por el gran menester que obo en las conquistas que fizo en el reino de niebla y en el reino de murcia (f. 104v 7), which appears also in MSS. Y.III.11, 84-7-34 and in the majority of MSS outside the family. In the final segment of the passage MS. 2777 shows a short haplography from reino to reino which results in the loss of niebla y en el reino. The latter haplography appears in MS. 829 and, outside family S₃, in MS. M563. Given the lack of other evidence that associates MSS. 2777, 829 to MS. M563, the haplography in the latter MS. is most likely not related to that in MSS. 829, 2777. However, the shared reino/reino haplography in MSS. 829, 2777 almost certainly can be attributed to their common source, X. We might add that the reino/reino haplography does not appear in L₁. However, that fact should not be considered indicative of an S₃ source for L₁ other than MSS. 829, 2777 or a lost MS related to them. The missing text could easily have been provided by the second S source for family L₁, which we have concluded must have come from outside family S₃.
The larger haplography in MS. 829, fizo/fizo, is also found in MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321, 10195, Y.I.5 (T). Again, the lack of additional evidence that associates the latter family of MSS to MS. 829 argues for the independent occurrence of the haplography in T and in MS. 829. The conclusion is consistent with the fact that only MS. 829 shows both haplographies.

Variants 7 and 8 are strong evidence that MS. 2777 did not descend from MS. 829. In variants 4-6, MS. 829 gives unique readings against the majority versions provided by MS. 2777. Variants 4-6, therefore, confirm the conclusion that MS. 829 is not the source of MS. 2777. In variants 1-3, MS. 829 gives the majority reading against omissions and innovation in MS. 2777. The three variants show that MS. 829 cannot have descended from MS. 2777.

A few readings indicate a common source (Y) for the remaining S₃ MSS, 84-7-34, Y.III.11, 1159:

MSS. 84-7-34, Y.III.11, 1159 (= Y) ceteri

1. MS. 1159, f. 104r 5
don A₀ que si le diese
don a₀ ñixo q Si le diese (829)¹⁹⁷

2. MS. 1159, f. 105r 15
sinpre quedo en sospecha¹⁹⁸
sienpř fynco ců sospecha (829)¹⁹⁹

3. MS. 1159, f. 86r 10
saliesse²⁰⁰
fablase (829)²⁰¹

4. MS. 1159, f. 106v 7
començado²⁰²
cometido (829)²⁰³

5. MS. 1159, f. 103v 4
entraron
entro (829)²⁰⁴
In variant 2, MS. Y.III.11 reads *quando*, which is clearly related to the solution in MSS. 84-7-34, 1159, *quedo*. In variant 4, the Y solution, *comenzado*, is found outside family S₃ in MSS. 9-4761, 1742, 9-28-3-5509. Lacking other evidence that associates the latter three MSS to the S₃ subfamily, the agreement is probably coincidental. The MSS. 84-7-34, Y.III.11, 1159 solution in variant 5, *entraron*, is also found outside family S₃ in MSS. 10195, Y.I.5 (T₄). Again, the agreement of the two sub-families is most likely coincidental.

MSS. Y.III.11, 1159 agree against MS. 84-7-34 and the remaining witnesses on the following readings:

**MSS. Y.III.11, 1159**

1. MS. 1159, f. 105v 7
dezir

2. MS. 1159, f. 84v 6
dende

3. MS. 1159, f. 85r 7
fue con el infante

4. MS. 1159, f. 87r 1
do

**ceteri**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mafaj</th>
<th>f. 105v 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fazer</td>
<td>(84-7-34)²⁰⁵</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mafaj</th>
<th>f. 84v 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>desde</td>
<td>(84-7-34)²⁰⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mafaj</th>
<th>f. 85r 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fue con el cuerpo del infante</td>
<td>(2777)²⁰⁷</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mafaj</th>
<th>f. 87r 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>do arçobispa de Jaen</td>
<td>(829)²⁰⁹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The two MSS disagree on several readings:**

**MS. 1159**

1. f. 105r 15
quedo

2. f. 86r 6
que faziendo el esto

**MS. Y.III.11**

quando

que aviendo el fecho esto
MS. 1159

3. f. 103r 13
fincaron desa por amigos

4. f. 104r 14
se Vieron fuera

5. f. 103v 19
Vino se para la hueste con
su honrra y con su buen
prez y luego

6. f. 104v 6
menester ñ ovo con los moros
por las conquistas

7. f. 104v 14
que era fazer dos monedas

8. f. 103r 4
don Sancho vio esto

don sancho E sus hermanos
vieron esto

9. f. 105v 4
por que otro no se Atreviera
a la tal Cossa

porque otro non se
Acometiese A atreuerse
A tal cosa

MS. Y.III.11

fincaron desde ay por amigos

se hubieron fuera

Vino se con su honrra para
la hueste y luego

menester grande que obo
para las conquistas

ñ hera dos monedas

E sus hermanos

vieron esto

In variant 1 the majority reading outside family $S_3$ is finco
(MS. N.III.12, f. LIIr a20). The variant was included above with
those readings that associate MSS. Y.III.11, 1159, 84-7-34 because
MS. 1159's quedo also appears in MS. 84-7-34 and may be assumed to be
the reading of Y. Furthermore, MS. Y.III.11's quando is apparently a
misreading of quedo. The MS. Y.III.11 reading most likely would not
have given rise to the quedo in MS. 1159. In variants 2-7, MS. 1159
shows the majority reading. It is thus quite clear that MS. 1159 did
not descend from MS. Y.III.11. In variant 8, MS. Y.III.11 gives the majority reading. It is therefore highly unlikely that MS. Y.III.11 descended from MS. 1159. In variant 9, MS. Y.III.11 more resembles the majority reading: porq otro no se atreujese a cömetrele tal cosa (MS. 84-7-34, ch. LXXII [BAE 75], "EN LOS veinte y nueve anos . . .", unnumbered, f. 26r 7). Given the variants that indicate that MSS. Y.III.11, 1159 are not related by direct descent, the differing readings of the two MSS on variant 9 suggest for them a common source (Z) that inverted the order of the verbs in the majority reading. Evidently MS. Y.III.11 preserved the Z reading, and MS. 1159 corrected, omitting the first verb of the strange sequence. A common source for MSS. Y.III.11 and 1159 rather than a relationship of direct descent is highly probable. Family $S_3$ may be visualized as follows:
All thirteen of the remaining S witnesses agree against S₃ in a number of readings. We have cited often the agreement of all thirteen on encomêdo (MS. N.III.12, f. XLIIIv a28) against S₃'s mando (MS. 2777, f. 137r 4). All thirteen also show a form of Atreújo (MS. N.III.12, f. LIIr a26) against qso cometer nj atreújo (MS. M.II.2, f. 86v a24), which appears in slightly differing forms in all MSS of L₁ and S₃. (See above, p. 421.) S₃ and L₁ share two other readings that are slightly longer than the corresponding readings in the remaining S witnesses: all (S₃, L₁) vs. Ø (ceteri S) and otra (S₃, L₁) vs. Ø (ceteri S). L₁ and S₃ also give dende against ceteri S plîto. (See above, p. 421.) Nine of the thirteen read tomar (MS. N.III.12, f. LIIV a9) against S₃'s mover (MS. 2777, f. 170v 9). The four MSS of T₂ omit the latter variant. (See above, pp. 400, 442.)

If any of the significant readings in which the thirteen, or the majority of the thirteen, remaining S MSS agree can be shown to involve innovation, we would posit a common source for the latter group of MSS and a fundamental split in the short-version stemma: S₃ vs. ceteri S. There is, however, no hint that the readings provided by the thirteen remaining S witnesses do in fact innovate. Their version in the three principal readings makes good sense in context in all cases:

1. E dô ioñh ñz p'omoreqio q lo cõpljria Segûd q dô ferrnado qlo encomêdo (MS. N.III.12, f. XLIIIv a26)

2. E Recêlandose del Rey Su padre del plîto qle auja Acometido porq po'aventura los del taçra aujê A tomar Alq maña porq el perdisese el heredaria delos Regnos (MS. N.III.12, f. LIIV a6)
3. E nįguno delos Suyos nçuca Se atreuje a gelo dezjr (MS. N.III.12, f. LIIR a25)

In all three instances the number of times the cited readings occur in the S witnesses and their distribution across S subfamilies S₄, T incline me to accept them as original against innovation in S₃, L₁ (vars. 1, 2) and innovation in S₃ that was passed on to L₁ (var. 3). Lacking evidence for innovation in a source for the remaining thirteen S witnesses, for the moment the point of origin of S₃ can be placed potentially at any point along the main trajectory of the S stemma.

Of the thirteen remaining S witnesses three Prologue MSS, 10195, Y.I.5 and M563, were placed under the nodes labeled S₁, T and U, respectively, in the Prologue stemma. (The second U MS, Y.II.13, has been set aside for the stemma based on chapters 64, 65 and 75.) The variants provided by the three chapters confirm the T family in the Prologue stemma and relate to MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 four MSS that lack the Prologue, 642, 10132, 7403, 321:

MSS. 10195, Y.I.5 + 642, 10132, 7403, 321 ceteri

1. MS. 642, f. 77v 3
   acaesçio de yr coñl²¹¹

2. MS. 642, f. 77v 6
   Ø

3. MS. 642, f. 78r 14
   Et aujédo lo el por ciòerto

4. MS. 642, f. 78v 15
   volútad de defender²¹⁵

Acaesçio ò era coñl (N.III.12)²¹²
en maña (N.III.12)²¹³
aujédo lo ò fuese ciòerto (N.III.12)²¹⁴
volútad de Se parar
A defêder (N.III.12)²¹⁶
5. MS. 642, f. 79r 18
ğrdasen [guardasen]²¹⁷

6. MS. 10132, f. 58r a12
E leuo el Rey dō pedro del Rey
don alfoñ henares
e los castillos₂¹⁹

7. MS. 10132, f. 58v a1
partio la caualleria por
los castillos por ġ
cúplissē²²¹

8. MS. 642, f. 86v 25
a cada ġibdad Et a todas
las villas²²³

9. MS. 642, f. 87r 6
poder cobrar e Acabar

10. MS. 642, f. 87v 21
Et el Rey don a⁰ sopo
despuès esta rrepuesta²²⁶

11. MS. 10132, f. 49r 12
auya partido de burgos

12. MS. 642, f. 78v 2
omenaje ġ lo averíā
por Rey²²⁸

13. MS. 642, f. 78v 2
despuès dela muert de
don a⁰

14. MS. 642, f. 78v 7
⁰

15. MS. 642, f. 78v 11
ğria defender²³¹

alçasen (N.III.12)²¹⁸

E leuo el Rey dō pedro del Rey
don alfoñ entoĉe los castillos
(N.III.12)²²⁰

partio la caualleria toda
por los castillos dela frontā
por que cunpleSē (M.II.2)²²²

A cada ġibdad E a cada
Villa (N.III.12)²²⁴

poder Acabar (N.III.12)²²⁵

E desq el Rey dō alfoñ
Sopo esta Rep (N.III.12)²²⁷

auja fincado en burgos

omenaje delo ġ por Rey (N.III.12)²²⁹

despuès de dias del Rey
dō alfoñ (N.III.12)²³⁰

A dos

ğria yr a defender (M.II.2)²³²
16. MS. 642, f. 79r 8
mas
muy (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{233}

17. MS. 10132, f. 57v b23
E fizo y bodas a sus fíjos
el infante dò Juà. E el
infante dò pedro caso\textsuperscript{234}
ed el Jnfanè dò pedro E el Jnfanè dò
pedro caso (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{235}

18. MS. 10132, f. 58r a3
vna ocasion por q despues\textsuperscript{236}
vna delas ocasiones q despues (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{237}

19. MS. 10132, f. 58r a4
cauñlo (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{239}

20. MS. 10132, f. 58r a9
taraçona (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{240}

21. MS. 10132, f. 58v a4
golfines (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{241}

22. MS. 10132, f. 58v b1
côqstas (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{242}

23. MS. 10132, f. 59r a25
frey aymar fue al infante
Sancho e fablo côñl en Su
Sancho dò poridad E el Jnfanè dò
Sancho diole (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{244}

24. MS. 10132, f. 59r b3
fablasse côel en este plîto\textsuperscript{245} fablase en este plîto (N.III.12)\textsuperscript{246}

There are two additional readings on which the T MSS disagree
but that nevertheless describe the source of the family:
MSS. 10195, Y.I.5  
MSS. 642, 10132,  
7403, 321  
ceteri

25. MS. 10195, f. LVIIr 31
   e este mostrose  
   Et eñSto se mostro  
   E este dia mostrose  
   (N.III.12)²⁴⁷

26. MS. 10195, f. LVIIIr 12
   Repuesta ḡl Jnfanē dō  
   respuesta ḡl  
   Rep ḡ diera el  
   infante dijo al  
   Jnfanē dō Sancho  
   freyre (10132)²⁴⁸  
   (N.III.12)²⁴⁹

In variant 25 the readings provided by the T MSS indicate that the source of the family omitted dia. The omission was preserved in MSS. 10195, Y.I.5, and the source of the remaining members of the family evidently emended the passage in response to that omission. In variant 26 all MSS of T relocate the verb and add al frayle. These emendations can also be attributed to T. The MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321 alteration of the verb diera to dijo seems to be an unrelated innovation that occurred in the source of the subfamily composed of the latter four MSS.

Over and above the additional information variants 25 and 26 provide concerning T, the two readings divide the six T MSS into two subfamilies, MSS. 10195, Y.I.5 (T₁) and MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321 (T₂). The division is confirmed by numerous variants involving significant innovation in each of the two subfamilies. The T₁ MSS, 10195 and Y.I.5, which contain the Prologue, innovate against the remaining members of the family on the following readings:
In all ten variants the readings provided by MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321 best represent the majority readings outside family T. As a group the variants indicate that the MSS comprising $T_2$ did not descend
from either MS. 10195, MS. Y.I.5 or from a common source for the latter two MSS which provided the readings unique to them.

Chapters 64, 65 and 75 provide only two variants in which MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 differ:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 10195</th>
<th>MS. Y.I.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. XLIXr 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fue a villa Real los delos</td>
<td>fue a villa Real a esperar los delos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. LVIIIv 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el Rey dixo al jnfanť</td>
<td>el rey dixo al infante don</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dō Sō do freydilo de oujedo</td>
<td>sancho don fredilo de oujedo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In variant 1, MS. Y.I.5 shows the majority a esperar that is lacking in MS. 10195. MS. 10195 is therefore not the source of MS. Y.I.5. In variant 2, both MSS originally lacked ĥ enbiaua al obipo (MS. N.III.12, f. LIIr a5), which is found in all MSS other than the original, i.e., uncorrected, text of MS. 10195 and MS. Y.I.5. (MSS. 9-4761 and 1742 move obispo to follow freydilo, while MS. Y.III.11 reads ynfante rather than obispo.) The MS. 10195 correction is only partially legible because of the scribal flourish of abbreviation above dō. However, a ĥ and a final ua a are clear, as is the obipo following freydilo. The correction probably reads ĥ enbiaua a and could have been provided by the original source or by a contaminating MS, perhaps MS. 9-4761 or MS. 1742, which show the identical placement of obispo. On the other hand, the lacuna could have been filled by deducing the missing text from the surrounding passage:
e luego cato mañana como troxeSe el plîto col Rey de
fràcia e* porq* dô aº su njeto fijo del jnfanê dô ferrº
q estaua preso en xatiba en podº del Rey de aragô e
encubrioSe deste plîto del jnfanê dô sº su fijo q lo
ô SophieSe e el Rey dixo al jnfanê dô sº dô freydilo de
oujedo a demadar las grás pa la gîra delos moros e
el Rey enbiolo al papa porq el papa troxeSe la grà
côl Rey de fràcia en plîto de dô aº e este obô dô
fredilo era toScano e el jnfanê dô sº Sospecho luego
esta madadera deste obô q nô era Su natural e q
lo embi-auê el Rey Su padre conç el por aqîl plîto q
auja comêçado (MS. 10195, f. LVIIv 28)

*The majority reading lacks e and gives por rather than
porq (MS. N.III.12, f. LIV b39). Only the six MSS of
T read porq, and only MSS. 10195, Y.I.5 read e porq.
In spite of the latter corrupt reading in MS. 10195,
the sense of the passage is clear.

Furthermore, the placement of obô following freydilo in the corrected
MS. 10195 may be a response to the text of the original MS. 10195 and
may be totally unrelated to the order of the words in any other MS,
e.g. MSS. 9-4761 and 1742. In any case the MS. 10195 correction is in
the same hand as the body of the MS and would therefore seem contem-
porary to the original copy. If MS. Y.I.5 were a copy of MS. 10195,
we would expect to find some sign of the correction in the former MS.

We may recall that the Prologue variants suggest only that
MS. 10195 was not the first MS to contain the innovations shared by
MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 in the Prologue. For the Prologue the slight
discrepancies of MS. Y.I.5 from two majority readings in MS. 10195 are
insufficient to prove that MS. Y.I.5 was not the source of MS. 10195.
I therefore concluded that for the Prologue three schemata of filiation are possible:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
T & Y.I.5 & T \\
10195 & 10195 & 10195 \quad Y.I.5 \\
Y.I.5 & & \\
\end{array}$$

(See Prologue stemma, p. 344.)

The two variants last cited provided by chapters 64, 65 and 75 eliminate the first hypothesis; MS. 10195 is not the source of MS. Y.I.5. However, both variants allow the possibility that fifteenth-century MS. 10195 is a direct descendant of fifteenth-century MS. Y.I.5, in which case we might assume that MS. Y.I.5 was the first MS to contain the readings unique to the pair and eliminate the necessity of positing for them a common source, $T_1$. Nevertheless, it is equally possible, perhaps more likely, that the two MSS descended independently from $T_1$. Therefore, with the continuing qualification that MS. Y.I.5 may be the source of MS. 10195, the Prologue stemma for family T need only be modified to accommodate the additional subfamily consisting of MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321 and to relabel the source of MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 as $T_1$:

*MS. Y.I.5 may be the source of MS. 10195*
The readings that involve innovation in the remaining T MSS, 642, 10132, 7403, 321 (T2), are more numerous:

**MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321 (T2) ceteri**

1. MS. 642, f. 88v 16
   fezierôle plīto otrosi
   ā ternjā coñl252
   fizjerōle luego tal plīto
   (N.III.12)253

2. MS. 642, f. 86v 2
   tan rrezio e ardid ā fue
   maraujlla Et la hueste
   fue en peligro de gran
   desacuerdo e ās qso dios254
   tā Rezyo E por tā ardit ā sy
   nō fuera por el su esfuerço
   solo toda la hueste fuera en grād
   peligro Asy ā ās qso dios (N.III.12)255

3. MS. 10132, f. 48v a31
   ala frontera
   Ø

4. MS. 10132, f. 48v b12
   fue
   vjno
   (N.III.12)256

5. MS. 10132, f. 49r a4
   fecho
   puesto
   (N.III.12)257

6. MS. 10132, f. 49r b3
   del Regno
   Ø

7. MS. 10132, f. 49v b3
   por la muerte de don fer258
   por el Vēčimj0 ā oujerō e por
   lo ā aujan Sabido dela muerte del
   Infant dō fērdo
   (N.III.12)259

8. MS. 10132, f. 49v b4
   ā fino en villa Real
   Ø

9. MS. 10132, f. 49v b28
   Ø
   porq

10. MS. 10132, f. 58r a25
    allegados
    ayuntados
    (N.III.12)260
11. MS. 10132, f. 58v b20
tomo
touo (N.III.12)261

12. MS. 10132, f. 58v b21
∅
q lo tenja Acabado có ellos (N.III.12)262

13. MS. 10132, f. 58v b29
al papa para q1 otorgasse las gráes e pdones263
al papa A demádar las gráes (N.III.12)264

14. MS. 10132, f. 58r b29
qntas rentas el oujesse e esto q fuease en parías265
qntas R étas auja en parías (N.III.12)266

15. MS. 10132, f. 58v a17
sus
∅

16. MS. 10132, f. 87r a1
conplidamente
cóplidas (N.III.12)267

17. MS. 10132, f. 59r a2
qnto
q

18. MS. 10132, f. 59r a3
en aqlla mandaderia
∅

19. MS. 10132, f. 59r a21
y vno q era freyle q268
y Vn freyre pedricador q (N.III.12)269

20. MS. 10132, f. 59r b1
el infante le dyo en respuesta270
el Jnaně dō Sancho Respódiole (N.III.12)271

21. MS. 10132, f. 59r b15
q uos E ael plogo delo leuar por q272
q Vos E nó lo mato por Al Synō porq (N.III.12)273

22. MS. 642, f. 77r 22
∅
dela frōtera (N.III.12)274
23. MS. 642, f. 77v 1
Ø

delos males qlos mós fazia
enilla
(N.III.12)^275

24. MS. 642, f. 77v 2
Ø

fiJo de doño nuño
(N.III.12)^276

25. MS. 642, f. 77v 2
al ynfante do fº
Ø

26. MS. 642, f. 77v 3
ptia [partia] ^277
giatan
(N.III.12)^278

27. MS. 642, f. 77v 8
de la muerê
de dias
(N.III.12)^279

28. MS. 10132, f. 49v a4
q farian en manera
q el le sujria e le
ayudaria en maña
(N.III.12)^280

29. MS. 10132, f. 49v a19
Ø

les Rogaua e mādaua q (N.III.12)^281

30. MS. 10132, f. 49v a21
eran
estaua
(N.III.12)^282

31. MS. 10132, f. 49v b24
las otras gentes eran
las gentês del Regno erã
(N.III.12)^283

32. MS. 642, f. 78v 13
o qle envia sen dezir^284
o enbjaua mādar
(N.III.12)^285

33. MS. 642, f. 78v 14
Et q coñsto q lo averia
el rrey por bueno e q
E cõ esto ganaria amor del
elentèderia^286
Rey su padre ca entèdria
(N.III.12)^287

34. MS. 642, f. 79v 1
Ø

porq
MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321 (T₂)

35. MS. 10132, f. 59v a34
   ∅
   por Sy

36. MS. 10132, f. 58r b27
   ∅
   E el plǐto fue llegado (N.III.12)²⁸⁸

37. MS. 10132, f. 58v a34
   lo al
   ∅

38. MS. 10132, f. 59r a9
   e dixo
   ∅

39. MS. 10132, f. 59r a9
   saluo
   Sy nǐo por (N.III.12)²⁹⁰

40. MS. 10132, f. 59r a10
    por q mas ayna recabdasse²⁹¹
    por Recabdar (N.III.12)²⁹²

41. MS. 10132, f. 59r a22
    era ṣdicador e era electo²⁹³
    era electo (N.III.12)²⁹⁴

42. MS. 10132, f. 59r a27
    e muy atreuido
    E q era Atreujdo (N.III.12)²⁹⁵

43. MS. 10132, f. 59r a33
    mesmo²⁹⁶
    ∅ (N.III.12)²⁹⁷

44. MS. 10132, f. 59r a33
    ∅
    por Sy (N.III.12)²⁹⁸

45. MS. 10132, f. 59r b6
    por esto q dixiera²⁹⁹
    por esta Repuesta q le diera (N.III.12)³⁰⁰

46. MS. 10132, f. 59r b7
    el nǐlo lo qría fazer por el q ni por omenage³⁰¹
    el non qría quel lo faria e q non lo dexaria de fazer por el nijn por el omenaje (M.II.2)³⁰²

47. MS. 10132, f. 59r b8
    ql fizieran los dela tierra³⁰³
    q los dela tīra le aujā fecho E q el le fizjera (N.III.12)³⁰⁴
fizome dios E fizo mucho por
me fazer Ca mato avN mj hermano
q era mayor q yo E q era
Vños heredero  (N.III.12)  

E q Se terrnja por mucho
Agraujados  (N.III.12)  

auja Acometido porc por aVentura
los dela tńra aujē A tomar alg
maña por q el perdiese el
heredaria  (N.III.12)  

auja Acometido  (N.III.12)  

por Sy  

A el  (N.III.12)  

pusiero plīto Su plīto  (N.III.12)  

A logar  (N.III.12)  

In variant 20, the innovative T₂ reading may represent a
response to a haplography that existed in T, the source of the T₁.
MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 as well as the four MSS of $T_2$. The larger reading in the majority of MSS outside family $T$ is as follows:

E el Rey Vjno a fablar coñi Infante do Sancho en este plîto de do alfoñ E el Infante do Sancho Respôdiole que le pedía qui no fablase en este plîto

(MS. N.III.12, f. LIIr a42)

The five $S_3$ MSS and $T_1$ MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 omit the underlined text.

The four $T_2$ MSS omit from en through alfoñ and continue: E el infante le dyo en respuesta (MS. 10132, f. 59r b1). While the omission of en este plîto de do alfoñ would not have been obvious, the context of the reading flawed by haplography clearly indicates that a second reference to don Sancho as the subject of Respôdiole is necessary. Given the $T_2$ reading and the presence of the haplography in $T_1$, it is logical to conclude that $T$ showed the haplography and that $T_2$ corrected the reading in response to the sense of the passage. It is curious that the original haplography does not include Respôdiole and that the $T_2$ MSS nevertheless give le dyo en respuesta rather than the majority Respôdiole after the correction E el infante. The $T_2$ version, le dyo en respuesta, seems to have been taken from an earlier line; the episode of the encounter between Sancho and his father that contains the $S_3$, $T_1$ haplography is immediately preceded by the narration of Fray Aymar's attempt to discuss with Sancho the plîto de do alfoñ, in which occasion Sancho dyol tal respuesta qui era loco e muy atreuido (MS. 10132, f. 59r a27). I doubt that the second instance of dyo en respuesta in the $T_2$ MSS against the majority Respôdiole is coincidental.

The larger share of the remaining readings unique to the $T_2$ MSS apparently involve either omissions of majority text that might
have been considered unnecessary or intentional restatements, abridgements and clarifications of majority text.\textsuperscript{316} In short, the variants provided by $T_2$, in number and nature, imply consistent, conscious editorial intervention at $T_2$, more than is found in any other CAX MS family.

In contrast, there are comparatively few variants on which to posit the subdivision of the four MSS family. Fourteenth-century MS. 10132 and sixteenth-century MS. 7403 agree against both MS. 642 and MS. 321 on only one reading:

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{MSS. 10132, 7403} & \text{MSS. 642, 321} \\
1. \text{MS. 10132, f. 49r b3} & \text{el mayor ôme del Reyno E mas honrado del Regno}\textsuperscript{317} \text{ el mayor ôme del Reyno E mas hôrrado}\textsuperscript{318} \quad \text{(642)}
\end{array}
\]

The majority reading is \textit{el mayor ôme E mas honrado del Regno} (MS. N.III.12, f. XLIVv b28). The agreement of all four $T_2$ MSS against all other witnesses on the first \textit{Regno} probably indicates filiation. However, the lack of the second \textit{Regno}, in the majority position, in MSS. 642, 321 may be explained by assuming either that the shorter reading appeared in $T_2$ and that \textit{Regno} was added in MSS. 10132, 7403, or that $T_2$ provided the repetitive reading as preserved in MSS. 10132, 7403 and that MSS. 642, 321--perhaps independently--logically omitted \textit{Regno}. Given the placement of the single \textit{Regno} in the majority, most certainly original, reading, the latter explanation seems more likely. In any case, the variant cannot be considered probatory of filiation between MSS. 10132, 7403 or between MSS. 642, 321 below $T_2$.

Two additional readings appear only in MSS. 10132 and 7403, but in both instances the reading of MS. 642 is unknown:
MSS. 10132, 7403 ceteri

2. MS. 10132, f. 57v b33
   mas Ø

3. MS. 10132, f. 57v b20
   qndo e

In variant 3, MS. 321 omits a larger passage within which the variant falls. In both variants, MS. 642 is lacking the segment containing the reading because of tears in the MS. The tears obscuring the text make it impossible to state that the two readings provided by MSS. 10132, 7403 are indeed unique to them. Therefore the three variants allow only a tentative association of MSS. 10132, 7403 against MSS. 642, 321.

Assuming that the three variants do in fact indicate filiation of MSS. 10132 and 7403, the respective dates of the MSS indicate that sixteenth-century MS. 7403 cannot be the source of fourteenth-century MS. 10132. There are, furthermore, two contrasting readings in the MSS that suggest that MS. 7403 is not a direct descendant of MS. 10132:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 10132</th>
<th>MS. 7403</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f. 49r b6</td>
<td>encomjenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emienda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. 49r b16</td>
<td>qujSieSe aventajar alos fijos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qsiesse alos fijos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In both variants MS. 7403 gives the majority reading. In both variants the MS. 10132 reading is unique. However, neither MS. 10132 reading is obviously defective. If MS. 7403 were a copy or a direct descendant of MS. 10132, one would expect to find the two
readings of the latter MS perpetuated in MS. 7403. Furthermore, if the MS. 7403 scribe corrected the readings, one would not expect those corrections to correspond to the majority readings without recourse to some MS other than the primary source of the copy.

One additional variant in which MSS. 10132 and 7403 disagree forcefully suggests that the scribe of the latter MS did in fact consult a MS from outside family T:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 7403 (T₂)</th>
<th>MSS. 10132, 642, 321 (T₂)</th>
<th>MSS. 10195, Y.I.5 (T₁)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. f. 291r b18</td>
<td>E como qujer ñ entendio</td>
<td>E como qer ñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ñ conplia mucho la Su</td>
<td>entendio ñ cúplia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yda ala frontera pero</td>
<td>mucho la su yda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vio que le no hera pro</td>
<td>ala frontera con pocas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nj honra llegar ala</td>
<td>conpañas ñ erã ydas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>frontera con pocas</td>
<td>cõl e por esto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conpañas que yvan cõel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>y por esto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MS. 7403 provides the majority reading outside T. The remaining T₂ MSS, 642, 321, 10132, agree and show a significant omission. The corresponding passage in T₁ MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 is enlightening; the latter two MSS show a haplography frontera/frontera. MSS. 10132, 642, 321's larger omission seems to indicate that T₂ as well as T₁ showed the haplography, which evidently occurred at T. T₂ most likely omitted con pocas conpañas ñ erã ydas cõl because lacking the preceding clause the segment results in an incomprehensible statement from the military point of view.
If the source of family T showed the haplography, we must conclude that the scribe of \( T_2 \) MS. 7403 copied the missing text from a contaminating MS from outside family T. The assumption of contamination in MS. 7403 raises some question as to the validity of the conclusion that MS. 7403 cannot have descended from MS. 10132 because the former MS provides the majority readings *encomienda* and *aventajar* against the unique *emienda*, \( \varnothing \) in MS. 10132. Nevertheless, the latter two unique readings in MS. 10132 are not obviously defective. If MS. 7403 were a copy of MS. 10132, the scribe of the former MS would have to have carefully collated MS. 10132 with the contaminating MS in order to catch the discrepancies in his source. The fact that the contaminating MS must have come from outside T family together with the fact that MS. 7403 shares with the remaining \( T_2 \) MSS variants 1-56 above, many of which are less satisfactory than the corresponding majority readings outside \( T_2 \), indicates that the scribe of MS. 7403 did not carefully collate his primary source with the contaminating MS.

It might be objected that the \( T_2 \) reading as provided by MSS. 10132, 642, 321 in the last variant cited is not obviously faulty and that it was nevertheless corrected by MS. 7403's scribe to concur with the longer majority version. A plausible explanation for the apparent inconsistency is found in the location of the variant within the text; the reading occurs in the opening lines of chapter 64, a point at which the contaminating MS would naturally be consulted and the considerable difference in length of the lines in the \( T_2 \) and majority versions would be highly visible. It is thus possible, even probable, that while the last-mentioned majority reading in MS. 7403 was provided
by a contaminating MS, the primary source of MS. 7403 provided the majority readings *encomienda* and *aventajar*. Assuming that to be the case, the latter two readings in MS. 7403 against the unique *emienda* and *Ø* in MS. 10132 indicate that MS. 7403 is not a direct descendant of MS. 10132. We may therefore very tentatively posit for the latter two MSS a common source T₃, which showed the readings *mas*, *ándo* (p. 469), preserved only in that MS pair.

The chronicle combinations in the T₂ MSS seem to support the conclusion that MS. 7403 is not descended from MS. 10132. Three of the four T₂ MSS show chronicles preceding CAX. The fifteenth-century MS. 642 opens with a *Crónica de Fernando III* and continues with CAX, CSIV and CFIV. The sixteenth-century MS. 321 is a *Crónica de once reyes* followed by CAX, CSIV and CFIV. The sixteenth-century MS. 7403 is a *Crónica de Castilla* followed by CAX, CSIV and CFIV. Only the fourteenth-century MS. 10132 begins with CAX and continues with CSIV and CFIV. Given the dates of the MSS, we might conclude that the source of family T₂ showed a *tres reyes* combination, preserved intact in MS. 10132, and that a descendant of T₂ added the *Crónica de Castilla* and gave rise to the remaining T₂ MSS with their respective chronicles preceding CAX.

However, the fact that MS. 10132 lacks the Prologue that would normally appear in a *tres reyes* collection suggests a possible alternative explanation. The redactor of the source of family T₂ may have omitted the Prologue when appending CAX, CSIV and CFIV to another chronicle, perhaps a *Crónica de Castilla*. There is no inherent problem in assuming that the scribe of MS. 10132 simply chose to copy
only the tres reyes portion of his source; the lack of the Prologue reflects the failure of the Prologue to appear in that source. The remaining T\textsubscript{2} MSS perpetuate in varying degrees the additional chronicles in T\textsubscript{2}. The fact that MS. 7403 shows a Crónica de Castilla preceding CAX, etc. indicates that the latter MS and MS. 10132 could have independently descended from an extended chronicle combination but that the complete MS. 7403 could not have descended from MS. 10132 alone. Positing T\textsubscript{3}, an extended chronicle combination, as the common source for MSS. 10132 and 7403 accounts for all the evidence.

In chapters 64, 65 and 75 the search for variants indicating innovation in MSS. 642 and 321 is minimally fruitful. In fact, the two MSS share no significant variants that are unique to them. The only suggestion of filiation beyond T\textsubscript{2} is their common transcription treujo (MS. 642, f. 87v 15) against the majority Atreujo (MS. N.III.12, f. LIIr a26). Nevertheless, the chapter dedicated to the thirtieth year of the reign (BAE ch. 76) provides a striking variant that proves that within family T\textsubscript{2} MSS. 642 and 321 are closely associated. The two MSS show an identical lengthy lacuna beginning at the conclusion of the line: Et llegelo ay a Vna puerta (MS. 642, f. 89r 10). Both MSS leave the remainder of the folio on which the line appears blank and add the note a̧q fallesçe Vna foJa e ġdaron estos espaços enq se esçuješe (MS. 642, f. 89r). Both MSS leave the following page blank and resume the text at the top of the next folio: A todos los ynfantes erricos o̧ms asi como las solian aver (MS. 642, f. 90r 1). The fact that both MSS leave the same amount of space for the missing text and show the same note calling attention to the lacuna suggests
either that the older of the two MSS, the fifteenth-century MS. 642, copied a source containing the lacuna and reacted to it by leaving the spaces and adding the note and then gave rise to the sixteenth-century MS. 321 or that the two MSS independently descended from a lost MS that also showed the spaces and note as well as the lacuna.

The lacuna itself does not necessarily indicate a source for MSS. 642 and 321 other than T₂. The hypothetical source (T₃) of the T₂ MS pair that does not contain the lacuna could have been copied from T₂ before a folio was lost to that MS and before the fifteenth-century MS. 642 or the common source of MSS. 642 and 321 was copied. (Recall that T₂ MS. 10132, which does not contain the lacuna, belongs to the fourteenth century.) However, a damaged T₂ could not have contained the spaces left for the missing text or the note explaining those spaces. The fact of the shared note and spaces strongly suggests that if MS. 642 was not the first MS to react thus to the lacuna and was not the source of MS. 321, then the two MSS shared a common source (T₄) intermediary between them and T₂. There are a number of readings in MS. 642 that imply a common source for the two MSS rather than a relationship of direct descent, i.e. MS. 642 > MS. 321:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 642</th>
<th>MS. 321</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. 87v 17</td>
<td>queria dezir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yria dezir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. 86r 13</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dicho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f. 87r 12</td>
<td>como esto podia fazer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>como esto podia</td>
<td>como esto podia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MS. 642

4. f. 86v 16
   y conl
   andauā grandes cópañas

MS. 321

Andauan grandes compañas

5. f. 87v 1
   pa q traxies la
   aueneçia coni ñpa e
   grā coni Rey de frança
   pa q traxieSe la
   grā coni Rey de frança

6. f. 87r 21
   e cato maña de como traxieSen
   el plito coni Rey de fracia
   por q don a0 Su njeto q
   estaúa pese en xatiua en
   poder del rey de aragō
   eStaua pSo en xativa en podr
   fuese suelo
   del Rey de Aragon

7. f. 88r 12
   mandar a los de los consejos

In variants 1 and 2, MS. 321 provides the majority reading.
The two variants suggest that MS. 642 is not the source of MS. 321.
In variant 3 the majority reading outside family T is essentially that
of MS. N.III.12: como Se podría esto mejor mātener (f. LIV b23).
All MSS of family T omit Se, substitute podia for podria, reverse the
order of podia and esto and omit mejor mātener. MS. 10132 as well as
MS. 642 completes esto podia with fazer. Given the base reading in T,
como esto podia, I believe the agreement of MSS. 642, 10132 on fazer
to be a coincidental correction. However, the absence of fazer in
MS. 321 most likely indicates that the latter MS is not a direct
descendant of MS. 642.
Variants 4-7 involve more obvious corrections in MS. 642. In variants 4 and 5 the added words in MS. 642 appear above the original text, and in variants 6 and 7 the additional text appears in the margins. In variant 4 the majority reading outside T follows andauan with y. All MSS of T except the corrected MS. 642 agree with MS. 321 on the omission of y. MS. 642's coñl is unique. In variant 5 the majority reading outside family T gives plito rather than grâ. All T MSS other than the corrected MS. 642 agree with MS. 321 on grâ. I suspect that the scribe of MS. 642 corrected to auenêcia coñl ñpa e in order to avoid repeating grâ, which appears in the majority of witnesses, including T, in the preceding line. In variant 6, MS. 321 again gives the T reading, which differs from the majority version in that the T MSS all add ñ following por. The resulting T reading lacks a verb in the clause introduced by the new conjunction. The scribe of MS. 642 evidently added fuese suelto in order to complete the sentence. In variant 7 the majority reading outside T₂ is mandar ijbrar los côcejos ñ estauâ y Juntados (MS. N.III.12, f. LIIr b27). T₂ MSS. 10132, 7403, and 321 omit ijbrar. Apparently the source of family T₂ omitted ijbrar, and the scribe of MS. 642 attempted, unsuccessfully, to complete the statement by adding a los de.

The MS. 642 corrections seem to be in the same ink and in a smaller version of the same hand as the body of the text and are therefore probably contemporary or nearly contemporary to the copy of the MS. The corrections were almost certainly present in MS. 642 at the time the sixteenth-century MS. 321 (1553) was copied. If MS. 321 were a copy or a direct descendant of MS. 642 the scribe of MS. 321 might
have chosen to disregard obvious corrections in MS. 642 had the latter MS' uncorrected readings been as satisfactory. However, the MS. 642 corrections are improvements on the readings provided by the source of the two MSS in variants 3, 4, and 6, yet the corrected readings fail to appear in MS. 321. Therefore, I conclude that MSS. 642 and 321 descended independently from a common source, $T_4$. The filiation of the MSS within family T may be tentatively drawn as follows:

\[ T \\
\quad \uparrow \\
\quad T_1 \quad Y.I.5 \quad T_2 \\
\quad \quad 10195 \quad \quad \quad \quad 7403 \\
\quad T_3 \quad T_4 \\
\quad \quad 10132 \quad 642 \quad 321 \\
\]

- contaminated by a MS from outside family T
The fourteenth-century S MS. M563 provides a few readings that tenuously associate it with family T:

\[
\begin{align*}
1. & \text{MS. M563, f. LIIV b40} & \text{ceteri} \\
& \text{del señor}^{321} & \text{de ñhu xpo} & \text{(N.III.12)}^{322} \\
2. & \text{MS. M563, f. LIIV a11} & \text{la Cauañia} \\
& \text{la cauñia toda} & \text{(N.III.12)}^{323} \\
3. & \text{MS. M563, f. LIIV b36} & \text{enbiaua} \\
& \text{enbio} & \text{(N.III.12)}^{324} \\
4. & \text{MS. M563, f. LIIV b37} & \emptyset \\
& \text{el ñp [papa]} & \text{(N.III.12)}^{325} \\
5. & \text{MS. M563, f. LIVv b33} & \text{eStas mādaderias} \\
& \text{esta mādaderia} \\
6. & \text{MS. M563, f. LIVr a2} & \emptyset \\
& \text{MS. M563, T} \\
7. & \text{MS. M563, f. XLVIIr b17} & \emptyset & \text{mād E biē} & \text{(N.III.12)}^{327}
\end{align*}
\]

In six of the seven readings MS. M563 agrees with T_2 against the remaining witnesses. In the seventh, MS. M563 agrees with both T_1 and T_2 against all other witnesses. MS. M563, however, shows no other sign of the numerous innovations characteristic of T. If we posit an S_1 source for T and MS. M563 on the basis of the seven rather weak agreements, there remains the obvious difficulty that in variants 1-6 the T_1 MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 agree with the remaining witnesses against MS. M563 and T_2. The source of the T_1 MSS would have to have innovated and come up with the majority reading in six separate instances. Given
the nature of the individual variants, such an explanation is perhaps possible if improbable. However, for the present, I have no other. The trivial variant 7 is thus the only straightforward indication of an association of MS. M563 with T in chapters 64, 65 and 75. However, given the extensive innovation in both T₁ and T₂ as well as in T, the lack of further variants associating MS. M563 to T at a hypothetical S₁ is perhaps not too surprising. In any case, the seven readings in chapters 64, 65 and 75 and, more significantly, the lack of evidence to the contrary indicate that the grouping of MS. M563 and T suggested for the Prologue is at least possible. Assuming that relationship, the agreement of the remaining witnesses against MS. M563 and T₂ (T: var. 7) suggests that the shared readings of the latter group are innovative and may be attributed to S₁. I have therefore, with reservations, posited both an association of MS. M563 to T and a common source for them, S₁, qualifying both steps with a question mark:
From the seven readings last cited, which show only slight innovation at the hypothetical $S_1$, we might conclude that the early MS. M563 is a promising basis for the critical edition of the short-version body of the text. However, MS. M563 shows several unique readings in chapters 64, 65 and 75:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. M563</th>
<th>ceteri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. XLVIr a26 tīra</td>
<td>gīra (N.III.12)$^{328}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. XLVIr b15 otorgaua</td>
<td>Rogaua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f. LVlVv a7 $Ø$</td>
<td>cōseJo Al Jnfāte dō Sancho q fablase (N.III.12)$^{329}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. f. LVlVv b34 $Ø$</td>
<td>pā la gīra (N.III.12)$^{330}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. f. LVlVv 35 $Ø$</td>
<td>aujā la (N.III.12)$^{331}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. f. LVlVv b39 aujan</td>
<td>armauā (N.III.12)$^{332}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. f. LIIIr a10 del Rey don alfonSo</td>
<td>$Ø$ (N.III.12)$^{333}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. f. LIIIr b4 mouieron</td>
<td>moujo (N.III.12)$^{334}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. f. LIIIv a8 entonçe</td>
<td>E cō esto (N.III.12)$^{335}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. f. LIIIv a21 $Ø$</td>
<td>andauā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. f. LIIIv a32 fueron</td>
<td>los touo (N.III.12)$^{336}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We should also recall that outside chapters 64, 65 and 75 MS. M563 shows lengthy interpolations from la Estoria del fecho de los godos (see n. 55), though they can be readily isolated from the CAX text. While the readings unique to MS. M563 show several significant omissions and alterations, that MS is generally less innovative than the S subfamilies S₃, T and O. MS. M563 is, in sum, a respectable witness for the short-version body of the text as well as for the short-version Prologue.
The remaining S subfamily for chapters 64, 65 and 75, labeled O, consists of MSS. 2880, 1742 and 9-4761, grouped together under the L node in the Prologue stemma, as well as MS. 6410, a member of the S₂ family in the Prologue stemma, and MS. 9233, which lacks the Prologue. (MS. 9233 contains a Crónica de Fernando III followed by CAX and CSIV.)

The variants proving the relationship between the five MSS are:

MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761, 6410, 9233

1. MS. 2880, f. 219r a1
   enbio
   ouo enbiado

2. MS. 2880, f. 219v b35
   E en cordoua dexo a dó estevã de gallizia e a dó ferrãd Ruyz de castro e a dó esteuã de galjzja (N.III.12)³⁴²
   armar la flota E porq q fuesen luego (N.III.12)³⁴⁴

3. MS. 2880, f. 219v b39
   armard la flota e fazer los el Jnfant dó Sancho (N.III.12)³⁴⁶
   fuesê luego³⁴³

4. MS. 2880, f. 220r a9
   élas villas en las Villas e castillos (N.III.12)³⁴⁵

5. MS. 2880, f. 219r b23
   dó Sancho
   fuesê cól e fue a cordoua³⁴⁷
   fuesê co el E todos otgarô q lo fariâ de buê talanê Ca mucho estauã desmayados por la muerê de dó ferrño E dó Sancho Salio de villa Real E todas aqlas gentê cól E fuerô a cordoua (N.III.12)³⁴⁸
MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761
6410, 9233

ceteri

7. MS. 2880, f. 219v b34
Ø

ceteri

8. MS. 2880, f. 226r a12
E fizo y bodas a Sus fijos
el Jnfat dō pedro Caso

ceteri

tō'sy

9. MS. 2880, f. 226r a13
Señor de moljna
Señor de narbona

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{349}

10. MS. 2880, f. 226r a29
dō Jayms

dō Jayms Su fijo

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{352}

11. MS. 2880, f. 226r b1
E leuo el Rey dō pedro
entōçe del Rey dō alfo
E leuo el rrey dō p\textsuperscript{0} del
Rey don a\textsuperscript{0}

(829)\textsuperscript{354}

12. MS. 2880, f. 226v b9
qšas Sus Rētas q todas
erā mēguadas
qšas Sus Rentas todas q erā
mēguadas

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{356}

13. MS. 6410, f. 103v 5
las monedas q fizieran
abatidas en tiempo
del Rey don fernando
las mon\textsuperscript{5} q fuerō Abatidas en
tpō del Rey dō ferrnño

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{358}

14. MS. 2880, f. 227r a2
grās [gracias]
grās [gentes]

(N.III.12)\textsuperscript{359}

On one reading, MSS. 1742, 9-4761, 6410, 9233 differ from
MS. 2880, but the two solutions appear to indicate a common origin in
a faulty passage in source 0:

MS. 2880

f. 226r a14

Sancho

Sancho

Jaimes

Jaimes
All MSS outside family 0 read ḣohn (MS. N.III.12, f. LIr a31).

MS. 2880's Sancho is unique. Either the source of family 0 showed an illegible reading which the scribe of MS. 2880 interpreted as Sancho and the source of the remaining four MSS read as Jaymes, or O read Jaymes, which was preserved in the majority of O MSS and which for some unknown reason was changed to Sancho in MS. 2880. I suspect the latter hypothesis to be more likely as MS. 2880 provides a number of additional unique readings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 2880</th>
<th>ceteri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. 219v a15</td>
<td>fazer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. 219r b18</td>
<td>Ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f. 219v b4</td>
<td>yr a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E ėl ternja por derecho de heredar el Reyno despŭs de Sus días</td>
<td>E ėq meřścia eredarlo despŭs de Sus días</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. f. 226v a30</td>
<td>demđaua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avn andaua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. f. 226v b38</td>
<td>xatiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaca</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. f. 227r a4</td>
<td>el ėp traxiese el plīto coñl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el papa traxiese el plīto de dō alfŏ</td>
<td>Rey de frăcėn en plīto de dō alfoñ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. f. 227v a14</td>
<td>E ėq le ot'qasen qn nto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e ėq qn nto el qςjeSe</td>
<td>el qςiesė</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In all cases MSS. 1742, 9-4761, 6410, 9233 fundamentally agree with the majority readings against innovations in MS. 2880. MS. 2880, therefore, is not the source of any of the remaining members of family O. However, the fact that within short-version family O MS. 2880 as well as MS. 1742 and MS. 9-4761 carries a long-version Prologue with regard to whose text those three MSS form a closely related group leads us to expect a similarly close relationship between them in the body of the text. There are in chapters 64, 65 and 75 a few slight indications that the three MSS shared a common source below O. All three MSS show _çq_ (MS. 1742, f. XXXIIv a21) against _ca_ in MSS. 9233 and 6410, the majority reading outside O. In two readings MSS. 2880, 9-4761 and 1742 provide different solutions that seem to indicate omission and innovation in a common source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSS. 1742, 9-4761</th>
<th>MS. 2880</th>
<th>MSS. 9233, 6410</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIv b26</td>
<td>f. 226r b23</td>
<td>MS. 9233, f. 93v a10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>acerca de la vega de granada</em></td>
<td><em>cerca de granada</em></td>
<td><em>cerca la villa de granada</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIIr a9</td>
<td>f. 226v a18</td>
<td>MS. 9233, f. 93v b3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>e non en otra manera</em></td>
<td><em>e en otras manera non</em></td>
<td><em>e otra manera non</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MSS. 9233 and 6410 again give the majority reading outside O. The source of MSS. 2880, 9-4761 and 1742 evidently omitted _la villa_ in variant 1; MS. 2880 preserved the shorter reading, while MSS. 9-4761 and 1742 added _la vega_, found in no other MS but frequently mentioned in all witnesses in the course of the narration preceding the variant. In variant 2 we might deduce that the _en_ of MSS. 2880, 1742 and 9-4761 was added in their common source.
The evidence in chapters 64, 65 and 75 that associates the three MSS below O is admittedly meager. Nevertheless, the fact of the appearance of the L Prologue in three of the S MSS belonging to the O family would seem to add significance to the three variants that might otherwise be set aside as trivial. I therefore conclude that the three tenuous variants do in fact reflect the filiation of MSS. 2880, 1742 and 9-4761 below O at their common source O₁, which combined the short-version body of text with the long-version Prologue.

The close relationship of MSS. 1742 and 9-4761, labeled P in the Prologue stemma, is confirmed by the variants in chapters 64, 65 and 75:

**MSS. 1742, 9-4761**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variant</th>
<th>MSS. 1742, f. XXXIIr a12</th>
<th>MSS. 1742, f. XXXIIr a36</th>
<th>MSS. 1742, f. XXXIIr a53</th>
<th>MSS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b1</th>
<th>MSS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b7</th>
<th>MSS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b12</th>
<th>MSS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr a12</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>e yua</td>
<td>(2880)³⁶⁶</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr a36</td>
<td>al tiempo que fino Don</td>
<td>al tío q vjno el Jnfant dō</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ferr⁰ a villa Real</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr a53</td>
<td>e luego fino este ynfante</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b1</td>
<td>los q alli eran llegados</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>los q erā y llegados</td>
<td>(2880)³⁶⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b7</td>
<td>enbiaron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>leuarō</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b12</td>
<td>Agora dexa la historia de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ahora cōtaremos en el cobro</td>
<td>(2880)³⁶⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fablar desto e contara el cobro</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b16</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td>alğS de</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MSS. 1742, 9-4761

8. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b21 a cresciendo
crescio
(2880)\textsuperscript{369}

deh dias

9. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b35 Ø

dela

10. MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr b49 feziesse \textsuperscript{370} ayudaSe

11. MS. 1742, f. XXXIVv a7 Ø

delos cöçeJos de las villas de caStilla e có muchos del Rey no de leó q fezieSé esto mesmo po q qrió qle pòmetieSe q faziédo le esto qle avia dicho qle cóplieSe lo q avia pòmetido e dô Sancho pòmetio
gelo (2880)\textsuperscript{371}

12. MS. 1742, f. XXXIVv a7 firmados los pleitos

los plítos firmados

13. MS. 1742, f. XXXIVv a28 Se llamasse luego

luego se llamaSe

14. MS. 1742, f. XXXIVv a29 el ynfante

Ø

15. MS. 1742, f. XXXIVv b1 Rogo

Rogo e mándo

16. MS. 1742, f. XXXIVv b31 así

Ø

17. MS. 1742, f. XXXIVv b35 agora dexa la historia de contar desto por contar agora la estoria cótara
MSS. 1742, 9-4761

18. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIv b15
vega de granada otra vegada
Enel mes de Junio

ceteri O
vega de granada otra vegada
E todas las guestś fuerō
ayūtadas eñl mes de Junjo (2880)372

19. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIv b20
Ø

el jñ fanē
crua (2880)373

20. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIv b25
esquiua

E este día mostrose el por

21. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIv b40
E el ynfante mostrosse aqui por

lugar (2880)374

22. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIIr a4
estado

ēbio a toda la Su tēra
e a cada (2880)376

23. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIIr a29
enbio cartas por todos sus
Reynos a cada375

anē

24. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIIr a33
por

en buē lugar (2880)377

25. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIIr a38
Ø

oujesen menester (9233)378

26. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIIr b11
mēster ouiessen

mas có temor q có amor

27. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIIr b12
con temor mas q con amor

plēto

28. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIIr b29
fecho

avja comēçado de dō alfoñ

29. MS. 1742, f. XXXVIIIr b35
avía con Don Alfonso379
MSS. 1742, 9-4761

ceteri 0
eStaua
Ø
a gelo dezir
estas palabras
có entédimj
(2880)
pediendole
(2880)
todos
auja fecho el rrey su padre
(9233)
ēbio luego mouer
(2880)
su priuado
ayudase e feziese
(2880)

Finally, both MS. 1742 and MS. 9-4761 fail to observe the normal division between BAE chapters 64 and 65. Both MSS collapse the two chapters into one, numbered XLI (MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr a7; MS. 9-4761, f. 35v b2). In all cases the readings of MSS. 2880, 9233 and 6410 better reflect the majority readings outside 0. Several of the
solutions in MSS. 1742 and 9-4761 involve simple reorderings of the elements of the majority reading (vars. 3, 4, 12, 13, 27, 37). In general, the vast majority of the variants represent exclusive innovations of MSS. 1742 and 9-4761.

The latter two MSS disagree in only two readings in chapters 64, 65, and 75:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 1742</th>
<th>MS. 9-4761</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. XXXVIIIv a10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E desque El Rey Don Alfonso</td>
<td>e desq Sopo el rrey don alfonso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sopo esta Respuesta</td>
<td>esta rrespuesta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. XXXIIr b31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plugo <strong>mucho</strong></td>
<td>plogo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In variant 1 the fourteenth-century MS. 9-4761 provides the majority reading both within and outside family 0. The fifteenth-century MS. 1742 merely relocates the verb. In variant 2 MS. 1742 shows the majority reading **mucho** which is absent in the earlier MS of the pair. Although the second variant shows an agreement of the later MS with the majority against an omission in MS. 9-4761, the reading is so trivial as to admit of the conclusion that the agreement of MS. 1742 and the majority of witnesses on **mucho** is coincidental. As for the Prologue, MS. 1742 may be a direct descendant or copy of MS. 9-4761. If the latter is in fact the point of origin for the innovations shared by the two MSS, positing a common source P for them is unnecessary. I have nevertheless included P in the stemma in deference to the two instances in which the MSS disagree:
The last two O MSS, 9233 and 6410, agree against the remaining members of the family in only two innovative readings. The first is relatively insignificant but may reflect filiation:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{MS. 9233} \\
f. 86r. a24 \\
e \text{andido los que} \\
\text{andando lo \text{	extsuperscript{q}} mas pudo} \\
\text{andudo lo mas \text{	extsuperscript{q}} pudo}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{MS. 6410} \\
\text{mas pudo}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ceteri O} \\
(2880)^{390}
\end{array}
\]

The majority reading outside family O is that of MS. 2880. The innovation in MSS. 6410 and 9233 boils down to the relocation of \textit{mas}.

The second reading, however, is probatory. Both MSS. 9233 and 6410 read \textit{cuidase e fiziese} (MS. 6410, f. 88v 34; MS. 9233: \textit{feziese}). MS. 2880 gives the majority reading outside family O: \textit{ayudase e feziese} (f. 219r a32). MSS. 1742 and 9-4761 read \textit{fiziese} (MS. 1742, f. XXXIIr a42). Either MSS. 9233 and 6410 share a common source below O, or MS. 6410 (1550) is descended from the fifteenth-century MS. 9233.
In the last reading the differing but equally faulty solutions provided by the two pairs of MSS, 9-4761 and 1742 vis-à-vis 9233 and 6410, might be interpreted to indicate for the four MSS a common source below O in which the ayudase segment of text was partially illegible. In that case we would assume that O contained the L Prologue preserved in MSS. 2880, 1742 and 9-4761:

There is no obvious problem in assuming that O showed an L Prologue; P₁ could have omitted it, or the older P₁ MS, 9233, which appendes CAX and CSIV to CFI, could have set it aside and given rise to MS. 6410. MS. 6410, which shows an S₂ Prologue closely related to MS. N.III.12, would have copied that Prologue from a contaminating MS since its immediate source contained no Prologue.

However, the tree given above does not account for the three instances in which MSS. 2880, 1742 and 9-4761 agree against the majority
readings in the remaining 0 MSS: E ñ vs. Ca; vega, Ø vs. villa; en vs. Ø (p. 485). We must therefore conclude that the latter three variants are the result of coincidence or reject the stemma suggested on the basis of the ayudase e feziese reading and assume that the differing defective readings with regard to that variant in MSS. 9-4761, 1742, 9233 and 6410 are not in any way related. Because the agreement of the two pairs of MSS in their versions of ayudase e feziese involves no more than concurrence on a point of difficulty, the latter explanation is clearly preferable.

MSS. 9233 and 6410 disagree on a number of readings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 9233</th>
<th>MS. 6410</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. 94r a15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dieronle por rrepuesta</td>
<td>dieronle la Respuesta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. 85v b1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>del rregno</td>
<td>de los Reynos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f. 85v,b31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touise</td>
<td>vuiese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. f. 86r a23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acaeció</td>
<td>acuçio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. f. 86r b2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sancho</td>
<td>alfonso</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. f. 94r b29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dexaua</td>
<td>dexaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. f. 86v a18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delos moros</td>
<td>destos moros</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first variant MS. 9233 gives the majority reading against the unique solution in MS. 6410. The variant is consistent with
posing the later MS. 6410 as a direct descendant of MS. 9233. Variants 2–6, on the other hand, all show MS. 9233 readings that are unique within, and rare outside, the 0 family against the majority readings in MS. 6410. As a group, the variants would seem to suggest that MS. 6410 did not descend from MS. 9233.

Nevertheless, MS. 6410 could have altered MS. 9233's readings on variants 2, 3, 6 to agree coincidentally with the majority. Variants 4 and 5 involve obvious errors in MS. 9233, both of which would have been corrected to the majority reading by any moderately attentive scribe. The context of variant 4 is _po en el camino sopo la muerte del_ Jnfante dô fernando acaéció las Jornadas (MS. 9233, f. 86r a22). MS. 9233's acaécio is a misreading of acucio. Similarly, the context of variant 5 leaves no doubt as to the appropriate reading: _E_ rreçelando quel rrey don sancho desque venjese qaría fazer a don iohn nuñez las onrras e mejorias que fazian [sic] a don nuño Su padre e que si en aquel tiempo ayudase el bien al Jnfante don Sancho (MS. 9233, f. 86r b1). The passage concerns Lope Diaz de Haro's reasons for supporting Don Sancho as heir against the Lara candidate, Alfonso de la Cerda. Alfonso X is still very much the reigning monarch. The curious aspect of the variant is not that MS. 6410 would have corrected it, but rather that the MS. 9233 error appears also in MS. N.III.12. In variant 7, MS. 9233 once again offers the majority reading. The destos in MS. 6410 could represent a simple emendation of delos. However, the former reading also appears outside the 0 family in MS. N.III.12. To sum up, the differing readings in MSS. 9233 and 6410 are not compelling evidence either for a common source below 0 or for
a relationship of direct descent. We must therefore consider two possible filiations: the first posits MS. 9233 as MS. 6410's source:

For the foregoing diagram, we would assume that MS. 9233 was the first MS to show the two variants found only in MSS. 9233 and 6410. Because MS. 9233 contains no Prologue, since CAX and CSIV follow the Crónica de Fernando III in that MS, the question as to the contents of O becomes for the moment irrelevant. Whether MS. 9233 inherited the MS contents from O or was the first MS in the family so to arrange them, MS. 6410 would have copied CAX and CSIV from MS. 9233, but of necessity would have turned to an additional source, MS. N.III.12, or a no longer extant relative of that MS, in order to copy the Prologue. In this view, the agreement of MSS. 9233 and N.III.12 on the erroneous sancho (p. 493, var. 5) is coincidental. Yet the agreement of MSS. 6410 and N.III.12 on destos and the presence in the former of a Prologue closely related to that of MS. N.III.12 make such an explanation suspicious. We could posit a common source for MSS. 9233 and
6410 that was contaminated by MS. N.III.12, thus accounting for all three concurrences. As far as it goes, the latter hypothesis is superior to that positing MS. 9233 as a source for 6410. However, there is one revealing reading that associates MS. N.III.12 with MSS. 2880, 9233 and 6410 whose implications answer neatly and at once a number of questions.

MS. N.III.12 provides the unique reading āso venjrse (f. LIVv a14). The majority of the witnesses read q Se vernja (MS. M563, f. LIVv a17). MSS. 2880, 9233 and 6410 read ā se venjeSe (MS. 2880, f. 227r a15). I strongly suspect that the MS. N.III.12 āso venjrse is a misreading of ā se venjeSe, which would have been present in its source. The fact that MS. 2880 shows ā se venjeSe suggests that the influence of MS. N.III.12 or, more properly, the source of MS. N.III.12 was not limited to MSS. 9233 and 6410 in the O family. MS. N.III.12 and the five MSS belonging to the O family most likely descend from a common source S₄. The hypothesis accounts for the reading sancho in MS. 9233 as well as the reading destos and the presence of the S₂ Prologue in MS. 6410. The assumption of an S₄ Prologue that was closely related to the corrupt version in MSS. N.III.12 and 6410 also explains the existence of the anomalous L Prologue in the short-version MSS. 2880, 1742 and 9-4761 belonging to the O₁ family; apparently the superiority of the L Prologue over the S₂ Prologue was evident to the scribe of O₁. Finally, the satisfactory explanation of the differing readings in MSS. 9233 and 6410 that concur with those of MS. N.III.12 tips the balance in favor of positing a common source, O₂, for the former two MSS:
MS. N.III.12 shows a few additional unique readings:

1. f. XLIIIiv a17
   Rogole mucho Afincadamenë
   en maña ǧ ḥṣṣō dō alfoñ
   fijo deste dō ferńndo
   heredase

2. f. L1r b19
   Ø
   de granada otra vegada

3. f. L1r b2
   Ø
   en burgos

4. f. XLVv a5
   Ø
   todas

5. f. L1v a25
   Ø
   por
MS. N.III.12  
ceteri

6. f. LIIr a1  
E  
Ø

7. f. XLIIIv a33  
tā  
Ø

8. f. LIIr b7  
āria fazer  
farin  (M563)393

9. f. XLVv a18  
e  
njn  (M.II.2)394

10. f. LIIV a21  
grīra  
vega  (M563)395

Variants 1-5 involve omissions; 6-7, trivial additions; 8-9, slight alterations, of the majority text. As with MS. M563, the innovations of MS. N.III.12 are generally less significant than those found in the remaining witnesses to chapters 64, 65 and 75. MS. N.III.12 is a better witness for the short version in the body of the text than its Prologue would lead us to expect.

All S MSS have been tentatively placed within the stemma, MS. M563 more tentatively than the remaining S witnesses. For chapters 64, 65 and 75 the source linking MSS. N.III.12, 6410, 829, and 84-7-34, tentatively labeled S2, which the Prologue stemma leads us to expect, remains as elusive as the precise relationship of MS. M563 to the remaining S witnesses. There are a number of readings in which MS. M563, S3 and S4 agree against S1-L. However, such readings are no doubt those of the original short version. Therefore, whether or not MS. M563 does in fact belong below a hypothetical S1, the original readings shared by that MS, S3 and S4 prove no association other than their common exclusion from T and L1.
The same problem arises with the majority of the readings shared by $S_3$ and $S_4$. On a number of occasions, $S_3$ and $S_4$ clearly preserve the original readings against innovations in the remaining MSS. While those readings are fundamental to the establishment of the critical text of the short version, they provide no proof of the existence of $S_2$. There are, however, a very few readings provided by $S_3$ and $S_4$ that may indicate such a source:

1. E leuaua la delantera el Jnfanđ dô Sancho E la vna costanera el Jnfante dô pedro E la oñ e el Jnfante dô iohn

(MS. N.III.12, f. LIr b21)\textsuperscript{396}

All witnesses outside of families $S_3$ and $S_4$ show a second \textit{costanera} following \textit{la oñ}. If the lack of \textit{costanera}_2 in $S_3$ and $S_4$ can be attributed to omission, the reading can be considered evidence for their common source, $S_2$. The reading itself is of little help. Both versions make sense, and either addition or omission of \textit{costanera}_2 is possible. It is not necessary to assume that the addition of \textit{costanera}_2 would involve three independent emendations in $L_1$, $T$ and MS. M563. If the hypothetical $S_1$ added \textit{costanera}_2, the reading would have passed on to MS. M563 and $T$. We have already seen that an $S_1$ witness as well as an $S_3$ witness was probably consulted at the formation of $L_1$. If \textit{costanera}_2 is an interpolation, all witnesses that show it could have received it as the result of a single intervention at $S_1$. The chief indication that the reading of $S_3$ and $S_4$ may be the result of an omission in $S_2$ is that the Prologue readings reveal that omission is a characteristic of that source. On the other hand, neither the Prologue variants nor the variants in chapters 64, 65 and 75 show additions of text at $S_2$. 
A second similar reading involves two possible instances of omission at S₂:

2. E el Rey enbió luego cometer al Rey de aragón q Se Viesen de So Vno
   E el Rey dō pedro Vjno A taraçon a E el Rey Vjno a agreda
   (MS. N.III.12, f. L1I r b4) 397

T₁ MSS. 10195, Y.I.5 and L₁ MS. Y.II.15 agree with S₃ and S₄ as to dō pedro. However, all other MSS follow dō pedro with de aragon. Immediately following the next occurrence of el Rey, three S₃ MSS, 2777, 829 and 84-7-34, show dō alfoñ in agreement with all MSS other than the remaining S₃ MSS and those of S₄. 0 MSS. 9-4761 and 1742 omit the last mention of Rey, thus converting the definite article el into a subject pronoun. Given the content of the passage, the indecision of the witnesses on de aragon and dō alfoñ is understandable; the demands of clarity and the avoidance of repetition are obviously in conflict. I suspect that in the original the desire for clarity took precedence and both de aragon and dō alfoñ were included. The case for the inclusion of dō alfoñ is especially strong as its presence results in a clause structure that parallels that of the preceding clause. The agreement of the majority of MSS from the combined groups of S₃ and S₄ as to the lack of de aragon and dō alfoñ seems to argue rather well for two omissions at S₂.

S₂ may have omitted a majority reading in one other instance:

3. el gelo qría por Sy dezjr  (MS. N.III.12, f. L1I r a40) 398

The majority of witnesses follow Sy with mesmo (mismo). T₁ MSS. 10195 and Y.I.5 agree with S₃ and S₄ on the lack of mesmo. The four T₂ MSS omit por Sy but include mesmo earlier in the line following the
initial el. It is impossible to say with any certainty that $S_2$ and $T_1$ independently omitted an original *mesmo*. However, the $T_2$ reading rather inclines me to believe that they did. Allowing the three readings as evidence for $S_2$, the relationship of $S_3$ to $S_4$ may be represented as follows:

```
      S_2
     /   \
   S_3   S_4
       /  \  \
  N.III.12  0
```

The lack of evidence of further innovation at $S_2$ suggests that the $S_3$ and $S_4$ MSS at their points of agreement are far more reliable in the body of the text than in the Prologue. The sorting of the individual variants confirms the conclusion. The readings of the family as a whole are frequently corroborated by MS. M563 and would thus appear to be original. The addition of $S_2$ results in the following short-version stemma:
At this point it is appropriate to return to the interpretation of a group of Prologue variants pertaining to the $S_2$ family that is inconsistent with the proposed stemma for the short-version MSS based on chapters 64, 65 and 75. We may recall that in the Prologue, $S_2$ MS. 829 shows the majority reading in three instances against defective readings in the $S_2$ MSS, N.III.12, 6410 and 84-7-34:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MS. 829</th>
<th>MSS. N.III.12 6410, 84-7-34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. f. 9r a16</td>
<td>vinierō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. f. 9r a39</td>
<td>Rodrigo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. f. 9r a34</td>
<td>mādo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I concluded that $S_2$ gave the majority reading in all three cases. MS. 829 preserved those readings, and subsequent copies of the $S_2$ Prologue gave rise to the faulty versions in MSS. N.III.12, 6410 and 84-7-34 (see pp. 348-51).

In the stemma based on chapters 64, 65 and 75, the grouping of MSS. 829 and 84-7-34 in family $S_3$ and of MSS. N.III.12 and 6410 in $S_4$ renders the explanation given above doubtful. Since the amount of evidence for the family divisions $S_3$ and $S_4$ in the three chapters is compelling, we should consider the possibility that $S_2$ showed a faulty reading on Rodrigo (var. 2) and that the scribe of MS. 829 corrected that reading to concur with the majority. The reading required by
the context and therefore the error are fairly obvious. It is also conceivable
that MS. 84-7-34 and the source of MSS. N.III.12 and 6410 independently
misread vinierō as vieron (var. 1). The abbreviation of vinierō by means of
the suppression of the internal as well as the final n results in a form begging
to be misread as vierō. Finally, the MS. 84-7-34 fizo (var. 3) and the MSS.
N.III.12 and 6410 Ø against the majority mādo in MS. 829 do not of neces-
sity indicate a common faulty source below S₂ for MSS. 84-7-34, N.III.12 and
6410. Barring contamination of MS. 829, by means of which all three
erroneous S₂ readings would have been corrected in that MS, it is probably
best to attribute to S₂ a defective reading on Rodrigo but majority readings
as to the remaining two variants. The agreement of S₃ MS. 84-7-34
with S₄ MSS. N.III.12 and 6410 on vieron would be spontaneous, and the
difficulty seen in S₃ MS. 84-7-34 as well as in S₄ MSS. N.III.12 and
6410 in the mādo/Ø/fizo variant would have occurred independently in
S₄ (Y?) and S₃. Nevertheless, the fact that S₃ MS. 84-7-34 seems to
cross family boundaries and show if not total agreement at least points
of contact with the S₄ MSS against the remaining S₃ MSS on three
separate occasions would seem significant. For the present, the ques-
tion as to the development of the Prologue below S₂ remains open.

With the L₁ and S stemmata completed, we may turn to the few
indications that suggest that the second short-version witness con-
sulted by the redactor of the long version was related to T. To this
point, we may be reasonably sure that the second S source for L₁ provided
the basis of encomendaua in L₁'s mandaua e encomendaua and the tomar
in L₁'s mober e tomar. S₁ and S₄ read encomêdo and tomar (T₂, a
subfamily of $S_1$, omits tomar) against the innovative mando and mouer in $S_3$, which account for the remaining elements in the two conflated $L_1$ readings (see III.2, 399-400). We also know that the long version does not agree with $S_3$ and $S_4$ on the three readings that we have assumed to be the result of omissions at $S_2$. However, because the readings encomedo and tomar as well as the $S_1$ and $L_1$ versions as to the three $S_2$ omissions reflect the original readings, the second $S$ source for $L_1$ may be viewed as descending from the original short version above the proposed $S_1/S_2$ bifurcation. Given the early date suggested for the formation of the long version and the scarcity of innovative readings attributable to $S_1$ or $S_2$, this may be the best solution. Nevertheless, I list below the agreements in chapters 64, 65 and 75 between the long-version MSS and the T family of MSS (a subfamily of $S_1$) as a preliminary step toward future conclusions that may arise from further collation of the body of the text:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$L_1$, $T$</th>
<th>ceteri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MS. M.II.2, f. 68v a18 fecho$^{399}$</td>
<td>plito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MS. M.II.2, f. 68v a12 bien con el papa$^{400}$</td>
<td>biè del òp $^{(N. III. 12)^{401}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. MS. M.II.2, f. 67v b21 entrasen a la vega con el$^{402}$</td>
<td>entrasen coñl A la Vega $^{(N. III. 12)^{403}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. MS. M.II.2, f. 57v a4 $\emptyset$</td>
<td>entonçe $^{(2777)^{404}}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thus far the variants are trivial. The agreement of MS. M563 with the remaining witnesses against L₁ and T might be interpreted to suggest no more than slight and independent innovation in both L₁ and T. In variant 2, MSS. M563, 9-4761 and 1742 (the P group) all follow biē with quisto (MS. M563, f. LIVr a9). Rather than suggesting filiation of MS. M563 to P, the added quisto probably indicates independent responses to an original biē del pp. which may have seemed incomplete. The L₁ and T scribes also apparently found the reading unsatisfactory and substituted con for del. In sum the readings provide little evidence for an association of L₁ and T beyond coincidence.

However, there are two readings in L₁ and T that may constitute independent innovations of a common source. L₁ reads era heredero estos vīros Reynos (MS. M.II.2, f. 69r a1)₄₀₅ against the majority reading: era Vīro heredero destos Regnos (MS. N.III.12, f. LIIr b16).₄₀₆ The six T MSS read era vīro heredero delos vīros Reynos (MS. 642, f. 88r 5). A common source for L₁ and T may have provided the latter reading, probably showing destos rather than T's delos. The careful redactor of the long version would then have omitted the first vīro for obvious reasons.

In the second reading the L₁ MSS read ganaria los corazóns delos omś del Reyno (MS. M.II.2, f. 57r b3)₄₀₇ against the majority reading: ganaria los corazóns de todos los delos Regnos (MS. M563, f. LVIr a21).₄₀₈ The T MSS all lack L₁'s omś, include the majority todos, but place the latter word after ganaria: ganaria todos los corazóns delos del Reg (MS. 10195, f. Lr 18).₄₀₉ The source of T and L₁ would have shown the majority todos, most likely misplaced as in T₁,
which would account for its omission in $T_2$ and $L_1$. The source would have agreed with the following majority segment $\underline{los_2} \text{ce}$, which was preserved in $T$. Lacking the majority $\text{todos}$ immediately preceding $\underline{los_2}$, the subsequent $L_1$ innovation to $\underline{los_2} \text{oms}$ is logical. Inasmuch as all $L_1$ and $T$ MSS read $\underline{-1 Re} \text{yno}$ rather than $\underline{-los} \text{Regnos}$, the singular would be attributed to innovation in the source of $L_1$ and $T$. A common source for $L_1$ and $T$, labeled $S_1$-$L$, is far from proven, but certainly possible:

The combined evidence of the Prologue and chapters 64, 65 and 75 leaves no doubt as to the existence and importance of the long-version CAX. Because both the V1554 and BAE editions are based on $S_2$ witnesses, the long version has been available only to those who have consulted $L_1$ MSS directly. To my knowledge, the only scholar to have deduced the presence of a long-version variant in more than one MS was Evelyn S. Proctor. Therefore, a future edition of CAX should include the
long-version variants. At the same time, the original short version, which is poorly represented in the V1554 and BAE editions, should receive first priority in a critical edition that combines the two versions. The continuing collation of the seventy-four remaining chapters of CAX will permit an estimate of the number and extension of the long-version variants, at which point the option of parallel editions for the two versions may be accepted or rejected.

We need no further collation, however, to conclude that for both long and short versions the edition of a single MS as representative of the version it carries is less desirable than a critical edition. While the $L_1$ stemma recommends no one superior MS as the basis for the long-version edition, we may set aside as secondary MS. 336, the direct descendant of MS. Z.III.12. N_1 MSS. 1775 and B1489 may also be relegated to inferior status because N MS. 327 most faithfully represents that family. Although MSS. Y.II.15 and Z.III.12 are both contaminated, their common source, $L_2$, seems to provide a few original $L_1$ readings that were altered at M. The points of agreement between MSS. Y.II.15 and Z.III.12 must be compared to M for the establishment of the critical text. Given the sporadic innovation in the M MSS, all must be considered, and each corrected against agreements in the others and in MSS. Y.II.15 and Z.III.12.

The S stemma implies the general superiority of MS. M563. However, the interpolations from the *Estoria del fecho de los godos* and numerous unique readings in the MS compromise that superiority. Agreements of MS. M563 and $S_4$ may be expected to provide most frequently the original $S$ reading. The six MSS of T, certainly the four $T_2$ MSS,
may usually be set aside. Nevertheless, in the matter of MS choice for the purpose of edition the stemma provides only the basis for general and nonquantifiable impressions of reliability or corruption. Any given family provides numerous instances of innovation but at the same time faithfully preserves original readings against innovation in other families. Thus each edited segment of the chronicle should be based on the collation of all witnesses in search of the original S and Ł readings and in anticipation of discoveries that may call into question previous conclusions.
Notes to Part III.2

2 MS. N.III.12 cúspia] cumplia 84-7-34, 336, 2091, 6410, 1159, conplia M.II.2, 9-4761, 10277, 2880, 1742, 327, 7403, 13002, 321, convenie Y.II.13, om. M563.
3 MS. N.III.12 los₁] las gentes M.II.2; los₂] -l 9-28-3-5509; Reynos] Regnos 2777, Y.I.5, Z.III.12, 10195, M563, 9233, 10132, 327, B1489, 321, rreygnos Z.III.7, Reyno 9-28-3-5509; de lcs Reynos om. M.II.2; los de los Reynos om. 13002.
4 MS. N.III.12 oujese] oviesse Z.III.12, V1554, 10132, houjsse 84-7-34, om. 13002, 2091, Y.II.13.
84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159; andaluzes om. 642, 10132, 327, 7403, B1489, 1775, 13002, 2091, 321.


7 MS. N.III.12 qntos om. 2091; fallauañ fallaban Y.III.11, hallavan B1489, 9-28-3-5509, V1554, Y.II.15, 1159, alauan Y.II.13, hallaban 5775, 13002.

8 MS. N.III.12 q + nō 642, 10277, 10132, 7403, 321, no 9-28-3-5509, Z.III.7; q om. 13002; ge-) Se- 13002, 84-7-34; 10] las 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159, 321, los Y.II.13; dauañ daban 5775, daua 642, M.II.2, 9-4761, Z.III.12, M563, 2880, 1742, 10132, B1489, 1775, 13002, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159; andauañ andaban 5775, 13002, om. M563, 2880, Y.II.13; Amenazado] Amenâçando 1775, 1159, amenazauan Y.II.13, diziendo 2091; por q gelo nō dauañ om. 2091.


10 MS. N.III.12 E] y 5775, V1554, Y.III.11, 1159; E + todos le 2091; ellos om. 2091; le] la 6410, om. 2091; por om. Z.III.7, 10277,
6410; Repuesta] Respuesta Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 1742, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 5775, 1775, 13002, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159; mas + que 1159; mas om. 9-4761, 1742, 13002; cō] por 2091; temor] miedo ca porles plazer 2091; temor + mas 9-4761, 1742; q₁ + del avjan 13002; q₁ om. 2091; cō om. 13002, 2091; Amor om. 13002, 2091; q₂ om. 2091; fijjese] fizesse 9-4761, 10132, Y.II.13, feziese 642, 2880, 9233, 7403, fizesse 1742, hiziese B1489, 13002, hiziese 5775, V1554, om. 2091; lo om. 2091; q₃ + por bien 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 7403, 13002, 321; q₃] e M.II.2, om. 2091; toujese] toujesses 9-4761, 1742, 10132, 5775, Y.II.13, tobbjese 1775, tobiese Y.III.11, tuuiesse V1554, tubiese 336, om. 2091; por bien om. 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 7403, 13002, 2091, 321; E₂] y 5775, V1554, Y.III.11, 1159, om. 2091; plazja] plazie 10132, prazia 84-7-34; plazia + dello Y.II.13; plazia + de todo lo que el quisesse fazer 2091; E₃] y 5775, V1554, 1159, om. 321; E + entonces el rey 2091; desq om. 2091; ĝ- om. 2777, 829, M563, 2880, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 2091, 1159; g-] se- 5775, 13002, V1554; oujerō] obieron Y.III.11, 1159, ouieran 6410, om. 2091; otōgado om. 2091.

11 MS. N.III.12 E] y 5775, V1554, Y.III.11, 1159, om. Y.I.5, 10195; E + que 2091; por + ĝ M563, Y.II.13; por + ĝ mas ayna 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, 321; Recabdar] Recavdar 9-4761, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, recaudar V1554, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, rrecabdase 642, M563, 7403, 13002, 321, recabdasse 10132, Y.II.13, Recaudaria 2091; Recaudaria + mejor 2091; aqillas] las 2091; gracias + del papa Y.I.5, 10195; gracias + que le embiaua demandar Pero con todo 2091; pa om. 1775, 2091; la] las B1489, om. 1775, 2091; guerra] guerras B1489, om. 1775, 2091;
de los moros om. 1775, 2091; E_2] y 5775, Y.II.15, 1159, 321, om. 2880; mager] mager 1775, om. 2091; le] les 9-4761, om. 2091; dicho om. 2091; esto + el Jnfanте 2091; Syenpre] siempre 1742, B1489, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 336, sinpre 1159, om. 2091; Syenpre + el ynfante 13002; Syenpre + quando Y.III.11; finco] fincau Y.I.5, 10195, quedo 84-7-34, 1159, om. Y.III.11; có] en 10277, 2880, 1159.

Sopo + después 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 7403, 321; supo + del frayle Y.II.13; Repa] Respuesta Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 2880, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, 5775, 1775, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159; q diera el Jnfanê dô Sancho om. 84-7-34; q_1 + le Y.II.13; diera om. 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 7403, 13002, 2091, 321; Jnfanê_1 + le dio 2091; Jnfanê_1 + dyo al freyre e 10132, 7403, 321; Jnfanê_1 + dio A frey aymar E 642; Jnfanê_1 + le avja dado e 13002; dô Sancho om. 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, Y.II.13, 2091, 321; el_3 om. M.II.2, M563, 2880, Y.II.13; el_3 + mesmo 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, 321; ge_1 se- 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 5775, 1775, 13002, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159, om. 2091, 336; -le om. 336; qria] querria 7403, quirie 6410, diria 2091; qria + el M563, Y.II.13; qria + dezir Z.III.7, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 6410; por om. 642, 2777, 10277, 10132, 7403, 13002, 2091, 321; Sy om. 642, 2777, 10277, 10132, 7403, 13002, 2091, 321; Sy + mesmo M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, M563, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 336; dezjr] deçir Y.II.15, om. Z.III.7, 9-28-3-5509, 2091, 6410; dezjr + por si mismo 10277; E_2] y 5775, V1554, 1159; q_3 + el 5775, V1554; ge_2] se- B1489, 5775, 13002, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 2091; faria] harja 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 5775, 13002, Y.II.15; fazer] hazer 5775, 9-28-3-5509, 13002, V1554, dezir Y.III.11, 1159; E q gelo faria fazer om. 2777; el_4] lo 321, om. M.II.2, 2777, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, 1742, 9233, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, 13002, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159; nô] no 9-4761, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 13002, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 1159; qsie] quisiessed 9-4761, 1742, 10132, 5775, V1554, Y.II.13; qsie + fazer 321; aVn q el nô qsie om. 2091; E_3] y 5775, 13002,
V1554, 1159, Entonces fablo 2091; $E_3$ + assi Y.II.13; el Rey₂ om. Y.II.13; Rey₂ + esto 2091; Vjno] veno M.II.2, 2777, Z.III.12, 9233, 10132, 7403, Y.II.15, 6410, bino 1775, om. 2091; A om. 9233, 10132, 327, 7403, B1489, 1775, 2091, 6410, 1159, 321; fablar] hablar 9-28-3-5509, 5775, 13002, V1554, Y.III.11, fablar 84-7-34, om. 2091; dō Sancho₂ om. 13002, Y.II.13, 2091; Sancho₂ + e 2777, Y.I.5, 829; de] por M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336; en este pliito de dō alfoñ om. 642, 2777, Y.I.5, 829, 10195, 10132, 7403, 13002, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 2091, 1159, 321; de dō alfoñ om. Y.II.13; alfoñ] Alonso 5775, V1554; $E_4$] y 5775, V1554, om. M.II.2; Jnfan₂ + le 13002; Jnfan₂ + le dio en Repuesta 642, 321, rrespuesta 10132, 7403; Jnfan₂ + le dixo 2091; E el Jnfan₂ dō Sancho om. 2777, Y.I.5, 829, 10195; el Jnfan₂ dō Sancho om. Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; dō Sancho om. Y.II.13, 13002; dō Sancho Respódiele om. 642, 10132, 7403, 2091, 321; -le₁] -l 6410, om. 2777, 829, M563, Y.II.13, 13002, Y.III.11, 1159; -le₂] -l 7403, 84-7-34, 6410, 1159; pedia] pidia 2777, Y.I.5, 829, 10132, 2091, 1159; pedia + por 642, M.II.2, 2777, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10195, M563, 10277, 2880, 1742, 9233, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, 13002, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 2091, 6410, 1159; mdi] merçet 2777, Y.I.5.

Z.III.7, 10277, 9-28-3-5509, B1489; echar] enbiar M.II.2, 2777, 
Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, B1489, 1775, enviar Y.III.11, 
enbiar 84-7-34, 336, 1159, entrar 9-28-3-5509; pecho] empecho 1159, 
om. M.II.2, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775. In MS. 
Z.III.12 the original line lacked pecho. The word was added above 
enbiar. MS. N.III.12 njguno om. 2091; en] a Z.III.7, 10277; 
tira] gira Z.III.7, 10277; tira + e poder cumplir lo que abia menester 
para la guerra que acordava 2091; q₅ + qria M563; q₅ om. 1775, Y.II.13, 
2777, 829, M563, 13002, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; fazer] 
hazer 9-4761, 9-28-3-5509, 5775, 13002, V1554, om. Y.III.11; dos] vna 
2091; moneda 2091. MS. 2091 omits from de marruecos through 
mátener and alters the remainder of the passage. MS. 13002 alters the 
passage and omits E por escusar de ño echar pecho njguno en la tira q. 

15 MS. N.III.12 E] y 5775, V1554, 1159; leuo] lebo 1775, llevo 
9-28-3-5509. Y.II.11, 336, 1159, 321, dio 13002; el] al 2777; do] dom Y.III.11, 
om. 13002; pedro om. 13002; pedro + estonçes 9-4761, 1742, 9233, 6410, 
entonces 2880, entonces 5775, V1554; d- om. 13002; alfoñ] Alonso 5775, 
V1554; alfoñ + henares e 321, 10132, 642, enares E 7403, enares e 
Y.I.5, 10195; entonce om. 642, M.II.2, 2777, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 
829, Z.III.7, 10195, 10277, 2880, 1742, 9233, 10132, 327, 7403, 
9-28-3-5509, B1489, 5775, 1775, 13002, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 
84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, 321; los castillos om. 9233; de₁ + henares 
y 13002; Val] bal M.II.2, B1489, 336; de₂ + e 9233, y 5775, V1554, 
+ -da 6410, -lda e 2880; ayora] ayorial 9233, aylora 10277, ayoba 
M563, Y.II.13, aynora B1489, agora 5775, agreda V1554, nebra M.II.2,

16 MS. N.III.12 E] y B1489, 5775, 13002, V1554, Y.III.11, 1159; E + después desto Z.III.7, 10277, hecho esto 13002; alfoñ] Alonso 5775, V1554; alfoñ + fecha esta amistad Y.II.13; llamar] juntar 13002; llamar + a M.II.2, 9-4761, 1742, V1554; todas om. 13002; todas + las Y.II.15; huestes] huestes 327, gentes 13002; huestes + E fueron alle-

los + otros 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15; moros om. 13002, 9-28-3-5509;
moros + lo M.II.2, 2777, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277, 2880,
1742, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, Y.III.11,
84-7-34, 336, 1159; moros + del aljama lo 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132,
7403, 321; toujerô] tobierten Y.III.11, oujerô 327, B1489, obieron
1775, tobo 13002; -lo om. 642, M.II.2, 2777, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12,
829, Z.III.7, 10195, M563, 10277, 2880, 1742, 10132, 327, 7403,
9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, 13002, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, Y.III.11, 84-7-34,
336, 1159, 321; por₁ + gran 13002; desnorr] deshonrra 1742, 5775,
V1554, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 336; E₄] y 5775, 13002, V1554, 1159;
por qbrāto om. 13002; qbrāto + E Y.II.13; qbrāto + entonces Z.III.12,
etonces 9-28-3-5509, 336, estonçe 1775, estonçes Y.II.15, e estonçe
M.II.2, e estonçes Z.III.7, 10277, e estonç 327, y entonces B1489;
Asy] Ansi 9-4761, 1159, 6410, 84-7-34, Y.III.11, assi Y.II.13, 10132,
5775, V1554; Asy q om. M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509,
B1489, 1775, 13002, Y.II.15, 336; assi + para le echar de alli Y.II.13;
q₂ om. Y.II.13; Saljerô] sallierô 2777, Y.I.5; Saljerô + a el 13002;
Saljerô + al encuentro 336; biè om. 2777, 9-4761, 829, 1742,
336; cinqüenta] cincuenta 6410, ciento Y.II.15, cinco cincuenta Z.III.12,
cinco 336; mj] mj Z.III.7; adaragados] adargados 9-4761, Z.III.7,
M563, 10277, 2880, 1742, 9233, 327, B1489, 5775, 13002, V1554, Y.II.15,
Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 336; adargados + con sus 10277; E₅] y V1554, 1159,
om. 10277; E₅ + dos 5775, V1554; E₅ + treinta mill Y. II.13; A om. 642, M.II.2,
Y.I.5, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 2880, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509,
B1489, 5775, 1775, 13002, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 321; A + -1 2777,
829; tatos] muchos Y.I.5, 10195, todos 1775, om. 642, 10277, 10132,
642, 7403, 321, estaua 10132; fincarô + allj 2777, 829.


coñl 642; grāds] muchos 13002; cōpañas] compañjas 9-4761, compañas
V1554, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 6410, 1159, om. 13002; de om. B1489, 13002; golfinš] golljnes M.II.2, 336, golhines Z.III.12, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, Y.II.13, gallofinš 2880, golsynes Y.II.15, algujnes 2777, holgajnes 829, holguines Y.III.11, 84-7-34, olgu..s 1159, ladrones 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 7403, 13002, 321, om. 1775, B1489, 327; aujē]
aujan 642, M.II.2, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10195, M563, 10277 2880, 1742, 10132, 327, V1554, 321, 1159, 6410, 336, Y.II.15, Y.II.13,
Y.III.11, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, abjan 13002, hauian 5775, auia 1775; en]
por 13002; las] los 13002; mōtañas] montanas Z.III.7, 10132, 327, 1775, Y.III.11, mōtes 13002; matādo e_2 om. Y.III.11; e_2] y 5775,
13002, V1554, 1159; Robādo] rrovando Y.II.15, Y.III.11; rrovando + e
matando Y.III.11; a om. 9-4761, 10277, 1742, Y.II.15; fallauā] failaban
Y.III.11, hallavā 9-28-3-5509, B1489, V1554, Y.II.15, 1159, hallaban
5775, 13002, allauan Y.II.13; E_3] y B1489, 5775, V1554, Y.III.11, 1159;
auja] abja 13002, Y.III.11, hauia 5775; los_1] les Z.III.7; perdonado]
ødonaus 642, M.II.2, 9-4761, 2880, 1742, 9233, 10132, 7403, 321;
por om. Y.I.5, 10195; entrasen] entrassen 9-4761, 1742, 10132, 5775,
V1554, Y.II.13, viniesen 6410; coñl om. 642, M.II.2, Y.I.5, Z.III.12,
Z.III.7, 10195, 10277, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775,
Y.II.15, 336, 321; A] en 1159; vega] bega 1775, 336; vega + coñl 642,
M.II.2, Y.I.5, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10195, 10277, 10132, 327, 7403,
9-28-3-5509, B1489, Y.II.15, 336, 321; vega + de granada Y.II.13, M563,
13002; E_4] y V1554, 1159; despūs] depues 9233; q_2 + Saljerō 13002; Se
vierō om. 13002; vierō] bieron 1775, hubieron Y.III.11; fuera + avn
andauā 2880; fuera + de la Vega Y.II.13; demādauā] demandaban 5775,
MS. N.III.12 E₁ y 5775, 1775, 13002, V1554, 1159; dō fredul
om. 327, B1489, 1775, 13002; fredulo] fedulo M.II.2, 9-4761, fedulo
9-28-3-5509, 6410, frodilo Y.I.5, fredilo 10195, rrodulo Z.III.7,
10277, Fredalo Y.II.13, 84-7-34; era] hera 1775, Y.III.11, 336, era +
de oviedo e era 327, de oviedo y era B1489, de obiedo e hera 1775;
toscano] costano 2880; E₂ y B1489, 5775, 1775, 13002, V1554, Y.III.11,
1159; Sospecho + lo M563; luego + en 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, 321;
luego + ç Y.II.15; luego + d- 84-7-34, 1159; esta] este 13002; māda-
deria] mēsaje 13002, demanderia 1159; mēsaje + por13002; deste om.
13002; obpo] plito 2777, 829, 1159, plito Y.III.11, om. 13002; obpo +
por 642, M563, 10132, 7403, Y.II.13, 321; ç₁] õnto 642, 10132, 7403,
321; nō] no 9-4761, 9-28-3-5509, 13002, 336, 1159; era] hera 1775,
Y.III.11, 336; natūal] vasallo 13002; E₃ y B1489, 5775, V1554,
Y.III.11, 1159, om. Y.II.13; 10] le 1159; enbiā] enbiaba 5775,
embiuva V1554, Y.II.13, 6410, yambiaba Y.III.11, embiuva 84-7-34, 336,
1159; Rey₁ + en aql mēsaje 13002; Su padre om. 13002; el + en aqla
mandaderia 642, 10132, 7403, 321; por + ç 9-4761, 10277, 336; por] en
B1489, 1775, 327, para Y.II.13; para + ç acabasse Y.II.13; por aql
plito ç auja comenzado de dō alfoñ fiJo del Jnfanē dō ferrādo om. 13002;
aql] el 10277, Y.II.13, 336; plito] plito 10277, Y.III.11; auja] hauia
5775, avian B1489, 1775; comenzado] con 9-4761, 1742, cometido 327;
de] E 2777, om. 9-4761, 1742; alfoñ₁] alonsop 9-4761, 5775, V1554,
alfoñ₁ + su njeto 642, 10132, 7403, 321; alfoñ₁ + su sobrino Y.II.13;
fiJo] hijo 5775, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, V1554, Y.II.11; fijo del Jnfanē
dō ferrādo om. Y.II.13, 84-7-34; ferrādo] hōdo 9-28-3-5509; ferrādo +
se acabase 10277; E₄ y B1489, 5775, 13002, V1554, Y.II.11, 1159;
E₄ + con esta sospecha Y.II.13; el Jnfan₁ dō Sancho om. 13002, Y.II.13; Jnfan₃ jnfat 2880; -lo] -1 6410, om. 10195, Rey₂ + su padre Y.II.13; dō alfoñ₂ om. 13002, Y.II.13; alfoñ₂ alonso 9-4761, 5775, V1554, 1159; alfoñ₂ + su padre 642, M.II.2, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336, 321; E₅ y 5775, 13002, V1554, 1159; Rey₃ om. 642, Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.7, 10195, M553, 10277, 2880, 1742, 9233, 7403, 5775, Y.II.13, 336, 321; Rey₃ + le Z.III.12, 13002; Rey₃ + don alfonso Y.III.11; -le₂] -1 10132, 7403, -lo 9-28-3-5509, om. Z.III.12, 13002, Y.II.15, 336; Respódiole + e dixole 642, 321, e dixol 10132, 7403; q₄ + el Rey 2880; q₄ + el 9-4761, Z.III.7, 10277, 1742, 9233, 9-28-3-5509, 6410, 5775, V1554; -le₂] -lo 642, 2777, Y.I.5, 829, 10195, M563, 10132, 327, 7403, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, om. 9-4761, Z.III.7, 10277, 2880, 1742, 9233, 9-28-3-5509, 13002, Y.III.11, 6410; nō₂] no 9-4761, Z.III.7, 10277, 9-28-3-5509, 13002, Y.III.11; embiaua] enbiaba 5775, embiaua V1554, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, ynvıava Y.III.11, imbıava 1159, embargaua M.II.2; embiaua + salbo 13002; embiaua + por esto E q le embiaua a el Y.II.13; Alla + saluo 642, 10132, 7403, 321; Alla Sy nō por om. 13002; Alla Sy nō om. Y.II.13; Sy nō por om. 642, 10132, 7403, 321; nō₃] no Z.III.7, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, 1159; este obpō om. Y.II.13; estau] estaba 5775, esta M.II.2, era 13002, 1742, hera 9-4761; esta + tan M.II.2; biē] vien 1775, famjı̈ar 13002, om. 321; biē + quisto 9-4761, M563, 1742, Y.II.13; d-] con 642, M.II.2, Y.I.5, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10195, 10277, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336, 321; E₆ y 5775, V1554, Y.III.11, 1159, om. Y.I.5, 10195; por + que M563, Y.II.13; por + q las ayna 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, 321; Recabdar]
recaudar 9-4761, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, rrecabdase 642, M563, 7403, 13002, 321, recabdasse 10132, Y.II.13; grás + del papa Y.I.5, 10195; pə la gfrə delos más om. 1775; la gfrə] las guerras B1489; E] y 5775, Y.II.15, 1159, om. 2880; maguer] mager 1775; le3] les 9-4761; Sjenpř] Siempre 1742, B1489, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.II.13, 84-7-34, 336, sinpre 1159; Sjenpř + el ynfante 13002; Sjenpř + quando Y.III.11; finco] fincau a Y.I.5, 10195, quedo 84-7-34, 1159, Y.III.11; có] en 10277, 2880, 1159; Sospecha + e Y.II.15, 321; Sospecha + contra el Rey 6410; el Jnfanę om. Z.III.7, 10277, 13002; dō Sancho conc el Rey Su padre deste plito om. Z.III.7, 10277, 13002; dō Sancho om. Y.II.13; conc el Rey Su padre om. 6410; Rey Su padre om. Y.I.5, 10195; Rey4 + dō alfoñ 2880; padre₂ + en Razon 9-4761, 1742; d-] en 642, 10195, Y.I.5, 10132, 7403, 321; plito] plito Y.III.11, preito 84-7-34, hecho 642, M.II.2, Y.I.5, Z.III.12, 10195, 10132, 327, 7403, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336, 321, hecho 9-28-3-5509.


2880, 9233, 10132, 327, 7403, B1489, 1775, 6410; E om. 321; desde]
dende Y.III.11, 1159, embio] embio 336, 6410, ynbio Y.III.11, imbio
1159.

24 MS. N.III.12 algunos de om. 9-4761, 1742; de Sus om. 13002,

25 MS. N.III.12 lo mas q] qnto 829, los que mas 9233, lo q
mas 6410.


28 MS. N.III.12 E}] y 5775, V1554, 1159; Rey + don alfonso
M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, 1775, Y.II.15,
336, don alfoñ B1489; Rey + propuso de leuar 642, 10132, 7403,
propuso de llevar 13002, 321; finco çó entëdim] de yr por om. 642,
10132, 7403, 13002, 321; finco] quedo Z.III.12, 336, fuyo Y.II.15;
finco + en Su yntencion 9-4761, 1742; çó entëdim] çó 9-4761, 1742;
cô + el 6410; entëdim] entencion B1489, 1775, determinamiento 6410;
plito] plito 10277, Y.III.11, preito 84-7-34, tiempo Y.II.15, hecho
13002; E] y 5775, V1554; lo + -s 336; Acabar] acauar 1159.

29 MS. M563 don Sancho om. Y.II.13; dixo] dio Y.II.13; tal]
mla Y.II.13; Respuesta] respuesta Y.II.13.

30 MS. N.III.12 E el Jnfanç dô Sancho om. 642, Y.I.5, 10195,
10132, 7403, 13002, 321; E] y B1489, 5775, V1554, Y.III.11, 1159,
om. 2880; Jnfanç + le B1489; dô Sancho om. B1489; -le] -l 7403;
84-7-34, 6410, om. B1489, 13002; tal] tal amla 13002; Respuesta]
Respuesta Y.I.5, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277, 1742, 10132, 327,
7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 5775, 1775, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.III.11,
84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, Repusta 13002, Respuesta + de q le peso ca
le dixo B1489; Repusta + diziendo 13002; era] hera 1775, Y.II.15,
Y.III.11, 336.
32 MS. N.III.12 fueSe] fuese 9-4761, 1742, 10132, 5775,
V1554; vn om. 1159; cabeço] cabeç[on Z.III.7, 10277, cabeçy 6410.
33 MS. N.III.12 -les] -le M.II.2, 1159, -l 10132, 6410.
34 MS. N.III.12 yr om. 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 2880, 10132, 7403,
13002, 321; a] en 13002, 1159; veg[a] bega 336.
35 MS. N.III.12 fiJo] hijo B1489, 9-28-3-5509, 5775, 1775, 13002,
V1554, Y.III.11, 1159; hijo + bastardo 13002; q era de ganãcia om.
13002; era] hera B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 336; ganâcia
ganança B1489.
36 MS. M563 nô] no Y.II.13; no + queria açetar esta pleitesia
37 MS. N.III.12 E₁] y V1554, en 327, B1489, 1775, de 1159;
E₁ + de 642, 10132, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, 5775, V1554, 321; E₁ + en M.II.2,
Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 2880, 336; E₁ + non en 9-4761, 1742; oÉ]
entra 10277; E oÉ maña nô om. 13002; nô om. M.II.2, 9-4761, 1742,
1159; nô] no 10132, 9-28-3-5509, 1775, 6410; E₂] y 5775, V1554, om.
M.II.2, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, cô] en 10195; partiose]
partiosse 9-4761, 1742, 5775, V1554, partieronse 13002, pleyteo
Y.II.15; partiose + el Rey Y.I.5, 10195; el] del Y.I.5, 10195, 13002,
om. 2777, 829, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; el + Rey 10277;
plito] plito 321, dende M.II.2, 2777, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277,
327, B1489, 1775, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 1159, om. 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15.


40 MS. N.III.12 desq] despues 9-4761; los touo om. 13002; touo] tobo 1775, 336, tuuo V1554, ouo 642, 10132, 7403, 321; touo + a 10277; todos + fueron 13002. MS. 13002 agrees with MSS. M563, Y.II.13 on the verb fueron rather than touo, but places the verb after todos rather than before as in MSS. M563, Y.II.13.

41 MS. N.III.12 porq om. 642, 10132, 7403, 321; q + el no podja av vjanda Sino 13002; la viāda auja om. 13002; auja] avia 642, M.II.2, 2777, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277, 2880, 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, abia Y.III.11; la om. 9-28-3-5509, 13002; algejzra] algeçira 6410, 1159.


43 MS. N.III.12 d1 Jnfanč dō ferrndo e del arçobō de toido e de dō nuño om. 13002, 84-7-34; -1 Jnfanč om. 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 7403, 321; ferrndo] ferno 10277, fern 0 2880, 10132, 7403, hrd o 9-28-3-5509; ferrndo + su fijo Z.III.7, 10277, Y.II.15; de toido om. M.II.2; e 2] y 5775, V1554; de 2 om. 10132.

44 MS. N.III.12 cúplia] cumplia 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, complia M.II.2, 9-4761, 10277, 2880, 1742, 327, 7403, 13002, 321,
Complia Z.III.12. MS. M563 omits cúplia. We may conclude that the source of MSS. M563, Y.II.13 omitted cúplia; MS. M563 preserved the omission, and MS. Y.II.13 emended with conuenia, or that MS. M563 was the first MS. to omit cúplia, and MS. Y.II.13 descended from MS. M563.


V1554, oviesse 9-4761, obiesen 1775, 1159, hoviesen Y.III.11; oujesen₂ + todas 642, 10132, 7403, 13002, 321; oujesen₂ + lo Y.II.15; las cosas om. Y.II.15; cosas] cossas 1159; ñ₁₃ + menester 9-4761, 1742; oujesen₃] oviessen 9-4761, 1742, 10132, 5775, V1554, obiesen 1775, 1159, avía 2880, avien 84-7-34; oujesen₃ + a 9-28-3-5509; menester] mätener 9-28-3-5509, om. 9-4761, 1742; E₃] y 5775, V1554, Y.III.11, 1159.


49 MS. N.III.12 sy el bjujera mas ñ vos E nō lo mató om. 13002; el+ el 321; bjujera] vjujera Z.III.7, 10132, 5775, Y.III.11, 1159, viberna 1775, Y.II.15, bibiera 336, beujera Z.III.12, 2880, 9233, 321, veujiēra 7403; mas ñ vos om. M563; E] y 5775, V1554, om. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 1159; E + a el plogo de leuar 642, 10132, 7403, lleuar 321; nō lo mató om. 642, 10132, 7403, 321; nō] no 9-28-3-5509, 1159.

50 MS. N.III.12 Reçelandose] Rescelâdose Y.I.5, 9-4761, 829, 84-7-34, M563, Rescelandosse 1742, reçelando 5775, Recibiendo 2880, Reçelo ñ avja 13002; Rey + don alfoñ M563; Su padre om. 13002; padre + e M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 336; padre + e que Y.II.15; del plīto om. 2880; d- om. Y.II.15; plīto] plīto Y.III.11, preito 84-7-34; plīto + del Y.II.15; čle om. Y.II.15; le] el M.II.2, -l 84-7-34, om. 642, 9-4761, Z.III.7, 10195, 10277, 2880, 1742, 9233, 10132, 327, 7403, B1489, 1775, 13002, Y.III.11, 6410, 321; auja] hauia 5775, avie 84-7-34; Acometido] cometido 2777, 829, M563, 2880, 9233, 84-7-34, 6410, 1159, comenzado 642, M.II.2,

52 MS. N.III.12 E + dende a poco 13002; luego + fino 9-4761, 1742, om. 13002; este] el 13002; Jnfante + don ferrado M.II.2, 2777, fernado Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 327, B1489, 13002, Y.II.15, 336, fernado 10277; fernado + de aquella dolencia Z.III.12, 336; fino om. 9-4761, 1742.

53 MS. N.III.12 el] del M.II.2, Y.I.5, Z.III.12, 10195, 5775, V1554, Y.II.15, 336, q 327, B1489, 1775; q om. 327, B1489, 1775; puesto] fecho 642, 10132, 7403, 321; ghra] tierra M563; el cobro q fue puesto ensta grra om. 13002, 84-7-34.


55 All the variants cited allow the possibility that MS. Y.II.13 is a free copy of the earlier MS. M563. However, the collation of chapters 64, 65 and 75 provides one variant that indicates, contamination aside, that MS. Y.II.13 is not a direct descendant of MS. M563:
The conclusion is inconsistent with the implications of Diego Catalán's remarks on MS. M563. (See "El Toledano romanizado y las Estorias del fecho de los godos del siglo XV," in Estudios dedicados a James Homer Herriott [Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1966], pp. 9-102, at 74-80.) MS. Y.II.13 shares a passage with MS. M563 that contrasts with the corresponding passage in the remaining CAX witnesses and that Professor Catalán believes resulted from the efforts of the redactor of MS. M563 to improve the CAX text by incorporating additional information from the Estoria del fecho de los godos (Cuartá crónica general). If Catalán is correct, the appearance of the interpolation in MS. Y.II.13 indicates that the MS must descend from MS. M563.

Professor Catalán's remarks concern first of all the lengthy interpolation from Estoria that begins midway through the MS. M563 CAX chapter dedicated to the thirtieth year of the reign. The interpolation appears within the body of the text and is introduced and concluded by transitional passages that are evidently the work of the redactor responsible for the conflation of the two chronicles.

The actual interpolation includes the verse composition "yo sali de mi tierra" and three Estoria chapters that narrate Alfonso's alliance with Abenyucat, formed in order to resist Don Sancho's revolt. According to Catalán's article, Ramón Menéndez Pidal believed that the interpolated version as preserved in MS. M563 represented a major
branch of CAX textual tradition and cited the MS as evidence that CAX was a source of the Estoria ("El Toledano," 74-75; Crónicas generales, 3rd ed., pp. 144-45). Catalán counters that the Estoria was rather a contaminating source for MS. M563. He cites two marginal notes of considerable length, both of which incorporate further Estoria material, as evidence that the interpolated version was created by the redactor of MS. M563. The first note is found on f. LIr at the conclusion of the chapter that corresponds to BAE 72 and deals with the aftermath of the Christian defeat at Algeciras. The note is in the same hand as the body of the MS and is squeezed into the lower margin. The passage consists mainly of CAX text omitted in the body of the MS but includes two sentence-length segments of information clearly borrowed from the Estoria and omits the usual CAX conclusion to the chapter. Professor Catalán believes that the copy of the body of the text was interrupted and then continued at the foot of the folio in order to rework the usual CAX text to accommodate the Estoria interpolations and that therefore MS. M563 is the original interpolated version.

Inasmuch as the base CAX text is altered in the note, Catalán's interpretation is logical. However, there are no physical signs of scribal hesitation in the note; no words are crossed out or overwritten, which one might expect to occur in the actual process of conflation. Also, the first of the two Estoria items in the note appears 120-odd, mainly unaltered, CAX words into the note. Furthermore, there is a similar marginal note on f. IXr. At line b5 the CAX narration of the thirteenth year of the reign is interrupted; the last several lines of the chapter are omitted, as are the opening lines of
the chapter on the fourteenth year. In the photocopy of the MS in my possession, the latter marginal note is only partially legible. However, the portion that remains coincides closely with the usual CAX conclusion to the chapter and shows no signs of interpolated Estoria material. Finally, it may be noted that the MS. M563 redactor did not resort to the marginal-note technique to work out the transitional passages enclosing the major interpolation beginning "yo sali de mi tierra." I therefore conclude that the interruptions in MS. M563 are not necessarily the result of the redactor's desire to rewrite omitted CAX text and smoothly incorporate additional material from the Estoria. The interpolations in the marginal note on Algeciras (f. LIr) could have been present in the source of MS. M563 and could have been part and parcel of an accidental omission, later discovered and remedied by the original scribe at the foot of the folio.

The second marginal note adduced by Catalán seems better evidence for his hypothesis. The note is found on f. LVv, again in a smaller version of the original hand; the note occurs in the chapter on the thirtieth year, shortly before the major interpolation beginning "yo sali...." In my photocopy the note is totally illegible, but according to Professor Catalán it consists of a loan from the Estoria that names the judges who with Don Manuel pronounced the sentence against Alfonso. (Catalán's transcription suggests that the note is trimmed in the original. However, MS. 13002, which descended from a source lacking a folio in the chapter on the thirtieth year, filled in the missing text (f. 77r) with a source that contained the interpolated segment on the judges. The MS. 13002 passage contains the words and
segments of words missing in Catalán's transcription.) The marginal note concerning the judges in MS. M563 does not combine usual CAX text omitted in the body of the MS with Estoria elements. On the contrary, no CAX text is omitted in the body of the MS, and the note consists exclusively of Estoria text, added in the margin of MS. M563 at a point in the CAX narration that provides a context different from that within which the information appears in the Estoria. (See "El Toledo," 76.) This disparity of contexts and the fact that no CAX text is omitted in the body of the MS and combined with Estoria material in the margin would seem to support Professor Catalán's belief that MS. M563 is the original interpolated version. In short, the marginal note on the judges is convincing evidence for MS. M563 as the first interpolated version, but the Algeciras note, which perhaps corrects an omission from an interpolated passage, could argue almost as forcefully that MS. M563 was a copy of an earlier interpolated version.

MS. Y.II.13 does not show the major interpolation that begins "yo sali..." in MS. M563. The final folios of CAX in the former MS are missing. CAX ends at the conclusion of f. 100v, early in the chapter on the thirtieth year and before the interpolation begins in MS. M563. The Estoria list of judges provided by the marginal note in MS. M563, f. LVv, also occurs at a point in the narration after the truncated conclusion of the chronicle in MS. Y.II.13. However, the Algeciras passage contained in the interpolated marginal note at the foot of MS. M563 f. L1r does appear, almost verbatim, in MS. Y.II.13, and MS. Y.II.13 is the only extant CAX witness to agree with MS. M563 in that passage.
If we accept that the interpolated Algeciras passage found both in the MS. M563 marginal note and in the body of the MS. Y.II.13 text is characteristic of the interpolated version of CAX, we must opt for one of two mutually exclusive interpretations, both of which are supported by fairly convincing evidence: (1) there is an explanation other than Catalán's for the judges marginal note, and MSS. M563 and Y.II.13 descended from a common interpolated source; (2) MS. Y.II.13 descended from MS. M563, and contamination of the later MS. accounts for the lack of majority text in MS. M563 that appears in MS. Y.II.13. Until further collation provides a satisfactory alternate explanation for each point of Catalán's argument or convincing evidence of contamination in MS. Y.II.13, the question as to the exact relationship of MS. M563 and MS. Y.II.13 remains open. Nevertheless, the fundamentally important point of Professor Catalán's observations, i.e. that the interpolated version of CAX as given by MS. M563 does not represent a major CAX tradition, is confirmed by the collation of the thirty-five witnesses. As we will presently see, MS. M563 (and MS. Y.II.13) virtually stands alone in the subdivision of the extant MSS of family S.

56 MS. 10132 e, y 13002; ardit] ardid 642, 13002, 321; hueste] gueste 13002.

57 MS. N.III.12 Rezyo] Rescio 9-4761, 1159, Reçio 1775, Y.II.15; E] y 5775, V1554, 1159; por om. Z.III.12, 9-4761, 2880, 1742, 9233, 336, 6410, 1159; tă om. V1554; ardit] ardid M.II.2, 9-4761, 829, Z.III.7, 10195, 1742, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 5775, 1775, V1554, Y.II.15, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159; no] no Z.III.7, 10277, B1489, 1775, 336, 1159; el om. 1159; su + grant 327, gran B1489, grande 1775; esfuerço +
q 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; solo om. Y.I.5, 10195, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775; solo toda la hueste om. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; la + gente de su 5775, V1554; hueste] gueste 1775, gente 9233.

58 MS. 10132 -l le 13002; otorgase] otorgase 642, 7403, 13002, 321; e] y 13002.

59 MS. N.III.12 al papa om. Y.I.5, 10195; A + e le 829; A om. 6410; las] les 9-4761, le M563, 10277, 1742, 6410; grâs] gentes 9-4761, 1742, 9233, 6410.

60 MS. 10132 saluo] salbo 13002.

61 MS. N.III.12 nô] no Z.III.7, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, 1159.


66 MS. 10132 q + le 642, 321, -l 7403; dixiera] dixera 7403, 321.

67 MS. N.III.12 por] con 5775, V1554; esta] la Y.II.15; Repuesta] Respuesta Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277,
1742, 327, B1489, 5775, 1775, V1554, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, Razä 9-28-3-5509; le] -1 84-7-34, 6410, 1159.

68 MS. 10132 -] le 13002, 321; fízieran] fezierä 642, 7403, fezyera 321, hizieron 13002.


70 MS. 10132 fizo] hizo 13002.


72 MS. 10132 fizer] hazer 13002; herêcia] erençia 7403, 13002; Regnos] Reynos 642, 7403, 13002.


74 MS. 10132 pusierō] posieron 642, 7403, 321; pusierō + su 13002; q + se 13002.

75 MS. N.III.12 pusierō] posieron 9233, 327, 1775, 84-7-34; Su] sus 327; plītō] plito Y.III.11, preito 84-7-34, plītos 327; conl + e M563; q Se ternjā om. 2880; Se + tornarian e 10277; ternjā] ternjen 9-4761, 1742, tornarian Z.III.7.

76 MS. 10132 fizierō] fezierō 642, 7403, 321, hizierō 13002; le + otrosi 13002; otrosi om. 13002.


80 MS. 7403 encomienda] emienda 10132; criazon] criança 
10132; Reçelado] rresçelando 642; venjese] vinyesse 10132; onrras] 
honrras 321, 10132; ayudase] ayudasse 10132; qujSieSe] əsiessse 10132; 
aventajar om. 10132; emendaria] emêdara 321; diaz] diez 10132; -1_2 \ ] le 
642; avie] auja 10132, 642, toujeSe 321; -1_3 \ ] le 642, 321; oviesen] 
ouyessen 10132, oujese 321; le_2 om. 642; fariam om. 321. The lower 
corner of MS. 642 f. 78 is torn away. One to six words of each of 
six lines within the passage are missing. The remaining portion of the 
passage coincides with the reading in MSS. 7403, 10132, 321, and the 
lost corner would accommodate the missing text as it appears in the 
latter group of MSS.
81 MS. 7403 Sancho + e 321; fablase] fablasse 10132.
82 MS. 7403 esso] eso 642, 321; mesmo] məismo 321; çibdat] 
çibdad 321.
83 MS. 7403 muerte_2 + del ynfante 642.
84 MS. 7403 ca om. 321; la_3 \ ] lad 642; nô_2 om. 321; podia] 
podyan 10132; la_4 om. 10132.
85 MS. 642 asi] assi 10132.
86 MS. 7403 oviese] ouyesse 10132; lo] la 10132.
87 MS. 10132 gräd] gran 642, 321, grant 7403; abyuçaf] 
abenyuçaf 642, 321, abinçaf 7403; passo] paso 642, 7403, 321; E + ô 
642, 7403, 321; fazer om. 7403, 321.
88 It should be recalled that MS. 13002 is the only extant CAX 
witness that provides a completely legible transcription of the text
of the marginal note on the judges in MS. M563 that Diego Catalán cites in "El Toledano romanzado" (see n. 55). This fact leaves it abundantly clear that while it is advisable to set aside generally unreliable MSS in the process of establishing the critical text, those MSS may on occasion provide information of importance that appears in no other witness and should therefore be included in future collation.

89 MS. 327 ḡ-] se- Y.II.15, 336; ḡlo + el M.II.2; ḡlo + Rogaba y Y.II.15; mandaua] mandaba Y.II.15; e] y Y.II.15.

90 MS. N.III.12 ḡ-] Se- 9-4761; -lo] -le Y.III.11; ḡlo + 10

5775; encom ēdo] mando 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159.


92 MS. N.III.12 después] depues 9233, 6410; de + los 84-7-34; dias de om. 9-4761, 1742; ḡ- + el M563; Rogaua] otorgaua M563.


95 MS. N.III.12 todos] todo 6410.


97 MS. N.III.12 todos om. 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 7403, 321; delos Sus om. 6410; -los₂] -l 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 2880, 10132, 7403, 321; Sus om. 642, 2777, Y.I.5, 9-4761, 829, 10195, M563, 2880, 1742,
9233, 10132, 7403, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159, 321; Regnos) reynos
9-4761, 829, 1742, 5775, V1554, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 6410, 1159, Reyno
642, M.II.2, 2880, 7403, 321, Regno Y.I.5, 10195, 10132.

98 MS. 327 mando] mado 10277.
99 MS. N.III.12 desta vez om. Y.I.5, 10195; vez + q 642,
10132, 7403, 321. MSS. 2777, 829 omit a larger passage.
100 MS. 327 fizo] hizo 9-28-3-5509; y] ay 10277, om. 1775;
101 MS. N.III.12 fizo] hizo 5775, V1554, Y.III.11; y] ay 5775,
V1554, Y.III.11, om. 10195; fijos] hijos 5775, V1554, Y.III.11; hijos
+ y Y.III.11; dö1] dom Y.III.11; pedro] iohan Y.I.5, Juan 10195, 10132,
7403, 321; E el JnfanE dö Juâ om. Y.I.5, 9-4761, 10195, 2880, 1742,
9233, 10132, 7403, 6410, 321. The omission in MSS. Y.I.5, 10195,
10132, 7403, 321 is due to haplography, JnfanE/JnfanE. The larger
passage indicates that the omission in MSS. 9-4761, 2880, 1742, 9233,
6410 is also due to haplography: el JnfanE dö pedro E el JnfanE dö
Juâ E el JnfanE dö pedro. The passage falls within a lengthy lacuna
in MS. 642.

102 MS. 327 aujan] abjan B1489, avrian 9-28-3-5509; mober]
103 MS. N.III.12 aujë] auia 2777, Y.I.5, 10195, 2880, Y.III.11,
hauien 5775, averian 1742, M563, 9-4761; tomar] mouer 2777, 829,
Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159. MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321 omit a larger
passage.
104 MSS. 2777, 829, 84-7-34, 1159 and L₁ share a few other readings that underscore the relationship between the two families. The remaining variants are discussed in the subdivision of family L₁.

105 See the study of the BAE edition, II.1, pp. 250-51.


108 For the Latin version of the wills, see George Daumet, "Les Testaments d'Alphonse X, in Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, 67 (1906).

109 MS. 327 salvador] salbador 1775.

110 MS. M.II.2 de + nño señor Z.III.7, 10277.

111 MS. Z.III.7 monferrad] monferrate M.II.2, mőferrant

112 Z.III.12, 336, 9-28-3-5509, monferraz Y.II.15.

113 MS. Z.III.7 que + le 9-28-3-5509; diera] dio 9-28-3-5509.

114 MS. 327 çibdat] çibdad B1489, 1775.


116 MS. 327 grant] gran B1489, grande 1775.

117 MS. Z.III.7 se libraste] se Salvo 9-28-3-5509, escapo

M.II.2, se guardo Z.III.12, 336, Y.II.15.

118 MS. 327 era] hera B1489; ñuado] pribado 1775.


120 MS. Z.III.7 y 1775; era₁] hera 1775; oviedo] obiedo 1775; e₂] y B1489; era₂] hera.

120 MS. M.II.2 fedulo] rrodulo Z.III.7, 10277, fedulo

MS. M.II.2 a el ay 9-28-3-5509.
MS. 327 avja abia B1489.
MS. 327 atreuido atrebio 1775.
MS. 327 era hera 1775.
MS. Z.III.12 Este E este Y.II.15; por1 om. 336; rrezjo
rreço Y.II.15; e1 + por Y.II.15; ardit] ardid Y.II.15, 336; nó] no 336;
en] con 336; grande] gran Y.II.15, 336; peligro + e Y.II.15; Asy]
ansi 336.
MS. 327 E1] y B1489, en 1775; Rezjo] Reçio 1775; arido]
ardid M.II.2, Z.III.7, 10277, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775; nó] no B1489,
10277, Z.III.7, 1775; granE1] gran B1489, grande 1775, om. M.II.2,
9-28-3-5509, Z.III.7; esfuercos + solo M.II.2, Z.III.7, 10277;
granE2] gran M.II.2, B1489, grand 9-28-3-5509, Z.III.7, grande 1775;
as] ansi Z.III.7, 10277; fue lybrado] se librase Z.III.7, 10277,
se Salvo 9-28-3-5509, escapo M.II.2; e] y B1489. The el is lacking in
MS. 9-28-3-5509 but seems to have been lost in binding.
MSS. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159 show a haplography
esfuerço/esfuerço: Et este dia se mostro el por tā Rezjo e por tā
ardit q si nó fuera por el su esfuerço q se guardo todo (MS. 2777,
f. 166r a6). The majority of the text omitted by haplography in the
S3 MSS appears in all L1 MSS. the omission of esfuerço2 and the differ-
fering readings on se guardo in the L1 MSS other than MSS. Z.III.12,
336, Y.II.15 are unrelated to the S3 haplography.
MS. M.II.2 yua] yban 327, B1489, 1775.
MS. Z.III.12 fazer] hazer Y.II.15; Saluo] Salbo 336;

Saluo + E Y.II.15.

MS. M.II.2 fazer e om. 9-28-3-5509.

MS. M.II.2 q om. 9-28-3-5509.


MS. M.II.2 llego] allego 9-28-3-5509.


MS. Z.III.7 tenja] auja M.II.2.


MS. M.II.2 criança] criação Z.III.7, 9-28-3-5509.

MS. Z.III.12 venjesse] vinjese Y.II.15, 336; queria]

queria Y.II.15.

MS. Z.III.7 venjesse] vinjese M.II.2, B1489, 1775; vinjesse 9-28-3-5509; vinjese + q faria M.II.2; queria om. M.II.2.

MS. Z.III.12 todas om. Y.II.15.


MS. M.II.2 catar + como se 10277, como 9-28-3-5509; por q om. 10277, 9-28-3-5509; por] para 336; q + se Z.III.7.


MS. M.II.2 cometer] acometer 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159, Z.III.12, Y.II.15, 336, entremeter en ello 10277, oferecer B1489; n] nj Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159, B1489, 1775; Se] gelo 336; atrevo] atrebi 1775. MS. 9-28-3-5509 gives the unique Se qSo atre?.

MSS 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15 omit the variant.

MS. Z.III.7 Sopo] supo 10277; de] q 327, B1489, 1775.

L1 MS. 10277 reads moros adargados con sus caVallos. The reading is unique, but the caVallos suggests that the ultimate source of MS. 10277 read cauallös rather than ballesteros.

MS. N.III.12 finco + en Su yntençion 9-4761, 1742; cō entëdimj[0] om. 9-4761, 1742; cō + el 6410; entëdimj[0]entençion 327, B1489, 1775, determinamiento 6410. MSS. 642, 10132, 7403, 321 omit a larger passage.


MS. 1775 Alfonso] alonso B1489.


MS. 327 de om. Y.II.15.

MS. M.II.2 de + nrô salvador 327, B1489, salbador 1775.

MS. 336 omits the sentence in which the variant occurs, the statement of the year, which is a usual chapter preliminary throughout CAX. The reading was not included in the discussion of the variants in which MSS. Z.III.12 and 336 disagree because, owing to its formulaic nature, the segment could be added or omitted spontaneously.

MS. 327 Et] y B1489.
MS. Z.III.7 podria] podrian 10277.

MS. 327 fallaual] fallaba 1775, hallava B1489; como] como 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15; mejor om. 9-28-3-5509.


MS. 327 amos] anbos M.II.2.

M.II.2 todos om. 327, B1489, 1775.

MS. M.II.2 algú otra] otra alguna 327, B1489, 1775.

MS. Z.III.7 tornarian + e 10277.

MS. 327 ternjan] ternan 1775.

MS. Z.III.7 cabecon] cabecon 10277.


See "Indice de las personas, lugares y cosas notables que se mencionan en las tres crónicas de los reyes de Castilla: Alfonso X, Sancho IV y Fernando IV," Hispania (Madrid) 2 [1942], 7-9, Appendix A, 586.
E. J. Zarco Cuevas, Catálogo de los manuscritos castellanos de la Real Biblioteca de El Escorial, 3 (San Lorenzo de El Escorial, 1929), 136.

177 MS. 327 yria + a Z.III.12, 10277, Y.II.15, 336.
178 M1 MSS. Z.III.7, 10277 innovate: por el grand menester que ovo para conquistar los moros (MS. Z.III.7, f. 68r b1).
179 The otorgado of MSS. 829, 84-7-34, 2777, Y.III.11, 1159 may have been provided by otorgar earlier in the same line: pā otorgar /todo lo q fuese otorgado antel (MS. 829, f. 55v). The otorgar appears in all MSS.
180 MSS. Y.I.5, 10195 omit a larger passage.
181 MS. 829 e] y 1159.
185 MS. 829 nō] no 1159; auje] auja Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; auja + cosa Y.III.11; cosa om. Y.III.11; cósyntiese] consentiese 84-7-34, consintiesse 1159; respuesta] repuesta 2777, 1159; le] -l 84-7-34, 1159.
186 MS. N.III.12 Ca] ĝ 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 327, 7403, 321; Ca + el Z.III.7, 10277; nō] no 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 336; auja]

187 MS. 829 fuesen] fussenn 84-7-34; como] como Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; erā] heran Y.II.11; nō] no 1159; podriā] podiā 2777.


189 MS. 829 muy] mucho 2777.

191 Recall also the S3 haplography esfuerço/esfuerço, which does not appear in L1. See n. 127.

192 MS. 84-7-34 nin] ni 1159.

193 MS. 84-7-34 omits a larger passage.

194 MS. 84-7-34 estudo] estubo Y.III.11; njn] ni 1159; fiziese] fizesen Y.III.11, fiziessen 1159.

195 MS. 84-7-34 omits a larger passage.

196 MS. 829 Rey + dō alfoñ 2777.

197 MS. 829 don a0 om. M.II.2; a0 + le Z.III.12, 336; dixo + le M.II.2, Z.III.7, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775; le] -l 7403, el 2880; diese] diesse 9-4761, 1742, 10132.

198 MS. 1159 sinpre] siempē 84-7-34, siēpre Y.III.11; quedo] quando Y.III.11; en] con 84-7-34, Y.III.11.


200 MS. 1159 ]saliessε] saliese Y.III.11, 84-7-34.


202 MS. 1159 comenzado] comendado 84-7-34.

MS. 829 entre] entran Y.I.5, 10195.
MS. 84-7-34 fazer] hazer 9-28-3-5509. MS. 2777 omits a larger passage.
MS. M563 rewrites the passage.
MS. 2777 con + su Y.I.5, 10195; del] deste 829; del jnfante om. 84-7-34.
MS. 1159 shows an original arçobispo. The original scribe added do after changing the final o to a. MS. Y.III.11 reads arçobispo.
MS. Y.II.15 agrees with MS. Y.III.11 on arçobispo.
Outside chapters 64, 65 and 75, sixteenth-century MSS.
Y.III.11 and 1159 provide a striking point of agreement. Both MSS begin within the chronological note opening CAX chapter 1. Their shared first line is "La hera de cesar en mill y dozientos y ochenta y nueve años Romanos . . ." (MS. 1159, f. 1r). In MS. Y.III.11 the l of La is lower case and falls at the extreme left margin. The first folio is numbered i Roman, and there is no physical evidence of lost folios. MS. 1159 begins with the last folio (numbered 1 Arabic) of the original first quire. The quires in the MS are irregular but often contain six folios. MS. 1159 also shows a large space in the binding between folios 1 and 2, but no text is missing between the two folios. There is a slight indentation, approximately three letters in width, at the left margin in the first five lines of the text. The upper-case L of La is a narrow, vertical series of intertwining strokes in heavy ink that extends from the upper edge of the folio and fills the indentation. A decorated horizontal stroke, which one normally expects at the inferior limit of an upper-case L, is lacking, as it would not fit into the narrow indentation.
Independent loss of the initial folios resulting in a coincidental agreement in the opening lines of MSS as closely related as Y.III.11 and 1159 strains credibility. But for the indented left margin in MS. 1159, I would conclude that the MS originally showed the normal beginning of chapter 1, perhaps preceded by other introductory material, e.g. a table of chapter titles and Prologue, which was subsequently lost, as indicated by the single-folio quire beginning the MS. The unusual upper-case L would be assumed to have been fit in by some later corrector. MS. 1159 would thus naturally seem to be the source of MS. Y.III.11. However, the indentation in the left margin of MS. 1159, slight as it is, may indicate the beginning of the original copy. The fact that the indentation is something of a halfway measure could suggest the compromise of a vacillating scribe who realized that the beginning of his copy was not the beginning of the usual text. (The opening line in MSS. Y.III.11 and 1159 lacks a verb.) Furthermore, the variants in chapters 64, 65 and 75 suggest for the two MSS a common source rather than a relationship of direct descent. I believe that the lacuna at the beginning of MSS. Y.III.11 and 1159 existed in their common source, Z.

216 MS. N.III.12 de] en M563; parar] ampar 9-28-3-5509, partir e de ir 6410; A] y 1159.
217 MS. 642 ġrdasen] guardassen 10132.
222 MS. M.II.2 partio + toda 2880, 9-28-3-5509; toda om. M563, 2880, 9-28-3-5509; por₁ om. 2777; por₂ om. N.III.12; cunpleSē] cúpliesen N.III.12, 2777, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277, 9233, 9-28-3-5509, Cunpliesen Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, conpliesen 9-4761, cóplieSen 1775, 327, M563, cópljeSe B1489, 2880, compliesen 1742.
224 MS. N.III.12 A] de 829; çibdat] cibdad M.II.2, 2777, Z.III.12, M563, 2880, 9233, ciudad 336, 6410, 1159; E] y 1159; a om. 2777, 9-4761, 829, 1742, 1159; cada₂ om. 9-4761, 1742. MS. 84-7-34 omits a larger passage.
225 MS. N.III.12 poder + fazer e 829; poder om. 10277; Acabar
acauar Z.III.7, 336, 1159.
227 MS. N.III.12 E] y B1489, 1775, 1159; desq + Sopo 9-4761;
Sopo] supo Y.III.11, 336, om. 9-4761; Rēp] rrespuesta 9-4761,
Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 1742, 327, 9-28-3-5509, 1775,
Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159.
228 MS. 642 omenaje] omenage 10132; averiā] avrian Y.I.5,
10195, 10132.
229 MS. N.III.12 lo] le 336; por + Su 9-4761, 1742.
230 MS. N.III.12 despues] depues 9233; deq + los despues delos
9-4761; deq + los Z.III.7, 10277, 1742, 84-7-34, 336; -l Rey om. 2880,
84-7-34; alfoñ] alfon B1489.
231 MS. 642 qria] querria 7403.
232 MS. M.II.2 a om. N.III.12, 2777, 829, M563, 1742, 9233,
327, B1489, 1775, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 6410, 1159.
233 MS. N.III.12 muy om. 2880.
234 MS. 10132 y om. 10195; Jñ] iohan Y.I.5. MS. 642 is missing
the folios containing the end of chapter 74 and the beginning of chap-
ter 75 and therefore does not show the variant. The transcription of
MS. N.III.12 shows that the variant involves a haplography, Jnfanē/
Jnfanē, in the T MSS.
235 MS. N.III.12 E] y 1159; fizo] hizo 9-28-3-5509, Y.III.11;
y] ay 10277, Y.III.11; a + -l M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327,
9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336; sus fiJos el om. M.II.2,

236 The variant occurs within the missing text in MS. 642.
237 MS. N.III.12 ā + el Rey don al₀ 9-28-3-5509.
238 The variant occurs within the missing text in MS. 642.
240 MS. N.III.12 taraçona] taracona 84-7-34, 1775, tarazona Y.II.15, taracona Y.III.11, taraçona 336, taraçena 6410.
241 MS. N.III.12 golfines] gollynes 336, M.II.2, golhines
Z.III.12, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, gallofiũs 2880, holgajnes 829, holguines Y.III.11, 84-7-34, olguines 1159, alguines 2777, om. 327, B1489, 1775.
242 MSS. Z.III.7, 10277 and MS. 9-28-3-5509 all rewrite the passage that contains the variant. However, the latter MS shows Conqästas and the former two show conquistar. All three MSS, therefore, fall with M.II.2, etc., against the costas provided by MSS. Y.I.5, 10195, 642, 10132, 7403, 321.


MS. 10132 fablasse] fablase 642, Y.I.5, 10195.


MS. N.III.12 E] y B1489, Y.III.11, 1159, en 1775; este] eSe M563; dia + se M.II.2, 2777, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 1159; dia + dia 6410; -se om. M.II.2, 2777, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 1159. MSS. 9-4761, 1742 read E el Jnfanṭ mostrose Aquij (mostrosse, 1742) and share with the T MSS the lack of dia.

MS. 10132 respuesta] repuesta 642, 321; -1 om. 642; freyre] freyle 321, frey 642; frey + aymar 642.

MS. N.III.12 Resp] Respuesta 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 1742, 327, 9-28-3-5509, 1775, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159; q diera el Jnfanṭ dō Sancho om. 84-7-34.
MS. 642 el a om. 10132; cordoua + a el 10132.
MS. 642 fezierô] fizierô 10132.
MS. 642 ardid] ardit 10132, 7403; gran] grād 10132, grant 7403.
MS. N.III.12 Rezyo] Rescio 1159, 9-4761, Rescio 1775, Y.II.15; E] y 1159; por] om. 9-4761, Z.III.12, 2880, 1742, 9233, 336, 6410, 1159; ardit] ardid M.II.2, 9-4761, 829, Z.III.7, 10195, 1742, 9233, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, ardido 2880, 327; ñ] Ca 1742; nô no Z.III.7, 10277, B1489, 1775, 336, 1159; el om. 1159; su + grant 327, gran B1489, grande 1775; solo toda la hueste fuera en grād peligro Asy ñqso dios om. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159. The omission in the latter five MSS continues through a second majority occurrence of esfuerçô in the following line and is clearly haplographical. MS. N.III.12 solo om. Y.I.5, 10195, 327, B1489, 9-28-3-5509, 1775; hueste] gueste 1775, gente 9233; en] con 336; grād] gran M.II.2, 9-4761, 2880, B1489, Y.II.15, 336, grant Y.I.5, 10277, 9233, 327, grande Z.III.12, 1775, 6410; peligro + E M563, Y.II.15; Asy] ansi Z.III.7, 10277, 336, 6410; ñ2 om. 9-4761, 1743; ñqso + el nô Señor M563.
MS. N.III.12 vjno] veno M.II.2, 2777, fino 9-4761, 1742.
MS. 84-7-34 omits a larger passage.

The original scribe of MS. 642 added -l ynfante above and between de and don.

MS. N.III.12 Vēcimjô] Vencimiento 6410, bençimiento 336, Venzimiento 1159; oujerô] houjerô 84-7-34, obieron 1159; oujerô + los moros M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15, 336; lo om. 2777; q_2 + lo 2777; Sabido] sauido 1159; de] por Z.III.12, 336; -l Jnfanê om. Y.I.5, 10195; fe̱rdo] ẖdo 9-28-3-5509.

MSS. Y.I.5, 10195, 9-4761, 1742 omit a larger passage.


MS. N.III.12 tenja] tenje 9233, 84-7-34, 6410, avia Z.III.12, Y.II.15, 336; Acabado] acâuado 336, 1159.


MS. N.III.12 auja] auje M563, 84-7-34, abia B1489.

MS. N.III.12 omits a larger passage.

MS. N.III.12 cóplidas] cunplidas 9233, cumplidas B1489, 84-7-34, 336, 1159, conplidos M.II.2, 9-4761, complidos 1742, cumplidos 6410.

MS. 10132 freyle] freyre 642, 7403, 321.

Y.III.11, 84-7-34, freyle Z.III.7, 10277, 6410, 1159, flaire 336; pedricador] predicador Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 829, 2880, 1742, 327, B1489, 1775, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 6410.


271 MS. N.III.12 Jnfanë] jnfât 2880, B1489. MSS. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159, Y.I.5, 10195 omit a larger passage by haplography.


273 MS. N.III.12 q Vos om. M563; E om. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 1159; nō] no 9-28-3-5509, 1159, mato + dias M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336; por Al om. 336; nō₂] no 9-28-3-5509, 1775, 1159. MS. 1159 shows por al, but the two words have been crossed out.


275 MS. N.III.12 mōs] cauallos 10195, Y.I.5; fazië] hazië 9-28-3-5509, farian 1742,arian 9-4761; eñlla om. 84-7-34.


277 MS. 642 pta] partie 10132, 7403.


280 MS. N.III.12 el om. M.II.2, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.III.11; el + q 2880; le₁] lo 9-4761, 1742, les Y.II.15, 10195, M563; le + ayudaria e Z.III.7; süjria] sirujria 2777, Z.III.7, 10195, 1742, 84-7-34, 336, servirian 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, 1775, serverjan B1489, servujeSen M.II.2; e om. Z.III.7; le₂] les M563, Y.II.15 om. M.II.2,


282 MSS. 9-4761, 2880, 1742, 9233, 6410 omit a larger passage by haplography.

283 MS. N.III.12 las] estas 10277, la 1159; gentē] gente 1159;


286 MS. 642 averia] avria 10132, 7403, 321.

287 MS. N.III.12 cō] en M.II.2; esto + que M.II.2, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, que el Z.III.12, 336; ganaria] ganarian M.II.2; ganaria + el Z.III.7, 10277, Y.II.15; d-] con 1159; Rey + don alfoñ 10195, Y.I.5; Rey + y Y.II.15; -l Rey om. 10277, Z.III.7, 1742; padre + y q 9-4761, e que 1742 Ca om. 9-4761, 1742, Ca] que 2880; entēdria] entenderia 9-4761, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 1742, 327, B1489, 1775, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, entenderian M.II.2, entendia 829, 2880, entendian M563, ternja Y.I.5, 10195.

MS. 10132 -1] le 642, 321.

MS. N.III.12 no] no Z.III.7, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, 1159.


MS. N.III.12 por + que M563; Recabdar] Recavdar 9-4761, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159, RecabdaSe M563.


MS. N.III.12 era] hera 1775, Y.III.11, 336; era + su M.II.2; electo] eleto 10195, 9-28-3-5509, 336, heleto Y.III.11, esleido 84-7-34.

MS. N.III.12 E] y 1159; ñ era om. B1489, 9-4761; ñ om.

2880, 1742, 9233, 6410; era] hera 1775, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 336;


MS. 10132 mesmo] mismo 321.

MSS. M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336 show mesmo later in the line.

MS. N.III.12 por Sy om. 2777.

MS. 10132 ñ + le 642, -l 7403; dixiera] dixera 7403, 321.


MS. 10132 ñria] querria 7403.

MS. M.II.2 el] om. 6410, 1159; non] no 1159; non] + lo N.III.12, 9-4761, M563, 2880, 1742, 9233, B1489, 6410; ñria] querie 9233; ñria + fazer M563; -l (el) + ñ 9233, 6410; -l + ñ- N.III.12, M563, 2880; faria] harja 9-28-3-5509, Y.III.11, ñria fazer N.III.12;
e] y 1159, om. 6410; q + lo N.III.12, 9-4761, M563, 2880, 1742,
9-28-3-5509; [no] no 1159; lo om. N.III.12, 9-4761, M553, 2880, 1742,
9-28-3-5509; dextra] dexara N.III.12, dexaua 2880, 9233; fazer] hazer
9-28-3-5509, Y.III.11; njn] nj 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15, 1159; el 4 om.
9-4761, 2880, 1742.

303 MS. 10132 -1] le 321; fizieran] fezierá 642, 7403,
fezyera 321.

304 MS. N.III.12 třra + q Y.III.11; le 1] lo M.II.2, 9-4761,
1742; auj] auja 2880, tenjan 327, 1775; fecho] hecho Z.III.7, 10277,
9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15; E] y 1159, nin por el Y.II.15; q + a el q
10277; q + le 327; q + lo que B1489, 1775; el] -1 1159; el + q lo q
M.II.2; el + que Z.III.7, 9-28-3-5509; el om. 10195, B1489, 1775; le 2]
lo Y.I.5, 9-4761, Z.III.12, 10195, 10277, 2880. 1742, 9-28-3-5509.
336, el M.II.2, om. 327; le 2 + el Z.III.7, B1489, 1775; fizjera]
fiçiera Y.II.15, fezierá 9233, hiziera Y.III.11.

305 MS. 10132 era] hera 7403.

306 MS. N.III.12 dios + por la Su mčet M563; fazer] hazer
9-28-3-5509, Y.III.11, 1159; a- om. 327, B1489, 1775; m] mjo M.II.2,
Z.III.7, om. 9-28-3-5509; hermano] ermano Y.II.15; era 1] hera B1489,
1775, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 336; E 2] y 1159, om. 9-4761, Z.III.7, 10277,
84-7-34; q 3 om. 2777, M563, 2880; era 2] hera 10277, B1489, 1775,
Y.III.11, 336; Vřo om. M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327,
9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336; heredero] eredero 10277,
84-7-34.

307 MS. N.III.12 E] y 1159; q om. 2880, 336; terrnj] tenjan
9-4761, M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 1742, 9233, 327, 9-28-3-5509,

309 MS. N.III.12 auja] avie 84-7-34; Acometido] cometido


310 MS. 10132 acometer] cometer 642, 321.
312 MS. N.III.12 A el om. Y.III.11, 9-4761, 1742; el] -1 6410.
MS. N.III.12 posieron 9233, 327, 1775, 84-7-34; sus pleytos 327; plito Y.III.11, preito 84-7-34.

MS. N.III.12 A + -1 10195, M.II.2, 2880, 1775, Y.III.11, lugar M.II.2, 2777, 829, M563, 2880, 327, 81489, 1775, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 1159, estado 9-4761, 1742.

For probable intentional omissions see, for example, variants 3, 6, 22, 23, 24, 35, 36, 44, 53. For probable intentional reworkings or extensions of text, see variants 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55.


MS. 13002, which we have set aside because of extensive alteration, shows a modernized version of the note concerning the lacuna (f. 77r). The note was crossed out and the missing text added in a space left in the original MS. The source of the added text was related to MS. M563 and provided the interpolated passage on the judges that was discussed in n. 55. The presence of the note and spaces in the original MS. 13002 closely associates the MS. with T2 MSS 642, 321.

MS. 13002 agrees with MS. 642's reading in variants 1, 4, 5, 6 (pp. 474-75). The original MS. 13002 is most probably a direct descendant or copy of MS. 642.

MS. 642 is missing the segment because of a tear in the MS.
MS. N.III.12 de + nño señor Z.III.7, 10277; de + nño salvador 327, B1489, salbador 1775.

323 MS. 2880, 9-28-3-5509 relocate toda: toda la Cavalleria (MS. 2880, f. 226v a22).

324 MS. N.III.12 embio] ynvio Y.III.11, embio 6410, 336, 84-7-34, imbio 1159.

325 MS. 9-28-3-5509 agrees with MS. M563, T2 on the lack of papa.


327 MS. N.III.12 mìd] merçet 2777.

328 MS. 84-7-34 omits a larger passage.


332 MS. Y.II.15 omits a larger passage.

333 The MS. 84-7-34 scribe added del rey above the original line.


338 MS. M.II.2 qria] qrie N.III.12, 829, 10195, 9233, 84-7-34, 1159, querria 7403; yria 642.


340 MS. N.III.12 por] con M.II.2, 6410, 1159; plīto] plito 10277, Y.III.11, preito 84-7-34, tiempo Y.II.15. The T₂ MSS rewrite the passage.


342 MS. N.III.12 E + dexo M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336 (L₁); dexo om. L₁; ferrād] fernd Z.III.7, 10195, 10132, fernād Z.III.12, 10277, ferrānd 10195, hrnād 9-28-3-5509, ferrāt M.II.2, Y.I.5, fernāt 327, 7403, fernan B1489, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 336, 1159, ferran 84-7-34, fānan 1775,

343 MS. 2880 E om. 9-4761, 1742; fuesê] fueSSen 9-4761, 1742.
345 MS. N.III.12 en om. 7403.
347 MS. 2880 fuesê] fueSSen 9-4761, 1742.
348 MS. N.III.12 fuesê] fuessen Z.III.12; E₁ om. 9-28-3-5509; todos + lo 9-28-3-5509; todos + estos Y.II.15; todos + Seño 336; oṭ̌arō] otorgan 10277; oṭ̌arō + y acordaron Y.II.15; fariă] harjā 9-28-3-5509, faría Y.II.15; faria + mucho 2777; faria + muy 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; de + muy M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775; de + grado 10132, 7403, 321; buē om. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; buē talante om. 10132, 7403, 321; talante] talente Z.III.12; muchō] mucho M.II.2, Y.I.5, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10195, 10277, 10132, 327, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 321; estauā] eran 642, 10132, 7403, 321; desmayados] eSmayados M563; de₁ + -l Jnfanţ Z.III.12, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 10132, 7403, Y.II.15, 336, 321; ferrańdo] ferrañando 84-7-34, hɛⁿdo 9-28-3-5509; ferrańdo + Su hermano M.II.2, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15; E₂ + luego el ynfante Y.II.15, 336,
Z.III.12; $E_2$ + el jnfanṭ 2777, 829; villa om. Y.II.15; aqlas] las Y.III.11; fuerō] fuese M.II.2, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336, fuese Z.III.12; fue 2777, Y.I.5, 829, 10195, M563, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159. The MS. 642 reading is partially illegible because of a tear.


350 MS. 2091, which we have set aside for the stemma based on chapters 64, 65 and 75, also shows the revealing variant, which falls early in the narration of the events of the twenty-ninth year of the reign (BAE 75). In MS. 2091 the normal chapter division is missing; the variant is found on f. 57r 23.


352 MS. N.III.12 Jayms] sancho 1775; fijo] hijo 9-28-3-5509, B1489, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 336. MSS. 10195, Y.I.5 (T$_1$) agree with MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-4761, 6410, 9233 on the omission of su fijo. The agreement is almost certainly coincidental.
MS. 2880 entoque] entonces 9-4761, 1742, 9233, entonces 6410.

354 The reading provided by MS. 829 (S3), omitting entoque, is the majority version, found in all MSS of L1 and S3: MS. 829 E] y 1159; levo] lebo 1775, llevo 9-28-3-5509, Y.III.11, 336, 1159; do] dom Y.III.11. MSS. N.III.12, M563 show entoque (MS. N.III.12, f. LIr b10) following a0 at the end of the reading. The six T MSS show henares (enares) e following a0. The enares e may be a misreading of entoque, in which case the reading of MSS. N.III.12 and M563 may be original. The entoque preserved in MSS. N.III.12 and M563 would have been altered in T to enares e, relocated in O MSS. 2880, 1742, 9-28-3-5509, 6410, and 9233 but omitted in S3 and L1.

355 MS. 2880 todas + q 9233.

356 MS. N.III.12 q1]en M.II.2; Sus om. 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; q2 om. Z.III.7, 10277, 9-28-3-5509, 1775, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 336, 1159; er] heran 1775, Y.II.15, Y.III.11, 336.

357 MS. 6410 fizieran] fezieran 1742, 9233. MS. 2880 reads fezierän.

358 MS. N.III.12 mons + q fueron en topo M563; mons + y B1489; Abatidas] Avatidas 1159; en + -1 2777; ferrando] fernado 10277, hern do 9-28-3-5509; do ferrando om. 84-7-34.

359 MS. N.III.12 gras + E perdones 7403, 642, 10132, 321.

360 MS. N.III.12 yr] salir 1159. MSS. 327, B1489, 1775 show a larger omission within which the variant falls.

361 MS. N.III.12 E om. 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15; q + con esto ganaria el su amor e lo 642, 10132, 7403, 321; merçia] mereçia
Z.III.7, 10277, 9233, 327, 1159, merescie\\x {Z.III.12, meresceria 642, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, mere\cerreria 10132, mereceria Y.II.15, pertene\cerria 1159; eredar] heredar 1742, 9233, 10132, 327, 84-7-34, 336, 6410, 1159; -\x{301} om. 642, 10132, 7403, 321; desp\x{300}s] despues 9233.

362 MS. N.III.12 dem\x{301}dau\x{300} demandaron M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, M563, 10277, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15.

363 MS. N.III.12 xati\x{301}] xatiba M.II.2, 10195, 336, Jatiba 1775, xatisa 2777.

364 MS. N.III.12 el\x{301}] le 9-28-3-5509, -\x{301} 1159, om. 642, M563, 10132, 7403, 321; \x{301}p om. 642, M563, 10132, 7403, 9-28-3-5509, 321; traxiese] traxese 9-28-3-5509, Y.II.15, troxiese M.II.2, 2777, Y.I.5, Z.III.12, 829, M563, 327, 1775, Y.III.11, troxiese 9-4761, 1742, 10132, troxese 10195, 84-7-34, 6410, truxiese 336, truxese 1159, Z.III.7, 10277, B1489; el\x{201} la 642, Y.I.5, 10195, 10132, 7403, 321, este 327, 1775, -ste B1489, los 336, om. Y.II.15; plito\x{301}]plito 10277, Y.III.11, preito 84-7-34, pleitos 336, gra\cerria 7403, Y.I.5, 10195, 321, 10132, gr\x{301}\x{300}a aven\x{301}cia co\x{301}l \x{301}pa e 642; plito\x{301}+ de don alfo\n M.II.2, Z.III.12, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336; con] d- M563; co\x{301}l Rey om. Z.III.7, 10277; en plito de d\o alfo\n om. M.II.2, Z.III.12, Z.III.7, 10277, 327, 9-28-3-5509, B1489, 1775, Y.II.15, 336 (L1); en + -1 10195, M563; en + lo 84-7-34; plito\x{529} plitos 642, tiempo Y.III.11, hecho 9-4761, 1742, om. 84-7-34; alfo\n] Alonso 9-4761.

365 MS. N.III.12 E]\ y 1159; le]\ le 7403, 6410, 1159; ot\x{0253}gasen] otorgassen 9-4761, 1742, 10132, 9-28-3-5509; el om. 9233, 9-28-3-5509; q\x{300}si\x{301}\x{300}] q\x{301}s\x{301}siSse 9-4761, 1742, 10132, quisiesen 1159.

366 MS. 2880 yua]\ yba 6410, yuan 9233.
MS. 2880 y] alli 9233, 6410.
MS. 2880 en om. 9233, 6410.
MS. 2880, crescio] acaecio 9233, acucio 6410.
MS. 2880 guest ] huest 9233, 6410.
MS. 2880 cru ] gran 6410.
MS. 2880 lugar ] logar 9233, 6410.
MS. 2880 e om. 9233, 6410.
MS. 2880 lugar ] logar 9233, 6410.
MS. 9233 oujesen ] avia 2880.
MS. 1742 Alfonso ]alonso 9-4761.
MS. 1742 era ] hera 9-4761.
MS. 1742 yntencion ] yntencion 9-4761.
MS. 2880 cō + el 6410; entēdimj ] determinamiento 6410.
All six T MSS agree with MSS. 1742, 9-4761 on pidierō. The agreement is most likely coincidental.
MS. 2880 pendiendo ] pidiendo 6410.
L1 MS. 336 also lacks todos.
MS. 9233 rey + dō alfoñ 2880.
S₃ MSS Y.III.11, 84-7-34 also lack luego.

MS. 2880 ēbio] embio 6410.

MS. 2880 ayudase] cuidasse 9233, 6410; feziese] fiziese 6410. MS. 2880, therefore, does not agree with the majority reading inside the family 0 but rather with the majority reading; MSS. 9233 and 6410 show a misreading of ayudase that is unique to them.

MS. 2880 andudo] anduvo 9-4761.


MS. N.III.12 E₁] y 1159; leuaua] lleuaua 84-7-34, 6410, 1159; vna] otra 2777, 829, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 1159; Jnfante₂] ynfante
Y. III. 11; dò₂j dom Y. III. 11; E₃j y 1159; el Jnfaně₂ om. 9-4761, 1742; iohn] Juan 2777, 829, 9-4761, 2880, 1742, Y. III. 11, 84-7-34, 1159, Joan 6410.

MS. N. III. 12 E₁] y Y. III. 11, 1159; enbio] embio 6410, ymbio Y. III. 11, 84-7-34; al] a el 9-4761; Viesen] viessen 9-4761, 1742; So Vno] còSuno 2880; E₂] y Y. III. 11, 1159; dò] dom Y. III. 11; Vjno₁] veno 2777, 9233, 6410; Vjno₁ + Zaragóza 9-4761; Vjno₁ + luego 2880; taracona] taracona 84-7-34, taragona Y. III. 11, taraçena 6410; E₃] y Y. III. 11, 1159; Rey₄ + dò alfoñ 2777, 829, 84-7-34; Rey₄ om. 9-4761, 1742; Vjno₂] veno 2777, 6410; a₂ om. 2880, Y. III. 11.

MS. N. III. 12 el] -1 6410, 1159, om. 2880; ge]- se- Y. III. 11, 84-7-34, 1159; quīria] quirie 6410; quirie + dezir 6410; por Sy om. 2777; dezir om. 6410.

L₁ MSS. Z. III. 7, 10277 omit a larger passage.

MS. 829 agrees with L₁ and T on con.

MS. N. III. 12 biē + quisto M563, 9-4761, 1742.


MS. 2777 entonces] entonces 1742, Y. III. 11, 84-7-34, estonçe N. III. 12, estonçes 9-4761, estonces 1159.


MS. N. III. 12 era] hora Y. III. 11; heredero] eredero 84-7-34; Regnos] Reygnos 9-4761, Reynos 829, 2880, 1742, Y. III. 11, 84-7-34, 6410.
MS. M.II.2 coraçôns] coraçons 10277, coracones Z.III.7;
Reyno] Regno Z.III.12, 81489.

MS. M563 ganaria + todos 2880; los] las 6410; coraçôns]
oraçones 6410; los3] -l 2880; delos om. 6410; delos + Sus N.III.12;
Regnos] reynos 9-4761, 829, 1742, Y.III.11, 84-7-34, 6410, 1159,
Reyno 2880.

MS. 2880 reads ganaria todos los coraçôns de todos los
dl Reyno (f. 219v b6).
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