

MS. 304

Chronicles, Genealogies, etc., by English authors England, Glastonbury; s. xv^{1/4}

Text

[Item 1 occupies quire 2]

1. (fol. iii r–v) Added title-page in the hand of Simonds d’Ewes (see under Provenance; cf. Watson, 1966, pl. II): ‘Chronica annales et alia historica monumenta diversa ad res Cambro-Britannicas Anglo-Saxonicas Normanno-Anglicas Illustrandas, et Nobiliorum in Anglia Familiarum stemmata asserenda et expolienda apprime conducentia quæ Olim in Abbatia Glastoniensi reposita fuisse videntur vel ad Iohannem Merylynch Monachum ibidem spectasse quorum Elenchum sequens exhibet Pagina’; table of contents on verso also by d’Ewes; both written in alternate lines of red and black ink (cf. Watson, 1966, pl. III); fols. i and iv blank. [\[Image\]](#)

[Item 2 occupies quires 3–8]

2. (fols. 1r–45r) Peter of Ickham, *De gestis Britonum et Anglorum: ‘Prefacio in opusculum subscriptum .s. de gestis Anglorum. Non solum audiendis scripture sacre verbis aurem sedulus auditor accomodare tenetur ... [\[Image\]](#) & consequenter de suis successoribus per ordinem qui omnes fere toti regno imperabant. De situ Britannie uel Hibernie & priscis earum incolis secundum venerabilem Bedam de gestis anglorum libro primo. Capitulo primo. Britannia octeani insula cui quondam albion nomen fuit inter septentrionem & occidentem locata est. ... more ierobaoam filij salomonis adhesit consilijs & colloquijs’ [\[Image\]](#) (Sharpe, *Handlist*, p. 427 no. 1179, citing the present manuscript; a second copy from Glastonbury is in BnF, ms. lat. 4167A); with marginal rubrics, and slightly later inscriptions, some referring to Glastonbury (e.g. fols. 30r, 31v); most pages show the descent of English kings down the left hand side, with their names in roundels connected by red or blue lines, and names of bishops and archbishops in the right margin (J. P. Carley, *Glastonbury Abbey: the holy house at the head of the moors adventurous* (Woodbridge, 1988), pl. on p. 155 shows fol. 13r); fols. 45v–48v ruled, otherwise originally blank.*

[Item 3 occupies quire 9]

3. (fols. 49r–57v) John Moorlynch (‘Merylynch’), tables of the lineages of the kings of England and France; the English line extends to Henry V (Henry VI added by a slightly later hand): ‘Prologus sequentis operis; Anno dominice incarnationis .CCCC.xlix. gens anglorum siue saxonum a Rege Britonum vortigerno inuitata. ... [fol. 50r:] Iohannes dux lancastrie genuit Henricum Regem Anglorum modernus temporibus regnantem. ... annos ab eodem rege usque ad tempus nostrum. videlicet annum domini mill’ CCCC.I. ... Sunt igitur linee Regales que patent inferius descendendo iugiter inspiciende ad effectum vt hec oculata fide plenarie videantur.’ [\[Image\]](#) (Sharpe, *Handlist*, p. 283, citing only the present manuscript); on the same level as the rubric to the preface, but in larger, spread-out writing, is ‘*Gl as to ni a*’ [\[Image\]](#); at the end of the preface are nine lines of verse: ‘Est meus extractor; merylynch Jon Glastoniensis | Meldunensis Cestrensis Trivet & suis auctor | ... |

Cautius vt viuas; hec repetendo legas?; the three pages of prologue are followed by fifteen with the descents in roundels, in two, three, or four columns per page, in which a number of roundels are left blank.

[Item 4 occupies quire 10]

4. (fols. 58r–66v) Henry of Kirkestede ('Boston of Bury') (?), a treatise in three sections, each preceded by a four-line verse rubric, listing monks who became saints, monks who were authors and their works, and monastic rules: '*Vates cunctorum; sunt antiqui monachorum. | ... | Christus sanctorum cetus quoque discipulorum*' [a hole in the parchment has caused the loss of part of the first eight lines of the main text:] 'Q[uidam] minus [intelli]gentes [non rat]ione sed nec [auctorit]ate mu[niti con]tra ori[ginem] religi[onis] monasti[ce] ... [\[Image\]](#) [fol. 66v:] *Ista prescripta de diuersis opusculis ac chronicis excerpit quidam monachus de claustro sancti Edmundi Regis & martyris ... monastice professionis auctor et amator Amen.*' (printed from this manuscript, omitting the first five damaged lines, by Anthony Hall, *Nicolai Triveti Annalium continuatio; ut et Adami Murimuthensis Chronicon, cum eiusdem continuatione: quibus accedunt Joannis Bostoni Speculum coenobitarum, et Edmundi Boltoni Hypercritica, omnia nunc primum edidit è codicibus manuscriptis* (Oxford, 1722), pp. 157–192; William Abel Pantin, 'Some English treatises on the origins of monasticism', in Veronica Ruffer and A. J. Taylor, eds., *Medieval studies presented to Rose Graham* (Oxford, 1950), pp. 189–215, especially pp. 196–8, provides a detailed description and shows that the work was originally composed at Bury St. Edmunds c.1300–50, and was adapted in various later versions, of which that in BL, Cotton MS. Vitellius E. XII is nearly identical to the present manuscript. Richard H. Rouse and Mary A. Rouse, eds., *Henry of Kirkestede, Catalogus de libris autenticis et apocryphis*, CBMLC (London: The British Library in association with the British Academy, forthcoming 2004), pp. cxxvi–clxxiii, suggest that the 14th-century treatise on which this version of the text is based was probably by Kirkstede, and they edit the booklist of monastic authors (pp. cxliv–clxxiii).

[Items 5–6 occupy quires 11–24]

5. (fols. 67r–151v) Nicholas Trevet, *Annales sex regum Angliae* (from 1136 to 1307), with a continuation to 1318: '*Prologus fratris Nicholai Treveth in annales sequentes. Atheniensium romanorumque res gestas certissimus auctor salustius ... Incipit de Rege stephano Ut autem iuxta nostram intencionem commodius regum gesta qui a comitatibus Andegauensibus secundum lincam [recte lineam] masculinam descenderunt ... [\[Image\]](#) [fol. 143v:] ... Compleuitque etatis sue annos sexaginta octo. & dies viginti. Expliciunt cronica Nicholai trivet.* [edited from this manuscript by Anthony Hall, *Nicolai Triveti, Dominicani, Annales sex regum Angliæ e præstantissimo codice Glastoniensi ...* (Oxford, 1719), pp. 1–347 and by Thomas Hog, *F. Nicholai Triveti, de ordine frat. prædicatorum, Annales sex regum Angliæ, qui a comitibus Andegavensibus originem traxerunt, (A.D. M.C.XXXVI.—M.CCC.VII) ad fidem codicum manuscriptorum recensuit* (London, 1845), pp. 1–414, on both of which see F. A. C. Mantello, 'The editions of Nicholas Trevet's *Annales sex regum Angliæ*', *Revue d'histoire des textes*, 10 (1980), pp. 257–75, the present manuscript mentioned *passim*; Ruth J. Dean, 'Nicholas Trevet, historian', in J. J. G. Alexander and M. T. Gibson, eds., *Medieval learning and literature: essays presented*

to Richard William Hunt (Oxford, 1976), pp. 328–52, at pp. 334, 350, 351; Sharpe, *Handlist*, p. 394 no. 1119, citing the present manuscript] *Et incipit continuacio eiusdem per annos domini eodem modo distincta. Iste edwardus superius nominatus qui fuerat post conquestum primus duxerat duas uxores. [Image] ... inter gallicantum noctis ultimum & auroram diei supradicte.*’ (ed. Hall, 1722, pp. 1–29). [Image]

6. (fols. 151v–177r) Adam of Merrymouth (or ‘Muryuth’/‘Murimuth’, on whom see Sharpe, *Handlist*, no. 29, and *DNB*, mentioning the present manuscript), Continuation of the Chronicle of the kings of England (1302–1336), with a further continuation to 1380: *‘Incipit continuacio cronicarum [sic] regum anglie cum interpretatione quorundam casuum contingencium in curia romana & regno francie sicut eidem scribenti suis temporibus occurrebant. Quoniam vt scribitur per antiquos. Res audita perit. littera scripta manet. Et expedit generationes singulas cogitare ... [Image] [fol. 163v:] ... Item nullus vteretur pelura transmarina nisi haberet in redditibus centum libras. [Image] [edited from this manuscript by Hall, 1722, pp. 33–89; and by Thomas Hog, *Adami Murimuthensis chronica sui temporis, nunc primum per decem annos aucta, (M.CCC.III.—M.CCC.XLVI.) cum eorundem continuatione (AD M.CCC.LXXX.) a quodam anonymo, ad fidem codicum manuscriptorum edidit et recensuit* (London, 1846), pp. 1–81: i.e. omitting the text for the years 1337–1346 on pp. 82–170, which he derived from other MSS.] *Explicit opus Ade murymouth canonici londoniensis. Et incipit continuacio aliqualis temporum subsequencium incipiendo tamen annum secundum computationem ecclesie romane viz a natiuitate dominica & continuando usque ad idem festum anno reuoluto. Anno domini .M^o.CCC^o.xxx.vij^o. & regis anglorum edwardi. in anno .xj^o. orta est grandis discordia inter reges francie & anglie ... mense marcij eiusdem anni dominus Thomas hatfeld episcopus dunelmensis moritur senex multorum dierum.*’ (ed. Hall, 1722, pp. 95–152; Hog, 1846, pp. 171–243; RS, 41, vol. VIII, pp. 332–406, cf. MS. 307; cf. John Taylor, ‘The development of the Polychronicon continuation’, *The English Historical Review*, 76 (1961), pp. 20–36, at pp. 28, 29, 36; George B. Stow, Jr., ‘Thomas Walsingham, John Malvern, and the *Vita Ricardi secundi*, 1377–1381: a reassessment’, *Mediaeval Studies*, 39 (1977), pp. 490–7, at pp. 491–2; Timothy Graham and Andrew G. Watson, *The recovery of the past in early Elizabethan England: documents by John Bale and John Joscelyn from the circle of Matthew Parker* (Cambridge, 1998), pp. 102–3 under no. J.2.105); fols. 177v–178v ruled, otherwise originally blank.*

[Item 7 occupies quire 25]

7. (fols. 179r–182v) Genealogical tables, with names in roundels:
(i) (fols. 179r–181r) Kings of England, starting with ‘Deus.’, ‘Adam.’, ‘Seth.’, ‘Enos.’, later subdividing into the kingdoms of Mercia, Northumbria, etc., and including relevant parts of the genealogies of Scotland and Normandy; Henry VI appears to be the last English king entered by the original scribe; John Duke of Lancaster is an addition; [Image]
(ii) (fols. 181v–182r) Abbots of Glastonbury; the last two names entered by the original hand appear to be those of Walter de Monyton (died 1374) and John Chinnock (died 1420), thus this section was presumably not written much later than

1420;

(iii) three further columns of roundels left blank (fol. 182v); fol. 183r blank.

[Items 8–10 occupy quires 26–27; fols. 188–189 apparently originally preceded fol. 183]

8. (fols. 183v–186r) A biographical list of the bishops of Wells, and of Bath & Wells, down to Nicholas Bubwith, twenty-first bishop of Bath & Wells (1407–24): ‘*Sequitur prohemium de tempore primeue inchoacionis sedis episcopalis Wellensis in qua a sui principio successerunt seriatim xvi episcopi ... Anno domini nonagesimo primo Edwardus cognomento senior primus videlicet Edwardus ante conquestum Normannorum ... & eundem episcopatum suum nouis libertatibus & priuilegiis ampliavit*’.
9. (fols. 186v–187r) Genealogical table of the descent of the kingdom of France from St. Louis to Edward III with an exposition to either side: ‘*Fuit olim in Francia quidam sanctus rex nomine Lodowycus ... Septembris Anno domini M^o.CCClvj^o & ductus fuit captiuus in Angliam*’.
10. (fol. 187v) Part of a treatise on pronunciation: ‘*H’rendum (?) presc’ (?) quod apocopa facta est extreme vocalis a cui preponebatur aspiracio ...*’ [\[Image\]](#) the second section starts ‘*Scire & debes quod quedam vocales aliis vocalibus preponuntur ...*’, ends imperfect; fols. 188r–196v mainly blank.

Decoration

One nine-line rectangular miniature, framed in green, placed in the margin next to the start of the continuation of Adam of Merrymouth’s text:

(fol. 163v) A cleric dressed in black sitting at an elaborate wooden stall, with an open book on his lap, turning to and reaching his hand towards the start of the text. (Temple & Alexander, pl. XXVIII). [\[Image\]](#)

Five eight-line historiated initials (six-line on f. 151v), with borders in gold, rose, orange, and blue, with white tracery:

1. (fol. 1r) Initial ‘N’(on): A monk writing on an unbound sheet at a writing-desk, copying from an open book on a lectern; with a full border, and a coat of arms in the lower margin (Scott, *Later gothic MSS.*, I, fig. 5; Temple & Alexander, pl. XXVIII). [\[Image\]](#)
2. (fol. 49r) Initial ‘A’(nno): A monk sitting on the edge of a richly-draped bed, reading a book; with a partial border. (J. P. Carley, *Glastonbury Abbey: the holy house at the head of the moors adventurous* (Woodbridge, 1988), ill. on p. 132). [\[Image\]](#)
3. (fol. 58r) Initial ‘Q’[uidam]: A monk sitting at a wooden stall, reaching for a book from a bookcase with three books; with partial border. (Carley, *op. cit.*, ill. on p. 134). [\[Image\]](#)
4. (fol. 67r) Initial ‘A’(theniensium): A seated monk, turning from an open book on a lectern, to a closed book in a cupboard. (Engraved as the frontispiece of Hall’s 1719 edition). [\[Image\]](#)
5. (fol. 151v) Initial ‘Q’(uoniam): A monk standing behind and instructing a young scribe working at a writing-desk; partial border. [\[Image\]](#)

Five- or six-line initials in gold on a quartered rose and blue ground, with white tracery, with pen-strays and painted foliage (fols. 1r, 2r, 72r, 103v, etc.) [\[Image\]](#)

Two-line initials throughout in blue with red penwork flourishing; one-line initials sometimes alternately in plain red or blue (more often just touched with yellow); paraphs alternately red or blue. There is no decoration in Text item 8.

Genealogical tables, with names in circles, usually in purple, usually topped by a pale yellow crown/coronet/tiara according to rank; the lines of descent in red or blue (fols. 2v–45r); similar tables in parallel columns on each page, but with uncoloured circles, and more elaborate crowns etc. (fols. 50v–57v); similar tables, also with uncoloured circles, but with simple crowns etc. (fols. 179r–182v; 186v). [\[Image\]](#) [\[Image\]](#)

Kathleen Scott (see Scott, *Later gothic MSS.*, vol. I, p. 68 n. 2, p. 71 n. 28; vol. II, pp. 126, 127), attributes the initials to the same artist as Oxford, Oriel College, MS. 75 (itself attributed by her to ‘Gloucester or (?)Glastonbury’), and states that the border artist can be identified in New York, Pierpont Morgan Library, MS. M.99; BL, Harley MS. 614, fols. 116–206; and Oxford, Keble College, MS. 58.

Physical description

Parchment, of good quality; *c.*375 x *c.*250 mm.

ff. iv (parchment) + 189 + viii (parchment), foliated i–iv, 1–196: the main text foliated in one 16th-century hand as far as fol. 66, thereafter this foliation has been erased and replaced, apparently by d’Ewes; the endleaves foliated in modern pencil, i–iv, 189–196.

Quires mostly of eight leaves each, each arranged with a flesh-side outermost: 1–2² (fols. i–iv) | 3–8⁸ (fols. 1–48); 9¹⁰⁻¹ (10th leaf cancelled) (fols. 49–57); 10⁸⁺¹ (9th leaf inserted) (fols. 58–66); 11–24⁸ (fols. 67–178); 25⁴ (fols. 179–182); 26² (fols. 183–184), 27^{five} (fols. 185–189); 28–29⁴ (fols. 190–196); it appears from leaf signatures, rulings, and the soiling of fol. 187v, that quires 26 and 27 were once a single quire of eight leaves of which the first is missing/cancelled, in the order: fols. 188–189, 183–187; catchwords present throughout in the centre of the lower margin, except in quires with the end of a major section of text, usually surrounded by a simple cartouche, but in one case coloured and with a sketch of a fish (fol. 130v); leaf signatures of the usual form (‘aj’–‘aiij’ etc.) present in most quires except 25, in several series: ‘a’–‘f’ (quires 3–8); ‘2l’ (?) (quire 9); ‘mm’ (quire 10); ‘a’–‘o’ (quires 11–24); vertical strokes (quires 26–7).

Item 2 ruled in brown ink for a single column of 50 lines written below top line, the top two and bottom two horizontal lines extending the full width of the page, between single vertical bounding lines extending the full height of the page; a double ruling for the running title; the ruled space *c.*220 x *c.*125 mm.; the genealogical tree in one or more margins; prickings survive in the upper and lower margins.

Item 3 ruled in dark brown ink for a single column of 63 lines written below the top line, the top two and bottom two horizontal lines extending the full width of the page, between double vertical bounding lines extending the full height of the page; a double ruling for the running title; the space ruled for the main text *c.*280 x *c.*185 mm.

Item 4 ruled in dark brown ink for two columns each of 50 lines written below the top line, the top two and bottom two horizontal lines extending the full width of the page, each column with double vertical bounding lines on the outside, and a single line on the

inside, extending the full height of the page; and a double ruling for the running title; the space ruled for the main text *c.*225 x *c.*135 mm.

Item 5 ruled like item 4, but each column has only single vertical bounding lines to each side; prickings often survive in three margins.

Item 6 ruled like item 5.

Item 7 frame-ruled, *c.*275 x *c.*210 mm.

Item 8 ruled in brown 'crayon' for two columns of 56–60 lines written below the top line, the top and bottom horizontal line each extending the full width of the page, each column with single vertical bounding lines extending the full height of the page; the space ruled for the main text *c.*285–90 x *c.*185–90 mm.

Item 9 frame-ruled in ink, and written with 2 columns of 51 lines; the written space *c.*285 x *c.*215 mm., the columns of unequal width.

Item 10 ruled in ink for 2 columns of 64 lines written below the top line, *c.*280 x *c.*180–185 mm, each column *c.*85 mm. wide.

Item 2 written in an expert semi-formal gothic script, often with cadels on the top line of each page; capitals touched in yellow. Item 3 apparently by a second scribe; capitals touched in yellow. Items 4 and 5 probably written by the scribe of item 2, in somewhat varying scripts, but with almost identical cadels [Image]. Items 6–8 are perhaps by three further somewhat later hands, items 6–7 written less neatly than the rest. Items 9 and 10 are certainly by somewhat later hands.

Secundo folio: [aux-]'iliariis'.

Binding

Bound for Sir Simonds d'Ewes [Image]. Sewn on seven slit thongs and bound in polished brown calf over pasteboards, each cover stamped in gilt in the centre with his arms and crest (see under Provenance; cf. Watson, 1966, pl. I); the spine with his gilt quatrefoil stamp in each compartment (cf. Watson, pl. I and p. 48) [Image]; with traces of two clasps at the fore-edge; the pastedowns apparently reversed, since traces of the clasps now appear in the gutter margin; the top of the spine with a paper label printed '41' (cf. under Provenance).

Provenance

1. Written perhaps in several sections, (?by and) for the monk John Moorlinch at the Benedictine abbey of the BVM, Glastonbury, Somerset (Ker, *MLGB*, p. 91, and *Supplement*, p. 38; James P. Carley, 'John Leland and the contents of English pre-Dissolution libraries: Glastonbury Abbey', *Scriptorium*, 40 (1986), pp. 107–20, at p. 116; R. Sharpe, *et al.*, eds., *English Benedictine libraries: the shorter catalogues*, CBMLC, 4 (London, 1996), p. 236 under no. B44.21, and p. 245 under nos. B45.65–7): with the arms of the abbey: *vert*, a cross bottony *or*, in the first quarter the Virgin and Child *or* (fol. 1r, lower border) [Image], and 'Glastonia' in red (fol. 49r) [Image]. Text item 3 was apparently composed in 1401 ('tempus nostrum'), but was presumably copied and updated between the accessions of Henry V (1413) and Henry VI (1422), while Text item 7 was apparently copied after the latter's accession. Inscribed 'Libellus fratris Johannis Merylynch de perquisito [*or* perquesito (*sic*)] eiusdem' (fols. 48v, 57v, 58r, 66v; fol. 67r, the start of the longest section, uses the word 'Liber' instead of 'libellus'; a similar inscription occurs in BL, Harley MS. 641,

fols. 118–206). Moorlinch also had books dated 1406 (Bodleian, MS. Laud Lat. 4) and 1411 (Oxford, Oriel College, MS. 75), the latter with decoration attributed to the same artist as the present manuscript (Scott, 1996); the same artist also decorated a fragment of a William of Malmesbury manuscript signed by Moorlinch, dated 1411, said by Sharpe, *Handlist*, to be from the present manuscript, but this is doubtful. The phrase ‘de perquisito’ seems to have been standard at Glastonbury: see Ker, *MLGB*, p. 264. [\[Image\]](#)

2. Inscribed, 15th century: ‘Liber Roberti [Sibbe] de [Merellinch] generosi’ (fol. 1r) [\[Image\]](#), all but the first two words are erased and treated with a reagent rendering the reading uncertain; the Coxe catalogue omits the words here in square brackets; they are handwritten into the Bodleian’s copy of the catalogue which was reprinted in 1972.
3. With the coat of arms apparently of Keye/Keyes of Kent: *gules*, a chevron ermine, between three leopards’ heads *argent*, tongued *gules* (fol. 50r, in a space apparently left deliberately; cf. John W. Papworth, *An alphabetical dictionary of coats of arms belonging to families in Great Britain and Ireland ...* (London, 1847), vol. I, p. 439); if the painter has mistakenly rendered the leopards’ heads *argent* instead of *or*, then the arms could be those of various Somerset families, such as Goodwyn, of Wells, close to Glastonbury. [\[Image\]](#)
4. Inscribed, 15th century: ‘Per me Recardis [sic] Bacaveridis’ (fol. 46v). [\[Image\]](#)
5. Inscribed, 16th century: ‘Per me Richard gunbury 1571’ (fol. 178r), partially erased except for the date. [\[Image\]](#)
6. Sir Simonds d’Ewes (1602–50) (on whom see *DNB*, and Watson, 1966), who rebound the volume, re-foliated most of it, supplied the title-page and list of contents (fol. iiiir–v), inscribed ‘Volumen sive Tomus 61’ (fol. iiv) [\[Image\]](#), and ‘80:’ (fol. 1r, top margin). [\[Image\]](#)
7. In 1651 fols. 67–177 were transcribed by Edward Earbery for Cornelius Bee, and corrected by Ralph Jennynge; the transcript was later owned by Henry Jones (died 1707), nephew of bishop John Fell (died 1686) inheritor of many of his manuscripts, and is now Bodleian, MS. Jones 7 (*Summary Catalogue*, no. 8914).
8. Queen’s College, probably acquired between 1697 and 1722, since it is absent from Bernard, *CMA*, but formed the basis for Hall’s 1722 edition (in the preface he writes: ‘In eo edendo unico usi sumus exemplari MS. Reginensi scilicet nostro, Codice plane egregio’); with the former shelfmark ‘R.41’, crossed-through, on the front pastedown (listed as ‘N. 1’ in MS. 557 under Merylynch and Murimouth); inscribed ‘Author Petrus de Yckham Monachus Cantuariensis de geneologia regum’ (fol. 1r, top right). [\[Image\]](#)

Bibliography

Coxe, *Catalogus*, pp. 70–1.

Frank Scott Haydon, ed., *Eulogium (historiarum sive temporis) chronicon ab orbe conditio usque ad annum domini M.CCC.LXVI, a monacho quodam Malmesburiensis exaratus*, vol. III, RS, 9 (London, 1863), pp. lxx–lxxi, etc.

Edward Maunde Thompson, ed., *Adæ Murimuth, 'Continuatio chronicarum', Robertus de Avesbury, 'De gestis mirabilibus regis Edwardi tertii'*, RS, 93 (London, 1889), pp. xvi, xviii, and *passim* as 'Q'.

Thomas Arnold, ed., *Memorials of St. Edmunds Abbey*, vol. I, RS, 96 (London, 1890), p. ix. [passing reference]

John Taylor, *The 'Universal chronicle' of Ranulf Higden* (Oxford, 1965), pp. 118, 119, 180.

Andrew G. Watson, *The library of Sir Simonds d'Ewes* (London, 1966), p. 52, List A no. 156, List D nos. 1, 15–16, 18, 20–3.

Alexander & Temple, *College libraries*, no. 431, pl. XXVIII (fols. 1r, 163v, details).

Status: Draft