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An index of texts within the early twelfth-century legal encyclopaedia and cartulary known as the *Textus Roffensis*

Archive report

Dr Chris Monk

Abstract:

Archive report containing an index of transcriptions and translations of 170 texts within the early twelfth-century legal encyclopaedia and cartulary known as the *Textus Roffensis* (Rochester, Cathedral Library, A. 3. 5). Colin Flight has previously transcribed all texts (Flight 2010) and links are provided to the online transcription. Before 2015, five texts had previously been fully translated into English (Oliver 2002, Yates and Gibson 1995, Brooks ____). Dr Chris Monk has now translated 45 of these texts, all available online (Monk 2017-2018). An index of texts and a commentary are provided by Dr Chris Monk with links to Manchester Universities 2010 facsimile, Flight's transcription and the translations by all authors, where available online.

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The logo for Rochester Cathedral, featuring the word 'Rochester' in a large, elegant, black script font, with the word 'CATHEDRAL' in a smaller, black, all-caps sans-serif font positioned directly below it.

1 Version history

Version	Date	Alterations	By
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3 Introduction

Annotations

In *Textus Roffensis* there are many examples of annotations written into the manuscript after the original scribe had finished his work in about 1123, in some cases several hundred years after.

Here [n.10] we have a list of ‘Saxon characters’. The annotator, using a black ink, has provided examples of the Anglo-Saxon script that appears throughout the manuscript, setting it out as an alphabet. Today we would call this the Old English alphabet. It differs from present day English in having several unique letters, known as ash, eth, and thorn [HOTSPOT 1]. In this annotation, these three letters are followed by the common scribal abbreviation for the word ‘that’ [HOTSPOT 2]. The abbreviation for the word ‘and’ appears at the bottom of the right-hand column and looks like the number 7 [HOTSPOT 3].

Old English (formerly known as Anglo-Saxon) is the predominant language of the first part of the *Textus Roffensis*, which is comprised mainly of Anglo-Saxon laws. Evidently, the annotator thought it would be helpful to provide a list adjacent to the opening text, Æthelberht’s Code, which is written in Old English.

In the right margin of the page, another annotator, using a light brown ink, has written out a list of numeral characters. This is accompanied by a comment, in modern English, referring to the ‘Arabick characters’ used ‘about the year 1115’ when ‘Ernulfus was consecrated’ [HOTSPOT 4].

Ernulf was indeed consecrated as bishop of Rochester in 1115, on 26th December, to be precise. He served till his death on 15th March 1124. He was thus the serving bishop when the *Textus Roffensis* was compiled, most likely under his supervision, around 1122-3. His name appears again at the foot of folio 1r, this time in a fourteenth-century hand, which reads: ‘Textus de ecclesia Roffensis per Ernulfum episcopum’ (‘Text of the Church of Rochester by means of Bishop Ernulf’) [HOTSPOT 5]. The same inscription also appears earlier on a fly-leaf of the manuscript.

In 1573, the scholar William Lambarde came to Rochester Cathedral to examine *Textus Roffensis*. He was amazed to find that its opening document, Æthelberht’s law-code, was one he thought no longer survived. Moved by the importance of his discovery, he added a comment in the right margin, urging others to take note:

Translation:

‘Bede, book of the history of the Church [Ecclesiastical History of the English People].

It is noteworthy that these very laws were powerful within his [Bede’s] memory. Moreover, I am not aware that another copy of these may exist anywhere else; and for this reason you should value greatly this book, whoever you are who has stumbled upon it.

W[illiam] L[ambarde], 1573, for the grace of Antiquity.’

4 Index of texts

4.1 Part 1, ff. 1r-100r: Collection of early English laws

1r-3v. Æthelberht's Code (c. 600)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.11-16), transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 28-31), translation and commentary (Oliver [2002a](#)).

Historical note: Unique to *Textus Roffensis*. This text represents the oldest surviving text written in Old English, as well as the oldest English lawcode.

Rubric: 'þis syndon þa domas þe Æðelbirht cyning asette on AGVSTinus dæge.' ('These are the judgements which King Æthelberht set in Augustine's day.')

Text proper begins with a large, ornamented, red display initial 'G' ('GODES FEOH', etc: 'God's property ...').

Scribal notes: In the right margin, there is an annotation by William Lambarde (dated 1573) which identifies the text as one referred to by the Anglo-Saxon historian Bede. At the bottom of the page is the following annotation in Latin: 'Textus de ecclesia Roffensis per Ernulfum episcopum' ('Text of the Church of Rochester by means of Bishop Ernulf'), from which the modern title of the manuscript, *Textus Roffensis*, is taken. A fourteenth-century inscription with the same wording appears on the fly-leaf (n.05).

3v-5r. Hlothere and Eadric's Code (c. 679-685)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.16-19), transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 31-32), translation and commentary (Oliver [2002b](#)).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*.

Rubric: 'þis syndon þa domas ðe Hlophære & Eadric cantwara cyningas asetton.' ('These are the judgments which Hlothere & Eadric, kings of the Kentish people, set.')

Text proper begins with a purple display initial 'H' (rounded, not square): 'Hloþære', etc'.

5r-6v. Wihtræd's Code (695)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.19-22), transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 32-34), translation and commentary (Oliver [2002c](#)).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*.

Rubric: 'ðis synd Whitrædes domas Cantwara cyninges.' ('These are the judgements of Wihtræd, king of the Kentish people.')

Text begins with a red display initial 'Ð' ('Ðam mildestan cyninge Cantwara, Wihtræde', etc: 'To the most gracious king of the Kentish people, Wihtræd ...').

Scribal note: An extra two lines have been inserted at the bottom of 6r (n.21). Note the black-and-red, cross-and-dotted insertion mark in the left margin and the corresponding one four lines up in the right margin.

7r-7v. Hadbot (possibly written by Archbishop Wulfstan of York, 1002-1023)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.23-24) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 34).

Laws on compensation for injury to those in holy orders.

No rubric. Text begins with a green display initial 'S' ('Seofan-fealde gyfa syndan haliges gastes', etc: 'Seven-fold are the gifts of the Holy Spirit ...').

7v-8v. The West-Saxon Genealogical Regnal List

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.24-26) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 34-36).

No rubric. The text begins with a red display initial 'Ð' ('Ða wæs agangen fram Cristes accennednesse', etc: 'There passed from the birth of Christ ...').

Scribal note: An insertion amendment in the left margin of 8v (n.26) has been made by the original scribe. Note the red-and-black insertion mark. There are several other interlinear amendments throughout the document, all apparently in the original hand.

9r-24v. Alfred's Domboc ('book of laws') including Alfred's Preface (after 893)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.27-58) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 36-52).

Rubric: 'þis syndon þa domas ðe Ælfred cyncg geceas.' ('These are the judgments which King Alfred chose.')

The text is split into three sections. The first, which is a double columned list of headings for the individual laws (equivalent to a contents page), runs from 9r-11r (jpegs 27-31); each item is numbered in Roman numerals and is preceded by the word 'Be' ('Concerning'), the initial 'B' alternating between red and purple throughout. The very first 'Be' (n.27) begins with the red display initial 'B'.

The second section, Alfred's Preface, runs from 11r to 15v (jpegs 30-40). It begins with a very large, red, decorated display initial 'D' ('DRYTEN', etc: 'The Lord ...'). The Preface comprises a translation of most of chapters 20-23 of the book of Exodus (from the Old Testament of the Bible), which includes the Ten Commandments, and a rendering of apostolic law, including chapter 15 of Acts of the Apostles and two verses from the Gospel of Matthew (both from the New Testament of the Bible).

The third section, Alfred's own decrees, begins at the top of 16r (n.41) with the statement: 'Ic þa Ælfred Westseaxena cyng eallum minum witum þas geowde & hy þa cwædon þæt heom þæt licode eallum wel to healdene.' ('I, then, Alfred, king of the West-Saxons, presented these [laws] to all my counsellors and they then said that it pleased them all well to hold to them.')

This is immediately followed by a large red display 'Æ' ('Æt ærestan we læreð', etc: 'In the first instance we teach ...'). This section runs to the end of the document. The scribe uses red Roman numerals and display initials in various colours in order to indicate new sections.

24v-31v. Ine's Code (reigned 688-726)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n. 58-72) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 52-59).

Rubric: 'Ines cyninges asetnysse xliiii' ('King Ine's law')

Text proper begins with a red display initial 'I' ('Ic Yne mid godes gife', etc: 'I, Ine, with God's grace ...')

Scribal notes: The scribe uses red Roman numerals and display initials in various colours to indicate new sections. Since Ine's Code was originally appended to Alfred's law-code, the scribe continues the sequence of numbers from Domboc. Emendations by the original scribe appear on 25r (n.59) (right margin: note insertion marks) and the bottom of 26v (three additional lines; note insertion mark at bottom and in right margin). There is an annotation in a later hand in the left margin at the beginning of the text.

31v-32r. Be blaserum and be morðslihtum (anonymous and undated, though bearing similarities in language and content to the codes during Æthelstan's reign, 924-939).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.72-73), transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 59).

Thought to be the earliest of the anonymous codes, this one concerns ordeals.

No rubric, though the red Roman numerals 'cxi' mark its beginning. The numbering indicates that the scribe has appended this code to the previous ones.

Text begins with a green-and-red display initial wynn (an Anglo-Saxon letter) ('We cwædon be þam blaserum & be þam morþslyhtum' etc: 'We have spoken concerning incendiaries and murders ...').

32r-32v. Ordal ('Ordeal') (anonymous and undated, though bearing similarities in language and content to the codes during Æthelstan's reign, 924-939)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.73-74), transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 59-60) and translation (Monk [2017a](#)).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*, though Latin translations survive.

This code concerns the administering of ordeals.

Rubric: 'Dom Be haten isene and wætre' ('Judgement concerning hot iron and water').

Text begins with a red display initial 'A' ('And of þam ordale', etc: 'And concerning the ordeal ...').

32v. Walreaf ('Spoil of the slain/corpses robbery') (probably late 10th-century)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.74), transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 60) and translation (Monk [2017b](#)).

This forbids the robbery of corpses.

No rubric. Text begins with a red display initial 'W' ('Walreaf is niðinges dæde', etc: 'Corpse robbery is a deed of an outlaw. ...').

Historical note: This lawcode fragment is possibly Scandinavian in origin as it uses the term niðing meaning 'outlaw'. An accusation of corpse robbery had to be refuted by an oath of 48 thanes!

32v-37r. II Æthelstan, also known as Æthelstan's Grately Code (c.924-939, i.e. Æthelstan's reign)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.74-83), transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 60-64).

This code's main theme is thievery, but it also deals with treachery to lords, exchange and purchase, ordeals, witchcraft and punishment of slaves.

Rubric (at bottom of 32v, n.74): 'Æðelstanes geræ[d]nesse' ('Æthelstan's law').

Text proper begins (on 33r, n.75) with a purple display initial 'Æ' ('Ærest þæt', etc: 'First, that ...'). The script of the first few lines has faded due to water damage.

Scribal notes: The lawcode has been separated into subject areas with relevant rubrics. Within each of these the scribe begins new sub-sections with display initials alternating between red and purple. The scribe has made a number of emendations in the margins throughout. An annotation in a later hand appears in the right margin at the beginning of the text, though it is barely legible.

37r-38r. V Æthelstan, also known as Æthelstan's Exeter Code (c.927-939)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.83-85) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#): 64-65).

Survives only in the *Textus Roffensis* and a 16th-century transcript.

This code addresses fugitives from law and the corruption of reeves, promising to take strong action against those who defy the law.

No rubric. Text begins with a purple display initial 'Æ' ('Æðelstan cyng', etc: 'King Æthelstan ...').

Scribal note: An annotation in a later hand appears in the right margin at the beginning of the text.

38r. IV Æthelstan (fragment), also known as Æthelstan's Thunderfield Code (c.939)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.85) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*, though a Latin translation also survives.

This addresses sanctuary for outlaws.

No rubric. The text begins with the second word of the fifth line, which is actually the abbreviation for 'and' (known as the Tironian nota, it looks like a 7). It thus begins: '& gecwædon æt Ðunresfelda', etc ('And they spoke at Thunderfield ...').

Scribal note: The scribe has included this fragmentary text as part of the preceding code of Æthelstan. However, the text is discrete. A small 'x' in light brown ink by a later hand marks the point at which the text begins. There is also at this point an annotation in a later hand in the right margin.

38r. Pax (anonymous, late tenth-century)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.85), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2017c](#)).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*, though Latin translations survive.

This relates to physical boundaries or limits of the 'King's peace'.

No rubric. The text begins with a red display initial 'Ð' ('Ðus feor sceal beon þæs cinges grið', etc: 'Thus far shall be the King's peace ...').

Historical note: This fragmentary law was probably linked to the area of the Danelaw, as indicated by the Scandinavian word grið.

38v-39v. Swerian (anonymous, unknown date)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.86-88), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Concerns instructions for swearing an oath.

Rubric: 'Hu se man sceal swerie' ('How one makes an oath').

Text begins with a faded display initial 'O' ('On ðone drihten', etc: 'In the [name of the] Lord ...').

Scribal note: The scribe introduces each new section with a display initial, alternating between red and green.

39v. Be mirciscan aðe ('Concerning a Mercian oath'), or Að ('Oath') (anonymous, but associated with Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, 1002-1023)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.88), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2017d](#)).

This relates to the ranking of men by the value of their oaths.

No rubric. Text begins (at line 5) with an ornamented, red display initial 'M' ('Mæsse preostes að', etc: 'Mass-priest's oath ...'). The code is split into two sections, the second of which begins with a green display initial 'T' ('Twelf hindes mannes að', etc: 'A twelve-hind man's oath ...'). The text finishes at line 13.

39v. Be Mircna laga ('Concerning the law of the Mercians') (anonymous but associated with Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, 1002-1023)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.88), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

This provides information on the payment of wergild (the legal value set on a person's life according to rank) within Mercian society.

No rubric. Text begins at line 14) with a red display initial 'C' ('Ceorles wergyld', etc: 'A ceorl's wergild').

Historical note: A ceorl (or 'churl') was a freeman of the lowest order. This text refers to a king's wergild and therefore can be seen as old-fashioned, as kings in Mercia had long ceased by the time Wulfstan either wrote or emended the law-code, the last king being Ceolwulf II who died in 879.

40r-41v. Peace of Edward and Guthrum (written by Archbishop Wulfstan of York, 1002-23)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.89-92), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

This text is a forgery. It was not written, as it claims, in the time of King Alfred.

Rubric: ‘þis syndon þa domas ðe Ælfréd cyncg & Guþrum cyncg gecuran.’ (‘These are the judgments which King Alfred and King Guthrum accepted.’)

Text begins with a red display initial ‘A’ (‘And þis is seo gerædnis’, etc: ‘And this is the law ...’).

Historical note: ‘Wulfstan may possibly have fabricated this treaty in an attempt to seek security for the Church in northern England once he became archbishop by reaffirming traditional rights and penalties regarding church sanctuary, crimes in which the Church has an interest, the responsibilities of priests, tithes, fasting, Sunday-work, and sorcery.’ See:

<http://www.earlyenglishlaws.ac.uk/laws/texts/egu/>

Scribal note: A short annotation in a later hand appears at the beginning of the text.

41v-42r. Wergeld (anonymous, probably after 946, as closely associated with Edmund’s Second Code, below)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.92-93) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Another code concerning wergilds.

Text begins with a red-and-black ‘T’ six lines from the bottom of 41v (n.92): ‘Twelf hindes mannes wer is’, etc: ‘A twelve-hind man’s wer[gild] is ...’.

Scribal note: This text appears to follow straight on from the previous text, but it is a discrete text.

42r-43r. Edward the Elder’s First code (c.901-24)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.93-95) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Rubric: ‘Edwardes geræ[d]nesse’ (‘The law of Edward’)

Text begins with a red display initial ‘E’ (‘EADWERD cyning’, etc: ‘King Edward ...’).

Scribal note: There is a short annotation in a later hand in the right margin at the beginning of the text.

43r-44r. Edward the Elder’s Second Code (924-5)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.95-97) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

No rubric. Text begins with red display initial ‘E’ (‘Eadweard cyning’, etc: ‘King Edward ...’).

Scribal note: There is an annotation in a later hand in the right margin at the beginning of the text, referencing William Lambarde.

44r-45r. Edmund’s First Code (942-6)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.97-99), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2017e](#)).

The code’s chief concerns are ecclesiastical: clerical celibacy, church dues and alms, and restoration of church buildings.

Rubric: ‘Eadmundes cyninges asetnysse’ (‘King Edmund’s law’).

Text begins with a green display initial ‘E’ (‘Eadmund cyning’, etc: ‘King Edmund ...’).

Scribal note: There is an annotation in a later hand in the right margin at the beginning of the text, referencing William Lambarde.

45r-46r. Edmund’s Second Code, also known as Edmund’s Bloodfeud Laws (c. 943-6)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.99-101) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

The code's primary concern is the prevention of feuds.

No rubric. Text begins with a red display initial 'E' ('Eadmund cyning', etc: 'King Edmund ...').

Scribal note: There is an annotation in a later hand in the right margin at the beginning of text, referencing William Lambarde.

46r-47r. Æthelred's Woodstock Code, also known as I Æthelred (997)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.101-103), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2017f](#)).

Rubric: Æthelredes cyninges gerædnisse ('The law of King Æthelred').

The text begins with the green display initial 'Ð' ('Ðis is seo gerædnys ðe Æðelred', etc: 'This is the decree which Æthelred ...').

Scribal note: There is an annotation in a later hand in the right margin at the beginning of text, referencing William Lambarde.

47r-47v. Willelmes Cyninges Asetnysse ('King William's Statute') (c. 1066-87)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.103-104), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*, though Latin translations survive.

Rubric: 'Willelmes cyninges asetnysse'.

Text begins with a red display initial 'W' ('Wilhelm cyng gret ealla', etc: 'King William greets all ...').

Historical note: This concerns suits brought between Englishmen and Frenchman, and introduces to the English the Norman concept of trial by combat.

Scribal note: An annotation in a later hand, barely legible, appears at the beginning of the text in the right margin.

An edition and translation by David Bates is now available via Early English Laws: <http://www.earlyenglishlaws.ac.uk/laws/texts/wl-lad/view/#edition,1/translation,1>

48r-49v. Æthelred's Wantage Code, also known as III Æthelred (997)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.105-108) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*, though Latin translations exist.

No rubric. The text begins with a green-with-red-dots display initial 'Ð' ('Ðis syndon þa laga þe Æðelred cyng & his witan gerædd habbað æt Wanetingc, etc: 'These are the laws which King Æthelred and his council had set down at Wantage ...').

Historical notes: As the code was issued to the Five Boroughs of the Danelaw, its language contains a good deal of Scandinavian vocabulary.

'The code is chiefly concerned with the penalties for breach of peace, and includes regulations on the conduct of ordeals, arbitration and the clearance of condemned thieves. It includes perhaps the earliest description of a jury of presentment.'

<http://www.earlyenglishlaws.ac.uk/laws/texts/iii-atr/>

49v-57r. Iudicia Dei ('Judgement of God') (anonymous, date unknown)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.108-123) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

This relates to the three trials by ordeal, or 'exorcisms': boiling water (begins at 49v, n.108); red-hot iron (53v, n.116); and barley bread and cheese (55v, n.120).

There are several long Latin headings throughout the document, along with display initials that further split up the text.

The first heading, or incipit, begins with a green-and-red display initial 'I': 'Incipit exorcismus aque ad iudicium dei demonstrandum.' ('Here begins the exorcism of water according to the judgement of God.')

Scribal note: Latin glosses, probably by the original scribe, or in a similar hand, appear in the margins throughout.

57v. Cnut's Charter for Christ Church, Canterbury (1023)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.124) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Concerns the granting of the port of Sandwich and related water rights to Christ Church, Canterbury.

No rubric. However, there is a space left for one.

A space is left for a display initial; or perhaps the initial has been completely obliterated by water damage. The initial would have been 'C'. The text begins: '[C]nud rex Anglorum dedit ecclesiae Christi branchium Sancti Bartholomei apostoli', etc. ('Cnut, king of the English, gives to the Church of Christ [i.e. Christ Church, Canterbury] the arm of Saint Bartholomew ...').

Note: The arm of Saint Bartholomew apparently refers to a relic; also mentioned are a large cloak and Bartholomew's gold crown.

58r-80r. The Institutes from the Laws of the Kings of the English, also known as The Institutes of Cnut (c.1066-1123)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.125-169) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

This is a Latin translation of Cnut's Winchester code [I-II Cnut, c. 1023]; certain chapters from the laws of Alfred, Edgar, Æthelred; and various short anonymous treatises.

Rubric: 'Incipiunt quaedam instituta de legibus regum anglorum.' ('Here begin some of the institutes from the laws of the kings of the English.')

Text begins with a ornamented, green-and-red display initial 'H' ('Hæc est institutio quam Cnud rex', etc: 'This is the institute which King Cnut ...').

Scribal notes: The sections of the text are marked throughout by display initials alternating between red and green. There are also two further rubrics on 63r, n.135, and 78r, n.165. There are occasional amendments by the original scribe, e.g. an insertion at the bottom of 71v, n.152. There are annotations in a later hand, referencing Lambarde, at the beginning of the text in the right margin and in the right margin adjacent to the second rubric.

80r-81r. Articles of William I

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.169-172), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2018a](#)).

Rubric: 'Hic intimatio quid Willelmus rex Anglorum cum principibus suis constituit pro conquisitionem angliae.' ('Here is the declaration which William, king of the English, with his leaders set down for the bringing together of England.')

Text begins with a red display initial 'I' ('In primis super omnia', etc: 'First, above all ...').

Scribal notes: Sections of the text are marked by display initials alternating between red and green. There is an annotation in a later hand, referencing Lambarde, at the beginning of the text in the right margin.

Note: 'As it stands, the text cannot wholly have been issued by William I, though some of the chapters may represent actual edicts of the king. The text treats issues of oath, murder fine, penalties,

witnessing sales, proof based on ethnicity, suretyship, sale of slaves out of the country, and capital punishment.’ See: <http://www.earlyenglishlaws.ac.uk/laws/texts/wl-art/>

81v-87v. Decretals of Pseudo-Isidore (c.925-950).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.173-183) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Rubric (at bottom of 81v, n.172): ‘Exceptiones ex decretis pontificum quales accusatores accipiuntur, & quales non recipiuntur.’ (‘The limitations, according to the decrees of the pontiffs, of how accusers are accepted and refused.’)

Text begins (on 82r, n.174) with a red display initial ‘A’ (‘Accusatores’, etc: ‘Accusers ...’).

Scribal note: The document is split into sections marked by the names of each pope, which are written in red towards the right of the script. Sections are sub-divided by display initials alternating between green and red.

Historical note: This text contains excerpts from the Decretals, an influential collection of forgeries, purported to be written by earlier popes, which defend the position of bishops from secular authorities.

Mary P. Richards observes: ‘its inclusion at this point of the Rochester law book is most interesting: following the Ten Articles [of William] as it does, the text provides authority from canon law to accompany the new civil code, and thus provides a sign of the growing separation of civil from ecclesiastical law during William’s reign’. *Texts and Their Traditions in the Medieval Library of Rochester Cathedral Priory* (1988), p. 49.

88r-92v. VI Æthelstan, also known as Æthelstan’s London Code (c. 930-40)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.185-194) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*, though translated into Latin.

Rubric: ‘Iudicia civitatis Lundoniæ’ (‘Laws of the city of London’).

Text begins with a green display initial ‘Ð’ (‘Ðis is seo gerædnes’, etc: ‘This is the decree ...’). The first six lines are the preface. The laws begin from the red display initial ‘Ð’ (‘Ðæt is þonne ærest’, etc: ‘This is therefore first ...’).

Scribal notes: The sections of the law, which after the first begin with an ordinal number written out in full (i.e. ‘second[ly]’, ‘third[ly]’, etc.) are marked by display initials alternating between green and red. The original scribe has made a few emendations, including on 92r (n.193) an insertion of an omitted clause: note the dotted insertion mark at the bottom of the left margin and its corresponding mark six lines from the bottom in the main text. There is an annotation in a later hand, partly legible, at the beginning of the text in the right margin.

Historical note: This text is important for the history of guilds in London.

92v-93r. The Whittlebury modification of Æthelstan’s Thunderfield Code (c. 930-40)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.194-195) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

This primarily relates to the age at which a thief could be executed.

The text begins with a green display initial ‘T’ (‘Twelfte’, etc: ‘Twelfth[ly] ...’). The scribe apparently has appended this to the previous code, perhaps not recognising its discreteness.

93r-93v. Gepincðo or Be wergildum 7 be geðinðum (composed by Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, 1002-1023)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.195-196) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Rubric: ‘Be leode gepincðum and lage’ (‘Concerning ranks and laws in the land’).

Text begins with a red display initial ‘H’ (‘Hit wæs hwilum in Engla-lagum þæt’, etc: ‘It was for a while in English law that ...’).

Scribal note: There is an annotation in a later hand, giving references, at the beginning of the text in the right margin.

Historical note: ‘This is a tract on the change of status, setting down what the criteria for social climbing had been in the past. It was seemingly composed by Archbishop Wulfstan of York (1002-1023) and the context is clearly the social upheaval caused by the Viking attacks.’ <http://www.earlyenglishlaws.ac.uk/laws/texts/geynco/>

93v-94r. *Norðleod or Norðleoda laga* (‘Law of the Northumbrians’) (mid-10th-century)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.196-197), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2017](#)).

Concerns wergilds for people in Northumbria.

Rubric: ‘Be wergyldē’ (‘Concerning wergild’)

Text begins with a green display initial ‘C’ (‘Cynges wergild is’, etc: ‘The wergild of the king is ...’).

Scribal note: We have an example at the bottom of 94r (n.197) of the scribe bracketing off, below the final line, the last word of the document, rather than continuing onto the following page. (There are other examples in the manuscript of this practice.) There is an annotation in a later hand at the beginning of the text in the left margin.

94v-95r. *Wifmannes bewedding* (‘Betrothal of a woman’) (early-11th-century)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.198-199) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Rubric: ‘Be wifmannes beweddinge’ (‘Concerning a woman’s betrothal’).

Text begins with a red display initial ‘G’ (‘Gif man mædan oððe wif weddian wille’, etc: ‘If a man wishes to marry a maid or a woman ...’).

Scribal note: There is a long Latin annotation, in a later hand, but rather faint, at the top of 94v, and running into the right margin. The latter part relates to the charm that follows on the next folio.

95r. *Charm for stolen livestock*

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.199), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2017](#)).

No rubric. The text begins with a green display initial ‘G’ (‘Gif feoh sy undernumen’, etc: ‘If cattle/property is stolen ...’).

Note: The instructions for giving the charm are written in Old English. The charm itself is a mixture of Latin and Old English and is quasi-Christian, incorporating references to the Cross of Christ and the names of the Old Testament figures Abraham and Job.

95r-95v. *Hit becwæð* (late-10th to early-11th centuries)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.199-200), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Monk [2017](#)).

A formula for bequeathing property.

No rubric. Text begins with a red display initial ‘H’ (‘Hit becwæð & becwæl se þe’, etc: ‘He who dies and bequeathed it ...’).

96r-97v. Henry I's Coronation Charter (1100)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.201-204) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Rubric: 'Institutiones Henrici regis' ('The institutes of King Henry').

The text begins with a red display initial 'A' ('Anno incarnationis domini circæ MCI, Henricus filius Willelmi regis, post obitum fratris sui Willelmi, dei gratia rex Anglorum, omnibus fidelibus salutem' : 'In the year of the incarnation of the Lord circa 1101, Henry son of King William, after the death of his brother William [i.e. William II, or 'Rufus'] and, by the grace of God, king of the English, to all the faithful, greetings.')

Scribal note: Each section begins with a display initial alternating between red and green. There is an annotation in a later hand, partly legible, at the beginning of the text in the right margin.

Historical note: This is the earliest of the surviving copies; the original was published 5 August 1100.

Note: An online edition and translation is available here (though it is based on several manuscripts): <http://www.earlyenglishlaws.ac.uk/laws/texts/hn-cor/view/#edition,1/translation,1>

98r-99v. Excommunicatio VIII (10th or 11th-century)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.205-208) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

A formula for excommunication of criminals.

Rubric: 'Excommunicatio' ('Excommunication').

Text begins with a red display initial 'E' ('Ex auctoritate dei omnipotentis', etc: 'By the authority of Almighty God ...').

Note: This contains the curse from Tristram Shandy. This begins at line 10 on 99r (n.207): 'Maledictus sint vivendo, moriendo', etc: 'May he be cursed in living, in dying ...'. It finishes at line five on 99v (n.208): '& in unguibus': '& in his toenails (lit. 'claws').

99v-100r. Excommunicatio IX (date uncertain)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.208-209) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Another excommunication formula

Rubric: 'Excommunicatio' ('Excommunication')

Text begins with an ornamented, red display initial 'A' ('Auctoritate dei patris omnipotentis & filii & spiritio sancti', etc: 'By the authority of almighty God the Father, and the son, and the Holy Spirit ...').

Note: Both excommunication formulas end with 'Fiat. Fiat. Amen (the latter finished with an elongated 'n'). This essentially means 'Amen to that!'

4.2 Part 2, ff. 101r-118v: Regnal lists, genealogies and lists of bishops

101r-101v. King list of the West-Saxons (Wessex)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.211-212), transcription (Flight [2010](#):) and translation (Monk [2017](#)).

Uncertain date, though probably completed after Edward the Confessor's reign, i.e. 1042-1066)

Rubric: 'Dis ys angel-cynnes cyne-cynn þe her gemearcod is.' (This is the royal genealogy of the English (lit. 'kingly kin of the English kin') which is noted here.)

Text begins with a green display initial 'A' ('ADAM wæs se æresta man', etc: 'Adam was the first man ...').

Note: This traces the genealogy from Adam, through his good son Seth, then to various other Old Testament patriarchs, including Noah and his apocryphal son Scyf, who was apparently born on the ark! The genealogy finishes with Edward [the Confessor].

102r-103v. Royal genealogy for Bernicia

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#)).

Rubric: ‘Hæc sunt genealogiæ pro partes Britanniaë regum regnantium per diversa loca Norðhymbrorum.’ (‘These are the genealogies for the regions of Britain of the reigning kings throughout diverse territories in Northumbria.’)

Scribal notes: The list is written in two columns. Names of each king are given a coloured initial, alternating between red and green. Roman numbers, in red ink, are sometimes provided to indicate the number of years the king reigned. Sub-headings, in red ink, are written in Latin.

Notes:

The kings of Mercia are listed from 102v (n.214), second column, line 12, rubric: ‘Item Merciorum’ (‘Likewise the Mercians’). The kings of Kent are listed, without a rubric, on 103r (n.215), line 11, beginning with Æthelberht (II) son of Whitred, and finishing with the god Woden, as do several of the other genealogies. A later hand has written ‘Cant’ (‘Kent’) in the right margin with a line drawn to just above Æthelberht’s name.

102v-103v. Royal genealogy for Mercia

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.214-215), transcription (Flight [2010](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#)).

102v. Royal genealogy for Northumbria

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.214), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

102v-103r. Royal genealogy for Mercia

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.214-215), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

102r-103v. Royal genealogy for Lindsey

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

102r-103v. Royal genealogy for Kent

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

102r-103v. Royal genealogy for East Anglia

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

103v-104r. Genealogy of the West Saxon Kings

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

Rubric: 'Hæc sunt genealogiæ regum occidentalium Saxonum.' ('These are the genealogies of the West Saxon kings.')

The format follows that of the previous genealogical list.

Note: The order is reversed from the earlier genealogy of the West Saxon kings (at 101r-101v). But, likewise, it traces the line back through Noah's son born on the ark (his name is here spelled Scef). The list finishes with Christ. Woden is also listed.

105r-106v. List of the Roman Popes (completed after 1191)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

Rubric: 'Incipiunt nomina pontificum Romane urbis per ordinem' ('Here are the pontiffs of the city of Rome by ordination.')

Scribal notes: The list is in two columns. Popes names are given coloured initials, either red or green, and are numbered, in red Roman numerals, from 1-149; but then the numbers break off at 106v (n.222), and the coloured initials have not been written. The scribe for the last two pages is not the original scribe.

Historical note: the list begins with Saint Peter and finishes with Celestine III (1191-98).

107r-107v. List of Byzantine Emperors

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

No rubric.

Note: The numbering begins at 34, which is confusing. Perhaps the scribe was confused too, as he may have thought the list was a continuation of the previous folio, which has 33 names listed.

Historical note: The list, as is traditional, starts with Constantine the Great, and it finishes abruptly with Leo III (717-741) at the top of 107v.

107v-110r. Lists of oriental patriarchs

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

First rubric: 'Incipiunt nomina episcoporum Heirosolimæ urbis.' ('Here are the names of the bishops of the city of Jerusalem.')

Scribal notes: The lists are written in two columns: each section begins with a rubric, and names are numbered in Red roman numerals. There are spaces left at the end of some of the lists, apparently for updating names.

110v. Names of the bishops of Alexandria

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

110v. Names of the Popes of Antioch

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

110v. List of archbishops of Canterbury (completed after 1313)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

Historical note: The first archbishop of Canterbury, and hence listed first, is Augustine ('Agustinus') (596-604/5). The last name on the list is Walter Reynolds ('Walterus') (1313-1327).

List of bishops of Rochester (completed after 1319)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.), transcription (Flight [2010a](#):) and translation (Scott [2018](#):).

Historical note: The first bishop of Rochester, and hence listed first, is Justus (604-624). The last name on the list is Hamo (1319-1352), who resigned in 1352.

Scribal note: There is a Latin annotation, partly legible, in a later hand (? Lambarde's) at the bottom right corner.

111v. Names of the bishops of London

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

111v-112r. Names of the bishops of Chichester

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

112r-112v. Names of the Bishops of Winchester

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

112v. Names of the bishops of Saint Albans

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

113r. Names of the bishops of Batonienses

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

113r. Names of the bishops of Exeter

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

113v. Names of the bishops of Worcester

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

113v. Names of the bishops of Cheshire

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

114r. Names of the bishops of Leicester

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

114r. Names of the bishops of Hereford

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

114v. Names of the bishops of Lincoln

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

114v. Names of the bishops of Norwich

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

115r. Names of the bishops of North Humber (York)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

115v. Names of the bishops of York

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

115v. Names of the bishops of Ripon

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

116r. Names of the bishops of Durham

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

116r. Names of the bishops of Casa Candida (Galloway, Scotland)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

116v. Names of twenty-four elders

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'H' ('Hæc sunt nomina uiginti quattor seniorum' etc: 'Here are the names of twenty-four elders ...').

116v. Popes responsible for new forms of service in the liturgy

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Text begins with a faded (green?) display initial 'C' ('Clemens Alexandrinæ', etc: 'Clement of Alexandria ...').

116v. Names of the seven archangels

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'H' ('Hæc sunt nomina septem archangelorum', etc: 'Here are the names of the seven archangels ...').

117r. Concerning Pope Celestine

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'O' ('OFFICIUM missæ instituit Celestinus papa', etc: 'The service of Mass instituted by Pope Celestine ...')

118v. Note on debts of Rochester Priory

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.) and transcription (Flight [2010a](#):).

Scribal note: This is in a later hand than the original scribe. Below the text is a short Latin annotation by William Lambarde.

4.3 Part 3, ff. 119r-167r: Pre-conquest cartulary

The full text of each pre-Conquest charter in Part II can be found in *Charters of Rochester* (Campbell 1973).

119r-119v. King Æthelberht I of Kent grants to St Andrew's, Rochester, land near Rochester (604)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.247-248), transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 1) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Fraudulent charter. Campbell: 'of the lowest authority'.

Note: This is unlikely to be a copy of an original charter by Æthelberht; it is probably in part a fabrication, i.e. a 'retrospective' document devised to give legal rights otherwise unrecorded. (Forgeries are common amongst Anglo-Saxon charters.) However, there is the possibility that the Old English boundary clause is indeed very ancient. If this is the case, then the document contains the earliest record of street names and place names in English.

Rubric: 'Incipiunt privilegia aeccliesiæ sancti andree Hrofensis concessa a tempore Æthilberhti regis, qui fide christiana a beato Augustino suscepta, eandem æcclesiam construi fecit: 'Here begin the privileges granted to the Church of Saint Andrew of Rochester, from the time of King Æthelberht, who, having received the Christian faith from the blessed Augustine, caused the same church to be built.'

Illumination: Below the incipit is a large historiated initial most likely depicting Christ, though he lacks the typical crossed halo, or nimbus. Though the figure has been described as a saint (Saint Andrew would be the obvious candidate), the iconographical details makes this unlikely, particularly in view of the fact that the figure has stigmata in his feet and is also trampling a beast, something associated in the Psalms with Christ. (It is definitely not an angel, another previous suggestion, for there are no wings.) Christ, then, is standing on a beast, probably a lion (symbolizing Satan), in front of a tower, which may represent St Andrew's priory, and is gesturing toward the text (and perhaps therefore to his name) with his left hand as he signs a benediction with his right. Christ thus forms the upright of the initial 'R'. Two larger, interconnecting beasts – one a dragon; the other is perhaps a basilisk – form the remainder of the letter. They have tails of acanthus leaves. Both of these beasts are also associated with Christ in the Psalms.

The text proper begins: 'Regnante in perpetuum domino nostro Ihesu Christo saluatore', etc. ('By our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, reigning eternally ...').

Scribal notes: The 'limits', or boundaries, are written in Old English, though the rest of the text is in Latin. They begin at line 2 of 119v (n.248), and follow on from an asterix, which is by a later hand; the description continues to line 5, where the final street name 'Bradgeat' ('Broad Gate') has been underlined, also by the later hand. The same hand has also written an annotation in the left margin, which translates the boundary section.

An edition of the text in full (though not including the heading) is provided at: <http://www.anglo-saxons.net/hwaet/?do=get&type=charter&id=1>. This edition is not based solely on the *Textus Roffensis* but also on two later manuscripts. It reads:

'Regnante in perpetuum domino nostro Ihesu Christo saluatore . mense Aprilio . sub die iiii . kalendas Maias . indictione vii . ego Æthelberhtus rex filio meo Eadbaldto admonitionem catholice fidei optabilem . Nobis est aptum semper inquirere . qualiter per loca sanctorum pro anime remedio uel stabilitate salutis nostre aliquid de portione terre nostre in subsidiis seruorum dei deuotissimam

uoluntatem debeamus offerre . Ideoque tibi Sancte Andrea tueque ecclesiae que est constituta in ciuitate Hrofibreui ubi preesse uidetur Iustus episcopus . trado aliquantulum telluris mei .

Hic est terminus mei doni . Fram suðgeate west andlanges wealles oð norðlanan to stræte . 7 swa east fram st'r'æte oð Doddinghyrnan ongean bradgeat .

Siquis uero augere uoluerit hanc ipsam donationem; augeat illi dominus dies bonos . Et si presumpserit minuere aut contradicere; in conspectu dei sit damnatus et sanctorum eius hic et in eterna secula . nisi emendauerit ante eius transitum quod inique gessit contra Christianitatem nostram . Hoc cum consilio Laurentii episcopi et omnium principum meorum signo sancte crucis confirmaui . eosque iussi ut mecum idem facerent . Amen .'

119v-120v. King Eadberht I of Kent grants ten sulungs* at Stoke in Hoo to St Andrew's, Rochester; Æthelberht II of Kent confirms this (738)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.248-250) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 1).

* A sulung was a unit of land = approx. 240 fiscal acres

Rubric: 'De Stokes que antiquitus uocabatur Andscohesham' ('Concerning Stoke, formerly called (?)Andscohesham').

The text begins with a red display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini dei nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord God, Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in left margin (distinguishable from smaller black crosses in the charters that indicate a person's signature).

The confirmation of Æthelberht II begins on folio 120v (n.250), marked by a large, black cross in the left margin and the rubric, 'Quomodo Alduulfus petierit confirmari hanc donationem.' ('How [Bishop] Aldwulf asked for this gift to be confirmed.')

Scribal note: Note the word 'donationem' squeezed vertically into right margin.

The text begins, at line 4, with a faded (green?) display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini dei summi', etc: 'In the name of the supreme Lord and God ...').

120v-122r. King Æthelbald of Mercia allows the free access of a ship into London to St Andrew's Rochester (734); Berhtwulf of Mercia confirms this (c.845).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.250-253) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 2).

This is likely a copy of the extant ninth-century document, British Library, Cotton Charter, xvii.

Rubric: 'De unius nauis libertate' ('Concerning the freedom of one ship').

The text begins with a red display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini dei saluatoris nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of the Lord God and Saviour Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in left margin.

The confirmation of Berhtwulf begins on folio 121v (n.252) with the purple display initial 'H' ('Hoc etiam iterum conformatum est a Beorhtuulfo', etc: 'This is also confirmed by Berhtwulf ...'), and is marked by the rubric in the left margin: 'Confirmatio Beorhtuulfi regis Merciorum' ('Confirmation of Berhtwulf, king of Mercia').

122r-123r. King Sigered of Kent grants one and a half yokes at Rochester to Bishop Eardwulf (of Rochester) for enlarging the monastery (762).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.253-255) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 4).

No rubric. Text begins with a red initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Scribal note: There is a drawing of a ruffle-sleeved hand with index finger pointing to the text. This is in a lighter ink, and is in a later hand.

123r-123v. King Eardwulf of Kent grants to St Andrew's, Rochester, the right to pasture swine in three districts (762) [for 747]

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.255-256) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 4).

Likely genuine, though note Campbell: 'A charter on swine pasture alone is unusual.'

Rubric: 'De pascuīs porcorum xii gregum' ('Concerning the pasture-land of 12 herds of pigs').

The text begins with a black display initial 'I' ('IN nomine dei summi', etc: 'In the name of the supreme God ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

123v-125r. King Offa of Mercia grants twenty sulungs at Islingham, Kent, to Bishop Eardwulf of Rochester (764)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.257-258) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 5).

Rubric: 'De Æslingeham, siue Freondesberiam' ('Concerning Islingham, or Frindsbury').

The text begins with a green display initial 'R' ('Regnante in perpetuum domino nostro Ihesu Christo', etc: 'By our Lord Jesus Christ, reigning eternally ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

125r-126v. Sigered, king of half Kent, grants to Bishop Eardwulf of Rochester twenty sulungs at Islingham, and the right to pasture swine in four districts (761-764); confirmed by Eanmund of Kent.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.259-262) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 7).

Rubric (right at the bottom of 125r, n.259): 'Item de Aeslingeham' ('Similarly concerning Islingham').

The text begins, on 125v (n.260), with a purple display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini dei saluatoris nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of the Lord God and our saviour Jesus Christ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

The confirmation of Eanmund begins on 126v (n.262), and is marked by the rubric, 'Confirmatio Eanmundi regis' ('Confirmation of King Eanmund'). Note how '-di regis' is squeezed vertically into the right margin. The text for the confirmation begins with a red display initial 'E' ('Ego Eandmundus', etc: 'I Eanmund ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross.

126v-127v. King Egberht II of Kent grants to Bishop Eardwulf (of Rochester) a village and two yokes of land in Rochester (765), confirmed by King Heaberht of Kent and Offa of Mercia.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.262-264) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 8).

The text begins with a green display initial 'I' ('IN nomine summi saluatoris et domini nostri', etc: 'In the name of the supreme Saviour and our Lord ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

The confirmation of Heaberht begins on 127v (n.264), and is marked by the rubric, 'Confirmatio Heaberhti regis Cantie' ('Confirmation of Heaberht, king of Kent'). The text for the confirmation begins 'Ego Heaberhtus', etc. ('I Heaberht ...'), and is marked in the left margin by a small, black cross, indicating the king's signature.

The confirmation of Offa follows, and is marked by the rubric, 'Confirmatio Offae regis Merciorum' ('Confirmation of Offa, king of Mercia'). The text for this begins, 'Ego Offa', etc., and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

127v-129r. King Ecgberht II of Kent grants to St Andrew's, Rochester, ten sulungs at Halling, with rights to pasture swine in five districts (765-785)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.264-267) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 9).

Rubric: 'De Hallingas' ('Concerning Halling').

The text begins with a purple display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini saluatoris nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large black cross in the left margin.

A rubric, at the end of line 4 of fol. 129r (n.267), marks the boundaries: 'Termini locorum' ('Location boundaries').

129r-130r. King Ecgberht II of Kent grants to Bishop Deora of Rochester half a sulung and a marsh at Bromhey, Kent (778). Boundaries of meadows belonging to the estate are added in English.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.267-269) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 10).

This was probably copied from the tenth-century, single sheet document, British Library, Cotton Charters, viii. 34. Campbell: 'This charter seems genuine, although the extant single sheet may be later than the time of grant, and in any event the boundaries are a subsequent addition.'

Rubric: 'De Bromgehege' ('Concerning Bromhey').

The text begins with a green initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Note: The boundaries are written in Old English, beginning line 2, folio 130r (n.269): 'on eastan' ('in the east').

130r-130v. King Ecgberht II of Kent again grants half a sulung and a marsh to Deora in the same district (see above) (779).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.269-270) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 11).

Rubric: 'Item de Bromgehege' ('Likewise concerning Bromhey').

The text begins with a red display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

130v-131r. King Æthelberht of Wessex and Kent (r. 860-866) grants to Bishop Deora of Rochester land with similar boundaries to that granted in the cartulary's opening charter (purported date 761).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.270-271) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 11).

Campbell, 'The basis of this charter is obviously a charter of Æthelberht of Wessex (king of Wessex and Kent, 860-6) [...] The charter has been re-cast to appear to be a charter of 761, recording a grant to Bishop Deora of Rochester (elected c. 770). In the extant single-sheet copy [British Library, Cotton Charters, vi. 4], 761 has been altered to 781.'

The text begins with a green display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Note: The boundaries are written in English, beginning at line 2 of 131r (n.271). They are underlined.

131r-132r. King Offa of Mercia grants to St Andrew's and the bishopric of Rochester six sulungs at Trottscliffe, Kent, with the right to pasture swine in three districts (788).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.271-273) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#): 12).

Rubric: 'De Trottesclyua' ('Concerning Trottiscliffe').

The text begins with a purple display initial 'I' ('IN nomine dei summi et saluatoris nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of the supreme God and our Saviour Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

132r-133r. King Offa of Mercia grants a sulung at Bromhey to Bishop Wærmund and the church at Rochester (789)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.273-275) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'Item de Bromgehege' ('Likewise concerning Bromhey').

The text begins with a green display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

133r-134r. King Offa of Mercia grants to Bishop Wærmund (of Rochester) one and half yokes of land at Rochester for enlarging the monastery (789)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.275-277) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

No rubric. The text begins with a red display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

134r-135v. King Æthelberht II of Wessex grants to Bishop Wærmund (of Rochester), in return for his money, eighty acres and half a village, and also a marsh (860 [altered to 790])

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.277-280) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

This is probably a copy of the extant tenth-century document, British Library, Cotton Charters, viii. 29.

Fraudulent charter. Campbell: 'This is a crude forgery. The date was originally 860, and this suits the king and witnesses. But someone has learned (?from 14) the approximate date of Bishop Wærmund, and has altered the date to 790. Whoever altered the date no doubt knew that Æthelberht II of Kent was an eighth-century benefactor of Rochester, but he has still not made his date early enough for that king to be assumed to be the one involved.'

The text begins with a green display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi saluatoris', etc: 'In the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

The boundaries are marked by a rubric, 'Diusiones supradictæ terræ' ('Divisions of the above-mentioned land'), and are written in Old English, beginning three lines from the bottom of 135r (n.279). The boundaries continue on 135v (n.280), in Old English, under the rubric, 'Diusiones supradicti marisci' ('Divisions of the above-mentioned marsh').

135v-136v. Coenwulf of Mercia and Cuthred of Kent grant to Swithun, minister, for his good service and his money, three sulungs and a fourth one nearby at Bromhey, with the use of a fishery and four swine-pastures (801). A note of Swithun's bequest of the land to St Andrew's follows.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.280-282) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

No rubric. The text begins with a purple display initial 'R' ('Regnante et adiuuante nos deo et domino nostro Ihesu Christo', etc: 'By our reigning and sustaining God and our Lord Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

The note of Swithun's bequest begins on 136r (n.281) and is marked by the rubric, 'Quomodo Suiðun hanc terram sibi datam a regibus, concessit Sancto Andree post obitum suvm.' ('How Swithun bequeathed this land, granted to him by the king, to Saint Andrew's after his death.'). The text for this

begins with the green display initial 'E' ('Ego Swiðhun', etc: 'I Swithun.), and is marked by a black cross in the left margin.

Scribal notes: On 135v (n.280) several words have been underlined in a fainter, brown ink. At 136r (n.281) there is the annotation 'bocland' ('bookland') in the right margin, written in a later hand.

136v-137r. Coenwulf of Mercia grants three sulungs at Rochester to Bishop Beornmod (of Rochester), with the use of six swine-pastures (of which four are also named in the above charter) (811)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.282-283) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

This is probably a copy of the extant ninth-century document, British Library, Cotton Charters, viii. 31.

Rubric: 'De Borcstealle' ('Concerning Borstal').

The text begins with a red display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

137r-138v. Ecgberht of Wessex makes a general grant of privileges to St Andrew's, Rochester (823)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.283-286) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Fraudulent charter. Campbell: 'This is a highly suspicious document. The title rex Anglorum ['king of the English'] is not used by Ecgberht elsewhere, and the year and indiction do not agree. A vague, general grant of privileges would be [of] most use in the post-Conquest disputes, and the document may be a forgery of that time.'

Rubric: 'De libertate aecclesie Sancti Andree apostoli' ('Concerning the freedom of [the church of] Saint Andrew the Apostle').

The text begins with a green display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Scribal note: On 137v (n.284) certain words are underlined in brown ink (later hand).

138v-139r. Ecgberht of Wessex grants to Bishop Beornmod (of Rochester) four sulungs at Snodland and Holborough, with a mill, rights of gathering wood, and of pasturing swine in four districts, and a village (838)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.286-287) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Campbell: 'The form of this document is unusual. Some of the usual elements of the old English charter are missing; in particular there is no sanction. The document would seem to be an abbreviation of a charter.'

This is probably a copy of the extant, tenth-century document, British Library, Cotton Charters, viii. 30.

Note: At the start of the document, in the left margin, there is an annotation in Latin (much later hand) indicating that the exemplar can be found in the Cotton Library.

Rubric: 'De Snodilande' ('Concerning Snodland').

The text begins with a purple display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini nostri Ihesu Christi saluatoris mundi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, Saviour of the world ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

139r-139v. Æthelwulf of Wessex grants to Bishop Beornmod of Rochester two sulungs at Holborough (841)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.287-288) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De Holanbeorge' ('Concerning Holborough').

The text begins with a green display initial 'R' ('Regnante in perpetuum domino nostro Ihesu Christo', etc: 'By our Lord Jesus Christ, reigning eternally ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Æthelwulf of Wessex grants to his minister, Dunn, ten yokes of land and a village, together with rights in meadow, forest, and marsh near Rochester (855). Dunn's will is added. (Campbell, no. 23)

The text begins with a red display initial 'I' ('IN nomine trino diuino', etc: 'In the name of the Trinity'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Dunn's will begins on 140r (n.289) with a green display initial 'I' ('IN nomine domini, etc: 'In the name of the Lord ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin. The will is written in Old English.

140v-141v. Æthelred I of Wessex grants to Cuthwulf, bishop of Rochester, land partly within and partly to the north of Rochester (868).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.289-292) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Probably genuine, but note Campbell: 'This charter is of unusual form'.

No rubric. The text begins with purple display initial 'R' ('Regnante in perpetuum domino deo nostro omnipotenti sabaoth', etc: 'By our Lord and Almighty God of Hosts, reigning eternally ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Note: The boundaries are written in Old English, beginning on the first line of 141r (n.291), marked by a black cross, and continuing for another thirteen lines.

141v-142v. Æthelwulf of Wessex grants to St Andrew's and Bishop Swithwulf three sulungs at Cuxton with the church of St Michael (880)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.292-294) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Fraudulent charter. Campbell: 'This is a very doubtful charter. King Æthelwulf died in 858, but this charter is dated 880, the indiction agreeing. [...] the charter is [...] the work of a reckless compiler, who did not disturb himself to ascertain the dates of a king so well known as Æthelwulf, nor recall that 880 would fall in the reign of Ælfred the Great.'

Rubric: 'De Cucolanstane' ('Concerning Cuxton').

The text begins with a green display initial 'R' ('Regnante in perpetuum domino nostro Ihesu Christo', etc: 'By our Lord Jesus Christ, reigning eternally...'), and is marked by a black cross in the left margin.

Note: The boundaries, beginning at line six and finishing at line 12 of 142r (n.293), are written in Old English mixed with the Latin terms 'in meridie' ('in the south'), 'In occidente' ('in the west'), and 'In aquilone' ('in the north').

143r-144r. Eadmund I grants three sulungs at Malling, Kent, to Bishop Burhric (of Rochester) (942-946)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.295-297) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Note: Campbell, 'This charter is perhaps founded on a contemporary one, but is not well preserved.'

Rubric: 'De Meallingas' ('Concerning Malling').

The text begins with a red display initial 'I' ('IN nomine dei summi & salvatoris nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of the supreme God and our saviour Jesus Christ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Note: The boundaries are written in Old English, and begin on line 4 and finish on line 11 of 143v (n.296).

144r-145r. Will of Byrhtic and his wife Ælfswith, including bequests to St Andrew's, Rochester, Christchurch, Canterbury, and St Augustine's, Canterbury (975-987)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.297-299) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*.

The text begins with a rather elaborate, green display initial 'P' ('Pis is Byrhtices & Ælfswyth his wifes nihsta cwide': 'This is a declaration of Byrhtic and his wife Ælfswith, his next of kin.')

145r-147r. Latin version of the above

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.300-303) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*.

Rubric: 'De Danituna, et de Langafelda, et de Dærente, et de Falcheham, et de Snodilande, et de Bromlega' ('Concerning Denton, Longfield, Darenth, Fawkham, Snodland, and Bromley').

The text begins with a faded purple display initial 'h' ('Hæc est ultima commendatio', etc: 'This is the final recommendation ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Scribal note: On 147r (n.300), the last two place names in the rubric are squeezed in vertically in the right margin

147r-148r. The history of the estate of Wouldham, Kent, from the time of Æthelberht II of Kent (r.748-762) to the time of Archbishop Dunstan (date: 964-988)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.303-305) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

This is probably a copy of the extant tenth-century document, British Library, Cotton Charters, viii. 20.

Rubric: 'Pus wæron ða seox sulung æt Wuldaham Sancte Andrea geseald into Hrofesceastre' ('Thus were the six sulungs at Wouldham given to Saint Andrew's in Rochester').

The text begins with a green display initial 'Æ' ('Æðelbryht', etc.), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

148r-150r. Latin version of the above

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.305-309) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric (bottom of 148r, n.305): 'Isto tali ordine fuerunt illæ vi sulingæ quæ vocantur Uuldeham', etc: 'To that great order [of monks] were those 6 sulings, which are named Wuldaham ...').

The text begins with a red display initial 'R' ('Rex Aethelberhtus', etc: 'King Æthelberht ...').

Historical note: According to Campbell, both this Latin document and Campbell no. 35b are unlikely to have been written in the Anglo-Saxon period, but rather drawn up during the post-Conquest period to be of use to Norman officials.

150r-152r. Eadgar of Wessex grants ten sulungs at Bromley to St Andrew's in return for money paid by Bishop Ælfstan of Rochester to himself and his præfectus Wulfstan (955)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.309-313) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

This is a copy of the extant, tenth-century document, British Library, Cotton Charters, viii. 33.

Rubric (right at the bottom of 150r): 'De Bromleage' ('Concerning Bromley').

The text begins, on 150v (n.310), with a faded display initial 'I' ('IN nomine regnantis in perpetuum domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, reigning forever ...'), and is marked by a large, black cross in the left margin.

Note: A description of the places to which the charter relates is written in Old English, beginning on 151r (n.311), fourth line before the rubric; and the boundaries are also written in Old English following the rubric, 'Istis terminibus circumgirata est terra suprascripta & multis nota', starting with the last word on 151r ('Pis', with a red P) over to 151v (n.312), line 9.

Historical notes: This charter, the Edgar charter, is one of several relating to the estate of Bromley, which was granted, according to another Rochester charter (not actually copied into the *Textus Roffensis* cartulary), by Æthelberht III to his servant Dryhtwald in 862. The monks of Rochester challenged this in a lawsuit. This Edgar charter aims to record the success of the suit, to 'strengthen the claim of the priory to Bromley and the other estates involved' (Campbell, p. xxiv).

Campbell (p. xxv) describes the original compiler (not the *Textus Roffensis* scribe-copyist) of this retrospective record as incompetent. The document is dated 955 even though Edgar did not become king until 959. The list of signatures points to 973. Campbell further suggests that the original Edgar charter dates to 980-987.

152r-155r. Æthelred II (i.e Ethelred 'the Unready') restores to the see of Rochester, at the request of Bishop Godwine, six sulungs at Wouldham and one mansa at Littlebrook (955)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.313-319), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017g](#)).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*.

Note: Campbell (p. xxvi) explains that it and nos 32 and 33 (below) 'are excellent examples of Æthelred's typical charter, which is very long for an Old English charter, and usually adds to the usual charter elements a story to show how the land granted by the king had come into his possession. Sometimes also the king refers to his own youthful indiscretions, and especially to the manner in which bad counsellors had misled him.'

Rubric: 'De Uldeham et de Lytlanbroce' ('Concerning Wouldham and Littlebrook').

The text begins with an ornamented, green display initial 'C' ('Cum exigente', etc.), and is marked by a large, black Chi-Rho (the so-called christogram, or monogram of Christ, which is a fusion of the first two letters, XP, of the Greek word for Christ) in the left margin.

Note: The boundaries are written in Old English and begin on 153v (n.316) following the rubric, 'His terminus eadem portio gyratur'. They continue to the third line of 154v (n.318).

155r-156v. Account of disputes concerning the estate of Snodland, Kent, in the time of Bishop Godwine (995-1005/6)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.319-322), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Rubric: 'Her cyð on ðysum gewrite, hu Godwine biscop on Hrofeceastre & Leofwine Ælfeages sunu wurðon gesybsumode ymbe þæt land æt Snoddinglande on Cantwarabyrig.' ('Here is announced in this text how Godwine, bishop in Rochester, and Leofwine, son of Ælfeag, made peace over the land at Snodland in Canterbury.') A large, black Chi-Rho appears adjacent to the rubric, in the left margin.

The text proper begins with a faded purple display initial 'P' ('Pa ða se biscop Godwine', etc: 'Then the Bishop Godwine ...').

Scribal note: There are a few underlined words throughout the document.

156v-159v. Æthelred II restores to the see of Rochester six sulungs at Bromley and the use of forest in the Weald (998)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.322-328), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017h](#)).

Rubric: ‘De Bromleage’ (‘Concerning Bromley’).

The text begins with a red display initial ‘O’ (‘Omnipotens Christus saluator mundi’, etc: ‘Almighty Christ, Saviour of the world ...’), and is marked by a very large, black Chi-Rho, ornamented with red dots.

Note: The boundaries are written in Old English, beginning on 158v (n.326), following the Latin rubric, ‘His limitibus idem rus hinc inde gyratur’. The text for this begins with a red ‘P’ (‘Pis synd þara syx sulunga’, etc.), continuing for ten lines, ending in ‘Cysel hyrst’ (Chislehurst).

Historical note: Campbell (p. xxvii) explains that the king says he is restoring Bromley to Rochester. ‘He had previously robbed the priory of it cruelly and ignorantly, and especially because of the instigation of Æthelsige, who among other offences murdered the king’s reeve.’

159v-162r. Æthelred II grants to Bishop Godwine of Rochester fifteen hides at Fen Stanton and Hilton, Hunts (1012)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.328-333), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017i](#)).

Rubric: ‘De Stantune et Hiltune’ (‘Concerning Stanton and Hilton’).

The text begins with an ornamented, green display initial ‘X’ (‘Xps [Christus] omnipotens dues imperpetuum regnans’, etc.), and is marked by an ornamented, red-and-black Chi Rho, which has the Greek letter alpha (‘A’) within the letter Rho (‘P’).

Scribal note: There is a correction by the original *Textus Roffensis* scribe in the left margin on 161v (n.332): ‘Ego Þurkytel miles’ (‘I Þurkytel, knight/soldier’) appears alongside an insertion sign in the left margin. The corresponding insertion mark appears before ‘Ego Æthelwine miles’ (‘I Æthelwine, knight/soldier’) in the main body of the text. The scribe, working from an exemplar, obviously realised his eye-skip, and so reinserted this name of one of the charter’s witnesses.

Note: The land boundaries are written in Old English, beginning on 161v (n.332), and are introduced with the rubric, in Old English, ‘þis syndon þa landgemære to Stantune’ (‘These are the land boundaries at Stanton’). The first letter of the boundaries (‘Æ’) is written in red ink. The description of the boundaries continues to the end of the charter.

Historical note: The story of the fall of Ealdorman Leofsige is recounted in this document, an event recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1002. As Campbell (p. xxvii) points out, the charter’s version adds to the account the part played by Æthelflæd, the sister of Leofsige.

162r-162v. History of the Æhtemen (‘Farmers’) in Wouldham (after 1066)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.333-334) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

This document is not edited by Campbell. It is post-conquest.

The first part of the document begins with a faded purple display initial ‘P’ (‘Þis wæron ða Æhtemen into Wuldaham & heora ofsprinc’, etc: ‘These were the farmers in Wouldham and their descendents’, lit. ‘offspring’), and is marked by a black cross in the left margin. The second part begins (on 162v, n.334) with a green display initial ‘h’ (‘Her geswutelað’, etc: ‘Here we make known’), and is marked by a black cross in the left margin.

162v-163v. History of the estates of Bromley and Fawkham, Kent, in the time of King Eadgar and immediately afterwards (980-987)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.334-336), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Unique to *Textus Roffensis*.

Rubric: ‘De Falcheham & Bromleage’ (‘Concerning Fawkham and Bromley’). The text begins with an ornamented, red display initial ‘P’ (‘Pus wæron ða land æt Bromleage & æt Fealcnaham’, etc. (‘These were the lands at Bromley and at Fawkham’).

164v-165v. Bridgework for Rochester Cathedral (c.1120)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.338-340) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

This is a translation of the Old English charter, below.

Rubric: ‘Hec descriptio demonstrat aperte unde debeat pons de Rouecestre restaurari quotiens fuerit fractus’ (‘This description shows clearly why the bridge of Rochester should be rebuilt whenever it is broken.’)

Scribal notes: As with the Old English version of the document, the first half of the text is in a later hand from the original *Textus Roffensis* scribe, and is written on a replacement leaf. Nicholas Brooks suggests the hand is ‘probably of the very end of the twelfth century’. He also observes that ‘the number of erasures or alterations to this early part of the document [both the Latin and the Old English versions thereof] may have been so evident that an embarrassed Rochester Scribe preferred to rewrite and replace the affected leaves’. See ‘The Bridge in Later Anglo-Saxon Times’, in *Traffic and Politics: The Construction and Management of Rochester Bridge AD 43-1993*, ed. Nigel Yates and James M. Gibson (1994), p. 18

Note the annotation in the left margin on 164v (n.338). Note also the erased text on 165r (n.339) over-written by crossings-out in red ink.

166v-167r. Bridgework for Rochester Cathedral

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.342-343) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: ‘Þis is þære bricce-geweorc onn Hrouecæstre.’ (‘This is the bridgework in Rochester’)

Text begins with a red display initial ‘H’ (‘Her syndon genamad’, etc: ‘Here are named ...’).

Scribal notes: See comments above about the Latin version.

167v. Originally blank page, marking the end of the pre-Conquest documents. Now contains Latin annotations by William Lambarde, dated 1573 (cf. folio 1r)

Some of the text has been damaged by water.

4.4 Part 4, ff. 167r-234r: Post-conquest cartulary**168r-170v. The Trial at Penenden Heath (c. 1090)**

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.345-350), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Rubric: ‘Deplacito apud Pinendanam inter Lanfrancum archiepiscopum et Odonem Baiocensem episcopum’ (‘The plea at Penenden between Archbishop Lanfranc and Odo Bishop of Bayeux’).

The text proper begins with a green display initial ‘T’ (‘Tempore magni regis Uuillelmi’, etc: ‘During the time of the great king William’).

Note in the right margin of 170r (n.349) the annotation in a later hand (brown ink): ‘Eadem L[iber] Domesday’ (‘See also the Domesday Book’).

Historical note: This document relates the celebrated trial at Penenden Heath (1172) where Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury (1070-1089), forced Odo, Bishop of Bayeux (1049-1097), to return Kentish properties, which he had usurped, to both Rochester and Canterbury. It is thought to be an amplification of the original record, and contains privileges in favour of Canterbury that are now considered spurious.

170v-171r. William I affirms his grant of Freckenham (in Suffolk) to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury (1071)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.350-351), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Rubric: ‘De Frachenham’ (‘Concerning Freckenham’)

The Latin document begins on 170v (n.350) with a purple display initial ‘W’ (‘Willelmus gratia dei rex Anglorum’, etc: ‘William, by the grace of God the king of the English ...’) and continues to line 3 of 171r (n.351). This is immediately followed by a translation in Old English, beginning with an enlarged red-and-black ‘W’ (‘Willelm kyng’, etc: ‘William king ...’)

171r-172v. Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury confirms the grant of Freckenham to the church of Saint Andrew’s, Rochester (1087)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.351-354) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

This follows on from the previous charter, but is a forgery; see Rodney M. Thomson, *The Life of Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester* (1977), p. 76.

Rubric: ‘Quomodo Lanfrancus terras extractas ecclesie Sancti Andreae & alias acquisitas monachis contradidit; & de Gundulfo episcopo.’

Scribal note: the rubric extends vertically into the right margin.

Text begins with red display initial ‘P’ (‘PRaeterea notandum’, etc: ‘Further note ...’).

172v-173r. Lanfranc grants Fawkham (in Kent) to St Andrew’s, Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.355-358) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: ‘De Falchenham’ (‘Concerning Fawkham’)

Text begins with a red display initial ‘I’ (‘Inter cetera beneficia ipsius archiepiscopi’, etc: ‘Among other benefits of the archbishop ...’), and is marked in the left margin by an ornamented symbol (probably an uppercase Greek gamma or “gallows-pole”).

173r-174v. William I grants land at Hedenham to Bishop Gundulf, for which in return Gundulf builds Rochester Castle (date?)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.355-358), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Rubric: ‘Quomodo Willelmus rex filius Willelmi regis rogatu Lanfranci archiepiscopi concessit & confirmavit Rofensi ecclesie Sancti Andreae apostoli ad uictum monachorum manerium nomine Hedenham quare Gundulfus episcopus Castrum Rofense lapideum totum de suo proprio regi construxit.’ (‘How King William, son of William the king, at the request of Archbishop Lanfranc, granted and confirmed as the living of the monks of the Church of Saint Andrew the Apostle the manor named Hedenham, for which, by his own means, Bishop Gundulf built, completely of stone, Rochester Castle for the king.’)

Text begins on 173r (n.355) with a green display initial ‘A’ (‘Aliud quoque beatae memoriae Gundulfus episcopus non minus memorabile illis contulit beneficium’, etc: ‘Also, likewise, of blessed memory, no less remarkable, Bishop Gundulf conferred a kindness ...’), and is marked by an ornamented symbol

(probably an uppercase Greek gamma or “gallows-pole”) in the left margin, and a pointed finger in the right margin, drawn in a later hand.

Historical note: This charter not only records William I’s donation of land at Hendenham to Gundulf for his services, but also reveals that Gundulf built Rochester Castle.

174v-175r. William I grants to the church of St Andrew’s in the city of Rochester liberties from the time of King Edward (the Confessor).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.358-359) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric (bottom of 174v): ‘Concessio Uuillemi magni regis’ (‘Grant of William, the great king.’)

Text begins on 175r with a purple display initial ‘V’ (‘Vvillielmus dei gratia rex Anglorum’, etc: ‘William by the grace of God king of the English...’).

175r. An agreement, made in the presence of Lanfranc, between Gundulf and Gilbert concerning land held by Gilbert belonging to St Andrew’s Church (1086-1088)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.359) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: ‘de conuentione inter Gundulfum & Gislebertum’ (‘Concerning the agreement between Gundulf & Gilbert’)

The text begins with a green display initial ‘H’ (‘Hæc est conuentio’, etc: ‘This is the meeting ...’)

175r-176v. The dispute between Gundulf and Pichot (occurred between 1077-97)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.359-362), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Rubric (bottom of 175r): ‘de contentione inter Gundulfum & Pichot’ (‘Concerning the controversy between Gundulf & Pichot’).

Text begins on 175v (n.360) with a red display initial ‘T’ (‘Tempore Uuillemi regis Anglorum magni’, etc: ‘In the time of William, great king of the English ...’)

Scribal note: The scribe begins new sections with capitals in the left margin (see esp. n.361).

Note: Folios 177-180 were added later in the twelfth century, and hence the hand is not that of the original scribe.

See Peter Sawyer, *Textus Roffensis* Part II, Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile, 11, p. 12.

177r-178r. List of grants to St Andrew’s Church at Rochester, from the time of the foundation by King Æthelberht to Henry I (604-1100)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.363-365) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with red display initial ‘A’ (‘ANno ab incarnatione domini sexcentesimo’, etc: ‘In the six hundredth year from the incarnation of the Lord ...’).

Historical note: This is the second record of the foundation of Rochester Cathedral. Unlike the first (folio 119r), which records only Æthelberht’s gift, this document proceeds to delineate all the principal gifts to the church right up until Henry I’s grant at the time of the consecration of the cathedral in 1130.

179r. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (from 1093-1109) grants to the church of St Andrews, Rochester, and to Bishop Gundulf, privileges related to the land of the church at Northfleet.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.367) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: ‘De ecclesia de Norhffleta’ (Concerning the church of Northfleet’).

Text begins with a red display initial 'A' ('Anselmus gratia dei archiepiscopus Cantuarie', etc: 'Anselm, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Canterbury ...').

179v. Radulfus, Archbishop of Canterbury (from 1114-1122) confirms his predecessor's grant to St Andrew's, Rochester, of privileges relating to Northfleet, and adds further grants relating to land at 'Gudelffeld' (Guddlefield?).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.368) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

No rubric. Text begins with a red display initial 'R' ('Radulfus archiepiscopus Cantuariæ', etc: 'Radulf, Archbishop of Canterbury ...').

Historical note: Radulfus is better known as Ralph d'Escures. Before becoming Archbishop of Canterbury, he was Bishop of Rochester between 1108-1114.

179v-180r. William, Archbishop of Canterbury (from 1123-1136), grants in perpetuum to the monks at St Andrew's, Rochester, the privileges related to the land of the church at Northfleet, and confirms Henry I's grant to the church at Rochester of the privileges relating to the church at Boxley (Kent).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.368-369) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

No rubric. The text begins with a red display initial 'W' ('Willelmus gratia dei Cantuariensis archiepiscopus', etc: 'William, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Canterbury ...').

181r. William II confirms Countess Goda's gift of the manor at Estuna to St Andrew's, Rochester, and to Bishop Gundulf.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.371) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

No rubric. Text begins with a green display initial 'W' ('Willemus rex Anglorum', etc: 'William, king of the English ...').

Historical point: Countess Goda was the half-sister of Edward the Confessor and the only woman mentioned in the cartulary that makes a donation independently of her husband.

181v. William II confirms his steward Haimo's gift of the church at Dartford to St Andrew's, Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.372) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De ecclesia de Tarenteford' ('Concerning the church of Dartford')

Text begins with a red display initial 'W' ('Willelmus dei gratia rex Anglorum', etc: 'William, by the grace of God, king of the English ...').

Historical note: Haimo is also known as Hamo Dapifer (from the Latin for 'servant').

181v-183r. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (1093-1109), grants to the community of monks at Rochester (i.e. St Andrew's Priory) privileges related to the land of the church at Northfleet, including fishing rights.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.372-373) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De Northfleota ecclesia et de piscaria' ('Concerning the church at Northfleet and concerning fishing rights')

Text begins with a green display initial 'A' ('Anselmus dei dispositione archiepiscopus Cantuariæ', etc: 'Anselm, by the arrangement of God, Archbishop of Canterbury ...')

182r-182v. William II confirms Roger Bigot's gift of the Church of St Felicity, Walton (Suffolk), to St Andrew's, Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.373-374) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De Waletuna' ('Concerning Walton')

Text begins with a green display initial 'W' ('WILLELMUS rex Anglorum', etc: 'William king of the English').

Historical note: St Felicity's later became a cell of Rochester, and may have housed a small collection of books. (Richards, Texts and Their Traditions, p. 58)

182v. William II confirms Gilbert of Tunbridge's gift of the church at Rethavelda (Sussex) to St Andrew's, Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.374) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De Rethrauelda' ('Concerning Rethravelda')

Text begins with a purple display initial 'W' ('Willelmus rex Anglorum', etc: 'William king of the English').

182v-186v. List of individual benefactors of St Andrew's Priory, Rochester, and description of their donations

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.374-382) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

The list begins with the red display initial 'R' of Robertus Latimer.

Scribal note: Subsequent benefactor's names generally begin with display initials, the colours of which alternate between red, green and purple, though not in a fixed order. The documentation finishes with the first two words on the first line of 186v (n.382).

Historical note: Included as a benefactor is Eadmer (c.1060-c.1126) (bottom of 83v; n.376), the biographer of St Anselm, who is mentioned in the account of the meeting between Gundulf and Haimo, below.

185v. An agreement between Bishop Gundulf and Haimo, son of Vitalis, (aka Hamo Dapifer) made in the presence of Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning privileges relating to the church at Stourmouth (1093-1108)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.380), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017j](#)).

Text begins with a green display initial 'H' ('Hæc est conuentio quam Haimo filius Vitalis fecit versus Gundulfum espiscopum de Rouecestra', etc: 'This is the meeting [legal case] which Haimo, son of Vitalis, made against Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester...')

Historical point: This account is part of the longer list of donors above, but is written out more fully. It recounts how the privileges were granted in exchange for Haimo's brother becoming a monk at Rochester.

186v. Henry I grants the church, land, and tithing rights at Chillesford (along with resources and tithing rights of various other churches) to St Andrews, Rochester, and to Bishop Gundulf.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.382) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'Donatio Henrici regis' ('Donation of King Henry').

Text begins with a faded green display initial 'H' ('Henricus rex Anglorum', etc: 'Henry, king of the English').

186v-187r. Henry I dedicates to St Andrew's, Rochester, Bishop Gundulf and the Rochester's monastic community various churches and their lands and resources, incl. Dartford.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.382-383) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'Item de eodem' ('Likewise concerning the same')

Text begins with an ornamented red display initial 'H' ('Henricus rex Anglorum' etc: 'Henry, king of the English').

187r. Henry I grants protection of fishing rights in the Thames to Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.383) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'de Niue Uuere' ('the new weir')

Text begins with an ornamented, purple display initial 'H' (note squared H, not rounded) ('Henricus rex Anglorum': 'Henry, king of the English').

187r-187v. Henry I confirms Gausfridas Talebot's gift to St Andrew's, Rochester, and Bishop Gundulf.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.383-384) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De litle Uuroteham' ('Concerning Little Wrotham')

Text begins with a green display initial 'H' ('Henricus rex Anglorum': 'Henry, king of the English').

187v. Henry I's commemoration of the feast of St Paulinus

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.384) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De feria Sancti Paulini' ('Concerning the feast of Saint Paulinus')

Text begins with an ornamented, red display initial 'H' ('Henricus rex Anglorum': 'Henry, king of the English').

187v-188r. William d'Albini, cupbearer to Henry I, grants various resources of the village of Elham to St Andrew's, Rochester, and its monks.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.384-385) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric (bottom of 187v [n.384]: 'De Ælham' ('Concerning Elham', Kent)

Text begins with a red display initial 'E' ('Ego Willelmus de Albinnero pincerna regis', etc: 'I, William d'Albini, cupbearer of the king') and is marked in the left margin by a black cross.

188r-188v. Henry I's confirmation of the grant of Elham to St Andrew's, Rochester

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.385-386) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'Item de Ælham' ('Likewise concerning Elham')

Text begins with a green display initial 'H' ('Henricus rex Anglorum': 'Henry, king of the English').

188r-191v. List of benefactors to St Andrew's, Rochester

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.386-392) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

The list of benefactors begins on 188r with a red display initial 'R' for 'Rogeris de Ælham' ('Roger of Elham').

Scribal note: Subsequent names of benefactors also begin with display initials, alternating mostly between green and red.

191v. Hugo, in agreement with his wife Emma, grants land at Southgate to St Andrews, Rochester, and its monastery.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.392), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Text begins with a red display initial 'E' ('Ego Hugo', etc: 'I, Hugh/Hugo ...')

191v-192r. Goldwine 'the Greek' grants two burgages in Frindsbury, and part of the king's land adjacent to them, to the monks at St Andrew's Priory, Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.392-393), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Text begins with a green display initial 'G' ('Golduinus', the benefactor's name).

Historical note: a burgage was essentially a rental property in a town. The grant of this land was made in order for Goldwine's son to be made a monk at Rochester. The granting of burgages for this purpose was common practice.

191r-192v. Robert, son of King Henry I, grants land to the church and monastery at Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.393-394) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'E' ('Ego Rodbertus Henrici regis filius' etc: 'I, Robert, son of King Henry ...'). It finishes on the second line of 192v (n.394).

Historical note: Robert (before 1100-1147) was the first Earl of Gloucester, and was probably the oldest of Henry's many illegitimate children.

192v. An agreement made between Coc and Bishop Ernulf and the monks at St Andrew's concerning land in Rochester (1115-1124)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.394) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'H' ('Hæc est conuentio quam fecit Coc cum episcopo Ernulfum & monachis Sancti Andreae apostoli', etc: 'This is the agreement that Coc made with Bishop Ernulf and the monks at St Andrew the Apostle ...').

A grant by Godwin, son of Edith, to the Church of St Andrew's and the monks

Text begins with a green display initial 'G' ('Goduinnus' etc: 'Godwin ...').

192v. An agreement made between Gosfrid Petit and the monks at St Andrew's concerning land at Rochester (possibly after 1115)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.395) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'H' ('Hæc est conuentio quam Gosfridus Petit fecit cum monachis Sancti Andreae', etc: 'This is the agreement which Gosfrid Petit made with the monks at Saint Andrew's ...')

Note: Sawyer suggests folios 193-194 may possibly be a later addition to the manuscript: See Peter Sawyer, *Textus Roffensis* Part II, Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile, 11, p. 12.

193r. An agreement made between Geldewine the moneyer and Bishop Ernulf and the monks at St Andrews concerning land at Rochester (1115-1124)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.395) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a green display initial 'H' ('Hæc est conuentio quam fecit Geldeuinus monetarius cum episcopo Ernulfo & monachis Sancti Andreae apostoli', etc: 'This is the agreement that Geldewine the moneyer made with Bishop Ernulf and the monks at Saint Andrew the Apostle ...')

193v. An agreement made between the reeve of Frindsbury and the citizens of Rochester, commuting the customary payment of malt and meal for a rent of six pence from each property (possibly later than 1115)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.396) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'H' ('Hæc est conuentio inter præpositum Frendesberiaë & cives Rofenses', etc: 'This is the agreement between the reeve of Frindsbury and the citizens of Rochester ...')

Scribal note: the scribe uses red initials for each of the named witnesses.

193v. Document concerning provisions (clothes, shoes, beverages, etc.) the bishop of Rochester secures from the church at Northfleet

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.396), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017k](#)).

Text begins with a red display initial 'N' ('Notandum', etc: 'Let it be recorded ...')

Document concerning moneys to be paid at the Nativity of St John

Text begins with a faded display initial 'D' ('De terra Hakefisc', etc: 'From the land of ?Hakefisc ...')

Scribal note: Each item is marked in the left margin by an uppercase Greek gamma ("gallows-pole") symbol.

194v. Gausfrid de Delce grants Rochester ('nobis': 'to us') 30 acres of land near Prestefield (Kent) in order for his son to become a monk.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.398), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017l](#)).

Text begins with a red display initial 'G' (Gausfridus de Deltsa dedit nobis xxx across terræ iuxta Prestafelda', etc: 'Gausfrid de Delce gave to us 30 acres of land near Prestefield ...').

195r. Godric de Delce grants an annual tithing to Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.399) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a faded (green?) display initial 'G' ('Godricus de Deltsa', etc: 'Godric de Delce ...')

195r-195v. A settlement agreed between Herebert of Delce and the monks of Rochester, concerning the land given to the monks by Herebert's father (1108-24)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.399-400) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'N' ('Notum sit omnibus', etc: 'It is known to all ...')

196r-196v. Document relating to the clothing for the monks at Rochester, arranged by Bishop Gundulf.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.401-402), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017m](#)).

Rubric (which unusually begins with a green, squared display initial 'H'): 'Hæc sunt quæ ordinata sunt a domino nostro Gundulfo episcopo ad vestitum monachorum': 'Here are the things arranged by our lord bishop Gundulf for the monks' clothing...'

196v-197r. Bishop Ernulf (bishop of Rochester, 1114-1124) grants privileges and lands to the church of Saint Andrew at Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.402-403), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017n](#)).

Text begins with a purple display initial 'E' ('Ernulfus Rofensis episcopus', etc: 'Ernulf, bishop of Rochester ...').

197r. Bishop Ernulf grants funds for the building and maintenance of the house of the monks at Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.403), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017o](#)).

Text begins with a red display initial 'N' ('Notum sit omnibus', etc: 'It is known to all ...').

197r-197v. Bishop Ernulf erects an alms house in honour of his predecessor Gundulf.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.403-404), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017p](#)).

Text begins with a green display initial 'H' ('Hæc est elemosina quam dominus ernulfus episcopus', etc: 'This is the alms house which the lord bishop Ernulf ...')

197v. Ansgot de Rochester grants tithing from Delce and other privileges to St Andrew's, Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.404) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'A' ('Ansgotus de Roucestra', etc: 'Ansgot de Rochester ...').

Scribal note: A pointing finger appears in the lower left margin, probably by a later hand.

198r-198v. Election of the nun Avicia as the first Abbess of Malling (1108)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.405-406), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017q](#)).

This records the abbess' swearing of allegiance to Bishop Gundulf and his successors at Rochester.

Rubric: 'De subiectiōe et fidelitate abbatisse de Mellings' ('Concerning the subjection and fidelity of the Abbess of Malling')

The text begins: 'Die illa qua Gundulfus Rofensis episcopus abbatiam de Mellings dedit sanctimoniali Auitiæ', etc ('The day when Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, gave the nun Avicia to the abbey of Malling ...'). The text finishes at the top of 198v.

198v. Henry de Port grants financial gifts to the almshouse at St Andrew's, Rochester (1108).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.406) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'de Earhetha & de Halilei' ('Concerning ?Earheth and ?Halegel) (1108)

The text begins with a red display initial 'N' ('Notum sit omnibus', etc: 'It is known to everyone ...').

198v-199v. The cleric Ralf (Radulfus) concedes land adjoining the Rochester monks' cemetery, as well as money, to settle a feud with Ernulf.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.406-408) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

The text begins with a green display initial 'N' ('Notum sit omnibus', etc: 'It is known to everyone ...').

Note: Mary Richards refers to the 'aggressiveness' with which Ernulf defended the rights of the monastery. Texts and Their Traditions, p. 59.

199v-200r. Goldwine, priest of Rochester, grants to the Church of St Andrew's, Rochester, a half burgage pertinent to Frindsbury.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.408-409) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

The text begins with a red display initial 'G' ('Golduinus presbyter de Roucestra', etc: 'Goldwine, priest of Rochester ...')

200r. Ælfwine grants a half burgage to the monks at St Andrew's, Rochester, pertinent to Borstal.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.409) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

The text begins with a green display initial 'S' ('Similiter & Ælfuinus', etc: 'And similarly Ælfwine ...').

200r. Godric, son of Ælfwine, brother of Ælric the priest, gives a half burgage of the king's land to the monks at St Andrew's, Rochester.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.409) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'G' ('Godricus filius Æluini', etc: 'Godric, son of Ælfwine ...').

200v-201r. An agreement made by the monks of Rochester with the wife of Robert Latimer, concerning land in Frindsbury.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.410-411), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2017r](#)).

Text begins with a red display initial 'H' ('Hæc conuentio habita est inter monachos Rofenses & uxorem Rodberti Latimarii', etc: 'This is the agreement held between the monks of Rochester and the wife of Robert Latimer ...').

Scribal note: On 201r (n.411) a passage has been erased and crossed through with zigzag red lines. Though it is not possible to say why this was done, it is unlikely to be an innocent mistake.

Historical note: A full account of this rather fascinating agreement, involving priestly and familial thievery, is given in H. Tsurushima's, 'The fraternity of Rochester Cathedral Priory about 1100', in *Anglo-Norman Studies* 14, at p. 330.

201v-202v. List of various donors and their gifts

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.412-414) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Each item begins with a display initial, in various colours.

Note: Sawyer suggests folio 202 (i.e. 202r-202v) may be a later twelfth-century addition to the manuscript: See Peter Sawyer, *Textus Roffensis* Part II, *Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile*, 11, p. 12.

Note: Folios 203-208 were added later in the twelfth century.

See Peter Sawyer, *Textus Roffensis* Part II, *Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile*, 11, p. 12.

203r. Confirmation of privileges to Rochester by William de Corbeil, Archbishop of Canterbury (from 1123-1136)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.415) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

No rubric, no display initial.

Text begins: 'Willelmus, dei gracia Cantuariensis archiepiscopus', etc. ('William, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Canterbury ...').

203v-204r. A judgement by Imar of Tusculum (1144)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.416-417), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Text begins with a red display initial 'I' ('IMARUS Dei gracia Tusculanus episcopus', etc: 'Imar, by the grace of God, Bishop of Tusculum ...').

Scribal note: There are annotations in a later hand in the left margin towards the bottom of 203v, along with some underlining on this page.

Historical note: This is a judgement in favour of the monks at Rochester: see Richards, Texts and Their Traditions, p. 59.

204v-205r. Confirmation of privileges to Rochester by Theobald of Bec, Archbishop of Canterbury (from 1139-1161)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.418-420) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a red display initial 'T' ('TEOBALDus gracia Dei Cantuariensis archiepiscopus', etc: 'Theobald, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Canterbury ...').

There are annotations in a later hand in the right margin of folio 205v (n.419), along with some underlining of place names on this page.

206r-208r. Copy of Bull of Pope Eugenius III (pope 1145-1153) (date of bull is 1146)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.421-425), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

This is a charter of privileges granted to the Church of Saint Andrew at Rochester.

Rubric (half way down 206r): 'PRIVILEGIUM EVGENII PP' ('CONCESSION OF POPE EUGENE'; note: PP = 'papa', i.e. 'pope').

The text begins with a red display initial 'E' ('Eugenius episcopus', etc: 'Bishop Eugene ...'). The opening is typical of what we now refer to as a papal bull: the pope's name, his title and a few words for referencing purposes. In the original document, these would have been laid out in a single line of elongated letters.

Scribal notes: The hand is later than the original *Textus Roffensis* scribe. The scribe begins sections of the bull with capital letters placed out into the left margin: for example, the letter 'A' for 'Ad hoc' on line 4 of 206r (n.421), and 'A' for the name Anselm on line 12 of 206v (n.422).

Witnesses to the bull begin halfway down 207v (n.424) and continue on the next page. Each name is marked by a black cross in the left margin and preceded by 'Ego' ('I'). A fairly uniform 'signature' (a sort of double x) completes each witness.

The list of names includes those of various bishops and other religious figures. The first is the pope's: 'Ego Eugenius catholicae ecclesiae episcopus' ('I, Eugenius, Bishop of the Catholic Church'). The third on the list is that of the Bishop of Rochester, Albericus.

A representation of the seal of Pope Eugene is given on 208r (n.425). The original seal would probably have been made of lead. The seal reads, clockwise from the right: 'Fac mecum Domine signum in bonum': 'Show me, O Lord, a token for good' (based on the opening words of Psalms 85:17). In the central part, at top left is 'Sanctus Petrus' ('Saint Peter'); at top right is 'Sanctus Paulus' ('Saint Paul'); and the name across the bottom two sections is 'Eugenius PP III' ('Pope Eugene III').

The seal is followed by the elongated word 'Beate': 'May you be blessed'.

209r-210r. A version of the Domesday account of the Rochester fief

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.427-429) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

No rubric, though space appears to have been left for one.

Text begins with a green display initial 'S' ('Suthfleta manerium', etc: 'Southfleet manor').

Scribal note: The scribe follows the practice of beginning new sections with capitals in the left margin.

210r-210v. William I gives one hundred pounds shortly before his death to the Church of St Andrew's, Rochester

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.429-430), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Rubric: 'Donum VVillelmi magni regis' ('Gift of William, the great King').

Text begins with a purple display initial 'W' ('Willelmus rex Anglorum magnum': 'William, great king of the English').

210v. An agreement between Bishop Gundulf and Eadmer concerning property in London (1077-1108)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.430) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'Hæc est conuentio inter Gundulfum episcopum & Eadmerum Anhænde Burgensem Lndoniæ' ('This is the agreement between Bishop Gundulf and Eadmer Anhande, Burger of London.')

The text begins with a small, black-red 'v' (an abbreviation): ('Dum idem Gundulfus', etc: 'Until the same Gundulf ...').

Scribal note: Though the rubric is original, the rest of the original text has been erased and rewritten. This is probably not innocent.

211r-211v. William II grants land to St Andrew's, Rochester, in connection with the Church of St Mary's at Lambeth

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.431-432) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De Lamhytha' ('Concerning Lambeth')

Text begins with a green display initial 'Q' ('QVISQVIS', etc: 'Whoever ...'), and is marked in the left margin by a black cross.

211v. William II grants land to the monks at St Andrew's, Rochester, in connection with Cetenham.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.432) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a purple display initial 'W' ('Willelmus rex Anglorum', etc: 'William, king of the English ...').

211v-212r. Gundulf affirms the grant of land by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, to the Church of St Andrew and its monks.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.432-433), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Text begins with a red display initial 'G' ('GVndulfus Rofensium gracia dei episcopus', etc: 'Gundulf, by the grace of God, Bishop of Rochester ...').

212r-213r. William II grants his manor at Hedenham, held by Archbishop Lanfranc, to the church of St Andrew's, Rochester, and its monastic community.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.433-435) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De Hedenham' ('Concerning Hedenham')

The text begins with a red-and-green display initial 'W' ('WILLELMUS rex Anglorum', etc: 'William, king of the English...').

Signatories are preceded by black crosses.

213r. Confirmation of the above by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.435) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'Confirmatio Lanfranci archiepiscopi' ('Confirmation of Archbishop Lanfranc')

Text begins with an ornamented, red display initial 'E' ('Ego Lanfrancus non meis meritis sed gratia Dei archiepiscopus', etc: 'I, Lanfranc, not by my merit but by the grace of God, Archbishop ...')

213r-213v. Gundulf confirms grant of Gilbert's three hides of land at Hedenham to the Church of St Andrew's, Rochester. Gilbert promises to enter the monastic life.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.435-436), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Rubric: 'De Dudicote' ('Concerning Dudicote')

Text begins with a green display initial 'G' ('Gundulfus', etc).

213v-214v. Account of the aforesaid Gilbert entering the monastic life

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.436-438), transcription (Flight [2010b](#):) and translation (Monk [2018](#)).

Historical point: Gilbert's son, Ralph, consents to his father's wishes, and Gundulf agrees that Ralph will inherit his father's property, save for the donated three hides of land.

Rubric: 'De Eastuna' ('Concerning Aston-sub-Edge [Gloucestershire]')

Text begins with a red display initial 'P' ('Postea uero non multo tempore contigit', etc: 'It happened, in truth, not much time afterwards ...').

215r-216r. List of royal donations to the church of St Andrews at Rochester from the year 738, starting with Æthelberht II of Kent, to the reign of William II (r. 1087-1100)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.439-441) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

The text, and description of the first donation, begins with a red display initial 'A' ('Anno ab incarnatione domini nostri Ihesu Christi', etc: 'In the year from the incarnation of our lord Jesus Christ ...'). Each subsequent record of donation begins with a display initial capital letter, alternating green and red.

This list appears to have been used as a basis for the one which appears in the inserted bifolium on 177r-178r, above.

Latin annotations in a later medieval hand are written in the margins of 215r (n.439) and 216r (n.441).

217r. Record of knights/soldiers of the episcopate

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.443) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De numero militum huius episcopatus' ('Concerning the number of soldiers [or, knights] of the episcopate.')

Text begins with a red display initial 'G' ('Gosfridus Talebot, I militem', etc: 'Gosfrid Talebot, 1 knight ...')

Scribal note: This is not written by the original scribe.

218r-220r. Henry I confirms the division of lands and privileges between the monks and the bishop at Rochester, followed by a confirmation by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and one by Bishop Gundulf (who made the initial proposal) (dated 1103)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.445-449) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Text begins with a green display initial 'H' ('Henricus gracia Dei rex Anglorum', etc: 'Henry, by the grace of God, king of the English ...').

Anselm's confirmation is on 219r (n.447), and begins with a red display initial 'E' ('Et ego Anselmus', etc: 'And I Anselm ...').

Gundulf's confirmation is on 219v (n.448), and begins with a green display initial 'E' ('Ego autem Gundulfus', etc: 'Also I Gundulf ...').

There are sixteen signatories to the agreement: these are on 220r (n.449) and are represented by black crosses.

The date is given after this: 1103.

220r. A note of the funds due the Bishop of Rochester for his episcopal services in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.449) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Heading in black ink: 'Facta est hec confirmatio Cantuarberiaē' ('Then there was this confirmation of Canterbury')

Scribal note: Written in a thirteenth-century hand – Richards, Texts and Their Traditions, p. 59.

Historical note: The Archbishopric was vacant between 21 April 1109 and 26 April 1114.

220v-222r. List of churches in the Rochester diocese with notations of payments due for chrisam (holy anointing oil)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.450-453) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric: 'De numero ecclesiarum Rofensis episcopatus & de reddittibus quos singulae reddunt quando accipiunt sanctum crisma a matre ecclesia episcopatus.' ('Concerning the number of churches within the Rochester episcopate and the amounts each pays when they receive the holy chrisam from the mother church of the episcopate.')

Text begins with a red display initial 'T' ('Tonebriggā reddit novem denarios', etc: 'Tunbridge pays nine silver coins ...').

Scribal notes: The initial letter of each church is highlighted with red ink. Annotations in a later hand appear in the margins.

222r-223v. Offices and masses to be said for members of monastic houses in confraternity with Rochester

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.453-456) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Rubric (unusually, it begins with a green-with-red-dots display initial 'Q'): 'Quid pro defunctis sociis nostris facere debemus' ('That which must be done for our deceased members').

Text begins with red 'P' ('Pro monachis ecclesiae Christi Cantuariāe', etc: 'For the monks at Christ Church, Canterbury ...').

Scribal note: The scribe begins each section with red initials set back in the left margin.

224r-230r. Library catalogue at Rochester

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.457-469) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

No initial rubric, but space has been left for one.

The catalogue is separated under several headings, described below.

Note: Folios 230-235 were added later in the twelfth century:

See Peter Sawyer, *Textus Roffensis* Part II, Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile, 11, p. 12.

Library catalogue, cont. (St Jerome)

Rubric (beginning with a green display initial 'L'): 'Libri beati ieronimi sunt isti.' ('Here are the books of Saint Jerome.')

An uppercase gamma symbol (or "gallows pole") is adjacent in the left margin.

Originally a blank page, unruled. Now a text in a non-medieval hand is barely legible.

Library catalogue, cont. (St Ambrose)

Rubric (beginning with a red display initial 'L'): 'Libri beati Ambrosii sunt isti.' ('Here are the books of Saint Ambrose.')

An uppercase gamma symbol (or "gallows pole") is adjacent in the left margin.

Library catalogue, cont. (St Gregory)

Rubric (beginning with a faded display initial 'L'): 'Libri sancti Gregori pape sunt hic.' ('Here are the books of Saint Gregory, the Pope.')

An uppercase gamma symbol (or "gallows pole") is adjacent in the left margin.

Scribal note: One item has been crossed out.

Library catalogue, cont. (Bede)

Rubric (beginning with a red display initial 'L'): 'Libri venerabilis Bædæ preberi sunt isti.' ('The books of the venerable Bede are here provided.')

An uppercase gamma symbol (or "gallows pole") is adjacent in the left margin.

There are items that have been crossed out.

230v. Ernulf de Chielsfelda (i.e. Chelsfield) confirms the gift of Pivindene and Godriscesdune, owned by 'his man' Ernulf de Strodes (i.e. Strood), to St Andrew's and the monks at Rochester, with the consent of his wife Agnes and his sons. (1143).

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.470) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Historical note: This gift was made with the proviso that Ernulf de Strodes' son enter the monastic community at Rochester. The first person addressed in the document is Ascelin, Bishop of Rochester from 1142-1148.

Text begins with a red display initial 'D' (Domno Ascelino Rofensi episcopp', etc ('To Lord Ascelin, Bishop of Rochester ...').

Scribal note: The hand is later than the original scribe's.

Originally blank page, unruled. Now an annotation in a non-medieval hand at the top.

232r. An agreement involving a certain Stephanus Bidel concerning tithing.

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.473) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

Scribal note: Later hand.

232v-234r. An assize of ward (? 1323)

Available online: Facsimile (Manchester University [2012](#): n.474-477) and transcription (Flight [2010b](#):).

List of numbers of armed men to be provided by various nobles.

Note: The text is dated '11 Edward III', so if this means the 11th year of the reign of Edward III, the date of 1323 is likely. See Peter Sawyer, *Textus Roffensis* Part II, Early English Manuscripts in Facsimile, 11, pp. 16-17.

Further text in a later hand. Sawyer includes this as part of the above, but this seems unlikely. Largely illegible.

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