

**A Comparative Study of Pepys Library MS 2314 and UVic's MS Brown.Lat.1:  
Poetry and Matrilineage in a Fifteenth-Century English Genealogical Roll**

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### **I. Introduction**

Held in University of Victoria's Special Collections and University Archives, MS Brown Lat.1 is a twenty-one-foot, late fifteenth-century genealogical roll of English kings on nine membranes of parchment.<sup>1</sup> Written in Latin (with one instance of English), the roll includes seven vertical text columns. The columns work chronologically from the Christianization of England and mark the succession of the Christian year ("Anni a Nativitate Christi"), Popes ("Romani pontifices"), Archbishops of Canterbury ("Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis"), and the years from the conversion of England ("Anni Christianitatis Anglie"), as well as Sunday Letters ("Littere Dominicales") and Golden Numbers (here called "Numeri primacionum") to allow calculation of Sundays and Easter for each year. Significant historical events are also recorded in the text columns, especially in the central and largest column, which records the kings of England following the Kentish line ("Reges Kancie"), under the following header:

Hii successere tibi Reges Anglia uere  
 Primo Christicala gaudebat Kancia sola  
 Huc Augustine tibi laus resonat sine fine.

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<sup>1</sup> For a full manuscript description, including material and decorative features, see Boucher, et al.

These English Kings have rightly followed you (Christian Kent first rejoiced alone). To this point, Augustine, your praise resounds without end.<sup>2</sup>

As is clear from this header, as well as the column recording Archbishops of Canterbury, the Victoria roll is associated with Kent and specifically with St Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury. This association can also be corroborated by related manuscripts that provide further information about the roll's likely origins.

A link between Victoria's MS.Brown.Lat.1 and a genealogical roll held at Cambridge University, Magdalen College, Pepys Library MS 2314 (ca. 1450) was first noted by Dr. Adrienne Williams Boyarin at the University of Victoria in the spring of 2015.<sup>3</sup> The first catalogue entry for Pepys 2314, written by M. R. James in 1923 for *Bibliotheca Pepysiana: Part III: Mediaeval Manuscripts* (84), further allowed a connection between Pepys 2314 and Thomas of Elmham's *Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis* (Cambridge University, Trinity Hall MS 1, ca. 1414-1418), which includes Elmham's very similar genealogical table as prologue to its chronicle.<sup>4</sup> When James was at work on his catalogue of Pepys Library's medieval holdings, he had just completed his catalogue of Trinity Hall manuscripts and was thus in a unique position to notice similarities between Pepys 2314 and Trinity Hall MS 1:

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<sup>2</sup> All citations of UVic's MS.Brown.Lat.1 are normalized from my own transcriptions. For a full preliminary transcription (barring the extremely damaged m. 9), see Appendix 2. Translations are my own, with the assistance of Dr. Adrienne Williams Boyarin and Dr. Iain Higgins. In this case, the translation is tentative: "Christicala" (worshipper of Christ, Christian) normally appears as "Christicola."

<sup>3</sup> These findings were written up by a group of undergraduate students—Sophie Boucher, Brynn Fader, Rebekah Prette, and Molly Trepanier—who were completing a description and transcription of membranes 1-3 for a manuscript studies course taught by Dr. Williams Boyarin that term (see Boucher et al.). Dr. Williams Boyarin was assisting the group with their transcription when she found M.R. James's related entry for Pepys MS 2314 in his *Bibliotheca Pepysiana: A Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of Samuel Pepys*, vol. 3, and investigated the string of connections discussed here.

<sup>4</sup> See Charles Hardwick, *Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis*. Hardwick edited and published the contents of this manuscript for the Rolls Series in 1858. Thomas of Elmham (d. ca. 1427) was a monk at Canterbury, by 1407 the treasurer of St. Augustine's Abbey, and eventually the Prior of the Cluniac Priory at Lenton (Nottingham). See S.E. Kelly for more information.

The note for the year 822 [in Pepys 2314] betrays a connexion with St. Augustine's abbey. And, in fact, a comparison of this roll with the similar table prefixed to Thomas of Elmham's unfinished *History of the Abbey of St. Augustine* ... shows that the roll is not independent of that work. The method of reckoning by years of St. Augustine is common to both. Various notes, e.g. that on Pope Joan, agree word for word; and some small events, e.g. the siege of Leeds Castle (Kent) in 1320, are recorded in both. Moreover the fact that Thomas of Elmham became a Cluniac accounts for the mention of the Cluniacs and of Lewes, which was their first home in England. The general style of writing closely resembles that of the manuscript of Elmham at Trinity Hall.<sup>5</sup>

James' argument was that Pepys 2314 was created using Elmham's work as an exemplar for its column structure and its early historical records. The Pepys roll, however, continues after Elmham's work ends and includes expanded later historical material that is not present in Trinity Hall MS 1, so it cannot be an exact copy of Elmham's table. The Victoria roll appears to be one manuscript generation out from this relationship: it copies the Pepys roll, which in turn used the Elmham table as template.

With my own work in situ at Cambridge, the connection between these three manuscripts has been confirmed. Pepys 2314 has the same columns in the same order as the Victoria roll, and it seems likely that the slightly later Victoria roll has been copied from Pepys 2314, which

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<sup>5</sup> M.R. James 85. The note on Pope Joan that James mentions is assigned to the year 853-855 and is also present in Victoria's Brown.Lat.1: it reads "Hic obiit Leo iiii cuius tamen anni usque ad Benedictum tertium computantur eoquod mulier in Papam promotam fuit que homo masculus putabatur Johannes ... Ista non computantur quia femina fuit" (Here died Leo IV, whose years are counted up to Benedict III since a woman was promoted to Pope who was thought to be a man: Joan. She is not counted because she was a woman).

displays an earlier script and decorative style. Aside from minor divergences, which may simply be the result of copying errors and additions,<sup>6</sup> the two rolls are nearly identical. While Pepys roll continues its dating system until 1550, and MS Brown Lat.1 continues only until 1472, the textual content varies little. The last historical-event entry on both rolls is the death of the John of Lancaster, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Bedford in 1435,<sup>7</sup> and, in general, the text entries on both rolls, as James also claimed for the connection between the Pepys roll and Elmham manuscript, “agree word for word” (85). For one simple example, a note beginning at the year 1282 records the recovery of King Arthur’s crown: in Pepys 2314 (the earlier manuscript), it reads “*Corona regis arthuri inuenta est que apud wall’ magno honore fuit et domini regi oblata,*” and in MS Brown Lat.1 “*Corona Regis Arthuri inuent’ est qui apud wall’ magno honore fuit et Domino Regi oblata.*” MS Brown Lat.1 replicates PL 2314’s language but miscopies or miswrites an abbreviation (*qui* instead of *que*) and varies miniscule and majuscule letters. Such changes are likely the result of different copying dates, scripts, and spacing. The script of Victoria roll, for instance, begins in a laboured Gothic, which may be an attempt to imitate the practiced Gothic bookhand of the Pepys 2314, but it quickly gives way to a Humanistic script that is more consistent with its later date.

Having completed a preliminary transcription of Victoria’s MS Brown Lat.1 (see Appendix 2) and explored Pepys 2314 in person for the sake of comparison between the two genealogical rolls, I can state definitively that Brown.Lat.1 is a copy of Pepys 2314 and that both manuscripts, thus, share a connection to Thomas of Elmham’s work in Trinity Hall MS 1. This project aims to outline salient comparative elements of the Pepys and Victoria rolls—both the

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<sup>6</sup> For instance, the year 1111 is absent from MS.Brown.Lat.1, and the year 1118 appears twice, though neither of these errors is present in Pepys 2314. For other typical copying errors, see the notes of Appendix 1 below. Noteworthy additions to the Victoria roll are discussed in more detail below.

<sup>7</sup> Pepys 2314 includes one entry below 1435, recording the 1450 marriage of Margaret Beaufort to John de la Pole (2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Suffolk), that is not visible in the Victoria roll, but the bottom two membranes of the Victoria roll are badly damaged, and some ink almost completely faded. This entry, however, is presented as part of the genealogical line, not with other historical events (usually recorded near dates).

similarities and differences—so that their relationship and the ways in which MS Brown.Lat.1 is unique might be better understood. To this end, in the following sections, I will discuss MS Brown.Lat.1’s distinct emphasis on English kings, its embedded poetry, and its unique interest in fourteenth- and fifteenth-century Yorkist lineages.

## II. Of Kings and Poetry: MS Brown.Lat.1’s Emphasis on Kings

As M.R. James argues, “the main subject of the [Pepys] roll is the succession of the Archbishops of Canterbury,” while Elmham’s table in Trinity Hall MS 1 accords equal attention to the popes, the kings of England, and the Archbishops of Canterbury.<sup>8</sup> James’s point about Pepys 2314 concerns detail rather than display: the textual content and the dating method (history begins with the archbishopric of Augustine) emphasizes the role of archbishops and of Canterbury in English history. While Victoria’s MS.Brown.Lat.1 shares much of this content, its textual and spatial focus, by contrast, is clearly kings.

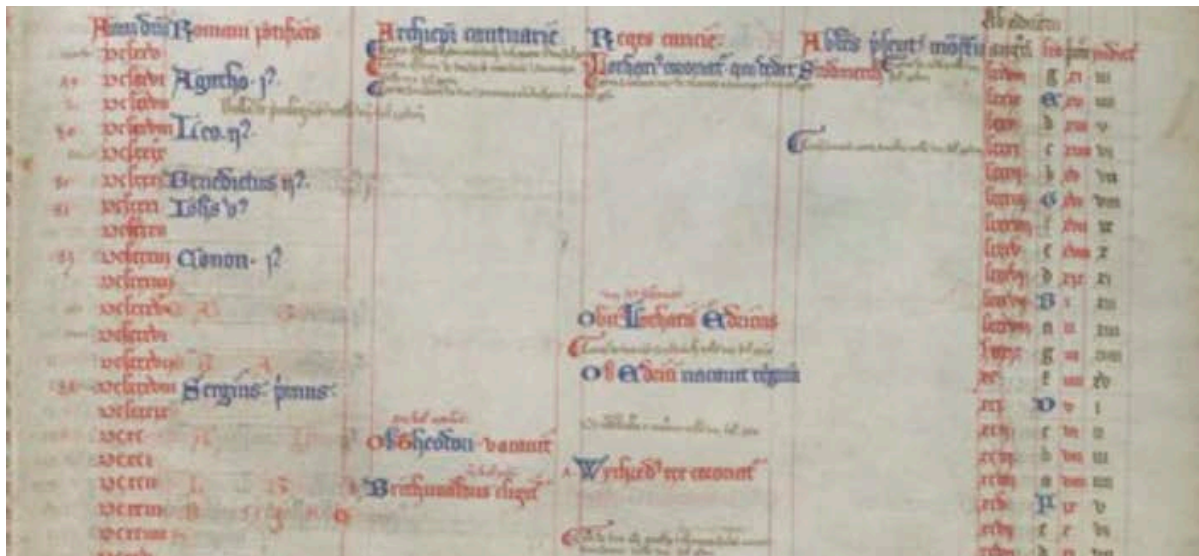


Figure 1: Detail of folio 2r of Trinity Hall MS 1.

<sup>8</sup> James 84. The evenly-distributed spacing of the table in Trinity Hall MS 1 can be seen via online digitization here: <https://cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/view/MS-TRINITYHALL-00001/1>

Anno Domini	Papae Romanorum	Reges Cantuarum	Archiepiscopus Cantuarum	Anno Augustini	Archiepiscopus Cantuarum
594	Gregorius	Aethelbertus	Augustinus	1.	f ix
598			venit in An.	2.	e e
600			gloria	3.	d xi
601				4.	B xii
602				5.	a xiii
603				6.	f xiiii
604			Palliu	7.	f xv
606	Sicut Gregorius		gras d'adunaco	8.	D xvi
606	Saxmannus		meditatus	9.	c xvii
608	Sonifra		ordis Augusti	10.	b xviii
609	Sonifra		m. Laurentii	11.	a xix
610				12.	H x
611				13.	e xi
612				14.	d xii
613				15.	c xiii
614				16.	B xiiii
615	Deus dedit			17.	f xv
616				18.	f xvi
618				19.	e xvii
619	Sonifra			20.	D xviii
620				21.	b xix
621				22.	a xx
622				23.	g xxi
623				24.	B xxii
624				25.	d xxiii
626	Honorius			26.	c xxiiii
628				27.	b xxv
629				28.	f xxvi
630				29.	e xxvii
631				30.	d xxviii
632				31.	B xxix
633				32.	a xxx
634	Sacerinus			33.	g xxxi
638	Johannes			34.	f xxxii
639	Theodorus			35.	e xxxiii
640				36.	d xxxiiii
641				37.	B xxxv
642				38.	a xxxvi
643				39.	g xxxvii
644				40.	f xxxviii

Figure 2: The beginning of Pepys 2314, now bound as a codex. The column headings are not original and were reconstructed in modern conservation efforts. The Victoria roll supplies the original headings.



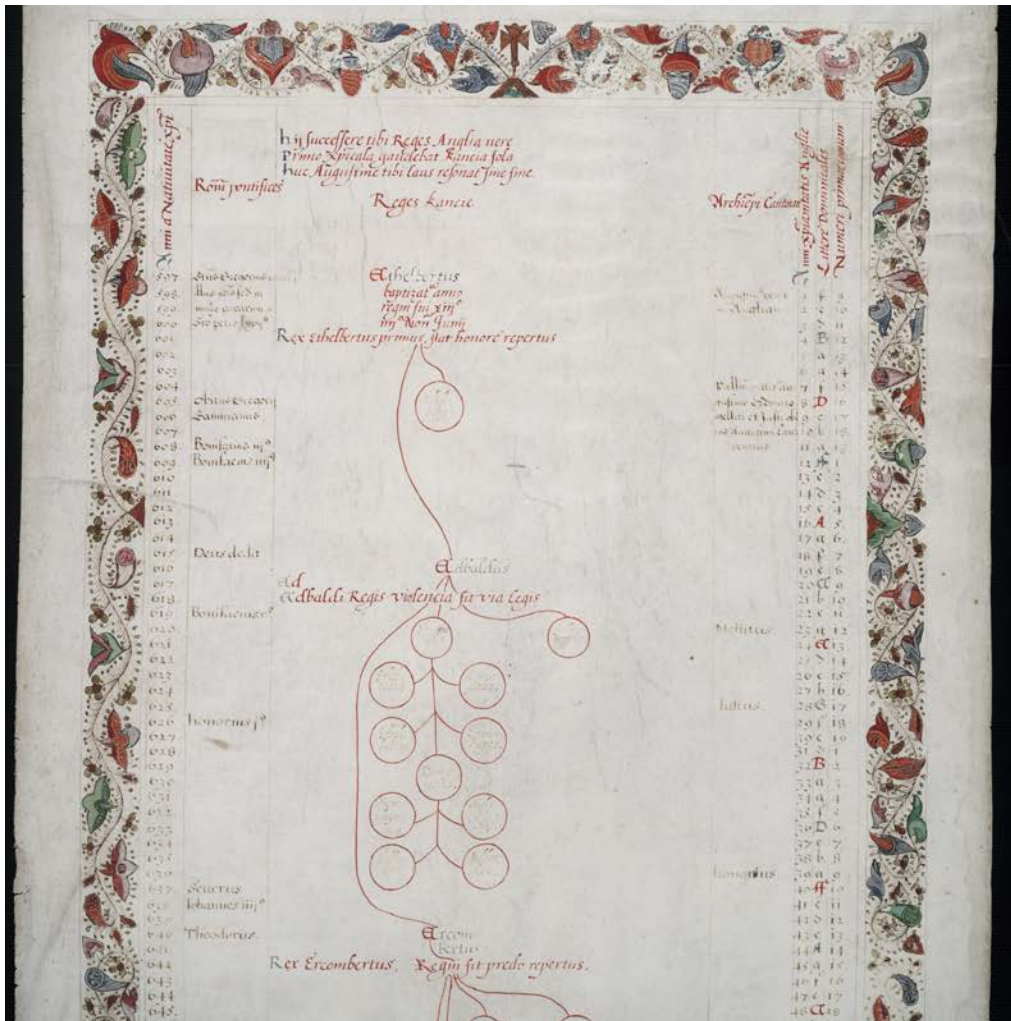


Figure 3: The beginning of UVic's MS Brown.Lat.1.

As these images show (Figures 1-3), Elmham's table, never conceived of as a roll, contains no lines visually connecting English kings to their genealogies and includes more textual information (in black ink) on significant grants of rights to St. Augustine's Abbey; in the Pepys roll, more similar to the Victoria roll, the column tracing the lineage of the kings is the largest, to accommodate illuminated crowns and the more complex genealogical connections in later centuries, but is much narrower than the matching central column in MS Brown.Lat.1. While the Victoria roll mirrors Pepys in its column arrangement and length (both are almost exactly



twenty-one-feet long), the most noticeable difference between the two is the lack of illuminated crowns and the significantly increased width of MS.Brown.Lat.1. The Victoria roll is nearly twice as wide—43.2cm versus 21.8cm respectively—but it allots almost *all* of this increased size to the central column that traces the lineage of the English kings. The other columns remain more or less the size they are in Pepys 2314. MS Brown.Lat.1, in other words, focuses on royal lineage in a way that its related manuscripts do not, and its layout suggest that it was intentionally structured to achieve this distinction.

While Pepys 2314 is more formally decorative in its representation of royal lineage, with a unique illuminated gold-leaf crown set above each king or deposed king's name, set on a double-lined red circle, the size of the column does not overpower other information. While Brown.Lat.1 marks kings only textually, with names and red-ink couplets, there is enough space above kings' names that further embellishment might have been planned. I think, however, that the Victoria roll's kings were intended to be read instead of seen. The visual emphasis in Brown.Lat.1 is on lineage (with red circles around the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of crowned kings) rather than on the kings themselves. Where the kings are concerned, the text about them is more important than their crowns.

Both the Pepys roll and the Victoria roll include poetry that is not present in Elmhelm's table: underneath the name of each king is a couplet that briefly summarizes his reign. When these couplets are read together (see Appendix 1), they form a complete long poem in rhyming Latin couplets that memorialize the kings of England. This embedded poem does not appear to be unique to Pepys 2314 and MS.Brown.Lat.1. Other medieval manuscripts survive which include similar poems in rhymed couplets: at least one has a fourteen-line version of the same poem (that is, the same content but much abridged from the embedded poem in these rolls,

beginning with Alfred), which was apparently used to assist in remembering the order of succession of English kings and was once attributed to Matthew Parker (Archbishop of Canterbury 1563-1575).<sup>9</sup> The larger poem embedded in the rolls is relatively simple: each king has a couplet that remarks on an important aspect of his reign. For most, the couplets refer to significant wars they fought, civil unrest that plagued their reigns, or legal precedent they instituted. In some cases, their good or bad character is noted. In the case of Alfred the Great, his legendary founding of the University of Oxford is memorialized: “Oxonii flores / Alured fert iste priores” (Alfred brought forth the first flowers of Oxford).<sup>10</sup> While this poem may be original to the Pepys roll, it is given much more prominence in the Victoria roll, once again suggesting that the Victoria roll is an object meant to be read closely. With this emphasis on text over visual representation, the Victoria roll begins to create a narrative of kingship, which develops further as readers continue through the line of succession.

The Victoria roll has one notable textual addition that is missing from both Pepys 2314 and Trinity Hall MS 1: a seven-line poem dedicated to Alfred the Great (d. 899), which follows immediately upon the couplet memorializing of his founding of Oxford and thus visually appears as an eight-line epitaph in the central column, between the roll’s calendar years of 874 and 881, with the rubricated first line “Oxonii flores Alured fert iste priores,” as follows:

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<sup>9</sup> Holkham Hall MS 228 (including material from the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries), fol. 173b. The poem written in this manuscript was attributed to Matthew Parker in the 1883 by the *Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts* (issue 9, 359). The fact that Parker was an Archbishop of Canterbury makes it possible that he had access to what is now Pepys MS 2314, from which he may have culled his couplets. A new catalogue of medieval Holkham Hall manuscripts is now available: Suzanne Reynolds, *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Library at Holkham Hall: Manuscripts from Italy to 1500: Part 1, Shelfmarks 1-399*.

<sup>10</sup> This couplet, which appears in both the Pepys and Victoria rolls, refers to the common misconception that Alfred founded the University of Oxford. For more, see P. Wormald. University College at Oxford has also published an open-source blog post on the subject, available here: <https://www.univ.ox.ac.uk/news/king-alfred-univ-part-1/>

Oxoniiis flores Alured fert iste priores.

Nobilitas innata tibi probitatis honorem,  
 Armipotens Alurede, dedit probitasque laborem  
 Perpetumque labor nomenem; mixta dolori  
 Gaudia semper erant, spes semper, mixta timori.  
 Si modo victus cras in crastino bella parabas.  
 Iam post transactos regni viteque labores,  
 Christus et si[nt] vera quies sceptrumque perhenne.

Alfred brought forth the first flowers of Oxford. Innate nobility, valiant Alfred, gave you the honour of valour and valour [gave you] toil [and] toil an everlasting name; joys were ever mixed with sorrow, hope ever mixed with fear. If at one moment the victor, the next morning you readied for battle. Now, after having done the labour of realm and life, may Christ and true rest be your eternal sceptre.

The seven lines that are unique to MS Brown.Lat.1 are likely copied from another unknown exemplar. Versions of the same poem can be found elsewhere. The first four lines appear in Asser's *Life of King Alfred* (written 893). Although Asser's original work was lost in the 1731 Ashburnham House fire that destroyed many of Sir Robert Cotton's books, the text of the *Life* survives in an edition by Matthew Parker printed in 1574.<sup>11</sup> As Parker was Archbishop of Canterbury, his use of Asser's text indicates another Canterbury connection for the Victoria roll.

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<sup>11</sup> See S. Hagedorn, "Matthew Parker and Asser's '*Ælfredi Regis Res Gestæ*.'" Parker, as Archbishop of Canterbury, would have had access to Elmham's manuscript, and possibly even Pepys 2314 (see note 9).

In addition, Parker's manuscript copy of his Asser edition was bequeathed to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, upon his death—a provenance likely related to Parker's time as master of Corpus Christi College and Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University.<sup>12</sup> Scholars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries knew a fourteen-line version of the same epitaph (including the Victoria roll's seven lines but interspersing seven more), but there is no evidence that they knew the original source: by 1876, G.E. Watson wrote only that it was “from an old black-letter history of England.”<sup>13</sup> In any case, it is clear that some variation of the Victoria roll's Alfred poem was circulating as early as when Asser wrote his *Life of King Alfred* and that inclusion of it mattered to the copyist of the Victoria roll.

The Alfred poem, as it exists in Brown.Lat.1, combined with the Oxford couplet that also exists in Pepys 2314, emphatically celebrates one of the great kings of England as both a patron of scholars and an embattled military leader. Alfred's reign featured “mixta dolori / Gaudia semper ... spes semper, mixta timori” (joys ever mixed with sorrow, hope ever mixed with fear). Particularly relevant to the Victoria roll's treatment of royal power and lineage, Alfred is a king who constantly “toils” for his throne and realm: the short poem uses forms of the noun “labour” (toil, labour, struggle) three times and contrasts this with the “quies” (repose, rest) that Alfred finally experiences in death. This notion of labouring for kingship and toiling in battle, and the highlighting of Alfred the Great as a model king, aligns with an interest in the many civil wars of England evident elsewhere in MS Brown.Lat.1.

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<sup>12</sup> Before his archbishopric, Parker was Master of Corpus Christi College (from 4 December 1544) and Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University (from January 1545). See D. Crankshaw and A. Gillespie for more details.

<sup>13</sup> G.E. Watson 364. The 14-line version of the poem can be seen in J. Francis, *Notes and Queries* (1876), and T. Pettigrew, *Chronicles of the Tombs*. Francis identifies the source as an “old black-letter history of England,” while Pettigrew provides no source information.

Simon Keynes has argued that King Alfred was considered “prototypically British” from at least the late-medieval period: “Beset throughout his reign with the reality or threat of Viking invasions, Alfred battled fiercely and suffered heroically in leading his people to their eventual victory; at the same time he promoted the causes of religion and learning, and by the example of his government [he] upheld truth, justice and the Anglo-Saxon way.”<sup>14</sup> This image of Alfred as an ideal Anglo-Saxon king is exactly what led Matthew Parker to produce his edition of *The Life of King Alfred*: the first Archbishop of Canterbury during Elizabeth I’s reign, Parker wanted “to locate the Elizabethan church in a laudable, historical tradition,” and this led to his “sustained study of Anglo-Saxon[s].”<sup>15</sup> Thus, King Alfred’s narrative became a propagandistic tool for Elizabethan antiquarians, grounding both the early Church of England and Elizabeth I’s reign in an idealized Anglo-Saxon past. The Alfred poem in Brown.Lat.1 serves a similar purpose; it links the great Anglo-Saxon king’s royal descendants of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries to his deep (and romanticized) warrior-scholar model.

By placing its emphasis on text, as opposed to illuminated images or intrusive decoration, the Victoria roll thus creates a narrative of English kingship that is absent from its related manuscripts. In this sense, the Victoria roll instructs its readers on both good and poor kingship, lauding Alfred’s accomplishments in the seven-line poem, for instance, but simultaneously critiquing the bad character of other kings mentioned in the larger embedded rhymed-couplet poem. These poems allow readers to interpret kingship for themselves, while reflecting on a narrative history of the English throne. Combined with the Victoria roll’s emphasis on genealogy, the poems serve a propagandistic function—though different from Parker’s propaganda—which is continued through the roll’s later interest in Yorkist lineages. As the roll

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<sup>14</sup> S. Keynes 225.

<sup>15</sup> Crankshaw and Gillespie.

moves into the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it becomes clear that it places a unique emphasis on matrilineal inheritance, as will be discussed in detail in the next section. To understand the importance the inclusion of the Alfred poem in this context, it is crucial to realize that any descendants of Alfred, following Edmund Ironside (*i.e.*, Alfred's last direct male descendent), had to trace their heritage through Matilda of Scotland,<sup>16</sup> the wife of King Henry I and mother of Empress Matilda.

### III. MS Brown.Lat.1, Wars of the Roses, and the Yorkist Claim

MS Brown.Lat.1 displays a unique interest in specific branches of the late-medieval and early modern royal family tree. This special interest is marked not only by the textual emphasis noted above, but also by visual emphasis on particular genealogical lines. Unlike its counterpart in Pepys Library MS 2314, Brown.Lat.1 connects certain family members and royal generations with thick green crayon lines that are markedly distinct from the thin red ink ones used to connect others. While Pepys 2314 does also track specific persons of interest—with thin blue ink lines similar to its thin red ink ones—they begin earlier than the green lines in Brown.Lat.1 (at 1084 as opposed to 1100) and follow a consistent pattern: they record marriages between different branches of the royal family.<sup>17</sup> This is certainly not the case with Brown.Lat.1, where the meaning of the lines is not as immediately clear. More often than not the green lines connect parents to children, and they are few and far between until the early fourteenth century, where they suddenly become common and seem to indicate special interest in specific branches leading up to the era of the Wars of the Roses (see Figures 4 and 5 just below).

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<sup>16</sup> L. Huneycutt.

<sup>17</sup> As first noted by Dr. Adrienne Williams Boyarin.



Figure 4 and 5: A side-by-side comparison of Pepys 2314 and Brown.Lat.1 for the years 1230-1305. In Pepys 2314, blue ink lines mark royal marriages. In Brown.Lat.1, green crayon lines mark persons and lineages of interest. Brown.Lat.1's increased notation of children and grandchildren is also visible (in circles).

A complete catalogue of the Victoria roll's green crayon lines is as follows:

- A. 1100-1154: line connecting Empress Matilda, daughter of Henry I, to her son Henry II, skipping over King Stephen and his heirs.
- B. 1216-1272: line connecting Henry III to his son Edward I, bypassing other children and grandchildren of Henry III.
- C. 1246-1361: line connecting Eleanor of Lancaster to her son Richard, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Arundel (cf. Line I).



- D.** 1250-1341: line connecting Elizabeth de Burgh (“Alienora” in MS Brown.Lat.1), 4<sup>th</sup> Countess of Ulster, to her husband Lionel of Antwerp, son of Edward III.
- E.** 1287-1306: line connecting Elizabeth of Rhuddlan, youngest daughter of Edward I, to all seven of her included children: John, Margaret, William, Eleanor, Edward, Eneas, and Humphrey (all de Bohun, cf. Line I).
- F.** 1313-1326: line connecting King Philip IV of France to his daughter, Isabella, Queen of England (married to Edward II).
- G.** 1331-1377: line connecting Edward the Black Prince to his son Richard II.
- H.** 1349-1368: line connecting Richard of Conisburgh, son of Edmund of Langley, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of York, to his wife Anne Mortimer.
- I.** 1376-1413: line connecting Mary de Bohun, wife of Henry IV and granddaughter of Eleanor of Lancaster, to her son Henry V (cf. Lines C and E).

Five of the nine green crayon lines are dedicated to tracing the Yorkist claim to English throne, and seven of the nine show precedent for inheritance of the throne through the matrilineal line, an argument used to support the Yorkist claim during the opening years of the Wars of the Roses, when Edward IV claimed the crown by tracing his lineage to Lionel of Antwerp, son of Edward III: “Lionel was married to Elizabeth de Burgh, the daughter and sole heir of the deceased William de Burgh, third earl of Ulster. The marriage was consummated in 1352 and produced only one recorded child, Philippa Lionel, who married Edmund (III) Mortimer, earl of March: the house of York descended from this union.”<sup>18</sup> The marriage of Lionel and Elizabeth (who is referred to as “Alienora,” or Eleanor, in MS Brown.Lat.1) is highlighted by green Line

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<sup>18</sup> W.M. Ormrod, "Lionel [Lionel of Antwerp], duke of Clarence (1338–1368), prince."

D, and green Line C implicitly also highlights this connection to Edmund Mortimer, because the son of Eleanor of Lancaster, Richard (IV) Arundel, married Phillipa Mortimer, Edmund's daughter. Furthering this emphasis on Yorkist lineage, green Line H connects Richard of Conisburgh, son of Edmund of Langely, Duke of York, to his wife Anne Mortimer: Richard and Anne were the grandparents of Edward IV and Richard III, the two York kings of England.<sup>19</sup> Anne Mortimer, moreover, was the descendent of Philippa Mortimer (Lionel of Antwerp's daughter), suggesting that the Victoria roll's green lines are working together to illustrate Yorkist claims the throne as passed matrilineally through Philippa and Anne.<sup>20</sup>

It was certainly not unheard of for inheritance to be traced through a matrilineal line, as MS Brown.Lat.1 demonstrates throughout. This pattern begins with green Line A, which marks the conflict over succession between Empress Matilda and King Stephen by connecting Matilda to her son Henry II and emphatically bypassing Stephen and his heirs. Henry II inherited the English throne through his mother's royal blood, political power, and her participation in a protracted civil war.<sup>21</sup> Henry I had publicly declared that he expected his daughter Matilda to inherit his throne: "Henry I wished to secure the succession to England and Normandy in his own line by recognizing her [Matilda] as his heir. She crossed the channel to England in 1126, and in January 1127 he obtained oaths of allegiance to her from all the bishops and magnates present at his Christmas court."<sup>22</sup> However, when Henry I died in December 1135, Matilda was at her husband's lands in Anjou,<sup>23</sup> giving her cousin Stephen, a nephew of Henry I, opportunity to stake his own claim. The lengthy civil war that followed did not end until Stephen declared

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<sup>19</sup> R. Horrox, "Edward IV (1442–1483), king of England and lord of Ireland."

<sup>20</sup> Ormrod.

<sup>21</sup> For more on Matilda and the Anarchy, see M. Chibnall, *The Empress Matilda: Queen Consort, Queen Mother, and Lady of the English*.

<sup>22</sup> M. Chibnall, "Matilda [Matilda of England] (1102–1167), empress, consort of Heinrich V."

<sup>23</sup> Chibnall, "Matilda [Matilda of England]."

Matilda's son his heir.<sup>24</sup> MS Brown.Lat.1 alludes to this conflict in the Latin couplet that accompanies Stephen's name *and* by emphatically bypassing him with the first green crayon line: "Hic Stephano strictum / sit iter de iure relictum," that is, "Here the straight way of the law was abandoned by Stephen." As the Victoria roll makes clear, Henry II lawfully ascended to the throne in 1154, finally claiming his mother's inheritance.<sup>25</sup>

As the green crayon lines become more frequent in Brown.Lat.1, this focus on the rights entailed in matrilineal inheritance continues. For instance, Line E connects Elizabeth of Rhuddlan, daughter of Edward I, to all of her de Bohun children without any inclusion of their father Humphrey de Bohun, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Hereford, and Line F highlights Elizabeth's sister-in-law Isabella of France, daughter of Phillip IV of France, and the wife of Edward II and mother of Edward III. It was through this Isabella that Edward III of England eventually declared himself the rightful heir to the French throne and thus began the Hundred Years' War.<sup>26</sup> Like Matilda, Isabella began a civil war (known as the Despenser War, 1321-1322) to place her son on the throne of England.<sup>27</sup> In this instance, Isabella was fighting to dethrone her own husband, Edward II, but nonetheless the Victoria roll's emphasis remains on her inheritance and connections to both the English and French thrones.<sup>28</sup> Brown.Lat.1's focus on the de Bohun family shows similar concerns: green Line E and I connect women to de Bohun inheritance, first through Eleanor of Lancaster's marriage and children (as mentioned) and then through Mary de Bohun, granddaughter of Eleanor of Lancaster, wife of Henry IV, and mother of Henry V. Mary de Bohun was co-heir, along with her sister Eleanor de Bohun, to the de Bohun fortune and thus

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<sup>24</sup> E. King, "Stephen (c. 1092–1154), king of England."

<sup>25</sup> T. Keefe, "Henry II (1133–1189), king of England, duke of Normandy and of Aquitaine, and count of Anjou."

<sup>26</sup> Ormrod.

<sup>27</sup> J.C. Parsons.

<sup>28</sup> J.R.S. Phillips.

brought considerable benefits to her husband Henry IV, who was not clearly in line to be king at the time of their marriage.<sup>29</sup> Collectively, these cases seem to highlight precedent for any matrilineal claim to power.

Such a precedent would have served the interest of Yorkists in the time that the Victoria roll was probably created. As noted above, green Lines D and H support Yorkist claims by tracing the Clarence and Mortimer lines through Elizabeth de Burgh's marriage to Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, and through Anne Mortimer's marriage to Richard of Conisburgh. It was through these two marriages that the House of York would claim their right to the throne: "York [i.e., Richard, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of York and son of Anne Mortimer and Richard of Consiburgh] in 1460 asserted rights transmitted via both his great-grandmother Philippa of Clarence [i.e., the daughter of Elizabeth de Burgh and Lionel of Antwerp], and his mother Anne Mortimer."<sup>30</sup> When Edward IV later claimed the throne of England, he in turn argued "that back in 1399 the new king should have been Edmund Mortimer, the grandson of Edward III's second son Lionel [of Antwerp], Duke of Clarence (d. 1368), to whom the Crown 'by law and conscience belonged', and from whom it should have passed to the house of York."<sup>31</sup> A toddler at the time of Edward III's death, Edmund Mortimer was the true heir under primogeniture, but was too young to assert his own claim, "thus retaining his head."<sup>32</sup> According to Michael Hicks, "self-preservation ... may [also] explain why Richard, Duke of York, Edmund's nephew and heir, had sported the arms and livery only of York and not of Clarence until 1460."<sup>33</sup> Based on these

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<sup>29</sup> A.L. Brown and H. Summerson. It may also be of interest that Mary de Bohun was the mother of John of Lancaster, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Bedford, whose death in 1435 is the last historical event recorded by both the Victoria roll and Pepys 2314.

<sup>30</sup> M.A. Hicks 42. This refers to the 1460 Act of Accord, a Middle English version of which is present in another University of Victoria medieval manuscript: MS.Lat.9.

<sup>31</sup> Hicks 14.

<sup>32</sup> Hicks 43.

<sup>33</sup> Hicks 43.

connections, highlighted by the thick green lines in Brown Lat.1, it appears that our Victoria roll has a strong interest in Yorkist lineage and claims at the opening years of the Wars of the Roses, set alongside precedents for such claims. Given the possible range dates for the creation of the roll—as mentioned above, between 1435 and 1472 but, in relation to Pepys 2314, likely after 1450—these emphases suggest an origin date close to the opening years of the Wars of the Roses (which spanned roughly 1455-1487). Indeed, it was not until 1460, right in the middle of the possible date range for the Victoria roll, that Richard, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of York and son of Anne Mortimer, “overtly challenged the Lancastrian right to rule and claimed the throne for his own line.”<sup>34</sup> The Victoria roll was most likely produced around 1460, in precisely this political climate.

It is also telling, from this perspective, that the final significant historical event recorded on the roll is the death of the John, Duke of Bedford, in 1435. Hicks identifies the year 1435 as the beginning of many years of concern over the line of inheritance:

Although Henry V had three brothers, each died without legitimate offspring to carry forward their claims: Thomas, Duke of Clarence in 1421; John, Duke of Bedford in 1435; and in 1447 Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. From 1435 to 1447 only Henry V’s son Henry VI and his uncle Gloucester survived of the male line of Lancaster ... When Gloucester died in 1447, there remained only the king to continue the Lancastrian line. Who was to succeed Henry VI was therefore a pressing issue from at least 1435 onwards.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Hicks, 14.

<sup>35</sup> Hicks, 43-44.

Following the death of Bedford, around the time of the Victoria roll's creation ca. 1460, the future of the English throne was less certain than it had been in centuries. Brown Lat.1 does not record any historical event after 1435, even though its Christian year column continues to 1472, and thus the roll finishes its entries well before Edward IV ascended to the throne in 1461 and began the relatively brief rule of the House of York over England. Edward IV's absence suggests that the creation date of the Victoria roll is most likely 1460-1461, after the Yorkist claims but before certain Yorkist victory.<sup>36</sup>

That the roll so clearly traces both sides of the matrilineal Yorkist claim to the throne—that is, through Elizabeth de Burgh (also known as Elizabeth of Clarence through her marriage to Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence) and through Anne Mortimer—cannot be mere coincidence. Material features of the roll as it currently survives, in fact, substantiate the importance of this aspect of the roll's history: the section that features the green lines highlighting these two matrilineal claims (membranes 7-8) shows use-related wear that is nowhere else evident. It is possible that this particular section was kept on display, which accounts for the increased damage and notable discolouration of these membranes.

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<sup>36</sup> Though Pepys 2314 ends at the same historical-event point, part of my argument is that the 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Bedford's death takes on a greater significance in the Victoria roll because it so clearly foregrounds these issues of inheritance.

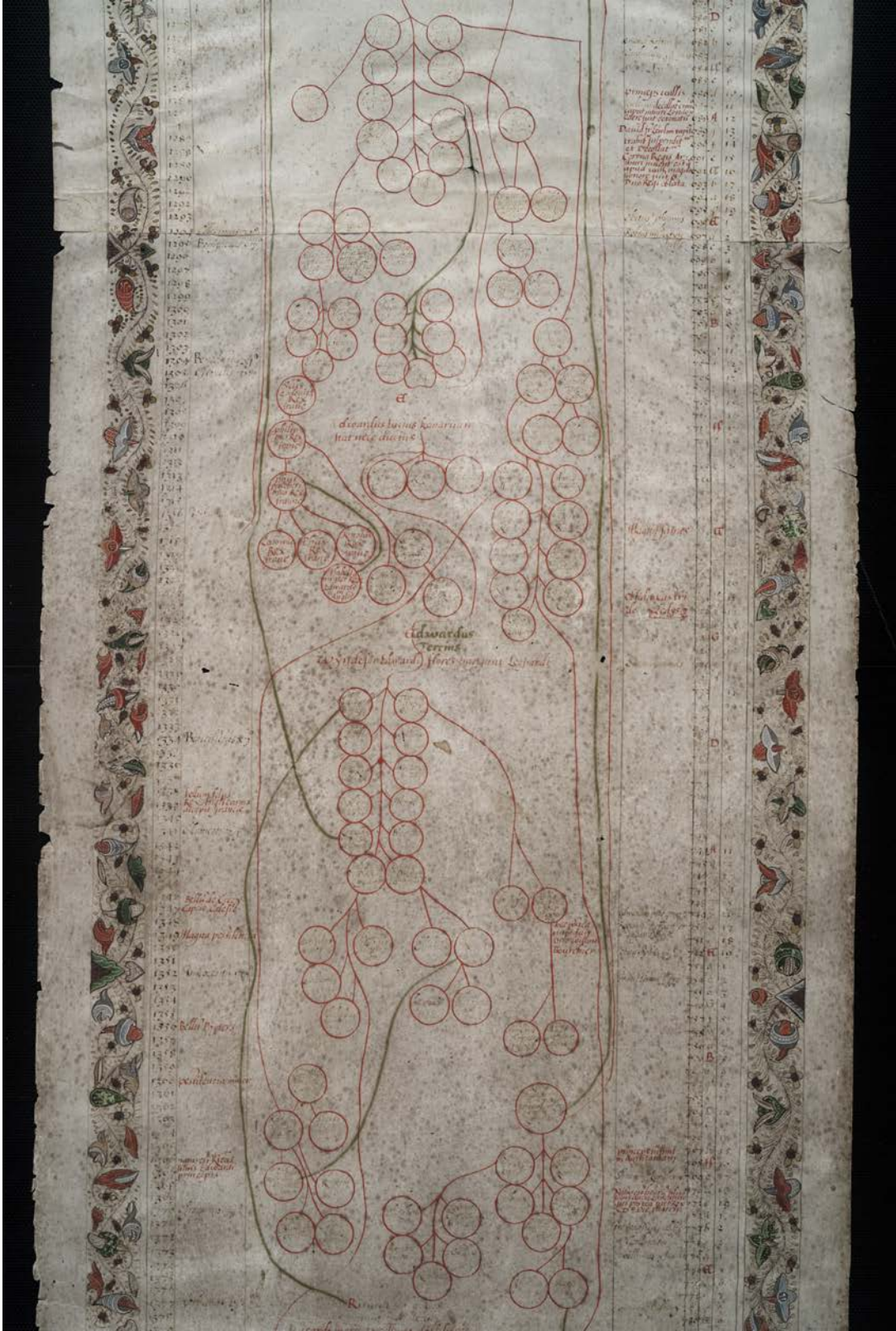


Figure 6: This image shows where Brown.Lat.1's use-related damage begins, coinciding with an increase in the green crayon lines. See also figure 4, which shows a cleaner section of the roll immediately preceding this one.



This evidence puts University of Victoria's MS.Brown.Lat.1 in the company of other such rolls that were created around the same time and were interested in the matrilineal claims of the House of York. Osbern Bokenham's "Clare Roll" is one example, the text of which was preserved by Sir William Dugdale in his *Monasticon*.<sup>37</sup> Bokenham (d. ca. 1464), an Augustinian friar at Stoke by Clare in Suffolk, has a number of Yorkist writings attributed to him.<sup>38</sup> Similar to the embedded poem in Pepys 2314 and Brown.Lat.1, Bokenham's "roll" was a genealogical poem and covered many of the same Yorkist figures that the Victoria roll emphasizes, including Elizabeth de Burgh's marriage to "Kyng Edwardis son the third... Sir Lyonel."<sup>39</sup> The poem also describes Philippa's marriage into the Mortimer family:

Lefe he ony frute, this Prince mighty?—  
 Sir, yea, a doughtir, and Philipp she hight;  
 Whom sir Edmond Mortymer weddid, truly,  
 Firste erle of the Marche, a manly knight.<sup>40</sup>

Bokenham's relationship with his patron, Richard, 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of York, and his consequent desire to support the York claim, has been well established by scholars in recent years.<sup>41</sup> Hicks even suggests that such rolls were particularly important in the early years of the civil war, as they narratively and visually served as a reminder of York lineage: "In the highly unlikely eventuality

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<sup>37</sup> The location of the original "Clare Roll" manuscript is unknown. The text was preserved in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*. See D. Gray for more details.

<sup>38</sup> D. Gray. In another interesting connection, Matthew Parker became Dean of Stoke-by-Clare on 4 November 1535, where the "Clare Roll" would have been held (see Crankshaw and Gillespie for more).

<sup>39</sup> C. Horstmann, *Osbern Bokenam's Legenden*, lines 61-62.

<sup>40</sup> Horstmann, lines 64-67.

<sup>41</sup> For further reading on the subject, see C. Turner Camp, "Osbern Bokenham and the House of York Revisited" and S. Delany, "Bokenham's Claudian as Yorkist Propaganda."

that York [himself] was unaware of this distinguished ancestry, the Clare Roll prepared c. 1455 by Osbert Bokenham would have reminded him.”<sup>42</sup> Bokenham’s roll, like the Victoria one, puts heavy emphasis on matrilineage: “As a Yorkist sympathizer, Bokenham had political motives in favouring matrilineage ... York’s claim to the throne passed through Phillipa, daughter of Lionel of Clarence [i.e., of Antwerp] and was contested by the Lancastrians on the grounds of the patrilineal principle of primogeniture.”<sup>43</sup> Moreover, this focus returns us to the very beginning of Plantagenet rule, with Henry II and his mother the Empress Matilda, an association that the Yorkists (and the Victoria roll) encouraged:

The surname Plantagenet first used by Richard, Duke of York, was coined from Henry II’s badge of the yellow broom (*planta genesta*). It was a reminder to contemporaries that Henry II himself had derived his own claim from his mother Empress Matilda: even if unable to reign, a woman had transmitted her title to her son.<sup>44</sup>

By highlighting these instances of matrilineage and the Yorkist argument for it, the Victoria roll joins Bokenham’s Clare Roll in its propagandistic functions. It is worth noting that Brown.Lat.1’s likely exemplar, Pepys MS 2314, does *not* display a similar interest in the House of York and uses its blue lines only to record marriages throughout the roll. Neither does Pepys 2314 emphasize Empress Matilda’s relationship to her son Henry II: there is no blue line connecting mother to son and no bypassing of King Stephen in the Pepys roll. Despite their clear relationship, then, these two rolls were produced with different interests and goals in mind. The Victoria roll highlights civil war, complex issues of matrilineage and good kingship, and the

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<sup>42</sup> Hicks 43

<sup>43</sup> A. Spenser 80

<sup>44</sup> Hicks 42

Yorkist claim to the throne of England at a specific moment in history, while the Pepys roll records royal genealogies and historical events without further interpretation.

#### **IV. Findings and Conclusions**

Victoria, McPherson Library MS Brown Lat.1 very clearly has a close association with both Cambridge, Magdalen College, Pepys Library MS 2314 and Cambridge, Trinity Hall MS 1 (Thomas Elmham's history of St Augustine's Abbey). Where Trinity Hall MS 1 is centred around Canterbury and its religious institutions, Pepys 2314 expands upon the Elmham manuscript, as M.R. James first noted, to include more contemporary historical events and additional details about royal lineage. MS Brown Lat.1 takes this evolution one step further by making royal genealogy its primary focus through a series of distinctions and additions that emphasize a particular version of English heritage. The Victoria roll places emphasis on a textual narrative of kingship that is not present in its related manuscripts through the inclusion of both the embedded rhymed-couplet poem (Appendix 1), which *is* present in Pepys 2314, and the seven-line King Alfred poem, which is *not* in Pepys 2314 or Trinity Hall MS 1 and is unique to Brown.Lat.1. While Brown.Lat.1's exemplar (Pepys 2314) contains striking visual elements, such as illuminated crowns, the Victoria roll is clearly an object that is meant to be read closely. Its format reflects the roll's intended use: it makes a Yorkist argument for English royal lineage, and the green crayon lines that make this argument are not immediately be obvious without reader interpretation. However, by heavily foregrounding kingship, civil wars, and matrilineal inheritance, the Victoria roll created a narrative case for the Yorkist claim to the English throne in the opening years of the Wars of the Roses, and highlights the women who made it possible.

**Appendix 1:  
A Genealogical Poem on English Kings in Rhymed Couplets,  
as Embedded in Victoria, McPherson Library, MS Brown Lat.1**

Rex Ethelbertus primus : stat honore repertus.

Edbaldi Regis : violencia fit via legis.

Rex Ercombertus : regni fit predo repertus.

Egbertus pressit : heredes hinc male cessit.

Lothario Regi : claret via consona legi.

Edrici iura : Cadwalla tulit nece dura.

Morti Mulo datur : Dorobernia quo gratulatur.

Wythredo proceres : gaudent et tercius heres.

Edberti Regis : patris assunt comoda legis.

Ius Ethelberto : floret diademate certo.

Alrici cura : fuit regno caritura.

Mors notat Alrici : qui tres regnant inimici:

Ethebert Cuthred : pulsus certamine Balthred.

Hic Westsaxonicus Rex Egbertus memoretur:

Qui regnum Britonum dat ut Anglia iure vocetur.

Ethelwlfus prestat : Christo bona que manifestat.

Ethelbald florem : retinens fratri dat bonorem.

Ethelbert cedit : fidei meritis et obedit.

Vis Ethelredi : Danos dat turbine cedi.

Oxoniis flores : Alured fert iste priores.

Edwardus primus : Christo fit cultor optimus.  
 Paret Ethelstano : regnum diademate sano.  
 Edmundo cedit : lex quem latro nece cedit.  
 Gignacium fecit : Edredus nana reiecit.  
 Edwini cura dedit : ecclesie mala plura.  
 Rex pius Edgarus : Christo stat culmine darus.  
 Martir hic Edwardus : regno redolet quasi nardus.  
 Ius Ethelredi : Swain dant prelia cedi.  
 Edmundus ferri : latus hic uult iure referri.  
 Cuncti conquestus : fuit Anglorum manifestus.  
 Heraldi meta : Danica fit plebe repleta.  
 Hardecuncti pietas : vult Edwardo dare metas.  
 Edward insigne : diademate petit sibi digne.  
 Haraldus trusor : prisci federis fit abusor.  
 Anglis Conquestor : Willelmus hic est tibi testor.  
 Willelmi memores : poterunt retinere stupores.  
 Henrico ciues : iubilant stat stemate diues.  
 Hic Stephano strictum : sit iter de iure relictum.  
 Henrico regimen : Thome trinit nece Luuen.  
 Ricardi vita : per prelia fit polimita.<sup>45</sup>  
 Cunctis vult annis : Anglis dolor esse Johannis.  
 Scisma Baronense : notat Henricumque Lewense.

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<sup>45</sup> Victoria MS reads *polinita*; this reading is from Pepys 2314.

Edwardi cura<sup>46</sup> : supportant Anglica iura.

Edwardi<sup>47</sup> luctus Kanaruan : stat nece ductus.

Wyndesor Edwardi : flores pangunt leopardi.

Ricardi mores : excellunt dabsiliores.

Mucro dat Henrici quod quique ruiunt iniuria.<sup>48</sup>

Henrici cura : pater ecclesia valitura.<sup>49</sup>

Lilia quam cicius Francorum celica dona

Rexit Parisius : fuit hinc geniata corona.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> Victoria MS reads *crura*; this reading is from Pepys 2314.

<sup>47</sup> Victoria MS reads *Edwardus*; this reading is from Pepys 2314.

<sup>48</sup> Victoria MS reads *ruunt iniurici*; this reading is from Pepys 2314.

<sup>49</sup> The word *valitura* [*Ualitura*] is faded in the Victoria MS but confirmed with Pepys 2314.

<sup>50</sup> The last two lines are uncertain and determined through consultation with Pepys 2314: the Victoria MS is severely faded at this point and shows only shadows of the words.

**Appendix 2:  
Preliminary Transcription of Victoria, McPherson Library, MS Brown Lat.1**

Some of the transcription provided here is based on the work of previous University of Victoria students: membranes 1-3 were transcribed by Sophie Boucher, Brynn Fader, Rebekah Prette, and Molly Trepanier, in April 2015, though I have checked their work and made minor corrections; Devan Gillard made a draft transcription of membranes 4-5 in December 2018, and I have also referred to that draft—generously provided by Devan—though have not made direct use of it. The transcription of membrane 4-9 is preliminary, and membranes 8-9 are only partially complete, due to the extensive damage present on the roll. From Membrane 9, only the rubricated text has been included, as they were the only entries on MS Brown Lat.1 still visible. Membranes 7-9 were completed with the assistance of Dr. Adrienne Williams Boyarin in consultation with the Pepys roll. This preliminary transcription is intended to be a basis for future work with the Pepys roll. Transcription practice generally follows Raymond Clemens and Timothy Graham, *Introduction to Manuscript Studies* (Ithaca, 2007), pp. 75-77, with some adjustments to account for the format and spatial representation of entries in columns. When letters are included in the double-square brackets that indicate damage, those letters are provided from Pepys MS 2314.



Anni a Natiuitate (Christ)i	Rom(ani) Pontifices	Hij successere tibi Reges Anglia uere Primo (christ)icala gaudebat kancia sola Huc Augustine tibi laus resonat fine sine  Reges kancia	Archiep(iscopi) Cantuar(iensis)	Anni (Christ)ianitatis Anglie	Littere Dominicales	Numeri primacianum
597.	S(an)c(tus) Gregorius papa j <sup>(us)</sup>	<b>Ethelbertus</b>	Augustin(us) venit	1	f	9.
598.	illius n(omi)n(us) sed in	baptizat(ur) anno	in Angliam.	2	e	10.
599.	num(er)o paparum a	regni sui xij <sup>o</sup>		3	d	11.
600.	S(anc)to petro lxxij <sup>(us)</sup>	iiij <sup>o</sup> Non(as) Iunij		4	B	12.
601.		Rex Ethelbertus primus. stat honore repertus		5	a	13.
602.				6	g	14.
603.				7	f	15.
604.		Ethel	Palliu(m) mittit(ur) au:	8	D	16.
605.	Obitus Gregorii	burga	gustino Ordinac(i)o	9	c	17.
606.	Sannitanus.		melliti et Iusti obi	10	b	18.
607.			tus Augustini Lau	11	a	19.
608.	Bonifacius iij <sup>(us)</sup>		rentius.	12	F	1.
609.	Bonifacius iiij <sup>(us)</sup>			13	e	2.
610.				14	d	3.
611.				15	c	4.
612.				16	A	5.
613.				17	g	6.
614.				18	f	7.
615.	Deusdedit	<b>Edbaldus</b>		19	e	8.
616.		Ed		20	C	9.
617.		Edbaldi Regis. violencia fit via legis.		21	b	10.
618.				22	e	11.
619.	Bonificius .v. <sup>(us)</sup>		Mellitus.	23	g	12.
620.		Ermen		24	E	13.
621.		redus.	E[[us]] [[wi]]tha	25	d	14.

622.						26	c	15.
623.		Ethel:	Ermen			27	b	16.
624.		redus.	githa.		Iustus.	28	G	17.
625.						29	f	18.
626.	Honorius j. <sup>(us)</sup>	Ethel	Ermen			30	e	19.
627.		britus.	burga.			31	d	1.
628.						32	B	2.
629.		Domp:				33	a	3.
630.		na.				34	g	4.
631.		Mer:	Mil:			35	f	5.
632.		phyn:	gi:			36	D	6.
633.		nus.	iba.			37	c	7.
634.						38	b	8.
635.		Milbur:	Mildre:		Honorius.	39	a	9.
637.	Seuerus	ga.	da.			40	F	10.
638.	Iohannes iiij. <sup>(us)</sup>					41	e	11.
639.						42	d	12.
640.	Theodorus.					43	c	13.
641.			Ercom			44	A	14.
642.			bertus			45	g	15.
643.		Rex Ercombertus,	Regni fit predo repertus.			46	f	16.
644.						47	e	17.
645.						48	C	18.
646.						49	b	19.
647.			Erme	Ercon		50	a	1.
648.	Martinus .j. <sup>(us)</sup>		nilda.	gotha.		51	g	2.
649.						52	E	3.
650.						53	d	4.
651.						54	c	5.
652.						55	b	6.
653.						56	G	7.
654.	Eugenius .j. <sup>(us)</sup>				Vacauit	57	f	8.
655.			Egbertus			58	e	9.
656.	Vitalianus .j. <sup>(us)</sup>	Egbertus pressit:	heredes hinc male cessit.		Deusdedit	59	d	10.
657.						60	B	11.
658.						61	a	12.
659.						62	g	13.
660.	[End of Membrane 1]					63	f	14.
661.						64	D	15.

662.				65	c	16.
663.				66	b	17.
664.				67	a	18.
665.				68	F	19.
666.				69	e	1.
667.				70	d	2.
668.				71	c	3.
669.				72	A	4.
670.	Adeodatus .j <sup>(us)</sup>			73	g	5.
671.				74	f	6.
672.				75	e	7.
673.				76	C	8.
674.	Bonus .j <sup>(us)</sup> .			77	b	9.
675.				78	a	10.
676.	Agatho j <sup>(us)</sup>	Lotha		79	g	11.
677.		rius		80	E	12.
678.	Leo. ij <sup>(us)</sup> .	Lothario Regi. claret via consona legi		81	d	13.
679.				82	c	14.
680.	Benedic(t)us ij <sup>(us)</sup>			83	b	15.
681.	Iohannes .v. <sup>(us)</sup>			84	G	16.
682.				85	f	17.
683.	Canon j <sup>(us)</sup> .			86	e	18.
684.				87	d	19.
685.		Edricus		88	B	1.
686.				89	a	2.
687.				90	g	3.
688.	Sergius .j. <sup>(us)</sup>	Edrici iura Cadwalla tulet nece dura		91	f	4.
689.		Morti mulo datur dorobernia quo gratulatur.		92	D	5.
690.				93	c	6.
691.				94	b	7.
692.		Wythredus		95	a	8.
693.		Wythredo proceres. gaudent (et) tercius heres		96	F	9.
694.				97	e	10.
695.				98	d	11.
696.				99	c	12.
697.				100	A	13.
698.				101	g	14.
699.				102	f	15.
700.				103	e	16.

701.	Leo ij <sup>(us)</sup>	hic non	computatur eoq(uo)d	104	C	17.
702.	patriciu(m) r(omanorum)		duorum factus est papa(m)	105	b	18.
703.	Iohannes vj. <sup>(us)</sup>			106	a	19.
704.				107	g	1.
705.	Iohannes vij <sup>(us)</sup>			108	E	2.
706.				109	d	3.
707.	Sisininus. j <sup>(us)</sup>			110	c	4.
708.	Constantinus. j <sup>(us)</sup>			111	b	5.
709.				112	G	6.
710.				113	f	7.
711.				114	e	8.
712.				115	d	9.
713.				116	B	10.
714.				117	a	11.
715.	Gregorius ij <sup>(us)</sup>			118	g	12.
716.				119	f	13.
717.				120	D	14.
718.				121	c	15.
719.				122	b	16.
720.				123	a	17.
721.				124	F	18.
722.				125	e	19.
723.				126	b	1.
724.			Edbertus	127	c	2.
725.				128	A	3.
726.			Edberti Regis patris assunt comoda legis	129	g	4.
727.				130	f	5.
728.				131	e	6.
729.				132	C	7.
730.				133	b	8.
731.	Gregorius iij <sup>(us)</sup>			134	a	9.
732.				135	g	10.
733.				136	E	11.
734.				137	d	12.
735.				138	c	13.
736.				139	b	14.
737.				140	G	15.
738.				141	f	16.
739.				142	e	17.

740.				143	d	18.
741.	Zacharias			144	B	19.
742.				145	a	1.
743.				146	g	2.
744.				147	f	3.
745.				148	D	4.
746.				149	c	5.
747.				150	b	6.
748.				151	a	7.
749.				152	F	8.
750.				153	e	9.
751.	Stephanus ij <sup>(us)</sup>			154	d	10.
752.				155	c	11.
753.				156	A	12.
754.				157	g	13.
755.				158	f	14.
756.	Paulus .j. <sup>(us)</sup>			159	e	15.
757.				160	C	16.
758.				161	b	17.
759.				162	a	18.
760.				163	g	19.
761.		Ethelbertus		164	E	1.
762.			Alricus	165	d	2.
763.		Ius Ethelberto floret		166	c	3.
764.		Diademate certo.	Alrici cura fuit regno caritura	167	b	4.
765.				168	G	5.
766.				169	f	6.
767.	Constantinus ij <sup>(us)</sup>			170	e	7.
768.	Stephanus iij <sup>(us)</sup>			171	d	8.
769.	[End of membrane 2]			172	B	9.
770.				173	a	10.
771.	Adrianus .j. <sup>(us)</sup>			174	g	11.
772.				175	f	12.
773.				176	D	13.
774.				177	c	14.
775.				178	b	15.
776.				179	a	16.
777.				180	F	17.
778.				181	e	18.

779.				182	d	19.
780.				183	c	1.
781.				184	A	2.
782.				185	g	3.
783.				186	f	4.
784.				187	e	5.
785.				188	C	6.
786.				189	b	7.
787.				190	a	8.
788.				191	g	9.
789.				192	E	10.
790.				193	d	11.
791.				194	c	12.
792.				195	b	13.
793.				196	G	14.
794.			Obitus Alrici	197	f	15.
795.	Leo tercius	Cessauet germen	vltimi regis	198	e	16.
796.		Regum Kancie	Kancie	199	d	17.
797.		Mors notat Alrici q(uod) tres regnant Inimici		200	B	18.
798.		Ethebert Cuthred pulsus certami(n)e Balthred		201	a	19.
799.		Coronacio Egberti apud westsaxons		202	g	1.
800.				203	f	2.
801.				204	D	3.
802.				205	c	4.
803.				206	b	5.
804.				207	a	6.
805.		Cuthredus p(er)ijt. Balredus intrusit		208	F	7.
806.				209	e	8.
807.				210	d	9.
808.				211	c	10.
809.				212	A	11.
810.				213	g	12.
811.				214	f	13.
812.				215	e	14.
813.				216	C	15.
814.				217	b	16.
815.	Stephanus iiij <sup>(us)</sup>			218	a	17.
816.	Paschalis .j. <sup>(us)</sup>			219	g	18.
817.				220	E	19.

818.				221	d	1.
819.				222	c	2.
820.				223	b	3.
821.				224	G	4.
822.		Translacio sepulturus Archiep(iscop)orum q(uia) decretu(m) s(an)c(t)i Augustini p(er)		225	f	5.
823.	Eugenius .ij. <sup>(us)</sup>	ad Eccl(es)iam (Christ)i cui fuit Balredus intrusor qui statim postea expulsus fu(er)at		226	e	6.
824.		Westsaxonum:/ Egbertus Rex westsaxonu(m) expulit Balredum.		227	d	7.
825.				228	B	8.
826.		Egbertus		229	a	9.
827.	Valentinus .j. <sup>(us)</sup>	Rex totius		230	g	10.
828.	Gregorius .iiij. <sup>(us)</sup>	Anglie		231	f	11.
829.				232	D	12.
830.				233	c	13.
831.		Hic westsaxonicus Rex Egbertus memoretur:	Feolagildus	234	b	14.
832.		Qui regnu(m) Britonum. Dat ut Anglia iure vocet(ur)	Ceolnotus	235	a	15.
833.				236	F	16.
834.				237	e	17.
835.				238	d	18.
836.				239	c	19.
837.		Ethel		240	A	1.
838.		wlphus		241	g	2.
839.		Ethelwls prestat (christ)isto bona que manifestat		242	f	3.
840.				243	e	4.
841.				244	C	5.
842.				245	b	6.
843.				246	a	7.
844.	Sergius .ij. <sup>(us)</sup>			247	g	8.
845.				248	E	9.
846.				249	d	10.
847.	Leo .iiij. <sup>(us)</sup>			250	c	11.
848.				251	b	12.
849.				252	G	13.
850.				253	f	14.
851.				254	e	15.
852.				255	d	16.
853.	Hic obiit Leo iiij. <sup>(us)</sup> cuius	tamen anni usq(ue) ad Bened(i)c(tu)m terciu(m) computantur eoq(uod) mulier	in Papam promotu	256	B	17.
854.	fuit que homo masculus	putabatur		257	a	18.
855.	Johannes/. Benedictus iiij. <sup>(us)</sup>			258	g	19.
856.	Ista non Computatur quia feminia fuit.	Ethelbaldus		259	f	1.

857.	Nicholaus j <sup>(us)</sup> .	Ethelbald florem retinens fratri dat bonorum.	Ethelbertus		260	D	2.
858.					261	c	3.
859.	Adrianus iij <sup>(us)</sup>	Ethelbert cedit fidei meritis et obedit.			262	b	4.
860.					263	a	5.
861.					264	F	6.
862.					265	e	7.
863.					266	d	8.
864.					267	c	9.
865.					268	A	10.
866.					269	g	11.
867.					270	f	12.
868.					Johannes viij <sup>(us)</sup>	Ethelre Dus Vis Ethelredi Danos dat turbine cedi	Aluredus
869.	272	C	14.				
870.	273	b	15.				
871.	274	a	16.				
872.	275	g	17.				
873.	276	G	18.				
874.	277	d	19.				
875.	278	c	1.				
876.	279	b	2.				
877.	280	G	3.				
878.	281	f	4.				
879.	282	e	5.				
880.	[End of Membrane 3]	Christus et sic vera quies sceptrumque perhenne /			283	d	6.
881.					284	B	7.
					285	a	8.
882	Martinus ij. <sup>(us)</sup>	Elfleda prudens	Rollo primus dux Normannie qui et Rober: tus dictus est in baptis: mo Nac(i)one Danus.	Pleigmundus	286	g	9
883	Adrianus iij. <sup>(us)</sup>				287	f	10
884	Stephanus .v. <sup>(us)</sup>				288	D	11
885					289	c	12
886					290	b	13
887					291	a	14
888					292	F	15
889					293	e	16
890					294	d	17
891					295	c	18
892	Formosus j. <sup>(us)</sup>				296	A	19
893					297	g	1
894					298	f	2



895	Bonifacius vj <sup>(us)</sup>			299	e	3
896	Stephanus vj <sup>(us)</sup>			300	DC	4
897	Homanus j. <sup>(us)</sup>			301	b	5
898	Iohannes ix <sup>(us)</sup>			302	a	6
899	Theodorus ij <sup>(us)</sup>			303	g	7
900	Benedictus iiij <sup>(us)</sup>			304	EC	8
901				305	d	9
902		<b>Edwardus</b>		306	c	10
903		<b>Primus</b>		307	b	11
904	Leo quintus	Edwardus primus Christo fit cultor optimus		308	G	12
905	Christoferus .j. <sup>(us)</sup>			309	f	13
906		Estril	Edbur:	310	e	14
907	Sergius quartus	da..	ga.	311	d	15
908				312	B	16
909		Algar.		313	a	17
910	Fundacio Monast(er)ij	Elfleda	Editha.	314	g	18
911	Clunacens(is) in			315	f	19
912		Burgu(n)dia		316	D	1
913	Anastacius iiij <sup>(us)</sup>			317	c	2
914		Aldei(us)	Edwinus	318	b	3
915	Mando j <sup>(us)</sup>		Editha	319	a	4
916	Iohannes x. <sup>(us)</sup>		Edricus	320	F	5
917				321	e	6
918				322	d	7
919				323	c	8
920				324	H	9
921				325	g	10
922				326	f	11
923				327	c	12
924				328	DC	13
925				329	b	14
926				330	a	15
927		<b>Ethelstanus</b>		331	g	16
928	Leo sextus			332	EC	17
929	Stephanus vii <sup>(us)</sup>	Paret Ethelstano regnu(m) diademate sano		333	d	18
930				334	c	19
931	Iohannes xj <sup>(us)</sup>			335	b	1
932			Willimus	336	G	2
933			Longa spa:	337	f	3

Athelmus

Odo:

934			ta dux		338	c	4
935	Leo septimus		Norman:		339	d	5
936			nie		340	B	6
937					341	a	7
938	Stephanus viij <sup>(us)</sup>				342	g	8
939					343	f	9
940					344	D	10
941	Martinus iij <sup>(us)</sup>	Edmundus			345	c	11
942		Primus			346	b	12
943		Edmundo cedit lex quem latro nece cedit			347	a	13
944					348	F	14
945	Agapitus ij <sup>(us)</sup>				349	e	15
946		Eadredus			350	d	16
947		Gignaciu(m) fecit. edredus nana reiecit			351	c	17
948					352	A	18
949					353	g	19
950	Iohannes xij <sup>(us)</sup>				354	f	1
951			Ricardus		355	e	2
952			sine metu		356	DC	3
953			Dux Nor:		357	b	4
954			mannie		358	a	5
955		Edwinus			359	g	6
956		Edwini Cura dedit eccl(es)ie mala plura.			360	EC	7
957					361	d	8
958				Elflinus	362	c	9
959		Edga		Dunstanus	363	b	10
960	Leo. octauus.	rus.			364	G	11
961		Rex pius Edgarus (christ)o stat culmine darus			365	f	12
962	Iohannes xiiij <sup>(us)</sup>				366	e	13
963					367	d	14
964					368	CB	15
965		Sancta	Edmun		369	a	16
966		Editha	dus.		370	g	17
967					371	f	18
968					372	D	19
969	Benedictus vj <sup>(us)</sup>				373	c	1
970	Bonus .j. <sup>(us)</sup>				374	b	2
971	Bonifacius vij. <sup>(us)</sup>				375	a	3
972					376	F	4

973				377	c	5
974				378	d	6
975		Edwardus ij		379	c	7
976		Marter hic Edwardus regno. redolet q(ua)si nardus		380	A	8
977		Ethel		381	g	9
978		redus		382	f	10
979		Ius Ethelredi swain dant prelia cedi		383	e	11
980		Not(a) q(uo)d supradictus Rex Etheldredus		384	DC	12
981	Iohannes xiiij <sup>(us)</sup>	de Ethelgina filia Egberti		385	b	13
982	Iohannes xv <sup>(us)</sup>	Comitis genuit Edm(undum)	Alue	386	a	14
983	Iohannes xvj. <sup>(us)</sup>	ferreu(m) latus Edwinu(m)		387	g	15
984		Edwy:		388	EC	16
985		Ethelstanu(m) et filiam	redus.	389	d	17
986		nus.		390	c	18
987	[End of Membrane 4]	Edginam et ex Emma		391	b	19
988		filia Ric(ard)i Dux Norma(n)ie		392	G	1
			Egularus			
989		genuit post modu(m) Aluredu(m)		393	f	2
990		Regem et confessorem.		394	e	3
991			Alricus	395	d	4
992				396	B	5
993				397	a	6
994				398	g	7
995				399	f	8
996	Gregorius v <sup>(us)</sup>			400	D	9
997				401	e	10
998	Iohannes xvij <sup>(us)</sup>			402	b	11
999	Silvester ij <sup>(us)</sup>	Hic fecit homagium Diabolo		403	a	12
1000				404	F	13
1001				405	e	14
1002				406	d	15
1003	Iohannes xviii <sup>(us)</sup>			407	e	16
1004	Iohannes xix <sup>(us)</sup>			408	A	17
1005				409	g	18
1006			Ric(ard)us ij <sup>(us)</sup>	410	f	19
1007			Dux Nor:	411	e	1
1008			mannie	412	DC	2
1009				413	b	3
1010				414	a	4
1011				415	g	5

1012				Martinu(m) Elphegi	416	EC	6
1013				<b>Iumigus</b>	417	d	7
1014					418	c	8
1015					419	b	9
1016		Edmundus	Cuncti Conquestus fuit angloru(m) manifestus		420	G	10
1017		Irnesyde.	Cnutus		421	f	11
1018		Edmundus ferri latus	danicus		422	e	12
1019		hic vult Iure referri			423	d	13
1020					424	B	14
1021					425	a	15
1022		Edwar:		Ric(ard)us	426	g	16
1023		Dus:		ijj <sup>(us)</sup> .	427	f	17
1024	Iohannes xx <sup>(us)</sup>				428	D	18
1025		Edgarus	Christiana		429	g	19
1026			monacha		430	b	1
1027					431	a	2
1028				Robertus	432	F	3
1029		Margareta		Dux nor:	433	e	4
1030		Regina	Edmundus	mannie	434	d	5
1031		Scocie			435	c	6
1032	Bened(i)c(t)us ix <sup>(us)</sup>				436	A	7
1033					437	g	8
1034		Heraldi meta danica fit plebe repleta			438	f	9
1035		Haraldus			439	e	10
1036				Cadlinus	440	CC	11
1037		Hardecuncti pietas vult Edwardo dare metas			441	b	12
1038		Hardecunctus		Rob(er)tus dux Norma	442	a	13
1039				nie obit cui successit	443	g	14
1040				Will(el)m(u)s Bast(ar)dus	444	EC	15
1041				filius eius	445	d	16
1042		Edwardus			446	c	17
1043		Confessor			447	b	18
1044		Edward insigne diadema petit sibi digne			448	G	19
1045					449	f	1
1046					450	e	2
1047	Silvester iij <sup>(us)</sup>				451	d	3
1048	Gregorius vj <sup>(us)</sup>			Robertus j <sup>(us)</sup>	452	B	4
1049					453	a	5
1050	Clemens ij <sup>(us)</sup>			Stigandus	454	g	6

1051	Damasus ij <sup>(us)</sup> Leo x <sup>(us)</sup>			455	f	7
1052				456	D	8
1053				457	c	9
1054				458	b	10
1055	Victor ij <sup>(us)</sup>			459	a	11
1056				460	F	12
1057				461	e	13
1058	Stephan(us) ix. B(e)n(e)d(i)c(t)us x <sup>(us)</sup>			462	d	14
1059	Nich(ol)us .ij. <sup>(us)</sup>			463	c	15
1060				464	A	16
1061				465	g	17
1062	Alexander .ij. <sup>(us)</sup>			466	f	18
1063				467	e	19
1064			Haraldus trusor prisci federis fit abusor. Haraldus	468	DC	1
1065				469	b	2
1066				470	a	3
1067				471	g	4
1068		Will(el)im(u)s Conquestor. Anglis Conquestor Will(el)m(u)s hic est tibi testor.		472	EC	5
1069			Lanfrancus.	473	d	6
1070				474	e	7
1071		Robertus	Sexta	475	b	8
1072		Curthose.	filia obijt	476	G	9
1073				477	f	10
1074	Gregorius vij <sup>(us)</sup>		quintaquinta filia promissa	478	e	11
1075			haroldo qui	479	d	12
1076			fuit Rex Anglie	480	B	13
1077			Gundra Hic fundauit prioratum de Lewes	481	a	14
1078			da nupta	482	g	15
1079		Cecillia.	Will(el)imo	483	f	16
1080		Abbatissa	Com(it)i war	484	D	17
1081		Cadomi	renne	485	c	18
1082		Constan	Ella	486	b	19
1083		cia comitis	Comitisssa	487	a	1
1084	Victor iij <sup>(us)</sup>	sa Britanie	de Bloys	488	F	2
1085		Emma	Will(elmu)s	489	e	3
1086		Comitissa	qui funda	490	d	4
1087	[End of Membrane 5]	de Bloys	uit priora	491	c	5
1088		Will(el)imus	tum de Cas: Reginaldus			
		mortuus	telacre			
		est in terra	Radulphus			
		sta	Reginaldus			
			S(an)c(t)us			
			Will(el)mus			
			Archiep(iscop)us			
			Ebo(ra)cen(sis)			

1089	Vrbanus ij <sup>(us)</sup>	Will(el)mi memores pot(er)unt retinere stupores			492	A	6
1090			Obitus Lanfranci	Vacauit	493	g	7
1091			Isabella		494	f	8
1092			nupta filio will(elm)i		495	e	9
1093			filij Reg(is) et postea		496	AC	10
1094			hamilino fratr(e)	Anselmus Consecratus	497	b	11
1094		Matilda	Reg(is) Henrici		498	a	12
1095		Regina	secundi.		499	g	13
1096		Anglie			500	EC	14
1097					501	d	15
1098	Paschalis ij				502	c	16
1099		Henricus			503	b	17
1100		Primus			504	G	18
1101		Henrico Ciues iubilant stat stemate diues			505	f	19
1102					506	e	1
1103					507	d	2
1104					508	B	3
1105					509	a	4
1106		Will(el)m(us)	Ric(ard)us		510	g	5
1107		subm(er)sus	subm(er)sus		511	f	6
1108		fuit	fuit		512	D	7
1109		Matilda im		Obitus Anselmi vacauit	513	c	8
1110		p(er)atrix almanie			514	b	9
1112		que postea nupt(a)			515	a	10
1113		fuit Comiti An:		Radulphus.	516	FF	11
1114		dreganie Galfrido			517	e	12
1115		qui genuit ex illa			518	d	13
1116		filium nomine.			519	c	14
1117		henricus qui			520	A	15
1118		Stephano Regi			521	g	16
1118		successit			522	f	17
1119		Will(el)imus ii	Hame		523	e	18
1119		despo(nsauit) san(gu)i(n)e Ma	linus		524	AC	19
1120		tilda filia Comitis			525	b	1
1120		Arundell et postea	Matlida		526	a	2
1121		Maltildam filiam Will(el)mi		S(an)c(t)us Thomas London'	527	g	3
1121		Comiti Northfolch		nascitur	528	EC	4
1122		Et Mareshall Anglie	Ella	Obit(us) Radulphi	529	d	5
1122		de quo h(ab)uit Vnam	Isabella	Vacauit.	530	c	6
1123		filiam ut hic patet					
1124	Honorius ij <sup>(us)</sup>	et Vnum filium.					
1125	Innocentius ij <sup>(us)</sup>	[[Isabella]]	Iohannes	Will(el)im(u)s primus			
1126		qui [[fuit	hic desponsa				
1126		nupta]] C[[omitis]]	uit aliciam				

1127		A[[rundell]]	sororem Regis Henrici. Tercij.			531	b	7
1128						532	G	8
1129		Alienora nupt Dux de Percye	Isabella	Willimus		533	f	9
1130		et postea	nupt(a) Joh(ann)i	nupsit Joha nam filiam		534	e	10
1131		Comitis	Bailiol qui	Roberti de		535	d	11
1132		Scocie	postea fuit Rex Scocie	Ver Comit(i) Oxonie		536	B	12
1133						537	a	13
1134						538	g	14
1135			Stephanus			539	f	15
1136			Hic Stephano strictu(m) sit iter de iure relictum			540	D	16
1137					Obitus Will(elm)i vacauit. Theobaldus	541	c	17
1138						542	b	18
1139						543	a	19
1140			Eusta: cius			544	FF	1
1141		Will(el)m(u)s				545	e	2
1142						546	d	3
1143	Celestinus ij <sup>(us)</sup>					547	c	4
1144	Lucius ij <sup>(us)</sup>					548	A	5
1145	Eugenius iij <sup>(us)</sup>		Iohannes	Alicia		549	f	6
1146			Come(s) war renie	nupta Ed(ward)o comit(i) Arun dell		550	e	7
1147						551	g	8
1148						552	AC	9
1149						553	b	10
1150						554	a	11
1151						555	g	12
1152						556	EC	13
1153						557	d	14
1154			Henricus			558	c	15
1155	Anastacius iiij <sup>(us)</sup>		Sec(un)dus			559	b	16
1156	Adrianus. iiij <sup>(us)</sup>					560	G	17
1157						561	f	18
1158	Alexander iij <sup>(us)</sup>		Henrico regimen Thome triuit nece Luuen			562	c	19
1159		Galfridus				563	d	1
1160			Iohanna			564	B	2
1161			Regina Sicilie		Obitus Theobaldi. Vacauit.	565	a	3
1162						566	g	4
1163	No(ta) q(uod) hoc anno Celebratu(m) p(ri)mo fuit de festo S(an)c(t)e	Will(el)m(u)s			Thomas j <sup>(us)</sup> consecrat(us) in die s(an)c(t)e Trinitat(is) Anno etatis sue 44 . S(an)c(t)us Thomas exulat in festo sanctu(m) sanctoru(m)	567	f	5
1164	Trinitatis in		Alienora			568	D	6
1165	Eccl(es)ia (christ)i	Will(el)imus	Regina			569	c	7

1166			Castellie		570	b	8
1167					571	a	9
1168			Galfr(id)us		572	FF	10
1169		Henricus	Comes		573	e	11
1170		Rex iunior	Britanie		574	d	12
1171			Matilda		575	c	13
1172			ducessa		576	A	14
1173			Saxenia(m)		577	g	15
1174		Henricus		Raimun: dus comes	578	f	16
1175			Blanchea	de Tuluse	579	e	17
1176			Regina		580	AC	18
1177			Franci(e)	Ista erat mater S(an)c(t)i Lodouici Regis	581	b	19
1178				Francie	582	a	1
1179		Octo Imp(er)ator			583	g	2
1180			Arthurus	Alienora	584	EC	3
1181					585	d	4
1182					586	c	5
1183					587	b	6
1184	Lucius iij <sup>(us)</sup>				588	G	7
1185					589	f	8
1186	Vrbanus iij <sup>(us)</sup>				590	e	9
1187	<b>[End of Membrane 6]</b>				591	d	10







1267		Alienora	Katerina		670	c	13
1268	Obitus Clementis				671	b	14
1269					672	G	15
1270					673	f	16
1271					674	e	17
1272	Gregorius x <sup>(us)</sup>				675	d	18
1273					676	B	19
1274		Edwardus j. <sup>(us)</sup>			677	a	1
1275	Innocentius v <sup>(us)</sup>	post Conqu(estum)			678	g	2
1276	Adrianus v <sup>(us)</sup>	Edwardi Crura Supportant Anglica Iura			679	f	3
1277	Iohannes xxj <sup>(us)</sup>				680	D	4
1278	Nicholaus iiij <sup>(us)</sup>	Alienora	Ed(mund)us		681	c	5
1279		nupta Co:	Comes		682	b	6
1280	Martinus iiij <sup>(us)</sup>	miti de	kancie		683	a	7
1281		Bars.			684	F	8
1282		Iohannes	Thomas		685	e	9
1283		Henricus	Broderton		686	d	10
1284		Johanna	Comes Mar		687	c	11
1285		[[nupta Com(iti)	eschall		688	A	12
1286	[[Honorius]] iiij <sup>(us)</sup>	Wa]]rren			689	g	13
1287		Ioha(nn)es	Elizabe	Margare:	690	f	14
1288	Nicholaus iiij <sup>(us)</sup>	nupt gilber	th [[****	ta Ducissa	691	e	15
1289		io de clare	*****]]	Norfolchie	692	CC	16
1290		comiti Glou	Comiti		693	b	17
1291		cestrie	Hertford		694	a	18
1292		Margare	Alfonsus		695	g	19
1293		ta			696	EC	1
1294	Celestinus v <sup>(us)</sup>	Maria	Elizabeth	Anna	697	d	2
	<b>[End of Membrane 7]</b>	Gilbertus	Elizabeth	disponsat			
			Monbray	Ioh(ann)i Hasting			
				Comiti Pem			
				brochie			

1295	Bonifacius viij <sup>(us)</sup>	Alienora	Marga	Will(ell)im(u)s	Thomas	chelse	698	c	3
1296		nupt(a) hugo(ne):	reta nupt(a)	Comes de	Dux		699	b	4
1297		m Spencer	petro de Ga:	olriestrie	Norfolchie		700	G	5
1298			ueston et		Thomas	Johannus	701	f	6
1299			postea petro		decollat(ur)	Comes	702	e	7
1300			de Audley		apud	Mareschal	703	d	8
1301		hugo	Isabel	Iohannes	Margare:		704	B	9
1302			la nupta		ta	Iohanna	705	a	10
1303			filio comi	williel		Principissa	706	g	11
1304	Benedictus xij <sup>(us)</sup>		tis Arun:	mus	Alienora		707	f	12
1305	Clemens v <sup>(us)</sup>	Iohannes	dell				708	D	13
1306			Gilber:	Edwar:	Eneas	Thomas.	709	c	14
1307			tus	dus		holland	710	b	15
1308			Edwar:	humfre:		Comes	711	a	16
1309			dus	dus		Kancie	712	b	15
1310		S(an)c(t)us				Exon(ie)	713	a	16
1311		Lodouic(us)					714	A	17
1312		Rex	E[[dwardus ij]]		Johannes	Edwardus	715	e	18
1313		Franc(ie)			Comes		716	d	19
1314			Edwardus luctus Kanaruan		[[hunting]]		717	c	1
1315		philip	stat nece ductus				718	A	2
1316		[[don]]					719	g	3
1317		pus Rex					720	b	4
1318	Iohannes xxij <sup>(us)</sup>	franc(ie)	Iohannes.	Iohanna	Alienora	Alienora	721	e	5
1319			Comes	Regina		Comitissa	722	CC	6
1320			Cornubie	Scocie		Marchie	723	b	4
1321		ph(ilip)us					724	e	5
1322		pulcheri			Thomas	Elizabeth	725	a	8
1323		mus Rex			comes	D(omi)na de	726	g	9
1324		fraunc(ie)			kancie	Neuill	727	E	10
1325					Iohannes	Alienora	728	d	11
1326		Lodowic	Ph(ilip)us	Karolus	Lodowic	comitissa	729	c	12
1327		Rex	Rex	Rex	Comes	Sarum	730	b	13
1328		franc(ie).	franc(ie).	Franc(ie).	<del>Cornubie</del>		731	G	14
1329					Aluerie		732	f	15
1330			Isabella	Carolus	Phillip	Ed(war)dus	733	e	16
1331			mater Rege	Comes	pus [[*****]]	Comes	734	d	17
1332			Edwardi	Valesie	sor Rex	kancie	735	B	18
1333			ijj		Fran[****]		736	a	19
1334	Benedictus xij <sup>(us)</sup>		Anglie					g	1
				Edwardus				f	2
				Tercius				D	3
				Wyndesor Edwardi flores pangunt Leopardi					
				Edward	Thomas				
				Princeps	dux				



1374		[[*****]]	Marchie	Ricardus	Herford		776	E	5
1375		[[*****]]		Thomas			777	b	6
1376	Vrbanus vj <sup>(us)</sup>			Archiep(iscop)us			778	a	7
1377				Cantuar(iensis)			779	g	8
1378				Alienora	Maria	Simon iiij <sup>(us)</sup> Sudbury	780	E	9
1379				Ricardus Secundus			781	d	10
1380				apud [[*****]]			782	c	11
1381				Ricardi mores excellunt dabsiliores		Scisma incipit et Car	783	b	12
1382						dinales eleger(unt)	784	G	13
1383						Clement	785	f	14
1384						Decollat(i)o symonis.	786	e	15
1385						Will(el)im(us) courtnai iij <sup>(us)</sup>	787	d	16
1386	Parliamentum			Margareta		Terremotus	788	B	17
1387	Nottingham			Ducissa Clarencie			789	a	18
1388				h(in)c primo dis[[ponsat]]			790	g	19
1389	Bonifacius ix <sup>(us)</sup>			fuit Comiti [[Somerse]]		[[9-line passage on the births of Henry	791	f	1
1390	Bellum de otterborum			tte qui genuit [[ex illa]]		here: too faded to transcribe but can be	792	D	2
1391	festo S(an)cj Clementis			[[iiij(us)]] filios et [[duas]]		reconstructed with Pepys 2314]]	793	c	3
1392				filia[[s vt hic]] pater.			794	b	4
1393							795	a	5
1394				Henricus	[[Magareta]]		796	A	6
1395				Comes			797	e	7
1396				Somersetie			798	d	8
1397							799	c	9
1398						Obitus will(elmu)s Thomas	800	A	10
1399						Arundell	801	g	11
1400				Henricus		[[4-line passage here too	802	f	12
1401				quartus		damaged to transcribe; may be	803	e	13
1402				Mucro dat Henrici q(uo)d quiq(ue) ruunt Iniuria.		reconstructed with Pepys 2314]]	804	A	14
1403	Innocentius viij <sup>(us)</sup>			Thomas	Philippa	bellum de Humbeldon hill c(ontra) Scotos	805	d	15
1404				Dux	Regina	in festo exaltacio [[crucis]]	806	a	16
1405				Clarencie	Danie	Bellum Salopie q(ua) henricu(m) Percy	807	g	17
1406	Gregorius xij <sup>(us)</sup>			Iohannes	Blanchea		808	E	18
1407	<b>[End of Membrane 8]</b>			Dux	[[*****]]	[[Obsidio]] de March[[ie]]	809	d	19

1408		[[Bedfordie]]		810	c	1
1409				811	b	2
1410		H[[umfre]]		812	G	3
1411		[[dus]]		813	f	4
1412				814	e	5
1413		H[[enricus v(us)]]		815	d	6
1414	Consi[[liu(m)]] generale in	Henrici Cura pater Eccl(es)ie valitur		816	B	7
1415	Ciuitate C[[onst]]ancie			817	a	8
1416		Bellum Agincourt in die S(an)c(to)rum Crispini et Cripsinam		818	g	9
1417				819	f	10
1418		Capcio ville et Castell Cadoni p(er) insulta et aliaru(m) villaru(um) et	Combustio illi(us) Satellitis	820	D	11
1419		Castell q(ua)m plu(rimu)m	in fer ualis et Archilollardi	821	c	12
1420			maledicti Ioh(ann)is oldcastle	822	d	13
1421	[[Ob]]it(us) Reg(is) H(enrici) v <sup>ti</sup> vltimo die		per D(ominu)m Duces Bedford:	823	a	14
1422		augusti	die.	824	F	15
1423				825	e	16
1424			Iohannes Dux Bedford.	826	d	17
1425			el(ec)tus est in Reges Regi	827	c	18
1426			franc(ie)	828	A	19
1427				829	g	1
1428				830	f	2
1429		Wyndesor[[e Henrici]] fulgens quid origine dici H[[enricus vj(us) A(nn)o]] qui stema	tulit octauo diadema.	831	e	3
1430				832	C	4
1431	Consiliu(m) gen(er)ale in			833	d	5
1432	Ciuitate Basilienci			834	a	6
1433				835	g	7
1434		[[L]]ilia q(ua)m Cicius Francorum celica dona		836	E	8
1435		Rexit parisius fuit hinc geniata Corona	Obitus Iohannis	837	d	9
1436			Ducis Bedford	838	c	10
1437				839	b	11
1438				840	G	12
1439				841	f	13
1440				842	e	14
1441				843	d	15
1442				844	B	16
1443				845	a	17
1444				846	g	18
1445				847	f	19
1446				848	D	1

1447				849	c	2
1448				850	d	3
1449				851	a	4
1450				852	F	5
1451				853	e	6
1452				854	d	7
1453				855	c	8
1454				856	A	9
1455				857	g	10
1456				858	f	11
1457				859	e	12
1458				860	C	13
1459				861	d	14
1460				862	a	15
1461				863	g	16
1462				864	E	17
1463				865	d	18
1464				866	c	19
1465				867	b	1
1466				868	G	2
1467				869	f	3
1468				870	e	4
1469				871	d	5
1470				872	B	6
1471				873	a	7
1472	[End of Membrane 9]			874	g	8



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