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The registers of the counts of Holland and Zeeland, 1316–1345: a digital edition

Von Jan W. J. Burgers

Thanks to several generations of scholars the charters from the medieval counties of Holland and Zeeland up to the year 1300 have been collected in a series of charterbooks. Already in the eighteenth century Frans van Mieris and Adriaan Kluit edited hundreds of charters from these lands¹⁾, and in the 1860s and 70s Laurens van den Bergh published a first modern „Oorkondenboek” in two volumes²⁾. Almost immediately, however, this met with critical dissatisfaction, because of its incompleteness and its poor scholarly standard. In 1901 a supplement was edited by James de Fremery³⁾, but in the 1930s Henri Obreen started the work anew, this time planning a complete and scholarly edition. The localizing and transcribing of texts in archives and libraries all over Europe proved to be a time-consuming exercise, and it was only in 1970 that Anton Koch published the first volume of the new *Oorkondenboek*. He was succeeded by Jaap Kruisheer and later by Eef Dijkhof, and in 2005 at last the fifth and last volume appeared (ill. 1)⁴⁾. This new charterbook met with broad scholarly acclaim, although some did criticize its exhaustiveness, for instance by giving the complete transmission of a text in medieval and early modern copies, including the variant readings, even when the original charter was still at hand⁵⁾. But it was exactly this aspect that made possible the groundbreaking study by Kruisheer of the thirteenth-century grants of city rights, the text of which turned out not to have been conceived in the chancery of the counts, as was thought earlier, but in the towns themselves⁶⁾.

¹⁾ Groot charterboek der graaven van Holland, van Zeeland en heeren van Vriesland ..., vol. II. Ed. F. VAN MIERIS (Leyden 1754); *Historica critica comitatus Hollandiae et Zeelandiae ab antiquissimis inde deducta temporibus*, 2 vols. Ed. A. KLUIT (Medioburgi 1777-1782).

²⁾ *Oorkondenboek van Holland en Zeeland ... tot het einde van het Hollandsche huis*, 2 vols. Ed. H.Ph.C. VAN DEN BERGH ('s-Gravenhage 1866-1873).

³⁾ *Oorkondenboek van Holland en Zeeland tot het einde van het Hollandsche huis*, supplement. Ed. J. DE FREMERY ('s-Gravenhage 1901).

⁴⁾ *Oorkondenboek van Holland en Zeeland tot 1299*, 5 vols. Ed. A.C.F. KOCH, J.G. KRUISHEER and E.C. DIJKHOF ('s-Gravenhage etc. 1970-2005).

⁵⁾ For instance W. PREVENIER, *Ontsluiting van bronnen uit de middeleeuwen*. In: *Bron en Publikatie. Voordrachten en opstellen over de ontsluiting van geschiedkundige bronnen* ('s-Gravenhage 1985) 13-7, esp. 20-23 criticises this and other aspects of the method of editing charters and other sources, however without explicitly mentioning the *Oorkondenboek*.

⁶⁾ J.G. KRUISHEER, *Het ontstaan van de oudste Zeeuwse stadsrechoorkonden*. In: *Ad Fontes. Opstellen aangeboden aan prof. dr. C. van de Kieft ...* (Amsterdam 1984)

It is largely thanks to the *Oorkondenboek* that the medieval history of the counties of Holland and Zeeland is extensively studied. Not only were several diplomatic and palaeographical studies written in connection with the work on the charterbook, three of them dissertations⁷⁾, but also the general historians found here the complete and immaculate texts of their sources. That is up to 1299 November 10th, the day the last count of the house of Holland died, and the date at which the *Oorkondenboek* stops; in 2005 it was out of the question to start up another century-long project to edit a continuation which would include the charters from the first half of the fourteenth century. This means that for the latter period, in which charters still are our main source of knowledge, the historian can only consult the second volume of the *Groot charterboek der graven van Holland* by Van Mieris from 1754, which is of course very much outdated. It is also very incomplete, as is shown by the over 3000 charters listed in the supplement to Van Mieris published in Muller's *Regesta Hannonensia* in 1881⁸⁾. The latter work is however of little use for the historian, as it gives not the full text of the charters but only an abstract, mostly in a very short and rather imperfect form. And even Muller is far from being complete. It is probably because of this lack of a good charterbook that the history of Holland and Zeeland in the first half of the fourteenth century is badly neglected up to now⁹⁾. This is unfortunate, as it seems that these were formative years for the county. It was only in the thirteenth century that Holland had seen the take-off of its demographic, economic and political development, while in the fourteenth century the foundations were laid of its late medieval and early modern ascendancy¹⁰⁾.

275-304; *idem*, *Het ontstaan van de stadsrechoorkonden van Haarlem, Delft en Alkmaar = Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen. Afdeling Letterkunde, nieuwe reeks 130* (Amsterdam etc. 1985).

⁷⁾ These dissertations are: J.G. KRUISHEER, *De oorkonden en kanselarij van de graven van Holland tot 1299*, 2 vols. = *Hollandse Studiën 2* ('s-Gravenhage-Haarlem 1971); J.W.J. BURGERS, *De paleografie van de documentaire bronnen in Holland en Zeeland in de dertiende eeuw*, 3 vols. = *Schrift en schriftdragers in de Nederlanden in de middeleeuwen 1* (Leuven 1995); E.C. DIJKHOF, *Het oorkondewezen van enige kloosters en steden in Holland en Zeeland 1200-1325*, 2 vols. = *Schrift en schriftdragers in de Nederlanden in de middeleeuwen 3* (Leuven 2003).

⁸⁾ P.L. MULLER, *Regesta Hannonensia. Lijst van oorkonden betreffende Holland en Zeeland uit het tijdvak der regering van het Henegouwsche huis, 1299-1345, die in het charterboek van Van Mieris ontbreken* ('s-Gravenhage 1881).

⁹⁾ Apart from some diplomatic studies mentioned in the other footnotes in the present article we have only substantial works by S.A. WALLER ZEIJER, *Jan van Henegouwen, heer van Beaumont. Bijdrage tot de geschiedenis der Nederlanden in de eerste helft der veertiende eeuw* ('s-Gravenhage 1914) and H.M. BROKKEN, *Het ontstaan van de Hoekse en Kabeljauwse twisten* (Zutphen 1982), as well as a few books with a broader scope, such as H.S. LUCAS, *The Low Countries and the Hundred Years' War, 1326-1347* (Ann Arbor, Mich. 1929) and F.W.N. HUGENHOLTZ, *Ridderkrijg en burgervrede. West-Europa aan de vooravond van de Honderdjarige Oorlog* (Haarlem 1959). In comparison, Holland in the thirteenth century and in the late Middle Ages has found a much fuller treatment.

¹⁰⁾ On the origins of Holland's economic ascendancy see H.P.H. JANSEN, *Hollands voorsprong* (Leiden 1976) and J.L. VAN ZANDEN and B.J.P. VAN BAVEL, *The jump-*

When in November 1299 the young count John I died without heir, he was succeeded as count of Holland and Zeeland and lord of Friesland by his nephew John of Avesnes, count of Hainaut, in Holland reigning as count John II (1299–1304)¹¹). With this accession a period began in which the princes from the house of Avesnes ruled in Hainaut as well as in Holland and Zeeland, a situation that lasted until 1345, when John's grandson William IV died without offspring. So, the counts had to divide their time and attention between two separate territories that were not even bordering to each other, and as a result the officials in the Hague – the members of the Common Council and the clerks of the administration – played an increasingly prominent role in the government of Holland. Because of this, their influence and political power greatly increased.

For Holland this was largely a period of peace and prosperity, especially during the long reign of John's son William III (1304–1337)¹²). Agriculture flourished, as did industry and commerce in the rapidly developing cities, where cloth industry and beer brewery emerged. Economical expansion was helped by the fact that William managed to put an end to a damaging feud between the Avesnes and their close relatives the Dampierres of the reigning house of Flanders, which for decades had poisoned the relations between both families and even had repeatedly led to open warfare between Flanders and Hainaut-Holland. In the treaty of Paris of 1323 the Avesnes and Dampierres worked out a compromise regarding their conflicting territorial claims, and at last normalized the relations between their countries.

Count William was a respected prince, and not only so in his own lands. In 1305 he was wedded to a French princess, Joan of Valois, daughter of the powerful Charles of Valois, brother of the French king Phillip IV the Fair; she was a sister of Phillip VI of Valois, king of France in 1328–1350. William's daughters were married to count William VI of Gulik, king Edward III of England and the German emperor Louis IV of Bavaria. Thanks to this successful dynastic policy, count William, the „father-in-law of Europe“ as he is called in historiography, was a pivotal figure in the field of international diplomacy in the years before the outbreak of the Hundred Year's War¹³).

In Holland, William had started his reign by appeasing the nobles and gentry, many of whom in the years 1296–1304, a period of civil strife and war with Flanders, had stood up to the count, even to the point of actively fighting him. After the defeat of his enemies in August 1304 in the

start of the Holland economy during the late-medieval crisis, c.1350–c.1550. In: *The Economic History Review* 57 (2004) 503–532.

¹¹) On this dynastic transition see D.E.H. DE BOER a.o. (Ed.), 1299: één graaf, drie graafschappen. De vereniging van Holland, Zeeland en Henegouwen (Hilversum 2000).

¹²) On count William III see D.E.H. DE BOER and E.H.P. CORDFUNKE, *Graven van Holland, portretten in woord en beeld (880–1580)* (Zutphen 1995) 85–89.

¹³) LUCAS, *Low Countries*; HUGENHOLTZ, *Ridderkrijg* (as in n. 9).

battle of Zierikzee, one of the largest naval encounters in the Middle Ages, William gradually took on a policy of coming to terms with the rebellious nobles, integrating them in the administration of the county. Coveted most by the nobles was a place in the Common Council, the daily government of the land. There, many a nobleman was able to exert political influence and by that means to gain power, prestige and wealth. The most prominent example of a successful career is provided by William of Duivenvoorde who, descending from a rather undistinguished branch of the noble family of Wassenaar, managed to obtain a dominant position at the administration and court of the count, and on that basis was able to amass a startling complex of lordships and other goods and incomes in Holland as well as in Brabant¹⁴).

One of the notable achievements of William's reign in Holland was the enlargement and reorganization of the chancery. This institution was working for the counts of Holland from the early 1280s onward, but during the troubled years around the turn of the century it had experienced a serious setback: the number of scribes declined sharply, and the hierarchical organization that had been built up in the 1290s dissolved¹⁵). In the second half of the 1310s we see a renewed vitality¹⁶). In these years the number of charters issued by the count expands greatly and, probably in connection with this development, the number of chancery scribes again starts to increase. At the same time these scribes are beginning to write a uniform type of script, and the dictamen of the deeds also tends to become standardized. This uniformity of script and dictamen is a sure sign that the chancery is growing into a hierarchically structured institution, in which the *notarii* work according to forms and patterns prescribed by their superior. From 1316 the head of the chancery was Pieter van Leiden, chaplain of the count, and formerly steward (*rentmeester*) in Zeeland. In 1320 he was replaced by Gerard Alewijnszoon, who would be the chancery chief for many years to come.

It was in August 1316, at the moment Pieter van Leiden was appointed, that the chancery clerks started to keep record of the deeds issued by the

¹⁴) The most recent study on the Council, including older literature, is found in J. W.J. BURGERS, *De grafelijke Raad in Holland en Zeeland ten tijde van graaf Willem III (1304–1337)*. In: *Jaarboek voor Middeleeuwse Geschiedenis* 12 (Hilversum 2009) 114–145.

¹⁵) On the chancery in the thirteenth century see KRUISHEER, *De oorkonden* (as in n. 7) and BURGERS, *De paleografie* (as in n. 7), esp. 443–462.

¹⁶) For the chancery in the first decades of the fourteenth century see J.W.J. BURGERS, 'Grafelijke kanselarij en ambtenaren in Holland in de eerste jaren van het Henegouwse Huis (november 1299–circa 1320)'. In: 1299: één graaf, drie graafschappen (as in n. 11) 107–127. Forthcoming is a dissertation on the chancery in Holland in this period, by Jinna SMIT (Amsterdam University). For the Hainaut chancery see now Valeria VAN CAMP, *De oorkonden en kanselarij van de graven van Henegouwen, Holland en Zeeland. Vorstelijke communicatie tijdens een personele unie: Henegouwen 1280–1345* (Diss. Uni Ghent 2010).

count in a series of registers¹⁷). The reason for this innovation is obvious: in a rapidly expanding administration such registers must have been useful, or even necessary instruments. Most of these registers still exist – they are kept at the National Archives at the Hague – and a careful study of their contents as well as of their codicological and palaeographical aspects has shed much light on the time these books were made and on the way their production was organized. From the beginning, the registration was handled in a systematic way. For the various regions of the county seven different registers were set up: Noordholland, Kennemerland, Zuidholland, Zeeland, Amstelland-Waterland, Friesland and Woerden. Moreover, five different registers were established for the various foreign countries the count was in contact with: Utrecht, Brabant, Guelders, Germany-England and Hainaut¹⁸). In these registers the charters issued by the count were written, as well as other documents such as earlier deeds, charters issued by other parties, and other administrative texts such as lists of fiefs.

The registers are written in two different types of books, in two formats (ill. 2). The small volumes measure circa 30 x 20 cm, the large ones 40 x 30 cm (the covers are not authentic, but from an eighteenth- or nineteenth-century restoration). The large books, made of relatively good quality parchment, are mostly executed by a small number of scribes in a neat type of script (ill. 3). The small books are made of parchment of a rather poor quality, and are written in a more careless script, by a far greater number of scribes (ill. 4). For each region there is a small as well as a large register, with identical contents; obviously one is a copy of the other. From the codicological and palaeographical evidence the relation of both series could be ascertained and their genesis reconstructed.

A first series of registers was started in 1316. They probably were made up of separate – possibly paper – quires, which must have worn down rather fast. Perhaps this is the reason that all of these earliest registers are lost. Fortunately, we know their contents thanks to the copies that were made in the 1320s and '30s. The first series of copies was made in the summer of 1324, in the large volume books, whose appearance probably contrasted rather starkly with that of the original registration. At about the same

time, from the beginning of 1324, the chancery started to register the outgoing charters in parchment quires of the small size; this new series of primary registration has for the greatest part survived in the small volumes.

Thus, from 1324 onward there were two series of registers in existence: a primary registration in the small format, kept on a day to day basis in loose quires, and neat copies of these in large format books. Large tracts of the latter duplicates were written within a short span of time, which means that they must have been made some time after the primary registration. These duplicates were finished in the second half of the 1330s. Somewhat earlier, mostly in the early 1330s, the oldest layer of registration, the one from the period 1316 to 1324, was copied for a second time, but now in parchment quires of the small format. Judging from the textual similarities and differences between the two copies, some of these small copies were made after the large copies written earlier in 1324, but most of them after the original paper registers, which by then obviously still existed. Finally, probably in or shortly after 1337, when at the death of count William this system of registration was terminated, the small quires for each region were bound together. This way the chancery had produced two series of registers: the small series containing the primary registration from 1324 onward and for the period from 1316 copies of the original registration, and the large series consisting of duplicates of the primary registration. Most of these volumes have withstood the ages: from the reign of William III there are 21 registers left, twelve large ones and nine small ones; from the small primary registers three are lost.

This laborious system of registration was somewhat modified under William's successor, count William IV (1337–1345): now all texts were written in one volume, although in this book the old regional classification was maintained. However, of this single register only the duplicate volume, in the large format, has been handed down¹⁹). It is therefore possible, or perhaps even probable, that the original primary registration was done as before in separate quires, one for each different region.

When we take a closer look at the charters written in the last part of the small series, where we still see the original primary registration, some observations can be made relating to the way this registration was executed. From the changes in the handwriting – a new hand appearing or the same hand writing in a somewhat different style or with different ink – we can infer that often a scribe wrote a small number of charters in one working session. In these clusters, charters are collected that were mostly issued within a short period of time, but within each cluster they are not always copied in strict chronological order. This means that the registration was not done immediately after the charter was issued, but some time afterwards. The most probable procedure seems to be that before a charter was written a concept was made, which concept was kept and after

¹⁷) The following description of the registers is based on three studies: Th. VAN RIEMSDIJK, *De tresorie en kanselarij van de graven van Holland en Zeeland uit het Henegouwsche en Beyersche huis* ('s-Gravenhage 1908); J. G. KRUISHEER, *De registers van Pieter van Leiden. Het papieren cartularium van de graven van Holland (1299) en het begin van de systematische registratie ter kanselarij (1316)*. In: *Nederlands Archiefblad* 72 (1968) 27–110; J. W. J. BURGERS, *De registers van de grafelijkheid van Holland in de Henegouwse periode (1299–1345). Een eerste onderzoek naar aanleiding van de uitgave ervan*. In: E. Dijkhof en M. van Gent (Ed.), *Uit diverse bronnen gelicht. Opstellen aangeboden aan Hans Smit ter gelegenheid van zijn vijfenzestigste verjaardag* (Den Haag 2007) 23–47.

¹⁸) Den Haag, Nationaal Archief, Archief van de graven van Holland (= AGH) nos. 242–243 (Noordholland), 255–256 (Kennemerland), 289–290 (Zuidholland), 303–304 (Zeeland), 316–317 (Amstelland and Waterland), 324–25 (Friesland), 398 (Woerden), 401–402 (Utrecht), 574–575 (Brabant), 620 (Guelders), 645 (Germany and England), 2180–2181 (Hainaut).

¹⁹) AGH, no. 218.

some time registered, together with those of other charters from the same period.

Another aspect of the registers is their incompleteness. One would think that all charters issued by the count would have been registered, but when we look at the charters known from other sources, in the archives of cities or convents, one quickly finds texts that are not included in the registers. The reason for these omissions is not immediately clear – some, but by no means all of these omitted texts seem to have been charters issued not in Holland but elsewhere, mostly in Hainaut²⁰). Perhaps a further analysis of the material will bring light in these and other questions. Still, the charters that are copied in the registers offer a rich and for a large part unexplored source of information on various aspects of life in Holland, Zeeland and West-Friesland: on the government and the political institutions, on the nobles and gentry and on the other vassals of the prince, but also on matters pertaining to the towns and villages: here we find the local officials, the windmills, the taxes that were paid, the bond men that were freed, and so on, as well as a wealth of information on local topography.

The registers may not include all charters issued or received by the counts, but they do give information that is not present in the original charters. One of the many examples of this additional information can be found on fol. 20^r of the small register Friesland (ill. 5). At the top is the last part of a charter of the 6th of August 1326, in which several Frisian magistrates declare that they have nothing to do with the rebellion of other Frisians, and ask the count to release their countrymen he holds in custody. Following the text of the charter, another hand wrote the note *Istam litteram dominus non acceptavit* („the count has not accepted this letter“), and after that a third hand added *sed posita est sub Enghelberto* („but it is placed under Engelbert“ – this is Engebrecht van Voorschoten, the steward of Noordholland, residing in the Hague, who also kept the archives of the count in Holland). So here we see how in negotiations between the count and his unruly Frisian subjects the latter are put under pressure by formally rejecting their excuses, but that their charter is nevertheless put into the archives. Additional information like this is found with hundreds of texts. Sometimes mention is made of payments by recipients of a charter; sometimes certain conditions of sale or loan not stated explicitly in the text of the charter are stipulated here, and often is recorded, as in this example, where the original charter is located.

Even more interesting is an addition with the second text on this fol. 20, a charter of the 25th of August of the same year 1326, in which count William gives a feudal tenure to a man called Pelgrim van Hoorn. At the top of the transcript there is a heading by a fifteenth- or sixteenth-century

hand, which does not concern us here. But in the margin next to the text there is a contemporary note, again by another hand than the one who wrote the registration, which reads: *Per Janne van Pollanen, Mathiam et alios*. So this note, made in the chancery, mentions the names of an important nobleman, Jan van Polanen, and of an official, Mathijs Rengersz, bailiff of Kennemerland and Friesland, and unspecified „others“. Notes such as these are found from 1318–1319 onward in the registers, next to nearly half of the charters copied there. Sometimes the count himself is mentioned (*Per dominum comitem* or *Per dominum comitem personaliter*), sometimes the Common Council (*Per commune consilium*), but more often one or more persons are noted by name. Obviously, those persons mentioned were the members of the Council who were involved with this specific decision made by the count and his advisors, and who probably had ordered the chancery to draw up the charter. Interestingly, here we find not only the nobles active at court and in the Council, but also – as in this example – the names of various bailiffs and stewards. It is clear that these officials also played a part in the process of decision-making, especially in matters concerning their own territory. Thus, the registers lend additional proof to the supposition that the bailiffs and stewards – the latter often of non-noble descent – did play a role in the Common Council. Moreover, further study of these names and the deeds with which they are connected will tell us more about the way the count and his Council worked together in ruling the land. It is clear that the marginal notes in the registers offer a substantial additional source of information for the government and administration of Holland during this period. Incidentally, it should be noted that on the original charters issued in the chancery of Holland, subscriptions with this type of official notes are only found from the 1330s onward²¹).

At the Institute of Netherlands History (ING) in the Hague an edition is being prepared of these 22 registers spanning the years 1316–1345. Together these volumes amount to nearly a 1000 tightly written folios, which all in all contain some 3.400 different documents (not counting the duplicates). The edition of the registers of the counts of Holland will be an exclusively digital publication. It will consist of a full transcription of the texts from the primary registers, or of the earliest copy of the primary registers from 1316–1324 that are lost. The variant readings from the duplicates will be given in the footnotes. The transcriptions will be accompanied by pictures from all volumes, the primary registers as well as their copies. Thus, scholars will be able to leaf through each register as well as to study each separate document. The digital edition is modeled loosely after the example of the traditional charterbooks as they were issued by

²⁰) M. REM, *De taal van de klerken uit de Hollandse grafelijke kanselarij (1300–1340). Naar een lokaliseringsprocedure voor het veertiende-eeuwse Middel-nederlands* (Amsterdam 2003) 49, 296–297.

²¹) BROKKEN, *Het ontstaan* (as in n. 9) 115, sees the first subscriptions in 1333, but it is only from 1336 onward that they become a regular feature of the charters issued by the count.

the Institute before²²⁾, but searching, selecting and presenting the documents is of course much more flexible than it was in a paper edition. Illustration 6 shows what someone using the edition will see on his or her computer screen when a charter is selected. Immediately it jumps to the eye that the presentation is inspired by the *Oorkondenboek van Holland en Zeeland*. The first lines give the number assigned to the text, and the date and place the charter was issued. This is followed by the „Regest“, the short abstract of the text. After that comes the commentary, consisting of the location of the text in the registers and of general remarks if necessary: for instance on the year style used in the date, or the relationship with other charters, and a note on an earlier edition of the text, if there is one. This is followed by a transcription of the text itself, including the marginal and other notes – these are considered as part of the text – and the footnotes in which palaeographical commentary is given, as well as variant readings from the second copy. Below these are the metadata that have been added to each document: the person issuing the charter; the person or institution receiving it; and the names of persons and geographic locations mentioned in the text. Also given is a list of the subjects treated in the text – the latter to prevent that the user would be obliged to search for a certain word in three different languages (Middle Dutch, Latin and Old French) and in different spellings. For instance, by typing the modern Dutch word „molen“ (mill) into the search field, one gets a list of texts in which such a machine is mentioned. All metadata will be searchable, but a full-text search is of course also possible, as is a search on the date a charter was issued, or on the names of the parties issuing or receiving charters.

The texts can be consulted in different ways. One can leaf through the edition of a separate register, in the order the charters are written there, or one can scroll through a chronological list of the complete set of charters, and pick one. If a certain charter is on the screen, there is the possibility to switch to a picture of this text in one or both of the registers. This picture can be enlarged at will, making it often better readable than the tiny script of the original. One can also start at the other end, by leafing through the pictures of a register page by page, then selecting a certain text, zooming in on it or switching to the edition of that particular charter.

So, the *Oorkondenboek van Holland and Zeeland* for the period 1299–1345, which is so badly needed, will be made after all. That is, a kind of „Oorkondenboek“. This new edition has the appearance of a traditional

charterbook, but there is an essential difference. This lies not in the contrast between the media, formerly paper and now the computer; the latter is basically a modern variant of the former, with a lot of added possibilities. No, the difference is that the true regional charterbook gives, or tries to give, an exhaustive collection of the documentary texts pertaining to a certain region, while the present publication will be no more than the complete edition of one single diplomatic source – be it that it is a large source. As a result, this edition of some 3.400 charters, begun in September 2006, will be ready in 2011 or slightly later, a limited production period indeed compared to the decades it took Koch, Kruisheer and Dijkhof to publish the 3.500 texts in the *Oorkondenboek*. So, speed is making up for completeness; and without this speed the project would not have been started in the first place. And when the registers will be published, scholars will have at their disposal thousands of formerly unknown texts, with almost infinite possibilities for new research.

²²⁾ Apart from the *Oorkondenboek* of Holland and Zeeland, at the ING also those of Guelders and Brabant have been edited, as well as the charterbook of the abbey Kloosterrade: *Oorkondenboek van Gelre en Zutphen tot 1326*, 8 vols. Ed. E.J. HARENBERG, M.S. POLAK and E.C. DIJKHOF ('s-Gravenhage 1980–2003); *Oorkondenboek van Noord-Brabant tot 1312*, 4 vols. Ed. H.P.H. CAMPS, M. DILLO and G.A.M. VAN SYNGHEL ('s-Gravenhage 1979–2000); *Oorkondenboek van de abdij Kloosterrade, 1108–1381*. Ed. E.C. DIJKHOF and M.S. POLAK ('s-Gravenhage 2004).

Datum Traiecti¹. in curia nostra, anno Domini M^o CC^o XC^o octavo, feria quinta post Mauricii.¹ ¶

In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus apponendum.

· Datum ut supra.

5 1298 sept. 27

3421

Den Haag

Graaf Jan I bevestigt heer Dirk van Keppel, ridder, bij oorkonde in het bezit van het leen dat deze van graaf Floris V had gehouden, omdat hij niet persoonlijk voor de graaf kan verschijnen.

10 *Origineel: A. Gelders Archief Arnhem, archief huis Keppel nr. 1384, regist nr. 4. — Maten: 76 (r. 66) x 267 (ben. 265) mm. — Miniem tekstverlies door afschilfering van de inkt. — Aan een enkele staart van ca. 17 mm breedte het beschadigde zegel met tegenzegel van de oorkonder in bruin was (CSN nrs. 537–538; ZGH nrs. 54–55). — In dorso: (middeleeuws) S. — (17e e.) N^o XXV. — (18e e.) K, N 100. — Nr. 453. — 1295^o.*

15 *Vertalingen in ned.: B (2e h. 15e e.) Ibid., zelfde archief nr. 114 = katern afschriften en vertalingen, f. 1 r: Dit nabeschreueene is eyu^b belenijng^b gegeuen heren Derick van Keppel vanden greue van Hollant et cetera. — C (2e–3e kw. 16e e.) Ibid., zelfde archief nr. 117 = bundel afschriften, p. 3, nr. 3, verm. indirect naar B.*

Niet eerder gedrukt.

20 *Regesten: Kruisheer, OKGH, p. 409, nr. 998. — Van Schilfgaarde, Arch. huis Keppel, II, p. 1–2, nr. 4.*

De in de onderstaande tekst genoemde eerdere belening door graaf Floris V is hiervóór IV, nr. 1874 d.d. 1279 juli 26.

Na de latijnse tekst van A volgt de ned. vertaling naar B.

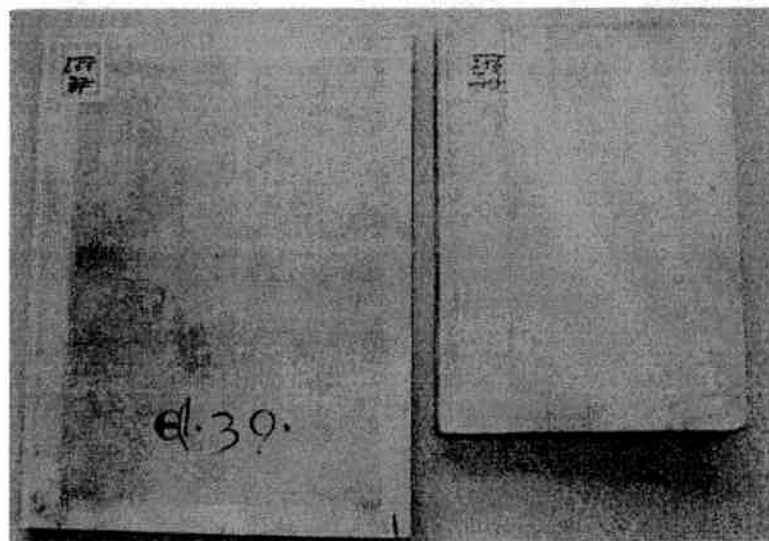
25 *Iohannes^c comes Hollandie, Zelandie ac dominus Frisie nobili viro domino Theoderico^d domino de Keppel, militi, dilecto fideli suo salutem. ¶*

Cum vos propter capitales inimicitias et alias causas legitimas pro susceptione vestri feodi quod a domino patre nostro ¶ felicis memorie vos asseritis tenuisse, a nobis requirenda et innovanda in nostra presentia non poss[.]tis^e secure in persona ¶ propria comparere, vobis ipsum feodum quod a nobis de iure tenere debetis, consideratis vestris huiusmodi impedimentis^f recog-¶noscimus per presentes.

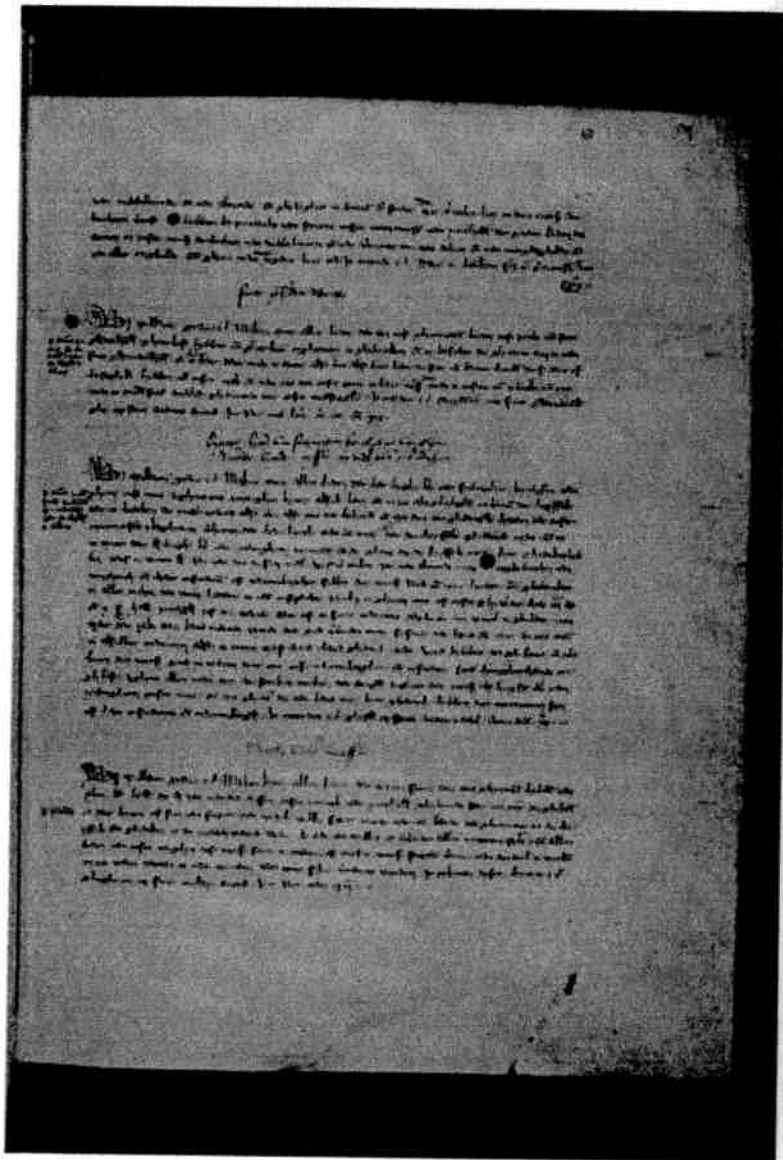
30 *Datum apud Hagam anno Domini M^o CC^o XC^o VIII^o, in die beatorum martirum Cosmi et Damiani. ¶*

3420 ¹T¹iecti A. — ¹de regel verder gevuld met enkele horizontale lijntjes; de volgende regel lijkt later te zijn toegevoegd A.

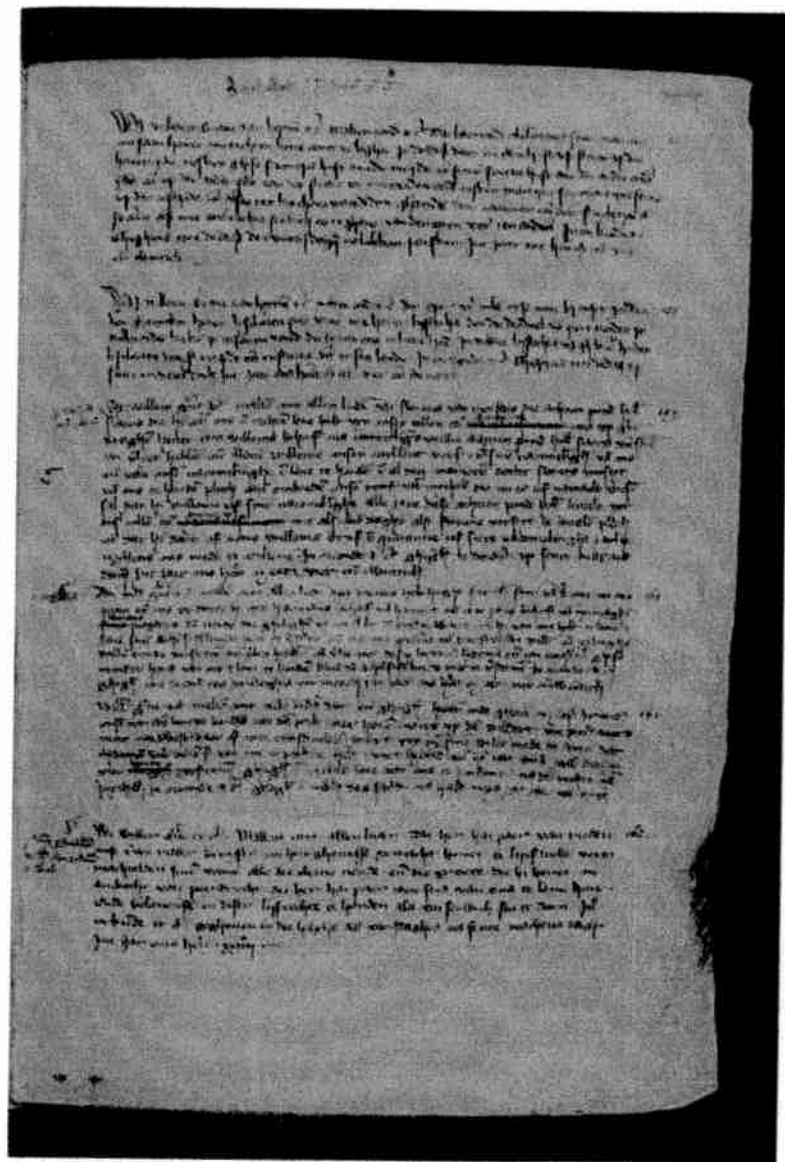
3421 ^aaldus A. — ^bcyn belenijng^b geschreven boven die belenygh vanden slott ind heerlicheyden tot Keppel, hetgeen is doergehaald B. — ^cde beginkapitaal groot en licht versierd A. — ^dTheod'ico A. — ^evan possitis de eerste i door beschadiging onleesbaar A. — ^fuit impedimento A.



Ill. 2. The covers of the large and small registers Kennemerland (AGH, nos. 255, 256).



III. 3. AGH, no. 316, the large register Amstelland-Waterland, fol. 6r.



III. 4. AGH, no. 290, the small register Zuidholland, fol. 39r.

