

Fig. 1. The topography of Rochester in the mid fourteenth century. (1) Barbican on the bridge, (2) Hospital of Saint Mary called the New Work, (3) Strood church, (4) Hospital of Saint Nicholas called White Ditch, (5) Temple Manor, (6) Saint Margaret's church, (7) Boley Hill, (8) Castle, (9) Crown Inn, (10) Saint Clement's church, (11) *Cheldegate*, (12) Cathedral church and monastery of Saint Andrew, (13) Bishop's hall, (14) Eastgate, (15) Hospital of Saint Katherine, (16) Hospital of Saint Bartholomew.

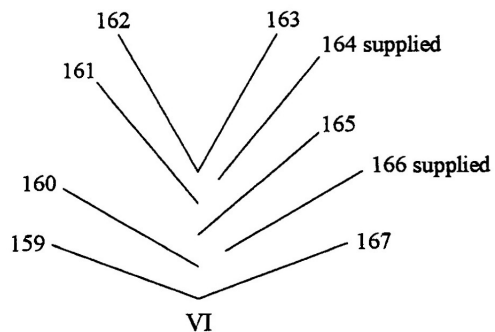


Fig. 2. The quire containing the bridgework text (*Privilegia*, fols. 159-167).

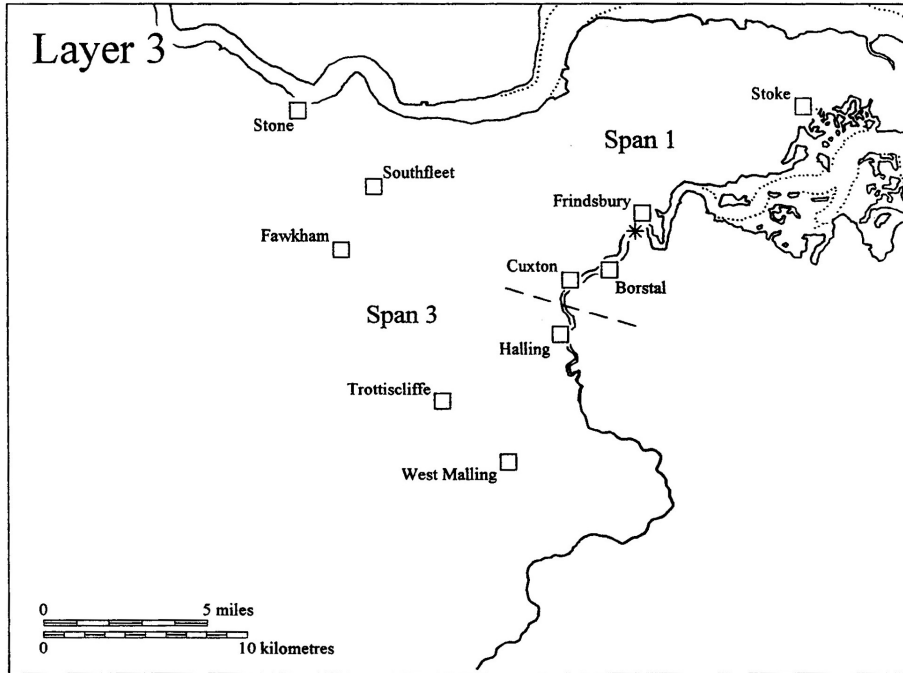


Fig. 3. Places named in Layer 3 (not shown: *Pinindene*).

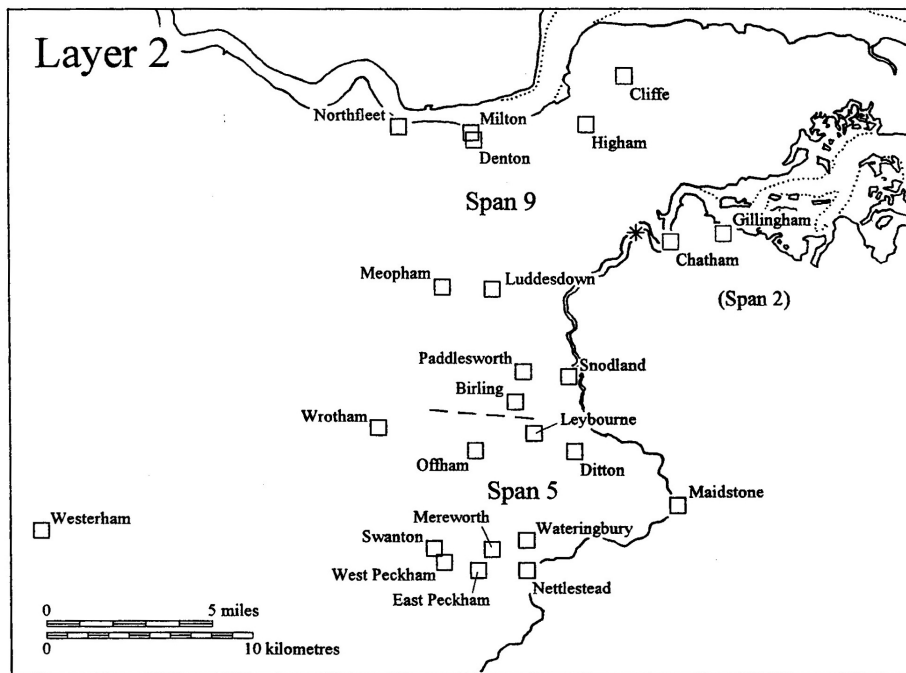


Fig. 4. Places named in Layer 2 (not shown: *Hæselholt*).

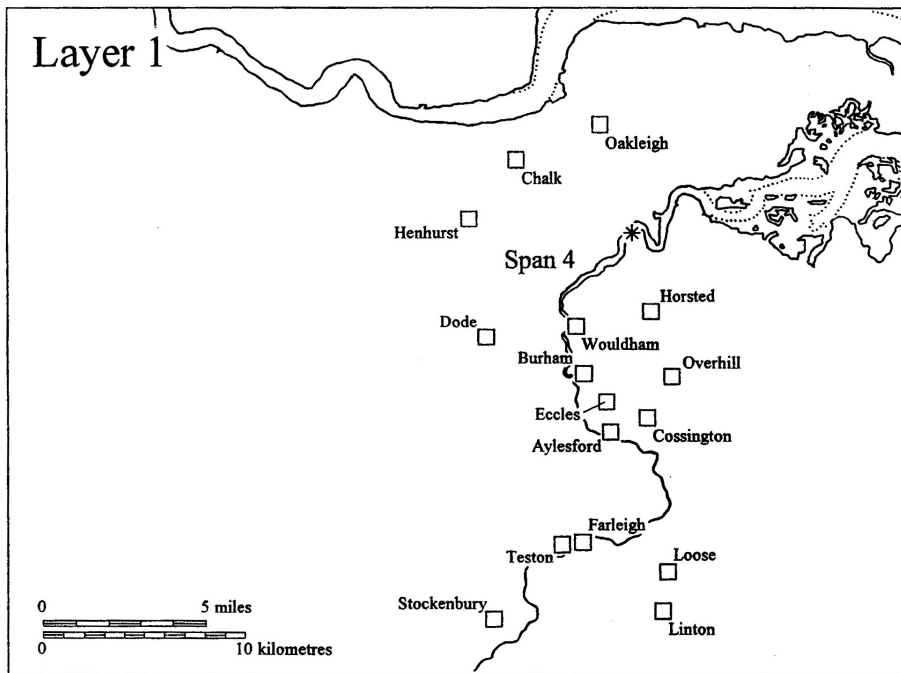


Fig. 5. Places named in Layer 1 (not shown: 'the narrow land', *Gisleardesland*, *Lichebundelonde*, *Ædun*).

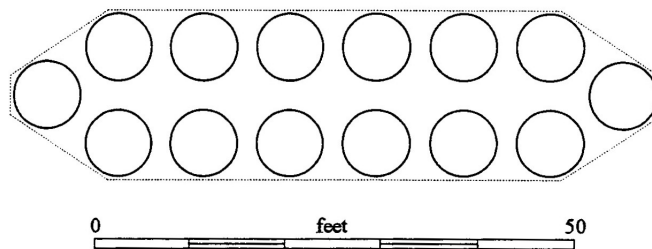


Fig. 6. The arrangement of piles supporting the Strood pier of the modern bridge.

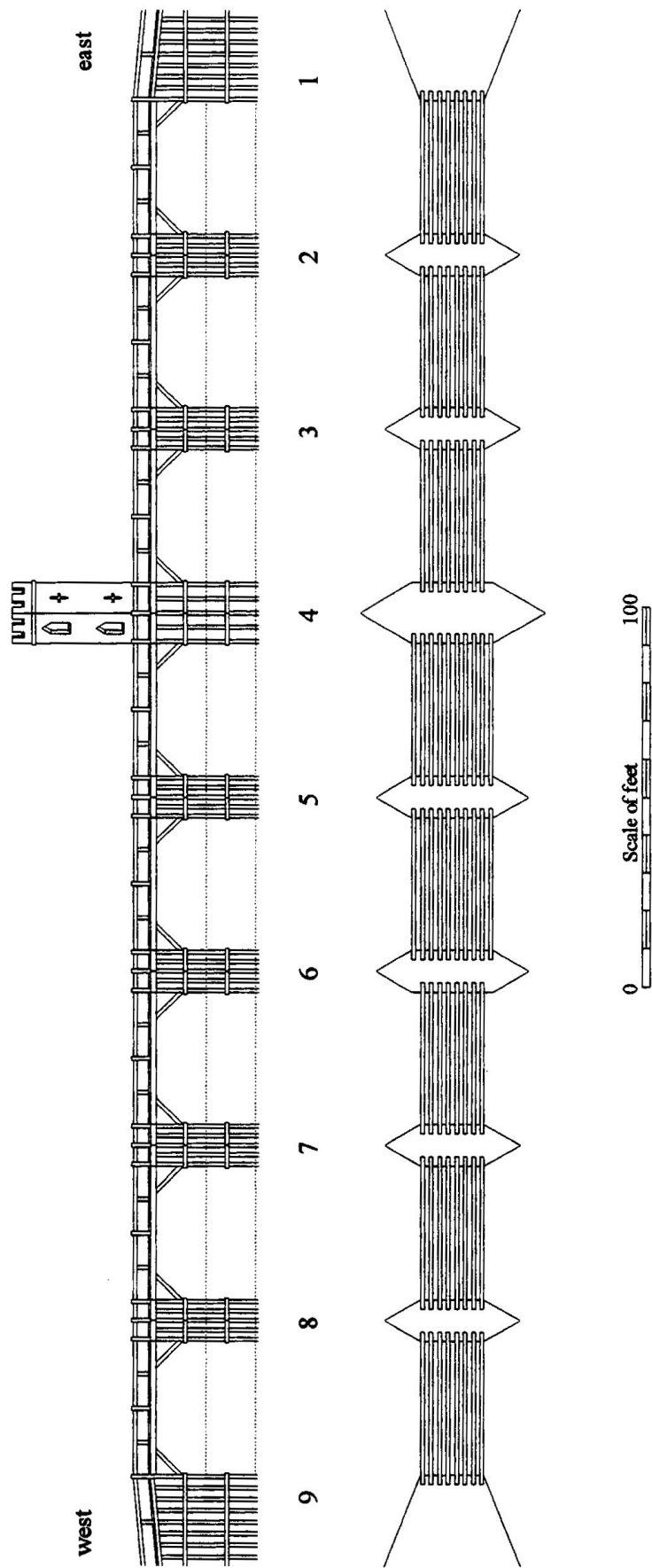


Fig. 7. The bridge as reconstructed by Essex (1785).

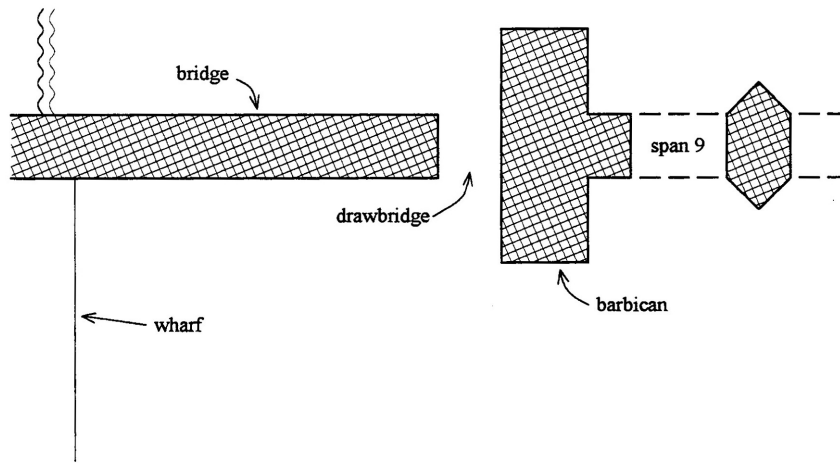


Fig. 8. A diagram showing the features associated with the western bridgehead.

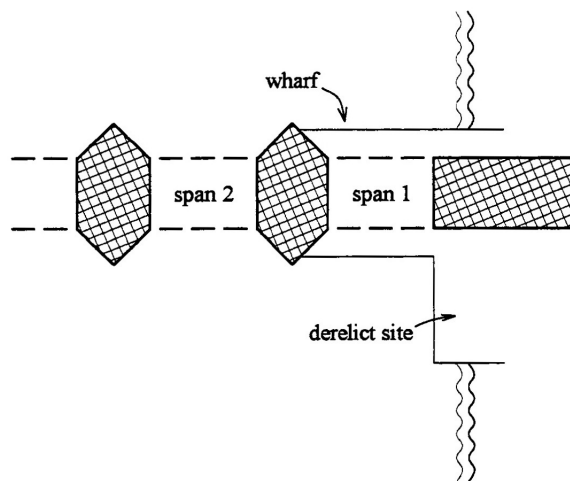


Fig. 9. A diagram showing the features associated with the eastern bridgehead.

The Roman bridge at Rochester

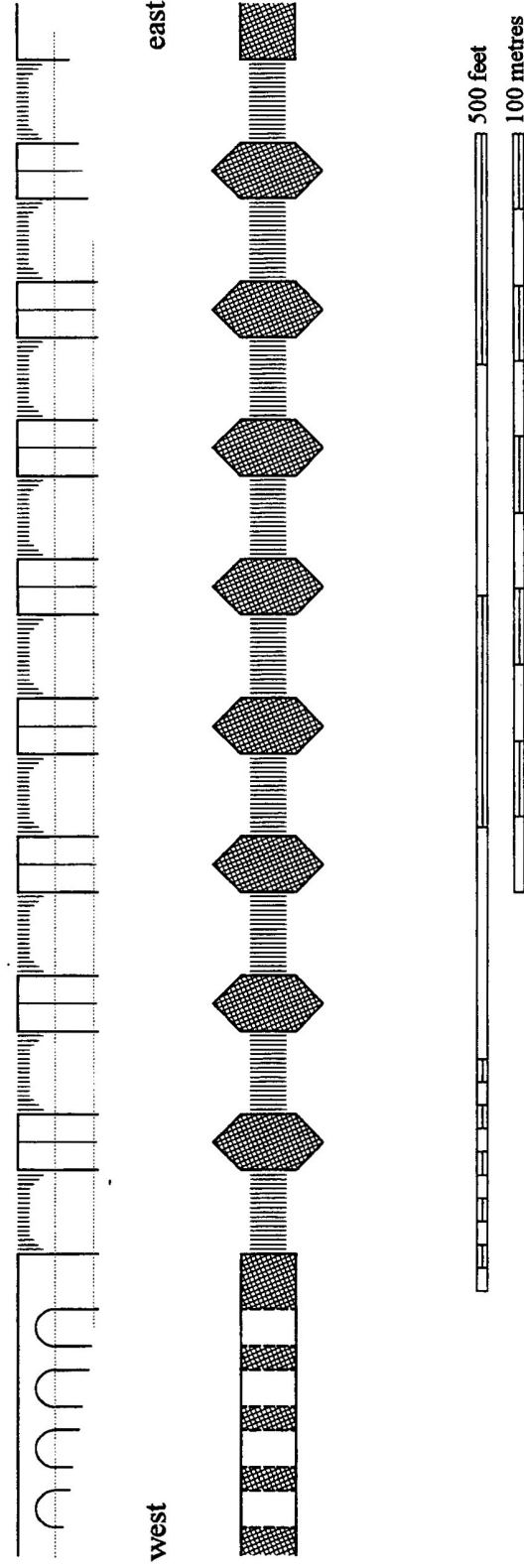


Fig. 10. A reconstruction of the Roman bridge at Rochester.

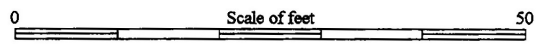
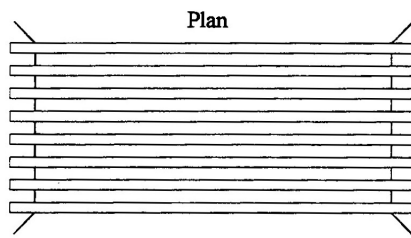
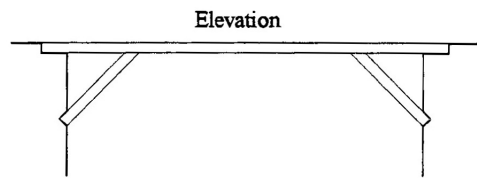


Fig. 11. The design envisaged by Essex (1785) for the timber frames carrying the deck.