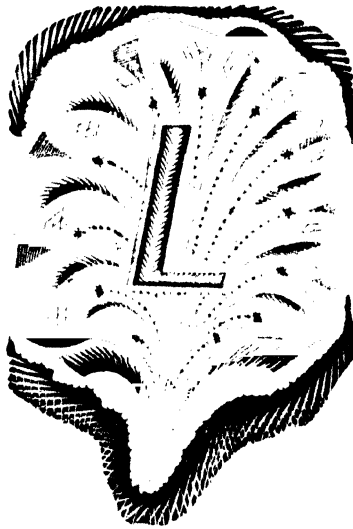


25 + 301



This is No. 624 of Everyman's Library. A list of authors and their works in this series will be found at the end of this volume. The publishers will be pleased to send freely to all applicants a separate, annotated list of the Library.

J. M. DENT & SONS LIMITED  
10-13 BEDFORD STREET LONDON W.C.2

E. P. DUTTON & CO. INC.  
286-302 FOURTH AVENUE  
NEW YORK

EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY  
EDITED BY ERNEST RHYS

HISTORY

THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE  
TRANSLATED BY THE REV. JAMES INGRAM



# THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE



LONDON: J. M. DENT & SONS LTD.  
NEW YORK: E. P. DUTTON & CO. INC.

*All rights reserved*  
*Made in Great Britain*  
*at The Temple Press Letchworth*  
*and decorated by Eric Ravilious*  
*for*  
*J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd.*  
*Aldine House Bedford St. London*  
*First Published in this Edition 1912*  
*Reprinted 1917, 1923, 1929, 1934*

Well I wote, thou spring'st from ancient race  
Of SAXON Kings, that have, with mighty hand,  
And many bloudy battailes fought in place,  
High rear'd their royall throne in Britane land.

SPENSER, *F. Q.* p. 49, ed. 1613.

## CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE . . . . .	I
SYNOPSIS OF MANUSCRIPTS . . . . .	17
ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE . . . . .	19
ADDITIONAL READINGS FROM THE MSS. IN THE VERSION BY DR. J. A. GILES . . . . .	215
CHRONOLOGY . . . . .	243
INDEX OF THE NAMES OF PLACES . . . . .	275
INDEX OF THE NAMES OF PERSONS . . . . .	291



## BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INGRAM'S WRITINGS

Contributed descriptions of Oxford and Winchester cathedrals to Britton's *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1801; An Inaugural Lecture on the Utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature, 1807; ed. and emendated Quintilian's *Institutio Oratoria*, 1809; The Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation, 1823; Observations on the Bill in support of the Spiritual Authority of the Church of Rome, 1825; Memorials of Oxford, 3 vols., 1832-37; re-issued in 2 vols., 1847; The Church in the Middle Centuries, 1842; Memorials of Codford St. Mary, 1844.

# ORIGINAL INTRODUCTION

[1823]

ENGLAND may boast of two substantial monuments of its early history; to either of which it would not be easy to find a parallel in any nation, ancient or modern. These are, the *Record of Doomsday*,<sup>1</sup> and the *Saxon Chronicle*.<sup>2</sup> The former, which is little more than a statistical survey, but contains the most authentic information relative to the descent of property and the comparative importance of the different parts of the kingdom at a very interesting period, the wisdom and liberality of the British Parliament long since deemed worthy of being printed<sup>3</sup> among the Public Records, by Commissioners appointed for that purpose. The other work, though not treated with absolute neglect, has not received that degree of attention which every person who feels an interest in the events and transactions of former times would naturally expect. In the first place, it has never been printed entire, from a collation of all the MSS. But of the extent of the two former editions, compared with the present, the reader may form some idea, when he is told that Professor Wheloc's *Chronologia Anglo-Saxonica*, which was the first<sup>4</sup> attempt of the kind, published at Cambridge in 1644, is comprised in less than 62 folio pages, exclusive of the Latin appendix. The improved edition by Edmund Gibson, afterwards Bishop of London, printed at Oxford in

<sup>1</sup> Whatever was the origin of this title, by which it is now distinguished, in an appendix to the work itself it is called "*Liber de Wintonia*," or "The Winchester-Book," from its first place of custody.

<sup>2</sup> This title is retained, in compliance with custom, though it is a collection of chronicles, rather than one uniform work, as the received appellation seems to imply.

<sup>3</sup> In two volumes folio, with the following title: "*DOMESDAY-BOOK, seu Liber Censualis Willelmi Primi Regis Angliæ, inter Archivos Regni in Domo Capitulari Westmonasterii asservatus: jubente rege augustissimo Georgio Tertio prælo mandatus typis MDCCLXXXIII.*"

<sup>4</sup> Gerard Langbaine had projected such a work, and had made considerable progress in the collation of MSS., when he found himself anticipated by Wheloc.

1692, exhibits nearly four times the quantity of the former; but is very far from being the *entire*<sup>1</sup> chronicle, as the editor considered it. The text of the present edition, it was found, could not be compressed within a shorter compass than 374 pages, though the editor has suppressed many notes and illustrations, which may be thought necessary to the general reader. Some variations in the MSS. may also still remain unnoticed; partly because they were considered of little importance, and partly from an apprehension, lest the commentary, as it sometimes happens, should seem an unwieldy burthen, rather than a necessary appendage, to the text. Indeed, till the editor had made some progress in the work, he could not have imagined that so many original and authentic materials of our history still remained unpublished.

To those who are unacquainted with this monument of our national antiquities, two questions appear requisite to be answered:—What does it *contain* ? and, By whom was it *written* ? The indulgence of the critical antiquary is solicited, whilst we endeavour to answer, in some degree, each of these questions.

To the first question we answer, that the *Saxon Chronicle* contains the original and authentic testimony of contemporary writers to the most important transactions of our forefathers, both by sea and land, from their first arrival in this country to the year 1154. Were we to descend to particulars, it would require a volume to discuss the great variety of subjects which it embraces. Suffice it to say, that every reader will here find many interesting facts relative to our architecture, our agriculture, our coinage, our commerce, our naval and military glory, our laws, our liberty, and our religion. In this edition, also, will be found numerous specimens of Saxon poetry, never before printed, which might form the ground-work of an introductory volume to Warton's elaborate annals of English Poetry. Philosophically considered, this ancient record is the *second* great

<sup>1</sup> "*Nunc primum integrum edidit*" is Gibson's expression in the title-page. He considers Wheloc's MSS. as fragments, rather than entire chronicles: "*quod integrum nacti jam discimus.*" These MSS., however, were of the first authority, and not less entire, as far as they went, than his own favourite *Laud*. But the candid critic will make allowance for the zeal of a young Bachelor of Queen's, who, it must be remembered, had scarcely attained the age of *twenty-three* when this extraordinary work was produced.

phenomenon in the history of mankind. For, if we except the sacred annals of the Jews, contained in the several books of the Old Testament, there is no other work extant, ancient or modern, which exhibits at one view a regular and chronological panorama of a PEOPLE, described in rapid succession by different writers, through so many ages, in their own vernacular LANGUAGE. Hence it may safely be considered, not only as the primæval source from which all subsequent historians of English affairs have principally derived their materials, and consequently the criterion by which they are to be judged, but also as the faithful depository of our national idiom; affording, at the same time, to the scientific investigator of the human mind a very interesting and extraordinary example of the changes incident to a language, as well as to a nation, in its progress from rudeness to refinement.

But that the reader may more clearly see how much we are indebted to the *Saxon Chronicle*, it will be necessary to examine what is contained in *other* sources of our history, prior to the accession of Henry II., the period wherein this invaluable record terminates.

The most ancient historian of our own island, whose work has been preserved, is Gildas, who flourished in the latter part of the sixth century. British antiquaries of the present day will doubtless forgive me, if I leave in their original obscurity the prophecies of Merlin, and the exploits of King Arthur, with all the Knights of the Round Table, as scarcely coming within the verge of history. Notwithstanding, also, the authority of Bale, and of the writers whom he follows, I cannot persuade myself to rank Joseph of Arimathea, Arviragus, and Bonduca, or even the Emperor Constantine himself, among the illustrious writers of Great Britain. I begin, therefore, with Gildas; because, though he did not compile a regular history of the island, he has left us, amidst a cumbrous mass of pompous rhapsody and querulous declamation some curious descriptions of the character and manners of the inhabitants; not only the Britons and Saxons, but the Picts and Scots.<sup>1</sup> There are also some parts of his work, almost literally transcribed by Bede, which confirm

<sup>1</sup> The reader is forcibly reminded of the national dress of the Highlanders in the following singular passage: "*furciferos magis vultus pilis, quàm corporum pudenda, pudendisquè proxima, vestibus legentes.*"

the brief statements of the *Saxon Chronicle*.<sup>1</sup> But there is, throughout, such a want of precision and simplicity, such a barrenness of facts amidst a multiplicity of words, such a scantiness of names of places and persons, of dates, and other circumstances, that we are obliged to have recourse to the *Saxon Annals*, or to Venerable Bede, to supply the absence of those two great lights of history—Chronology and Topography.

The next historian worth notice here is Nennius, who is supposed to have flourished in the seventh century: but the work ascribed to him is so full of interpolations and corruptions, introduced by his transcribers, and particularly by a simpleton who is called Samuel, or his master Beulanus, or both, who appear to have lived in the ninth century, that it is difficult to say how much of this motley production is original and authentic. Be that as it may, the writer of the copy printed by Gale bears ample testimony to the *Saxon Chronicle*, and says expressly, that he compiled his history partly from the records of the Scots and Saxons.<sup>2</sup> At the end is a confused but very curious appendix, containing that very genealogy, with some brief notices of Saxon affairs, which the fastidiousness of Beulanus, or of his amanuensis, the aforesaid Samuel, would not allow him to transcribe. This writer, although he professes to be the first historiographer<sup>3</sup> of the Britons, has sometimes repeated the very words of Gildas;<sup>4</sup> whose name is even prefixed to some copies of the work. It is a puerile composition, without judgment, selection, or method;<sup>5</sup> filled with legendary tales of Trojan antiquity, of magical delusion, and of the miraculous exploits of St. Germain and St. Patrick: not to mention those of the

<sup>1</sup> See particularly capp. xxiii. and xxvi. The work which follows, called the *Epistle of Gildas*, is little more than a *cento* of quotations from the Old and New Testament.

<sup>2</sup> "*De historiis Scotorum Saxonumque, licet inimicorum,*" etc. *Hist. Brit. ap. Gale, XV. Script. p. 93.* See also p. 94 of the same work; where the writer notices the absence of all written memorials among the Britons, and attributes it to the frequent recurrence of war and pestilence. A new edition has been prepared from a Vatican MS. with a translation and notes by the Rev. W. Gunn, and published by J. and A. Arch.

<sup>3</sup> "*Malo me historiographum quam neminem,*" etc.

<sup>4</sup> He considered his work, perhaps, as a lamentation of declamation, rather than a history. But Bede dignifies him with the title of "*historicus*," though he writes "*flebili sermone.*"

<sup>5</sup> But it is probable that the work is come down to us in a garbled and imperfect state.

valiant Arthur, who is said to have felled to the ground in one day, single-handed, eight hundred and forty Saxons! It is remarkable, that this taste for the marvellous, which does not seem to be adapted to the sober sense of Englishmen, was afterwards revived in all its glory by Geoffrey of Monmouth in the Norman age of credulity and romance.

We come now to a more cheering prospect; and behold a steady light reflected on the *Saxon Chronicle* by the *Ecclesiastical History* of Bede; a writer who, without the intervention of any legendary tale, truly deserves the title of Venerable.<sup>1</sup> With a store of classical learning not very common in that age, and with a simplicity of language seldom found in monastic Latinity, he has moulded into something like a regular form the scattered fragments of Roman, British, Scottish, and Saxon history. His work, indeed, is professedly ecclesiastical; but, when we consider the prominent station which the Church had at this time assumed in England, we need not be surprised if we find therein the same intermixture of civil, military, and ecclesiastical affairs, which forms so remarkable a feature in the *Saxon Chronicle*. Hence Gibson concludes, that many passages of the latter description were derived from the work of Bede.<sup>2</sup> He thinks the same of the description of Britain, the notices of the Roman emperors, and the detail of the first arrival of the Saxons. But, it may be observed, those passages to which he alludes are not to be found in the earlier MSS. The description of Britain, which forms the introduction, and refers us to a period antecedent to the invasion of Julius Cæsar, appears only in three copies of the *Chronicle*; two of which are of so late a date as the Norman Conquest, and both derived from the same source. Whatever relates to the succession of the Roman emperors was so universally known, that it must be considered as common property: and so short was the interval between the departure of the Romans and the arrival of the Saxons, that the latter must have preserved amongst them sufficient memorials and traditions to connect their own history with that of their

<sup>1</sup> There is an absurd story of a monk, who in vain attempting to write his epitaph, fell asleep, leaving it thus: "*Hac sunt in fossa Bedæ . . . ossa*:" but, when he awoke, to his great surprise and satisfaction he found the long-sought epithet supplied by an *angelic* hand, the whole line standing thus: "*Hac sunt in fossa Bedæ venerabilis ossa*."

<sup>2</sup> See the preface to his edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*.

predecessors. Like all rude nations, they were particularly attentive to genealogies; and these, together with the succession of their kings, their battles, and their conquests, must be derived originally from the Saxons themselves, and not from Gildas, or Nennius, or Bede.<sup>1</sup> Gibson himself was so convinced of this, that he afterwards attributes to the *Saxon Chronicle* all the knowledge we have of those early times.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, we might ask, if our whole dependence had been centred in Bede, what would have become of us after his death?<sup>3</sup> Malmsbury indeed asserts, with some degree of vanity, that you will not easily find a *Latin* historian of English affairs between Bede and himself;<sup>4</sup> and in the fulness of self-complacency professes his determination, *to season with Roman salt the barbarisms of his native tongue!* He affects great contempt for Ethelwerd, whose work will be considered hereafter; and he well knew how unacceptable any praise of the *Saxon Annals* would be to the Normans, with whom he was connected.<sup>5</sup> He thinks it necessary to give his reasons, on one occasion, for inserting from these very *Annals* what he did not find in Bede; though it is obvious, that the best part of his materials, almost to his own times, is derived from the same source.

The object of Bishop Asser, the biographer of Alfred, who comes next in order, was to deliver to posterity a complete memorial of that sovereign, and of the transactions of his reign. To him alone are we indebted for the detail of many interesting circumstances in the life and character of his royal patron;<sup>6</sup> but most of the public transactions will be found in the pages of the *Saxon Chronicle*: some passages

<sup>1</sup> This will be proved more fully when we come to speak of the *writers* of the *Saxon Chronicle*.

<sup>2</sup> Preface, *ubi supra*.

<sup>3</sup> He died A.D. 734, according to our chronicle; but some place his death to the following year.

<sup>4</sup> This circumstance alone proves the value of the *Saxon Chronicle*. In the *Edinburgh Chronicle* of St. Cross, printed by H. Wharton, there is a chasm from the death of Bede to the year 1065; a period of 330 years.

<sup>5</sup> The cold and reluctant manner in which he mentions the *Saxon Annals*, to which he was so much indebted, can only be ascribed to this cause in him, as well as in the other Latin historians. See his prologue to the first book, "*De Gestis Regum*," etc.

<sup>6</sup> If there are additional anecdotes in the Chronicle of St. Neot's, which is supposed to have been so called by Leland because he found the MS. there, it must be remembered that this work is considered an interpolated Asser.

of which he appears to have translated so literally, that the modern version of Gibson does not more closely represent the original. In the editions of Parker, Camden, and Wise, the last notice of any public event refers to the year 887. The interpolated copy of Gale, called by some Pseudo-Asserius, and by others the Chronicle of St. Neot's, is extended to the year 914.<sup>1</sup> Much difference of opinion exists respecting this work; into the discussion of which it is not our present purpose to enter. One thing is remarkable: it contains the vision of Drihtelm, copied from Bede, and that of Charles King of the Franks, which Malmsbury thought it worth while to repeat in his *History of the Kings of England*. What Gale observes concerning the *fidelity* with which these annals of Asser are copied by Marianus, is easily explained. They both translated from the *Saxon Chronicle*, as did also Florence of Worcester, who interpolated Marianus; of whom we shall speak hereafter.

But the most faithful and extraordinary follower of the *Saxon Annals* is Ethelwerd; who seems to have disregarded almost all other sources of information. One great error, however, he committed; for which Malmsbury does not spare him. Despairing of the reputation of classical learning, if he had followed the simplicity of the Saxon original, he fell into a sort of measured and inverted prose, peculiar to himself; which, being at first sufficiently obscure, is sometimes rendered almost unintelligible by the incorrect manner in which it has been printed. His authority, nevertheless, in an historical point of view, is very respectable. Being one of the few writers untainted by monastic prejudice,<sup>2</sup> he does not travel out of his way to indulge in legendary tales and romantic visions. Critically considered, his work is the best commentary on the *Saxon Chronicle* to the year 977; at which period one of the MSS. which he seems to have followed, terminates. Brevity and com-

<sup>1</sup> The death of Asser himself is recorded in the year 909; but this is no more a proof that the whole work is spurious, than the character and burial of Moses, described in the latter part of the book of Deuteronomy, would go to prove that the Pentateuch was not written by him. See Bishop Watson's *Apology for the Bible*.

<sup>2</sup> Malmsbury calls him "noble and magnificent," with reference to his rank; for he was descended from King Alfred: but he forgets his peculiar praise—that of being the only Latin historian for two centuries; though, like Xenophon, Cæsar, and Alfred, he wielded the sword as much as the pen.



pression seem to have been his aim, because the compilation was intended to be sent abroad for the instruction of a female relative of high rank in Germany,<sup>1</sup> at her own request. But there are, nevertheless, some circumstances recorded which are not to be found elsewhere; so that a reference to this epitome of Saxon history will be sometimes useful in illustrating the early part of the *Chronicle*; though Gibson, I know not on what account, has scarcely once quoted it.

During the sanguinary conflicts of the eleventh century, which ended first in the temporary triumph of the Danes, and afterwards in the total subjugation of the country by the Normans, literary pursuits, as might be expected, were so much neglected, that scarcely a Latin writer is to be found; but the *Saxon Chronicle* has preserved a regular and minute detail of occurrences, as they passed along, of which subsequent historians were glad to avail themselves. For nearly a century after the Conquest, the Saxon annalists appear to have been chiefly eye-witnesses of the transactions which they relate.<sup>2</sup> The policy of the Conqueror led him by degrees to employ Saxons as well as Normans; and William II. found them the most faithful of his subjects: but such an influx of foreigners naturally corrupted the ancient language; till at length, after many foreign and domestic wars, tranquillity being restored on the accession of Henry II., literature revived; a taste for composition increased; and the compilation of Latin histories of English and foreign affairs, blended and diversified with the fabled romance and legendary tale, became the ordinary path to distinction. It is remarkable, that when the *Saxon Chronicle* ends, Geoffrey of Monmouth begins. Almost every great monastery about this time had its historian: but some still adhered to the ancient method. Florence of Worcester, an interpolator of Marianus, as we before observed, closely

<sup>1</sup> This was no less a personage than Matilda, the daughter of Otho the Great, Emperor of Germany, by his first Empress Eadgitha or Editha; who is mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 925, though not by name, as given to Otho by her brother, King Athelstan. Ethelward adds, in his epistle to Matilda, that Athelstan sent *two* sisters, in order that the emperor might take his choice; and that he preferred the mother of Matilda.

<sup>2</sup> See particularly the character of William I. p. 294, written by one who was in his court. The compiler of the *Waverley Annals* we find literally translating it more than a century afterwards:—"nos dicemus, qui cum vidimus, et in curia ejus aliquando fuimus," etc.—Gale, ii. 134.

follows Bede, Asser, and the *Saxon Chronicle*.<sup>1</sup> The same may be observed of the annals of Gisburne, of Margan, of Melros, of Waverley, etc.; some of which are anonymous compilations, whilst others have the name of an author, or rather transcriber; for very few aspired to the character of authors or original historians. Thomas Wikes, a canon of Oseney, who compiled a Latin chronicle of English affairs from the Conquest to the year 1304, tells us expressly, that he did this, not because he could add much to the histories of Bede, William of Newburgh, and Matthew Paris, but "*propter minores, quibus non suppetit copia librorum.*"<sup>2</sup> Before the invention of printing, it was necessary that numerous copies of historical works should be transcribed, for the instruction of those who had not access to libraries. The transcribers frequently added something of their own, and abridged or omitted what they thought less interesting. Hence the endless variety of interpolators and deflorators of English history. William of Malmsbury, indeed, deserves to be selected from all his competitors for the superiority of his genius; but he is occasionally inaccurate, and negligent of dates and other minor circumstances; insomuch that his modern translator has corrected some mistakes, and supplied the deficiencies in his chronology, by a reference to the *Saxon Chronicle*. Henry of Huntingdon, when he is not transcribing Bede, or translating the *Saxon Annals*, may be placed on the same shelf with Geoffrey of Monmouth.

As I have now brought the reader to the period when our *Chronicle* terminates, I shall dismiss without much ceremony the succeeding writers, who have partly borrowed from this source; Simon of Durham, who transcribes Florence of Worcester, the two priors of Hexham, Gervase, Hoveden, Bromton, Stubbes, the two Matthews, of Paris and Westminster, and many others, considering that sufficient has been said to convince those who may not have leisure or opportunity to examine the matter themselves, that however numerous are the Latin historians of English affairs, almost everything original and authentic, and essentially conducive to a correct knowledge of our general history, to

<sup>1</sup> His work, which is very faithfully and diligently compiled, ends in the year 1117; but it is continued by another hand to the imprisonment of King Stephen.

<sup>2</sup> *Chron. ap. Gale*, ii. 21.

the period above mentioned, may be traced to the *Saxon Annals*.

It is now time to examine, who were probably the *writers* of these *Annals*. I say probably, because we have very little more than rational conjecture to guide us.

The period antecedent to the times of Bede, except where passages were afterwards inserted, was perhaps little else, originally, than a kind of chronological table of events, with a few genealogies, and notices of the death and succession of kings and other distinguished personages. But it is evident from the preface of Bede and from many passages in his work, that he received considerable assistance from Saxon bishops, abbots, and others; who not only communicated certain traditional facts *vivâ voce*, but also transmitted to him many written documents. These, therefore, must have been the early chronicles of Wessex, of Kent, and of the other provinces of the Heptarchy; which formed together the ground-work of his history. With greater honesty than most of his followers, he has given us the names of those learned persons who assisted him with this local information. The first is Alcuinus or Albinus, an abbot of Canterbury, at whose instigation he undertook the work; who sent by Nothelm, afterwards archbishop of that province, a full account of all ecclesiastical transactions in Kent, and in the contiguous districts, from the first conversion of the Saxons. From the same source he partly derived his information respecting the provinces of Essex, Wessex, East Anglia, and Northumbria. Bishop Daniel communicated to him by letter many particulars concerning Wessex, Sussex, and the Isle of Wight. He acknowledges assistance more than once "*ex scriptis priorum*;" and there is every reason to believe that some of these preceding records were the *Anglo-Saxon Annals*; for we have already seen that such records were in existence before the age of Nennius. In proof of this we may observe, that even the phraseology sometimes partakes more of the Saxon idiom than the Latin. If, therefore, it be admitted, as there is every reason to conclude from the foregoing remarks, that certain succinct and chronological arrangements of historical facts had taken place in several provinces of the Heptarchy before the time of Bede, let us inquire by whom they were likely to have been made.

In the province of Kent, the first person on record, who is celebrated for his learning, is Tobias, the ninth bishop of Rochester, who succeeded to that see in 693. He is noticed by Bede as not only furnished with an ample store of Greek and Latin literature, but skilled also in the *Saxon* language and erudition.<sup>1</sup> It is probable, therefore, that he left some proofs of this attention to his native language; and, as he died within a few years of Bede, the latter would naturally avail himself of his labours. It is worthy also of remark, that Bertwald, who succeeded to the illustrious Theodore of Tarsus in 690, was the first English or Saxon archbishop of Canterbury. From this period, consequently, we may date that cultivation of the vernacular tongue which would lead to the composition of brief chronicles,<sup>2</sup> and other vehicles of instruction, necessary for the improvement of a rude and illiterate people. The first chronicles were, perhaps, those of Kent or Wessex; which seem to have been regularly continued, at intervals, by the archbishops of Canterbury, or by their direction,<sup>3</sup> at least as far as the year 1001, or even 1070; for the Benet MS., which some call the Plegmund MS., ends in the latter year; the rest being in Latin. From internal evidence indeed, of an indirect nature, there is great reason to presume, that Archbishop Plegmund transcribed or superintended this very copy of the *Saxon Annals* to the year 891;<sup>4</sup> the year in which he came to the see; inserting, both before and after this date, to the time of his death in 923, such additional materials as he was well qualified to furnish from his high station and learning, and the confidential intercourse which he enjoyed in the court of King Alfred. The total omission of his own name, except by another hand, affords indirect evidence of some importance in support of this conjecture. Whether King Alfred himself

<sup>1</sup> "*Virum Latina, Græca, et Saxonica lingua atque eruditione multipliciter instructum.*"—Bede, *Eccles. Hist.* v. 8. *Chron. S. Crucis Edinb.* ap. Wharton, i. 157.

<sup>2</sup> The materials, however, though not regularly arranged, must be traced to a much higher source.

<sup>3</sup> Josselyn collated two Kentish MSS. of the first authority; one of which he calls the History or Chronicle of St. Augustine's, the other that of Christ Church, Canterbury. The former was perhaps the one marked in our series C.T. A vi.; the latter the Benet or Plegmund MS.

<sup>4</sup> Wanley observes, that the Benet MS. is written in one and the same hand to this year, and in hands equally ancient to the year 924; after which it is continued in different hands to the end. *Vid. Cat.* p. 130.

was the author of a distinct and separate chronicle of Wessex, cannot now be determined. That he furnished additional supplies of historical matter to the older chronicles is, I conceive, sufficiently obvious to every reader who will take the trouble of examining the subject. The argument of Dr. Beeke, the present Dean of Bristol, in an obliging letter to the editor on this subject, is not without its force;—that it is extremely improbable, when we consider the number and variety of King Alfred's works, that he should have neglected the history of his own country. Besides a genealogy of the kings of Wessex from Cerdic to his own time, which seems never to have been incorporated with any MS. of the *Saxon Chronicle*, though prefixed or annexed to several, he undoubtedly preserved many traditionary facts; with a full and circumstantial detail of his own operations, as well as those of his father, brother, and other members of his family; which scarcely any other person than himself could have supplied.<sup>1</sup> To doubt this would be as incredulous a thing as to deny that Xenophon wrote his *Anabasis*, or Cæsar his *Commentaries*. From the time of Alfred and Plegmund to a few years after the Norman Conquest, these chronicles seem to have been continued by different hands, under the auspices of such men as Archbishops Dunstan, Ælfric, and others, whose characters have been much misrepresented by ignorance and scepticism on the one hand, as well as by mistaken zeal and devotion on the other. The indirect evidence respecting Dunstan and Ælfric is as curious as that concerning Plegmund; but the discussion of it would lead us into a wide and barren field of investigation; nor is this the place to refute the errors of Hickes, Cave, and Wharton, already noticed by Wanley in his preface. The chronicles of Abingdon, of Worcester, of Peterborough, and others, are continued in the same manner by different hands; partly, though not exclusively, by monks of those monasteries, who very naturally inserted many particulars relating to their own local interests and concerns; which, so far from invalidating the general history, render it more interesting and valuable. It would be a vain and frivolous attempt

<sup>1</sup> Florence of Worcester, in ascertaining the succession of the kings of Wessex, refers expressly to the "*Dicta Ælfrædi*." Ethelwerd had before acknowledged that he reported many things—"sicut docuere parentes;" and then he immediately adds, "*Scilicet Ælfræd rex Athulfi regis filius; ex quo nos originem trahimus.*" *Vid.* Prol.

to ascribe these latter compilations to particular persons,<sup>1</sup> where there were evidently so many contributors; but that they were successively furnished by contemporary writers, many of whom were eye-witnesses of the events and transactions which they relate, there is abundance of internal evidence to convince us. Many instances of this the editor had taken some pains to collect, in order to lay them before the reader in the preface; but they are so numerous that the subject would necessarily become tedious; and therefore every reader must be left to find them for himself. They will amply repay him for his trouble, if he takes any interest in the early history of England, or in the general construction of authentic history of any kind. He will see plagiarisms without end in the Latin histories, and will be in no danger of falling into the errors of Gale and others; not to mention those of our historians who were not professed antiquaries, who mistook that for original and authentic testimony which was only translated. It is remarkable that the *Saxon Chronicle* gradually expires with the Saxon language, almost melted into modern English, in the year 1154. From this period almost to the Reformation, whatever knowledge we have of the affairs of England has been originally derived either from the semi-barbarous Latin of our own countrymen, or from the French chronicles of Froissart and others.

The revival of good taste and of good sense, and of the good old custom adopted by most nations of the civilised world—that of writing their own history in their own language—was happily exemplified at length in the laborious works of our English chroniclers and historians.

Many have since followed in the same track; and the importance of the whole body of English history has attracted and employed the imagination of Milton, the philosophy of Hume, the simplicity of Goldsmith, the industry of Henry, the research of Turner, and the patience of Lingard. The pages of these writers, however, accurate and luminous as they generally are, as well as those of Brady, Tyrrell, Carte, Rapin, and others, not to mention those in black letter, still require correction from the *Saxon Chronicle*; without which no person, however learned, can possess anything beyond

<sup>1</sup> Hickee supposed the Laud or Peterborough Chronicle to have been compiled by Hugo Candidus (Albus, or White), or some other monk of that house.

a superficial acquaintance with the elements of English History, and of the British Constitution.

Some remarks may here be requisite on the CHRONOLOGY of the *Saxon Chronicle*. In the early part of it<sup>1</sup> the reader will observe a reference to the grand epoch of the creation of the world. So also in Ethelwerd, who closely follows the *Saxon Annals*. It is allowed by all, that considerable difficulty has occurred in fixing the true epoch of Christ's nativity,<sup>2</sup> because the Christian æra was not used at all till about the year 532,<sup>3</sup> when it was introduced by Dionysius Exiguus; whose code of canon law, joined afterwards with the decretals of the popes, became as much the standard of authority in ecclesiastical matters as the pandects of Justinian among civilians. But it does not appear that in the Saxon mode of computation this system of chronology was implicitly followed. We mention this circumstance, however, not with a view of settling the point of difference, which would not be easy, but merely to account for those variations observable in different MSS.; which arose, not only from the common mistakes or inadvertencies of transcribers, but from the liberty which the original writers themselves sometimes assumed in this country, of computing the current year according to their own ephemeral or local custom. Some began with the Incarnation or Nativity of Christ; some with the Circumcision, which accords with the solar year of the Romans as now restored; whilst others commenced with the Annunciation; a custom which became very prevalent in honour of the Virgin Mary, and was not formally abolished here till the year 1752; when the Gregorian calendar, commonly called the New Style, was substituted by Act of Parliament for the Dionysian. This diversity of computation would alone occasion some confusion; but in addition to this, the INDICTION, or cycle of fifteen years, which is mentioned in the latter part of the *Saxon Chronicle*, was carried back three years before the vulgar æra, and commenced in different places at four

<sup>1</sup> See A. D. xxxiii. the æra of Christ's crucifixion, p. 23, and the notes below.

<sup>2</sup> See Playfair's *System of Chronology*, p. 49.

<sup>3</sup> Playfair says 527: but I follow Bede, Florence of Worcester, and others, who affirm that the great paschal cycle of Dionysius commenced from the year of our Lord's incarnation 532—the year in which the code of Justinian was promulgated. *Vid.* Flor. *an.* 532, 1064, and 1073. See also M. West. *an.* 532.

different periods of the year! But it is very remarkable that, whatever was the commencement of the year in the early part of the *Saxon Chronicle*, in the latter part the year invariably opens with Midwinter-day or the Nativity. Gervase of Canterbury, whose Latin chronicle ends in 1199, the æra of *legal* memory, had formed a design, as he tells us, of regulating his chronology by the Annunciation; but from an honest fear of falsifying dates he abandoned his first intention, and acquiesced in the practice of his predecessors; who for the most part, he says, began the new year with the Nativity.<sup>1</sup>

Having said thus much in illustration of the work itself, we must necessarily be brief in our account of the present edition. It was contemplated many years since, amidst a constant succession of other occupations; but nothing was then projected beyond a reprint of Gibson, substituting an English translation for the Latin. The indulgence of the Saxon scholar is therefore requested, if we have in the early part of the chronicle too faithfully followed the received text. By some readers no apology of this kind will be deemed necessary; but something may be expected in extenuation of the delay which has retarded the publication. The causes of that delay must be chiefly sought in the nature of the work itself.—New types were to be cast; compositors to be instructed in a department entirely new to them; manuscripts to be compared, collated, transcribed; the text to be revised throughout; various readings of great intricacy to be carefully preserved, with considerable additions from unpublished sources; for, however unimportant some may at first sight appear, the most trivial may be of use. With such and other difficulties before him, the editor has, nevertheless, been blessed with health and leisure sufficient to overcome them; and he may now say with Gervase the monk at the end of his first chronicle,

*Finito libro reddatur gratia Christo.*"<sup>2</sup>

Of the translation it is enough to observe, that it is made as literal as possible, with a view of rendering the original

<sup>1</sup> *Vid.* Prol. in *Chron. Bervas. ap.* X. Script. p. 1338.

<sup>2</sup> Often did the editor, during the progress of the work, sympathise with the printer; who, in answer to his urgent importunities to hasten the work, replied once in the classical language of Manutius: "*Precor, ut occupationibus meis ignoscas; premor enim oneribus, et typographiæ cura, ut vix sustineam.*" Who could be angry after this?



easy to those who are at present unacquainted with the Saxon language. By this method also the connection between the ancient and modern language will be more obvious. The same method has been adopted in an unpublished translation of Gibson's *Chronicle* by the late Mr. Gough, now in the Bodleian Library. But the honour of having *printed* the first literal version of the *Saxon Annals* was reserved for a learned LADY, the Elstob of her age;<sup>1</sup> whose work was finished in the year 1819. These translations, however, do not interfere with that in the present edition; because they contain nothing but what is found in the printed texts, and are neither accompanied with the original, nor with any collation of MSS.

<sup>1</sup> Miss Gurney, of Keswick, Norfolk. The work, however, was not published.

# SYNOPSIS

## OF MANUSCRIPTS OF THE SAXON CHRONICLE

MSS.	Trans.	Description of MS.	Place of Custody.	Age.
I.		BEN. The Benet MS.	C. C. C. C. s xl. MSS. Parker.	A.D. 891-1070.
II.	1	C.T. A iii. IVN. 66, ll.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, A iii. Junian MSS. Bodleian.	A.D. 977. Transcribed from the preceding by Junius.
III.	2	C.T. A vi. Cant. of Gibson.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, A vi. Bodleian. Laud. G 36.	A.D. 977. Transcript of the preceding and of No. II.
IV.	3	C. OTHO. B xl. Cott. of Wheloc.	<i>Olism</i> Cotton Library. <i>Lost</i> .	A.D. 1001.
	4	Dublin Transcript.	Q. The same with the pre- ceding. Dublin Library, B 5, 15.	A.D. 1001.
V.		C.T. B I. Abingdon Chronicle.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, B I.	Transcribed by Lambard from No. IV.
VI.		C.T. B iv. Worcester Chronicle.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, B iv.	Ends imperfectly in 1066. Ends abruptly in 1080.
VII.		<i>Petrob.</i> Peterborough Chronicle.	<i>Olism</i> Abb. <i>Petrob.</i> <i>Supposed</i> <i>to be lost.</i>	Collated with the preceding by Josselyn to 1080.
VIII.		<i>Laud.</i> of Gibson.	Bodleian. Laud. E. 80.	Ends imperfectly in 1154.
IX.	5	C. DOMIT. A viii. Cot. of Gibson.	Br. Mus. Cot. DOMITIAN, A viii. Junian Books. Bodleian.	Ends imperfectly in 1058. A Collation of the preceding by Junius to 1057.



ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE

TEXT OF INGRAM



## ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE

THE island Britain<sup>1</sup> is 800 miles long, and 200 miles broad. And there are in the island five nations; English, Welsh (*or British*),<sup>2</sup> Scottish, Pictish, and Latin. The first inhabitants were the Britons, who came from Armenia,<sup>3</sup> and first peopled Britain southward. Then happened it, that the Picts came south from Scythia, with long ships, not many; and, landing first in the northern part of Ireland, they told the Scots that they must dwell there. But they would not give them leave; for the Scots told them that they could not all dwell there together; "But," said the Scots, "we can nevertheless give you advice. We know another island here to the east. There you may dwell, if you will; and whosoever withstandeth you, we will assist you, that you may gain it." Then went the Picts and entered this land northward. Southward the Britons possessed it, as we before said. And the Picts obtained wives of the Scots, on condition that they chose their kings always on the female side;<sup>4</sup> which they have continued to do, so long since. And it happened, in the run of years, that some party of Scots went from Ireland into Britain, and acquired some portion of this land. Their leader was called Reoda,<sup>5</sup> from whom they are named Dalreodi (*or Dalreathians*).

<sup>1</sup> This introductory part of the *Chronicle* to An. I. first printed by Gibson from the Laud MS. only, has been corrected by a collation of two additional MSS. in the British Museum, *Cot. Tiberius* v. iv. and *Domitianus* v. viii. Some defects are also here supplied. The materials of this part are to be found in Pliny, Solinus, Orosius, Gildas, and Bede. The admeasurement of the island, however inaccurate, is from the best authorities of those times, and followed by much later historians.

<sup>2</sup> Gibson, following the Laud MS. has made six nations of five, by introducing the British and Welsh as two distinct tribes.

<sup>3</sup> "*De tractu Armoricano.*"—Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* i. i. The word Armenia occurring a few lines above in Bede, it was perhaps inadvertently written by the Saxon compiler of the *Chronicle* instead of Armoriga.

<sup>4</sup> In case of a disputed succession, "*Ubi res veniret in dubium,*" etc.—Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* i. i.

<sup>5</sup> Reoda, Ælfr. *Reoda*, Bede, Hunt. etc. Perhaps it was originally Reutha or Reotha.

Sixty winters ere that Christ was born, Caius Julius, emperor of the Romans, with eighty ships sought Britain. There he was first beaten in a dreadful fight, and lost a great part of his army. Then he let his army abide with the Scots,<sup>1</sup> and went south into Gaul. There he gathered six hundred ships, with which he went back into Britain. When they first rushed together, Cæsar's tribune, whose name was Labienus,<sup>2</sup> was slain. Then took the Welsh sharp piles, and drove them with great clubs into the water, at a certain ford of the river called Thames. When the Romans found that, they would not go over the ford. Then fled the Britons to the fastnesses of the woods; and Cæsar, having after much fighting gained many of the chief towns, went back into Gaul.<sup>3</sup>

A.D. 1. Octavianus reigned fifty-six winters; and in the forty-second year of his reign Christ was born. Then three astrologers from the east came to worship Christ; and the children in Bethlehem were slain by Herod in persecution of Christ.

A.D. 3. This year died Herod, stabbed by his own hand; and Archelaus his son succeeded him. The child Christ was also this year brought back again from Egypt.

A.D. 6. From the beginning of the world to this year were gone five thousand and two hundred winters.

A.D. 11. This year Herod the son of Antipater undertook the government in Judea.

A.D. 12. This year Philip and Herod divided Judea into four kingdoms.

A.D. 16. This year Tiberius succeeded to the empire.

A.D. 26. This year Pilate began to reign over the Jews.

A.D. 30. This year was Christ baptized; and Peter and Andrew were converted, together with James, and John, and Philip, and all the twelve apostles.

<sup>1</sup> This is an error, arising from the inaccurately written MSS. of Orosius and Bede; where *in Hybèrnia* and *in Hiberniam* occur for *in hiberna*. The error is retained in Wheloc's *Bede*.

<sup>2</sup> Labienus = Laberius. Venerable Bede also, and Orosius, whom he follows verbatim, have *Labionus*. It is probably a mistake of some very ancient scribe, who improperly supplied the abbreviation *Labius* (for *Laberius*) by *Labionus*.

<sup>3</sup> Of these early transactions in Britain King Alfred supplies us with a brief but circumstantial account in his Saxon paraphrase of *Orosius*.

A.D. 33. This year was Christ crucified; <sup>1</sup> about five thousand two hundred and twenty six winters from the beginning of the world.<sup>2</sup>

A.D. 34. This year was St. Paul converted, and St. Stephen stoned.

A.D. 35. This year the blessed Peter the apostle settled an episcopal see in the city of Antioch.

A.D. 37. This year<sup>3</sup> Pilate slew himself with his own hand.

A.D. 39. This year Caius undertook the empire.

A.D. 44. This year the blessed Peter the apostle settled an episcopal see at Rome; and James, the brother of John, was slain by Herod.

A.D. 45. This year died Herod, who slew James one year ere his own death.

A.D. 46. This year Claudius, the second of the Roman emperors who invaded Britain, took the greater part of the island into his power, and added the Orkneys to the dominion of the Romans. This was in the fourth year of his reign. And in the same year<sup>4</sup> happened the great famine in Syria which Luke mentions in the book called The Acts of the Apostles. After Claudius Nero succeeded to the empire, who almost lost the island Britain through his incapacity.

A.D. 47. This year Mark, the evangelist in Egypt, beginneth to write the gospel.

A.D. 50. This year Paul was sent bound to Rome.

A.D. 62. This year James, the brother of Christ, suffered.

A.D. 63. This year Mark the evangelist departed this life.

A.D. 69. This year Peter and Paul suffered.

A.D. 70. This year Vespasian undertook the empire.

<sup>1</sup> 8 *die Aprilis*, Flor. M. West.

<sup>2</sup> Gibbon *regrets* this chronology, *s.e.* from the creation of the world, which he thinks preferable to the vulgar mode from the Christian era. But how vague and uncertain the scale which depends on a point so remote and undetermined as the precise time when the world was created! If we examine the chronometers of different writers we shall find a difference, between the *maximum* and the *minimum*, of 3368 years. The Saxon chronology seems to be founded on that of Eusebius, which approaches the medium between the two extremes.

<sup>3</sup> An. 42, Flor. This act is attributed by Orosius, and Bede who follows him, to the threatening conduct of Caligula, with a remark, that it was *he* (Pilate) who condemned our Lord to death.

<sup>4</sup> An. 48, Flor. See the account of this famine in King Alfred's *Orosius*.



## 24 . Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

A.D. 71. This year Titus, son of Vespasian, slew in Jerusalem eleven hundred thousand Jews.

A.D. 81. This year Titus came to the empire, after Vespasian, who said that he considered the day lost in which he did no good.

A.D. 83. This year Domitian, the brother of Titus, assumed the government.

A.D. 84. This year John the evangelist in the island Patmos wrote the book called The Apocalypse.

A.D. 90. This year Simon, the apostle, a relation of Christ, was crucified; and John the evangelist rested at Ephesus.

A.D. 92. This year died Pope Clement.

A.D. 110. This year Bishop Ignatius suffered.

A.D. 116. This year Hadrian the Cæsar began to reign.

A.D. 145. This year Marcus Antoninus and Aurelius his brother succeeded to the empire.

A.D. 189. This year Severus came to the empire; and went with his army into Britain, and subdued in battle a great part of the island. Then wrought he a mound of turf, with a broad wall thereupon, from sea to sea, for the defence of the Britons. He reigned seventeen years; and then ended his days at York. His son Bassianus succeeded him in the empire. His other son, who perished, was called Geta. This year Eleutherius undertook the bishopric of Rome, and held it honourably for fifteen winters. To him Lucius, king of the Britons, sent letters, and prayed that he might be made a Christian. He obtained his request; and they continued afterwards in the right belief until the reign of Diocletian.

A.D. 199. In this year was found the holy rood.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 283. This year suffered Saint Alban the Martyr.

A.D. 343. This year died St. Nicolaüs.

A.D. 379. This year Gratian succeeded to the empire.

A.D. 381. This year Maximus the Cæsar came to the empire. He was born in the land of Britain, whence he passed over into Gaul. He there slew the Emperor Gratian;

<sup>1</sup> Those writers who mention this discovery of the holy cross, by Helena the mother of Constantine, disagree so much in their chronology, that it is a vain attempt to reconcile them to truth or to each other.

This and the other notices of ecclesiastical matters, whether Latin or Saxon, from the year 190 to the year 380 of the Laud MS. and 381 of the printed Chronicle, may be safely considered as interpolations, probably posterior to the Norman Conquest.

and drove his brother, whose name was Valentinian, from his country (Italy). The same Valentinian afterwards collected an army, and slew Maximus; whereby he gained the empire. About this time arose the error of Pelagius over the world.

A.D. 418. This year the Romans collected all the hoards of gold<sup>1</sup> that were in Britain; and some they hid in the earth, so that no man afterwards might find them, and some they carried away with them into Gaul.

A.D. 423. This year Theodosius the younger succeeded to the empire.

A.D. 429. This year Bishop Palladius was sent from Pope Celestinus to the Scots, that he might establish their faith.

A.D. 430. This year Patricius was sent from Pope Celestinus to preach baptism to the Scots.

A.D. 435. This year the Goths sacked the city of Rome; and never since have the Romans reigned in Britain. This was about eleven hundred and ten winters after it was built. They reigned altogether in Britain four hundred and seventy winters since Gaius Julius first sought that land.

A.D. 443. This year sent the Britons over sea to Rome, and begged assistance against the Picts; but they had none, for the Romans were at war with Atila, king of the Huns. Then sent they to the Angles, and requested the same from the nobles of that nation.

A.D. 444. This year died St. Martin.

A.D. 448. This year John the Baptist showed his head to two monks, who came from the eastern country to Jerusalem for the sake of prayer, in the place that whilom was the palace of Herod.<sup>2</sup>

A.D. 449. This year Marcian and Valentinian assumed the empire, and reigned seven winters. In their days Hengest and Horsa, invited by Wurtgern, king of the Britons to his assistance, landed in Britain in a place that is called Ipwinesfleet; first of all to support the Britons, but they afterwards fought against them. The king directed them

<sup>1</sup> This is not to be understood strictly; *gold* being used as a general term for money or coin of every description; great quantities of which, it is well known, have been found at different times, and in many different places, in this island: not only of gold, but of silver, brass, copper, etc.

<sup>2</sup> An interpolated legend, from the *Gesta Pontificum*, repeated by Bede, Florence, Matth. West., Fordun, and others. The head was said to be carried to Edessa.

to fight against the Picts; and they did so; and obtained the victory wheresoever they came. They then sent to the Angles, and desired them to send more assistance. They described the worthlessness of the Britons, and the richness of the land. They then sent them greater support. Then came the men from three powers of Germany; the Old Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes. From the Jutes are descended the men of Kent, the Wightwarians (that is, the tribe that now dwelleth in the Isle of Wight), and that kindred in Wessex that men yet call the kindred of the Jutes. From the Old Saxons came the people of Essex and Sussex and Wessex. From Anglia, which has ever since remained waste between the Jutes and the Saxons, came the East Angles, the Middle Angles, the Mercians, and all of those north of the Humber. Their leaders were two brothers, Hengest and Horsa; who were the sons of Wihtgils; Wihtgils was the son of Witta, Witta of Wecta, Wecta of Woden. From this Woden arose all *our* royal kindred, and that of the Southumbrians also.

A.D. 455. This year Hengest and Horsa fought with Wurtgern the king on the spot that is called Aylesford. His brother Horsa being there slain, Hengest afterwards took to the kingdom with his son Esc.

A.D. 457. This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Crayford, and there slew four thousand men. The Britons then forsook the land of Kent, and in great consternation fled to London.

A.D. 465. This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Welsh, nigh Wippedfleet; and there slew twelve leaders, all Welsh. On their side a thane was there slain, whose name was Wipped.

A.D. 473. This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Welsh, and took immense booty. And the Welsh fled from the English like fire.

A.D. 477. This year came Ella to Britain, with his three sons, Cymen, and Wlenking, and Cissa, in three ships; landing at a place that is called Cymenshore. There they slew many of the Welsh; and some in flight they drove into the wood that is called Andred'sley.

A.D. 482. This year the blessed Abbot Benedict shone in this world, by the splendour of those virtues which the blessed Gregory records in the book of Dialogues.

A.D. 485. This year Ella fought with the Welsh nigh Mecred's-Burnsted.

A.D. 488. This year Esc succeeded to the kingdom; and was king of the men of Kent twenty-four winters.

A.D. 490. This year Ella and Cissa besieged the city of Andred, and slew all that were therein; nor was one Briton left there afterwards.

A.D. 495. This year came two leaders into Britain, Cerdic, and Cynric his son, with five ships, at a place that is called Cerdic's-ore. And they fought with the Welsh the same day. Then he died, and his son Cynric succeeded to the government, and held it six and twenty winters. Then he died; and Ceawlin, his son, succeeded, who reigned seventeen years. Then he died; and Ceol succeeded to the government, and reigned five years. When he died, Ceolwulf, his brother, succeeded, and reigned seventeen years. Their kin goeth to Cerdic. Then succeeded Cynegils, Ceolwulf's brother's son, to the kingdom; and reigned one and thirty winters. And he first of West-Saxon kings received baptism. Then succeeded Cenwall, who was the son of Cynegils, and reigned one and thirty winters. Then held Sexburga, his queen, the government one year after him. Then succeeded Escwine to the kingdom, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and held it two years. Then succeeded Centwine, the son of Cynegils, to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, and reigned nine years. Then succeeded Ceadwall to the government, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and held it three years. Then succeeded Ina to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned thirty-seven winters. Then succeeded Ethelheard, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned sixteen years. Then succeeded Cuthred, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned sixteen winters. Then succeeded Sigebriht, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned one year. Then succeeded Cynwulf, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned one and thirty winters. Then succeeded Brihtric, whose kin goeth to Cerdic, and reigned sixteen years. Then succeeded Egbert to the kingdom, and held it seven and thirty winters, and seven months. Then succeeded Ethelwulf, his son, and reigned eighteen years and a half.—Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealmund, Ealmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa, Eoppa of Ingild, Ingild of Cenred (Ina of Cenred, Cuthburga of Cenred, and Cwen-

burga of Cenred), Cenred of Ceolwald, Ceolwald of Cuthwulf, Cuthwulf of Cuthwine, Cuthwine of Celm, Celm of Cynric, Cynric of Creoda, Creoda of Cerdic. Then succeeded Ethelbald, the son of Ethelwulf, to the kingdom, and held it five years. Then succeeded Ethelbert, his brother, and reigned five years. Then succeeded Ethelred, his brother, to the kingdom, and held it five years. Then succeeded Alfred, their brother, to the government. And then had elapsed of his age three and twenty winters, and three hundred and ninety-six winters from the time when his kindred first gained the land of Wessex from the Welsh. And he held the kingdom a year and a half less than thirty winters. Then succeeded Edward, the son of Alfred, and reigned twenty-four winters. When he died, then succeeded Athelstan, his son, and reigned fourteen years and seven weeks and three days. Then succeeded Edmund, his brother, and reigned six years and a half, wanting two nights. Then succeeded Edred, his brother, and reigned nine years and six weeks. Then succeeded Edwy, the son of Edmund, and reigned three years and thirty-six weeks, wanting two days. When he died, then succeeded Edgar, his brother, and reigned sixteen years and eight weeks and two nights. When he died, then succeeded Edward, the son of Edgar, and reigned—

A.D. 501. This year Porta and his two sons, Beda and Mela, came into Britain, with two ships, at a place called Portsmouth. They soon landed, and slew on the spot a young Briton of very high rank.

A.D. 508. This year Cerdic and Cynric slew a British king, whose name was Natanleod, and five thousand men with him. After this was the land named Netley, from him, as far as Charford.

A.D. 509. This year St. Benedict, the abbot, father of all the monks,<sup>1</sup> ascended to heaven.

A.D. 514. This year came the West-Saxons into Britain, with three ships, at the place that is called Cerdic's-ore. And Stuff and Wihthgar fought with the Britons, and put them to flight.

A.D. 519. This year Cerdic and Cynric undertook the

<sup>1</sup> Merely of those called from him *Benedictines*. But the compiler of the Cotton MS. who was probably a monk of that order, seems not to acknowledge any other. Matthew of Westminster places his death in 536.

government of the West-Saxons; the same year they fought with the Britons at a place now called Charford. From that day have reigned the children of the West-Saxon kings.

A.D. 527. This year Cerdic and Cynric fought with the Britons in the place that is called Cerdic's-ley.

A.D. 530. This year Cerdic and Cynric took the isle of Wight, and slew many men in Carisbrook.

A.D. 534. This year died Cerdic, the first king of the West-Saxons. Cynric his son succeeded to the government, and reigned afterwards twenty-six winters. And they gave to their two nephews, Stuff and Wihtgar, the whole of the Isle of Wight.

A.D. 538. This year the sun was eclipsed, fourteen days before the calends of March, from before morning until nine.

A.D. 540. This year the sun was eclipsed on the twelfth day before the calends of July; and the stars showed themselves full nigh half an hour over nine.

A.D. 544. This year died Wihtgar; and men buried him at Carisbrook.

A.D. 547. This year Ida began his reign; from whom first arose the royal kindred of the Northumbrians. Ida was the son of Eoppa, Eoppa of Esa, Esa of Ingwy, Ingwy of Angenwit, Angenwit of Alloc, Alloc of Bennoc, Bennoc of Brand, Brand of Balday, Balday of Woden, Woden of Fritholaf, Fritholaf of Frithowulf, Frithowulf of Finn, Finn of Godolph, Godolph of Geata. Ida reigned twelve years. He built Bamburgh-Castle, which was first surrounded with a hedge, and afterwards with a wall.

A.D. 552. This year Cynric fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Sarum, and put them to flight. Cerdic was the father of Cynric, Cerdic was the son of Elesa, Elesa of Esla, Esla of Gewis, Gewis of Wye, Wye of Frewin, Frewin of Frithgar, Frithgar of Brand, Brand of Balday, Balday of Woden. In this year Ethelbert, the son of Ermenric, was born, who on the two and thirtieth year of his reign received the rite of baptism, the first of all the kings in Britain.

A.D. 556. This year Cynric and Ceawlin fought with the Britons at Beranbury.

A.D. 560. This year Ceawlin undertook the government of the West-Saxons; and Ella, on the death of Ida, that of the Northumbrians; each of whom reigned thirty winters. Ella was the son of Iff, Iff of Usfrey, Usfrey of Wilgis, Wilgis

of Westerfalcon, Westerfalcon of Seafowl, Seafowl of Sebbald, Sebbald of Sigeat, Sigeat of Swaddy, Swaddy of Seagar, Seagar of Waddy, Waddy of Woden, Woden of Frithowulf. This year Ethelbert came to the kingdom of the Cantuarians, and held it fifty-three winters. In his days the holy Pope Gregory sent us baptism. That was in the two and thirtieth year of his reign. And Columba, the mass-priest, came to the Picts, and converted them to the belief of Christ. They are the dwellers by the northern moors. And their king gave him the island of Hii, consisting of five hides, as they say, where Columba built a monastery. There he was abbot two and thirty winters; and there he died, when he was seventy-seven years old. The place his successors yet have. The Southern Picts were long before baptized by Bishop Ninnia, who was taught at Rome. His church or monastery is at Hwiterne, hallowed in the name of St. Martin, where he resteth with many holy men. Now, therefore, shall there be ever in Hii an abbot, and no bishop; and to him shall be subject all the bishops of the Scots; because Columba was an abbot—no bishop.

A.D. 568. This year Ceawlin, and Cutha the brother of Ceawlin, fought with Ethelbert, and pursued him into Kent. And they slew two aldermen at Wimbleton, Oslake and Cnebba.

A.D. 571. This year Cuthulf fought with the Britons at Bedford, and took four towns, Lenbury, Aylesbury, Benson, and Ensham. And this same year he died.

A.D. 577. This year Cuthwin and Ceawlin fought with the Britons, and slew three kings, Commail, and Condida, and Farinmail, on the spot that is called Derham, and took from them three cities, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath.

A.D. 583. This year Mauricius succeeded to the empire of the Romans.

A.D. 584. This year Ceawlin and Cutha fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Fretherne. There Cutha was slain. And Ceawlin took many towns, as well as immense booty and wealth. He then retreated to his own people.

A.D. 588. This year died King Ella; and Ethelric reigned after him five years.

A.D. 591. This year there was a great slaughter of Britons

at Wanborough; Ceawlin was driven from his kingdom, and Ceolric reigned six years.

A.D. 592. This year Gregory succeeded to the papacy at Rome.

A.D. 593. This year died Ceawlin, and Cwichelm, and Cryda; and Ethelfrith succeeded to the kingdom of the Northumbrians. He was the son of Ethelric; Ethelric of Ida.

A.D. 596. This year Pope Gregory sent Augustine to Britain with very many monks, to preach the word of God to the English people.

A.D. 597. This year began Ceolwulf to reign over the West-Saxons; and he constantly fought and conquered, either with the Angles, or the Welsh, or the Picts, or the Scots. He was the son of Cutha, Cutha of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic, Cerdic of Elesa, Elesa of Gewis, Gewis of Wye, Wye of Frewin, Frewin of Frithgar, Frithgar of Brand, Brand of Balday, and Balday of Woden. This year came Augustine and his companions to England.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 601. This year Pope Gregory sent the pall to Archbishop Augustine in Britain, with very many learned doctors to assist him; and Bishop Paulinus converted Edwin, king of the Northumbrians, to baptism.

A.D. 603. This year Ædan, king of the Scots, fought with the Dalreathians, and with Ethelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, at Theakstone; where he lost almost all his army. Theobald also, brother of Ethelfrith, with his whole armament, was slain. None of the Scottish kings durst afterwards bring an army against this nation. Hering, the son of Hussa, led the army thither.

A.D. 604. This year Augustine consecrated two bishops, Mellitus and Justus. Mellitus he sent to preach baptism to the East-Saxons. Their king was called Seabert, the son of Ricola, Ethelbert's sister, whom Ethelbert placed there as king. Ethelbert also gave Mellitus the bishopric of London; and to Justus he gave the bishopric of Rochester, which is twenty-four miles from Canterbury.

<sup>1</sup> For an interesting and minute account of the arrival of Augustine and his companions in the Isle of Thanet, their entrance into Canterbury, and their general reception in England, *vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 25, and the following chapters, with the Saxon translation by King Alfred. The succeeding historians have in general repeated the very words of Bede.



A.D. 606. This year died Gregory; about ten years since he sent us baptism. His father was called Gordianus, and his mother Silvia.

A.D. 607. This year Ceolwulf fought with the South-Saxons. And Ethelfrith led his army to Chester; where he slew an innumerable host of the Welsh; and so was fulfilled the prophecy of Augustine, wherein he saith—"If the Welsh will not have peace with us, they shall perish at the hands of the Saxons." There were also slain two hundred priests,<sup>1</sup> who came thither to pray for the army of the Welsh. Their leader was called Brocmail, who with some fifty men escaped thence.

A.D. 611. This year Cynegils succeeded to the government in Wessex, and held it one and thirty winters. Cynegils was the son of Ceol, Ceol of Cutha, Cutha of Cynric.

A.D. 614. This year Cynegils and Cwichelm fought at Bampton, and slew two thousand and forty-six of the Welsh.

A.D. 616. This year died Ethelbert, king of Kent, the first of English kings that received baptism: he was the son of Ermenric. He reigned fifty-six winters, and was succeeded by his son Eadbald. And in this same year had elapsed from the beginning of the world five thousand six hundred and eighteen winters. This Eadbald renounced his baptism, and lived in a heathen manner; so that he took to wife the relict of his father. Then Laurentius, who was archbishop in Kent, meant to depart southward over sea, and abandon everything. But there came to him in the night the apostle Peter, and severely chastised him,<sup>2</sup> because he would so desert the flock of God. And he charged him to go to the king, and teach him the right belief. And he did so; and the king returned to the right belief. In this king's days the same Laurentius, who was archbishop in Kent after Augustine, departed this life on the second of February, and

<sup>1</sup> It was originally, perhaps, in the MSS. ICC. the abbreviation for 1,200; which is the number of the slain in Bede. The total number of the monks of Bangor is said to have been 2,100; most of whom appear to have been employed in prayer on this occasion, and only fifty escape by flight. *Vide* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 2, and the tribe of Latin historians who copy him.

<sup>2</sup> Literally, "swinged, or scourged him." Both Bede and Alfred begin by recording the matter as a *vision*, or a *dream*; whence the transition is easy to a matter of *fact*, as here stated by the Norman interpolators of the *Saxon Annals*.

was buried near Augustine. The holy Augustine in his lifetime invested him bishop, to the end that the church of Christ, which yet was new in England, should at no time after his decease be without an archbishop. After him Mellitus, who was first Bishop of London, succeeded to the archbishopric. The people of London, where Mellitus was before, were then heathens; and within five winters of this time, during the reign of Eadbald, Mellitus died. To him succeeded Justus, who was Bishop of Rochester, whereto he consecrated Romanus bishop.

A.D. 617. This year was Ethelfrith, king of the Northumbrians, slain by Redwald, king of the East-Angles; and Edwin, the son of Ella, having succeeded to the kingdom, subdued all Britain, except the men of Kent alone, and drove out the Ethelings, the sons of Ethelfrith, namely, Enfrid, Oswald, Oswy, Oslac, Oswood, Oslaf, and Offa.

A.D. 624. This year died Archbishop Mellitus.

A.D. 625. This year Paulinus was invested bishop of the Northumbrians, by Archbishop Justus, on the twelfth day before the calends of August.

A.D. 626. This year came Eamer from Cwichelm, king of the West-Saxons, with a design to assassinate King Edwin; but he killed Lilla his thane, and Forthere, and wounded the king. The same night a daughter was born to Edwin, whose name was Eanfleda. Then promised the king to Paulinus, that he would devote his daughter to God, if he would procure at the hand of God, that he might destroy his enemy, who had sent the assassin to him. He then advanced against the West-Saxons with an army, felled on the spot five kings, and slew many of their men. This year Eanfleda, the daughter of King Edwin, was baptized, on the holy eve of Pentecost. And the king within twelve months was baptized, at Easter, with all his people. Easter was then on the twelfth of April. This was done at York, where he had ordered a church to be built of timber, which was hallowed in the name of St. Peter. There the king gave the bishopric to Paulinus; and there he afterwards ordered a larger church to be built of stone. This year Penda began to reign; and reigned thirty winters. He had seen fifty winters when he began to reign. Penda was the son of Wybba, Wybba of Creoda, Creoda of Cynewald, Cynewald of Cnebba, Cnebba of Icel, Icel of Eomer, Eomer of Angelthew, Angelthew of

Offa, Offa of Wearmund, Wearmund of Whitley, Whitley of Woden.

A.D. 627. This year was King Edwin baptized at Easter, with all his people, by Paulinus, who also preached baptism in Lindsey, where the first person who believed was a certain rich man, of the name of Bleek, with all his people. At this time Honorius succeeded Boniface in the papacy, and sent hither to Paulinus the pall; and Archbishop Justus having departed this life on the tenth of November, Honorius was consecrated at Lincoln Archbishop of Canterbury by Paulinus; and Pope Honorius sent him the pall. And he sent an injunction to the Scots, that they should return to the right celebration of Easter.

A.D. 628. This year Cynegils and Cwichelm fought with Penda at Cirencester, and afterwards entered into a treaty there.

A.D. 632. This year was Orpwald baptized.

A.D. 633. This year King Edwin was slain by Cadwalla and Penda, on Hatfield moor, on the fourteenth of October. He reigned seventeen years. His son Osfrid was also slain with him. After this Cadwalla and Penda went and ravaged all the land of the Northumbrians; which when Paulinus saw, he took Ethelburga, the relict of Edwin, and went by ship to Kent. Eadbald and Honorius received him very honourably, and gave him the bishopric of Rochester, where he continued to his death.

A.D. 634. This year Osric, whom Paulinus baptized, succeeded to the government of Deira. He was the son of Elfric, the uncle of Edwin. And to Bernicia succeeded Eanfrith, son of Ethelfrith. This year also Bishop Birinus first preached baptism to the West-Saxons, under King Cynegils. The said Birinus went thither by the command of Pope Honorius; and he was bishop there to the end of his life. Oswald also this year succeeded to the government of the Northumbrians, and reigned nine winters. The ninth year was assigned to him on account of the heathenism in which those lived who reigned that one year betwixt him and Edwin.

A.D. 635. This year King Cynegils was baptized by Bishop Birinus at Dorchester; and Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, was his sponsor.

A.D. 636. This year King Cwichelm was baptized at

Dorchester, and died the same year. Bishop Felix also preached to the East-Angles the belief of Christ.

A.D. 639. This year Birinus baptized King Cuthred at Dorchester, and received him as his son.

A.D. 640. This year died Eadbald, King of Kent, after a reign of twenty-five winters. He had two sons, Ermenred and Erkenbert; and Erkenbert reigned there after his father. He overturned all the idols in the kingdom, and first of English kings appointed a fast before Easter. His daughter was called Ercongota—holy damsel of an illustrious sire!—whose mother was Sexburga, the daughter of Anna, king of the East-Angles. Ermenred also begat two sons, who were afterwards martyred by Thunnor.

A.D. 642. This year Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Penda, king of the Southumbrians, at Mirfield, on the fifth day of August; and his body was buried at Bardney. His holiness and miracles were afterwards displayed on manifold occasions throughout this island; and his hands remain still uncorrupted at Bamburgh. The same year in which Oswald was slain, Oswy his brother succeeded to the government of the Northumbrians, and reigned two less than thirty years.

A.D. 643. This year Kenwal succeeded to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, and held it one and thirty winters. This Kenwal ordered the old<sup>1</sup> church at Winchester to be built in the name of St. Peter. He was the son of Cynegils.

A.D. 644. This year died at Rochester, on the tenth of October, Paulinus, who was first Archbishop at York, and afterwards at Rochester. He was bishop nineteen winters, two months, and one and twenty days. This year the son of Oswy's uncle (Oswin), the son of Osric, assumed the government of Deira, and reigned seven winters.

A.D. 645. This year King Kenwal was driven from his dominion by King Penda.

A.D. 646. This year King Kenwal was baptized.

A.D. 648. This year Kenwal gave his relation Cuthred three thousand hides of land by Ashdown. Cuthred was the son of Cwihelm, Cwihelm of Cynegils.

A.D. 650. This year Egelbert, from Gaul, after Birinus

<sup>1</sup> This epithet appears to have been inserted in some copies of the *Saxon Chronicle* so early as the tenth century; to distinguish the old church or minster at Winchester from the new, consecrated A.D. 903.

the Romish bishop, obtained the bishopric of the West-Saxons.

A.D. 651. This year King Oswin was slain, on the twentieth day of August; and within twelve nights afterwards died Bishop Aidan, on the thirty-first of August.

A.D. 652. This year Kenwal fought at Bradford by the Avon.

A.D. 653. This year the Middle-Angles under alderman Peada received the right belief.

A.D. 654. This year King Anna was slain, and Botolph began to build that minster at Icanhoe. This year also died Archbishop Honorius, on the thirtieth of September.

A.D. 655. This year Penda was slain at Wingfield, and thirty royal personages with him, some of whom were kings. One of them was Ethelhere, brother of Anna, king of the East-Angles. The Mercians after this became Christians. From the beginning of the world had now elapsed five thousand eight hundred and fifty winters, when Peada, the son of Penda, assumed the government of the Mercians. In his time came together himself and Oswy, brother of King Oswald, and said, that they would rear a minster to the glory of Christ, and the honour of St. Peter. And they did so, and gave it the name of Medhamsted; because there is a well there, called Meadswell. And they began the ground-wall, and wrought thereon; after which they committed the work to a monk, whose name was Saxulf. He was very much the friend of God, and him also loved all people. He was nobly born in the world, and rich: he is now much richer with Christ. But King Peada reigned no while; for he was betrayed by his own queen, in Easter-tide. This year Ithamar, Bishop of Rochester, consecrated Deus-dedit to Canterbury, on the twenty-sixth day of March.

A.D. 656. This year was Peada slain; and Wulfhere, son of Penda, succeeded to the kingdom of the Mercians. In his time waxed the abbey of Medhamsted very rich, which his brother had begun. The king loved it much, for the love of his brother Peada, and for the love of his wed-brother Oswy, and for the love of Saxulf the abbot. He said, therefore, that he would dignify and honour it by the counsel of his brothers, Ethelred and Merwal; and by the counsel of his sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha; and by the counsel of the archbishop, who was called Deus-dedit; and by the

counsel of all his peers, learned and lewd, that in his kingdom were. And he so did. Then sent the king after the abbot, that he should immediately come to him. And he so did. Then said the king to the abbot: "Beloved Saxulf, I have sent after thee for the good of my soul; and I will plainly tell thee for why. My brother Peada and my beloved friend Oswy began a minster, for the love of Christ and St. Peter: but my brother, as Christ willed, is departed from this life; I will therefore intreat thee, beloved friend, that they earnestly proceed on their work; and I will find thee thereto gold and silver, land and possessions, and all that thereto behoveth." Then went the abbot home, and began to work. So he sped, as Christ permitted him; so that in a few years was that minster ready. Then, when the king heard say that, he was very glad; and bade men send through all the nation, after all his thanes; after the archbishop, and after bishops; and after his earls; and after all those that loved God; that they should come to him. And he fixed the day when men should hallow the minster. And when they were hallowing the minster, there was the king, Wulfere, and his brother Ethelred, and his sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha. And the minster was hallowed by Archbishop Deusdedit of Canterbury; and the Bishop of Rochester, Ithamar; and the Bishop of London, who was called Wina; and the Bishop of the Mercians, whose name was Jeruman; and Bishop Tuda. And there was Wilfrid, priest, that after was bishop; and there were all his thanes that were in his kingdom. When the minster was hallowed, in the name of St. Peter, and St. Paul, and St. Andrew, then stood up the king before all his thanes, and said with a loud voice: "Thanks be to the high almighty God for this worship that here is done; and I will this day glorify Christ and St. Peter, and I will that you all confirm my words.—I Wulfere give to-day to St. Peter, and the Abbot Saxulf, and the monks of the minster, these lands, and these waters, and meres, and fens, and weirs, and all the lands that thereabout lye, that are of my kingdom, freely, so that no man have there any ingress, but the abbot and the monks.—This is the gift. From Medhamsted to Northborough; and so to the place that is called Foleys; and so all the fen, right to Ashdike; and from Ashdike to the place called Fethermouth; and so in a right line ten miles long to Ugdike; and so to Ragwell; and from

Ragwell five miles to the main river that goeth to Elm and to Wisbeach; and so about three miles to Trokenholt; and from Trokenholt right through all the fen to Derworth; that is twenty miles long; and so to Great Cross; and from Great Cross through a clear water called Bradney; and thence six miles to Paxlade; and so forth through all the meres and fens that lye toward Huntingdon-port; and the meres and lakes—Shelfermere and Wittlesey mere, and all the others that thereabout lye; with land and with houses that are on the east side of Shelfermere; thence all the fens to Medhamsted; from Medhamsted all to Welmsford; from Welmsford to Clive; thence to Easton; from Easton to Stamford; from Stamford as the water runneth to the aforesaid Northborough.”—These are the lands and the fens that the king gave unto St. Peter’s minster.—Then quoth the king: “It is little—this gift—but I will that they hold it so royally and so freely, that there be taken therefrom neither gild nor gable, but for the monks alone. Thus I will free this minster; that it be not subject except to Rome alone; and hither I will that we seek St. Peter, all that to Rome cannot go.” During these words the abbot desired that he would grant him his request. And the king granted it. “I have here (said he) some good monks that would lead their life in retirement, if they wist where. Now here is an island, that is called Ankerig; and I will request, that we may there build a minster to the honour of St. Mary; that they may dwell there who will lead their lives in peace and tranquillity.” Then answered the king, and quoth thus: “Beloved Saxulf, not that only which thou desirest, but all things that I know thou desirest in our Lord’s behalf, so I approve, and grant. And I bid thee, brother Ethelred, and my sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, for the release of your souls, that you be witnesses, and that you subscribe it with your fingers. And I pray all that come after me, be they my sons, be they my brethren, or kings that come after me, that our gift may stand; as they would be partakers of the life everlasting, and as they would avoid everlasting punishment. Whoso lesseneth our gift, or the gift of other good men, may the heavenly porter lessen him in the kingdom of heaven; and whoso advanceth it, may the heavenly porter advance him in the kingdom of heaven.”—These are the witnesses that were there, and that subscribed it with

their fingers on the cross of Christ, and confirmed it with their tongues. That was, first the king, Wulfere, who confirmed it first with his word, and afterwards wrote with his finger on the cross of Christ, saying thus: "I Wulfere, king, in the presence of kings, and of earls, and of captains, and of thanes, the witnesses of my gift, before the Archbishop Deus-dedit, I confirm it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Oswy, king of the Northumbrians, the friend of this minster, and of the Abbot Saxulf, commend it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Sighere, king, ratify it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Sibbi, king, subscribe it with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Ethelred, the king's brother, granted the same with the cross of Christ." ✠—"And we, the king's sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, approve it."—"And I Archbishop of Canterbury, Deus-dedit, ratify it."—Then confirmed it all the others that were there with the cross of Christ ✠: namely, Ithamar, Bishop of Rochester; Wina, Bishop of London; Jeruman, bishop of the Mercians; and Tuda, bishop; and Wilfrid, priest, who was afterwards bishop; and Eoppa, priest, whom the king, Wulfere, sent to preach christianity in the Isle of Wight; and Saxulf, abbot; and Immine, alderman, and Edbert, alderman, and Herefrith, alderman, and Wilbert, alderman, and Abo, alderman; Ethelbald, Brord, Wilbert, Elmund, Frethegis. These, and many others that were there, the king's most loyal subjects, confirmed it all. This charter was written after our Lord's nativity 664—the seventh year of King Wulfere—the ninth year of Archbishop Deus-dedit. Then they laid God's curse, and the curse of all saints, and all christian folks, on whosoever undid anything that there was done. "So be it," saith all, "Amen."—When this thing was done, then sent the king to Rome to the Pope Vitalianus that then was, and desired, that he would ratify with his writ and with his blessing, all this aforesaid thing. And the pope then sent his writ, thus saying: "I Vitalianus, pope, grant thee, King Wulfere, and Deus-dedit, archbishop, and Abbot Saxulf, all the things that you desire. And I forbid, that any king, or any man, have any ingress, but the abbot alone; nor shall he be subject to any man, except the Pope of Rome and the Archbishop of Canterbury. If any one breaketh anything of this, St. Peter with his sword destroy him. Whosoever holdeth it, St. Peter with heaven's key undo him



the kingdom of heaven."—Thus was the minster of Medhamsted begun, that was afterwards called Peter-borough. Afterwards came another archbishop to Canterbury, who was called Theodorus; a very good man and wise; and held his synod with his bishops and with his clergy. There was Wilfrid, bishop of the Mercians, deprived of his bishopric; and Saxulf, abbot, was there chosen bishop; and Cuthbald, monk of the same minster, was chosen abbot. This synod was holden after our Lord's nativity six hundred and seventy-three winters.

A.D. 658. This year Kenwal fought with the Welsh at Pen, and pursued them to the Parret. This battle was fought after his return from East-Anglia, where he was three years in exile. Penda had driven him thither and deprived him of his kingdom, because he had discarded his sister.

A.D. 660. This year Bishop Egelbert departed from Kenwal; and Wina held the bishopric three years. And Egelbert accepted the bishopric of Paris, in Gaul, by the Seine.

A.D. 661. This year, at Easter, Kenwal fought at Pontesbury; and Wulfere, the son of Penda, pursued him as far as Ashdown. Cuthred, the son of Cwihelm, and King Kenbert, died in one year. Into the Isle of Wight also Wulfere, the son of Penda, penetrated, and transferred the inhabitants to Ethelwald, king of the South-Saxons, because Wulfere adopted him in baptism. And Eoppa, a mass-priest, by command of Wilfrid and King Wulfere, was the first of men who brought baptism to the people of the Isle of Wight.

A.D. 664. This year the sun was eclipsed, on the eleventh of May; and Erkenbert, King of Kent, having died, Egbert his son succeeded to the kingdom. Colman with his companions this year returned to his own country. This same year there was a great plague in the island Britain, in which died Bishop Tuda, who was buried at Wayleigh—Chad and Wilferth were consecrated—And Archbishop Deus-dedit died.

A.D. 667. This year Oswy and Egbert sent Wighard, a priest, to Rome, that he might be consecrated there Archbishop of Canterbury; but he died as soon as he came thither.

A.D. 668. This year Theodore was consecrated archbishop, and sent into Britain.

A.D. 669. This year King Egbert gave to Bass, a mass-priest, Reculver—to build a minster upon.

A.D. 670. This year died Oswy, King of Northumberland, on the fifteenth day before the calends of March; and Egferth his son reigned after him. Lothere, the nephew of Bishop Egelbert, succeeded to the bishopric over the land of the West-Saxons, and held it seven years. He was consecrated by Archbishop Theodore. Oswy was the son of Ethelfrith, Ethelfrith of Ethelric, Ethelric of Ida, Ida of Eoppa.

A.D. 671. This year happened that great destruction among the fowls.

A.D. 672. This year died King Cenwal; and Sexburga his queen held the government one year after him.

A.D. 673. This year died Egbert, King of Kent; and the same year there was a synod at Hertford; and St. Etheldritha began that monastery at Ely.

A.D. 674. This year Escwin succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. He was the son of Cenfus, Cenfus of Cenferth, Cenferth of Cuthgils, Cuthgils of Ceolwulf, Ceolwulf of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic.

A.D. 675. This year Wulfere, the son of Penda, and Escwin, the son of Cenfus, fought at Bedwin. The same year died Wulfere, and Ethelred succeeded to the government. In his time sent he to Rome Bishop Wilfrid to the pope that then was, called Agatho, and told him by word and by letter, how his brothers Peada and Wulfere, and the Abbot Saxulf, had wrought a minster, called Medhamsted; and that they had freed it, against king and against bishop, from every service; and he besought him that he would confirm it with his writ and with his blessing. And the pope sent then his writ to England, thus saying: "I Agatho, Pope of Rome, greet well the worthy Ethelred, king of the Mercians, and the Archbishop Theodorus of Canterbury, and Saxulf, the bishop of the Mercians, who before was abbot, and all the abbots that are in England; God's greeting and my blessing. I have heard the petition of King Ethelred, and of the Archbishop Theodorus, and of the Bishop Saxulf, and of the Abbot Cuthbald; and I will it, that it in all wise be as you have spoken it. And I ordain, in behalf of God, and of St. Peter, and of all saints, and of every hooded head, that neither king, nor bishop, nor earl,

nor any man whatever, have any claim, or gable, or gild, or levy, or take any service of any kind, from the abbey of Medhamsted. I command also, that no shire-bishop be so bold as to hold an ordination or consecration within this abbacy, except the abbot intreat him, nor have there any claim to proxies, or synodals, or anything whatever of any kind. And I will, that the abbot be holden for legate of Rome over all that island; and whatever abbot is there chosen by the monks that he be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. I will and decree, that, whatever man may have made a vow to go to Rome, and cannot perform it, either from infirmity, or for his lord's need, or from poverty, or from any other necessity of any kind whatever, whereby he cannot come thither, be he of England, or of whatever other island he be, he may come to that minster of Medhamsted, and have the same forgiveness of Christ and St. Peter, and of the abbot, and of the monks, that he should have if he went to Rome. Now bid I thee, brother Theodorus, that thou let it be proclaimed through all England, that a synod be gathered, and this writ be read and observed. Also I tell thee, Bishop Saxulf, that, as thou desirest it, that the minster be free, so I forbid thee, and all the bishops that after thee come, from Christ and from all his saints, that ye have no demand from that minster, except so much as the abbot will. Now will I say in a word, that, whoso holdeth this writ and this decree, then be he ever dwelling with God Almighty in the kingdom of heaven. And whoso breaketh it, then be he excommunicated, and thrust down with Judas, and with all the devils in hell, except he come to repentance. Amen!"—This writ sent the Pope Agatho, and a hundred and twenty-five bishops, by Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, to England. This was done after our Lord's nativity 680, the sixth year of King Ethelred. Then the king commanded the Archbishop Theodorus, that he should appoint a general Wittenmoot at the place called Hatfield. When they were there collected, then he allowed the letter to be read that the pope sent thither; and all ratified and confirmed it. Then said the king: "All things that my brother Peada, and my brother Wulfere, and my sisters, Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, gave and granted to St. Peter and the abbot, these I will may stand; and I will in my day increase it, for their souls and for my soul. Now give I St. Peter to-day

into his minster, Medhamsted, these lands, and all that thereto lyeth; that is, Bredon, Repings, Cadney, Swineshead, Hanbury, Lodeshall, Scuffanhall, Cosford, Stratford, Wattleburn, Lushgard, Ethelhun-island, Bardney. These lands I give St. Peter just as freely as I possessed them myself; and so, that none of my successors take anything therefrom. Whoso doeth it, have he the curse of the Pope of Rome, and the curse of all bishops, and of all those that are witnesses here. And this I confirm with the token of Christ." ✠ "I Theodorus, Archbishop of Canterbury, am witness to this charter of Medhamsted; and I ratify it with my hand, and I excommunicate all that break anything thereof; and I bless all that hold it." ✠ "I Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, am witness to this charter; and I ratify this same curse." ✠ "I Saxulf, who was first abbot, and now am bishop, I give my curse, and that of all my successors, to those who break this."—"I Ostritha, Ethelred's queen, confirm it."—"I Adrian, legate, ratify it."—"I Putta, Bishop of Rochester, subscribe it."—"I Waldhere, Bishop of London, confirm it."—"I Cuthbald, abbot, ratify it; so that, whoso breaketh it, have he the cursing of all bishops and of all christian folk. Amen."

A.D. 676. This year, in which Hedda succeeded to his bishopric, Escwin died; and Centwin obtained the government of the West-Saxons. Centwin was the son of Cynegils, Cynegils of Ceolwulf. Ethelred, king of the Mercians, in the meantime, overran the land of Kent.

A.D. 678. This year appeared the comet-star in August, and shone every morning, during three months, like a sun-beam. Bishop Wilfrid being driven from his bishopric by King Everth, two bishops were consecrated in his stead, Bosa over the Deirians, and Eata over the Bernicians. About the same time also Eadhed was consecrated bishop over the people of Lindsey, being the first in that division.

A.D. 679. This year Elwin was slain, by the river Trent, on the spot where Everth and Ethelred fought. This year also died St. Etheldritha; and the monastery of Coldingham was destroyed by fire from heaven.

A.D. 680. This year Archbishop Theodore appointed a synod at Hatfield; because he was desirous of rectifying the belief of Christ; and the same year died Hilda, Abbess of Whitby.

A.D. 681. This year Trumbert was consecrated Bishop of Hexham, and Trumwin bishop of the Picts; for they were at that time subject to this country. This year also Centwin pursued the Britons to the sea.

A.D. 684. This year Everth sent an army against the Scots, under the command of his alderman, Bright, who lamentably plundered and burned the churches of God.

A.D. 685. This year King Everth commanded Cuthbert to be consecrated a bishop; and Archbishop Theodore, on the first day of Easter, consecrated him at York Bishop of Hexham; for Trumbert had been deprived of that see. The same year Everth was slain by the north sea, and a large army with him, on the thirteenth day before the calends of June. He continued king fifteen winters; and his brother Elfrith succeeded him in the government. Everth was the son of Oswy, Oswy of Ethelferth, Ethelferth of Ethelric, Ethelric of Ida, Ida of Eoppa. About this time Ceadwall began to struggle for a kingdom. Ceadwall was the son of Kenbert, Kenbert of Chad, Chad of Cutha, Cutha of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic. Mull, who was afterwards consigned to the flames in Kent, was the brother of Ceadwall. The same year died Lothhere, King of Kent; and John was consecrated Bishop of Hexham, where he remained till Wilferth was restored, when John was translated to York on the death of Bishop Bosa. Wilferth his priest was afterwards consecrated Bishop of York, and John retired to his monastery<sup>1</sup> in the woods of Deira. This year there was in Britain a bloody rain, and milk and butter were turned to blood.

A.D. 686. This year Ceadwall and his brother Mull spread devastation in Kent and the Isle of Wight. This same Ceadwall gave to St. Peter's minster, at Medhamsted, Hook; which is situated in an island called Egborough. Egbald at this time was abbot, who was the third after Saxulf; and Theodore was archbishop in Kent.

A.D. 687. This year was Mull consigned to the flames in Kent, and twelve other men with him; after which, in the same year, Ceadwall overran the kingdom of Kent.

A.D. 688. This year Ceadwall went to Rome, and received baptism at the hands of Sergius the pope, who gave him the name of Peter; but in the course of seven nights afterwards,

<sup>1</sup> Beverley-minster, in Yorkshire.

on the twelfth day before the calends of May, he died in his crism-cloths, and was buried in the church of St. Peter.— To him succeeded Ina in the kingdom of Wessex, and reigned thirty-seven winters. He founded the monastery of Glastonbury; after which he went to Rome, and continued there to the end of his life. Ina was the son of Cenred, Cenred of Ceolwald; Ceolwald was the brother of Cynegils; and both were the sons of Cuthwin, who was the son of Ceawlin; Ceawlin was the son of Cynric, and Cynric of Cerdic.

A.D. 690. This year Archbishop Theodore, who had been bishop twenty-two winters, departed this life,<sup>1</sup> and was buried within the city of Canterbury. Bertwald, who before this was abbot of Reculver, on the calends of July succeeded him in the see; which was ere this filled by Romish bishops, but henceforth with English. Then were there two kings in Kent, Wihtred and Webherd.

A.D. 693. This year was Bertwald consecrated archbishop by Godwin, bishop of the Gauls, on the fifth day before the nones of July; about which time died Gifmund, who was Bishop of Rochester; and Archbishop Bertwald consecrated Tobias in his stead. This year also Dryhtelm<sup>2</sup> retired from the world.

A.D. 694. This year the people of Kent covenanted with Ina, and gave him 30,000 pounds in friendship, because they had burned his brother Mull. Wihtred, who succeeded to the kingdom of Kent, and held it thirty-three winters, was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Erkenbert, Erkenbert of Eadbald, Eadbald of Ethelbert. And as soon as he was king, he ordained a great council to meet in the place that is called Bapchild; in which presided Wihtred, King of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Brihtwald, and Bishop Tobias of Rochester; and with him were collected abbots and abbesses, and many wise men, all to consult about the advantage of God's churches that are in Kent. Now began the king to speak, and said, "I will that all the minsters and the churches, that were given and bequeathed to the worship of God in the days of believing kings, my predecessors, and in the days of my relations—of King Ethelbert and of those that followed

<sup>1</sup> He was a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, the birth-place of St. Paul.

<sup>2</sup> This brief notice of Dryhtelm, for so I find the name written in C.T. iv. is totally unintelligible without a reference to Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, v. 12; where a curious account of him may be found, which is copied by Matthew of Westminster, an. 699.

him—shall so remain to the worship of God, and stand fast for evermore. For I Wihtred, earthly king, urged on by the heavenly king, and with the spirit of righteousness annealed, have of our progenitors learned this, that no layman should have any right to possess himself of any church or of any of the things that belong to the church. And, therefore, strongly and truly, we set and decree, and in the name of Almighty God, and of all saints, we forbid all our succeeding kings, and aldermen, and all laymen, ever, any lordship over churches, and over all their appurtenances, which I or my elders in old days have given for a perpetual inheritance to the glory of Christ and our Lady St. Mary, and the holy apostles. And look! when it happeneth, that bishop, or abbot, or abbess, depart from this life, be it told the archbishop, and with his counsel and injunction be chosen such as be worthy. And the life of him, that shall be chosen to so holy a thing, let the archbishop examine, and his cleanness; and in no wise be chosen any one, or to so holy a thing consecrated, without the archbishop's counsel. Kings shall appoint earls, and aldermen, sheriffs, and judges; but the archbishop shall consult and provide for God's flock; bishops, and abbots, and abbesses, and priests, and deacons, he shall choose and appoint; and also sanctify and confirm with good precepts and example, lest that any of God's flock go astray and perish——”

A.D. 697. This year the Southumbrians slew Ostritha, the queen of Ethelred, the sister of Everth.

A.D. 699. This year the Picts slew Alderman Burt.

A.D. 702. This year Kenred assumed the government of the Southumbrians.

A.D. 703. This year died Bishop Hedda, having held the see of Winchester twenty-seven winters.

A.D. 704. This year Ethelred, the son of Penda, King of Mercia, entered into a monastic life, having reigned twenty-nine winters; and Cenred succeeded to the government.

A.D. 705. This year died Ealdferth, king of the Northumbrians, on the nineteenth day before the calends of January, at Driffild; and was succeeded by his son Osred. Bishop Saxulf also died the same year.

A.D. 709. This year died Aldhelm, who was bishop by Westwood. The land of the West-Saxons was divided into two bishoprics in the first days of Bishop Daniel; who held

one whilst Aldhelm held the other. Before this it was only one. Forthere succeeded to Aldhelm; and Ceolred succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia. And Cenred went to Rome; and Offa with him. And Cenred was there to the end of his life. The same year died Bishop Wilferth, at Oundle, but his body was carried to Ripon. He was the bishop whom King Everth compelled to go to Rome.

A.D. 710. This year Acca, priest of Wilferth, succeeded to the bishopric that Wilferth ere held; and Alderman Bertfrith fought with the Picts between Heugh and Carau. Ina also, and Nun his relative, fought with Grant, king of the Welsh; and the same year Hibbald was slain.

A.D. 714. This year died Guthlac the holy, and King Pepin.

A.D. 715. This year Ina and Ceolred fought at Wanborough;<sup>1</sup> and King Dagobert departed this life.

A.D. 716. This year Osred, king of the Northumbrians, was slain near the southern borders. He reigned eleven winters after Ealdferth. Cenred then succeeded to the government, and held it two years; then Osric, who held it eleven years. This same year died Ceolred, king of the Mercians. His body lies at Lichfield; but that of Ethelred, the son of Penda, at Bardney. Ethelbald then succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia, and held it one and forty winters. Ethelbald was the son of Alwy, Alwy of Eawa, Eawa of Webba, whose genealogy is already written. The venerable Egbert about this time converted the monks of Iona to the right faith, in the regulation of Easter, and the ecclesiastical tonsure.

A.D. 718. This year died Ingild, the brother of Ina. Cwenburga and Cuthburga were their sisters. Cuthburga reared the monastery of Wimburn; and, though given in marriage to Ealdferth, King of Northumberland, they parted during their lives.

A.D. 721. This year Bishop Daniel went to Rome; and the same year Ina slew Cynewulf, the etheling. This year also died the holy Bishop John; who was bishop thirty-three years, and eight months, and thirteen days. His body now resteth at Beverley.

<sup>1</sup> Wothnesbeorhge, Ethelw. Wonsdike, Malmsb. Wonebirih, H. Hunt Wodnesbeorh, Flor. Wodnesbirch, M. West. There is no reason, therefore, to transfer the scene of action to Woodbridge, as some have supposed from an erroneous reading.



A.D. 722. This year Queen Ethelburga destroyed Taunton, which Ina had formerly built; Ealdbert wandered a wretched exile in Surrey and Sussex; and Ina fought with the South-Saxons.

A.D. 725. This year died Wihtred, King of Kent, on the ninth day before the calends of May, after a reign of thirty-two winters. His pedigree is above; and he was succeeded by Eadbert. Ina this year also fought with the South-Saxons, and slew Ealdbert, the etheling, whom he had before driven into exile.

A.D. 727. This year died Tobias, Bishop of Rochester; and Archbishop Bertwald consecrated Aldulf bishop in his stead.

A.D. 728. This year<sup>1</sup> Ina went to Rome, and there gave up the ghost. He was succeeded in the kingdom of Wessex by Ethelhard his relative, who held it fourteen years; but he fought this same year with Oswald the etheling. Oswald was the son of Ethelbald, Ethelbald of Cynebald, Cynebald of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Ceawlin.

A.D. 729. This year appeared the comet-star, and St. Egbert died in Iona. This year also died the etheling Oswald; and Osric was slain, who was eleven winters king of Northumberland; to which kingdom Ceolwulf succeeded, and held it eight years. The said Ceolwulf was the son of Cutha, Cutha of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Leodwald, Leodwald of Egwald, Egwald of Ealdhelm, Ealdhelm of Occa, Occa of Ida, Ida of Eoppa. Archbishop Bertwald died this year on the ides of January. He was bishop thirty-seven winters, and six months, and fourteen days. The same year Tatwine, who was before a priest at Bredon in Mercia, was consecrated archbishop by Daniel Bishop of Winchester, Ingwald Bishop of London, Aldwin Bishop of Lichfield, and Aldulf Bishop of Rochester, on the tenth day of June. He enjoyed the archbishopric about three years.

A.D. 733. This year Ethelbald took Somerton; the sun was eclipsed; and Acca was driven from his bishopric.

A.D. 734. This year was the moon as if covered with blood; and Archbishop Tatwine and Bede departed this life; and Egbert was consecrated bishop.

<sup>1</sup> The establishment of the "English school" at Rome is attributed to Ina; a full account of which, and of the origin of *Romescol* or *Peter-pence* for the support of it, may be seen in Matthew of Westminster.

A.D. 735. This year Bishop Egbert received the pall at Rome.

A.D. 736. This year Archbishop Nothelm received the pall from the bishop of the Romans.

A.D. 737. This year Bishop Forthere and Queen Frithogitha went to Rome; and King Ceolwulf received the clerical tonsure, giving his kingdom to Edbert, his uncle's son; who reigned one and twenty winters. Bishop Ethelwold and Acca died this year, and Cynewulf was consecrated bishop. The same year also Ethelbald ravaged the land of the Northumbrians.

A.D. 738. This year Eadbert, the son of Eata, the son of Leodwald, succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom, and held it one and twenty winters. Archbishop Egbert, the son of Eata, was his brother. They both rest under one porch in the city of York.

A.D. 740. This year died King Ethelhard; and Cuthred, his relative, succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom, which he held fourteen winters, during which time he fought many hard battles with Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. On the death of Archbishop Nothelm, Cuthbert was consecrated archbishop, and Dunn, Bishop of Rochester. This year York was on fire.

A.D. 742. This year there was a large synod assembled at Cliff's-Hoo; and there was Ethelbald, king of Mercia, with Archbishop Cuthbert, and many other wise men.

A.D. 743. This year Ethelbald, king of Mercia, and Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought with the Welsh.

A.D. 744. This year Daniel resigned the see of Winchester; to which Hunferth was promoted. The stars went swiftly shooting; and Wilferth the younger, who had been thirty winters Bishop of York, died on the third day before the calends of May.

A.D. 745. This year died Daniel. Forty-three winters had then elapsed since he received the episcopal function.

A.D. 746. This year was King Selred slain.

A.D. 748. This year was slain Cynric, etheling of the West-Saxons; Edbert, King of Kent, died; and Ethelbert, son of King Wihtred, succeeded to the kingdom.

A.D. 750. This year Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought with the proud chief Ethelhun.

A.D. 752. This year, the twelfth of his reign, Cuthred,

king of the West-Saxons, fought at Burford<sup>1</sup> with Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, and put him to flight.

A.D. 753. This year Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons, fought against the Welsh.

A.D. 754. This year died Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons; and Sebright, his relative, succeeded to the kingdom, which he held one year; Cyneard succeeded Humferth in the see of Winchester; and Canterbury was this year on fire.

A.D. 755. This year Cynewulf, with the consent of the West-Saxon council, deprived Sebright, his relative, for unrighteous deeds, of his kingdom, except Hampshire; which he retained, until he slew the alderman who remained the longest with him. Then Cynewulf drove him to the forest of Andred, where he remained, until a swain stabbed him at Privett, and revenged the alderman, Cumbra. The same Cynewulf fought many hard battles with the Welsh; and, about one and thirty winters after he had the kingdom, he was desirous of expelling a prince called Cyneard, who was the brother of Sebright. But he having understood that the king was gone, thinly attended, on a visit to a lady at Merton,<sup>2</sup> rode after him, and beset him therein; surrounding the town without, ere the attendants of the king were aware of him. When the king found this, he went out of doors, and defended himself with courage; till, having looked on the etheling, he rushed out upon him, and wounded him severely. Then were they all fighting against the king, until they had slain him. As soon as the king's thanes in the lady's bower heard the tumult, they ran to the spot, whoever was then ready. The etheling immediately offered them life and rewards; which none of them would accept, but continued fighting together against him, till they all lay dead, except one British hostage, and he was severely wounded. When the king's thanes that were behind heard

<sup>1</sup> Beorgforda, Ethelw. Beorhtforda, Flor. Hereford and Bereford, H. Hunt. Beorford, M. West. This battle of Burford has been considerably amplified by Henry of Huntingdon, and after him by Matthew of Westminster. The former, among other absurdities, talks of *Amazonian* battle-axes. They both mention the banner of the *golden dragon*, etc.

<sup>2</sup> The minuteness of this narrative, combined with the simplicity of it, proves that it was written at no great distance of time from the event. It is the first that occurs of any length in the older MSS. of the *Saxon Chronicle*.

in the morning that the king was slain, they rode to the spot, Osric his alderman, and Wiverth his thane, and the men that he had left behind; and they met the etheling at the town, where the king lay slain. The gates, however, were locked against them, which they attempted to force; but he promised them their own choice of money and land, if they would grant him the kingdom; reminding them, that their relatives were already with him, who would never desert him. To which they answered, that no relative could be dearer to them than their lord, and that they would never follow his murderer. Then they besought their relatives to depart from him, safe and sound. They replied, that the same request was made to their comrades that were formerly with the king; "And we are as regardless of the result," they rejoined, "as our comrades who with the king were slain." Then they continued fighting at the gates, till they rushed in, and slew the etheling and all the men that were with him; except one, who was the godson of the alderman, and whose life he spared, though he was often wounded. This same Cynewulf reigned one and thirty winters. His body lies at Winchester, and that of the etheling at Axminster. Their paternal pedigree goeth in a direct line to Cerdic.—The same year Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, was slain at Seckington; and his body lies at Repton. He reigned one and forty years; and Bernred then succeeded to the kingdom, which he held but a little while, and unprosperously; for King Offa the same year put him to flight, and assumed the government; which he held nine and thirty winters. His son Everth held it a hundred and forty days. Offa was the son of Thingferth, Thingferth of Enwulf, Enwulf of Osmod, Osmod of Eawa, Eawa of Webba, Webba of Creoda, Creoda of Cenwald, Cenwald of Cnebba, Cnebba of Icel, Icel of Eomer, Eomer of Angelthew, Angelthew of Offa, Offa of Wermund, Wermund of Witley, Witley of Woden.

A.D. 757. This year Eadbert, king of the Northumbrians, received the tonsure, and his son Osulf the kingdom; which he held one year. Him his own domestics slew on the ninth day before the kalends of August.

A.D. 758. This year died Archbishop Cuthbert. He held the archbishopric eighteen years.

A.D. 759. This year Bregowin was invested archbishop at Michaelmas, and continued four years. Mull Ethelwold

this year succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom, held it six winters, and then resigned it.

A.D. 760. This year died Ethelbert, King of Kent, who was the son of King Wihtred, and also of Ceolwulf.

A.D. 761. This year was the severe winter; and Mull, king of the Northumbrians, slew Oswin at Edwin's-Cliff, on the eighth day before the ides of August.

A.D. 762. This year died Archbishop Bregowin.

A.D. 763. This year Eanbert was invested archbishop, on the fortieth day over mid-winter; and Frithwald, Bishop of Whithern, died on the nones of May. He was consecrated at York, on the eighteenth day before the calends of September, in the sixth year of the reign of Ceolwulf, and was bishop nine and twenty winters. Then was Petwin consecrated Bishop of Whithern at Adlingfleet, on the sixteenth day before the calends of August.

A.D. 764. This year Archbishop Eanbert received the pall.

A.D. 765. This year Alred succeeded to the kingdom of the Northumbrians, and reigned eight winters.

A.D. 766. This year died Archbishop Egbert at York, on the thirteenth day before the calends of December, who was bishop thirty-six winters; and Frithbert at Hexham, who was bishop there thirty-four winters. Ethelbert was consecrated to York, and Elmund to Hexham.

A.D. 768. This year died King Eadbert, the son of Eata, on the fourteenth day before the calends of September.

A.D. 772. This year died Bishop Mildred.

A.D. 774. This year the Northumbrians banished their king, Alred, from York at Easter-tide; and chose Ethelred, the son of Mull, for their lord, who reigned four winters. This year also appeared in the heavens a red crucifix, after sunset; the Mercians and the men of Kent fought at Otford; and wonderful serpents were seen in the land of the South-Saxons.

A.D. 775. This year Cynewulf and Offa fought near Bensington, and Offa took possession of the town. In the days of this king, Offa, there was an abbot at Medhamsted, called Beonna; who, with the consent of all the monks of the minster, let to farm, to Alderman Cuthbert, ten copyhold lands at Swineshead, with leasow and with meadow, and with all the appurtenances; provided that the said Cuthbert gave the said abbot fifty pounds therefore, and each year

entertainment for one night, or thirty shillings in money;<sup>1</sup> provided also, that after his decease the said lands should revert to the monastery. The king, Offa, and King Everth, and Archbishop Hibbert, and Bishop Ceolwulf, and Bishop Inwona, and Abbot Beonna, and many other bishops, and abbots, and rich men, were witnesses to this. In the days of this same Offa was an alderman, of the name of Brorda, who requested the king for his sake to free his own monastery, called Woking, because he would give it to Medhamsted and St. Peter, and the abbot that then was, whose name was Pusa. Pusa succeeded Beonna; and the king loved him much. And the king freed the monastery of Woking, against king, against bishop, against earl, and against all men; so that no man should have any claim there, except St. Peter and the abbot. This was done at the king's town called Free-Richburn.

A.D. 776. This year died Bishop Petwin, on the thirteenth day before the calends of October, having been bishop fourteen winters. The same year Ethelbert was consecrated Bishop of Whitern, at York, on the seventeenth day before the calends of July.

A.D. 778. This year Ethelbald and Herbert slew three high-sheriffs—Eldulf, the son of Bosa, at Coniscliff; Cynewulf and Egga at Helathyrn—on the eleventh day before the calends of April. Then Elwald, having banished Ethelred from his territory, seized on his kingdom, and reigned ten winters.

A.D. 780. This year a battle was fought between the Old-Saxons and the Franks; and the high-sheriffs of Northumbria committed to the flames Alderman Bern at Silton, on the ninth day before the calends of January. The same year Archbishop Ethelbert died at York, and Eanbald was consecrated in his stead; Bishop Cynewulf retired to Holy-island; Elmund, Bishop of Hexham, died on the seventh day before the ides of September, and Tilbert was consecrated in his stead, on the sixth day before the nones of October; Hibbald was consecrated Bishop of Holy-island at Sockbury; and King Elwald sent to Rome for a pall in behoof of Archbishop Eanbald.

<sup>1</sup> Penga in the original, *i. e.* of *pence*, or *in pence*; because the silver penny, derived from the Roman *denarius*, was the standard coin in this country for more than a thousand years. It was also used as a weight, being the twentieth part of an ounce.

A.D. 782. This year died Werburga, Queen of Ceolred, and Bishop Cynewulf, in Holy-island; and the same year there was a synod at Acley.

A.D. 784. This year Cyneard slew King Cynewulf, and was slain himself, and eighty-four men with him. Then Bertric undertook the government of the West-Saxons, and reigned sixteen years. His body is deposited at Wareham;—and his pedigree goeth in a direct line to Cerdic. At this time reigned Elmund king in Kent, the father of Egbert; and Egbert was the father of Athulf.

A.D. 785. This year died Bothwin, Abbot of Ripon, and a litigious synod was holden at Chalk-hythe; Archbishop Eanbert resigned some part of his bishopric, Hibbert was appointed bishop by King Offa, and Everth was consecrated king. In the meantime legates were sent from Rome to England by Pope Adrian, to renew the blessings of faith and peace which St. Gregory sent us by the mission of Bishop Augustine, and they were received with every mark of honour and respect.

A.D. 787. This year King Bertric took Edburga the daughter of Offa to wife. And in his days came first three ships of the Northmen from the land of robbers. The *reve*<sup>1</sup> then rode thereto, and would drive them to the king's town; for he knew not what they were; and there was he slain. These were the first ships of the Danish men that sought the land of the English nation.

A.D. 788. This year there was a synod assembled at Fingall in Northumberland, on the fourth day before the nones of September; and Abbot Albert departed this life.

A.D. 789. This year Elwald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Siga, on the eleventh day before the calends of October; and a heavenly light was often seen on the spot where he was slain. He was buried in the church of Hexham; and Osred, the son of Alred, who was his nephew, succeeded him in the government. This year there was a synod assembled at Acley.

A.D. 790. This year Archbishop Eanbert died, and Abbot Ethelherd was chosen archbishop the same year. Osred, king of the Northumbrians, was betrayed and banished from his kingdom, and Ethelred, the son of Ethelwald, succeeded him.

<sup>1</sup> Since called *sheriff*; *i. e.* the *reve*, or steward, of the shire. "*Exactor regis.*"—Ethelw.

A.D. 791. This year Baldulf was consecrated Bishop of Whitern, on the sixteenth day before the calends of August, by Archbishop Eanbald and Bishop Ethelbert.

A.D. 792. This year Offa, King of Mercia, commanded that King Ethelbert should be beheaded; and Osred, who had been king of the Northumbrians, returning home after his exile, was apprehended and slain, on the eighteenth day before the calends of October. His body is deposited at Tinemouth. Ethelred this year, on the third day before the calends of October, took unto himself a new wife, whose name was Elfleda.

A.D. 793. This year came dreadful fore-warnings over the land of the Northumbrians, terrifying the people most woe-fully: these were immense sheets of light rushing through the air, and whirlwinds, and fiery dragons flying across the firmament. These tremendous tokens were soon followed by a great famine; and not long after, on the sixth day before the ides of January in the same year, the harrowing inroads of heathen men made lamentable havoc in the church of God in Holy-island, by rapine and slaughter. Siga died on the eighth day before the calends of March.

A.D. 794. This year died Pope Adrian; and also Offa, King of Mercia, on the fourth day before the ides of August, after he had reigned forty winters. Ethelred, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by his own people, on the thirteenth day before the calends of May; in consequence of which, Bishops Ceolwulf and Eadbald retired from the land. Everth took to the government of Mercia, and died the same year. Eadbert, whose other name was Pryn, obtained the kingdom of Kent; and Alderman Ethelherd died on the calends of August. In the meantime, the heathen armies spread devastation among the Northumbrians, and plundered the monastery of King Everth at the mouth of the Wear. There, however, some of their leaders were slain; and some of their ships also were shattered to pieces by the violence of the weather; many of the crew were drowned; and some, who escaped alive to the shore, were soon dispatched at the mouth of the river.

A.D. 795. This year was the moon eclipsed, between cock-crowing and dawn,<sup>1</sup> on the fifth day before the calends of

<sup>1</sup> This is the Grecian method of computation;—between the hours of three and six in the morning. It must be recollected, that before



April; and Erdulf succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom on the second before the ides of May. He was afterwards consecrated and raised to his throne, at York, on the seventh day before the calends of June, by Archbishop Eanbald, and Bishops Ethelbert, Hibbald, and Baldulf.

A.D. 796. This year died Archbishop Eanbald, on the fourth day before the ides of August; and his body is deposited at York. The same year also died Bishop Ceolwulf; and another Eanbald was consecrated to the see of the former, on the nineteenth day before the calends of September. About the same time Cynwulf, King of Mercia, made inroads upon the inhabitants of Kent as far as the marsh; and the Mercians seized Edbert Pryn, their king, led him bound into Mercia, and suffered men to pick out his eyes, and cut off his hands.<sup>1</sup> And Ethelard, Archbishop of Canterbury, held a synod, wherein he ratified and confirmed, by command of Pope Leo, all things concerning God's monasteries that were fixed in Witgar's days, and in other king's days, saying thus: "I Ethelard, the humble Archbishop of Canterbury, with the unanimous concurrence of the whole synod, and of all the congregations of all the minsters, to which in former days freedom was given by faithful men, in God's name and by his terrible judgment do decree, as I have command from Pope Leo, that henceforth none dare to choose them lords from lewd men over God's inheritance; but, as it is in the writ that the pope has given, or holy men have settled, our fathers and our teachers, concerning holy minsters, so they continue untainted without any resistance. If there is any man that will not observe this decree of God, of our pope, and of us, but overlooketh it, and holdeth it for nought, let *them* know, that they shall give an account before the judgment-seat of God. And I Ethelard, archbishop, with twelve bishops, and with three and twenty abbots, this same with the rood-token of Christ confirm and fasten."

the distribution of time into hours, minutes, and seconds, the day and night were divided into eight equal portions, containing three hours each; and this method was continued long afterwards by historians.

<sup>1</sup> This wanton act of barbarity seems to have existed only in the depraved imagination of the Norman interpolator of the *Saxon Annals*, who eagerly and impatiently dispatches the story thus, in order to introduce the subsequent account of the synod at Bapchild, so important in his eyes. Hoveden and Wallingford and others have repeated the idle tale; but I have not hitherto found it in any historian of authority.

A.D. 797. This year the Romans cut out the tongue of Pope Leo, put out his eyes, and drove him from his see; but soon after, by the assistance of God, he could see and speak, and became pope as he was before. Eanbald also received the pall on the sixth day before the ides of September, and Bishop Ethelherd died on the third before the calends of November.

A.D. 798. This year a severe battle was fought in the Northumbrian territory, during Lent, on the fourth day before the nones of April, at Whalley; wherein Alric, the son of Herbert, was slain, and many others with him.

A.D. 799. This year Archbishop Ethelbert, and Cynbert, Bishop of Wessex, went to Rome. In the meantime Bishop Alfun died at Sudbury, and was buried at Dunwich. After him Tidfrith was elected to the see; and Siric, king of the East Saxons, went to Rome. In this year the body of Witburga was found entire, and free from decay, at Dereham, after a lapse of five and fifty years from the period of her decease.

A.D. 800. This year was the moon eclipsed, at eight in the evening, on the seventeenth day before the calends of February; and soon after died King Bertric and Alderman Worr. Egbert succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom; and the same day Ethelmund, alderman of the Wiccians, rode over the Thames at Kempford; where he was met by Alderman Woxtan, with the men of Wiltshire, and a terrible conflict ensued, in which both the commanders were slain, but the men of Wiltshire obtained the victory.

A.D. 802. This year was the moon eclipsed, at dawn, on the thirteenth day before the calends of January; and Bernmod was consecrated Bishop of Rochester.

A.D. 803. This year died Hibbald, Bishop of Holy-island, on the twenty-fourth of June, and Egbert was consecrated in his stead, on the thirteenth of June following. Archbishop Ethelherd also died in Kent, and Wulfred was chosen archbishop in his stead. Abbot Forthred, in the course of the same year, departed this life.

A.D. 804. This year Archbishop Wulfred received his pall.

A.D. 805. This year died King Cuthred in Kent, and Abbess Colburga, and Alderman Herbert.

A.D. 806. This year was the moon eclipsed, on the first of September; Erdwulf, king of the Northumbrians, was

banished from his dominions; and Eanbert, Bishop of Hexham, departed this life. This year also, on the next day before the nones of June, a cross was seen in the moon, on a Wednesday, at the dawn; and afterwards, during the same year, on the third day before the calends of September, a wonderful circle was displayed about the sun.

A.D. 807. This year was the sun eclipsed, precisely at eleven in the morning, on the seventeenth day before the calends of August.

A.D. 812. This year died the Emperor Charlemagne, after a reign of five and forty winters; and Archbishop Wulfred, accompanied by Wigbert, Bishop of Wessex, undertook a journey to Rome.

A.D. 813. This year Archbishop Wulfred returned to his own see, with the blessing of Pope Leo; and King Egbert spread devastation in Cornwall from east to west.

A.D. 814. This year died Leo, the noble and holy pope; and Stephen succeeded him in the papal government.

A.D. 816. This year died Pope Stephen; and Paschalis was consecrated pope after him. This same year the school of the English nation at Rome was destroyed by fire.

A.D. 819. This year died Cenwulf, King of Mercia; and Ceolwulf<sup>1</sup> succeeded him. Alderman Eadbert also departed this life.

A.D. 821. This year Ceolwulf was deprived of his kingdom.

A.D. 822. This year two aldermen were slain, whose names were Burhelm and Mucca; and a synod was holden at Cliff's-Hoo.

A.D. 823. This year a battle was fought between the Welsh in Cornwall and the people of Devonshire, at Camelford; and in the course of the same year Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, and Bernwulf, King of Mercia, fought a battle at Wilton, in which Egbert gained the victory, but there was great slaughter on both sides. Then sent he his son Ethelwulf into Kent, with a large detachment from the main body

<sup>1</sup> St. Kenelm is said to have succeeded Cenwulf:

“ In the foure and twentithe yere of his kyngdom  
Kenulf wente out of this worlde, and to the joye of hevent com;  
It was after that oure Lord in his moder alygte  
Eigte hondred yer and neygentene, by á countes rigte,  
Seint Kenelm his yonge sone in his sevende yere  
Kýng was ymad after him, theg he yong were.”

*Vita S. Kenelmi, MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. No. 57, Arch.*

of the army, accompanied by his bishop, Elstan, and his alderman, Wulpherd; who drove Baldred, the king, northward over the Thames. Whereupon the men of Kent immediately submitted to him; as did also the inhabitants of Surrey, and Sussex, and Essex; who had been unlawfully kept from their allegiance by his relatives. The same year also, the king of the East-Angles, and his subjects besought King Egbert to give them peace and protection against the terror of the Mercians; whose king, Bernwulf, they slew in the course of the same year.

A.D. 825. This year Ludecan, King of Mercia, was slain, and his five aldermen with him; after which Wiglaf succeeded to the kingdom.

A.D. 827. This year was the moon eclipsed, on mid-winter's mass-night; and King Egbert, in the course of the same year, conquered the Mercian kingdom, and all that is south of the Humber, being the eighth king who was sovereign of all the British dominions. Ella, king of the South-Saxons, was the first who possessed so large a territory; the second was Ceawlin, king of the West-Saxons; the third was Ethelbert, King of Kent; the fourth was Redwald, king of the East-Angles; the fifth was Edwin, king of the Northumbrians; the sixth was Oswald, who succeeded him; the seventh was Oswy, the brother of Oswald; the eighth was Egbert, king of the West-Saxons. This same Egbert led an army against the Northumbrians as far as Dore, where they met him, and offered terms of obedience and subjection, on the acceptance of which they returned home.

A.D. 828. This year Wiglaf recovered his Mercian kingdom, and Bishop Ethelwald departed this life. The same year King Egbert led an army against the people of North-Wales, and compelled them all to peaceful submission.

A.D. 829. This year died Archbishop Wulfred; and Abbot Feologild was after him chosen to the see, on the twenty-fifth of April, and consecrated on a Sunday, the eleventh of June. On the thirteenth of August he was dead!

A.D. 830. This year Ceolnoth was chosen and consecrated archbishop on the death of Abbot Feologild.

A.D. 831. This year Archbishop Ceolnoth received the pall.

A.D. 832. This year heathen men overran the Isle of Shepey.

A.D. 833. This year fought King Egbert with thirty-five pirates at Charmouth, where a great slaughter was made, and the Danes remained masters of the field. Two bishops, Hereferth and Wigen, and two aldermen, Dudda and Osmod, died the same year.

A.D. 835. This year came a great naval armament into West-Wales, where they were joined by the people, who commenced war against Egbert, the West-Saxon king. When he heard this, he proceeded with his army against them, and fought with them at Hengeston, where he put to flight both the Welsh and the Danes.

A.D. 836. This year died King Egbert. Him Offa, King of Mercia, and Bertric, the West-Saxon king, drove out of England into France three years before he was king. Bertric assisted Offa because he had married his daughter. Egbert having afterwards returned, reigned thirty-seven winters and seven months. Then Ethelwulf, the son of Egbert, succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom; and he gave his son Athelstan the kingdom of Kent, and of Essex, and of Surrey, and of Sussex.

A.D. 837. This year Alderman Wulfherd fought at Hamton with thirty-three pirates, and after great slaughter obtained the victory, but he died the same year. Alderman Ethelhelm also, with the men of Dorsetshire, fought with the Danish army in Portland-isle, and for a good while put them to flight; but in the end the Danes became masters of the field, and slew the alderman.

A.D. 838. This year Alderman Herbert was slain by the heathens, and many men with him, among the Marshlanders. The same year, afterwards, in Lindsey, East-Anglia, and Kent, were many men slain by the army.

A.D. 839. This year there was great slaughter in London, Canterbury, and Rochester.

A.D. 840. This year King Ethelwulf fought at Charmouth with thirty-five ship's-crews, and the Danes remained masters of the place. The Emperor Louis died this year.

A.D. 845. This year Alderman Eanwulf, with the men of Somersetshire, and Bishop Ealstan, and Alderman Osric, with the men of Dorsetshire, fought at the mouth of the Parret with the Danish army; and there, after making a great slaughter, obtained the victory.

A.D. 851. This year Alderman Ceorl, with the men of Devonshire, fought the heathen army at Wemburg, and after making great slaughter obtained the victory. The same year King Athelstan and Alderman Elchere fought in their ships, and slew a large army at Sandwich in Kent, taking nine ships and dispersing the rest. The heathens now for the first time remained over winter in the Isle of Thanet. The same year came three hundred and fifty ships into the mouth of the Thames; the crew of which went upon land, and stormed Canterbury and London; putting to flight Bertulf, king of the Mercians, with his army; and then marched southward over the Thames into Surrey. Here Ethelwulf and his son Ethelbald, at the head of the West-Saxon army, fought with them at Ockley, and made the greatest slaughter of the heathen army that we have ever heard reported to this present day. There also they obtained the victory.

A.D. 852. About this time Abbot Ceolred of Medhamsted, with the concurrence of the monks, let to hand the land of Sempringham to Wulfred, with the provision, that after his demise the said land should revert to the monastery; that Wulfred should give the land of Sleaford to Medhamsted, and should send each year into the monastery sixty loads of wood, twelve loads of coal, six loads of peat, two tuns full of fine ale, two neats' carcasses, six hundred loaves, and ten kilderkins of Welsh ale; one horse also each year, and thirty shillings, and one night's entertainment. This agreement was made in the presence of King Burhred, Archbishop Ceolnoth, Bishops Tunbert, Kenred, Aldhun, and Bertred; Abbots Witred and Wertherd, Aldermen Ethelherd and Hunbert, and many others.

A.D. 853. This year Burhred, King of Mercia, with his council, besought King Ethelwulf to assist him to subdue North-Wales. He did so; and with an army marched over Mercia into North-Wales, and made all the inhabitants subject to him. The same year King Ethelwulf sent his son Alfred to Rome; and Leo, who was then pope, consecrated him king, and adopted him as his spiritual son. The same year also Elchere with the men of Kent, and Huda with the men of Surrey, fought in the Isle of Thanet with the heathen army, and soon obtained the victory; but there were many men slain and drowned on either hand, and both the alder-

men killed. Burhred, the Mercian king, about this time received in marriage the daughter of Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons.

A.D. 854. This year the heathen men<sup>1</sup> for the first time remained over winter in the Isle of Shepey. The same year King Ethelwulf registered a TENTH of his land over all his kingdom for the honour of God and for his own everlasting salvation. The same year also he went to Rome with great pomp, and was resident there a twelvemonth. Then he returned homeward; and Charles, king of the Franks, gave him his daughter, whose name was Judith, to be his queen. After this he came to his people, and they were fain to receive him; but about two years after his residence among the Franks he died; and his body lies at Winchester. He reigned eighteen years and a half. And Ethelwulf was the son of Egbert, Egbert of Ealhmund, Ealhmund of Eafa, Eafa of Eoppa, Eoppa of Ingild; Ingild was the brother of Ina, king of the West-Saxons, who held that kingdom thirty-seven winters, and afterwards went to St. Peter, where he died. And they were the sons of Cenred, Cenred of Ceolwald, Ceolwald of Cutha, Cutha of Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Creoda, Creoda of Cerdic, Cerdic of Elesa, Elesa of Esla, Esla of Gewis, Gewis of Wig, Wig of Freawine, Freawine of Frithugar, Frithugar of Brond, Brond of Balday, Balday of Woden, Woden of Frithuwald, Frithuwald of Freawine, Freawine of Frithuwulf, Frithuwulf of Finn, Finn of Godwulf, Godwulf of Geat, Geat of Tætwa, Tætwa of Beaw, Beaw of Sceldwa, Sceldwa of Heremod, Heremod of Itermon, Itermon of Hathra, Hathra of Hwala, Hwala of Bedwig, Bedwig of Sceaf; that is, the son of Noah, who was born in Noah's ark: Lamech, Methusalem, Enoch, Jared, Malalahel, Cainion, Enos, Seth, Adam the first man, and our Father, that is, Christ. Amen. Then two sons of Ethelwulf succeeded to the kingdom; Ethelbald to Wessex, and Ethelbert to Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex. Ethelbald reigned five years. Alfred, his third son, Ethelwulf had sent to Rome; and when the pope heard say that he was dead, he consecrated Alfred king, and held

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* the Danes; or, as they are sometimes called, Northmen, which is a general term including all those numerous tribes that issued at different times from the north of Europe, whether Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Jutes, or Goths, etc.; who were all in a state of paganism at this time.

him under spiritual hands, as his father Ethelwulf had desired, and for which purpose he had sent him thither.

A.D. 860. This year died King Ethelbald, and his body lies at Sherborn. Ethelbert his brother then succeeded to the whole kingdom, and held it in good order and great tranquillity. In his days came a large naval force up into the country, and stormed Winchester. But Alderman Osric, with the command of Hampshire, and Alderman Ethelwulf, with the command of Berkshire, fought against the enemy, and putting them to flight, made themselves masters of the field of battle. The said Ethelbert reigned five years, and his body lies at Sherborn.

A.D. 861. This year died St. Swithun, bishop.

A.D. 865. This year sat the heathen army in the isle of Thanet, and made peace with the men of Kent, who promised money therewith; but under the security of peace, and the promise of money, the army in the night stole up the country, and overran all Kent eastward.

A.D. 866. This year Ethered,<sup>1</sup> brother of Ethelbert, took to the West-Saxon government; and the same year came a large heathen army into England, and fixed their winter-quarters in East-Anglia, where they were soon horsed; and the inhabitants made peace with them.

A.D. 867. This year the army went from the East-Angles over the mouth of the Humber to the Northumbrians, as far as York. And there was much dissension in that nation among themselves; they had deposed their king Osbert, and had admitted Ælla, who had no natural claim. Late in the year, however, they returned to their allegiance, and they were now fighting against the common enemy; having collected a vast force, with which they fought the army at York; and breaking open the town, some of them entered in. Then was there an immense slaughter of the Northumbrians, some within and some without; and both the kings were slain on the spot. The survivors made peace with the army. The same year died Bishop Ealstan, who had the bishopric of Sherborn fifty winters, and his body lies in the town.

A.D. 868. This year the same army went into Mercia to Nottingham, and there fixed their winter-quarters; and

<sup>1</sup> Ætheredus.—Asser, Ethelwerd, etc. We have therefore adopted this orthography.



Burhred, king of the Mercians, with his council, besought Ethered, king of the West-Saxons, and Alfred, his brother, that they would assist them in fighting against the army. And they went with the West-Saxon army into Mercia as far as Nottingham, and there meeting the army on the works, they beset them within. But there was no heavy fight; for the Mercians made peace with the army.

A.D. 869. This year the army went back to York, and sat there a year.

A.D. 870. This year the army rode over Mercia into East-Anglia, and there fixed their winter-quarters at Thetford. And in the winter King Edmund fought with them; but the Danes gained the victory, and slew the king; whereupon they overran all that land, and destroyed all the monasteries to which they came. The names of the leaders who slew the king were Hingwar and Hubba. At the same time came they to Medhamsted, burning and breaking, and slaying abbot and monks, and all that they there found. They made such havoc there, that a monastery, which was before full rich, was now reduced to nothing. The same year died Archbishop Ceolnoth; and Ethered, Bishop of Wiltshire, was chosen Archbishop of Canterbury.

A.D. 871. This year came the army to Reading in Wessex; and in the course of three nights after rode two earls up, who were met by Alderman Ethelwulf at Englefield; where he fought with them, and obtained the victory. There one of them was slain, whose name was Sidrac. About four nights after this, King Ethered and Alfred his brother led their main army to Reading, where they fought with the enemy; and there was much slaughter on either hand, Alderman Ethelwulf being among the slain; but the Danes kept possession of the field. And about four nights after this, King Ethered and Alfred his brother fought with all the army on Ashdown, and the Danes were overcome. They had two heathen kings, Bagsac and Healfden, and many earls; and they were in two divisions; in one of which were Bagsac and Healfden, the heathen kings, and in the other were the earls. King Ethered therefore fought with the troops of the kings, and there was King Bagsac slain; and Alfred his brother fought with the troops of the earls, and there were slain Earl Sidrac the elder, Earl Sidrac the younger, Earl Osbern, Earl Frene, and Earl Harold. They

put both the troops to flight; there were many thousands of the slain, and they continued fighting till night. Within a fortnight of this, King Ethered and Alfred his brother fought with the army at Basing; and there the Danes had the victory. About two months after this, King Ethered and Alfred his brother fought with the army at Marden. They were in two divisions; and they put them both to flight, enjoying the victory for some time during the day; and there was much slaughter on either hand; but the Danes became masters of the field; and there was slain Bishop Heahmund, with many other good men. After this fight came a vast army in the summer to Reading. And after the Easter of this year died King Ethered. He reigned five years, and his body lies at Winburn-minster. Then Alfred, his brother, the son of Ethelwulf, took to the kingdom of Wessex. And within a month of this, King Alfred fought against all the army with a small force at Wilton, and long pursued them during the day; but the Danes got possession of the field. This year were nine general battles fought with the army in the kingdom south of the Thames; besides those skirmishes, in which Alfred the king's brother, and every single alderman, and the thanes of the king, oft rode against them; which were accounted nothing. This year also were slain nine earls, and one king; and the same year the West-Saxons made peace with the army.

A.D. 872. This year went the army to London from Reading, and there chose their winter-quarters. Then the Mercians made peace with the army.

A.D. 873. This year went the army against the Northumbrians, and fixed their winter-quarters at Torksey in Lindsey. And the Mercians again made peace with the army.

A.D. 874. This year went the army from Lindsey to Repton, and there took up their winter-quarters, drove the king, Burhred, over sea, when he had reigned about two and twenty winters, and subdued all that land. He then went to Rome, and there remained to the end of his life. And his body lies in the church of Sancta Maria, in the school of the English nation. And the same year they gave Ceolwulf, an unwise king's thane, the Mercian kingdom to hold; and he swore oaths to them, and gave hostages, that it should be ready for them on whatever day they would have it; and

he would be ready with himself, and with all those that would remain with him, at the service of the army.

A.D. 875. This year went the army from Repton; and Healfden advanced with some of the army against the Northumbrians, and fixed his winter-quarters by the river Tine. The army then subdued that land, and oft invaded the Picts and the Strathclydwallians. Meanwhile the three kings, Guthrum, Oskytel, and Anwind, went from Repton to Cambridge with a vast army, and sat there one year. This summer King Alfred went out to sea with an armed fleet, and fought with seven ship-rovers, one of whom he took, and dispersed the others.

A.D. 876. This year Rolla penetrated Normandy with his army; and he reigned fifty winters. And this year the army stole into Wareham, a fort of the West-Saxons. The king afterwards made peace with them; and they gave him as hostages those who were worthiest in the army; and swore with oaths on the holy bracelet, which they would not before to any nation, that they would readily go out of his kingdom. Then, under colour of this, their cavalry stole by night into Exeter. The same year Healfden divided the land of the Northumbrians; so that they became afterwards their harrowers and plowers.

A.D. 877. This year came the Danish army into Exeter from Wareham; whilst the navy sailed west about, until they met with a great mist at sea, and there perished one hundred and twenty ships at Swanwich.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile King Alfred with his army rode after the cavalry as far as Exeter; but he could not overtake them before their arrival in the fortress, where they could not be come at. There they gave him as many hostages as he required, swearing with solemn oaths to observe the strictest amity. In the harvest the army entered Mercia; some of which they divided among them, and some they gave to Ceolwulf.

A.D. 878. This year about mid-winter, after twelfth-night, the Danish army stole out to Chippenham, and rode over the land of the West-Saxons; where they settled, and drove many of the people over sea; and of the rest the greatest part they rode down, and subdued to their will;—**ALL BUT ALFRED THE KING.** HE, with a little band, uneasily sought the woods and fastnesses of the moors. And in the winter

<sup>1</sup> It is now generally written, as pronounced, *Swanage*.

of this same year the brother of Ingwar and Healfden landed in Wessex, in Devonshire, with three and twenty ships; and there was he slain, and eight hundred men with him, and forty of his army. There also was taken the war-flag, which they called the RAVEN. In the Easter of this year King Alfred with his little force raised a work at Athelney; from which he assailed the army, assisted by that part of Somersetshire which was nighest to it. Then, in the seventh week after Easter, he rode to Brixton by the eastern side of Selwood; and there came out to meet him all the people of Somersetshire, and Wiltshire, and that part of Hampshire which is on this side of the sea; and they rejoiced to see him. Then within one night he went from this retreat to Iley; and within one night after he proceeded to Heddington; and there fought with all the army, and put them to flight, riding after them as far as the fortress, where he remained a fortnight. Then the army gave him hostages with many oaths, that they would go out of his kingdom. They told him also, that their king would receive baptism. And they acted accordingly; for in the course of three weeks after, King Guthrum, attended by some thirty of the worthiest men that were in the army, came to him at Aller, which is near Athelney, and there the king became his sponsor in baptism; and his crism-leasing was at Wedmor. He was there twelve nights with the king, who honoured him and his attendants with many presents.

A.D. 879. This year went the army from Chippenham to Cirencester, and sat there a year. The same year assembled a band of pirates, and sat at Fulham by the Thames. The same year also the sun was eclipsed one hour of the day.

A.D. 880. This year went the army from Cirencester into East-Anglia, where they settled, and divided the land. The same year went the army over sea, that before sat at Fulham, to Ghent in Frankland, and sat there a year.

A.D. 881. This year went the army higher up into Frankland, and the Franks fought with them; and there was the army horsed after the battle.

A.D. 882. This year went the army up along the Maese far into Frankland, and there sat a year; and the same year went King Alfred out to sea with a fleet; and fought with four ship-rovers of the Danes, and took two of their ships; wherein all the men were slain; and the other two

surrendered; but the men were severely cut and wounded ere they surrendered.

A.D. 883. This year went the army up the Scheldt to Condé, and there sat a year. And Pope Marinus sent King Alfred the *lignum Domini*. The same year led Sighelm and Athelstan to Rome the alms which King Alfred ordered thither, and also in India to St. Thomas and to St. Bartholomew. Then they sat against the army at London; and there, with the favour of God, they were very successful after the performance of their vows.

A.D. 884. This year went the army up the Somne to Amiens, and there remained a year. This year died the benevolent Bishop Athelwold.

A.D. 885. This year separated the before-mentioned army in two; one part east, another to Rochester. This city they surrounded, and wrought another fortress around themselves. The people, however, defended the city, until King Alfred came out with his army. Then went the enemy to their ships, and forsook their work. There were they provided with horses; and soon after, in the same summer, they went over sea again. The same year sent King Alfred a fleet from Kent into East-Anglia. As soon as they came to Stourmouth, there met them sixteen ships of the pirates. And they fought with them, took all the ships, and slew the men. As they returned homeward with their booty, they met a large fleet of the pirates, and fought with them the same day; but the Danes had the victory. The same year, ere midwinter, died Charles, king of the Franks. He was slain by a boar; and one year before his brother died, who had also the Western kingdom. They were both the sons of Louis, who also had the Western kingdom, and died the same year that the sun was eclipsed. He was the son of that Charles whose daughter Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons, had to wife. And the same year collected a great fleet against Old-Saxony; and there was a great fight twice in the year, and the Saxons had the victory. There were the Frieslanders with them. And the same year succeeded Charles to the Western kingdom, and to all the territory this side of the Mediterranean and beyond, as his great-grandfather held it, except the Lidwiccians. The said Charles was the son of Louis, who was the brother of that Charles who was the father of Judith, whom Ethelwulf, king of the West-Saxons,

married. They were the sons of Louis, who was the son of the elder Charles, who was the son of Pepin. The same year died the good Pope Martin, who freed the English school at the request of Alfred, king of the West-Saxons. And he sent him great gifts in relics, and a part of the rood on which Christ suffered. And the same year the army in East-Anglia brake the truce with King Alfred.

A.D. 886. This year went the army back again to the west, that before were bent eastward; and proceeding upwards along the Seine, fixed their winter-quarters in the city of Paris.<sup>1</sup> The same year also King Alfred fortified the city of London; and the whole English nation turned to him, except that part of it which was held captive by the Danes. He then committed the city to the care of Alderman Ethered, to hold it under him.

A.D. 887. This year the army advanced beyond the bridge at Paris;<sup>2</sup> and then upwards, along the Seine, to the Marne. Then upwards on the Marne as far as Chezy; and in their two stations, there and on the Yonne, they abode two winters. This same year died Charles, king of the Franks. Arnulf, his brother's son, had six weeks before his death bereft him of his kingdom; which was now divided into five portions, and five kings were consecrated thereto. This, however, was done with the consent of Arnulf; and they agreed that they should hold in subjection to him; because none of them had by birth any claim on the father's side, except him alone. Arnulf, therefore, dwelt in the country eastward of the Rhine; Rodulf took to the middle district; Oda to the western; whilst Berenger and Witha became masters of Lombardy and the Cisalpine territory. But they

<sup>1</sup> For a more circumstantial account of the Danish or Norman operations against Paris at this time, the reader may consult Felibien, *Histoire de la Ville de Paris*, liv. iii. and the authorities cited by him in the margin. This is that celebrated siege of Paris minutely described by Abbo, Abbot of Fleury, in two books of Latin hexameters; which, however barbarous, contain some curious and authentic matter relating to the history of that period.

<sup>2</sup> This bridge was built, or rebuilt on a larger plan than before, by Charles the Bald, in the year 861, "to prevent the Danes or Normans (says Felibien) from making themselves masters of Paris so easily as they had already done so many times," etc.—"*pour empêcher que les Normans ne se rendissent maîtres de Paris aussi facilement qu'ils l'avoient déjà fait tant de fois*," etc.—Vol. i. p. 91, folio. It is supposed to be the famous bridge afterwards called "*grand pont*" or "*pont au change*,"—the most ancient bridge at Paris, and the only one which existed at this time.

held their dominion in great discord; fought two general battles, and frequently overran the country in partial encounters, displacing each other several times. The same year also, in which the Danish army advanced beyond the bridge at Paris, Alderman Ethelhelm led the alms of the West-Saxons and of King Alfred to Rome.

A.D. 888. This year Alderman Beeke conducted the alms of the West-Saxons and of King Alfred to Rome; but Queen Ethelwith, who was the sister of King Alfred, died on the way to Rome; and her body lies at Pavia. The same year also Ethered, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Alderman Ethelwold, died in one month.

A.D. 889. This year there was no journey to Rome; except that King Alfred sent two messengers with letters.

A.D. 890. This year Abbot Bernhelm conducted the alms of the West-Saxons and of King Alfred to Rome; and Guthrum, king of the Northern men, departed this life, whose baptismal name was Athelstan. He was the godson of King Alfred; and he abode among the East-Angles, where he first established a settlement. The same year also went the army from the Seine to Saint Lo, which is between the Bretons and the Franks; where the Bretons fought with them, obtained the victory, and drove them out into a river, in which many of them were drowned. This year also was Plegmund chosen by God and all his saints to the archbishopric in Canterbury.

A.D. 891. This year went the army eastward; and King Arnulf fought with the land-force, ere the ships arrived, in conjunction with the eastern Franks, and Saxons, and Bavarians, and put them to flight. And three Scots came to King Alfred in a boat without any oars from Ireland; whence they stole away, because they would live in a state of pilgrimage, for the love of God, they recked not where. The boat in which they came was made of two hides and a half; and they took with them provisions for seven nights; and within seven nights they came to land in Cornwall, and soon after went to King Alfred. They were thus named: Dubslane, and Macbeth, and Maelinmun. And Swinney, the best teacher that was among the Scots, departed this life. And the same year after Easter, about the gang-days, or before, appeared the star that men in book-Latin call *cometa*: some men say that in English it may be termed

“hairy star;” for that there standeth off from it a long gleam of light, whilom on one side, whilom on each.

A.D. 893. This year went the large army, that we before spoke about, back from the eastern district westward to Bologne; and there were shipped; so that they transported themselves over at one time with their horses withal. And they came up with two hundred and fifty ships into the mouth of the Limne, which is in East-Kent, at the east end of the vast wood that we call Andred. This wood is in length, east and west, one hundred and twenty miles, or longer, and thirty miles broad. The river that we before spoke about lieth out of the weald. On this river they towed up their ships as far as the weald, four miles from the mouth outwards; and there destroyed a fort within the fen, whereon sat a few churls, and which was hastily wrought. Soon after this came Hasten up with eighty ships into the mouth of the Thames, and wrought him there a work at Milton, and the other army at Appledore.

A.D. 894. This year, that was about twelve months after they had wrought a work in the eastern district, the Northumbrians and East-Angles had given oaths to King Alfred, and the East-Angles six hostages; nevertheless, contrary to the truce, as oft as the other plunderers went out with all their army, then went they also, either with them, or in a separate division. Upon this King Alfred gathered his army, and advanced, so that he encamped between the two armies at the nighest point he could find defended by wood and by water, that he might reach either, if they would seek any field. Then went they forth in quest of the wealds, in troops and companies, wheresoever the country was defenceless. But they were also sought after most days by other companies, either by day or by night, both from the army and also from the towns. The king had divided his army into two parts; so that they were always half at home, half out; besides the men that should maintain the towns. The army came not all out of their stations more than twice; once, when they first came to land, ere the forces were collected, and again, when they wished to depart from their stations. They had now seized much booty, and would ferry it northward over Thames into Essex, to meet their ships. But the army rode before them, fought with them at Farnham, routed their forces, and there arrested the booty. And they



flew over Thames without any ford, then up by the Colne on an island. Then the king's forces beset them without as long as they had food; but they had their time set, and their meat noted. And the king was advancing thitherwards on his march with the division that accompanied him. But while he was advancing thitherwards, the other force was returning homewards. The Danes, however, still remained behind; for their king was wounded in the fight, so that they could not carry him. Then collected together those that dwell in Northumbria and East-Anglia about a hundred ships, and went south about; and with some forty more went north about, and besieged a fort in Devonshire by the north sea; and those who went south about beset Exeter. When the king heard that, then went he west towards Exeter with all his force, except a very considerable part of the eastern army, who advanced till they came to London; and there being joined by the citizens and the reinforcements that came from the west, they went east to Bamfleet. Hasten was there with his gang, who before were stationed at Milton, and also the main army had come thither, that sat before in the mouth of the Limne at Appledore. Hasten had formerly constructed that work at Bamfleet, and was then gone out on plunder, the main army being at home. Then came the king's troops, and routed the enemy, broke down the work, took all that was therein—money, women, and children—and brought all to London. And all the ships they either broke to pieces, or burned, or brought to London or to Rochester. And Hasten's wife and her two sons they brought to the king, who returned them to him, because one of them was his godson, and the other Alderman Ethered's. They had adopted them ere Hasten came to Bamfleet; when he had given them hostages and oaths, and the king had also given him many presents; as he did also then, when he returned the child and the wife. And as soon as they came to Bamfleet, and the work was built, then plundered he in the same quarter of his kingdom that Ethered his compeer should have held; and at another time he was plundering in the same district when his work was destroyed. The king then went westward with the army toward Exeter, as I before said, and the army had beset the city; but whilst he was gone they went to their ships. Whilst he was thus busied there with the army in the west, the marauding

parties were both gathered together at Shobury in Essex, and there built a fortress. Then they both went together up by the Thames, and a great concourse joined them, both from the East-Angles and from the Northumbrians. They then advanced upward by the Thames, till they arrived near the Severn. Then they proceeded upward by the Severn. Meanwhile assembled Alderman Ethered, Alderman Ethelm, Alderman Ethelnoth, and the king's thanes, who were employed at home at the works, from every town east of the Parret, as well as west of Selwood, and from the parts east and also north of the Thames and west of the Severn, and also some part of North-Wales. When they were all collected together, they overtook the rear of the enemy at Buttington on the banks of the Severn, and there beset them without on each side in a fortress. When they had sat there many weeks on both sides of the water, and the king meanwhile was in Devonshire westward with the naval force, then were the enemy weighed down with famine. They had devoured the greater part of their horses; and the rest had perished with hunger. Then went they out to the men that sat on the eastern side of the river, and fought with them; but the Christians had the victory. And there Ordhelm, the king's thane, was slain; and also many other king's thanes; and of the Danes there were many slain, and that part of them that came away escaped only by flight. As soon as they came into Essex to their fortress, and to their ships, then gathered the remnant again in East-Anglia and from the Northumbrians a great force before winter, and having committed their wives and their ships and their booty to the East-Angles, they marched on the stretch by day and night, till they arrived at a western city in Wirheal that is called Chester. There the army could not overtake them ere they arrived within the work: they beset the work though, without, some two days, took all the cattle that was thereabout, slew the men whom they could overtake without the work, and all the corn they either burned or consumed with their horses every evening. That was about a twelvemonth since they first came hither over sea.

A.D. 895. Soon after that, in this year, went the army from Wirheal into North-Wales; for they could not remain there, because they were stripped both of the cattle and the corn that they had acquired by plunder. When they went

again out of North-Wales with the booty they had acquired there, they marched over Northumberland and East-Anglia, so that the king's army could not reach them till they came into Essex eastward, on an island that is out at sea, called Mersey. And as the army returned homeward that had beset Exeter, they went up plundering in Sussex nigh Chichester; but the townsmen put them to flight, and slew many hundreds of them, and took some of their ships. Then, in the same year, before winter, the Danes, who abode in Mersey, towed their ships up on the Thames, and thence up the Lea. That was about two years after that they came hither over sea.

A.D. 896. This same year wrought the aforesaid army a work by the Lea, twenty miles above the city of London. Then, in the summer of this year, went a large party of the citizens, and also of other folk, and made an attack on the work of the Danes; but they were there routed, and some four of the king's thanes were slain. In the harvest afterward the king encamped close to the city, whilst they reaped their corn, that the Danes might not deprive them of the crop. Then, some day, rode the king up by the river; and observed a place where the river might be obstructed, so that they could not bring out their ships. And they did so. They wrought two works on the two sides of the river. And when they had begun the work, and encamped before it, then understood the army that they could not bring out their ships. Whereupon they left them, and went over land, till they came to Quatbridge by Severn; and there wrought a work. Then rode the king's army westward after the enemy. And the men of London fetched the ships; and all that they could not lead away they broke up; but all that were worthy of capture they brought into the port of London. And the Danes procured an asylum for their wives among the East-Angles, ere they went out of the fort. During the winter they abode at Quatbridge. That was about three years since they came hither over sea into the mouth of the Limne.

A.D. 897. In the summer of this year went the army, some into East-Anglia, and some into Northumbria; and those that were penniless got themselves ships, and went south over sea to the Seine. The enemy had not, thank God, entirely destroyed the English nation; but they were much more weakened in these three years by the disease of

cattle, and most of all of men; so that many of the mightiest of the king's thanes, that were in the land, died within the three years. Of these, one was Swithulf Bishop of Rochester, Ceolmund alderman in Kent, Bertulf alderman in Essex, Wulfred alderman in Hampshire, Elhard Bishop of Dorchester, Eadulf a king's thane in Sussex, Bernulf governor of Winchester, and Egulf the king's horse-thane; and many also with them; though I have named only the men of the highest rank. This same year the plunderers in East-Anglia and Northumbria greatly harassed the land of the West-Saxons by piracies on the southern coast, but most of all by the esks which they built many years before. Then King Alfred gave orders for building long ships against the esks, which were full-nigh twice as long as the others. Some had sixty oars, some more; and they were both swifter and steadier, and also higher than the others. They were not shaped either after the Frisian or the Danish model, but so as he himself thought that they might be most serviceable. Then, at a certain turn of this same year, came six of their ships to the Isle of Wight; and going into Devonshire, they did much mischief both there and everywhere on the sea-coast. Then commanded the king his men to go out against them with nine of the new ships, and prevent their escape by the mouth of the river to the outer sea. Then came they out against them with three ships, and three others were standing upwards above the mouth on dry land; for the men were gone off upon shore. Of the first three ships they took two at the mouth outwards, and slew the men; the third veered off, but all the men were slain except five; and they too were severely wounded. Then came onward those who manned the other ships, which were also very uneasily situated. Three were stationed on that side of the deep where the Danish ships were aground, whilst the others were all on the opposite side; so that none of them could join the rest; for the water had ebbed many furlongs from them. Then went the Danes from their three ships to those other three that were on their side, be-ebbed; and there they then fought. There were slain Lucomon, the king's reve, and Wulfheard, a Frieslander; Ebb, a Frieslander, and Ethelere, a Frieslander; and Ethelferth, the king's neat-herd; and of all the men, Frieslanders and English, sixty-two; of the Danes a hundred and twenty. The tide, however, reached

the Danish ships ere the Christians could shove theirs out; whereupon they rowed them out; but they were so crippled, that they could not row them beyond the coast of Sussex: there two of them the sea drove ashore; and the crew were led to Winchester to the king, who ordered them to be hanged. The men who escaped in the single ship came to East-Anglia, severely wounded. This same year were lost no less than twenty ships, and the men withal, on the southern coast. Wulfric, the king's horse-thane, who was also vice-roy of Wales, died the same year.

A.D. 898. This year died Ethelm, alderman of Wiltshire, nine nights before midsummer; and Heahstan, who was Bishop of London.

A.D. 901. This year died ALFRED, the son of Ethelwulf, six nights before the mass of All Saints. He was king over all the English nation, except that part that was under the power of the Danes. He held the government one year and a half less than thirty winters; and then Edward his son took to the government. Then Prince Ethelwald, the son of his paternal uncle, rode against the towns of Winburn and of Twineham, without leave of the king and his council. Then rode the king with his army; so that he encamped the same night at Badbury near Winburn; and Ethelwald remained within the town with the men that were under him, and had all the gates shut upon him, saying, that he would either there live or there lie. But in the meantime he stole away in the night, and sought the army in North-umberland. The king gave orders to ride after him; but they were not able to overtake him. The Danes, however, received him as their king. They then rode after the wife that Ethelwald had taken without the king's leave, and against the command of the bishops; for she was formerly consecrated a nun. In this year also died Ethered, who was alderman of Devonshire, four weeks before King Alfred.

A.D. 902. This year was the great fight at the Holme<sup>1</sup> between the men of Kent and the Danes.

A.D. 903. This year died Alderman Ethelwulf, the brother of Elhswitha, mother of King Edward; and Virgilius abbot of the Scots; and Grimbald the mass-priest; on the eighth

<sup>1</sup> Or, in Holmsdale, Surry: hence the proverb—

“This is Holmsdale,  
Never conquer'd, never shall.”

day of July. This same year was consecrated the new minster at Winchester, on St. Judoc's advent.

A.D. 904. This year came Ethelwald hither over sea with all the fleet that he could get, and he was submitted to in Essex. This year the moon was eclipsed.

A.D. 905. This year Ethelwald enticed the army in East-Anglia to rebellion; so that they overran all the land of Mercia, until they came to Cricklade, where they forded the Thames; and having seized, either in Bradon or thereabout, all that they could lay their hands upon, they went homeward again. King Edward went after, as soon as he could gather his army, and overran all their land between the foss and the Ouse quite to the fens northward. Then being desirous of returning thence, he issued an order through the whole army, that they should all go out at once. But the Kentish men remained behind, contrary to his order, though he had sent seven messengers to them. Whereupon the army surrounded them, and there they fought. There fell Aldermen Siwulf and Sigelm; Eadwold, the king's thane; Abbot Kenwulf; Sigebriht, the son of Siwulf; Eadwald, the son of Acca; and many also with them; though I have named the most considerable. On the Danish side were slain Eohric their king, and Prince Ethelwald, who had enticed them to the war. Byrtsige, the son of Prince Brihtnoth; Governor Ysop; Governor Oskytel; and very many also with them that we now cannot name. And there was on either hand much slaughter made; but of the Danes there were more slain, though they remained masters of the field. Ealswitha died this same year; and a comet appeared on the thirteenth day before the calends of November.

A.D. 907. This year died Alfred, who was governor of Bath. The same year was concluded the peace at Hitchingford, as King Edward decreed, both with the Danes of East-Anglia, and those of Northumberland; and Chester was rebuilt.

A.D. 909. This year died Denulf, who was Bishop of Winchester; and the body of St. Oswald was translated from Bardney into Mercia.

A.D. 910. This year Frithestan took to the bishopric of Winchester; and Asser died soon after, who was Bishop of Sherborne. The same year King Edward sent an army both from Wessex and Mercia, which very much harassed the

northern army by their attacks on men and property of every kind. They slew many of the Danes, and remained in the country five weeks. This year the Angles and the Danes fought at Tootenhall; and the Angles had the victory. The same year Ethelfleda built the fortress at Bramsbury.

A.D. 911. This year the army in Northumberland broke the truce, and despised every right that Edward and his son demanded of them; and plundered the land of the Mercians. The king had gathered together about a hundred ships, and was then in Kent; while the ships were sailing along sea by the south-east to meet him. The army therefore supposed that the greatest part of his force was in the ships, and that they might go, without being attacked, wherever they would. When the king learned on enquiry that they were gone out on plunder, he sent his army both from Wessex and Mercia; and they came up with the rear of the enemy as he was on his way homeward, and there fought with him and put him to flight, and slew many thousands of his men. There fell King Eowils, and King Healfden; Earls Ohter and Scurf; Governors Agmund, Othulf, and Benesing; Anlaf the Swarthy, and Governor Thunferth; Osferth the collector, and Governor Guthferth.

A.D. 912. This year died Ethered, alderman of Mercia; and King Edward took to London, and to Oxford, and to all the lands that thereunto belonged. This year also came Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, on the holy eve called the invention of the holy cross, to Shergate, and built the fortress there, and the same year that at Bridgenorth.

A.D. 913. This year, about Martinmas, King Edward had the northern fortress built at Hertford, betwixt the Memer, and the Benwic, and the Lea. After this, in the summer, betwixt gang-days and midsummer, went King Edward with some of his force into Essex, to Maldon; and encamped there the while that men built and fortified the town of Witham. And many of the people submitted to him, who were before under the power of the Danes. And some of his force, meanwhile, built the fortress at Hertford on the south side of the Lea. This year by the permission of God went Ethelfleda, lady of Mercia, with all the Mercians to Tamworth; and built the fort there in the fore-part of the summer; and before Lammas that at Stafford: in the next year that at Eddebury, in the beginning of the summer; and the same

year, late in the autumn, that at Warwick. Then in the following year was built, after mid-winter, that at Chirbury and that at Warburton; and the same year before mid-winter that at Runkorn.

A.D. 916. This year was the innocent Abbot Egbert slain, before midsummer, on the sixteenth day before the calends of July. The same day was the feast of St. Ciricius the martyr, with his companions. And within three nights sent Ethelfleda an army into Wales, and stormed Brecknock; and there took the king's wife, with some four and thirty others.

A.D. 917. This year rode the army, after Easter, out of Northampton and Leicester; and having broken the truce they slew many men at Hockerton and thereabout. Then, very soon after this, as the others came home, they found other troops that were riding out against Leighton. But the inhabitants were aware of it; and having fought with them they put them into full flight; and arrested all that they had taken, and also of their horses and of their weapons a good deal.

A.D. 918. This year came a great naval armament over hither south from the Lidwiccians;<sup>1</sup> and two earls with it, Ohter and Rhoald. They went then west about, till they entered the mouth of the Severn; and plundered in North-Wales everywhere by the sea, where it then suited them; and took Camlac the bishop in Archenfield, and led him with them to their ships; whom King Edward afterwards released for forty pounds. After this went the army all up; and would proceed yet on plunder against Archenfield; but the men of Hertford met them, and of Gloucester, and of the highest towns; and fought with them, and put them to flight; and they slew the Earl Rhoald, and the brother of Ohter the other earl, and many of the army. And they drove them into a park; and beset them there without, until they gave them hostages, that they would depart from the realm of King Edward. And the king had contrived that a guard should be set against them on the south side of Severn-mouth; west from Wales, eastward to the mouth of the Avon; so that they durst nowhere seek that land on that side.

<sup>1</sup> The pirates of Armorica, now Bretagne; so called, because they abode day and night in their ships; from lid, a ship, and wiccian, to watch or abide day and night.



Nevertheless, they eluded them at night, by stealing up twice; at one time to the east of Watchet, and at another time at Porlock. There was a great slaughter each time; so that few of them came away, except those only who swam out to the ships. Then sat they outward on an island, called the Flat-holms; till they were very short of meat, and many men died of hunger, because they could not reach any meat. Thence went they to Dimmet, and then out to Ireland. This was in harvest. After this, in the same year, before Martinmas, went King Edward to Buckingham with his army, and sat there four weeks, during which he built the two forts on either side of the water, ere he departed thence. And Earl Thurkytel sought him for his lord; and all the captains, and almost all the first men that belonged to Bedford; and also many of those that belonged to Northampton. This year Ethelfleda, lady of the Mercians, with the help of God, before Lammas, conquered the town called Derby, with all that thereto belonged; and there were also slain four of her thanes, that were most dear to her, within the gates.

A.D. 919. This year King Edward went with his army to Bedford, before Martinmas, and conquered the town; and almost all the burgesses, who obeyed him before, returned to him; and he sat there four weeks, and ordered the town to be repaired on the south side of the water, ere he departed thence.

A.D. 920. This year, before midsummer, went King Edward to Maldon; and repaired and fortified the town, ere he departed thence. And the same year went Earl Thurkytel over sea to Frankland with the men who would adhere to him, under the protection and assistance of King Edward. This year Ethelfleda got into her power, with God's assistance, in the early part of the year, without loss, the town of Leicester; and the greater part of the army that belonged thereto submitted to her. And the Yorkists had also promised and confirmed, some by agreement and some with oaths, that they would be in her interest. But, very soon after they had done this, she departed, twelve nights before midsummer, at Tamworth, the eighth year that she was holding the government of the Mercians with right dominion; and her body lieth at Gloucester, in the east porch of St. Peter's church. This year also was the daughter of Ethered, lord of the Mercians, deprived of all authority over the

Mercians, and led into Wessex, three weeks before mid-winter. Her name was Healfwina.

A.D. 921. This year, before Easter, King Edward ordered his men to go to the town of Towcester, and to rebuild it. Then again, after that, in the same year, during the gang-days, he ordered the town of Wigmore to be repaired. The same summer, betwixt Lammas and midsummer, the army broke their parole from Northampton and from Leicester; and went thence northward to Towcester, and fought against the town all day, and thought that they should break into it; but the people that were therein defended it, till more aid came to them; and the enemy then abandoned the town, and went away. Then again, very soon after this, they went out at night for plunder, and came upon men unaware, and seized not a little, both in men and cattle, betwixt Burnham-wood and Aylesbury. At the same time went the army from Huntingdon and East-Anglia, and constructed that work at Temsford; which they inhabited and fortified; and abandoned the other at Huntingdon; and thought that they should thence oft with war and contention recover a good deal of this land. Thence they advanced till they came to Bedford; where the men who were within came out against them, and fought with them, and put them to flight, and slew a good number of them. Then again, after this, a great army yet collected itself from East-Anglia and from Mercia, and went to the town of Wigmore; which they besieged without, and fought against long in the day; and took the cattle about it; but the men defended the town, who were within; and the enemy left the town, and went away. After this, the same summer, a large force collected itself in King Edward's dominions, from the nighest towns that could go thither, and went to Temsford; and they beset the town, and fought thereon; until they broke into it, and slew the king, and Earl Toglos, and Earl Mann his son, and his brother, and all them that were therein, and who were resolved to defend it; and they took the others, and all that was therein. After this, a great force collected soon in harvest, from Kent, from Surrey, from Essex, and everywhere from the nighest towns; and went to Colchester, and beset the town, and fought thereon till they took it, and slew all the people, and seized all that was therein; except those men who escaped therefrom over the wall. After this again,

this same harvest, a great army collected itself from East-Anglia, both of the land-forces and of the pirates, which they had enticed to their assistance, and thought that they should wreak their vengeance. They went to Maldon, and beset the town, and fought thereon, until more aid came to the townsmen from without to help. The enemy then abandoned the town, and went from it. And the men went after, out of the town, and also those that came from without to their aid; and put the army to flight, and slew many hundreds of them, both of the pirates and of the others. Soon after this, the same harvest, went King Edward with the West-Saxon army to Passham; and sat there the while that men fortified the town of Towcester with a stone wall. And there returned to him Earl Thurferth, and the captains, and all the army that belonged to Northampton northward to the Welland, and sought him for their lord and protector. When this division of the army went home, then went another out, and marched to the town of Huntingdon; and repaired and renewed it, where it was broken down before, by command of King Edward. And all the people of the country that were left submitted to King Edward, and sought his peace and protection. After this, the same year, before Martinmas, went King Edward with the West-Saxon army to Colchester; and repaired and renewed the town, where it was broken down before. And much people turned to him, both in East-Anglia and in Essex, that were before under the power of the Danes. And all the army in East-Anglia swore union with him; that they would all that he would, and would protect all that he protected, either by sea or land. And the army that belonged to Cambridge chose him separately for their lord and protector, and confirmed the same with oaths, as he had advised. This year King Edward repaired the town of Gladmouth; and the same year King Sihtric slew Neil his brother.

A.D. 922. This year, betwixt gang-days and midsummer, went King Edward with his army to Stamford, and ordered the town to be fortified on the south side of the river. And all the people that belonged to the northern town submitted to him, and sought him for their lord. It was whilst he was tarrying there, that Ethelfleda his sister died at Tamworth, twelve nights before midsummer. Then rode he to the borough of Tamworth; and all the population in Mercia

turned to him, who before were subject to Ethelfleda. And the kings in North-Wales, Howel, and Cleauc, and Jothwel, and all the people of North-Wales, sought him for their lord. Then went he thence to Nottingham, and secured that borough, and ordered it to be repaired, and manned both with English and with Danes. And all the population turned to him, that was settled in Mercia, both Danish and English.

A.D. 923. This year went King Edward with an army, late in the harvest, to Thelwall; and ordered the borough to be repaired, and inhabited, and manned. And he ordered another army also from the population of Mercia, the while he sat there, to go to Manchester in Northumbria, to repair and to man it. This year died Archbishop Plegmund; and King Reynold won York.

A.D. 924. This year, before midsummer, went King Edward with an army to Nottingham; and ordered the town to be repaired on the south side of the river, opposite the other, and the bridge over the Trent betwixt the two towns. Thence he went to Bakewell in Peakland; and ordered a fort to be built as near as possible to it, and manned. And the King of Scotland, with all his people, chose him as father and lord; as did Reynold, and the son of Eadulf, and all that dwell in Northumbria, both English and Danish, both Northmen and others; also the king of the Strathclyd-wallians, and all his people.

A.D. 925. This year died King Edward at Farndon in Mercia; and Elward his son died very soon after this, in Oxford. Their bodies lie at Winchester. And Athelstan was chosen king in Mercia, and consecrated at Kingston. He gave his sister to Otho, son of the king of the Old-Saxons. St. Dunstan was now born; and Wulfhelm took to the archbishopric in Canterbury. This year King Athelstan and Sihtric king of the Northumbrians came together at Tamworth, the sixth day before the calends of February; and Athelstan gave away his sister to him.

A.D. 926. This year appeared fiery lights in the northern part of the firmament; and Sihtric departed; and King Athelstan took to the kingdom of Northumbria, and governed all the kings that were in this island:—First, Howel, King of West-Wales; and Constantine, King of the Scots; and Owen, King of Monmouth; and Aldred, the son of Eadulf, of Bamburgh. And with covenants and oaths they ratified their

agreement in the place called Emmet, on the fourth day before the ides of July; and renounced all idolatry, and afterwards returned in peace.

A.D. 927. This year King Athelstan expelled King Guthfrith; and Archbishop Wulfhelm went to Rome.

A.D. 928. William took to Normandy, and held it fifteen years.

A.D. 932. This year Burnstan was invested Bishop of Winchester on the fourth day before the calends of June; and he held the bishopric two years and a half.

A.D. 933. This year died Bishop Frithestan; and Edwin the atheling was drowned in the sea.

A.D. 934. This year went King Athelstan into Scotland, both with a land-force and a naval armament, and laid waste a great part of it; and Bishop Burnstan died at Winchester at the feast of All Saints.

A.D. 935. This year Bishop Elfheah took to the bishopric of Winchester.

A.D. 938. Here

Athelstan king,  
of earls the lord,  
rewarder of heroes,  
and his brother eke,  
Edmund atheling,  
elder of ancient race,  
slew in the fight,  
with the edge of their swords,  
the foe at Brumby!  
The sons of Edward  
their board-walls clove,  
and hewed their banners,  
with the wrecks of their hammers.  
So were they taught  
by kindred zeal,  
that they at camp oft  
'gainst any robber  
their land should defend,  
their hoards and homes,  
Pursuing fell  
the Scottish clans;  
the men of the fleet  
in numbers fell;

'midst the din of the field  
the warrior swate.  
Since the sun was up  
in morning-tide,  
gigantic light!  
glad over grounds,  
God's candle bright,  
eternal Lord!—  
'till the noble creature  
sat in the western main:  
there lay many  
of the Northern heroes  
under a shower of arrows,  
shot over shields;  
and Scotland's boast,  
a Scythian race,  
the mighty seed of Mars!  
With chosen troops,  
throughout the day,  
the West-Saxons fierce  
press'd on the loathed bands;  
hew'd down the fugitives,  
and scatter'd the rear,  
with strong mill-sharpen'd blades,  
The Mercians too  
the hard hand-play  
spared not to any  
of those that with Anlaf  
over the briny deep  
in the ship's bosom  
sought this land  
for the hardy fight,  
Five kings lay  
on the field of battle,  
in bloom of youth,  
pierced with swords.  
So seven eke  
of the earls of Anlaf;  
and of the ship's-crew  
unnumber'd crowds.  
There was dispersed  
the little band

of hardy Scots,  
the dread of northern hordes;  
urged to the noisy deep  
by unrelenting fate!  
The king of the fleet  
with his slender craft  
escaped with his life  
on the felon flood;—  
and so too Constantine,  
the valiant chief,  
returned to the north  
in hasty flight.  
The hoary Hildrinc  
cared not to boast  
among his kindred.  
Here was his remnant  
of relations and friends  
slain with the sword  
in the crowded fight.  
His son too he left  
on the field of battle,  
mangled with wounds,  
young at the fight.  
The fair-hair'd youth  
had no reason to boast  
of the slaughtering strife.  
Nor old Inwood  
and Anlaf the more  
with the wrecks of their army  
could laugh and say,  
that they on the field  
of stern command  
better workmen were,  
in the conflict of banners,  
the clash of spears,  
the meeting of heroes,  
and the rustling of weapons,  
which they on the field  
of slaughter played  
with the sons of Edward.  
The northmen sail'd  
in their nailed ships,

a dreary remnant,  
on the roaring sea;  
over deep water  
Dublin they sought,  
and Ireland's shores,  
in great disgrace.  
Such then the brothers  
both together  
king and atheling,  
sought their country,  
West-Saxon land,  
in fight triumphant.  
They left behind them  
raw to devour,  
the fallow kite,  
the swarthy raven  
with horny nib,  
and the hoarse vultur,  
with the eagle swift  
to consume his prey;  
the greedy gos-hawk,  
and that grey beast  
the wolf of the weald.  
No slaughter yet  
was greater made  
e'er in this island,  
of people slain,  
before this same,  
with the edge of the sword;  
as the books inform us  
of the old historians;  
since hither came  
from the eastern shores  
the Angles and Saxons,  
over the broad sea,  
and Britain sought,—  
fierce battle-smiths,  
o'ercame the Welsh,  
most valiant earls,  
and gained the land.

**A.D. 941.** This year King Athelstan died in Gloucester, on the sixth day before the calends of November, about forty-



one winters, bating one night, from the time when King Alfred died. And Edmund Atheling took to the kingdom. He was then eighteen years old. King Athelstan reigned fourteen years and ten weeks. This year the Northumbrians abandoned their allegiance, and chose Anlaf of Ireland for their king.

A.D. 942.

Here

Edmund king,  
of Angles lord,  
protector of friends,  
author and framer  
of direful deeds,  
o'erran with speed  
the Mercian land,  
where'er the course  
of Whitwell-spring,  
or Humber deep,  
the broad brim-stream,  
divides five towns,—  
Leicester and Lincoln,  
Nottingham and Stamford,  
and Derby eke.  
In thraldom long  
to Norman Danes  
they bowed through need,  
and dragged the chains  
of heathen men;  
till, to his glory,  
great Edward's heir,  
Edmund the king,  
refuge of warriors,  
their fetters broke.

A.D. 943. This year Anlaf stormed Tamworth; and much slaughter was made on either hand; but the Danes had the victory, and led away with them much plunder. There was Wulfrun taken, in the spoiling of the town. This year King Edmund beset King Anlaf and Archbishop Wulfstan in Leicester; and he might have conquered them, were it not that they burst out of the town in the night. After this Anlaf obtained the friendship of King Edmund, and King Edmund then received King Anlaf in baptism; and he made him royal presents. And the same year, after some interval,

he received King Reynold at episcopal hands. This year also died King Anlaf.

A.D. 944. This year King Edmund reduced all the land of the Northumbrians to his dominion, and expelled two kings, Anlaf the son of Sihtric, and Reynold the son of Guthferth.

A.D. 945. This year King Edmund overran all Cumberland; and let it all to Malcolm king of the Scots, on the condition that he became his ally both by sea and land.

A.D. 946. This year King Edmund died, on St. Augustine's mass day. That was widely known, how he ended his days;—that Leof stabbed him at Pucklechurch. And Ethelfleda of Damerham, daughter of Alderman Elgar, was then his queen. And he reigned six years and a half; and then succeeded to the kingdom Edred Atheling his brother, who soon after reduced all the land of the Northumbrians to his dominion; and the Scots gave him oaths, that they would do all that he desired.

A.D. 947. This year came King Edred to Tadden's-cliff; and there Archbishop Wulfstan and all the council of the Northumbrians bound themselves to an allegiance with the king. And within a little space they abandoned all, both allegiance and oaths.

A.D. 948. This year King Edred overran all Northumberland; because they had taken Eric for their king; and in the pursuit of plunder was that large minster at Rippon set on fire, which St. Wilferth built. As the king returned homeward, he overtook the enemy at York; but his main army was behind at Chesterford. There was great slaughter made; and the king was so wroth, that he would fain return with his force, and lay waste the land withal; but when the council of the Northumbrians understood that, they then abandoned Eric, and compromised the deed with King Edred.

A.D. 949. This year came Anlaf Curran to the land of the Northumbrians.

A.D. 951. This year died Elfeah, Bishop of Winchester, on St. Gregory's mass day.

A.D. 952. This year the Northumbrians expelled King Anlaf, and received Eric the son of Harold. This year also King Edred ordered Archbishop Wulfstan to be brought into prison at Jedburgh; because he was oft bewrayed before

the king: and the same year the king ordered a great slaughter to be made in the town of Thetford, in revenge of the abbot, whom they had formerly slain.

A.D. 954. This year the Northumbrians expelled Eric; and King Edred took to the government of the Northumbrians. This year also Archbishop Wulfstan received a bishopric again at Dorchester.

A.D. 955. This year died King Edred, on St. Clement's mass day, at Frome.<sup>1</sup> He reigned nine years and a half; and he rests in the old minster. Then succeeded Edwy, the son of King Edmund, to the government of the West-Saxons; and Edgar Atheling, his brother, succeeded to the government of the Mercians. They were the sons of King Edmund and of St. Elfgiva.

A.D. 956. This year died Wulfstan, Archbishop of York, on the seventeenth day before the calends of January; and he was buried at Oundle; and in the same year was Abbot Dunstan driven out of this land over sea.

A.D. 958. This year Archbishop Oda separated King Edwy and Elfgiva; because they were too nearly related.

A.D. 959. This year died King Edwy, on the calends of October; and Edgar his brother took to the government of the West-Saxons, Mercians, and Northumbrians. He was then sixteen years old. It was in this year he sent after St. Dunstan, and gave him the bishopric of Worcester; and afterwards the bishopric of London.

In his days  
it prosper'd well;  
and God him gave,  
that he dwelt in peace  
the while that he lived,  
Whate'er he did,  
whate'er he plan'd,  
he earn'd his thrift,  
He also rear'd  
God's glory wide,  
and God's law lov'd,  
with peace to man,  
above the kings

<sup>1</sup> So I understand the word. Gibson, from Wheloc, says—" *in aetatis vigore*;" a fact contradicted by the statement of almost every historian. Names of places seldom occur in old MSS. with capital initials.

that went before  
in man's remembrance,  
God so him sped,  
that kings and earls  
to all his claims  
submissive bow'd;  
and to his will  
without a blow  
he wielded all  
as pleased himself,  
Esteem'd he was  
both far and wide  
in distant lands;  
because he prized  
the name of God,  
and God's law traced,  
God's glory rear'd,  
both far and wide,  
on every side.  
Wisely he sought  
in council oft  
his people's good,  
before his God,  
before the world.  
One misdeed he did,  
too much however,  
that foreign tastes  
he loved too much;  
and heathen modes  
into this land  
he brought too fast;  
outlandish men  
hither enticed;  
and to this earth  
attracted crowds  
of vicious men.  
But God him grant,  
that his good deeds  
be weightier far  
than his misdeeds,  
to his soul's redemption  
on the judgment-day.

A.D. 961. This year departed Odo, the good archbishop, and St. Dunstan took to the archbishopric. This year also died Elfgar, a relative of the king, in Devonshire; and his body lies at Wilton: and King Sifferth killed himself; and his body lies at Wimborn. This year there was a very great pestilence; when the great fever was in London; and St. Paul's minster was consumed with fire, and in the same year was afterwards restored. In this year Athelmod, the mass-priest, went to Rome, and there died on the eighteenth before the calends of September.

A.D. 963. This year died Wulfstan, the deacon, on Childermass-day;<sup>1</sup> and afterwards died Gyric, the mass-priest. In the same year took Abbot Athelwold to the bishopric of Winchester; and he was consecrated on the vigil of St. Andrew, which happened on a Sunday. On the second year after he was consecrated, he made many minsters; and drove out the clerks<sup>2</sup> from the bishopric, because they would hold no rule, and set monks therein. He made there two abbacies; one of monks, another of nuns. That was all within Winchester. Then came he afterwards to King Edgar, and requested that he would give him all the minsters that heathen men had before destroyed; for that he would renew them. This the king cheerfully granted; and the bishop came then first to Ely, where St. Etheldritha lies, and ordered the minster to be repaired; which he gave to a monk of his, whose name was Britnoth, whom he consecrated abbot: and there he set monks to serve God, where formerly were nuns. He then bought many villages of the king, and made it very rich. Afterwards came Bishop Athelwold to the minster called Medhamsted, which was formerly ruined by heathen folk; but he found there nothing but old walls, and wild woods. In the old walls at length he found hid writings which Abbot Hedda had formerly written;—how King Wulfhere and Ethelred his brother had wrought it, and how they freed it against king and against bishop, and against all worldly service; and how Pope Agatho confirmed it with his writ, as also Archbishop Deusdedit. He then ordered the minster to be rebuilt; and set there an abbot, who was called Aldulf; and made monks,

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* the feast of the Holy Innocents; a festival of great antiquity.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* the secular clergy, who observed no rule; opposed to the regulars or monks.

where before was nothing. He then came to the king, and let him look at the writings which before were found; and the king then answered and said: "I Edgar grant and give to-day, before God and before Archbishop Dunstan, freedom to St. Peter's minster at Medhamsted, from king and from bishop; and all the thorp̄s that thereto lie; that is, Eastfield, and Dodthorp, and Eye, and Paston. And so I free it, that no bishop have any jurisdiction there, but the abbot of the minster alone. And I give the town called Oundle, with all that thereto lieth, called Eyot-hundred, with market and toll; so freely, that neither king, nor bishop, nor earl, nor sheriff, have there any jurisdiction; nor any man but the abbot alone, and whom he may set thereto. And I give to Christ and St. Peter, and that too with the advice of Bishop Athelwold, these lands;—that is, Barrow, Warmington, Ashton, Kettering, Castor, Eylesworth, Walton, Witherington, Eye, Thorp, and a minster at Stamford. These lands and all the others that belong to the minster I bequeath clear; that is, with sack and sock, toll and team, and infang-thief: these privileges and all others bequeath I clear to Christ and St. Peter. And I give the two parts of Whittlesey-mere, with waters and with wears and fens; and so through Meerlade along to the water that is called Nen; and so eastward to Kingsdelf. And I will that there be a market in the town itself, and that no other be betwixt Stamford and Huntingdon. And I will that thus be given the toll;—first, from Whittlesey-mere to the king's toll of Norman-cross hundred; then backward again from Whittlesey-mere through Meerlade along to the Nen, and as that river runs to Crowland; and from Crowland to Must, and from Must to Kingsdelf and to Whittlesey-mere. And I will that all the freedom, and all the privileges, that my predecessors gave, should remain; and I write and confirm this with the rood-token of Christ." ✠—Then answered Dunstan, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and said: "I grant, that all the things that here are given and spoken, and all the things that thy predecessors and mine have given, shall remain firm; and whosoever breaketh it, then give I him God's curse, and that of all saints, and of all hooded heads, and mine, unless he come to repentance. And I give expressly to St. Peter my mass-hackle, and my stole, and my reef, to serve Christ."—"I Oswald, Archbishop of York, confirm all

these words through the holy rood on which Christ was crucified." ✠—"I Bishop Athelwold bless all that maintain this, and I excommunicate all that break it, unless they come to repentance."—Here was Bishop Elfstan, Bishop Athulf, and Abbot Eskwy, and Abbot Osgar, and Abbot Ethelgar, and Alderman Elfer; Alderman Ethelwin, Britnoth and Oslac aldermen, and many other rich men; and all confirmed it and subscribed it with the cross of Christ. ✠ This was done in the year after our Lord's nativity 972, the sixteenth year of this king. Then bought the Abbot Aldulf lands rich and many, and much endowed the minster withal; and was there until Oswald, Archbishop of York, was dead; and then he was chosen to be archbishop. Soon after another abbot was chosen of the same monastery, whose name was Kenulf, who was afterwards Bishop of Winchester. He first made the wall about the minster, and gave it then the name of Peterborough, which before was Medhamsted. He was there till he was appointed Bishop of Winchester, when another abbot was chosen of the same monastery, whose name was Elfsy, who continued abbot fifty winters afterwards. It was he who took up St. Kyneburga and St. Kyneswitha, that lay at Castor, and St. Tibba, that lay at Ryhall; and brought them to Peterborough, and offered them all to St. Peter in one day, and preserved them all the while he was there.

A.D. 964. This year drove King Edgar the priests of Winchester out of the old minster, and also out of the new minster; and from Chertsey, and from Milton; and replaced them with monks. And he appointed Ethelgar abbot to the new minster, and Ordbert to Chertsey, and Cyneward to Milton.

A.D. 965. This year King Edgar took Elfrida for his queen, who was daughter of Alderman Ordgar.

A.D. 966. This year Thored, the son of Gunner, plundered Westmorland; and the same year Oslac took to the aldermanship.

A.D. 969. This year King Edgar ordered all Thanet-land to be plundered.

A.D. 970. This year died Archbishop Oskytel; who was first consecrated diocesan bishop at Dorchester, and afterwards it was by the consent of King Edred and all his council that he was consecrated Archbishop of York. He was

bishop two and twenty winters; and he died on Allhallowmas night, ten nights before Martinmas, at Thame. Abbot Thurkytel, his relative, carried the bishop's body to Bedford, because he was the abbot there at that time.

A.D. 971. This year died Edmund Atheling, and his body lies at Rumsey.

A.D. 973.

Here was Edgar,  
of Angles lord,  
with courtly pomp  
hallow'd to king  
at Akemancester,  
the ancient city;  
whose modern sons,  
dwelling therein,  
have named her БАТѢ.  
Much bliss was there  
by all enjoyed  
on that happy day,  
named Pentecost  
by men below.  
A crowd of priests,  
a throng of monks,  
I understand,  
in counsel sage,  
were gather'd there.  
Then were agone  
ten hundred winters  
of number'd years  
from the birth of Christ,  
the lofty king,  
guardian of light,  
save that thereto  
there yet was left  
of winter-tale,  
as writings say,  
seven and twenty.  
So near had run  
of the lord of triumphs  
a thousand years,  
when this was done,  
Nine and twenty



hard winters there  
 of irksome deeds  
 had Edmund's son  
 seen in the world,  
 when this took place,  
 and on the thirtieth  
 was hallow'd king.<sup>1</sup>

Soon after this the king led all his marine force to Chester; and there came to meet him six kings; and they all covenanted with him, that they would be his allies by sea and by land.

A.D. 975.

Here ended  
 his earthly dreams  
 Edgar, of Angles king;  
 chose him other light,  
 serene and lovely,  
 spurning this frail abode,  
 a life that mortals  
 here call lean  
 he quitted with disdain,  
 July the month,  
 by all agreed  
 in this our land,  
 whoever were  
 in chronic lore  
 correctly taught;  
 the day the eighth,  
 when Edgar young,  
 rewarder of heroes,  
 his life—his throne—resigned.  
 Edward his son,  
 unwaxen child,  
 of earls the prince,  
 succeeded then  
 to England's throne.  
 Of royal race  
 ten nights before

<sup>1</sup> This poetical effusion on the coronation, or rather consecration, of King Edgar, as well as the following on his death, appears to be imitated in Latin verse by Ethelwerd at the end of his curious chronicle. This seems at least to prove that they were both written very near the time, as also the eulogy on his reign, inserted 959.

departed hence  
Cyneward the good—  
prelate of manners mild.

Well known to me  
in Mercia then,  
how low on earth  
God's glory fell  
on every side:  
chaced from the land,  
his servants fled,—  
their wisdom scorned;  
much grief to him  
whose bosom glow'd  
with fervent love  
of great Creation's Lord!  
Neglected then  
the God of wonders,  
victor of victors,  
monarch of heaven,—  
his laws by man transgressed!  
Then too was driv'n  
Oslac beloved  
an exile far  
from his native land  
over the rolling waves,—  
over the ganet-bath,  
over the water-throng,  
the abode of the whale,—  
fair-hair'd hero,  
wise and eloquent,  
of home bereft!  
Then too was seen,  
high in the heavens,  
the star on his station,  
that far and wide  
wise men call—  
lovers of truth  
and heav'nly lore—  
*cometa* by name.  
Widely was spread  
God's vengeance then

throughout the land,  
 and famine scour'd the hills,  
 May heaven's guardian,  
 the glory of angels,  
 avert these ills,  
 and give us bliss again;  
 that bliss to all  
 abundance yields  
 from earth's choice fruits,  
 throughout this happy isle.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 976. This year was the great famine in England.

A.D. 977. This year was that great council at Kirtlington,<sup>2</sup> after Easter; and there died Bishop Sideman a sudden death, on the eleventh day before the calends of May. He was Bishop of Devonshire; and he wished that his resting-place should be at Crediton, his episcopal residence; but King Edward and Archbishop Dunstan ordered men to carry him to St. Mary's minster that is at Abingdon. And they did so; and he is moreover honourably buried on the north side in St. Paul's porch.

A.D. 978. This year all the oldest counsellors of England

<sup>1</sup> The following passage from C.T. s iv., relating to the accession of Edward the Martyr, should be added here—

In his days,  
 On account of his youth,  
 The opponents of God  
 Broke through God's laws;  
 Alfhere alderman,  
 And others many;  
 And marr'd monastic rules:  
 Minsters they razed,  
 And monks drove away,  
 And put God's laws to flight—  
 Laws that King Edgar  
 Commanded the holy  
 Saint Ethelwold bishop  
 Firmly to settle—  
 Widows they stript  
 Oft and at random.  
 Many breaches of right  
 And many bad laws  
 Have arisen since;  
 And after-times  
 Prove only worse.  
 Then too was Osac  
 The mighty earl  
 Hunted from England's shores.

<sup>2</sup> Florence of Worcester mentions three synods this year; Kyrtilinege, Calne, and Ambresbyrig.

fell at Calne from an upper floor; but the holy Archbishop Dunstan stood alone upon a beam. Some were dreadfully bruised; and some did not escape with life. This year was King Edward slain, at eventide, at Corfe-gate, on the fifteenth day before the calends of April. And he was buried at Wareham without any royal honour. No worse deed than this was ever done by the English nation since they first sought the land of Britain. Men murdered him—but God has magnified him. He was in life an earthly king—he is now after death a heavenly saint. Him would not his earthly relatives avenge—but his heavenly father has avenged him amply. The earthly homicides would wipe out his memory from the earth—but the avenger above has spread his memory abroad in heaven and in earth. Those, who would not before bow to his living body, now bow on their knees to his dead bones. Now we may conclude, that the wisdom of men, and their meditations, and their counsels, are as nought against the appointment of God. In this same year succeeded Ethelred Etheling, his brother, to the government; and he was afterwards very readily, and with great joy to the counsellors of England, consecrated king at Kingston. In the same year also died Alfwold, who was Bishop of Dorsetshire, and whose body lieth in the minster at Sherborn.

A.D. 979. In this year was Ethelred consecrated king, on the Sunday fortnight after Easter, at Kingston. And there were at his consecration two archbishops, and ten diocesan bishops. This same year was seen a bloody welkin oft-times in the likeness of fire; and that was most apparent at midnight, and so in misty beams was shown; but when it began to dawn, then it glided away.

A.D. 980. In this year was Ethelgar consecrated bishop, on the sixth day before the nones of May, to the bishopric of Selsey; and in the same year was Southampton plundered by a pirate-army, and most of the population slain or imprisoned. And the same year was the Isle of Thanet overrun, and the county of Chester was plundered by the pirate-army of the North. In this year Alderman Alferc fetched the body of the holy King Edward at Wareham, and carried him with great solemnity to Shaftsbury.

A.D. 981. In this year was St. Petroc's-stow plundered; and in the same year was much harm done everywhere by

the sea-coast, both upon Devonshire and Wales. And in the same year died Elfstan, Bishop of Wiltshire; and his body lieth in the minster at Abingdon; and Wulfgar then succeeded to the bishopric. The same year died Womare, Abbot of Ghent.

A.D. 982. In this year came up in Dorsetshire three ships of the pirates, and plundered in Portland. The same year London was burned. In the same year also died two aldermen, Ethelmer in Hampshire, and Edwin in Sussex. Ethelmer's body lieth in Winchester, at New-minster, and Edwin's in the minster at Abingdon. The same year died two abbesses in Dorsetshire; Herelufa at Shaftsbury, and Wulfwina at Wareham. The same year went Otho, emperor of the Romans, into Greece; and there met he a great army of the Saracens, who came up from the sea, and would have proceeded forthwith to plunder the Christian folk; but the emperor fought with them. And there was much slaughter made on either side, but the emperor gained the field of battle. He was there, however, much harassed, ere he returned thence; and as he went homeward, his brother's son died, who was also called Otho; and he was the son of Leodulf Atheling. This Leodulf was the son of Otho the Elder and of the daughter of King Edward.

A.D. 983. This year died Alderman Alferc, and Alfric succeeded to the same eldership; and Pope Benedict also died.

A.D. 984. This year died the benevolent Bishop of Winchester, Athelwold, father of monks; and the consecration of the following bishop, Elfheah, who by another name was called Godwin, was on the fourteenth day before the calends of November; and he took his seat on the episcopal bench on the mass-day of the two apostles Simon and Jude, at Winchester.

A.D. 985. This year was Alderman Alfric driven out of the land; and in the same year was Edwin consecrated abbot of the minster at Abingdon.

A.D. 986. This year the king invaded the bishopric of Rochester; and this year came first the great murrain of cattle in England.

A.D. 987. This year was the port of Watchet plundered.

A.D. 988. This year was Goda, the thane of Devonshire, slain; and a great number with him: and Dunstan, the holy

archbishop, departed this life, and sought a heavenly one. Bishop Ethelgar succeeded him in the archbishopric; but he lived only a little while after, namely, one year and three months.

A.D. 989. This year died Abbot Edwin, and Abbot Wulfgar succeeded to the abbacy. Siric was this year invested archbishop, and went afterwards to Rome after his pall.

A.D. 991. This year was Ipswich plundered; and very soon afterwards was Alderman Britnoth<sup>1</sup> slain at Maldon. In this same year it was resolved that tribute should be given, for the first time, to the Danes, for the great terror they occasioned by the sea-coast. That was first 10,000 pounds. The first who advised this measure was Archbishop Siric.

A.D. 992. This year the blessed Archbishop Oswald departed this life, and sought a heavenly one; and in the same year died Alderman Ethelwin. Then the king and all his council resolved, that all the ships that were of any account should be gathered together at London; and the king committed the lead of the land-force to Alderman Elfric, and Earl Thorod, and Bishop Elfstan, and Bishop Escwy; that they should try if they could anywhere without entrap the enemy. Then sent Alderman Elfric, and gave warning to the enemy; and on the night preceding the day of battle he sculked away from the army, to his great disgrace. The enemy then escaped; except the crew of one ship, who were slain on the spot. Then met the enemy the ships from East-Anglia, and from London; and there a great slaughter was made, and they took the ship in which was the alderman, all armed and rigged. Then, after the death of Archbishop Oswald, succeeded Aldulf, Abbot of Peterborough, to the sees of York and of Worcester; and Kenulf to the abbacy of Peterborough.

A.D. 993. This year came Anlaf with three and ninety ships to Staines, which he plundered without, and went thence to Sandwich. Thence to Ipswich, which he laid waste; and so to Maldon, where Alderman Britnoth came against him with his force, and fought with him; and there they slew the alderman, and gained the field of battle; whereupon peace was made with him, and the king received him

<sup>1</sup> Vid. *Hist. Eliens.* li. 6. He was a great benefactor to the church of Ely.

afterwards at episcopal hands by the advice of Siric, Bishop of Canterbury, and Elfeah of Winchester. This year was Bamborough destroyed, and much spoil was there taken. Afterwards came the army to the mouth of the Humber; and there did much evil both in Lindsey and in Northumbria. Then was collected a great force; but when the armies were to engage, then the generals first commenced a flight; namely, Frene and Godwin and Frithgist. In this same year the king ordered Elfgar, son of Alderman Elfric, to be punished with blindness.

A.D. 994. This year died Archbishop Siric; and Elfric, Bishop of Wiltshire, was chosen on Easter-day, at Amesbury, by King Ethelred and all his council. This year came Anlaf and Sweyne to London, on the Nativity of St. Mary, with four and ninety ships. And they closely besieged the city, and would fain have set it on fire; but they sustained more harm and evil than they ever supposed that any citizens could inflict on them. The holy mother of God on that day in her mercy considered the citizens, and ridded them of their enemies. Thence they advanced, and wrought the greatest evil that ever any army could do, in burning and plundering and manslaughter, not only on the sea-coast in Essex, but in Kent and in Sussex and in Hampshire. Next they took horse, and rode as wide as they would, and committed unspeakable evil. Then resolved the king and his council to send to them, and offer them tribute and provision, on condition that they desisted from plunder. The terms they accepted; and the whole army came to Southampton, and there fixed their winter-quarters; where they were fed by all the subjects of the West-Saxon kingdom. And they gave them 16,000 pounds in money. Then sent the king after King Anlaf Bishop Elfeah and Alderman Ethelwerd;<sup>1</sup> and, hostages being left with the ships, they led Anlaf with great pomp to the king at Andover. And King Ethelred received him at episcopal hands, and honoured him with royal presents. In return Anlaf promised, as he also performed, that he never again would come in a hostile manner to England.

A.D. 995. This year appeared the comet-star.

<sup>1</sup> This was probably the veteran historian of that name, who was killed in the severe encounter with the Danes at Alton (*Æthelingadene*) in the year 1001.

A.D. 996. This year was Elfric consecrated archbishop at Christ church.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 997. This year went the army about Devonshire into Severn-mouth, and equally plundered the people of Cornwall, North-Wales,<sup>2</sup> and Devon. Then went they up at Watchet, and there much evil wrought in burning and manslaughter. Afterwards they coasted back about Penwithstert on the south side, and, turning into the mouth of the Tamer, went up till they came to Liddyford, burning and slaying everything that they met. Moreover, Ordulf's minster at Tavistock they burned to the ground, and brought to their ships incalculable plunder. This year Archbishop Elfric went to Rome after his staff.

A.D. 998. This year coasted the army back eastward into the mouth of the Frome, and went up everywhere, as widely as they would, into Dorsetshire. Often was an army collected against them; but, as soon as they were about to come together, then were they ever through something or other put to flight, and their enemies always in the end had the victory. Another time they lay in the Isle of Wight, and fed themselves meanwhile from Hampshire and Sussex.

A.D. 999. This year came the army about again into the Thames, and went up thence along the Medway to Rochester; where the Kentish army came against them, and encountered them in a close engagement; but, alas! they too soon yielded and fled; because they had not the aid that they should have had. The Danes therefore occupied the field of battle, and, taking horse, they rode as wide as they would, spoiling and overrunning nearly all West-Kent. Then the king with his council determined to proceed against them with sea and land forces; but as soon as the ships were ready, then arose delay from day to day, which harassed the miserable crew that lay on board; so that, always, the forwarder it should have been, the later it was, from one time to another;—they still suffered the army of their enemies to increase;—the Danes continually retreated from the sea-coast;—and they continually pursued them in vain. Thus in the end these

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* at Canterbury. He was chosen or nominated before, by King Ethelred and his council, at Amesbury: *vid. an.* 994. This notice of his consecration, which is confirmed by Florence of Worcester, is now first admitted into the text on the authority of three MSS.

<sup>2</sup> Not the present district so-called, but all that north of the Sea of Severn, as opposed to *West-Wales*, another name for Cornwall.



expeditions both by sea and land served no other purpose but to vex the people, to waste their treasure, and to strengthen their enemies.

A.D. 1000. This year the king went into Cumberland, and nearly laid waste the whole of it with his army, whilst his navy sailed about Chester with the design of co-operating with his land-forces; but, finding it impracticable, they ravaged Anglesey. The hostile fleet was this summer turned towards the kingdom of Richard.

A.D. 1001. This year there was great commotion in England in consequence of an invasion by the Danes, who spread terror and devastation wheresoever they went, plundering and burning and desolating the country with such rapidity, that they advanced in one march as far as the town of Alton; where the people of Hampshire came against them, and fought with them. There was slain Ethelwerd, high-steward of the king, and Leofric of Whitchurch, and Leofwin, high-steward of the king, and Wulfhere, a bishop's thane, and Godwin of Worthy, son of Bishop Elfsy; and of all the men who were engaged with them eighty-one. Of the Danes there was slain a much greater number, though they remained in possession of the field of battle. Thence they proceeded westward, until they came into Devonshire; where Paley came to meet them with the ships which he was able to collect; for he had shaken off his allegiance to King Ethelred, against all the vows of truth and fidelity which he had given him, as well as the presents which the king had bestowed on him in houses and gold and silver. And they burned Teignton, and also many other goodly towns that we cannot name; and then peace was there concluded with them. And they proceeded thence towards Exmouth, so that they marched at once till they came to Pin-hoo; where Cole, high-steward of the king, and Edsy, reve of the king, came against them with the army that they could collect. But they were there put to flight, and there were many slain, and the Danes had possession of the field of battle. And the next morning they burned the village of Pin-hoo, and of Clist, and also many goodly towns that we cannot name. Then they returned eastward again, till they came to the Isle of Wight. The next morning they burned the town of Waltham, and many other small towns; soon after which the people treated with them, and they made peace.

A.D. 1002. This year the king and his council agreed that tribute should be given to the fleet, and peace made with them, with the provision that they should desist from their mischief. Then sent the king to the fleet Alderman Leofsy, who at the king's word and his council made peace with them, on condition that they received food and tribute; which they accepted, and a tribute was paid of 24,000 pounds. In the meantime Alderman Leofsy slew Eafy, high-steward of the king; and the king banished him from the land. Then, in the same Lent, came the Lady Elfgive Emma, Richard's daughter, to this land. And in the same summer died Archbishop Eadulf; and also, in the same year the king gave an order to slay all the Danes that were in England. This was accordingly done on the mass-day of St. Brice; because it was told the king, that they would beshrew him of his life, and afterwards all his council, and then have his kingdom without any resistance.

A.D. 1003. This year was Exeter demolished, through the French churl Hugh, whom the lady had appointed her steward there. And the army destroyed the town withal, and took there much spoil. In the same year came the army up into Wiltshire. Then was collected a very great force, from Wiltshire and from Hampshire; which was soon ready on their march against the enemy: and Alderman Elfric should have led them on; but he brought forth his old tricks, and as soon as they were so near, that either army looked on the other, then he pretended sickness, and began to retch, saying he was sick; and so betrayed the people that he should have led: as it is said, "When the leader is sick the whole army is hindered." When Sweyne saw that they were not ready, and that they all retreated, then led he his army into Wilton; and they plundered and burned the town. Then went he to Sarum; and thence back to the sea, where he knew his ships were.

A.D. 1004. This year came Sweyne with his fleet to Norwich, plundering and burning the whole town. Then Ulfkytel agreed with the council in East-Anglia, that it were better to purchase peace with the enemy, ere they did too much harm on the land; for that they had come unawares, and he had not had time to gather his force. Then, under the truce that should have been between them, stole the army up from their ships, and bent their course to Thetford.

When Ulfkytel understood that, then sent he an order to hew the ships in pieces; but they frustrated his design. Then he gathered his forces, as secretly as he could. The enemy came to Thetford within three weeks after they had plundered Norwich; and, remaining there one night, they spoiled and burned the town; but, in the morning, as they were proceeding to their ships, came Ulfkytel with his army, and said that they must there come to close quarters. And, accordingly, the two armies met together; and much slaughter was made on both sides. There were many of the veterans of the East-Angles slain; but, if the main army had been there, the enemy had never returned to their ships. As they said themselves, that they never met with worse hand-play in England than Ulfkytel brought them.

A.D. 1005. This year died Archbishop Elfric; and Bishop Elfeah succeeded him in the archbishopric. This year was the great famine in England so severe that no man ere remembered such. The fleet this year went from this land to Denmark, and took but a short respite, before they came again.

A.D. 1006. This year Elfeah was consecrated Archbishop; Bishop Britwald succeeded to the see of Wiltshire; Wulfgeat was deprived of all his property;<sup>1</sup> Wulfeah and Ufgeat were deprived of sight;<sup>1</sup> Alderman Elfelm was slain;<sup>1</sup> and Bishop Kenulf<sup>2</sup> departed this life. Then, over midsummer, came the Danish fleet to Sandwich, and did as they were wont; they harrowed and burned and slew as they went. Then the king ordered out all the population from Wessex and from Mercia; and they lay out all the harvest under arms against the enemy; but it availed nothing more than it had often done before. For all this the enemy went wheresoever they would; and the expedition did the people more harm than either any internal or external force could do. When winter approached, then went the army home; and the enemy retired after Martinmas to their quarters in the Isle of Wight, and provided themselves everywhere there with what they wanted. Then, about midwinter, they went to their ready farm, throughout Hampshire into Berkshire, to Reading. And they did according to their custom,—they

<sup>1</sup> See a more full and circumstantial account of these events, with some variation of names, in Florence of Worcester.

<sup>2</sup> The successor of Elfeah, or Alphege, in the see of Winchester, on the translation of the latter to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.

lighted their camp-beacons as they advanced. Thence they marched to Wallingford, which they entirely destroyed, and passed one night at Cholsey. They then turned along Ash-down to Cuckamsley-hill, and there awaited better cheer; for it was often said, that if they sought Cuckamsley, they would never get to the sea. But they went another way homeward. Then was their army collected at Kennet; and they came to battle there, and soon put the English force to flight; and afterwards carried their spoil to the sea. There might the people of Winchester see the rank and iniquitous foe, as they passed by their gates to the sea, fetching their meat and plunder over an extent of fifty miles from sea. Then was the king gone over the Thames into Shropshire; and there he fixed his abode during midwinter. Meanwhile, so great was the fear of the enemy, that no man could think or devise how to drive them from the land, or hold this territory against them; for they had terribly marked each shire in Wessex with fire and devastation. Then the king began to consult seriously with his council, what they all thought most advisable for defending this land, ere it was utterly undone. Then advised the king and his council, for the advantage of all the nation, though they were all loth to do it, that they needs must bribe the enemy with a tribute. The king then sent to the army, and ordered it to be made known to them, that his desire was, that there should be peace between them, and that tribute and provision should be given them. And they accepted the terms; and they were provisioned throughout England.

A.D. 1007. In this year was the tribute paid to the hostile army; that was, 30,000 pounds. In this year also was Edric appointed alderman over all the kingdom of the Mercians. This year went Bishop Elfeah to Rome after his pall.

A.D. 1008. This year bade the king that men should speedily build ships over all England; that is, a man possessed of three hundred and ten hides to provide on galley or skiff; and a man possessed of eight hides only, to find a helmet and breastplate.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1009. This year were the ships ready, that we before

<sup>1</sup> This passage, though very important, is rather confused, from the variations in the MSS.; so that it is difficult to ascertain the exact proportion of ships and armour which each person was to furnish. *Visd. Flor. an.* 1008.

spoke about; and there were so many of them as never were in England before, in any king's days, as books tell us. And they were all transported together to Sandwich; that they should lie there, and defend this land against any out-force. But we have not yet had the prosperity and the honour, that the naval armament should be useful to this land, any more than it often before was. It was at this same time, or a little earlier, that Brihtric, brother of Alderman Edric, betrayed Wulnoth, the South-Saxon knight, father of Earl Godwin, to the king; and he went into exile, and enticed the navy, till he had with him twenty ships; with which he plundered everywhere by the south coast, and wrought every kind of mischief. When it was told the navy that they might easily seize him, if they would look about them, then took Brihtric with him eighty ships; and thought that he should acquire for himself much reputation, by getting Wulnoth into his hands alive or dead. But, whilst they were proceeding thitherward, there came such a wind against them, as no man remembered before; which beat and tossed the ships, and drove them aground; whereupon Wulnoth soon came, and burned them. When this was known to the remaining ships, where the king was, how the others fared, it was then as if all were lost. The king went home, with the aldermen and the nobility; and thus lightly did they forsake the ships; whilst the men that were in them rowed them back to London. Thus lightly did they suffer the labour of all the people to be in vain; nor was the terror lessened, as all England hoped. When this naval expedition was thus ended, then came, soon after Lammas, the formidable army of the enemy, called Thurkill's army, to Sandwich; and soon they bent their march to Canterbury; which city they would quickly have stormed, had they not rather desired peace; and all the men of East-Kent made peace with the army, and gave them 3,000 pounds for security. The army soon after that went about till they came to the Isle of Wight; and everywhere in Sussex, and in Hampshire, and also in Berkshire, they plundered and burned, AS THEIR CUSTOM IS.<sup>1</sup> Then ordered the king to summon out all the population, that men might hold firm against

<sup>1</sup> These expressions in the present tense afford a strong proof that the original records of these transactions are nearly coeval with the transactions themselves. Later MSS. use the past tense.

them on every side; but nevertheless they marched as they pleased. On one occasion the king had begun his march before them, as they proceeded to their ships, and all the people were ready to fall upon them; but the plan was then frustrated through Alderman Edric, AS IT EVER IS STILL. Then after Martinmas they went back again to Kent, and chose their winter-quarters on the Thames; obtaining their provisions from Essex, and from the shires that were next, on both sides of the Thames. And oft they fought against the city of London; but glory be to God, that it yet standeth firm: and they ever there met with ill fare. Then after midwinter took they an excursion up through Chiltern,<sup>1</sup> and so to Oxford; which city they burned, and plundered on both sides of the Thames to their ships. Being fore-warned that there was an army gathered against them at London, they went over at Staines; and thus were they in motion all the winter, and in spring appeared again in Kent, and repaired their ships.

A.D. 1010. This year came the aforesaid army, after Easter, into East Anglia; and went up at Ipswich, marching continually till they came where they understood Ulfcytel was with his army. This was on the day called the first of the Ascension of our Lord. The East-Angles soon fled. Cambridge-shire stood firm against them. There was slain Athelstan, the king's relative, and Oswy, and his son, and Wulfric, son of Leofwin, and Edwy, brother of Efy, and many other good thanes, and a multitude of the people. Thurkytel Myrehead first began the flight; and the Danes remained masters of the field of slaughter. There were they horsed; and afterwards took possession of East-Anglia, where they plundered and burned three months; and then proceeded further into the wild fens, slaying both men and cattle, and burning throughout the fens. Thetford also they burned, and Cambridge; and afterwards went back southward into the Thames; and the horsemen rode towards the ships. Then went they westward into Oxfordshire, and thence to Buckinghamshire, and so along the Ouse till they came to Bedford, and so forth to Tomsford, always burning as they went. Then returned they to their ships with their spoil, which they apportioned to the ships. When the king's army should have gone out

<sup>1</sup> i. e. the Chiltern Hills; from which the south-eastern part of Oxfordshire is called the Chiltern district.

to meet them as they went up, then went they home; and when they were in the east, then was the army detained in the west; and when they were in the south, then was the army in the north. Then all the privy council were summoned before the king, to consult how they might defend this country. But, whatever was advised, it stood not a month; and at length there was not a chief that would collect an army, but each fled as he could: no shire, moreover, would stand by another. Before the feast-day of St. Andrew came the enemy to Northampton, and soon burned the town, and took as much spoil thereabout as they would; and then returned over the Thames into Wessex, and so by Cannings-marsh, burning all the way. When they had gone as far as they would, then came they by midwinter to their ships.

A.D. 1011. This year sent the king and his council to the army, and desired peace; promising them both tribute and provisions, on condition that they ceased from plunder. They had now overrun East-Anglia (1), and Essex (2), and Middlesex (3), and Oxfordshire (4), and Cambridgeshire (5), and Hertfordshire (6), and Buckinghamshire (7), and Bedfordshire (8), and half of Huntingdonshire (9), and much of Northamptonshire (10); and, to the south of the Thames, all Kent, and Sussex, and Hastings, and Surrey, and Berkshire, and Hampshire, and much of Wiltshire. All these disasters befel us through bad counsels; that they would not offer tribute in time, or fight with them; but, when they had done most mischief, then entered they into peace and amity with them. And not the less for all this peace, and amity, and tribute, they went everywhere in troops; plundering, and spoiling, and slaying our miserable people. In this year, between the Nativity of St. Mary and Michaelmas, they beset Canterbury, and entered therein through treachery; for Elfmar delivered the city to them, whose life Archbishop Elfeah formerly saved. And there they seized Archbishop Elfeah, and Elfward the king's steward, and Abbess Leofruna,<sup>1</sup> and Bishop Godwin; and Abbot Elfmar they suffered to go away. And they took therein all the

<sup>1</sup> "*Leofruna abbatissa.*"—Flor. The insertion of this quotation from Florence of Worcester is important, as it confirms the reading adopted in the text. The abbreviation *abbt'*, instead of *abb'*, seems to mark the abbess. She was the last abbess of St. Mildred's in the Isle of Thanet; not Canterbury, as Harpsfield and Lambard say.

hooded men, and husbands, and wives; and it was impossible for any man to say how many they were; and in the city they continued afterwards as long as they would. And, when they had surveyed all the city, they then returned to their ships, and led the archbishop with them.

Then was a captive  
he who before was  
of England head  
and Christendom;—  
there might be seen  
great wretchedness,  
where oft before  
great bliss was seen,  
in the fated city,  
whence first to us  
came Christendom,  
and bliss 'fore God  
and 'fore the world.

And the archbishop they kept with them until the time when they martyred him.

A.D. 1012. This year came Alderman Edric, and all the oldest counsellors of England, clergy and laity, to London before Easter, which was then on the ides of April; and there they abode, over Easter, until all the tribute was paid, which was 48,000 pounds. Then on the Saturday was the army much stirred against the bishop; because he would not promise them any fee, and forbade that any man should give anything for him. They were also much drunken; for there was wine brought them from the south. Then took they the bishop, and led him to their hustings, on the eve of the Sunday after Easter, which was the thirteenth before the calends of May; and there they then shamefully killed him. They overwhelmed him with bones and horns of oxen; and one of them smote him with an axe-iron on the head; so that he sunk downwards with the blow; and his holy blood fell on the earth, whilst his sacred soul was sent to the realm of God. The corpse in the morning was carried to London; and the bishops, Ednoth and Elfhun, and the citizens, received him with all honour, and buried him in St. Paul's minster; where God now showeth this holy martyr's miracles. When the tribute was paid, and the peace-oaths were sworn, then dispersed the army as widely



as it was before collected. Then submitted to the king five and forty of the ships of the enemy; and promised him, that they would defend this land, and he should feed and clothe them.

A.D. 1013. The year after that Archbishop Elfeah was martyred, the king appointed Lifing to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. And in the same year, before the month August, came King Sweyne with his fleet to Sandwich; and very soon went about East-Anglia into the Humber-mouth, and so upward along the Trent, until he came to Gainsborough. Then soon submitted to him Earl Utred, and all the Northumbrians, and all the people of Lindsey, and afterwards the people of the Five Boroughs, and soon after all the army to the north of Watling-street; and hostages were given him from each shire. When he understood that all the people were subject to him, then ordered he that his army should have provision and horses; and he then went southward with his main army, committing his ships and the hostages to his son Knute. And after he came over Watling-street, they wrought the greatest mischief that any army could do. Then he went to Oxford; and the population soon submitted, and gave hostages: thence to Winchester, where they did the same. Thence went they eastward to London; and many of the party sunk in the Thames, because they kept not to any bridge. When he came to the city, the population would not submit; but held their ground in full fight against him, because therein was King Ethelred, and Thurkill with him. Then went King Sweyne thence to Wallingford; and so over Thames westward to Bath, where he abode with his army. Thither came Alderman Ethelmar, and all the western thanes with him, and all submitted to Sweyne, and gave hostages. When he had thus settled all, then went he northward to his ships; and all the population fully received him, and considered him full king. The population of London also after this submitted to him, and gave hostages; because they dreaded that he would undo them. Then bade Sweyne full tribute and forage for his army during the winter; and Thurkill bade the same for the army that lay at Greenwich: besides this, they plundered as oft as they would. And when this nation could neither resist in the south nor in the north, King Ethelred abode some while with the fleet that lay in

the Thames; and the lady<sup>1</sup> went afterwards over sea to her brother Richard, accompanied by Elfsy, Abbot of Peterborough. The king sent Bishop Elfun with the ethelings, Edward and Alfred, over sea; that he might instruct them. Then went the king from the fleet, about midwinter, to the Isle of Wight; and there abode for the season: after which he went over sea to Richard, with whom he abode till the time when Sweyne died. Whilst the lady<sup>1</sup> was with her brother beyond sea, Elfsy, Abbot of Peterborough, who was there with her, went to the abbey called Boneval, where St. Florentine's body lay; and there found a miserable place, a miserable abbot, and miserable monks; because they had been plundered. There he bought of the abbot, and of the monks, the body of St. Florentine, all but the head, for 500 pounds; which, on his return home, he offered to Christ and St. Peter.

A.D. 1014. This year King Sweyne ended his days at Candlemas, the third day before the nones of February; and the same year Elfwy, Bishop of York, was consecrated in London, on the festival of St. Juliana. The fleet all chose Knute for king; whereupon advised all the counsellors of England, clergy and laity, that they should send after King Ethelred; saying, that no sovereign was dearer to them than their natural lord, if he would govern them better than he did before. Then sent the king hither his son Edward, with his messengers; who had orders to greet all his people, saying that he would be their faithful lord—would better each of those things that they disliked—and that each of the things should be forgiven which had been either done or said against him; provided they all unanimously, without treachery, turned to him. Then was full friendship established, in word and in deed and in compact, on either side. And every Danish king they proclaimed an outlaw for ever from England. Then came King Ethelred home, in Lent, to his own people; and he was gladly received by them all. Meanwhile, after the death of Sweyne, sat Knute with his army in Gainsborough until Easter; and it was agreed between him and the people of Lindsey, that they should supply him with horses, and afterwards go out all together and plunder. But King Ethelred with his full force came to Lindsey before they were ready; and they

<sup>1</sup> This was a title bestowed on the queen.

plundered and burned, and slew all the men that they could reach. Knute, the son of Sweyne, went out with his fleet (so were the wretched people deluded by him), and proceeded southward until he came to Sandwich. There he landed the hostages that were given to his father, and cut off their hands and ears and their noses. Besides all these evils, the king ordered a tribute to the army that lay at Greenwich, of 21,000 pounds. This year, on the eve of St. Michael's day, came the great sea-flood, which spread wide over this land, and ran so far up as it never did before, overwhelming many towns, and an innumerable multitude of people.

A.D. 1015. This year was the great council at Oxford; where Alderman Edric betrayed Sigferth and Morcar, the eldest thanes belonging to the Seven Towns. He allured them into his bower, where they were shamefully slain. Then the king took all their possessions, and ordered the widow of Sigferth to be secured, and brought within Malmesbury. After a little interval, Edmund Etheling went and seized her, against the king's will, and had her to wife. Then, before the nativity of St. Mary, went the etheling west-north into the Five Towns,<sup>1</sup> and soon plundered all the property of Sigferth and Morcar; and all the people submitted to him. At the same time came King Knute to Sandwich, and went soon all about Kent into Wessex, until he came to the mouth of the Frome; and then plundered in Dorset, and in Wiltshire, and in Somerset. King Ethelred, meanwhile, lay sick at Corsham; and Alderman Edric collected an army there, and Edmund the etheling in the north. When they came together, the alderman designed to betray Edmund the etheling, but he could not; whereupon they separated without an engagement, and sheered off from their enemies. Alderman Edric then seduced forty ships from the king, and submitted to Knute. The West-Saxons also submitted, and gave hostages, and horsed the army. And he continued there until midwinter.

A.D. 1016. This year came King Knute with a marine force of one hundred and sixty ships, and Alderman Edric with him, over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade; whence

<sup>1</sup> The *seven* towns mentioned above are reduced here to *five*; probably because *two* had already submitted to the king on the death of the two thanes, Sigferth and Morcar. These *five* were, as originally, Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford, Nottingham, and Derby. *Vid. an.* 942, 1013.

they proceeded to Warwickshire, during the middle of the winter, and plundered therein, and burned, and slew all they met. Then began Edmund the etheling to gather an army; which, when it was collected, could avail him nothing, unless the king were there and they had the assistance of the citizens of London. The expedition therefore was frustrated, and each man betook himself home. After this, an army was again ordered, under full penalties, that every person, however distant, should go forth; and they sent to the king in London, and besought him to come to meet the army with the aid that he could collect. When they were all assembled, it succeeded nothing better than it often did before; and, when it was told the king, that those persons would betray him who ought to assist him, then forsook he the army, and returned again to London. Then rode Edmund the etheling to Earl Uted in Northumbria; and every man supposed that they would collect an army against King Knute; but they went into Staffordshire, and to Shrewsbury, and to Chester; and they plundered on their parts, and Knute on his. He went out through Buckinghamshire to Bedfordshire; thence to Huntingdonshire, and so into Northamptonshire along the fens to Stamford. Thence into Lincolnshire. Thence to Nottinghamshire; and so into Northumbria toward York. When Uted understood this, he ceased from plundering, and hastened northward, and submitted for need, and all the Northumbrians with him; but, though he gave hostages, he was nevertheless slain by the advice of Alderman Edric, and Thurkytel, the son of Nafan, with him. After this, King Knute appointed Eric earl over Northumbria, as Uted was; and then went southward another way, all by west, till the whole army came, before Easter, to the ships. Meantime Edmund Etheling went to London to his father: and after Easter went King Knute with all his ships toward London; but it happened that King Ethelred died ere the ships came. He ended his days on St. George's day; having held his kingdom in much tribulation and difficulty as long as his life continued. After his decease, all the peers that were in London, and the citizens, chose Edmund king; who bravely defended his kingdom while his time was. Then came the ships to Greenwich, about the gang-days, and within a short interval went to London; where they sunk a deep ditch on the south side,

and dragged their ships to the west side of the bridge. Afterwards they trenched the city without, so that no man could go in or out, and often fought against it; but the citizens bravely withstood them. King Edmund had ere this gone out, and invaded the West-Saxons, who all submitted to him; and soon afterward he fought with the enemy at Pen near Gillingham. A second battle he fought, after midsummer, at Sherston; where much slaughter was made on either side, and the leaders themselves came together in the fight. Alderman Edric and Aylmer the darling were assisting the army against King Edmund. Then collected he his force the third time, and went to London, all by north of the Thames, and so out through Clayhanger, and relieved the citizens, driving the enemy to their ships. It was within two nights after that the king went over at Brentford; where he fought with the enemy, and put them to flight: but there many of the English were drowned, from their own carelessness; who went before the main army with a design to plunder. After this the king went into Wessex, and collected his army; but the enemy soon returned to London, and beset the city without, and fought strongly against it both by water and land. But the almighty God delivered them. The enemy went afterward from London with their ships into the Orwell; where they went up and proceeded into Mercia, slaying and burning whatsoever they overtook, as their custom is; and, having provided themselves with meat, they drove their ships and their herds into the Medway. Then assembled King Edmund the fourth time all the English nation, and forded over the Thames at Brentford; whence he proceeded into Kent. The enemy fled before him with their horses into the Isle of Shepey; and the king slew as many of them as he could overtake. Alderman Edric then went to meet the king at Aylesford; than which no measure could be more ill-advised. The enemy, meanwhile, returned into Essex, and advanced into Mercia, destroying all that he overtook. When the king understood that the army was up, then collected he the fifth time all the English nation, and went behind them, and overtook them in Essex, on the down called Assingdon; where they fiercely came together. Then did Alderman Edric as he often did before—he first began the flight with the Maisevethians, and so betrayed his natural lord and all the people

of England. There had Knute the victory, though all England fought against him! There was then slain Bishop Ednoth, and Abbot Wulsy, and Alderman Elfric, and Alderman Godwin of Lindsey, and Ulfkytel of East-Anglia, and Ethelward, the son of Alderman Ethelsy.<sup>1</sup> And all the nobility of the English nation was there undone! After this fight went King Knute up with his army into Gloucestershire, where he heard say that King Edmund was. Then advised Alderman Edric, and the counsellors that were there assembled, that the kings should make peace with each other, and produce hostages. Then both the kings met together at Olney, south of Deerhurst, and became allies and sworn brothers. There they confirmed their friendship both with pledges and with oaths, and settled the pay of the army. With this covenant they parted: King Edmund took to Wessex, and Knute to Mercia and the northern district. The army then went to their ships with the things they had taken; and the people of London made peace with them, and purchased their security; whereupon they brought their ships to London, and provided themselves winter-quarters therein. On the feast of St. Andrew died King Edmund; and he is buried with his grandfather Edgar at Glastonbury. In the same year died Wulfgar, Abbot of Abingdon; and Ethelsy took to the abbacy.

A.D. 1017. This year King Knute took to the whole government of England, and divided it into four parts: Wessex for himself, East-Anglia for Thurkyll, Mercia for Edric, Northumbria for Eric. This year also was Alderman Edric slain at London, and Norman, son of Alderman Leofwin, and Ethelward, son of Ethelmar the Great, and Britric, son of Elfege of Devonshire. King Knute also banished Edwy etheling, whom he afterwards ordered to be slain, and Edwy, king of the churls; and before the calends of August the king gave an order to fetch him the widow of the other king, Ethelred, the daughter of Richard, to wife.

A.D. 1018. This year was the payment of the tribute over all England; that was, altogether, two and seventy thousand

<sup>1</sup> There is a marked difference respecting the name of this alderman in MSS. Some have Ethelsy, as above; others, Elfwine, and Ethelwine. The two last may be reconciled, as the name in either case would now be Elwin; but Ethelsy, and Elsy are widely different. Florence of Worcester not only supports the authority of Ethelwine, but explains it "*Dei amici*."

pounds, besides that which the citizens of London paid; and that was ten thousand five hundred pounds. The army then went partly to Denmark; and forty ships were left with King Knute. The Danes and Angles were united at Oxford under Edgar's law; and this year died Abbot Ethelsy at Abingdon, to whom Ethelwine succeeded.

A.D. 1019. This year went King Knute with nine ships to Denmark, where he abode all the winter; and Archbishop Elfstan died this year, who was also named Lifing. He was a very upright man both before God and before the world.

A.D. 1020. This year came King Knute back to England; and there was at Easter a great council at Cirencester, where Alderman Ethelward was outlawed, and Edwy, king of the churls. This year went the king to Assingdon; with Earl Thurkyll, and Archbishop Wulfstan, and other bishops, and also abbots, and many monks with them; and he ordered to be built there a minster of stone and lime, for the souls of the men who were there slain, and gave it to his own priest, whose name was Stigand; and they consecrated the minster at Assingdon. And Ethelnoth the monk, who had been dean at Christ's church, was the same year on the ides of November consecrated Bishop of Christ's church by Archbishop Wulfstan.

A.D. 1021. This year King Knute, at Martinmas, outlawed Earl Thurkyll; and Bishop Elfgar, the abundant giver of alms, died in the morning of Christmas day.

A.D. 1022. This year went King Knute out with his ships to the Isle of Wight. And Bishop Ethelnoth went to Rome; where he was received with much honour by Benedict the magnificent pope, who with his own hand placed the pall upon him, and with great pomp consecrated him archbishop, and blessed him, on the nones of October. The archbishop on the self-same day with the same pall performed mass, as the pope directed him, after which he was magnificently entertained by the pope himself; and afterwards with a full blessing proceeded homewards. Abbot Leofwine, who had been unjustly expelled from Ely, was his companion; and he cleared himself of everything, which, as the pope informed him, had been laid to his charge, on the testimony of the archbishop and of all the company that were with him.

A.D. 1023. This year returned King Knute to England; and Thurkyll and he were reconciled. He committed Den-

mark and his son to the care of Thurkyll, whilst he took Thurkyll's son with him to England. This year died Archbishop Wulfstan; and Elfric succeeded him; and Archbishop Egelnoth blessed him in Canterbury. This year King Knute in London, in St. Paul's minster, gave full leave<sup>1</sup> to Archbishop Ethelnoth, Bishop Britwine, and all God's servants that were with them, that they might take up from the grave the archbishop, Saint Elphege. And they did so, on the sixth day before the ides of June; and the illustrious king, and the archbishop, and the diocesan bishops, and the earls, and very many others, both clergy and laity, carried by ship his holy corpse over the Thames to Southwark. And there they committed the holy martyr to the archbishop and his companions; and they with worthy pomp and sprightly joy carried him to Rochester. There on the third day came the Lady Emma with her royal son Hardacnute; and they all with much majesty, and bliss, and songs of praise, carried the holy archbishop into Canterbury, and so brought him gloriously into the church, on the third day before the ides of June. Afterwards, on the eighth day, the seventeenth before the calends of July, Archbishop Ethelnoth, and Bishop Elfsy, and Bishop Britwine, and all they that were with them, lodged the holy corpse of Saint Elphege on the north side of the altar of Christ; to the praise of God, and to the glory of the holy archbishop, and to the everlasting salvation of all those who there his holy body daily seek with earnest heart and all humility. May God Almighty have mercy on all Christian men through the holy intercession of Elphege!

A.D. 1025. This year went King Knute to Denmark with a fleet to the holm by the holy river; where against him came Ulf and Eglaf, with a very large force both by land and sea, from Sweden. There were very many men lost on the side of King Knute, both of Danish and English; and the Swedes had possession of the field of battle.

A.D. 1026. This year went Bishop Elfric to Rome, and received the pall of Pope John on the second day before the ides of November.

A.D. 1028. This year went King Knute from England to Norway with fifty ships manned with English thanes, and

<sup>1</sup> Matthew of Westminster says the king took up the body with his own hands.



drove King Olave from the land, which he entirely secured to himself.

A.D. 1029. This year King Knute returned home to England.

A.D. 1030. This year returned King Olave into Norway; but the people gathered together against him, and fought against him; and he was there slain, in Norway, by his own people, and was afterwards canonised. Before this, in the same year, died Hacon the doughty earl, at sea.

A.D. 1031. This year returned King Knute; and as soon as he came to England he gave to Christ's church in Canterbury the haven of Sandwich, and all the rights that arise therefrom, on either side of the haven; so that when the tide is highest and fullest, and there be a ship floating as near the land as possible, and there be a man standing upon the ship with a taper-axe in his hand, whithersoever the large taper-axe might be thrown out of the ship, throughout all that land the ministers of Christ's church should enjoy their rights. This year went King Knute to Rome; and the same year, as soon as he returned home, he went to Scotland; and Malcolm, king of the Scots, submitted to him, and became his man, with two other kings, Macbeth and Jehmar; but he held his allegiance a little while only. Robert, Earl of Normandy, went this year to Jerusalem, where he died; and William, who was afterwards King of England, succeeded to the earldom, though he was a child.

A.D. 1032. This year appeared that wild fire, such as no man ever remembered before, which did great damage in many places. The same year died Elfsy, Bishop of Winchester; and Elfwin, the king's priest, succeeded him.

A.D. 1033. This year died Bishop Merewhite in Somersetshire, who is buried at Glastonbury; and Bishop Leofsy, whose body resteth at Worcester, and to whose see Brihteh was promoted.

A.D. 1034. This year died Bishop Etheric, who lies at Ramsey.

A.D. 1035. This year died King Knute at Shaftesbury, on the second day before the ides of November; and he is buried at Winchester in the old minster. He was king over all England very near twenty winters. Soon after his decease, there was a council of all the nobles at Oxford;

wherein Earl Leofric, and almost all the thanes north of the Thames, and the naval men in London, chose Harold to be governor of all England, for himself and his brother Hardacnute, who was in Denmark. Earl Godwin, and all the eldest men in Wessex, withstood it as long as they could; but they could do nothing against it. It was then resolved that Elfgiva, the mother of Hardacnute, should remain at Winchester with the household of the king her son. They held all Wessex in hand, and Earl Godwin was their chief man. Some men said of Harold, that he was the son of King Knute and of Elfgive the daughter of Alderman Elfelme; but it was thought very incredible by many men. He was, nevertheless, full king over all England. Harold himself said that he was the son of Knute and of Elfgive the Hampshire lady; though it was not true; but he sent and ordered to be taken from her all the best treasure that she could not hold, which King Knute possessed; and she nevertheless abode there continually within the city as long as she could.

A.D. 1036. This year came hither Alfred the innocent etheling, son of King Ethelred, and wished to visit his mother, who abode at Winchester: but Earl Godwin, and other men who had much power in this land, did not suffer it; because such conduct was very agreeable to Harold, though it was unjust.

Him did Godwin let,  
and in prison set.  
His friends, who did not fly,  
they slew promiscuously.  
And those they did not sell,  
like slaughter'd cattle fell!  
Whilst some they spared to bind,  
only to wander blind!  
Some ham-strung, helpless stood,  
whilst others they pursued.  
A deed more dreary none  
in this our land was done,  
since Englishmen gave place  
to hordes of Danish race.  
But repose we must  
in God our trust,  
that blithe as day

with Christ live they,  
 who guiltless died—  
 their country's pride!  
 The prince with courage met  
 each cruel evil yet;  
 till 'twas decreed,  
 they should him lead,  
 all bound, as he was then,  
 to Ely-bury fen.  
 But soon their royal prize  
 bereft they of his eyes!  
 Then to the monks they brought  
 their captive; where he sought  
 a refuge from his foes  
 till life's sad evening close.  
 His body ordered then  
 these good and holy men,  
 according to his worth,  
 low in the sacred earth,  
 to the steeple full-nigh,  
 in the south aisle to lie  
 of the transept west:—  
 his soul with Christ doth rest.

A.D. 1037. This year men chose Harold king over all;  
 and forsook Hardacnute, because he was too long in Den-  
 mark; and then drove out his mother Elgiva, the relict of  
 King Knute, without any pity, against the raging winter!  
 She, who was the mother of Edward as well as of King  
 Hardacnute, sought then the peace of Baldwin by the south  
 sea. Then came she to Bruges, beyond sea; and Earl  
 Baldwin well received her there; and he gave her a habita-  
 tion at Bruges, and protected her, and entertained her there  
 as long as she had need. Ere this in the same year died  
 Eafy, the excellent Dean of Evesham.

A.D. 1038. This year died Ethelnoth, the good archbishop,  
 on the calends of November; and, within a little of this  
 time, Bishop Ethelric in Sussex, who prayed to God that he  
 would not let him live any time after his dear father Ethel-  
 noth; and within seven nights of this he also departed.  
 Then, before Christmas, died Bishop Brihteh in Worcester-  
 shire; and soon after this, Bishop Elfric in East Anglia.  
 Then succeeded Bishop Edsy to the archbishopric, Grimkytel

to the see of Sussex, and Bishop Lifing to that of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire.

A.D. 1039. This year happened the terrible wind; and Bishop Britmar died at Lichfield. The Welsh slew Edwin, brother of Earl Leofric, and Thurkil, and Elfget, and many good men with them. This year also came Hardacnute to Bruges, where his mother was.

A.D. 1040. This year died King Harold at Oxford, on the sixteenth before the calends of April; and he was buried at Westminster. He governed England four years and sixteen weeks; and in his days tribute was paid to sixteen ships, at the rate of eight marks for each steersman, as was done before in King Knute's days. The same year they sent after Hardacnute to Bruges, supposing they did well; and he came hither to Sandwich with sixty ships, seven nights before midsummer. He was soon received both by the Angles and Danes, though his advisers afterwards severely paid for it. They ordered a tribute for sixty-two ships, at the rate of eight marks for each steersman. Then were alienated from him all that before desired him; for he framed nothing royal during his whole reign. He ordered the dead Harold to be dragged up and thrown into a ditch. This year rose the sester of wheat to fifty-five pence, and even further. This year Archbishop Edsy went to Rome.

A.D. 1041. This year was the tribute paid to the army; that was, 21,099 pounds; and afterwards to thirty-two ships, 11,048 pounds. This year also ordered Hardacnute to lay waste all Worcestershire, on account of the two servants of his household, who exacted the heavy tribute. That people slew them in the town within the minster. Early in this same year came Edward, the son of King Ethelred, hither to land, from Weal-land to Madron. He was the brother of King Hardacnute, and had been driven from this land for many years: but he was nevertheless sworn as king, and abode in his brother's court while he lived. They were both sons of Elfgive Emma, who was the daughter of Earl Richard. In this year also Hardacnute betrayed Eadulf, under the mask of friendship. He was also allied to him by marriage. This year was Egelric consecrated Bishop of York, on the third day before the ides of January.

A.D. 1042. This year died King Hardacnute at Lambeth, as he stood drinking: he fell suddenly to the earth with a

tremendous struggle; but those who were nigh at hand took him up; and he spoke not a word afterwards, but expired on the sixth day before the ides of June. He was king over all England two years wanting ten nights; and he is buried in the old minster at Winchester with King Knute his father. And his mother for his soul gave to the new minster the head of St. Valentine the Martyr: and ere he was buried all people chose Edward for king in London. And they received him as their king, as was natural; and he reigned as long as God granted him. All that year was the season very severe in many and various respects; both from the inclemency of the weather, and the loss of the fruits of the earth. More cattle died this year than any man ever remembered, either from various diseases, or from the severity of the weather. At this same time died Elfsinus, Abbot of Peterborough; and they chose Arnwy, a monk, for their abbot; because he was a very good and benevolent man.

A.D. 1043. This year was Edward consecrated king at Winchester, early on Easter-day, with much pomp. Then was Easter on the third day before the nones of April. Archbishop Edsy consecrated him, and before all people well admonished him. And Stigand the priest was consecrated bishop over the East Angles. And this year, fourteen nights before the mass of St. Andrew, it was advised the king, that he and Earl Leofric and Earl Godwin and Earl Siward with their retinue, should ride from Gloucester to Winchester unawares upon the lady; and they deprived her of all the treasures that she had; which were immense; because she was formerly very hard upon the king her son, and did less for him than he wished before he was king, and also since: but they suffered her to remain there afterwards. And soon after this the king determined to invest all the land that his mother had in her hands, and took from her all that she had in gold and in silver and in numberless things; because she formerly held it too fast against him. Soon after this Stigand was deprived of his bishopric; and they took all that he had into their hands for the king, because he was nighest the counsel of his mother; and she acted as he advised, as men supposed.

A.D. 1044. This year Archbishop Edsy resigned his see from infirmity, and consecrated Siward, Abbot of Abingdon, bishop thereto, with the permission and advice of the king

and Earl Godwin. It was known to few men else before it was done; because the archbishop feared that some other man would either beg or buy it, whom he might worse trust and oblige than him, if it were known to many men. This year there was very great hunger over all England, and corn so dear as no man remembered before; so that the sester of wheat rose to sixty pence, and even further. And this same year the king went out to Sandwich with thirty-five ships; and Athelstan, the churchwarden, succeeded to the abbacy of Abingdon, and Stigand returned to his bishopric. In the same year also King Edward took to wife Edgitha, the daughter of Earl Godwin, ten nights before Candlemas. And in the same year died Britwold, Bishop of Wiltshire, on the tenth day before the calends of May; which bishopric he held thirty-eight winters; that was, the bishopric of Sherborn. And Herman, the king's priest, succeeded to the bishopric. This year Wulfric was consecrated Abbot of St. Augustine's, at Christmas, on the mass-day of St. Stephen, by the king's leave and that of Abbot Elfstan, by reason of his great infirmity.

A.D. 1045. This year died Elfward, Bishop of London, on the eighth day before the calends of August. He was formerly Abbot of Evesham, and well furthered that monastery the while that he was there. He went then to Ramsey, and there resigned his life: and Mannie was chosen abbot, being consecrated on the fourth day before the ides of August. This year Gunnilda, a woman of rank, a relative of King Knute, was driven out, and resided afterwards at Bruges a long while, and then went to Denmark. King Edward during the year collected a large fleet at Sandwich, through the threatening of Magnus of Norway; but his contests with Sweyne in Denmark prevented him from coming hither.

A.D. 1046. This year died Liffing, the eloquent bishop, on the tenth day before the calends of April. He had three bishoprics; one in Devonshire, one in Cornwall, and another in Worcestershire. Then succeeded Leofric, who was the king's priest, to Devonshire and to Cornwall, and Bishop Aldred to Worcestershire.

A.D. 1047. This year died Elfwine, Bishop of Winchester, on the fourth day before the calends of September; and Stigand, Bishop of Norfolk, was raised to his see. Ere this,

in the same year, died Grimkytel, Bishop of Sussex; and he lies at Christ-church, in Canterbury. And Heca, the king's priest, succeeded to the bishopric. Sweyne also sent hither, and requested the aid of fifty ships against Magnus, king of the Norwegians; but it was thought unwise by all the people, and it was prevented, because that Magnus had a large navy: and he drove Sweyne out, and with much slaughter won the land. The Danes then gave him much money, and received him as king. The same year Magnus died. The same year also Earl Sweyne went out to Baldwin's land, to Bruges; and remained there all the winter. In the summer he departed.

A.D. 1046. This year went Earl Sweyne into Wales; and Griffin, king of the northern men with him; and hostages were delivered to him. As he returned homeward, he ordered the Abbess of Leominster to be fetched him; and he had her as long as he list, after which he let her go home. In this same year was outlawed Osgod Clapa, the master of horse, before midwinter. And in the same year, after Candlemas, came the strong winter, with frost and with snow, and with all kinds of bad weather; so that there was no man then alive who could remember so severe a winter as this was, both through loss of men and through loss of cattle; yea, fowls and fishes through much cold and hunger perished.

A.D. 1047. This year died Athelstan, Abbot of Abingdon, on the fourth day before the calends of April; and Sparhawk, monk of St. Edmundsbury, succeeded him. Easter day was then on the third day before the nones of April; and there was over all England very great loss of men this year also. The same year came to Sandwich Lothen and Irling, with twenty-five ships, and plundered and took incalculable spoil, in men, and in gold, and in silver, so that no man wist what it all was; and went then about Thanet, and would there have done the same; but the land-folk firmly withstood, and resisted them both by land and sea, and thence put them to flight withal. They betook themselves thence into Essex, where they plundered and took men, and whatsoever they could find, whence they departed eastward to Baldwin's land, and having deposited the booty they had gained, they returned east to the place whence they had come before.

A.D. 1048. This year came Sweyne back to Denmark; and Harold, the uncle of Magnus, went to Norway on the death of Magnus, and the Northmen submitted to him. He sent an embassy of peace to this land, as did also Sweyne from Denmark, requesting of King Edward naval assistance to the amount at least of fifty ships; but all the people resisted it. This year also there was an earthquake, on the calends of May, in many places; at Worcester, at Wick, and at Derby, and elsewhere wide throughout England; with very great loss by disease of men and of cattle over all England; and the wild fire in Derbyshire and elsewhere did much harm. In the same year the enemy plundered Sandwich, and the Isle of Wight, and slew the best men that were there; and King Edward and the earls went out after them with their ships. The same year Bishop Siward resigned his bishopric from infirmity, and retired to Abingdon; upon which Archbishop Edsy resumed the bishopric; and he died within eight weeks of this, on the tenth day before the calends of November.

A.D. 1049.<sup>1</sup> This year the emperor gathered an innumerable army against Baldwin of Bruges, because he had destroyed the palace of Nimeguen, and because of many other ungracious acts that he did against him. The army was immense that he had collected together. There was Leo, the Pope of Rome, and the patriarch, and many other great men of several provinces. He sent also to King Edward, and requested of him naval aid, that he might not permit him to escape from him by water. Whereupon he went to Sandwich, and lay there with a large naval armament, until the emperor had all that he wished of Baldwin. Thither also came back again Earl Sweyne, who had gone from this land to Denmark, and there ruined his cause with the Danes. He came hither with a pretence, saying that he would again submit to the king, and be his man; and he requested Earl Beorn to be of assistance to him, and give him land to feed him on. But Harold, his brother, and Earl Beorn resisted, and would give him nothing of that which the king had given them. The king also refused him everything. Whereupon Sweyne retired to his ships at Bosham.

<sup>1</sup> So Florence of Worcester, whose authority we here follow for the sake of perspicuity, though some of these events are placed in the MSS. to very different years; as the story of Beorn.



Then, after the settlement between the emperor and Baldwin, many ships went home, and the king remained behind at Sandwich with a few ships. Earl Godwin also sailed with forty-two ships from Sandwich to Pevensey, and Earl Beorn went with him. Then the king gave leave to all the Mercians to return home, and they did so. Then it was told the king that Osgod lay at Ulps with thirty-nine ships; whereupon the king sent after the ships that he might dispatch, which before had gone homewards, but still lay at the Nore. Then Osgod fetched his wife from Bruges; and they went back again with six ships; but the rest went towards Essex, to Eadulf's-ness, and there plundered, and then returned to their ships. But there came upon them a strong wind, so that they were all lost but four persons, who were afterwards slain beyond sea. Whilst Earl Godwin and Earl Beorn lay at Pevensey with their ships, came Earl Sweyne, and with a pretence requested of Earl Beorn, who was his uncle's son, that he would be his companion to the king at Sandwich, and better his condition with him; adding, that he would swear oaths to him, and be faithful to him. Whereupon Beorn concluded, that he would not for their relationship betray him. He therefore took three companions with him, and they rode to Bosham, where his<sup>1</sup> ships lay, as though they should proceed to Sandwich; but they suddenly bound him, and led him to the ships, and went thence with him to Dartmouth, where they ordered him to be slain and buried deep. He was afterwards found, and Harold his cousin fetched him thence, and led him to Winchester, to the old minster, where he buried him with King Knute, his uncle. Then the king and all the army proclaimed Sweyne an outlaw. A little before this the men of Hastings and thereabout fought his two ships with their ships, and slew all the men, and brought the ships to Sandwich to the king. Eight ships had he, ere he betrayed Beorn; afterwards they all forsook him except two; whereupon he went eastward to the land of Baldwin, and sat there all the winter at Bruges, in full security. In the same year came up from Ireland thirty-six ships on the Welsh coast, and thereabout committed outrages, with the aid of Griffin, the Welsh king. The people were soon gathered against them, and there was also

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* The ships of Sweyne, who had retired thither, as before described.

with them Bishop Eldred, but they had too little assistance; and the enemy came unawares on them very early in the morning, and slew on the spot many good men; but the others burst forth with the bishop. This was done on the fourth day before the calends of August. This year died the good Bishop Ednoth in Oxfordshire; and Oswy, Abbot of Thorney; and Wulfnoth, Abbot of Westminster; and King Edward gave the bishopric which Ednoth had to Ulf his priest, but it ill betided him; and he was driven from it, because he did nought like a bishop therein, so that it shameth us now to say more. Bishop Siward also died who lies at Abingdon. In this same year King Edward put nine ships out of pay; and the crews departed, and went away with the ships withal, leaving five ships only behind, for whom the king ordered twelve months pay. The same year went Bishops Hereman and Aldred to the pope at Rome on the king's errand. This year was also consecrated the great minster at Rheims, in the presence of Pope Leo and the emperor. There was also a great synod at St. Remy;<sup>1</sup> at which was present Pope Leo, with the Archbishops of Burgundy, of Besançon, of Treves, and of Rheims; and many wise men besides, both clergy and laity. A great synod there held they respecting the service of God, at the instance of St. Leo the pope. It is difficult to recognise all the bishops that came thither, and also abbots. King Edward sent thither Bishop Dudoc, and Abbot Wulfric, of St. Augustine's, and Elfwin, Abbot of Ramsey, with the intent that they should report to the king what was determined there concerning Christendom. This same year came Earl Sweyne into England.

A.D. 1050. This year returned the bishops home from

<sup>1</sup> *Vid.* Flor. A.D. 1049, and *verbatim* from him in the same year, Sim. Dunelm. *inter X. Script.* p. 184, 1, 10. See also Ordericus Vitalis, A.D. 1050. This dedication of the church of St. Remi, a structure well worth the attention of the architectural antiquary, is still commemorated by an annual *foire*, or fair, on the first of October, at which the editor was present in the year 1815, and purchased at a stall a valuable and scarce history of Rheims, from which he extracts the following account of the synod mentioned above:—" *Il fut assemblé à l'occasion de la dédicace de la nouvelle église qu' Herimar, abbé de ce monastère, avoit fait bâtir, secondé par les libéralités des citoyens, etc.*" (*Hist. de Reims*, p. 226.) But, according to our Chronicle, the pope took occasion from this synod to make some general regulations which concerned all Christendom.

Rome;<sup>1</sup> and Earl Sweyne had his sentence of outlawry reversed. The same year died Edsy, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the fourth day before the calends of November; and also in the same year Elfric, Archbishop of York, on the eleventh before the calends of February, a very venerable man and wise, and his body lies at Peterborough. Then had King Edward a meeting of the great council in London, in mid-lent, at which he appointed Robert the Frank, who was before Bishop of London, Archbishop of Canterbury; and he, during the same Lent, went to Rome after his pall. The king meanwhile gave the see of London to Sparhawk, Abbot of Abingdon, but it was taken from him again before he was consecrated. The king also gave the abbacy of Abingdon to Bishop Rodulph his cousin. The same year he put all the lightermen out of pay.<sup>2</sup> The pope held a council again, at Vercelli; and Bishop Ulf came thither, where he nearly had his staff broken, had he not paid more money, because he could not perform his duties so well as he should do. The same year King Edward abolished the Danegeld which King Ethelred imposed. That was in the thirty-ninth year after it had begun. That tribute harassed all the people of England so long as is above written; and it was always paid before other imposts, which were levied indiscriminately, and vexed men variously.

A.D. 1051. This year came Archbishop Robert hither over sea with his pall from Rome, one day before St. Peter's eve: and he took his archiepiscopal seat at Christ-church on St. Peter's day, and soon after this went to the king. Then came Abbot Sparhawk to him with the king's writ and seal, to the intent that he should consecrate him Bishop of London; but the archbishop refused, saying that the pope had forbidden him. Then went the abbot to the archbishop again for the same purpose, and there demanded episcopal consecration; but the archbishop obstinately refused, repeating that the pope had forbidden him. Then went the abbot to London, and sat at the bishopric which the king had before given him, with his full leave, all the summer and the autumn. Then during the same year came Eustace, who

<sup>1</sup> Hereman and Aldred, who went on a mission to the pope from King Edward, as stated in the preceding year.

<sup>2</sup> Nine ships were put out of commission the year before; but five being left on the pay-list for a twelvemonth, they were also now laid up.

had the sister of King Edward to wife, from beyond sea, soon after the bishop, and went to the king; and having spoken with him whatever he chose, he then went homeward. When he came to Canterbury eastward, there took he a repast, and his men; whence he proceeded to Dover. When he was about a mile or more on this side Dover, he put on his breast-plate; and so did all his companions: and they proceeded to Dover. When they came thither, they resolved to quarter themselves wherever they lived. Then came one of his men, and would lodge at the house of a master of a family against his will; but having wounded the master of the house, he was slain by the other. Then was Eustace quickly upon his horse, and his companions upon theirs; and having gone to the master of the family, they slew him on his own hearth; then going up to the boroughward, they slew both within and without more than twenty men. The townsmen slew nineteen men on the other side, and wounded more, but they knew not how many. Eustace escaped with a few men, and went again to the king, telling him partially how they had fared. The king was very wroth with the townsmen, and sent off Earl Godwin, bidding him go into Kent with hostility to Dover. For Eustace had told the king that the guilt of the townsmen was greater than his. But it was not so: and the earl would not consent to the expedition, because he was loth to destroy his own people. Then sent the king after all his council, and bade them come to Gloucester nigh the after-mass of St. Mary. Meanwhile Godwin took it much to heart, that in his earldom such a thing should happen. Whereupon he began to gather forces over all his earldom, and Earl Sweyne, his son, over his; and Harold, his other son, over his earldom: and they assembled all in Gloucestershire, at Langtree, a large and innumerable army, all ready for battle against the king; unless Eustace and his men were delivered to them handcuffed, and also the Frenchmen that were in the castle. This was done seven nights before the latter mass of St. Mary, when King Edward was sitting at Gloucester. Whereupon he sent after Earl Leofric, and north after Earl Siward, and summoned their retinues. At first they came to him with moderate aid; but when they found how it was in the south, then sent they north over all their earldom, and ordered a large force to the help of their lord. So did Ralph also over his earldom.

Then came they all to Gloucester to the aid of the king, though it was late. So unanimous were they all in defence of the king, that they would seek Godwin's army if the king desired it. But some prevented that; because it was very unwise that they should come together; for in the two armies was there almost all that was noblest in England. They therefore prevented this, that they might not leave the land at the mercy of our foes, whilst engaged in a destructive conflict betwixt ourselves. Then it was advised that they should exchange hostages between them. And they issued proclamations throughout to London, whither all the people were summoned over all this north end in Siward's earldom, and in Leofric's, and also elsewhere; and Earl Godwin was to come thither with his sons to a conference. They came as far as Southwark, and very many with them from Wessex; but his army continually diminished more and more; for they bound over to the king all the thanes that belonged to Earl Harold his son, and outlawed Earl Sweyne his other son. When therefore it could not serve his purpose to come to a conference against the king and against the army that was with him, he went in the night away. In the morning the king held a council, and proclaimed him an outlaw, with his whole army; himself and his wife, and all his three sons—Sweyne and Tosty and Grith. And he went south to Thorney,<sup>1</sup> with his wife, and Sweyne his son, and Tosty and his wife, a cousin of Baldwin of Bruges, and his son Grith. Earl Harold with Leofwine went to Bristol in the ship that Earl Sweyne had before prepared and provisioned for himself; and the king sent Bishop Aldred from London with his retinue, with orders to overtake him ere he came to ship. But they either could not or would not: and he then went out from the mouth of the Avon; but he encountered such adverse weather, that he got off with difficulty, and suffered great loss. He then went forth to Ireland, as soon as the weather permitted. In the meantime the Welshmen had wrought a castle in Herefordshire, in the territory of Earl Sweyne, and brought as much injury and disgrace on the king's men thereabout as they could. Then came Earl Godwin, and Earl Sweyne, and Earl Harold, together at Beverstone, and many men with them; to the

<sup>1</sup> The ancient name of Westminster; which came into disuse because there was another Thorney in Cambridgeshire.

intent that they might go to their natural lord, and to all the peers that were assembled with him; to have the king's counsel and assistance, and that of all the peers, how they might avenge the insult offered to the king, and to all the nation. But the Welshmen were before with the king, and betrayed the earls, so that they were not permitted to come within the sight of his eyes; for they declared that they intended to come thither to betray the king. There was now assembled before the king<sup>1</sup> Earl Siward, and Earl Leofric, and much people with them from the north: and it was told Earl Godwin and his sons, that the king and the men who were with him would take counsel against them; but they prepared themselves firmly to resist, though they were loth to proceed against their natural lord. Then advised the peers on either side, that they should abstain from all hostility: and the king gave God's peace and his full friendship to each party. Then advised the king and his council, that there should be a second time a general assembly of all the nobles in London, at the autumnal equinox; and the king ordered out an army both south and north of the Thames, the best that ever was. Then was Earl Sweyne proclaimed an outlaw; and Earl Godwin and Earl Harold were summoned to the council as early as they could come. When they came thither and were cited to the council, then required they security and hostages, that they might come into the council and go out without treachery. The king then demanded all the thanes that the earls had; and they put them all into his hands. Then sent the king again to them, and commanded them to come with twelve men to the king's council. Then desired the earl again security and hostages, that he might answer singly to each of the things that were laid to his charge. But the hostages were refused; and a truce of five nights was allowed him to depart from the land. Then went Earl Godwin and Earl Sweyne to Bosham, and drew out their ships, and went beyond sea, seeking the protection of Baldwin; and there they abode all the winter. Earl Harold went westward to Ireland, and was there all the winter on the king's security. It was from Thorney<sup>2</sup> that Godwin and those that were with him went

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* at Gloucester, according to the printed Chronicle; which omits all that took place in the meantime at London and Southwark.

<sup>2</sup> Now Westminster.

to Bruges, to Baldwin's land, in one ship, with as much treasure as they could lodge therein for each man. Wonderful would it have been thought by every man that was then in England, if any person had said before this that it would end thus! For he was before raised to such a height, that he ruled the king and all England; his sons were earls, and the king's darlings; and his daughter wedded and united to the king. Soon after this took place, the king dismissed the lady who had been consecrated his queen, and ordered to be taken from her all that she had in land, and in gold, and in silver, and in all things; and committed her to the care of his sister at Wherwell. Soon after came Earl William from beyond sea with a large retinue of Frenchmen; and the king entertained him and as many of his companions as were convenient to him, and let him depart again. Then was Abbot Sparhawk driven from his bishopric at London; and William the king's priest was invested therewith. Then was Oddy appointed earl over Devonshire, and over Somerset, and over Dorset, and over Wales; and Algar, the son of Earl Leofric, was promoted to the earldom which Harold before possessed.

A.D. 1052. This year, on the second day before the nones of March, died the aged Lady Elfgiva Emma, the mother of King Edward and of King Hardacnute, the relict of King Ethelred and of King Knute; and her body lies in the old minster with King Knute. At this time Griffin, the Welsh king, plundered in Herefordshire till he came very nigh to Leominster; and they gathered against him both the landmen and the Frenchmen from the castle; and there were slain very many good men of the English, and also of the French. This was on the same day thirteen years after that Edwin was slain with his companions. In the same year advised the king and his council, that ships should be sent out to Sandwich, and that Earl Ralph and Earl Odda should be appointed headmen thereto. Then went Earl Godwin out from Bruges with his ships to Ysendyck; and sailed forth one day before midsummer-eve, till he came to the Ness that is to the south of Romney. When it came to the knowledge of the earls out at Sandwich, they went out after the other ships; and a land-force was also ordered out against the ships. Meanwhile Earl Godwin had warning, and betook himself into Pevensey: and the weather was so boisterous,

that the earls could not learn what had become of Earl Godwin. But Earl Godwin then went out again until he came back to Bruges; and the other ships returned back again to Sandwich. Then it was advised that the ships should go back again to London, and that other earls and other pilots should be appointed over them. But it was delayed so long that the marine army all deserted; and they all betook themselves home. When Earl Godwin understood that, he drew up his sail and his ship: and they<sup>1</sup> went west at once to the Isle of Wight; and landing there, they plundered so long that the people gave them as much as they required of them. Then proceeded they westward until they came to Portland, where they landed and did as much harm as they could possibly do. Meanwhile Harold had gone out from Ireland with nine ships, and came up at Porlock with his ships to the mouth of the Severn, near the boundaries of Somerset and Devonshire, and there plundered much. The land-folk collected against him, both from Somerset and from Devonshire: but he put them to flight, and slew there more than thirty good thanes, besides others; and went soon after about Penwithstert, where was much people gathered against him; but he spared not to provide himself with meat, and went up and slew on the spot a great number of the people—seizing in cattle, in men, and in money, whatever he could. Then went he eastward to his father; and they went both together eastward<sup>2</sup> until they came to the Isle of Wight, where they seized whatever had been left them before. Thence they went to Pevensey, and got out with them as many ships as had gone in there, and so proceeded forth till they came to the Ness;<sup>3</sup> getting all the ships that were at Romney, and at Hithe, and at Folkstone. Then ordered King Edward to fit out forty smacks that lay at Sandwich many weeks, to watch Earl Godwin, who was at Bruges during the winter; but he nevertheless came hither first to land, so as to escape their notice. And whilst he abode in this land, he enticed to him all the Kentish men, and all the boatmen from Hastings, and everywhere thereabout by the sea-coast, and all the men of Essex and Sussex and Surrey,

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Earl Godwin and his crew.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* from the Isle of Portland; where Godwin had landed after the plunder of the Isle of Wight.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* Dungeness; where they collected all the ships stationed in the great bay formed by the ports of Romney, Hithe, and Folkstone.



and many others besides. Then said they all that they would with him live or die. When the fleet that lay at Sandwich had intelligence about Godwin's expedition, they set sail after him; but he escaped them, and betook himself wherever he might: and the fleet returned to Sandwich, and so homeward to London. When Godwin understood that the fleet that lay at Sandwich was gone home, then went he back again to the Isle of Wight, and lay thereabout by the sea-coast so long that they came together—he and his son Earl Harold. But they did no great harm after they came together; save that they took meat, and enticed to them all the land-folk by the sea-coast and also upward in the land. And they proceeded toward Sandwich, ever alluring forth with them all the boatmen that they met; and to Sandwich they came with an increasing army. They then steered eastward round to Dover, and landing there, took as many ships and hostages as they chose, and so returned to Sandwich, where they did the same; and men everywhere gave them hostages and provisions, wherever they required them. Then proceeded they to the Nore, and so toward London; but some of the ships landed on the Isle of Shepey, and did much harm there; whence they steered to Milton Regis, and burned it all, and then proceeded toward London after the earls. When they came to London, there lay the king and all his earls to meet them, with fifty ships. The earls<sup>1</sup> then sent to the king, praying that they might be each possessed of those things which had been unjustly taken from them. But the king resisted some while; so long that the people who were with the earl were very much stirred against the king and against his people, so that the earl himself with difficulty appeased them. When King Edward understood that, then sent he upward after more aid; but they came very late. And Godwin stationed himself continually before London with his fleet, till he came to Southwark; where he abode some time, until the flood<sup>2</sup> came up. On this occasion he also contrived with the burgesses that they should do almost all that he would. When he had arranged his whole expedition, then came the flood;<sup>2</sup> and they soon weighed anchor, and steered through the bridge by the south side. The land-force meanwhile came above, and arranged themselves by the Strand; and they formed

<sup>1</sup> *i. e.* Godwin and his son Harold.

<sup>2</sup> *i. e.* the tide of the river.

an angle with the ships against the north side, as if they wished to surround the king's ships. The king had also a great land-force on his side, to add to his shipmen: but they were most of them loth to fight with their own kinsmen—for there was little else of any great importance but Englishmen on either side; and they were also unwilling that this land should be the more exposed to outlandish people, because they destroyed each other. Then it was determined that wise men should be sent between them, who should settle peace on either side. Godwin went up, and Harold his son, and their navy, as many as they then thought proper. Then advanced Bishop Stigand with God's assistance, and the wise men both within the town and without; who determined that hostages should be given on either side. And so they did. When Archbishop Robert and the Frenchmen knew that, they took horse; and went some west to Pentecost Castle, some north to Robert's castle. Archbishop Robert and Bishop Ulf, with their companions, went out at East-gate, slaying or else maiming many young men, and betook themselves at once to Eadulf's-ness; where he put himself on board a crazy ship, and went at once over sea, leaving his pall and all Christendom here on land, as God ordained, because he had obtained an honour which God disclaimed. Then was proclaimed a general council without London; and all the earls and the best men in the land were at the council. There took up Earl Godwin his burthen, and cleared himself there before his lord King Edward, and before all the nation; proving that he was innocent of the crime laid to his charge, and to his son Harold and all his children. And the king gave the earl and his children, and all the men that were with him, his full friendship, and the full earldom, and all that he possessed before; and he gave the lady all that she had before. Archbishop Robert was fully proclaimed an outlaw, with all the Frenchmen; because they chiefly made the discord between Earl Godwin and the king: and Bishop Stigand succeeded to the archbishopric at Canterbury. At the council therefore they gave Godwin fairly his earldom, so full and so free as he at first possessed it; and his sons also all that they formerly had; and his wife and his daughter so full and so free as they formerly had. And they fastened full friendship between them, and ordained good laws to all people. Then they outlawed all

Frenchmen—who before instituted bad laws, and judged unrighteous judgment, and brought bad counsels into this land—except so many as they concluded it was agreeable to the king to have with him, who were true to him and to all his people. It was with difficulty that Bishop Robert, and Bishop William, and Bishop Ulf, escaped with the Frenchmen that were with them, and so went over sea. Earl Godwin, and Harold, and the queen, sat in their stations. Sweyne had before gone to Jerusalem from Bruges, and died on his way home at Constantinople, at Michaelmas. It was on the Monday after the festival of St. Mary, that Godwin came with his ships to Southwark; and on the morning afterwards, on the Tuesday, they were reconciled—as it stands here before recorded. Godwin then sickened soon after he came up, and returned back. But he made altogether too little restitution of God's property, which he acquired from many places. At the same time Arnwy, Abbot of Peterborough, resigned his abbacy in full health; and gave it to the monk Leofric, with the king's leave and that of the monks; and the Abbot Arnwy lived afterwards eight winters. The Abbot Leofric gilded the minster, so that it was called Gildenborough; and it then waxed very much in land, and in gold, and in silver.

A.D. 1053. About this time was the great wind, on the mass-night of St. Thomas; which did much harm everywhere. And all the midwinter also was much wind. It was this year resolved to slay Rees, the Welsh king's brother, because he did harm; and they brought his head to Gloucester on the eve of Twelfth-day. In this same year, before Allhallowmas, died Wulfsy, Bishop of Lichfield; and Godwin, Abbot of Winchcomb; and Aylward, Abbot of Glastonbury; all within one month. And Leofwine, Abbot of Coventry, took to the bishopric at Lichfield; Bishop Aldred to the abbacy at Winchcomb; and Aylnoth took to the abbacy at Glastonbury. The same year died Elfric, brother of Odda, at Deerhurst; and his body resteth at Pershore. In this year was the king at Winchester, at Easter; and Earl Godwin with him, and Earl Harold his son, and Tosty. On the day after Easter sat he with the king at table; when he suddenly sunk beneath against the foot-rail, deprived of speech and of all his strength. He was brought into the king's chamber; and they supposed that it would pass over:

but it was not so. He continued thus speechless and helpless till the Thursday; when he resigned his life, on the seventeenth before the calends of May; and he was buried at Winchester in the old minster. Earl Harold, his son, took to the earldom that his father had before, and to all that his father possessed; whilst Earl Elgar took to the earldom that Harold had before. The Welshmen this year slew a great many of the warders of the English people at Westbury. This year there was no archbishop in this land; but Bishop Stigand held the see of Canterbury at Christ church, and Kinsey that of York. Leofwine and Wulfwy went over sea, and had themselves consecrated bishops there. Wulfwy took to the bishopric which Ulf had whilst he was living and in exile.

A.D. 1054. This year died Leo the holy pope, at Rome; and Victor was chosen pope in his stead. And in this year was so great loss of cattle as was not remembered for many winters before. This year went Earl Siward with a large army against Scotland, consisting both of marines and land-forces; and engaging with the Scots, he put to flight the King Macbeth; slew all the best in the land; and led thence much spoil, such as no man before obtained. Many fell also on his side, both Danish and English; even his own son, Osborn, and his sister's son, Sihward: and many of his house-carls, and also of the king's, were there slain that day, which was that of the Seven Sleepers. This same year went Bishop Aldred south over sea into Saxony, to Cologne, on the king's errand; where he was entertained with great respect by the emperor, abode there well-nigh a year, and received presents not only from the court, but from the Bishop of Cologne and the emperor. He commissioned Bishop Leofwine to consecrate the minster at Evesham; and it was consecrated in the same year, on the sixth before the ides of October. This year also died Osgod Clapa suddenly in his bed, as he lay at rest.

A.D. 1055. This year died Earl Siward at York; and his body lies within the minster at Galmanho,<sup>1</sup> which he had

<sup>1</sup> The church, dedicated to St. Olave, was given by Alan Earl of Richmond, about thirty-three years afterwards, to the first abbot of St. Mary's in York, to assist him in the construction of the new abbey. It appears from a MS. quoted by Leland, that Bootham-bar was formerly called *Galman-hithe*, not Galmanlith, as printed by Tanner and others.

himself ordered to be built and consecrated, in the name of God and St. Olave, to the honour of God and to all his saints. Archbishop Kinsey fetched his pall from Pope Victor. Then, within a little time after, a general council was summoned in London, seven nights before mid-Lent; at which Earl Elgar, son of Earl Leofric, was outlawed almost without any guilt; because it was said against him that he was the betrayer of the king and of all the people of the land. And he was arraigned thereof before all that were there assembled, though the crime laid to his charge was unintentional. The king, however, gave the earldom, which Earl Siward formerly had, to Tosty, son of Earl Godwin. Whereupon Earl Elgar sought Griffin's territory in North-Wales; whence he went to Ireland, and there gat him a fleet of eighteen ships, besides his own; and then returned to Wales to King Griffin with the armament, who received him on terms of amity. And they gathered a great force with the Irishmen and the Welsh: and Earl Ralph collected a great army against them at the town of Hereford; where they met; but ere there was a spear thrown the English people fled, because they were on horses. The enemy then made a great slaughter there—about four hundred or five hundred men; they on the other side none. They went then to the town, and burned it utterly; and the large minster<sup>1</sup> also which the worthy Bishop Athelstan had caused to be built, that they plundered and bereft of relic and of reef, and of all things whatever; and the people they slew, and led some away. Then an army from all parts of England was gathered very nigh;<sup>2</sup> and they came to Gloucester: whence they sallied not far out against the Welsh, and there lay some time. And Earl Harold caused the dike to be dug about the town the while. Meantime men began to speak of peace; and Earl Harold and those who were with him came to Bilsley, where amity and friendship were established between them. The sentence of outlawry against Earl Elgar was reversed; and they gave him all that was taken from him before. The fleet returned

<sup>1</sup> Called St. Ethelbert's minster; because the relics of the holy King Ethelbert were there deposited and preserved.

<sup>2</sup> The place where this army was assembled, though said to be very nigh to Hereford, was only so with reference to the great distance from which some part of the forces came; as they were gathered from all England. They met, I conjecture, on the memorable spot called *Harold's Cross*, near Cheltenham, and thence proceeded, as here stated, to Gloucester.

to Chester, and there awaited their pay, which Elgar promised them. The slaughter was on the ninth before the calends of November. In the same year died Tremerig, the Welsh bishop, soon after the plundering; who was Bishop Athelstan's substitute, after he became infirm.

A.D. 1056. This year Bishop Egelric resigned his bishopric at Durham, and retired to Peterborough minster; and his brother Egelwine succeeded him. The worthy Bishop Athelstan died on the fourth before the ides of February; and his body lies at Hereford. To him succeeded Leofgar, who was Earl Harold's mass-priest. He wore his knapsack in his priesthood, until he was a bishop. He abandoned his chrism and his rood—his ghostly weapons—and took to his spear and to his sword, after his bishophood; and so marched to the field against Griffin the Welsh king.<sup>1</sup> But he was there slain, and his priests with him, and Elnoth the sheriff, and many other good men with them; and the rest fled. This was eight nights before midsummer. Difficult is it to relate all the vexation and the journeying, the marching and the fatigue, the fall of men, and of horses also, which the whole army of the English suffered, until Earl Leofric, and Earl Harold, and Bishop Eldred, came together and made peace between them; so that Griffin swore oaths, that he would be a firm and faithful viceroy to King Edward. Then Bishop Eldred took to the bishopric which Leofgar had before eleven weeks and four days. The same year died Cona the emperor; and Earl Odda, whose body lies at Pershore, and who was admitted a monk before his end; which was on the second before the calends of September; a good man and virtuous and truly noble.

A.D. 1057. This year came Edward Etheling, son of King Edmund, to this land, and soon after died. His body is buried within St. Paul's minster at London. He was brother's son to King Edward. King Edmund was called Ironside for his valour. This etheling King Knute had sent into Hungary, to betray him; but he there grew in favour with good men, as God granted him, and it well became him; so that he obtained the emperor's cousin in marriage, and by her had a fair offspring. Her name was Agatha. We

<sup>1</sup> This was no uncommon thing among the Saxon clergy, bishops and all. The tone of elevated diction in which the writer describes the military enterprise of Leofgar and his companions, testifies his admiration.

know not for what reason it was done, that he should not see his relation, King Edward. Alas! that was a rueful time, and injurious to all this nation—that he ended his life so soon after he came to England, to the misfortune of this miserable people. The same year died Earl Leofric, on the second before the calends of October; who was very wise before God, and also before the world; and who benefited all this nation.<sup>1</sup> He lies at Coventry:<sup>2</sup> and his son Elgar took to his territory. This year died Earl Ralph, on the twelfth before the calends of January; and lies at Peterborough. Also died Bishop Heca, in Sussex; and Egelric was elevated to his see. This year also died Pope Victor; and Stephen was chosen pope, who was Abbot of Monut Cassino.

A.D. 1058. This year was Earl Elgar banished; but he soon came in again by force, through Griffin's assistance: and a naval armament came from Norway. It is tedious to tell how it all fell out. In this same year Bishop Aldred consecrated the minster church at Gloucester, which he himself had raised<sup>3</sup> to the honour of God and St. Peter; and then went to Jerusalem<sup>4</sup> with such dignity as no other man did before him, and betook himself there to God. A worthy gift he also offered to our Lord's sepulchre; which was a golden chalice of the value of five marks, of very wonderful workmanship. In the same year died Pope Stephen; and Benedict was appointed pope. He sent hither the pall to Bishop Stigand; who as archbishop consecrated Egelric, a monk at Christ church, Bishop of Sussex; and Abbot Siward Bishop of Rochester.

A.D. 1059. This year was Nicholas chosen pope, who had been Bishop of Florence; and Benedict was expelled, who was pope before. This year also was consecrated the steeple<sup>5</sup> at Peterborough, on the sixteenth before the calends of November.

A.D. 1060. This year was a great earthquake on the

<sup>1</sup> See more concerning him in Florence of Worcester. His lady, Godiva, is better known at Coventry. See her story at large in Bromton and Matthew of Westminster.

<sup>2</sup> He died at his villa at Bromleage (Bromley in Staffordshire).—Flor.

<sup>3</sup> He built a new church from the foundation, on a larger plan. The monastery existed from the earliest times.

<sup>4</sup> Florence of Worcester says, that he went through Hungary to Jerusalem.

<sup>5</sup> This must not be confounded with a *spire*-steeple. The expression was used to denote a *tower*, long before spires were invented.

Translation of St. Martin, and King Henry died in France. Kinsey, Archbishop of York, died on the eleventh before the calends of January; and he lies at Peterborough. Bishop Aldred succeeded to the see, and Walter to that of Herefordshire. Dudoc also died, who was Bishop of Somersetshire; and Gisa the priest was appointed in his stead.

A.D. 1061. This year went Bishop Aldred to Rome after his pall; which he received at the hands of Pope Nicholas. Earl Tosty and his wife also went to Rome; and the bishop and the earl met with great difficulty as they returned home. In the same year died Bishop Godwin at St. Martin's,<sup>1</sup> on the seventh before the ides of March; and in the self-same year died Wulfric, Abbot of St. Augustine's, in the Easter-week, on the fourteenth before the calends of May. Pope Nicholas also died; and Alexander was chosen pope, who was Bishop of Lucca. When word came to the king that the Abbot Wulfric was dead, then chose he Ethelsy, a monk of the old minster, to succeed; who followed Archbishop Stigand, and was consecrated abbot at Windsor on St. Augustine's mass-day.

A.D. 1063. This year went Earl Harold, after mid-winter, from Gloucester to Rhyddlan; which belonged to Griffin: and that habitation he burned, with his ships and all the rigging belonging thereto; and put him to flight. Then in the gang-days went Harold with his ships from Bristol about Wales; where he made a truce with the people, and they gave him hostages. Tosty meanwhile advanced with a land-force against them, and plundered the land. But in the harvest of the same year was King Griffin slain, on the nones of August, by his own men, through the war that he waged with Earl Harold. He was king over all the Welsh nation. And his head was brought to Earl Harold; who sent it to the king, with his ship's head, and the rigging therewith. King Edward committed the land to his two brothers, Blethgent and Rigwatele; who swore oaths, and gave hostages to the king and to the earl, that they would be faithful to him in all things, ready to aid him everywhere by water and land, and would pay him such tribute from the land as was paid long before to other kings.

<sup>1</sup> Lye interprets it erroneously the *festival* of St. Martin,—“*ad S. Martini festum*:” whereas the expression relates to the *place*, not to the *time* of his death, which is mentioned immediately afterwards.



A.D. 1065. This year, before Lammas, ordered Earl Harold his men to build at Portskeweth in Wales. But when he had begun, and collected many materials, and thought to have King Edward there for the purpose of hunting, even when it was all ready, came Caradoc, son of Griffin, with all the gang that he could get, and slew almost all that were building there; and they seized the materials that were there got ready. Wist we not who first advised the wicked deed. This was done on the mass-day of St. Bartholomew. Soon after this all the thanes in Yorkshire and in Northumberland gathered themselves together at York, and outlawed their Earl Tosty; slaying all the men of his clan that they could reach, both Danish and English; and took all his weapons in York, with gold and silver, and all his money that they could anywhere there find. They then sent after Morkar, son of Earl Elgar, and chose him for their earl. He went south with all the shire, and with Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and Lincolnshire, till he came to Northampton; where his brother Edwin came to meet him with the men that were in his earldom. Many Britons also came with him. Harold also there met them; on whom they imposed an errand to King Edward, sending also messengers with him, and requesting that they might have Morcar for their earl. This the king granted; and sent back Harold to them, to Northampton, on the eve of St. Simon and St. Jude; and announced to them the same, and confirmed it by hand, and renewed there the laws of Knute. But the Northern men did much harm about Northampton, whilst he went on their errand: either that they slew men, and burned houses and corn; or took all the cattle that they could come at; which amounted to many thousands. Many hundred men also they took, and led northward with them; so that not only that shire, but others near it were the worse for many winters. Then Earl Tosty and his wife, and all they who acted with him, went south over sea with him to Earl Baldwin; who received them all: and they were there all the winter. About midwinter King Edward came to Westminster, and had the minster there consecrated, which he had himself built to the honour of God, and St. Peter, and all God's saints. This church-hallowing was on Childermas-day. He died on the eve of twelfth-day; and he was buried on twelfth-day in the same minster; as it is hereafter said.

<sup>1</sup> Here Edward king,  
of Angles lord,  
sent his stedfast  
soul to Christ.  
In the kingdom of God  
a holy spirit!  
He in the world here  
abode awhile,  
in the kingly throng  
of council sage.  
Four and twenty  
winters wielding  
the sceptre freely,  
wealth he dispensed,  
In the tide of health,  
the youthful monarch,  
offspring of Ethelred!  
ruled well his subjects;  
the Welsh and the Scots,  
and the Britons also,  
Angles and Saxons—  
relations of old.  
So apprehend  
the first in rank,  
that to Edward all  
the noble king  
were firmly held  
high-seated men.  
Blithe-minded aye  
was the harmless king;  
though he long ere,  
of land bereft,  
abode in exile  
wide on the earth;  
when Knute o'ercame  
the kin of Ethelred,  
and the Danes wielded  
the dear kingdom  
of Engle-land.

<sup>1</sup>This threnodia on the death of Edward the Confessor will be found to correspond, both in metre and expression, with the poetical paraphrase of Genesis ascribed to Cædmon.

Eight and twenty  
 winters' rounds  
 they wealth dispensed,  
 Then came forth  
 free in his chambers,  
 in royal array,  
 good, pure, and mild,  
 Edward the noble;  
 by his country defended—  
 by land and people.  
 Until suddenly came  
 the bitter Death  
 and this king so dear  
 snatched from the earth,  
 Angels carried  
 his soul sincere  
 into the light of heaven,  
 But the prudent king  
 had settled the realm  
 on high-born men—  
 on Harold himself,  
 the noble earl;  
 who in every season  
 faithfully heard  
 and obeyed his lord,  
 in word and deed;  
 nor gave to any  
 what might be wanted  
 by the nation's king.

This year also was Earl Harold hallowed to king; but he enjoyed little tranquillity therein the while that he wielded the kingdom.

A.D. 1066. This year came King Harold from York to Westminster, on the Easter succeeding the midwinter when the king (Edward) died. Easter was then on the sixteenth day before the calends of May. Then was over all England such a token seen as no man ever saw before. Some men said that it was the comet-star, which others denominate the long-hair'd star. It appeared first on the eve called *Lilax-major*, that is, on the eighth before the calends of May; and so shone all the week. Soon after this came in Earl Tosty from beyond sea into the Isle of Wight, with as

large a fleet as he could get; and he was there supplied with money and provisions. Thence he proceeded, and committed outrages everywhere by the sea-coast where he could land, until he came to Sandwich. When it was told King Harold, who was in London, that his brother Tosty was come to Sandwich, he gathered so large a force, naval and military, as no king before collected in this land; for it was credibly reported that Earl William from Normandy, King Edward's cousin, would come hither and gain this land; just as it afterwards happened. When Tosty understood that King Harold was on the way to Sandwich, he departed thence, and took some of the boatmen with him, willing and unwilling, and went north into the Humber with sixty ships; whence he plundered in Lindsey, and there slew many good men. When the Earls Edwin and Morkar understood that, they came hither, and drove him from the land. And the boatmen forsook him. Then he went to Scotland with twelve smacks; and the king of the Scots entertained him, and aided him with provisions; and he abode there all the summer. There met him Harold, King of Norway, with three hundred ships. And Tosty submitted to him, and became his man.<sup>1</sup> Then came King Harold<sup>2</sup> to Sandwich, where he awaited his fleet; for it was long ere it could be collected: but when it was assembled, he went into the Isle of Wight, and there lay all the summer and the autumn. There was also a land-force everywhere by the sea, though it availed nought in the end. It was now the nativity of St. Mary, when the provisioning of the men began; and no man could keep them there any longer. They therefore had leave to go home: and the king rode up, and the ships were driven to London; but many perished ere they came thither. When the ships were come home, then came Harold, King of Norway, north into the Tine, unawares, with a very great sea-force—no small one; that might be, with three hundred ships or more; and Earl Tosty came to him with all those that he had got; just as they had before said: and they both then went up with all the fleet along the Ouse toward

<sup>1</sup> These facts, though stated in one MS. only, prove the early co-operation of Tosty with the King of Norway. It is remarkable that this statement is confirmed by Snorro, who says that Tosty was with Harald, the King of Norway, in all these expeditions. Vid. *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 204.

<sup>2</sup> *i. e.* Harold, King of England; *our* king, as we find him afterwards called in B iv., to distinguish him from Harald, King of Norway.

York.<sup>1</sup> When it was told King Harold in the south, after he had come from the ships, that Harold, King of Norway, and Earl Tosty were come up near York, then went he northward by day and night, as soon as he could collect his army. But, ere King Harold could come thither, the Earls Edwin and Morkar had gathered from their earldoms as great a force as they could get, and fought with the enemy.<sup>2</sup> They made a great slaughter too; but there was a good number of the English people slain, and drowned, and put to flight: and the Northmen had possession of the field of battle. It was then told Harold, king of the English, that this had thus happened. And this fight was on the eve of St. Matthew the apostle, which was Wednesday. Then after the fight went Harold, King of Norway, and Earl Tosty into York with as many followers as they thought fit; and having procured hostages and provisions from the city, they proceeded to their ships, and proclaimed full friendship, on condition that all would go southward with them, and gain this land. In the midst of this came Harold, king of the English, with all his army, on the Sunday, to Tadcaster; where he collected his fleet. Thence he proceeded on Monday throughout York. But Harold, King of Norway, and Earl Tosty, with their forces, were gone from their ships beyond York to Stanfordsbridge; for that it was given them to understand, that hostages would be brought to them there from all the shire. Thither came Harold, king of the English, unawares against them beyond the bridge; and they closed together there, and continued long in the day fighting very severely. There was slain Harold the Fair-hair'd, King of Norway, and Earl Tosty, and a multitude of people with them, both of Normans and English;<sup>3</sup> and the Normans

<sup>1</sup> Not only the twelve smacks with which he went into Scotland during the summer, as before stated, but an accession of force from all quarters.

<sup>2</sup> On the north bank of the Ouse, according to Florence of Worcester; the enemy having landed at Richale (now *Riscaal*). Simeon of Durham names the spot "*Apud Fulford*," i.e. Fulford-water, south of the city of York.

<sup>3</sup> It is scarcely necessary to observe that the term "English" begins about this time to be substituted for "Angles;" and that the Normans are not merely the Norwegians, but the Danes and other adventurers from the north, joined with the forces of France and Flanders; who, we shall presently see, overwhelmed by their numbers the expiring liberties of England. The Franks begin also to assume the name of *Franciscan* or *Frenchmen*.

that were left fled from the English, who slew them hotly behind; until some came to their ships, some were drowned, some burned to death, and thus variously destroyed; so that there was little left: and the English gained possession of the field. But there was one of the Norwegians who withstood the English folk, so that they could not pass over the bridge, nor complete the victory. An Englishman aimed at him with a javelin, but it availed nothing. Then came another under the bridge, who pierced him terribly inwards under the coat of mail. And Harold, king of the English, then came over the bridge, followed by his army; and there they made a great slaughter, both of the Norwegians and of the Flemings. But Harold let the king's son, Edmund, go home to Norway with all the ships. He also gave quarter to Olave, the Norwegian king's son, and to their bishop, and to the earl of the Orkneys, and to all those that were left in the ships; who then went up to our king, and took oaths that they would ever maintain faith and friendship unto this land. Whereupon the king let them go home with twenty-four ships. These two general battles were fought within five nights. Meantime Earl William came up from Normandy into Pevensey on the eve of St. Michael's mass; and soon after his landing was effected, they constructed a castle at the port of Hastings. This was then told to King Harold; and he gathered a large force, and came to meet him at the estuary of Appledore. William, however, came against him unawares, ere his army was collected; but the king, nevertheless, very hardly encountered him with the men that would support him: and there was a great slaughter made on either side. There was slain King Harold, and Leofwin his brother, and Earl Girth his brother, with many good men: and the Frenchmen gained the field of battle, as God granted them for the sins of the nation. Archbishop Aldred and the corporation of London were then desirous of having child Edgar to king, as he was quite natural to them; and Edwin and Morkar promised them that they would fight with them. But the more prompt the business should ever be, so was it from day to day the later and worse; as in the end it all fared. This battle was fought on the day of Pope Calixtus: and Earl William returned to Hastings, and waited there to know whether the people would submit to him. But when he found that they would not

come to him, he went up with all his force that was left and that came since to him from over sea, and ravaged all the country that he overran, until he came to Berkhamstead; where Archbishop Aldred came to meet him, with child Edgar, and Earls Edwin and Morkar, and all the best men from London; who submitted then for need, when the most harm was done. It was very ill-advised that they did not so before, seeing that God would not better things for our sins. And they gave him hostages and took oaths: and he promised them that he would be a faithful lord to them; though in the midst of this they plundered wherever they went. Then on midwinter's day Archbishop Aldred hallowed him to king at Westminster, and gave him possession with the books of Christ, and also swore him, ere that he would set the crown on his head, that he would so well govern this nation as any king before him best did, if they would be faithful to him. Nevertheless he laid very heavy tribute on men, and in Lent went over sea to Normandy, taking with him Archbishop Stigand, and Abbot Aylnoth of Glastonbury, and the child Edgar, and the Earls Edwin, Morkar, and Waltheof, and many other good men of England. Bishop Odo and Earl William lived here afterwards, and wrought castles widely through this country, and harassed the miserable people; and ever since has evil increased very much. May the end be good, when God will! In that same expedition<sup>1</sup> was Leofric, Abbot of Peterborough; who sickened there, and came home, and died soon after, on the night of Allhallow-mass. God honour his soul! In his day was all bliss and all good at Peterborough. He was beloved by all; so that the king gave to St. Peter and him the abbey at Burton, and that at Coventry, which the Earl Leofric, who was his uncle, had formerly made; with that of Croyland, and that of Thorney. He did so much good to the minster of Peterborough, in gold, and in silver, and in shroud, and in land, as no other ever did before him, nor any one after him. But now was Gilden-borough become a wretched borough. The monks then chose for abbot Provost Brand, because he was a very good man, and very wise; and sent him to Edgar Etheling, for that the land-folk supposed that he should be king: and the etheling received him gladly. When King William heard say that, he was very wroth, and

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* in the expedition against the usurper William.

said that the abbot had renounced him: but good men went between them, and reconciled them; because the abbot was a good man. He gave the king forty marks of gold for his reconciliation; and he lived but a little while after—only three years. Afterwards came all wretchedness and all evil to the minster. God have mercy on it!

A.D. 1067. This year came the king back again to England on St. Nicholas's day; and the same day was burned the church of Christ at Canterbury. Bishop Wulfwy also died, and is buried at his see in Dorchester. The child Edric and the Britons were unsettled this year, and fought with the castlemen at Hereford, and did them much harm. The king this year imposed a heavy guild on the wretched people; but, notwithstanding, let his men always plunder all the country that they went over; and then he marched to Devonshire, and beset the city of Exeter eighteen days. There were many of his army slain; but he had promised them well, and performed ill; and the citizens surrendered the city, because the thanes had betrayed them. This summer the child Edgar departed, with his mother Agatha, and his two sisters, Margaret and Christina, and Merle-Sweyne, and many good men with them; and came to Scotland under the protection of King Malcolm, who entertained them all. Then began King Malcolm to yearn after the child's sister, Margaret, to wife; but he and all his men long refused; and she also herself was averse, and said that she would neither have him nor any one else, if the Supreme Power would grant, that she in her maidenhood might please the mighty Lord with a carnal heart, in this short life, in pure continence. The king, however, earnestly urged her brother, until he answered Yea. And indeed he durst not otherwise; for they were come into his kingdom. So that then it was fulfilled, as God had long ere foreshowed; and else it could not be; as he himself saith in his gospel: that "not even a sparrow on the ground may fall, without his foreshowing." The prescient Creator wist long before what he of her would have done; for that she should increase the glory of God in this land, lead the king aright from the path of error, bend him and his people together to a better way, and suppress the bad customs which the nation formerly followed: all which she afterwards did. The king therefore received her, though it was against her will, and was pleased with her manners,



and thanked God, who in his might had given him such a match. He wisely bethought himself, as he was a prudent man, and turned himself to God, and renounced all impurity; accordingly as the apostle Paul, the teacher of all the gentiles, saith: "*Salvabitur vir infidelis per mulierem fidelem; sic et mulier infidelis per virum fidelem,*" etc.: that is in our language, "Full oft the unbelieving husband is sanctified and healed through the believing wife, and so belike the wife through the believing husband." This queen aforesaid performed afterwards many useful deeds in this land to the glory of God, and also in her royal estate she well conducted herself, as her nature was. Of a faithful and noble kin was she sprung. Her father was Edward Etheling, son of King Edmund. Edmund was the son of Ethelred; Ethelred the son of Edgar; Edgar the son of Edred; and so forth in that royal line: and her maternal kindred goeth to the Emperor Henry, who had the sovereignty over Rome. This year went out Githa, Harold's mother, and the wives of many good men with her, to the Flat-Holm, and there abode some time; and so departed thence over sea to St. Omer's. This Easter came the king to Winchester; and Easter was then on the tenth before the calends of April. Soon after this came the Lady Matilda hither to this land; and Archbishop Eldred hallowed her to queen at Westminster on Whit Sunday. Then it was told the king, that the people in the North had gathered themselves together, and would stand against him if he came. Whereupon he went to Nottingham, and wrought there a castle; and so advanced to York, and there wrought two castles; and the same at Lincoln, and everywhere in that quarter. Then Earl Gospatric and the best men went into Scotland. Amidst this came one of Harold's sons from Ireland with a naval force into the mouth of the Avon unawares, and plundered soon over all that quarter; whence they went to Bristol, and would have stormed the town; but the people bravely withstood them. When they could gain nothing from the town, they went to their ships with the booty which they had acquired by plunder; and then they advanced upon Somersetshire, and there went up; and Ednoth, master of the horse, fought with them; but he was there slain, and many good men on either side; and those that were left departed thence.

A.D. 1068. This year King William gave Earl Robert the

earldom over Northumberland; but the landsmen attacked him in the town of Durham, and slew him, and nine hundred men with him. Soon afterwards Edgar Etheling came with all the Northumbrians to York; and the townsmen made a treaty with him: but King William came from the South unawares on them with a large army, and put them to flight, and slew on the spot those who could not escape; which were many hundred men; and plundered the town. St. Peter's minster he made a profanation, and all other places also he despoiled and trampled upon; and the etheling went back again to Scotland. After this came Harold's sons from Ireland, about midsummer, with sixty-four ships into the mouth of the Taff, where they unwarily landed: and Earl Breon came unawares against them with a large army, and fought with them, and slew there all the best men that were in the fleet; and the others, being small forces, escaped to the ships: and Harold's sons went back to Ireland again.

A.D. 1069. This year died Aldred, Archbishop of York; and he is there buried, at his see. He died on the day of Protus and Hyacinthus, having held the see with much dignity ten years wanting only fifteen weeks. Soon after this came from Denmark three of the sons of King Sweyne with two hundred and forty ships, together with Earl Esborn and Earl Thurkill, into the Humber; where they were met by the child Edgar, and Earl Waltheof, and Merle-Sweyne, and Earl Gospatric with the Northumbrians, and all the landsmen; riding and marching full merrily with an immense army: and so all unanimously advanced to York; where they stormed and demolished the castle, and won innumerable treasures therein; slew there many hundreds of Frenchmen, and led many with them to the ships: but, ere that the shipmen came thither, the Frenchmen had burned the city, and also the holy minster of St. Peter had they entirely plundered, and destroyed with fire. When the king heard this, then went he northward with all the force that he could collect, despoiling and laying waste the shire withal; whilst the fleet lay all the winter in the Humber, where the king could not come at them. The king was in York on Christmas Day, and so all the winter on land, and came to Winchester at Easter. Bishop Egelric, was was at Peterborough, was this year betrayed, and led to Westminster; and his brother

Egelwine was outlawed. This year also died Brand, Abbot of Peterborough, on the fifth before the calends of December.

A.D. 1070. This year Landfranc, who was Abbot of Caen, came to England; and after a few days he became Archbishop of Canterbury. He was invested on the fourth before the calends of September in his own see by eight bishops, his suffragans. The others, who were not there, by messengers and by letter declared why they could not be there. The same year Thomas, who was chosen Bishop of York, came to Canterbury, to be invested there after the ancient custom. But when Landfranc craved confirmation of his obedience with an oath, he refused; and said, that he ought not to do it. Whereupon Archbishop Landfranc was wroth, and bade the bishops, who were come thither by Archbishop Landfranc's command to do the service, and all the monks to unrobe themselves. And they by his order so did. Thomas, therefore, for the time, departed without consecration. Soon after this, it happened that the Archbishop Landfranc went to Rome, and Thomas with him. When they came thither, and had spoken about other things concerning which they wished to speak, then began Thomas his speech: how he came to Canterbury, and how the archbishop required obedience of him with an oath; but he declined it. Then began the Archbishop Landfranc to show with clear distinction, that what he craved he craved by right; and with strong arguments he confirmed the same before the Pope Alexander, and before all the council that was collected there; and so they went home. After this came Thomas to Canterbury; and all that the archbishop required of him he humbly fulfilled, and afterwards received consecration. This year Earl Waltheof agreed with the king; but in the Lent of the same year the king ordered all the monasteries in England to be plundered. In the same year came King Sweyne from Denmark into the Humber; and the landsmen came to meet him, and made a treaty with him; thinking that he would overrun the land. Then came into Ely Christien, the Danish bishop, and Earl Osbern, and the Danish domestics with them; and the English people from all the fen-lands came to them; supposing that they should win all that land. Then the monks of Peterborough heard say, that their own men would plunder the minster; namely Hereward and his

gang; because they understood that the king had given the abbacy to a French abbot, whose name was Thorold;—that he was a very stern man, and was then come into Stamford with all his Frenchmen. Now there was a churchwarden, whose name was Yware; who took away by night all that he could, testaments, mass-hackles, cantel-copes, and reefs, and such other small things, whatsoever he could; and went early, before day, to the Abbot Thorold; telling him that he sought his protection, and informing him how the outlaws were coming to Peterborough, and that he did all by advice of the monks. Early in the morning came all the outlaws with many ships, resolving to enter the minster; but the monks withstood, so that they could not come in. Then they laid on fire, and burned all the houses of the monks, and all the town except one house. Then came they in through fire at the Bull-hithe gate; where the monks met them, and besought peace of them. But they regarded nothing. They went into the minster, climbed up to the holy rood, took away the diadem from our Lord's head, all of pure gold, and seized the bracket that was underneath his feet, which was all of red gold. They climbed up to the steeple, brought down the table that was hid there, which was all of gold and silver, seized two golden shrines, and nine of silver, and took away fifteen large crucifixes, of gold and of silver; in short, they seized there so much gold and silver, and so many treasures, in money, in raiment, and in books, as no man could tell another; and said, that they did it from their attachment to the minster. Afterwards they went to their ships, proceeded to Ely, and deposited there all the treasure. The Danes, believing that they should overcome the Frenchmen, drove out all the monks; leaving there only one, whose name was Leofwine Lang, who lay sick in the infirmary. Then came Abbot Thorold and eight times twenty Frenchmen with him, all full-armed. When he came thither, he found all within and without consumed by fire, except the church alone; but the outlaws were all with the fleet, knowing that he would come thither. This was done on the fourth day before the nones of June. The two kings, William and Sweyne, were now reconciled; and the Danes went out of Ely with all the aforesaid treasure, and carried it away with them. But when they came into the middle of the sea, there came a violent storm, and dispersed all the ships

wherein the treasures were. Some went to Norway, some to Ireland, some to Denmark. All that reached the latter, consisted of the table, and some shrines, and some crucifixes, and many of the other treasures; which they brought to a king's town, called —, and deposited it all there in the church. Afterwards through their own carelessness, and through their drunkenness, in one night the church and all that was therein was consumed by fire. Thus was the minster of Peterborough burned and plundered. Almighty God have mercy on it through his great goodness. Thus came the Abbot Thorold to Peterborough; and the monks too returned, and performed the service of Christ in the church, which had before stood a full week without any kind of rite. When Bishop Aylric heard it, he excommunicated all the men who that evil deed had done. There was a great famine this year; and in the summer came the fleet in the north from the Humber into the Thames, and lay there two nights, and made afterwards for Denmark. Earl Baldwin also died, and his son Arnulf succeeded to the earldom. Earl William, in conjunction with the king of the Franks, was to be his guardian; but Earl Robert came and slew his kinsman Arnulf and the earl, put the king to flight, and slew many thousands of his men.

A.D. 1071. This year Earl Edwin and Earl Morkar fled out,<sup>1</sup> and roamed at random in woods and in fields. Then went Earl Morkar to Ely by ship; but Earl Edwin was treacherously slain by his own men. Then came Bishop Aylwine, and Siward Barn, and many hundred men with them, into Ely. When King William heard that, then ordered he out a naval force and land force, and beset the land all about, and wrought a bridge, and went in; and the naval force at the same time on the sea-side. And the outlaws then all surrendered; that was, Bishop Aylwine, and Earl Morkar, and all that were with them; except Hereward<sup>2</sup> alone, and all those that would join him, whom he led out triumphantly. And the king took their ships, and

<sup>1</sup> *i. e.*—threw off their allegiance to the Norman usurper, and became voluntary outlaws. The habits of these outlaws, or, at least, of their imitators and descendants in the next century, are well described in the romance of *Ivanhoe*.

<sup>2</sup> The author of the Gallo-Norman poem printed by Sparke elevates his diction to a higher tone, when describing the feasts of this same Hereward, whom he calls "*le uthlage hardi*."

weapons, and many treasures;<sup>1</sup> and all the men he disposed of as he thought proper. Bishop Aylwine he sent to Abingdon, where he died in the beginning of the winter.

A.D. 1072. This year King William led a naval force and a land force to Scotland, and beset that land on the sea-side with ships, whilst he led his land-force in at the Tweed;<sup>2</sup> but he found nothing there of any value. King Malcolm, however, came, and made peace with King William, and gave hostages, and became his man; whereupon the king returned home with all his force. This year died Bishop Aylric. He had been invested Bishop of York; but that see was unjustly taken from him, and he then had the bishopric of Durham given him; which he held as long as he chose, but resigned it afterwards, and retired to Peterborough minster; where he abode twelve years. After that King William won England, then took he him from Peterborough, and sent him to Westminster; where he died on the ides of October, and he is there buried, within the minster, in the porch of St. Nicholas.

A.D. 1073. This year led King William an army, English and French, over sea, and won the district of Maine; which the English very much injured by destroying the vineyards, burning the towns, and spoiling the land. But they subdued it all into the hand of King William, and afterwards returned home to England.

A.D. 1074. This year King William went over sea to Normandy; and child Edgar came from Flanders into Scotland on St. Grimbald's mass-day; where King Malcolm and his sister Margaret received him with much pomp. At the same time sent Philip, the King of France, a letter to him, bidding him to come to him, and he would give him the castle of Montreuil; that he might afterwards daily annoy his enemies. What then? King Malcolm and his sister Margaret gave him and his men great presents, and many treasures; in skins ornamented with purple, in pelisses made of martin-skins, of grey-skins, and of ermine-skins, in palls, and in vessels of gold and silver; and conducted him and his crew with great pomp from his territory. But in their

<sup>1</sup> Or much *coin*; many *sceatta*; such being the denomination of the silver money of the Saxons.

<sup>2</sup> Florence of Worcester and those who follow him say that William proceeded as far as Abernethy; where Malcolm met him, and surrendered to him.

voyage evil befel them; for when they were out at sea, there came upon them such rough weather, and the stormy sea and the strong wind drove them so violently on the shore, that all their ships burst, and they also themselves came with difficulty to the land. Their treasure was nearly all lost, and some of his men also were taken by the French; but he himself and his best men returned again to Scotland, some roughly travelling on foot, and some miserably mounted. Then King Malcolm advised him to send to King William over sea, to request his friendship, which he did; and the king gave it him, and sent after him. Again, therefore, King Malcolm and his sister gave him and all his men numberless treasures, and again conducted him very magnificently from their territory. The sheriff of York came to meet him at Durham, and went all the way with him; ordering meat and fodder to be found for him at every castle to which they came, until they came over sea to the king. Then King William received him with much pomp; and he was there afterwards in his court, enjoying such rights as he confirmed to him by law.

A.D. 1075. This year King William gave Earl Ralph the daughter of William Fitz-Osborne to wife. This same Ralph was British on his mother's side; but his father, whose name was also Ralph, was English; and born in Norfolk. The king therefore gave his son the earldom of Norfolk and Suffolk; and he then led the bride to Norwich.

There was that bride-ale  
The source of man's bale.

There was Earl Roger, and Earl Waltheof, and bishops, and abbots; who there resolved, that they would drive the king out of the realm of England. But it was soon told the king in Normandy how it was determined. It was Earl Roger and Earl Ralph who were the authors of that plot; and who enticed the Britons to them, and sent eastward to Denmark after a fleet to assist them. Roger went westward to his earldom, and collected his people there, to the king's annoyance, as he thought; but it was to the great disadvantage of himself. He was however prevented. Ralph also in his earldom would go forth with his people; but the castlemen that were in England and also the people of the land, came against him, and prevented him from doing anything. He

escaped however to the ships at Norwich.<sup>1</sup> And his wife was in the castle; which she held until peace was made with her; when she went out of England, with all her men who wished to join her. The king afterwards came to England, and seized Earl Roger, his relative, and put him in prison. And Earl Waltheof went over sea, and bewrayed himself; but he asked forgiveness, and proffered gifts of ransom. The king, however, let him off lightly, until he<sup>2</sup> came to England; when he had him seized. Soon after that came east from Denmark two hundred ships; wherein were two captains, Cnute Swainson, and Earl Hacco; but they durst not maintain a fight with King William. They went rather to York, and broke into St. Peter's minster, and took therein much treasure, and so went away. They made for Flanders over sea; but they all perished who were privy to that design; that was, the son of Earl Hacco, and many others with him. This year died the Lady Edgitha, who was the relict of King Edward, seven nights before Christmas, at Winchester; and the king caused her to be brought to Westminster with great pomp; and he laid her with King Edward, her lord. And the king was then at Westminster, at midwinter; where all the Britons were condemned who were at the bride-ale at Norwich. Some were punished with blindness; some were driven from the land; and some were towed to Scandinavia. So were the traitors of King William subdued.

A.D. 1076. This year died Sweyne, King of Denmark; and Harold his son took to the kingdom. And the king gave the abbacy of Westminster to Abbot Vitalis, who had been Abbot of Bernay. This year also was Earl Waltheof beheaded at Winchester, on the mass-day of St. Petronilla;<sup>3</sup> and his body was carried to Croyland, where he lies buried. King William now went over sea, and led his army to Britany, and beset the castle of Dol; but the Bretons defended

<sup>1</sup> Whence he sailed to Bretagne, according to Flor. S. Dunelm, etc.; but according to Henry of Huntingdon he fled directly to Denmark, returning afterwards with Cnute and Hacco, who invaded England with a fleet of 200 sail.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Earl Waltheof.

<sup>3</sup> This notice of St. Petronilla, whose name and existence seem scarcely to have been known to the Latin historians, we owe exclusively to the valuable MS. C.T. B iv. Yet if ever female saint deserved to be commemorated as a conspicuous example of early piety and christian zeal, it must be Petronilla.



it, until the king came from France; whereupon King William departed thence, having lost there both men and horses, and many of his treasures.

A.D. 1077. This year were reconciled the king of the Franks and William, King of England. But it continued only a little while. This year was London burned, one night before the Assumption of St. Mary, so terribly as it never was before, since it was built. This year the moon was eclipsed three nights before Candlemas; and in the same year died Aylwy, the prudent Abbot of Evesham, on the fourteenth day before the calends of March, on the mass-day of St. Juliana; and Walter was appointed abbot in his stead; and Bishop Herman also died, on the tenth day before the calends of March, who was Bishop in Berkshire, and in Wiltshire, and in Dorsetshire. This year also King Malcolm won the mother of Malslaythe . . . and all his best men, and all his treasures, and his cattle; and he himself not easily escaped. . . . This year also was the dry summer; and wild fire came upon many shires, and burned many towns; and also many cities were ruined thereby.

A.D. 1079. This year Robert, the son of King William, deserted from his father to his uncle Robert in Flanders; because his father would not let him govern his earldom in Normandy; which he himself, and also King Philip with his permission, had given him. The best men that were in the land also had sworn oaths of allegiance to him, and taken him for their lord. This year, therefore, Robert fought with his father, without Normandy, by a castle called Gerberoy; and wounded him in the hand; and his horse, that he sat upon, was killed under him; and he that brought him another was killed there right with a dart. That was Tookie Wiggodson. Many were there slain, and also taken. His son William too was there wounded; but Robert returned to Flanders. We will not here, however, record any more injury that he did his father. This year came King Malcolm from Scotland into England, betwixt the two festivals of St. Mary, with a large army, which plundered Northumberland till it came to the Tine, and slew many hundreds of men, and carried home much coin, and treasure, and men in captivity.

A.D. 1080. This year was Bishop Walker slain in Durham, at a council; and an hundred men with him, French and

Flemish. He himself was born in Lorraine. This did the Northumbrians in the month of May.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1081. This year the king led an army into Wales, and there freed many hundreds of men.

A.D. 1082. This year the king seized Bishop Odo; and this year also was a great famine.

A.D. 1083. This year arose the tumult at Glastonbury betwixt the Abbot Thurstan and his monks. It proceeded first from the abbot's want of wisdom, that he misgoverned his monks in many things. But the monks meant well to him; and told him that he should govern them rightly, and love them, and they would be faithful and obedient to him. The abbot, however, would hear nothing of this; but evil entreated them, and threatened them worse. One day the abbot went into the chapter-house, and spoke against the monks, and attempted to mislead them;<sup>2</sup> and sent after some laymen, and they came full-armed into the chapter-house upon the monks. Then were the monks very much afraid<sup>3</sup> of them, and wist not what they were to do; but they shot forward; and some ran into the church, and locked the doors after them. But they followed them into the minster, and resolved to drag them out; so that they durst not go out. A rueful thing happened on that day. The Frenchmen broke into the choir, and hurled their weapons toward the altar, where the monks were; and some of the knights went upon the upper floor,<sup>4</sup> and shot their arrows downward incessantly toward the sanctuary; so that on the crucifix that stood above the altar they stuck many arrows. And the wretched monks lay about the altar, and some crept under, and earnestly called upon God, imploring his mercy, since they could not obtain any at the hands of men. What can we say, but that they continued to shoot their arrows; whilst the others broke down the doors, and came in, and slew<sup>5</sup> some of the monks to death, and wounded

<sup>1</sup> The brevity of our Chronicle here, and in the two following years, in consequence of the termination of *C.T.* v. iv., is remarkable. From the year 1083 it assumes a character more decidedly Anglo-Norman.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* In the service; by teaching them a new-fangled chant, brought from Feschamp in Normandy, instead of that to which they had been accustomed, and which is called the Gregorian chant.

<sup>3</sup> Literally, "afearred of them"—*i.e.* terrified by them.

<sup>4</sup> Probably along the open galleries in the upper story of the choir.

<sup>5</sup> "Slægan," in its first sense, signifies "to strike violently;" whence the term "sledge-hammer." This consideration will remove the

many therein; so that the blood came from the altar upon the steps, and from the steps on the floor. Three there were slain to death, and eighteen wounded. And in this same year departed Matilda, queen of King William, on the day after All-Hallow-mass. And in the same year also, after mid-winter, the king ordained a large and heavy contribution<sup>1</sup> over all England; that was, upon each hide of land, two and seventy pence.

A.D. 1084. In this year died Wulfwold, Abbot of Chertsey, on the thirteenth day before the calends of May.

A.D. 1085. In this year men reported, and of a truth asserted, that Cnute, King of Denmark, son of King Sweyne, was coming hitherward, and was resolved to win this land, with the assistance of Robert, Earl of Flanders;<sup>2</sup> for Cnute had Robert's daughter. When William, King of England, who was then resident in Normandy (for he had both England and Normandy), understood this, he went into England with so large an army of horse and foot, from France and Brittany, as never before sought this land; so that men wondered how this land could feed all that force. But the king left the army to shift for themselves through all this land amongst his subjects, who fed them, each according to his quota of land. Men suffered much distress this year; and the king caused the land to be laid waste about the sea coast; that, if his foes came up, they might not have anything on which they could very readily seize. But when the king understood of a truth that his foes were impeded, and could not further their expedition,<sup>3</sup> then let he some of the army go to their own land; but some he held in this land over the winter. Then, at the midwinter, was the king in Gloucester with his council, and held there his court five days. And afterwards the archbishop and clergy had a synod three days. There was Mauritius chosen Bishop of London, William of Norfolk, and Robert of Cheshire. These were all the king's clerks. After this had the king a large supposed pleonasm in the Saxon phrase, which is here literally translated.

<sup>1</sup> "Gild," Sax.; which in this instance was a land-tax of one shilling to a yardland.

<sup>2</sup>—and of Olave Kyrre, King of Norway. Vid. *Antiq. Cello-Scand.*

<sup>3</sup> Because there was a mutiny in the Danish fleet; which was carried to such a height, that the king, after his return to Denmark, was slain by his own subjects. Vid. *Antiq. Cello-Scand.*, also our Chronicle, A.D. 1087.

meeting, and very deep consultation with his council, about this land; how it was occupied, and by what sort of men. Then sent he his men over all England into each shire; commissioning them to find out "How many hundreds of hides were in the shire, what land the king himself had, and what stock upon the land; or, what dues he ought to have by the year from the shire." Also he commissioned them to record in writing, "How much land his archbishops had, and his diocesan bishops, and his abbots, and his earls;" and though I may be prolix and tedious, "What, or how much, each man had, who was an occupier of land in England, either in land or in stock, and how much money it were worth." So very narrowly, indeed, did he commission them to trace it out, that there was not one single hide, nor a yard<sup>1</sup> of land, nay, moreover (it is shameful to tell, though he thought it no shame to do it), not even an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was there left, that was not set down in his writ. And all the recorded particulars were afterwards brought to him.<sup>2</sup>

A.D. 1086. This year the king bare his crown, and held his court, in Winchester at Easter; and he so arranged, that he was by the Pentecost at Westminster, and dubbed his son Henry a knight there. Afterwards he moved about so that he came by Lammas to Sarum; where he was met by his councillors; and all the landmen that were of any account over all England became this man's vassals as they were; and they all bowed themselves before him, and became his men, and swore him oaths of allegiance that they would against all other men be faithful to him. Thence he proceeded into the Isle of Wight; because he wished to go into Normandy, and so he afterwards did; though he first did according to his custom; he collected a very large sum from his people, wherever he could make any demand, whether with justice or otherwise. Then he went into Normandy; and Edgar Etheling, the relation of King Edward, revolted from him, for he received not much honour from him; but may the Almighty God give him honour hereafter. And Christina, the sister of the etheling, went into the monastery of Rumsey, and received the holy veil. And the same year there was a very heavy season, and a

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* a fourth part of an acre.

<sup>2</sup> At Winchester; where the king held his court at Easter in the following year; and the survey was accordingly deposited there; whence it was called *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, and *Liber Wintoniæ*.

swinkful and sorrowful year in England, in murrain of cattle, and corn and fruits were at a stand, and so much untowardness in the weather, as a man may not easily think; so tremendous was the thunder and lightning, that it killed many men; and it continually grew worse and worse with men. May God Almighty better it whenever it be his will.

A.D. 1087. After the birth of our Lord and Saviour Christ, one thousand and eighty-seven winters; in the one and twentieth year after William began to govern and direct England, as God granted him, was a very heavy and pestilent season in this land. Such a sickness came on men, that full nigh every other man was in the worst disorder, that is, in the diarrhoea; and that so dreadfully, that many men died in the disorder. Afterwards came, through the badness of the weather as we before mentioned, so great a famine over all England, that many hundreds of men died a miserable death through hunger. Alas! how wretched and how rueful a time was there! When the poor wretches lay full nigh driven to death prematurely, and afterwards came sharp hunger, and dispatched them withal! Who will not be penetrated with grief at such a season? or who is so hard-hearted as not to weep at such misfortune? Yet such things happen for folks' sins, that they will not love God and righteousness. So it was in those days, that little righteousness was in this land with any men but with the monks alone, wherever they fared well. The king and the head men loved much, and overmuch, covetousness in gold and in silver; and recked not how sinfully it was got, provided it came to them. The king let his land at as high a rate as he possibly could; then came some other person, and bade more than the former one gave, and the king let it to the men that bade him more. Then came the third, and bade yet more; and the king let it to hand to the men that bade him most of all: and he recked not how very sinfully the stewards got it of wretched men, nor how many unlawful deeds they did; but the more men spake about right law, the more unlawfully they acted. They erected unjust tolls, and many other unjust things they did, that are difficult to reckon. Also in the same year, before harvest, the holy minster of St. Paul, the episcopal see in London, was completely burned, with many other minsters, and the greatest part, and the richest of the whole city. So also, about the

same time, full nigh each head-port in all England was entirely burned. Alas! rueful and woeful was the fate of the year that brought forth so many misfortunes! In the same year also, before the Assumption of St. Mary, King William went from Normandy into France with an army, and made war upon his own lord Philip, the king, and slew many of his men, and burned the town of Mante, and all the holy minsters that were in the town; and two holy men that served God, leading the life of anachorets, were burned therein. This being thus done, King William returned to Normandy. Rueful was the thing he did; but a more rueful him befel. How more rueful? He fell sick, and it dreadfully ailed him. What shall I say? Sharp death, that passes by neither rich men nor poor, seized him also. He died in Normandy, on the next day after the nativity of St. Mary, and he was buried at Caen in St. Stephen's minster, which he had formerly reared, and afterwards endowed with manifold gifts. Alas! how false and how uncertain is this world's weal! He that was before a rich king, and lord of many lands, had not then of all his land more than a space of seven feet! and he that was whilom enshrouded in gold and gems, lay there covered with mould! He left behind him three sons; the eldest, called Robert, who was earl in Normandy after him; the second, called William, who wore the crown after him in England; and the third, called Henry, to whom his father bequeathed immense treasure. If any person wishes to know what kind of man he was, or what honour he had, or of how many lands he was lord, then will we write about him as well as we understand him; we who often looked upon him, and lived sometime in his court. This King William then that we speak about was a very wise man, and very rich; more splendid and powerful than any of his predecessors were. He was mild to the good men that loved God, and beyond all measure severe to the men that gainsayed his will. On that same spot where God granted him that he should gain England, he reared a mighty minster, and set monks therein, and well endowed it. In his days was the great monastery in Canterbury built, and also very many others over all England. This land was moreover well filled with monks, who modelled their lives after the rule of St. Benedict. But such was the state of Christianity in his time, that each man followed what belonged

to his profession—he that would. He was also very dignified. Thrice he bare his crown each year, as oft as he was in England. At Easter he bare it in Winchester, at Pentecost in Westminster, at midwinter in Gloucester. And then were with him all the rich men over all England; archbishops and diocesan bishops, abbots and earls, thanes and knights. So very stern was he also and hot, that no man durst do anything against his will. He had earls in his custody, who acted against his will. Bishops he hurled from their bishoprics, and abbots from their abbacies, and thanes into prison. At length he spared not his own brother Odo, who was a very rich bishop in Normandy. At Baieux was his episcopal stall; and he was the foremost man of all to aggrandise the king. He had an earldom in England; and when the king was in Normandy, then was he the mightiest man in this land. Him he confined in prison. But amongst other things is not to be forgotten that good peace that he made in this land; so that a man of any account might go over his kingdom unhurt with his bosom full of gold. No man durst slay another, had he never so much evil done to the other; and if any churl lay with a woman against her will, he soon lost the limb that he played with. He truly reigned over England; and by his capacity so thoroughly surveyed it, that there was not a hide of land in England that he wist not who had it, or what it was worth, and afterwards set it down in his book.<sup>1</sup> The land of the Britons was in his power; and he wrought castles therein; and ruled Anglesey withal. So also he subdued Scotland by his great strength. As to Normandy, that was his native land; but he reigned also over the earldom called Maine; and if he might have yet lived two years more, he would have won Ireland by his valour, and without any weapons. Assuredly in his time had men much distress, and very many sorrows. Castles he let men build, and miserably swink the poor. The king himself was so very rigid; and extorted from his subjects many marks of gold, and many hundred pounds of silver; which he took of his people, for little need, by right and by unright. He was fallen into covetousness, and greediness he loved withal. He made many deer-parks; and he established laws therewith; so that whosoever slew

<sup>1</sup> An evident allusion to the compilation of Domesday book, already described A.D. 1085.

a hart, or a hind, should be deprived of his eyesight. As he forbade men to kill the harts, so also the boars; and he loved the tall deer as if he were their father. Likewise he decreed by the hares, that they should go free. His rich men bemoaned it, and the poor men shuddered at it. But he was so stern, that he recked not the hatred of them all; for they must follow withal the king's will, if they would live, or have land, or possessions, or even his peace. Alas! that any man should presume so to puff himself up, and boast over all men. May the Almighty God show mercy to his soul, and grant him forgiveness of his sins! These things have we written concerning him, both good and evil; that men may choose the good after their goodness, and flee from the evil withal, and go in the way that leadeth us to the kingdom of heaven. Many things may we write that were done in this same year. So it was in Denmark, that the Danes, a nation that was formerly accounted the truest of all, were turned aside to the greatest untruth, and to the greatest treachery that ever could be. They chose and bowed to King Cnute, and swore him oaths, and afterwards dastardly slew him in a church. It happened also in Spain, that the heathens went and made inroads upon the Christians, and reduced much of the country to their dominion. But the king of the Christians, Alphonzo by name, sent everywhere into each land, and desired assistance. And they came to his support from every land that was Christian; and they went and slew or drove away all the heathen folk, and won their land again, through God's assistance. In this land also, in the same year, died many rich men; Stigand, Bishop of Chichester, and the Abbot of St. Augustine, and the Abbot of Bath, and the Abbot of Pershore, and the lord of them all, William, King of England, that we spoke of before. After his death his son, called William also as the father, took to the kingdom, and was blessed to king by Archbishop Landfranc at Westminster three days ere Michaelmas day. And all the men in England submitted to him, and swore oaths to him. This being thus done, the king went to Winchester, and opened the treasure house, and the treasures that his father had gathered, in gold, and in silver, and in vases, and in palls, and in gems, and in many other valuable things that are difficult to enumerate. Then the king did as his father bade him ere he was dead;



he there distributed treasures for his father's soul to each monastery that was in England; to some ten marks of gold, to some six, to each upland<sup>1</sup> church sixty pence. And into each shire were sent a hundred pounds of money to distribute amongst poor men for his soul. And ere he departed, he bade that they should release all the men that were in prison under his power. And the king was on the midwinter in London.

A.D. 1088. In this year was this land much stirred, and filled with great treachery; so that the richest Frenchmen that were in this land would betray their lord the king, and would have his brother Robert king, who was earl in Normandy. In this design was engaged first Bishop Odo, and Bishop Gosfrith, and William, Bishop of Durham. So well did the king by the bishop [Odo] that all England fared according to his counsel, and as he would. And the bishop thought to do by him as Judas Iscariot did by our Lord. And Earl Roger was also of this faction; and much people was with him all Frenchmen. This conspiracy was formed in Lent. As soon as Easter came, then went they forth, and harrowed, and burned, and wasted the king's farms; and they despoiled the lands of all the men that were in the king's service. And they each of them went to his castle, and manned it, and provisioned it as well as they could. Bishop Gosfrith, and Robert the peace-breaker, went to Bristol, and plundered it, and brought the spoil to the castle. Afterwards they went out of the castle, and plundered Bath, and all the land thereabout; and all the honor<sup>2</sup> of Berkeley they laid waste. And the men that eldest were of Hereford, and all the shire forthwith, and the men of Shropshire, with much people of Wales, came and plundered and burned in Worcestershire, until they came to the city itself, which it was their design to set on fire, and then to rifle the minster, and win the king's castle to their hands. The worthy Bishop Wulfstan, seeing these things, was much agitated in his mind, because to him was betaken the custody of the castle. Nevertheless his hired men went out of the castle with few attendants, and, through God's mercy and the bishop's merits, slew or took five hundred men, and put all the others

<sup>1</sup> Uppe-land, Sax.—*i. e.* village-church.

<sup>2</sup> *i. e.* jurisdiction. We have adopted the modern title of the district; but the Saxon term occurs in many of the ancient evidences of Berkeley Castle.

to flight. The Bishop of Durham did all the harm that he could over all by the north. Roger was the name of one of them;<sup>1</sup> who leaped into the castle at Norwich, and did yet the worst of all over all that land. Hugh also was one, who did nothing better either in Leicestershire or in Northamptonshire. The Bishop Odo being one, though of the same family from which the king himself was descended, went into Kent to his earldom, and greatly despoiled it; and having laid waste the lands of the king and of the archbishop withal, he brought the booty into his castle at Rochester. When the king understood all these things, and what treachery they were employing against him, then was he in his mind much agitated. He then sent after Englishmen, described to them his need, earnestly requested their support, and promised them the best laws that ever before were in this land; each unright guild he forbade, and restored to the men their woods and chaces. But it stood no while. The Englishmen however went to the assistance of the king their lord. They advanced toward Rochester, with a view to get possession of the Bishop Odo; for they thought, if they had him who was at first the head of the conspiracy, they might the better get possession of all the others. They came then to the castle at Tunbridge; and there were in the castle the knights of Bishop Odo, and many others who were resolved to hold it against the king. But the Englishmen advanced, and broke into the castle, and the men that were therein agreed with the king. The king with his army went toward Rochester. And they supposed that the bishop was therein; but it was made known to the king that the bishop was gone to the castle at Pevensea. And the king with his army went after, and beset the castle about with a very large force full six weeks. During this time the Earl of Normandy, Robert, the king's brother, gathered a very considerable force, and thought to win England with the support of those men that were in this land against the king. And he sent some of his men to this land, intending to come himself after. But the Englishmen that guarded the sea lighted upon some of the men, and slew them, and drowned more than any man could tell. When provisions afterwards failed those within the castle, they earnestly besought peace, and gave themselves up to the king; and the bishop swore that he would

<sup>1</sup> *i. e.* of the conspirators.

depart out of England, and no more come on this land, unless the king sent after him, and that he would give up the castle at Rochester. Just as the bishop was going with an intention to give up the castle, and the king had sent his men with him, then arose the men that were in the castle, and took the bishop and the king's men, and put them into prison. In the castle were some very good knights; Eustace the Young, and the three sons of Earl Roger, and all the best born men that were in this land or in Normandy. When the king understood this thing, then went he after with the army that he had there, and sent over all England, and bade that each man that was faithful should come to him, French and English, from sea-port and from upland. Then came to him much people; and he went to Rochester, and beset the castle, until they that were therein agreed, and gave up the castle. The Bishop Odo with the men that were in the castle went over sea, and the bishop thus abandoned the dignity that he had in this land. The king afterwards sent an army to Durham, and allowed it to beset the castle, and the bishop agreed, and gave up the castle, and relinquished his bishopric, and went to Normandy. Many Frenchmen also abandoned their lands, and went over sea; and the king gave their lands to the men that were faithful to him.

A.D. 1089. In this year the venerable father and favourer of monks, Archbishop Landfranc, departed this life; but we hope that he is gone to the heavenly kingdom. There was also over all England much earth-stirring on the third day before the ides of August, and it was a very late year in corn, and in every kind of fruits, so that many men reaped their corn about Martinmas, and yet later.

A.D. 1090. Indiction XIII. These things thus done, just as we have already said above, by the king, and by his brother and by this men, the king was considering how he might wreak his vengeance on his brother Robert, harass him most, and win Normandy of him. And indeed through his craft, or through bribery, he got possession of the castle at St. Valeri, and the haven; and so he got possession of that at Albemarle. And therein he set his knights; and they did harm to the land in harrowing and burning. After this he got possession of more castles in the land; and therein lodged his horsemen. When the Earl of Normandy, Robert, understood that his sworn men deceived him, and gave up

their castles to do him harm, then sent he to his lord, Philip, king of the Franks; and he came to Normandy with a large army, and the king and the earl with an immense force beset the castle about, wherein were the men of the King of England. But the King William of England sent to Philip, king of the Franks; and he for his love, or for his great treasure, abandoned thus his subject the Earl Robert and his land; and returned again to France, and let them so remain. And in the midst of these things this land was much oppressed by unlawful exactions and by many other misfortunes.

A.D. 1091. In this year the King William held his court at Christmas in Westminster, and thereafter at Candlemas he went, for the annoyance of his brother, out of England into Normandy. Whilst he was there, their reconciliation took place, on the condition, that the earl put into his hands Feschamp, and the earldom of Ou, and Cherbourg; and in addition to this, that the king's men should be secure in the castles that they had won against the will of the earl. And the king in return promised him those many [castles] that their father had formerly won, and also to reduce those that had revolted from the earl, also all that his father had there beyond, except those that he had then given the king, and that all those, that in England before for the earl had lost their land, should have it again by this treaty, and that the earl should have in England just so much as was specified in this agreement. And if the earl died without a son by lawful wedlock, the king should be heir of all Normandy; and by virtue of this same treaty, if the king died, the earl should be heir of all England. To this treaty swore twelve of the best men of the king's side, and twelve of the earl's, though it stood but a little while afterwards. In the midst of this treaty was Edgar Etheling deprived of the land that the earl had before permitted him to keep in hand; and he went out of Normandy to the king, his sister's husband, in Scotland, and to his sister. Whilst the King William was out of England, the King Malcolm of Scotland came hither into England, and overran a great deal of it, until the good men that governed this land sent an army against him and repulsed him. When the King William in Normandy heard this, then prepared he his departure, and came to England, and his brother, the Earl Robert, with him; and he soon

issued an order to collect a force both naval and military; but the naval force, ere it could come to Scotland, perished almost miserably, a few days before St. Michael's mass. And the king and his brother proceeded with the land-force; but when the King Malcolm heard that they were resolved to seek him with an army, he went with his force out of Scotland into Lothaine in England, and there abode. When the King William came near with his army, then interceded between them Earl Robert and Edgar Etheling, and so made the peace of the kings, that the King Malcolm came to our king, and did homage,<sup>1</sup> promising all such obedience as he formerly paid to his father; and that he confirmed with an oath. And the King William promised him in land and in all things whatever he formerly had under his father. In this settlement was also Edgar Etheling united with the king. And the kings then with much satisfaction departed; yet that stood but a little while. And the Earl Robert tarried here full nigh until Christmas with the king, and during this time found but little of the truth of their agreement; and two days before that tide he took ship in the Isle of Wight, and went into Normandy, and Edgar Etheling with him.

A.D. 1092. In this year the King William with a large army went north to Carlisle, and restored the town, and reared the castle, and drove out Dolphin that before governed the land, and set his own men in the castle, and then returned hither southward. And a vast number of rustic people with wives and with cattle he sent thither, to dwell there in order to till the land.

A.D. 1093. In this year, during Lent, was the King William at Gloucester so sick, that he was by all reported dead. And in his illness he made many good promises—to lead his own life aright; to grant peace and protection to the churches of God, and never more again with fee to sell; to have none but righteous laws amongst his people. The archbishopric of Canterbury, that before remained in his own hand, he transferred to Anselm, who was before Abbot of Bec; to Robert his chancellor the bishopric of Lincoln; and to many minsters he gave land; but that he afterwards took away, when he was better, and annulled all the good laws that he promised us before. Then after this sent the

<sup>1</sup> Literally "became his man"—"Ic becom eowr man" was the formula of doing homage.

King of Scotland, and demanded the fulfilment of the treaty that was promised him. And the King William cited him to Gloucester, and sent him hostages to Scotland; and Edgar Etheling, afterwards, and the men returned, that brought him with great dignity to the king. But when he came to the king, he could not be considered worthy either of our king's speech, or of the conditions that were formerly promised him. For this reason therefore they parted with great dissatisfaction, and the King Malcolm returned to Scotland. And soon after he came home, he gathered his army, and came harrowing into England with more hostility than behoved him; and Robert, the Earl of Northumberland, surrounded him unawares with his men, and slew him. Morel of Bamborough slew him, who was the earl's steward, and a baptismal friend<sup>1</sup> of King Malcolm. With him was also slain Edward his son; who after him should have been king, if he had lived. When the good Queen Margaret heard this—her most beloved lord and son thus betrayed—she was in her mind almost distracted to death. She with her priests went to church, and performed her rites, and prayed before God, that she might give up the ghost. And the Scots then chose<sup>2</sup> Dufenal to king, Malcolm's brother, and drove out all the English that formerly were with the King Malcolm. When Duncan, King Malcolm's son, heard all that had thus taken place (he was then in the King William's court, because his father had given him as a hostage to our king's father, and so he lived here afterwards), he came to the king, and did such fealty as the king required at his hands; and so with his permission went to Scotland, with all the support that he could get of English and French, and deprived his uncle Dufenal of the kingdom, and was received as king. But the Scots afterwards gathered some force together, and slew full nigh all his men; and he himself with a few made his escape.<sup>3</sup> Afterwards they were

<sup>1</sup> Literally a *gossip*; but such are the changes which words undergo in their meaning as well as in their form, that a title of honour formerly implying a spiritual relationship in God, is now applied only to those whose conversation resembles the contemptible tittle-tattle of a Christening.

<sup>2</sup> From this expression it is evident, that though preference was naturally and properly given to hereditary claims, the monarchy of Scotland, as well as of England, was in principle *elective*. The doctrine of hereditary, of divine, of indefeasible *right*, is of modern growth.

<sup>3</sup> See the following year towards the end, where Duncan is said to be slain.

reconciled, on the condition that he never again brought into the land English or French.

A.D. 1094. This year the King William held his court at Christmas in Gloucester; and messengers came to him thither from his brother Robert of Normandy; who said that his brother renounced all peace and conditions, unless the king would fulfil all that they had stipulated in the treaty; and upon that he called him forsworn and void of truth, unless he adhered to the treaty, or went thither and explained himself there, where the treaty was formerly made and also sworn. Then went the king to Hastings at Candlemas; and whilst he there abode waiting the weather, he let hallow the minster at Battel, and deprived Herbert Losang, the Bishop of Thetford, of his staff; and thereafter about mid-Lent went over sea into Normandy. After he came thither, he and his brother Robert, the earl, said that they should come together in peace (and so they did), and might be united. Afterwards they came together with the same men that before made the treaty, and also confirmed it by oaths; and all the blame of breaking the treaty they threw upon the king; but he would not confess this, nor even adhere to the treaty; and for this reason they parted with much dissatisfaction. And the king afterwards won the castle at Bures, and took the earl's men therein; some of whom he sent hither to this land. On the other hand the earl, with the assistance of the King of France, won the castle at Argence, and took therein Roger of Poitou,<sup>1</sup> and seven hundred of the king's knights with him; and afterwards that at Hulme; and oft readily did either of them burn the towns of the other, and also took men. Then sent the king hither to this land, and ordered twenty thousand Englishmen to be sent out to Normandy to his assistance; but when they came to sea, they then had orders to return, and to pay to the king's behoof the fee that they had taken; which was half a pound each man; and they did so. And the earl after this, with the King of France, and with all that he could gather together, went through the midst of Normandy, towards Ou, where the King William was, and thought to besiege him within; and so they advanced until they came to Luneville. There was the King of France

<sup>1</sup> Peitevin, which is the connecting link between *Pictaviensem* and *Poitou*.

through cunning turned aside; and so afterwards all the army dispersed. In the midst of these things the King William sent after his brother Henry, who was in the castle at Damfront; but because he could not go through Normandy with security, he sent ships after him, and Hugh, Earl of Chester. When, however, they should have gone towards Ou where the king was, they went to England, and came up at Hamton,<sup>1</sup> on the eve of the feast of All Saints, and here afterwards abode; and at Christmas they were in London. In this same year also the Welshmen gathered themselves together, and with the French that were in Wales, or in the neighbourhood, and had formerly seized their land, stirred up war, and broke into many fastnesses and castles, and slew many men. And when their followers had increased, they divided themselves into larger parties. With some part of them fought Hugh, Earl of Shropshire,<sup>2</sup> and put them to flight. Nevertheless the other part of them all this year omitted no evil that they could do. This year also the Scots ensnared their king, Duncan, and slew him; and afterwards, the second time, took his uncle Dufenal to king, through whose instruction and advice he was betrayed to death.

A.D. 1095. In this year was the King William the first four days of Christmas at Whitsand, and after the fourth day came hither, and landed at Dover. And Henry, the king's brother, abode in this land until Lent, and then went over sea to Normandy, with much treasure, on the king's behalf, against their brother, Earl Robert, and frequently fought against the earl, and did him much harm, both in land and in men. And then at Easter held the king his court in Winchester; and the Earl Robert of Northumberland would not come to court. And the king was much stirred to anger with him for this, and sent to him, and bade him harshly, if he would be worthy of protection, that he would come to court at Pentecost. In this year was Easter on the eighth day before the calends of April; and upon Easter, on the night of the feast of St. Ambrose, that is, the second before the nones of April,<sup>3</sup> nearly over all this land, and almost all the night, numerous and manifold stars were seen

<sup>1</sup> Now called Southampton, to distinguish it from Northampton, but the common people in both neighbourhoods generally say "Hamton" to this day (1823).

<sup>2</sup> The title is now Earl of Shrewsbury.

<sup>3</sup> The fourth of April. Vid. *Ord. Vit.*



to fall from heaven; not by one or two, but so thick in succession, that no man could tell it. Hereafter at Pentecost was the king at Windsor, and all his council with him, except the Earl of Northumberland; for the king would neither give him hostages, nor own upon truth, that he might come and go with security. And the king therefore ordered his army, and went against the earl to Northumberland; and soon after he came thither, he won many and nearly all the best of the earl's clan in a fortress, and put them into custody; and the castle at Tinemouth he beset until he won it, and the earl's brother therein, and all that were with him; and afterwards went to Bamborough, and beset the earl therein. But when the king saw that he could not win it, then ordered he his men to make a castle before Bamborough, and called it in *his* speech "*Malveisin*;" that is in English, "Evil Neighbour." And he fortified it strongly with his men, and afterwards went southward. Then, soon after that the king was gone south, went the earl one night out of Bamborough towards Tinemouth; but they that were in the new castle were aware of him, and went after him, and fought him, and wounded him, and afterwards took him. And of those that were with him some they slew, and some they took alive. Among these things it was made known to the king, that the Welshmen in Wales had broken into a castle called Montgomery, and slain the men of Earl Hugo, that should have held it. He therefore gave orders to levy another force immediately, and after Michaelmas went into Wales, and shifted his forces, and went through all that land, so that the army came all together by All Saints to Snowdon. But the Welsh always went before into the mountains and the moors, that no man could come to them. The king then went homeward; for he saw that he could do no more there this winter. When the king came home again, he gave orders to take the Earl Robert of Northumberland, and lead him to Bamborough, and put out both his eyes, unless they that were therein would give up the castle. His wife held it, and Morel who was steward, and also his relative. Through this was the castle then given up; and Morel was then in the king's court; and through him were many both of the clergy and laity surrendered, who with their counsels had conspired against the king. The king had before this time commanded some to be brought into prison, and afterwards

had it very strictly proclaimed over all this country, "That all who held land of the king, as they wished to be considered worthy of protection, should come to court at the time appointed." And the king commanded that the Earl Robert should be led to Windsor, and there held in the castle. Also in this same year, against Easter, came the pope's nuncio hither to this land. This was Bishop Walter, a man of very good life, of the town of Albano; and upon the day of Pentecost on the behalf of Pope Urban he gave Archbishop Anselm his pall, and he received him at his archiepiscopal stall in Canterbury. And Bishop Walter remained afterwards in this land a great part of the year; and men then sent by him the Rome-scot,<sup>1</sup> which they had not done for many years before. This same year also the weather was very unseasonable; in consequence of which throughout all this land were all the fruits of the earth reduced to a moderate crop.

A.D. 1096. In this year held the King William his court at Christmas in Windsor; and William Bishop of Durham died there on new-year's day; and on the octave of the Epiphany was the king and all his councillors at Salisbury. There Geoffry Bainard challenged William of Ou, the king's relative, maintaining that he had been in the conspiracy against the king. And he fought with him, and overcame him in single combat; and after he was overcome, the king gave orders to put out his eyes, and afterwards to emasculate him; and his steward, William by name, who was the son of his step-mother, the king commanded to be hanged on a gibbet. Then was also Eoda, Earl of Champagne, the king's son-in-law, and many others, deprived of their lands; whilst some were led to London, and there killed. This year also, at Easter, there was a very great stir through all this nation and many others, on account of Urban, who was declared Pope, though he had nothing of a see at Rome. And an immense multitude went forth with their wives and children, that they might make war upon the heathens. Through this expedition were the king and his brother, Earl Robert, reconciled; so that the king went over sea, and purchased all Normandy of him, on condition that they should be united. And the earl afterwards departed; and with him the Earl of Flanders, and the Earl of Boulogne, and also

<sup>1</sup> Commonly called *Peter-pence*.

many other men of rank.<sup>1</sup> And the Earl Robert, and they that went with him, passed the winter in Apulia; but of the people that went by Hungary many thousands miserably perished there and by the way. And many dragged themselves home rueful and hunger-bitten on the approach of winter. This was a very heavy-timed year through all England, both through the manifold tributes, and also through the very heavy-timed hunger that severely oppressed this earth in the course of the year. In this year also the principal men who held this land, frequently sent forces into Wales, and many men thereby grievously afflicted, producing no results but destruction of men and waste of money.

A.D. 1097. In this year was the King William at Christmas in Normandy; and afterwards against Easter he embarked for this land; for that he thought to hold his court at Winchester; but he was weather-bound until Easter-eve, when he first landed at Arundel; and for this reason held his court at Windsor. And thereafter with a great army he went into Wales, and quickly penetrated that land with his forces, through some of the Welsh who were come to him, and were his guides; and he remained in that country from mid-summer nearly until August, and suffered much loss there in men and in horses, and also in many other things. The Welshmen, after they had revolted from the king, chose them many elders from themselves; one of whom was called Cadwgan,<sup>2</sup> who was the worthiest of them, being brother's son to King Griffin. And when the king saw that he could do nothing in furtherance of his will, he returned again into this land; and soon after that he let his men build castles on the borders. Then upon the feast of St. Michael, the fourth day before the nones of October,<sup>3</sup> appeared an uncommon star, shining in the evening, and soon hastening to set. It<sup>4</sup> was seen south-west, and the ray that stood off from it was

<sup>1</sup> Literally "head-men, or chiefs." The term is still retained with a slight variation in the north of Europe, as the *hetman* Platoff of celebrated memory.

<sup>2</sup> This name is now written, improperly, Cadogan; though the ancient pronunciation continues. "Cadung," *Ann. Wav.* erroneously, perhaps, for "Cadugn."

<sup>3</sup> It was evidently, therefore, not on Michaelmas day, but during the continuance of the mass or festival which was celebrated till the octave following.

<sup>4</sup> In the original "he;" so that the Saxons agreed with the Greeks and Romans with respect to the gender of a comet.

thought very long, shining south-east. And it appeared on this wise nearly all the week. Many men supposed that it was a comet. Soon after this the Archbishop Anselm of Canterbury obtained leave<sup>1</sup> of the king (though it was contrary to the wishes of the king, as men supposed), and went over sea; because he thought that men in this country did little according to right and after his instruction. And the king thereafter upon St. Martin's mass went over sea into Normandy; but whilst he was waiting for fair weather, his court in the county where they lay, did the most harm that ever court or army could do in a friendly and peaceable land. This was in all things a very heavy-timed year, and beyond measure laborious from badness of weather, both when men attempted to till the land, and afterwards to gather the fruits of their tilth; and from unjust contributions they never rested. Many counties also that were confined to London by work, were grievously oppressed on account of the wall that they were building about the tower, and the bridge that was nearly all afloat, and the work of the king's hall that they were building at Westminster; and many men perished thereby. Also in this same year soon after Michaelmas went Edgar Etheling with an army through the king's assistance into Scotland, and with hard fighting won that land, and drove out the King Dufnal; and his nephew Edgar, who was son of King Malcolm and of Margaret the queen, he there appointed king in fealty to the King William; and afterwards again returned to England.

A.D. 1098. In this year at Christmas was the King William in Normandy; and Walkelin, Bishop of Winchester, and Baldwin, Abbot of St. Edmund's, within this tide<sup>2</sup> both departed. And in this year also died Turolde, Abbot of Peterborough. In the summer of this year also, at Finchamstead in Berkshire, a pool welled with blood, as many true men said that should see it. And Earl Hugh was slain in Anglesey by foreign pirates,<sup>3</sup> and his brother Robert was his heir, as he had settled it before with the king. Before

<sup>1</sup> Literally "took leave:" hence the modern phrase to signify the departure of one person from another, which in feudal times could not be done without *leave* or *permission* formally obtained.

<sup>2</sup> That is, within the twelve days after Christmas, or the interval between Christmas day, properly called the Nativity, and the Epiphany, the whole of which was called Christmas-tide or Yule-tide, and was dedicated to feasting and mirth.

<sup>3</sup> The King of Norway and his men. *Vid. Flor.*

Michaelmas the heaven was of such an hue, as if it were burning, nearly all the night. This was a very troublesome year through manifold impositions; and from the abundant rains, that ceased not all the year, nearly all the tilth in the marsh-lands perished.

A.D. 1099. This year was the King William at midwinter in Normandy, and at Easter came hither to land, and at Pentecost held his court the first time in his new building at Westminster; and there he gave the bishopric of Durham to Ranulf his chaplain, who had long directed and governed his councils over all England. And soon after this he went over sea, and drove the Earl Elias out of Maine, which he reduced under his power, and so by Michaelmas returned to this land. This year also, on the festival of St. Martin, the sea-flood sprung up to such a height, and did so much harm, as no man remembered that it ever did before. And this was the first day of the new moon. And Osmond, Bishop of Salisbury, died in Advent.

A.D. 1100. In this year the King William held his court at Christmas in Gloucester, and at Easter in Winchester, and at Pentecost in Westminster. And at Pentecost was seen in Berkshire at a certain town blood to well from the earth; as many said that should see it. And thereafter on the morning after Lammas day was the King William shot in hunting, by an arrow from his own men, and afterwards brought to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral.<sup>1</sup> This was in the thirteenth year after that he assumed the government. He was very harsh and severe over his land and his men, and with all his neighbours; and very formidable; and through the counsels of evil men, that to him were always agreeable, and through his own avarice, he was ever tiring this nation with an army, and with unjust contributions. For in his days all right fell to the ground, and every wrong rose up before God and before the world. God's church he humbled; and all the bishoprics and abbacies, whose elders fell in his days, he either sold in fee, or held in his own hands, and let for a certain sum; because he would be the heir of every man, both of the clergy and laity; so that on the day that he fell he had in his own hand the archbishopric of

<sup>1</sup> His monument is still to be seen there, a plain gravestone of black marble, of the common shape called "*dos d'âne*;" such as are now frequently seen, though of inferior materials, in the churchyards of villages; and are only one remove from the grassy sod.

Canterbury, with the bishopric of Winchester, and that of Salisbury, and eleven abbacies, all let for a sum; and (though I may be tedious) all that was loathsome to God and righteous men, all *that* was customary in this land in his time. And for this he was loathed by nearly all his people, and odious to God, as his end testified:—for he departed in the midst of his unrighteousness, without any power of repentance or recompense for his deeds. On the Thursday he was slain; and in the morning afterwards buried; and after he was buried, the statesmen that were then nigh at hand, chose his brother Henry to king. And he immediately<sup>1</sup> gave the bishopric of Winchester to William Giffard; and afterwards went to London; and on the Sunday following, before the altar at Westminster, he promised God and all the people, to annul all the unrighteous acts that took place in his brother's time, and to maintain the best laws that were valid in any king's day before him. And after this the Bishop of London, Maurice, consecrated him king; and all in this land submitted to him, and swore oaths, and became his men. And the king, soon after this, by the advice of those that were about him, allowed men to take the Bishop Ranulf of Durham, and bring him into the Tower of London, and hold him there. Then, before Michaelmas, came the Archbishop Anselm of Canterbury hither to this land; as the King Henry by the advice of his ministers had sent after him, because he had gone out of this land for the great wrongs that the King William did unto him. And soon hereafter the king took him to wife Maud, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and of Margaret the good queen, the relative of King Edward, and of the right royal<sup>2</sup> race of England. And on Martinmas day she was publicly given to him with much pomp at Westminster, and the Archbishop Anselm wedded her to him, and afterwards consecrated her queen. And the Archbishop Thomas of York soon hereafter died. During the harvest of this same year also came the Earl Robert

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* before he left Winchester for London; literally "there-right" —an expression still used in many parts of England. Neither does the word "directly," which in its turn has almost become too vulgar to be used, nor its substitute, "immediately," which has nearly superseded it, appear to answer the purpose so well as the Saxon, which is equally expressive with the French "*sur le champ*."

<sup>2</sup> This expression shows the adherence of the writer to the Saxon line of kings, and his consequent satisfaction in recording this alliance of Henry with the daughter of Margaret of Scotland.

home into Normandy, and the Earl Robert of Flanders, and Eustace, Earl of Boulogne, from Jerusalem. And as soon as the Earl Robert came into Normandy, he was joyfully received by all his people; except those of the castles that were garrisoned with the King Henry's men. Against them he had many contests and struggles.

A.D. 1101. In this year at Christmas held the King Henry his court in Westminster, and at Easter in Winchester. And soon thereafter were the chief men in this land in a conspiracy against the king; partly from their own great infidelity, and also through the Earl Robert of Normandy, who with hostility aspired to the invasion of this land. And the king afterwards sent ships out to sea, to thwart and impede his brother; but some of them in the time of need fell back, and turned from the king, and surrendered themselves to the Earl Robert. Then at midsummer went the king out to Pevensey with all his force against his brother, and there awaited him. But in the meantime came the Earl Robert up at Portsmouth twelve nights before Lammas; and the king with all his force came against him. But the chief men interceded between them, and settled the brothers on the condition, "that the king should forego all that he held by main strength in Normandy against the earl; and that all then in England should have their lands again, who had lost it before through the earl, and Earl Eustace also all his patrimony in this land; and that the Earl Robert every year should receive from England three thousand marks of silver; and particularly, that whichever of the brothers should survive the other, he should be heir of all England and also of Normandy, except the deceased left an heir by lawful wedlock." And this twelve men of the highest rank on either side then confirmed with an oath. And the earl afterwards remained in this land till after Michaelmas; and his men did much harm wherever they went, the while that the earl continued in this land. This year also the Bishop Ranulf at Candlemas burst out of the Tower of London by night, where he was in confinement, and went into Normandy; through whose contrivance and instigation mostly the Earl Robert this year sought this land with hostility.

A.D. 1102. In this year at the Nativity was the King Henry at Westminster, and at Easter in Winchester. And soon thereafter arose a dissention between the king and the

Earl Robert of Belesme, who held in this land the earldom of Shrewsbury, that his father, Earl Roger, had before, and much territory therewith both on this side and beyond the sea. And the king went and beset the castle at Arundel; but when he could not easily win it, he allowed men to make castles before it, and filled them with his men; and afterwards with all his army he went to Bridgenorth, and there continued until he had the castle, and deprived the Earl Robert of his land, and stripped him of all that he had in England. And the earl accordingly went over sea, and the army afterwards returned home. Then was the king thereafter by Michaelmas at Westminster; and all the principal men in this land, clergy and laity. And the Archbishop Anselm held a synod of clergy; and there they established many canons that belong to Christianity. And many, both French and English, were there deprived of their staves and dignity, which they either obtained with injustice, or enjoyed with dishonour. And in this same year, in the week of the feast of Pentecost, there came thieves, some from Auvergne,<sup>1</sup> some from France, and some from Flanders, and broke into the minster of Peterborough, and therein seized much property in gold and in silver; namely, roods, and chalices, and candlesticks.

A.D. 1103. In this year, at midwinter, was the King Henry at Westminster. And soon afterwards departed the Bishop William Giffard out of this land; because he would not against right accept his hood at the hands of the Archbishop Gerard of York. And then at Easter held the king his court at Winchester, and afterwards went the Archbishop Anselm from Canterbury to Rome, as was agreed between him and the king. This year also came the Earl Robert of Normandy to speak with the king in this land; and ere he departed hence he forgave the King Henry the three thousand marks that he was bound by treaty to give him each year. In this year also at Hamstead in Berkshire was seen blood [to rise] from the earth. This was a very calamitous year in

<sup>1</sup> *Auvergne* at that time was an independent province, and formed no part of France. About the middle of the fourteenth century we find Jane, Countess of Auvergne and Boulogne, and Queen of France, assisting in the dedication of the church of the Carmelites at Paris, together with Queen Jeanne d'Evreux, third wife and widow of Charles IV., Blanche of Navarre, widow of Philip VI., and Jeanne de France, Queen of Navarre.—Felib. *Histoire de Paris*, vol. 1, p. 356.



this land, through manifold impositions, and through murrain of cattle, and deficiency of produce, not only in corn, but in every kind of fruit. Also in the morning, upon the mass day of St. Laurence, the wind did so much harm here on land to all fruits, as no man remembered that ever any did before. In this same year died Matthias, Abbot of Peterborough, who lived no longer than one year after he was abbot. After Michaelmas, on the twelfth day before the calends of November, he was in full procession received as abbot; and on the same day of the next year he was dead at Gloucester, and there buried.

A.D. 1104. In this year at Christmas held the King Henry his court at Westminster, and at Easter in Winchester, and at Pentecost again at Westminster. This year was the first day of Pentecost on the nones of June; and on the Tuesday following were seen four circles at mid-day about the sun, of a white hue, each described under the other as if they were measured. All that saw it wondered; for they never remembered such before. Afterwards were reconciled the Earl Robert of Normandy and Robert de Belesme, whom the King Henry had before deprived of his lands, and driven from England; and through their reconciliation the King of England and the Earl of Normandy became adversaries. And the king sent his folk over sea into Normandy; and the head-men in that land received them, and with treachery to their lord, the earl, lodged them in their castles, whence they committed many outrages on the earl in plundering and burning. This year also William, Earl of Moreton<sup>1</sup> went from this land into Normandy; but after he was gone he acted against the king; because the king stripped and deprived him of all that he had here in this land. It is not easy to describe the misery of this land, which it was suffering through various and manifold wrongs and impositions, that never failed nor ceased; and wheresoever the king went, there was full licence given to his company to harrow and oppress his wretched people; and in the midst thereof happened oftentimes burnings and manslaughter. All this was done to the displeasure of God, and to the vexation of this unhappy people.

A.D. 1105. In this year, on the Nativity, held the King

<sup>1</sup> A title taken from a town in Normandy, now generally written *Moretaine*, or *Moretagne*; *de Moreteon*, *de Moritonio*, *Flor*.

Henry his court at Windsor; and afterwards in Lent he went over sea into Normandy against his brother Earl Robert. And whilst he remained there he won of his brother Caen and Baieux; and almost all the castles and the chief men in that land were subdued. And afterwards by harvest he returned hither again; and that which he had won in Normandy remained afterwards in peace and subjection to him; except that which was anywhere near the Earl William of Moretaine. This he often demanded as strongly as he could for the loss of his land in this country. And then before Christmas came Robert de Belesme hither to the king. This was a very calamitous year in this land, through loss of fruits, and through the manifold contributions, that never ceased before the king went over [to Normandy], or while he was there, or after he came back again.

A.D. 1106. In this year was the King Henry on the Nativity at Westminster, and there held his court; and at that season Robert de Belesme went unreconciled from the king out of his land into Normandy. Hereafter before Lent was the king at Northampton; and the Earl Robert his brother came thither from Normandy to him; and because the king would not give him back that which he had taken from him in Normandy, they parted in hostility; and the earl soon went over sea back again. In the first week of Lent, on the Friday, which was the fourteenth before the calends of March, in the evening appeared an unusual star; and a long time afterwards was seen every evening shining awhile. The star appeared in the south-west; it was thought little and dark; but the train of light which stood from it was very bright, and appeared like an immense beam shining north-east; and some evening this beam was seen as if it were moving itself forwards against the star. Some said that they saw more of such unusual stars at this time; but we do not write more fully about it, because we saw it not ourselves. On the night preceding the Lord's Supper,<sup>1</sup> that is, the Thursday before Easter, were seen two moons in the heavens before day, the one in the east, and the other in the west, both full; and it was the fourteenth day of the moon. At Easter was the king at Bath, and at Pentecost at Salisbury; because he would not hold his court when he was beyond the sea. After this, and before August, went the

<sup>1</sup> "*cena Domini*"—commonly called Maundy Thursday.

king over sea into Normandy; and almost all that were in that land submitted to his will, except Robert de Belesme and the Earl of Moretaine, and a few others of the principal persons who yet held with the Earl of Normandy. For this reason the king afterwards advanced with an army, and beset a castle of the Earl of Moretaine, called Tenerchebrai.<sup>1</sup> Whilst the king beset the castle, came the Earl Robert of Normandy on Michaelmas eve against the king with his army, and with him Robert of Belesme, and William, Earl of Moretaine, and all that would be with them; but the strength and the victory were the king's. There was the Earl of Normandy taken, and the Earl of Moretaine, and Robert of Stutteville, and afterwards sent to England, and put into custody. Robert of Belesme was there put to flight, and William Crispin was taken, and many others forthwith. Edgar Etheling, who a little before had gone over from the king to the earl, was also there taken, whom the king afterwards let go unpunished. Then went the king over all that was in Normandy, and settled it according to his will and discretion. This year also were heavy and sinful conflicts between the Emperor of Saxony and his son, and in the midst of these conflicts the father fell, and the son succeeded to the empire.

A.D. 1107. In this year at Christmas was the King Henry in Normandy; and, having disposed and settled that land to his will, he afterwards came hither in Lent, and at Easter held his court at Windsor, and at Pentecost in Westminster. And afterwards in the beginning of August he was again at Westminster, and there gave away and settled the bishoprics and abbacies that either in England or in Normandy were without elders and pastors. Of these there were so many, that there was no man who remembered that ever so many together were given away before. And on this same occasion, among the others who accepted abbacies, Ernulf, who before was prior at Canterbury, succeeded to the abbacy in Peterborough. This was nearly about seven years after the King Henry undertook the kingdom, and the one and fortieth year since the Franks governed this land. Many said that they saw sundry tokens in the moon this year, and its orb increasing and decreasing contrary to nature. This year died Maurice, Bishop of London, and Robert, Abbot of

<sup>1</sup> Now Tinchebrai.

St. Edmund's bury, and Richard, Abbot of Ely. This year also died the King Edgar in Scotland, on the ides of January, and Alexander his brother succeeded to the kingdom, as the King Henry granted him.

A.D. 1108. In this year was the King Henry on the Nativity at Westminster, and at Easter at Winchester, and by Pentecost at Westminster again. After this, before August, he went into Normandy. And Philip, the King of France, died on the nones of August, and his son Louis succeeded to the kingdom. And there were afterwards many struggles between the King of France and the King of England, while the latter remained in Normandy. In this year also died the Archbishop Girard of York, before Pentecost, and Thomas was afterwards appointed thereto.

A.D. 1109. In this year was the King Henry at Christmas and at Easter in Normandy; and before Pentecost he came to this land, and held his court at Westminster. There were the conditions fully settled, and the oaths sworn, for giving his daughter<sup>1</sup> to the emperor.<sup>2</sup> This year were very frequent storms of thunder, and very tremendous; and the Archbishop Anselm of Canterbury died on the eleventh day before the calends of April; and the first day of Easter was on "Litania major."

A.D. 1110. In this year held the King Henry his court at Christmas in Westminster, and at Easter he was at Marlborough, and at Pentecost he held his court for the first time in New Windsor. This year before Lent the king sent his daughter with manifold treasures over sea, and gave her to the emperor. On the fifth night in the month of May appeared the moon shining bright in the evening, and afterwards by little and little its light diminished, so that, as soon as night came,<sup>3</sup> it was so completely extinguished withal, that neither light, nor orb, nor anything at all of it was seen. And so it continued nearly until day, and then appeared shining full and bright. It was this same day a fortnight old. All the night was the firmament very clear, and the stars over all the heavens shining very bright. And the fruits of the trees were this night sorely nipt by frost. Afterwards, in the month of June, appeared a star north-

<sup>1</sup> Matilda, Mathilde, or Maud.

<sup>2</sup> Henry V. of Germany, the son of Henry IV.

<sup>3</sup> Or, "in the early part of the night," etc.

east, and its train stood before it towards the south-west. Thus was it seen many nights; and as the night advanced, when it rose higher, it was seen going backward toward the north-west. This year were deprived of their lands Philip of Braiose, and William Mallet, and William Bainard. This year also died Earl Elias, who held Maine in fee-tail<sup>1</sup> of King Henry; and after his death the Earl of Anjou succeeded to it, and held it against the king. This was a very calamitous year in this land, through the contributions which the king received for his daughter's portion, and through the badness of the weather, by which the fruits of the earth were very much marred, and the produce of the trees over all this land almost entirely perished. This year men began first to work at the new minster at Chertsey.

A.D. 1111. This year the King Henry bare not his crown at Christmas, nor at Easter, nor at Pentecost. And in August he went over sea into Normandy, on account of the broils that some had with him by the confines of France, and chiefly on account of the Earl of Anjou, who held Maine against him. And after he came over thither, many conspiracies, and burnings, and harrowings, did they between them. In this year died the Earl Robert of Flanders, and his son Baldwin succeeded thereto.<sup>2</sup> This year was the winter very long, and the season heavy and severe; and through that were the fruits of the earth sorely marred, and there was the greatest murrain of cattle that any man could remember.

A.D. 1112. All this year remained the King Henry in Normandy on account of the broils that he had with France, and with the Earl of Anjou, who held Maine against him. And whilst he was there, he deprived of their lands the Earl of Evreux, and William Crispin, and drove them out of Normandy. To Philip of Braiose he restored his land, who had been before deprived of it; and Robert of Belesme he suffered to be seized, and put into prison. This was a very good year, and very fruitful, in wood and in field; but it was a very heavy time and sorrowful, through a severe mortality amongst men.

<sup>1</sup> That is, the territory was not a *fee simple*, but subject to *taillage* or taxation; and that particular species is probably here intended which is called in old French "*en queuage*," an expression not very different from that in the text above.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* to the earldom of Flanders.

A.D. 1113. In this year was the King Henry on the Nativity and at Easter and at Pentecost in Normandy. And after that, in the summer, he sent hither Robert of Belesme into the castle at Wareham, and himself soon<sup>1</sup> afterwards came hither to this land.

A.D. 1114. In this year held the King Henry his court on the Nativity at Windsor, and held no other court afterwards during the year. And at midsummer he went with an army into Wales; and the Welsh came and made peace with the king. And he let men build castles therein. And thereafter, in September, he went over sea into Normandy. This year, in the latter end of May, was seen an uncommon star with a long train, shining many nights. In this year also was so great an ebb of the tide everywhere in one day, as no man remembered before; so that men went riding and walking over the Thames eastward of London bridge. This year were very violent winds in the month of October; but it was immoderately rough in the night of the octave of St. Martin; and that was everywhere manifest both in town and country. In this year also the king gave the archbishopric of Canterbury to Ralph, who was before Bishop of Rochester; and Thomas, Archbishop of York, died; and Turstein succeeded thereto, who was before the king's chaplain. About this same time went the king toward the sea, and was desirous of going over, but the weather prevented him; then meanwhile sent he his writ after the Abbot Ernulf of Peterborough, and bade that he should come to him quickly, for that he wished to speak with him on an interesting subject. When he came to him, he appointed him to the bishopric of Rochester; and the archbishops and bishops and all the nobility that were in England coincided with the king. And he long withstood, but it availed nothing. And the king bade the archbishop that he should lead him to Canterbury, and consecrate him bishop whether he would or not.<sup>2</sup> This was done in the town called Bourne<sup>3</sup> on the seventeenth day before the calends of October. When the monks of Peterborough heard of this, they felt greater sorrow than they had ever experienced before; because he was a very

<sup>1</sup> *Mense Julio*.—Flor.

<sup>2</sup> We have still the form of saying "*Nolo episcopari*," when a see is offered to a bishop.

<sup>3</sup> *i.e.* East Bourne in Sussex; where the king was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over sea.

good and amiable man, and did much good within and without whilst he abode there. God Almighty abide ever with him. Soon after this gave the king the abbacy to a monk of Sieyes, whose name was John, through the intreaty of the Archbishop of Canterbury. And soon after this the king and the Archbishop of Canterbury sent him to Rome after the archbishop's pall, and a monk also with him, whose name was Warner, and the Archdeacon John, the nephew of the archbishop. And they sped well there. This was done on the seventh day before the calends of October, in the town that is yclept Rowner. And this same day went the king on board ship at Portsmouth.

A.D. 1115. This year was the King Henry on the Nativity in Normandy. And whilst he was there, he contrived that all the head men in Normandy did homage and fealty to his son William, whom he had by his queen. And after this, in the month of July, he returned to this land. This year was the winter so severe, with snow and with frost, that no man who was then living ever remembered one more severe; in consequence of which there was great destruction of cattle. During this year the Pope Paschalis sent the pall into this land to Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury; and he received it with great worship at his archiepiscopal stall in Canterbury. It was brought hither from Rome by Abbot Anselm, who was the nephew of Archbishop Anselm, and the Abbot John of Peterborough.

A.D. 1116. In this year was the King Henry on the Nativity at St. Alban's, where he permitted the consecration of that monastery; and at Easter he was at Odiham. And there was also this year a very heavy-timed winter, strong and long, for cattle and for all things. And the king soon after Easter went over sea into Normandy. And there were many conspiracies and robberies, and castles taken betwixt France and Normandy. Most of this disturbance was because the King Henry assisted his nephew, Theobald de Blois, who was engaged in a war against his lord, Louis, the King of France. This was a very vexatious and destructive year with respect to the fruits of the earth, through the immoderate rains that fell soon after the beginning of August, harassing and perplexing men till Candlemas-day. This year also was so deficient in mast, that there was never heard such in all this land or in Wales. This land and nation

were also this year oft and sorely swincked by the guilds which the king took both within the boroughs and without. In this same year was consumed by fire the whole monastery of Peterborough, and all the buildings, except the chapter-house and the dormitory, and therewith also all the greater part of the town. All this happened on a Friday, which was the second day before the nones of August.

A.D. 1117. All this year remained the King Henry in Normandy, on account of the hostility of the King of France and his other neighbours. And in the summer came the King of France and the Earl of Flanders with him with an army into Normandy. And having stayed therein one night, they returned again in the morning without fighting. But Normandy was very much afflicted both by the exactions and by the armies which the King Henry collected against them. This nation also was severely oppressed through the same means, namely, through manifold exactions. This year also, in the night of the calends of December, were immoderate storms with thunder, and lightning, and rain, and hail. And in the night of the third day before the ides of December was the moon, during a long time of the night, as if covered with blood, and afterwards eclipsed. Also in the night of the seventeenth day before the calends of January, was the heaven seen very red, as if it were burning. And on the octave of St. John the Evangelist was the great earthquake in Lombardy; from the shock of which many minsters, and towers, and houses fell, and did much harm to men. This was a very blighted year in corn, through the rains that scarcely ceased for nearly all the year. And the Abbot Gilbert of Westminster died on the eighth day before the ides of December; and Faritz, Abbot of Abingdon, on the seventh day before the calends of March. And in this same year . . . . .

A.D. 1118. All this year abode the King Henry in Normandy on account of the war of the King of France and the Earl of Anjou, and the Earl of Flanders. And the Earl of Flanders was wounded in Normandy, and went so wounded into Flanders. By this war was the king much exhausted, and he was a great loser both in land and money. And his own men grieved him most, who often from him turned, and betrayed him; and going over to his foes surrendered to them their castles, to the injury and disappointment of the



king. All this England dearly bought through the manifold guilds that all this year abated not. This year, in the week of the Epiphany, there was one evening a great deal of lightning, and thereafter unusual thunder. And the Queen Matilda died at Westminster on the calends of May; and there was buried. And the Earl Robert of Mellent died also this year. In this year also, on the feast of St. Thomas, was so very immoderately violent a wind, that no man who was then living ever remembered any greater; and that was everywhere seen both in houses and also in trees. This year also died Pope Paschalis; and John of Gaëta succeeded to the popedom, whose other name was Gelasius.

A.D. 1119. All this year continued the King Henry in Normandy; and he was greatly perplexed by the hostility of the King of France, and also of his own men, who with treachery deserted from him, and oft readily betrayed him; until the two kings came together in Normandy with their forces. There was the King of France put to flight, and all his best men taken. And afterwards many of King Henry's men returned to him, and accorded with him, who were before, with their castellans, against him. And some of the castles he took by main strength. This year went William, the son of King Henry and Queen Matilda, into Normandy to his father, and there was given to him, and wedded to wife, the daughter of the Earl of Anjou. On the eve of the mass of St. Michael was much earth-heaving in some places in this land; though most of all in Glocestershire and in Worcester-shire. In this same year died the Pope Gelasius, on this side of the Alps, and was buried at Clugny. And after him the Archbishop of Vienna was chosen pope, whose name was Calixtus. He afterwards, on the festival of St. Luke the Evangelist, came into France to Rheims, and there held a council. And the Archbishop Turstin of York went thither; and, because that he against right, and against the archiepiscopal stall in Canterbury, and against the king's will, received his hood at the hands of the pope, the king interdicted him from all return to England. And thus he lost his archbishopric, and with the pope went towards Rome. In this year also died the Earl Baldwin of Flanders of the wounds that he received in Normandy. And after him succeeded to the earldom Charles, the son of his uncle by the father's side, who was son of Cnute, the holy King of Denmark.

A.D. 1120. This year were reconciled the King of England and the King of France; and after their reconciliation all the King Henry's own men accorded with him in Normandy, as well as the Earl of Flanders and the Earl of Ponthieu. From this time forward the King Henry settled his castles and his land in Normandy after his will; and so before Advent came to this land. And in this expedition were drowned the king's two sons, William and Richard, and Richard, Earl of Chester, and Ottuel his brother, and very many of the king's household, stewards, and chamberlains, and butlers, and men of various abodes; and with them a countless multitude of very incomparable folk besides. Sore was their death to their friends in a twofold respect; one, that they so suddenly lost this life; the other, that few of their bodies were found anywhere afterwards. This year came that light to the sepulchre of the Lord in Jerusalem twice; once at Easter, and the other on the assumption of St. Mary, as credible persons said who came thence. And the Archbishop Turstin of York was through the pope reconciled with the king, and came to this land, and recovered his bishopric, though it was very undesirable to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

A.D. 1121. This year was the King Henry at Christmas at Bramton, and afterwards, before Candlemas, at Windsor was given him to wife Athelis; soon afterwards consecrated queen, who was daughter of the Duke of Louvain. And the moon was eclipsed in the night of the nones of April, being a fortnight old. And the king was at Easter at Berkley; and after that at Pentecost he held a full court at Westminster; and afterwards in the summer went with an army into Wales. And the Welsh came against him; and after the king's will they accorded with him. This year came the Earl of Anjou from Jerusalem into his land; and soon after sent hither to fetch his daughter, who had been given to wife to William, the king's son. And in the night of the eve of *Natalis Domini* was a very violent wind over all this land, and that was in many things evidently seen.

A.D. 1122. In this year was the King Henry at Christmas in Norwich, and at Easter in Northampton. And in the Lent-tide before that, the town of Gloucester was on fire: the while that the monks were singing their mass, and the deacon had begun the gospel, "Præteriens Jesus," at that

very moment came the fire from the upper part of the steeple, and burned all the minster, and all the treasures that were there within; except a few books, and three mass-hackles. That was on the eighth day before the ides of March. And thereafter, the Tuesday after Palm-Sunday, was a very violent wind on the eleventh day before the calends of April; after which came many tokens far and wide in England, and many spectres were both seen and heard. And the eighth night before the calends of August was a very violent earthquake over all Somersetshire, and in Glocestershire. Soon after, on the sixth day before the ides of September, which was on the festival of St. Mary,<sup>1</sup> there was a very violent wind from the fore part of the day to the depth of the night. This same year died Ralph, the Archbishop of Canterbury; that was on the thirteenth day before the calends of November. After this there were many shipmen on the sea, and on fresh water, who said, that they saw on the north-east, level with the earth, a fire huge and broad, which anon waxed in length up to the welkin; and the welkin undid itself in four parts, and fought against it, as if it would quench it; and the fire waxed nevertheless up to the heaven. The fire they saw in the day-dawn; and it lasted until it was light over all. That was on the seventh day before the ides of December.

A.D. 1123. In this year was the King Henry at Christmas-tide at Dunstable; and there came to him the ambassadors of the Earl of Anjou. And thence he went to Woodstock; and his bishops and his whole court with him. Then did it betide on a Wednesday, which was on the fourth day before the ides of January, that the king rode in his deer-fold;<sup>2</sup> the Bishop Roger of Salisbury<sup>3</sup> on one side of him, and the Bishop Robert Bloet of Lincoln on the other side of him. And they rode there talking together. Then sank down the Bishop of Lincoln, and said to the king, "Lord king, I die." And the king alighted down from his horse, and lifted him betwixt his arms, and let men bear him home to his inn. There he was soon dead; and they carried him to Lincoln with great worship, and buried him before the altar of St.

<sup>1</sup> The nativity of the Virgin Mary.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* an inclosure or park for deer. This is now called Blenheim Park, and is one of the few old parks which still remain in this country.

<sup>3</sup> This may appear rather an anticipation of the modern see of *Salisbury*, which was not then in existence; the borough of Old Sarum, or "Saresberie," being then the episcopal seat.

Mary. And the Bishop of Chester, whose name was Robert Pecceth, buried him. Soon after this sent the king his writ over all England, and bade all his bishops and his abbots and his thanes, that they should come to his wittenmoot on Candlemas day at Gloucester to meet him: and they did so. When they were there gathered together, then the king bade them, that they should choose for themselves an Archbishop of Canterbury, whomsoever they would, and he would confirm it. Then spoke the bishops among themselves, and said that they never more would have a man of the monastic order as archbishop over them. And they went all in a body to the king, and earnestly requested that they might choose from the clerical order whomsoever they would for archbishop. And the king granted it to them. This was all concerted before, through the Bishop of Salisbury, and through the Bishop of Lincoln ere he was dead; for that they never loved the rule of monks, but were ever against monks and their rule. And the prior and the monks of Canterbury, and all the other persons of the monastic order that were there, withstood it full two days; but it availed nought: for the Bishop of Salisbury was strong, and wielded all England, and opposed them with all his power and might. Then chose they a clerk, named William of Curboil. He was canon of a monastery called Chiche.<sup>1</sup> And they brought him before the king; and the king gave him the archbishopric. And all the bishops received him: but almost all the monks, and the earls, and the thanes that were there, protested against him. About the same time departed the earl's messengers<sup>2</sup> in hostility from the king, reckless of his favour. During the same time came a legate from Rome, whose name was Henry. He was abbot of the monastery of St. John of Angeli; and he came after the Rome-scot. And he said to the king, that it was against right that men should set a clerk over monks; and therefore they had chosen an archbishop before in their chapter after right. But the king would not undo it, for the love of the Bishop of Salisbury. Then went the archbishop, soon after this, to Canterbury; and was there received, though it was against their will; and he was there soon blessed to bishop by the

<sup>1</sup> St. Osythe, in Essex; a priory rebuilt A. 1118, for canons of the Augustine order, of which there are considerable remains.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Of the Earl of Anjou.

Bishop of London, and the Bishop Ernulf of Rochester, and the Bishop William Gifard of Winchester, and the Bishop Bernard of Wales, and the Bishop Roger of Salisbury. Then, early in Lent, went the archbishop to Rome, after his pall; and with him went the Bishop Bernard of Wales; and Sefred, Abbot of Glastonbury; and Anselm, Abbot of St. Edmund's bury; and John, Archdeacon of Canterbury; and Gifard, who was the king's court-chaplain. At the same time went the Archbishop Thurstan of York to Rome, through the behest of the pope, and came thither three days ere the Archbishop of Canterbury came, and was there received with much worship. Then came the Archbishop of Canterbury, and was there full seven nights ere they could come to a conference with the pope. That was, because the pope was made to understand that he had obtained the archbishopric against the monks of the minster, and against right. But that overcame Rome, which overcometh all the world; that is, gold and silver. And the pope softened, and gave him his pall. And the archbishop (of York) swore him subjection, in all those things, which the pope enjoined him, by the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the pope then sent him home with his blessing. The while that the archbishop was out of the land, the king gave the bishopric of Bath to the Queen's chancellor, whose name was Godfrey. He was born in Louvain. That was on the Annunciation of St. Mary, at Woodstock. Soon after this went the king to Winchester, and was all Easter-tide there. And the while that he was there, gave he the bishopric of Lincoln to a clerk hight Alexander. He was nephew of the Bishop of Salisbury. This he did all for the love of the bishop. Then went the king thence to Portsmouth, and lay there all over Pentecost week. Then, as soon as he had a fair wind, he went over into Normandy; and meanwhile committed all England to the guidance and government of the Bishop Roger of Salisbury. Then was the king all this year<sup>1</sup> in Normandy. And much hostility arose betwixt him and his thanes; so that the Earl Waleram of Mellent, and Hamalric, and Hugh of Montfort, and William of Romare, and many others, went from him, and held their castles against him. And the king strongly opposed them: and this same year he won of

<sup>1</sup> The writer means, "the remainder of this year;" for the feast of Pentecost was already past, before the king left England.

Waleram his castle of Pont-Audemer, and of Hugh that of Montfort; and ever after, the longer he stayed, the better he sped. This same year, ere the Bishop of Lincoln came to his bishopric, almost all the borough of Lincoln was burned, and numberless folks, men and women, were consumed; and so much harm was there done as no man could describe to another. That was on the fourteenth day before the calends of June.

A.D. 1124. All this year was the King Henry in Normandy. That was for the great hostility that he had with the King Louis of France, and with the Earl of Anjou, and most of all with his own men. Then it happened, on the day of the Annunciation of St. Mary, that the Earl Waleram of Mellent went from one of his castles called Belmont to another called Watteville. With him went the steward of the King of France, Amalric, and Hugh the son of Gervase, and Hugh of Montfort, and many other good knights. Then came against them the king's knights from all the castles that were thereabout, and fought with them, and put them to flight, and took the Earl Waleram, and Hugh, the son of Gervase, and Hugh of Montfort, and five and twenty other knights, and brought them to the king. And the king committed the Earl Waleram, and Hugh, the son of Gervase, to close custody in the castle at Rouen; but Hugh of Montfort he sent to England, and ordered him to be secured with strong bonds in the castle at Gloucester. And of the others as many as he chose he sent north and south to his castles in captivity. After this went the king, and won all the castles of the Earl Waleram that were in Normandy, and all the others that his enemies held against him. All this hostility was on account of the son of the Earl Robert of Normandy, named William. This same William had taken to wife the younger daughter of Fulke, Earl of Anjou: and for this reason the King of France and all the earls held with him, and all the rich men; and said that the king held his brother Robert wrongfully in captivity, and drove his son William unjustly out of Normandy. This same year were the seasons very unfavourable in England for corn and all fruits; so that between Christmas and Candlemas men sold the acre-seed of wheat, that is two seedlips, for six shillings; and the barley, that is three seedlips, for six shillings also; and the acre-seed of oats, that is four seedlips, for four

shillings. That was because that corn was scarce; and the penny was so adulterated,<sup>1</sup> that a man who had a pound at a market could not exchange twelve pence thereof for anything. In this same year died the blessed Bishop Ernulf of Rochester, who before was Abbot of Peterborough. That was on the ides of March. And after this died the King Alexander of Scotland, on the ninth day before the calends of May. And David his brother, who was Earl of Northamptonshire, succeeded to the kingdom; and had both together, the kingdom of Scotland and the earldom in England. And on the nineteenth day before the calends of January died the Pope of Rome, whose name was Calixtus, and Honorius succeeded to the popedom. This same year, after St. Andrew's mass, and before Christmas, held Ralph Basset and the king's thanes a wittenmoot in Leicestershire, at Huncothoe, and there hanged more thieves than ever were known before; that is, in a little while, four and forty men altogether; and despoiled six men of their eyes and of their testicles. Many true men said that there were several who suffered very unjustly; but our Lord God Almighty, who seeth and knoweth every secret, seeth also that the wretched people are oppressed with all unrighteousness. First they are bereaved of their property, and then they are slain. Full heavy year was this. The man that had any property, was bereaved of it by violent guilds and violent moots. The man that had not, was starved with hunger.

A.D. 1125. In this year sent the King Henry, before Christmas, from Normandy to England, and bade that all the mint-men that were in England should be mutilated in their limbs; that was, that they should lose each of them the right hand, and their testicles beneath. This was because the man that had a pound could not lay out a penny at a market. And the Bishop Roger of Salisbury sent over all England, and bade them all that they should come to Winchester at Christmas. When they came thither, then were they taken one by one, and deprived each of the right hand and the testicles beneath. All this was done within the twelfth-night. And that was all in perfect justice, because that they had undone all the land with the great quantity of base coin that they all bought. In this same year sent

<sup>1</sup> The pennies, or pence, it must be remembered, were of silver at this time.

the Pope of Rome to this land a cardinal, named John of Crema. He came first to the king in Normandy, and the king received him with much worship. He betook himself then to the Archbishop William of Canterbury; and he led him to Canterbury; and he was there received with great veneration, and in solemn procession. And he sang the high mass on Easter day at the altar of Christ. Afterwards he went over all England, to all the bishoprics and abbacies that were in this land; and in all he was received with respect. And all gave him many and rich gifts. And afterwards he held his council in London full three days, on the nativity of St. Mary in September, with archbishops, and diocesan bishops, and abbots, the learned and the lewd;<sup>1</sup> and enjoined there the same laws that Archbishop Anselm had formerly enjoined, and many more, though it availed little. Thence he went over sea soon after Michaelmas, and so to Rome; and (with him) the Archbishop William of Canterbury, and the Archbishop Thurstan of York, and the Bishop Alexander of Lincoln, and the Bishop J. of Lothian, and the Abbot G. of St. Alban's; and were there received by the Pope Honorius with great respect; and continued there all the winter. In this same year was so great a flood on St. Laurence's day, that many towns and men were overwhelmed, and bridges broken down, and corn and meadows spoiled withal; and hunger and qualm<sup>2</sup> in men and in cattle; and in all fruits such unseasonableness as was not known for many years before. And this same year died the Abbot John of Peterborough, on the second day before the ides of October.

A.D. 1126. All this year was the King Henry in Normandy—all till after harvest. Then came he to this land, betwixt the nativity of St. Mary and Michaelmas. With him came the queen, and his daughter, whom he had formerly given to the Emperor Henry of Lorraine to wife. And he brought with him the Earl Waleram, and Hugh, the son of Gervase. And the earl he sent to Bridgenorth in captivity: and thence he sent him afterwards to Wallingford; and Hugh to Windsor, whom he ordered to be kept in strong bonds. Then after Michaelmas came David, the king of the Scots, from

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* Clergy and laity.

<sup>2</sup> This word is still in use, but in a sense somewhat different; as qualms of conscience, etc.



Scotland to this land; and the King Henry received him with great worship; and he continued all that year in this land. In this year the king had his brother Robert taken from the Bishop Roger of Salisbury, and committed him to his son Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and had him led to Bristol, and there put into the castle. That was all done through his daughter's counsel, and through David, the king of the Scots, her uncle.

A.D. 1127. This year held the King Henry his court at Christmas in Windsor. There was David the king of the Scots, and all the head men that were in England, learned and lewd. And there he engaged the archbishops, and bishops, and abbots, and earls, and all the thanes that were there, to swear England and Normandy after his day into the hands of his daughter Athelicia, who was formerly the wife of the Emperor of Saxony. Afterwards he sent her to Normandy; and with her went her brother Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and Brian, son of the Earl Alan Fergan;<sup>1</sup> and he let her wed the son of the Earl of Anjou, whose name was Geoffry Martel. All the French and English, however, disapproved of this; but the king did it for to have the alliance of the Earl of Anjou, and for to have help against his nephew William. In the Lent-tide of this same year was the Earl Charles of Flanders slain in a church, as he lay there and prayed to God, before the altar, in the midst of the mass, by his own men. And the King of France brought William, the son of the Earl of Normandy, and gave him the earldom; and the people of that land accepted him. This same William had before taken to wife the daughter of the Earl of Anjou; but they were afterwards divorced on the plea of consanguinity. This was all through the King Henry of England. Afterwards took he to wife the sister of the king's wife of France; and for this reason the king gave him the earldom of Flanders. This same year he<sup>2</sup> gave the abbacy of Peterborough to an abbot named Henry of Poitou, who retained in hand his abbacy of St. John of Angeli; but all the archbishops and bishops said that it was against right, and that he could not have two abbacies on hand. But the same Henry gave the king to understand, that he had relin-

<sup>1</sup> See an account of him in *Ord. Vit.* 544. Conan, another son of this Alan, Earl of Brittany, married a daughter of Henry I.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Henry, King of England.

quished his abbacy on account of the great hostility that was in the land; and that he did through the counsel and leave of the Pope of Rome, and through that of the Abbot of Clugny, and because he was legate of the Rome-scot. But, nevertheless, it was not so; for he would retain both in hand; and did so as long as God's will was. He was in his clerical state Bishop of Soissons; afterwards monk of Clugny; and then prior in the same monastery. Afterwards he became prior of Sevigny; and then, because he was a relation of the King of England, and of the Earl of Poitou, the earl gave him the abbacy of St. John's minster of Angeli. Afterwards, through his great craft, he obtained the archbishopric of Besançon; and had it in hand three days; after which he justly lost it, because he had before unjustly obtained it. Afterwards he procured the bishopric of Saintes; which was five miles from his abbey. That he had full-nigh a week<sup>1</sup> in hand; but the Abbot of Clugny brought him thence, as he before did from Besançon. Then he bethought him, that, if he could be fast-rooted in England, he might have all his will. Wherefore he besought the king, and said unto him, that he was an old man—a man completely broken—that he could not brook the great injustice and the great hostility that were in their land: and then, by his own endeavours, and by those of all his friends, he earnestly and expressly entreated for the abbacy of Peterborough. And the king procured it for him, because he was his relation, and because he was the principal person to make oath and bear witness when the son of the Earl of Normandy and the daughter of the Earl of Anjou were divorced on the plea of consanguinity. Thus wretchedly was the abbacy given away, betwixt Christmas and Candlemas, at London; and so he went with the King to Winchester, and thence he came to Peterborough, and there he dwelt<sup>2</sup> right so as a drone doth in a hive. For as the drone fretteth and draggeth fromward all that the bees drag toward [the hive], so did he.—All that he might take, within and without, of learned and lewd, so sent he

<sup>1</sup> "A se'nnight," the space of seven nights; as we still say, "a fortnight," *i. e.* the space of fourteen nights. The French express the space of one week by "*huit jours*," the origin of the *octave* in English law; of two by "*quinse jours*." So "*septimana*" signifies "seven mornings;" whence the French word "*semaine*."

<sup>2</sup> Literally, "woned." *Vid.* Chauc. *Cant. Tales*, v. 7745. In Scotland, a lazy indolent manner of doing anything is called "*droning*."

over sea; and no good did there—no good left there. Think no man unworthily that we say not the truth; for it was fully known over all the land; that, as soon as he came thither, which was on the Sunday when men sing "Exurge quare o D— etc." immediately after, several persons saw and heard many huntsmen hunting. The hunters were swarthy, and huge, and ugly; and their hounds were all swarthy, and broad-eyed, and ugly. And they rode on swarthy horses, and swarthy bucks. This was seen in the very deer-fold in the town of Peterborough, and in all the woods from that same town to Stamford. And the monks heard the horn blow that they blew in the night. Credible men, who watched them in the night, said that they thought there might well be about twenty or thirty horn-blowers. This was seen and heard from the time that he<sup>1</sup> came thither, all the Lent-tide onward to Easter. This was his entry; of his exit we can as yet say nought. God provide.

A.D. 1128. All this year was the King Henry in Normandy, on account of the hostility that was between him and his nephew, the Earl of Flanders. But the earl was wounded in a fight by a swain; and so wounded he went to the monastery of St. Bertin; where he soon became a monk, lived five days afterwards, then died, and was there buried. God honour his soul. That was on the sixth day before the calends of August. This same year died the Bishop Randolph Passeflambard of Durham; and was there buried on the nones of September. And this same year went the afore-said Abbot Henry home to his own minster at Poitou by the king's leave. He gave the king to understand, that he would withal forgo that minster, and that land, and dwell with him in England, and in the monastery of Peterborough. But it was not so nevertheless. He did this because he would be there, through his crafty wiles, were it a twelvemonth or more, and come again afterwards. May God Almighty extend his mercy over that wretched place. This same year came from Jerusalem Hugh of the Temple to the king in Normandy; and the king received him with much honour, and gave him rich presents in gold and in silver. And afterwards he sent him into England; and there he was received by all good men, who all gave him presents, and in Scotland also: and by him they sent to Jerusalem much wealth withal

<sup>1</sup> The Abbot Henry of Angell.

in gold and in silver. And he invited folk out to Jerusalem; and there went with him and after him more people than ever did before, since that the first expedition was in the day of Pope Urban. Though it availed little; for he said, that a mighty war was begun between the Christians and the heathens; but when they came thither, then was it nought but leasing.<sup>1</sup> Thus pitifully was all that people swinked.<sup>2</sup>

A.D. 1129. In this year sent the King to England after the Earl Waleram, and after Hugh, the son of Gervase. And they gave hostages for them. And Hugh went home to his own land in France; but Waleram was left with the king; and the king gave him all his land except his castle alone. Afterwards came the king to England within the harvest; and the earl came with him: and they became as good friends as they were foes before. Soon after, by the king's counsel, and by his leave, sent the Archbishop William of Canterbury over all England, and bade bishops, and abbots, and archdeacons, and all the priors, monks, and canons, that were in all the cells in England, and all who had the care and superintendence of christianity, that they should all come to London at Michaelmas, and there should speak of all God's rights. When they came thither, then began the moot on Monday, and continued without intermission to the Friday, When it all came forth, then was it all found to be about archdeacons' wives, and about priests' wives; that they should forgo them by St. Andrew's mass; and he who would not do that, should forgo his church, and his house, and his home, and never more have any calling thereto. This bade the Archbishop William of Canterbury, and all the diocesan bishops that were then in England, but the king gave them all leave to go home. And so they went home; and all the ordinances amounted to nothing. All held their wives by the king's leave as they did before. This same year died the Bishop William Giffard of Winchester; and was there buried, on the eighth day before the calends of February. And the King Henry gave the bishopric after Michaelmas to the Abbot Henry of Glastonbury, his nephew. And he was consecrated bishop by the Archbishop William of Canterbury on the fifteenth day before the calends of December. This

<sup>1</sup> "Thou shalt destroy them that speak *leasing*," etc. *Psalms*.

<sup>2</sup> *i.e.* Vexed, harassed, fatigued, etc. Milton has used the word in the last sense.

same year died Pope Honorius. Ere he was well dead, there were chosen two popes. The one was named Peter, who was monk of Clugny, and was born of the richest men of Rome; and with him held those of Rome, and the Duke of Sicily. The other was Gregory: he was a clerk, and was driven out of Rome by the other pope, and by his kinsmen. With him held the Emperor of Saxony, and the King of France, and the King Henry of England, and all those on this side of the Alps. Now was there such division in Christendom as never was before. May Christ consult for his wretched folk. This same year, on the night of the mass of St. Nicholas, a little before day, there was a great earthquake.

A.D. 1130. This year was the monastery of Canterbury consecrated by the Archbishop William, on the fourth day before the nones of May. There were the Bishops John of Rochester, Gilbert Universal of London, Henry of Winchester, Alexander of Lincoln, Roger of Salisbury, Simon of Worcester, Roger of Coventry, Geoffry of Bath, Evrard of Norwich, Sigefrith of Chichester, Bernard of St. David's, Owen of Evreux in Normandy, John of Sieyes. On the fourth day after this was the King Henry in Rochester, when the town was almost consumed by fire; and the Archbishop William consecrated the monastery of St. Andrew, and the aforesaid bishops with him. And the King Henry went over sea into Normandy in harvest. This same year came the Abbot Henry of Angeli after Easter to Peterborough, and said that he had relinquished that monastery<sup>1</sup> withal. After him came the Abbot of Clugny, Peter by name, to England by the king's leave; and was received by all, whithersoever he came, with much respect. To Peterborough he came; and there the Abbot Henry promised him that he would procure him the minster of Peterborough, that it might be subject to Clugny. But it is said in the proverb,

“ The hedge abideth,  
that acres divideth.”

May God Almighty frustrate evil designs. Soon after this, went the Abbot of Clugny home to his country. This year was Angus slain by the army of the Scots; and there was a great multitude slain with him. There was God's right sought upon him, for that he was all forsworn.

<sup>1</sup> The monastery of Angeli.

A.D. 1131. This year, after Christmas, on a Monday night, at the first sleep, was the heaven on the northern hemisphere<sup>1</sup> all as if it were burning fire; so that all who saw it were so dismayed as they never were before. That was on the third day before the ides of January. This same year was so great a murrain of cattle as never was before in the memory of man over all England. That was in neat cattle and in swine; so that in a town where there were ten ploughs going, or twelve, there was not left one: and the man that had two hundred or three hundred swine, had not one left. Afterwards perished the hen fowls; then shortened the flesh-meat, and the cheese, and the butter. May God better it when it shall be his will. And the King Henry came home to England before harvest, after the mass of St. Peter *ad vincula*. This same year went the Abbot Henry, before Easter, from Peterborough over sea to Normandy, and there spoke with the king, and told him that the Abbot of Clugny had desired him to come to him, and resign to him the abbacy of Angeli, after which he would go home by his leave. And so he went home to his own minster, and there remained even to midsummer day. And the next day after the festival of St. John chose the monks an abbot of themselves, brought him into the church in procession, sang *Te Deum laudamus*, rang the bells, set him on the abbot's throne, did him all homage, as they sould do their abbot: and the earl, and all the head men, and the monks of the minster, drove the other Abbot Henry out of the monastery. And they had need; for in five-and-twenty winters had they never hailed one good day. Here failed him all his mighty crafts. Now it behoved him, that he crope in his skin into every corner, if peradventure there were any unresty wrench,<sup>2</sup> whereby he might yet once more betray Christ and all Christian people. Then retired he into Clugny, where he was held so fast, that he could not move east or west. The Abbot of Clugny said that they had lost St. John's minster through him, and through his great sottishness. Then could he not better recompense them; but he promised them, and swore oaths on the holy cross, that if he might go to England he should

<sup>1</sup> Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights.

<sup>2</sup> "Any restless manoeuvre or stratagem." Both words occur in Chaucer. See *Tr. and Cr.* v. 1355, and *Canterbury Tales*, v. 16549. The idea seems to be taken from the habits of destructive and undermining vermin.

get them the minster of Peterborough; so that he should set there the prior of Clugny, with a churchwarden, a treasurer, and a sacristan: and all the things that were within the minster and without, he should procure for them. Thus he departed into France; and there remained all that year. Christ provide for the wretched monks of Peterborough, and for that wretched place. Now do they need the help of Christ and of all Christian folk.

A.D. 1132. This year came King Henry to this land. Then came Abbot Henry, and betrayed the monks of Peterborough to the king, because he would subject that minster to Clugny; so that the king was well nigh entrapped, and sent after the monks. But through the grace of God, and through the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Bishop of Lincoln, and the other rich men that were there, the king knew that he proceeded with treachery. When he no more could do, then would he that his nephew should be Abbot of Peterborough. But Christ forbade. Not very long after this was it that the king sent after him, and made him give up the abbey of Peterborough, and go out of the land. And the king gave the abbacy to a prior of St. Neot's, called Martin, who came on St. Peter's mass-day with great pomp into the minster.

A.D. 1135. In this year went the King Henry over sea at the Lammas; and the next day, as he lay asleep on ship, the day darkened over all lands, and the sun was all as it were a three night old moon, and the stars about him at midday. Men were very much astonished and terrified, and said that a great event should come hereafter. So it did; for that same year was the king dead, the next day after St. Andrew's mass-day, in Normandy. Then was there soon tribulation in the land; for every man that might, soon robbed another. Then his sons and his friends took his body, and brought it to England, and buried it at Reading. A good man he was; and there was great dread of him. No man durst do wrong with another in his time. Peace he made for man and beast. Whoso bare his burthen of gold and silver, durst no man say ought to him but good. Meanwhile was his nephew come to England, Stephen de Blois. He came to London, and the people of London received him, and sent after the Archbishop William Curboil, and hallowed him to king on midwinter day. In this king's time was all dissention, and

evil, and rapine; for against him rose soon the rich men who were traitors: and first of all Baldwin de Redvers, who held Exeter against him. But the king beset it; and afterwards Baldwin accorded. Then took the others, and held their castles against him; and David, King of Scotland, took to Wessington against him. Nevertheless their messengers passed between them; and they came together, and were settled, but it availed little.

A.D. 1137. This year went the King Stephen over sea to Normandy, and there was received; for that they concluded that he should be all such as the uncle was; and because he had got his treasure: but he dealed it out, and scattered it foolishly. Much had King Henry gathered, gold and silver, but no good did men for his soul thereof. When the King Stephen came to England, he held his council at Oxford; where he seized the Bishop Roger of Sarum, and Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and the chancellor Roger, his nephew; and threw all into prison till they gave up their castles. When the traitors understood that he was a mild man, and soft, and good, and no justice executed, then did they all wonder. They had done him homage, and sworn oaths, but they no truth maintained. They were all forsworn, and forgetful of their troth; for every rich man built his castles, which they held against him: and they filled the land full of castles. They cruelly oppressed the wretched men of the land with castle-works; and when the castles were made, they filled them with devils and evil men. Then took they those whom they supposed to have any goods, both by night and by day, labouring men and women, and threw them into prison for their gold and silver, and inflicted on them unutterable tortures; for never were any martyrs so tortured as they were. Some they hanged up by the feet, and smoked them with foul smoke; and some by the thumbs, or by the head, and hung coats of mail on their feet. They tied knotted strings about their heads, and twisted them till the pain went to the brains. They put them into dungeons, wherein were adders, and snakes, and toads; and so destroyed them. Some they placed in a crucet-house; that is, in a chest that was short and narrow, and not deep; wherein they put sharp stones, and so thrust the man therein, that they broke all the limbs. In many of the castles were things loathsome and grim, called "Sachenteges," of which two or



three men had enough to bear one. It was thus made: that is, fastened to a beam; and they placed a sharp iron [collar] about the man's throat and neck, so that he could in no direction either sit, or lie, or sleep, but bear all that iron. Many thousands they wore out with hunger. I neither can, nor may I tell all the wounds and all the pains which they inflicted on wretched men in this land. This lasted the nineteen winters while Stephen was king; and it grew continually worse and worse. They constantly laid guilds on the towns, and called it "tenserie;" and when the wretched men had no more to give, then they plundered and burned all the towns; that well thou mightest go a whole day's journey and never shouldest thou find a man sitting in a town, nor the land tilled. Then was corn dear, and flesh, and cheese, and butter; for none was there in the land. Wretched men starved of hunger. Some had recourse to alms, who were for a while rich men, and some fled out of the land. Never yet was there more wretchedness in the land; nor ever did heathen men worse than they did: for, after a time, they spared neither church nor churchyard, but took all the goods that were therein, and then burned the church and all together. Neither did they spare a bishop's land, or an abbot's, or a priest's, but plundered both monks and clerks; and every man robbed another who could. If two men, or three, came riding to a town, all the township fled for them, concluding them to be robbers. The bishops and learned men cursed them continually, but the effect thereof was nothing to them; for they were all accursed, and forsworn, and abandoned. To till the ground was to plough the sea: the earth bare no corn, for the land was all laid waste by such deeds; and they said openly, that Christ slept, and his saints. Such things, and more than we can say, suffered we nineteen winters for our sins. In all this evil time held Abbot Martin his abbacy twenty years and a half, and eight days, with much tribulation; and found the monks and the guests everything that behoved them; and held much charity in the house; and, notwithstanding all this, wrought on the church, and set thereto lands and rents, and enriched it very much, and bestowed vestments upon it. And he brought them into the new minster on St. Peter's mass-day with much pomp; which was in the year, from the incarnation of our Lord, 1140, and in the twenty-third

from the destruction of the place by fire. And he went to Rome, and there was well received by the Pope Eugenius; from whom he obtained their privileges:—one for all the lands of the abbey, and another for the lands that adjoin to the churchyard; and, if he might have lived longer, so he meant to do concerning the treasury. And he got in the lands that rich men retained by main strength. Of William Malduit, who held the castle of Rockingham, he won Cotingham and Easton; and of Hugh de Walteville, he won Hirtlingbury and Stanwick, and sixty shillings from Oldwinkle each year. And he made many monks, and planted a vineyard, and constructed many works, and made the town better than it was before. He was a good monk, and a good man; and for this reason God and good men loved him. Now we will relate in part what happened in King Stephen's time. In his reign the Jews of Norwich bought a Christian child before Easter, and tortured him after the same manner as our Lord was tortured; and on Long-Friday<sup>1</sup> hanged him on a rood, in mockery of our Lord, and afterwards buried him. They supposed that it would be concealed, but our Lord showed that he was a holy martyr. And the monks took him, and buried him with high honour in the minster. And through our Lord he worketh wonderful and manifold miracles, and is called St. William.

A.D. 1138. In this year came David, King of Scotland, with an immense army to this land. He was ambitious to win this land; but against him came William, Earl of Albemarle, to whom the king had committed York, and other borderers, with few men, and fought against them, and routed the king at the Standard, and slew very many of his gang.

A.D. 1140. In this year wished the King Stephen to take Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the son of King Henry; but he could not, for he was aware of it. After this, in the Lent, the sun and the day darkened about the noon-tide of the day, when men were eating; and they lighted candles to eat by. That was the thirteenth day before the kalends of April. Men were very much struck with wonder. Thereafter died William, Archbishop of Canterbury; and the king made Theobald archbishop, who was Abbot of Bec. After this waxed a very great war betwixt the king and Randolph,

<sup>1</sup> Now called " Good-Friday."

Earl of Chester; not because he did not give him all that he could ask him, as he did to all others; but ever the more he gave them, the worse they were to him. The Earl held Lincoln against the king, and took away from him all that he ought to have. And the king went thither, and beset him and his brother William de Romare in the castle. And the earl stole out, and went after Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and brought him thither with a large army. And they fought strenuously on Candlemas day against their lord, and took him; for his men forsook him and fled. And they led him to Bristol, and there put him into prison in close quarters. Then was all England stirred more than ere was, and all evil was in the land. Afterwards came the daughter of King Henry, who had been Empress of Germany, and now was Countess of Anjou. She came to London; but the people of London attempted to take her, and she fled, losing many of her followers. After this the Bishop of Winchester, Henry, the brother of King Stephen, spake with Earl Robert, and with the empress, and swore them oaths, "that he never more would hold with the king, his brother," and cursed all the men that held with him, and told them, that he would give them up Winchester; and he caused them to come thither. When they were therein, then came the king's queen with all her strength, and beset them, so that there was great hunger therein. When they could no longer hold out, then stole they out, and fled; but those without were aware, and followed them, and took Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and led him to Rochester, and put him there into prison; but the empress fled into a monastery. Then went the wise men between—the king's friends and the earl's friends; and settled so that they should let the king out of prison for the earl, and the earl for the king; and so they did. After this settled the king and Earl Randolph at Stamford, and swore oaths, and plighted their troth, that neither should betray the other. But it availed nothing. For the king afterwards took him at Northampton, through wicked counsel, and put him into prison; and soon after he let him out again, through worse counsel, on the condition that he swore by the crucifix, and found hostages, that he would give up all his castles. Some he gave up, and some gave he not up; and did then worse than he otherwise would. Then was England very much divided. Some held with the king, and some with the

empress; for when the king was in prison, the earls and the rich men supposed that he never more would come out: and they settled with the empress, and brought her into Oxford, and gave her the borough. When the king was out, he heard of this, and took his force, and beset her in the tower.<sup>1</sup> And they let her down in the night from the tower by ropes. And she stole out, and fled, and went on foot to Wallingford. Afterwards she went over sea; and those of Normandy turned all from the king to the Earl of Anjou; some willingly, and some against their will; for he beset them till they gave up their castles, and they had no help of the king. Then went Eustace, the king's son, to France, and took to wife the sister of the King of France. He thought to obtain Normandy thereby; but he sped little, and by good right; for he was an evil man. Wherever he was, he did more evil than good; he robbed the lands, and levied heavy guilds upon them. He brought his wife to England, and put her into the castle at . . .<sup>2</sup> Good woman she was; but she had little bliss with him; and Christ would not that he should long reign. He therefore soon died, and his mother also. And the Earl of Anjou died; and his son Henry took to the earldom. And the Queen of France parted from the king; and she came to the young Earl Henry; and he took her to wife, and all Poitou with her. Then went he with a large force into England, and won some castles; and the king went against him with a much larger force. Nevertheless, fought they not; but the archbishop and the wise men went between them, and made this settlement: That the king should be lord and king while he lived, and after his day Henry should be king: that Henry should take him for a father, and he him for a son: that peace and union should be betwixt them, and in all England. This and the other provisions that they made, swore the king and the earl to observe; and all the bishops, and the earls, and the rich men. Then was the earl received at Winchester, and at London, with great worship; and all did him homage, and swore to keep the peace. And there was soon so good a peace as never was there before. Then was the king stronger than he ever was before. And the earl went over sea;

<sup>1</sup> The tower of the castle at Oxford, built by D'Oyley, which still remains.

<sup>2</sup> The MS. is here deficient.

and all people loved him; for he did good justice, and made peace.

A.D. 1154. In this year died the King Stephen; and he was buried where his wife and his son were buried, at Faversham; which monastery they founded. When the king died, then was the earl beyond sea; but no man durst do other than good for the great fear of him. When he came to England, then was he received with great worship, and blessed to king in London on the Sunday before midwinter day. And there held he a full court. The same day that Martin, Abbot of Peterborough, should have gone thither, then sickened he, and died on the fourth day before the nones of January; and the monks, within the day, chose another of themselves, whose name was William de Walteville,<sup>1</sup> a good clerk, and good man, and well beloved of the king, and of all good men. And all the monks buried the abbot with high honours. And soon the newly chosen abbot, and the monks with him, went to Oxford to the king. And the king gave him the abbacy; and he proceeded soon afterwards to Peterborough; where he remained with the abbot, ere he came home. And the king was received with great worship at Peterborough, in full procession. And so he was also at Ramsey, and at Thorney, and at . . . , and at Spalding, and at . . .

<sup>1</sup> Or Vaudeville.

**ADDITIONAL READINGS**  
**FROM THE MSS. IN THE VERSION BY**  
**DR. J. A. GILES**



ADDITIONAL READINGS FROM THE MSS. IN THE  
VERSION BY DR. J. A. GILES<sup>1</sup>

B.C. 60. Before the incarnation of Christ sixty years, Gaius Julius the emperor, first of the Romans, sought the land of Britain; and he crushed the Britons in battle, and overcame them: and nevertheless he was unable to gain any empire there.

A.D. 12. This year Judea was divided into four tetrarchies.

A.D. 46. This year the Emperor Claudius came to Britain, and subdued a large part of the island; and he also added the island of Orkney to the dominion of the Romans.

A.D. 47. This was in the fourth year of his reign, and in this same year was the great famine in Syria which Luke speaks of in the book called *Actus Apostolorum*.

A.D. 47. This year Claudius, king of the Romans, went with an army into Britain, and subdued the island, and subjected all the Picts and Welsh to the rule of the Romans.

A.D. 167. This year Eleutherius succeeded to the popedom, and held it fifteen years; and in the same year Lucius, king of the Britons, sent and begged baptism of him. And he soon sent it him; and they continued in the true faith until the time of Diocletian.

A.D. 430. This year Patrick was sent by Pope Celestine to preach baptism to the Scots.

A.D. 449. And in their days Vortigern invited the Angles thither, and they came to Britain in three ceols, at the place called Wippidsfleet.

A.D. 565. This year Columba the presbyter came from the Scots among the Britons, to instruct the Picts, and he built a monastery in the island of Hii.

A.D. 603. This year Æthan, King of the Scots, fought against the Dalreods and against Ethelfrith, king of the North-humbrians, at Dægsanstane [Dawston?], and they slew almost all his army. There Theodbald, Ethelfrith's

<sup>1</sup> Such portions of the different MSS. as are concurrent with the text, but will not conveniently admit of collation.



brother, was slain with all his band. Since then no king of the Scots has dared to lead an army against this nation. Hering, the son of Hussa, led the enemy thither.

A.D. 604. This year Augustine consecrated two bishops, Mellitus and Justus. He sent Mellitus to preach baptism to the East-Saxons, whose king was called Sebert, son of Ricole, the sister of Ethelbert, and whom Ethelbert had there appointed king. And Ethelbert gave Mellitus a bishop's see in London, and to Justus he gave Rochester, which is twenty-four miles from Canterbury.

A.D. 616. In that time Laurentius was archbishop, and for the sorrowfulness which he had on account of the king's unbelief he was minded to forsake this country entirely, and go over sea; but St. Peter the apostle scourged him sorely one night, because he wished thus to forsake the flock of God, and commanded him to teach boldly the true faith to the king; and he did so, and the king turned to the right (faith). In the days of this same king, Eadbald, this Laurentius died. The holy Augustine, while yet in sound health, ordained him bishop, in order that the community of Christ, which was yet new in England, should not after his decease be at any time without an archbishop. After him Mellitus, who had been previously Bishop of London, succeeded to the archbishopric. And within five years of the decease of Laurentius, while Eadbald still reigned, Mellitus departed to Christ.

A.D. 625. This year Archbishop Justus consecrated Paulinus bishop of the North-humbrians.

A.D. 627. This year, at Easter, Paulinus baptized Edwin king of the North-humbrians, with his people; and earlier within the same year, at Pentecost, he had baptized Eanfled, daughter of the same king.

A.D. 650. This year Birinus the bishop died, and Agilbert the Frenchman was ordained.

A.D. 667. This year Wighard went to Rome, even as King Oswy and Egbert had sent him.

A.D. 685. And in this same year Cuthbert was consecrated Bishop of Hexham by Archbishop Theodore at York, because Bishop Tumbert had been driven from the bishopric.

A.D. 688. This year King Cædwalla went to Rome, and received baptism of Pope Sergius, and he gave him the name of Peter, and in about seven days afterwards, on the twelfth

before the kalends of May, while he was yet in his baptismal garments, he died; and he was buried in St. Peter's church. And Ina succeeded to the kingdom of the West-Saxons after him, and he reigned twenty-seven years.

A.D. 729. And the same year Osric died; he was king eleven years: then Ceolwulf succeeded to the kingdom, and held it eight years.

A.D. 755. This year Cynewulf deprived King Sigebert of his kingdom; and Sigebert's brother, Cynehard by name, slew Cynewulf at Merton; and he reigned thirty-one years. And in the same year Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, was slain at Repton. And Offa succeeded to the kingdom of the Mercians, Bernred being driven out.

A.D. 796. This year Offa, king of the Mercians, died on the fourth before the kalends of August; he reigned forty years.

A.D. 801. This year Beornmod was ordained Bishop of Rochester.

A.D. 855. And on his return homewards he took to (wife) the daughter of Charles, king of the French, whose name was Judith, and he came home safe. And then in about two years he died, and his body lies at Winchester; and he reigned eighteen years and a half, and he was the son of Egbert. And then his two sons succeeded to the kingdom; Ethelbald to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, and Ethelbert to the kingdom of the Kentish-men, and of the East-Saxons, and of Surrey, and of the South-Saxons. And he reigned five years.

A.D. 871. And the Danish-men were overcome; and they had two heathen kings, Bagsac and Halfdene, and many earls; and there was King Bagsac slain, and these earls; Sidrac the elder, and also Sidrac the younger, Osbern, Frene, and Harold; and the army was put to flight.

A.D. 876. And in this same year the army of the Danes in England swore oaths to King Alfred upon the holy ring, which before they would not do to any nation; and they delivered to the king hostages from among the most distinguished men of the army, that they would speedily depart from his kingdom; and that by night they broke.

A.D. 902. This year Elswitha died.

A.D. 906. This year King Edward, from necessity, concluded a peace both with the army of East-Anglia and of North-humbria.

A.D. 910. This year the army of the Angles and of the Danes fought at Tootenhall. And Ethelred, ealdor of the Mercians, died; and King Edward took possession of London, and of Oxford, and of all the lands which owed obedience thereto. And a great fleet came hither from the south, from the Lidwiccas [Brittany], and greatly ravaged by the Severn; but they were, afterwards, almost all perished.

A.D. 911. Then the next year after this died Ethelred, lord of the Mercians.

A.D. 915. This year was Warwick built.

A.D. 918. But very shortly after they had become so, she died at Tamworth, twelve days before midsummer, the eighth year of her having rule and right lordship over the Mercians; and her body lies at Gloucester, within the east porch of St. Peter's church.

A.D. 918. This year died Ethelfled, the lady of the Mercians.

A.D. 919. This year also the daughter of Ethelred, lord of the Mercians, was deprived of all dominion over the Mercians, and carried into Wessex, three weeks before midwinter: she was called Elfwina.

A.D. 924. This year Edward was chosen for father and for lord by the king of the Scots, and by the Scots, and King Reginald, and by all the North-humbrians, and also the king of the Strath-clyde Britons, and by all the Strath-clyde Britons.

A.D. 924. This year King Edward died among the Mercians at Farndon; and very shortly, about sixteen days after this, Elward his son died at Oxford; and their bodies lie at Winchester. And Athelstan was chosen king by the Mercians, and consecrated at Kingston. And he gave his sister to Ofsæ [Otho], son of the king of the Old-Saxons.

A.D. 925. This year Bishop Wulfhelm was consecrated. And that same year King Edward died.

A.D. 931. This year died Frithstan, Bishop of Winchester, and Brinstan was blessed in his place.

A.D. 937. This year King Athelstan and Edmund his brother led a force to Brumby, and there fought against Anlaf; and, Christ helping, had the victory: and they there slew five kings and seven earls.

A.D. 941. This year King Edmund received King Anlaf at baptism; and that same year, a good long space after, he received King Reginald at the bishop's hands.

A.D. 955. And Edwy succeeded to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, and Edgar his brother succeeded to the kingdom of the Mercians: and they were the sons of King Edmund and of S. Elfgiva.

A.D. 963. This year, by King Edgar, St. Ethelwold was chosen to the bishoprick at Winchester. And the Archbishop of Canterbury, St. Dunstan, consecrated him bishop on the first Sunday of Advent; that was on the third before the kalends of December.

A.D. 964. This year were the canons driven out of the Old-minster by King Edgar, and also from the New-minster, and from Chertsey and from Milton; and he appointed thereto monks and abbots: to the New-minster Ethelgar, to Chertsey Ordbert, to Milton Cyneward.

A.D. 972. This year Edgar the etheling was consecrated king at Bath, on Pentecost's mass-day, on the fifth before the ides of May, the thirteenth year since he had obtained the kingdom; and he was then one less than thirty years of age. And soon after that, the king led all his ship-forces to Chester; and there came to meet him six kings, and they all plighted their troth to him, that they would be his fellow-workers by sea and by land.

A.D. 975. The eighth before the ides of July.

Here Edgar died,  
ruler of Angles,  
West-Saxons' joy,  
and Mercians' protector.

Known was it widely  
throughout many nations.  
"That" offspring of Edmund,  
o'er the ganet's-bath,  
honoured far,

Kings him widely  
bowed to the king,  
as was his due by kind.

No fleet was so daring,  
nor army so strong,  
that 'mid the English nation  
took from him aught,  
the while that the noble king  
ruled on his throne.

And this year Edward, Edgar's son, succeeded to the king-

dom; and then soon, in the same year, during harvest, appeared "cometa" the star; and then came in the following year a very great famine, and very manifold commotions among the English people.

In his days,  
 for his youth,  
 God's gainsayers  
 God's law broke;  
 Eldfere, ealdorman,  
 and others many;  
 and rule monastic quashed,  
 and minsters dissolved,  
 and monks drove out,  
 and God's servants put down,  
 whom Edgar, king, ordered erewhile  
 the holy bishop  
 Ethelwold to stablish;  
 and widows they plundered,  
 many times and oft:  
 and many unrighteousnesses,  
 and evil unjust-deeds  
 arose up afterwards:  
 and ever after that  
 it greatly grew in evil.

And at that time, also, was Oslac the great earl banished from England.

A.D. 979. This year was King Edward slain at even-tide, at Corfe-gate, on the fifteenth before the kalends of April, and then was he buried at Wareham, without any kind of kingly honours.

There has not been 'mid Angles  
 a worse deed done  
 than this was,  
 since they first  
 Britain-land sought.  
 Men him murdered,  
 but God him glorified.  
 He was in life  
 an earthly king;  
 he is now after death  
 a heavenly saint.  
 Him would not his earthly

kinsmen avenge,  
but him hath his heavenly Father  
greatly avenged.  
The earthly murderers  
would his memory  
on earth blot out,  
but the lofty Avenger  
hath his memory  
in the heavens  
and on earth wide-spread.  
They who would not erewhile  
to his living  
body bow down,  
they now humbly  
on knees bend  
to his dead bones.  
Now we may understand  
that men's wisdom  
and their devices,  
and their councils,  
are like nought  
'gainst God's resolves.

This year Ethelred succeeded to the kingdom; and he was very quickly after that, with much joy of the English witan, consecrated king at Kingston.

A.D. 981. This year came first the seven ships, and ravaged Southampton.

A.D. 992. This year Oswald the blessed archbishop died, and Abbot Eadulf succeeded to York and to Worcester. And this year the king and all his witan decreed that all the ships which were worth anything should be gathered together at London, in order that they might try if they could anywhere betray the army from without. But Ælfric the ealdorman, one of those in whom the king had most confidence, directed the army to be warned; and in the night, as they should on the morrow have joined battle, the self-same Ælfric fled from the forces; and then the army escaped.

A.D. 993. In this year came Olave with ninety-three ships to Staines, and ravaged there about, and then went thence to Sandwich, and so thence to Ipswich, and that all overran; and so to Maldon. And there Britnoth the ealdorman came against them with his forces, and fought against them:

and they there slew the ealdorman, and had possession of the place of carnage. And after that peace was made with them; and him [Anlaf] the king afterwards received at the bishop's hands, through the instruction of Siric, bishop of the Kentish-men, and of Ælphege [II.] of Winchester.

A.D. 1001. This year the army came to Exmouth, and then went up to the town, and there continued fighting stoutly; but they were very strenuously resisted. Then went they through the land, and did all as was their wont; destroyed and burnt. Then was collected a vast force of the people of Devon and of the people of Somerset, and they then came together at Pen. And so soon as they joined battle, then the people gave way: and there they made great slaughter, and then they rode over the land, and their last incursion was ever worse than the one before: and then they brought much booty with them to their ships. And thence they went into the Isle of Wight, and there they roved about, even as they themselves would, and nothing withstood them: nor any fleet by sea durst meet them; nor land force either, went they ever so far up. Then was it in every wise a heavy time, because they never ceased from their evil doings.

A.D. 1006. This year Elphege [II.] was consecrated archbishop.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1017. This year Canute was chosen king.

A.D. 1019. And this winter died Archbishop Elfstan:<sup>1</sup> he was named Living; and he was a very provident man, both as to God and as to the world.

A.D. 1020. And caused to be built there<sup>2</sup> a minster of stone and lime, for the souls of the men who there were slain, and gave it to one of his priests, whose name was Stigand.

A.D. 1022. And afterwards with the pall he there<sup>3</sup> performed mass as the pope instructed him: and he feasted after that with the pope; and afterwards went home with a full blessing.

A.D. 1023. And he caused St. Elphege's remains to be borne from London to Canterbury.

A.D. 1023. And the same year Archbishop Ethelnoth bore St. Elphege's, the archbishop's, remains to Canterbury, from London.

A.D. 1030. This year came King Olave again into Norway,

<sup>1</sup> Of Canterbury.

<sup>2</sup> Canterbury.

<sup>3</sup> Rome.

and the people gathered against him, and fought against him; and he was there slain.

A.D. 1036. This year died King Canute at Shaftesbury, and he is buried at Winchester in the Old-minster: and he was king over all England very nigh twenty years. And soon after his decease there was a meeting of all the witan at Oxford; and Leofric, the earl, and almost all the thanes north of the Thames, and the "lithsmen" at London, chose Harold for chief of all England, him and his brother Hardecanute who was in Denmark. And Godwin the earl and all the chief men of Wessex withstood it as long as they could; but they were unable to effect anything in opposition to it. And then it was decreed that Elfgive, Hardecanute's mother, should dwell at Winchester with the king's, her son's, household, and hold all Wessex in his power; and Godwin the earl was their man. Some men said of Harold that he was son of King Canute and of Elfgive, daughter of Elfelm the ealdorman, but it seemed quite incredible to many men; and he was nevertheless full king over all England.

A.D. 1037. This year was driven out Elfgive, King Canute's relict; she was King Hardecanute's mother; and she then sought the protection of Baldwin south of the sea, and he gave her a dwelling in Bruges, and protected and kept her, the while that she there was.

A.D. 1038. This year died Ethelnoth, the good archbishop, on the kalends of November, and a little after, Ethelric, bishop in Sussex, and then before Christmas, Briteagus, Bishop in Worcestershire, and soon after, Elfric, bishop in East-Anglia.

A.D. 1039. This year King Harold died at Oxford, on the sixteenth before the kalends of April, and he was buried at Westminster. And he ruled England four years and sixteen weeks; and in his days sixteen ships were retained in pay, at the rate of eight marks for each rower, in like manner as had been before done in the days of King Canute. And in this same year came King Hardecanute to Sandwich, seven days before midsummer. And he was soon acknowledged as well by English as by Danes; though his advisers afterwards grievously requited it, when they decreed that seventy-two ships should be retained in pay, at the rate of eight marks for each rower. And in this same year the sester of wheat went up to fifty-five pence, and even further.



A.D. 1040. This year was the tribute paid; that was twenty-one thousand pounds and ninety-nine pounds. And after that they paid to thirty-two ships, eleven thousand and forty-eight pounds. And, in this same year, came Edward, son of King Ethelred, hither to land, from Weal-land; he was brother of King Hardecanute: they were both sons of Elfgive; Emma, who was daughter of Earl Richard.

A.D. 1041. This year died King Hardecanute at Lambeth, on the sixth before the ides of June: and he was king over all England two years wanting ten days; and he is buried in the Old-minster at Winchester with King Canute his father. And his mother, for his soul, gave to the New-minster the head of St. Valentine the martyr. And before he was buried, all people chose Edward for king at London: may he hold it the while that God shall grant it to him! And all that year was a very heavy time, in many things and divers, as well in respect to ill seasons as to the fruits of the earth. And so much cattle perished in the year as no man before remembered, as well through various diseases as through tempests. And in this same time died Elsinus, Abbot of Peterborough; and then Arnwius the monk was chosen abbot, because he was a very good man, and of great simplicity.

A.D. 1043. This year was Edward consecrated king at Winchester on the first day of Easter. And this year, fourteen days before Andrew's-mass, the king was advised to ride from Gloucester, and Leofric the earl, and Godwin the earl, and Sigwarth [Siward] the earl, with their followers, to Winchester, unawares upon the lady [Emma]; and they bereaved her of all the treasures which she possessed, they were not to be told, because before that she had been very hard with the king her son; inasmuch as she had done less for him than he would, before he was king, and also since: and they suffered her after that to remain therein.

This year King Edward took the daughter [Edgitha] of Godwin the earl for his wife. And in this same year died Bishop Brithwin, and he held the bishopric thirty-eight years, that was the bishopric of Sherborne, and Herman the king's priest succeeded to the bishopric. And in this year Wulfric was hallowed Abbot of St. Augustine's at Christmas, on Stephen's mass-day, by leave of the king, and, on account of his great infirmity, of Abbot Elfstan.

A.D. 1044. This year died Living, Bishop in Devonshire, and Leofric succeeded thereto: he was the king's priest. And in this same year died Elfstan, Abbot of St. Augustine's, on the third before the nones of July. And in this same year was outlawed Osgod Clapa.

A.D. 1045. This year died Grimkytel, Bishop in Sussex, and Heca, the king's priest, succeeded thereto. And in this year died Alwyn, Bishop of Winchester, on the fourth before the kalends of September; and Stigand, bishop to the north,<sup>1</sup> succeeded thereto. And in the same year Sweyn the earl went out to Baldwin's land <sup>2</sup> to Bruges and abode there all the winter; and then in summer he went out.

A.D. 1046. This year died Brithwin, bishop in Wiltshire, and Herman was appointed to his see. In that year King Edward gathered a large ship-force at Sandwich, on account of the threatening of Magnus in Norway: but his and Sweyn's contention in Denmark hindered his coming here.

A.D. 1046. This year died Athelstan, Abbot of Abingdon, and Sparhawk, monk of St. Edmund's-bury, succeeded him. And in this same year died Bishop Siward, and Archbishop Eadsine again obtained the whole bishopric. And in this same year Lothen and Irling came with twenty-five ships to Sandwich, and there took unspeakable booty, in men, and in gold, and in silver, so that no man knew how much it all was. And they then went about Thanet, and would there do the like; but the land's-folk strenuously withstood them, and denied them as well landing as water; and thence utterly put them to flight. And they betook themselves then into Essex, and there they ravaged, and took men, and property, and whatsoever they might find. And they betook themselves then east to Baldwine's land, and there they sold what they had plundered; and after that went their way east, whence they before had come.

A.D. 1046. In this year was the great synod at St. Remi's [Rheims]. Thereat was Leo the pope, and the Archbishop of Burgundy [Lyons], and the Archbishop of Besançon, and the Archbishop of Treves, and the Archbishop of Rheims; and many men besides, both clergy and laity. And King Edward sent thither Bishop Dudoc,<sup>3</sup> and Wulfric, Abbot of St. Augustine's, and Abbot Elfwin,<sup>4</sup> that they might make known to the king what should be there resolved on for

<sup>1</sup> Flanders.

<sup>2</sup> Of Elmham.

<sup>3</sup> Of Wells.

<sup>4</sup> Of Ramsey.

Christendom. And in this same year King Edward went out to Sandwich with a great fleet. And Sweyn the earl, son of Godwin the earl, came in to Bosham with seven ships; and he obtained the king's protection, and he was promised that he should be held worthy of everything which he before possessed. Then Harold the earl, his brother, and Beorn the earl contended that he should not be held worthy of any of the things which the king had granted to them: but a protection of four days was appointed him to go to his ships. Then befell it during this, that word came to the king that hostile ships lay westward, and were ravaging. Then went Godwin the earl west about with two of the king's ships; the one commanded Harold the earl, and the other Tosty his brother; and forty-two of the people's ships. Then Harold the earl was removed from the king's ship which Harold the earl before had commanded. Then went they west to Pevensey, and lay there weather-bound. Upon this, after two days, then came Sweyn the earl thither, and spoke with his father, and with Beorn the earl, and begged of Beorn that he would go with him to the king at Sandwich, and help him to the king's friendship: and he granted it. Then went they as if they would go to the king. Then whilst they were riding, then begged Sweyn of him that he would go with him to his ships: saying that his seamen would depart from him unless he should at the soonest come thither. Then went they both where his ships lay. When they came thither, then begged Sweyn the earl of him that he would go with him on ship-board. He strenuously refused, so long as until his seamen seized him, and threw him into the boat, and bound him, and rowed to the ship, and put him there aboard. Then they hoisted up their sails and ran west to Exmouth, and had him with them until they slew him: and they took the body and buried it in a church. And then his friends and litsmen came from London, and took him up, and bore him to Winchester to the Old-minster, and he is there buried with King Canute his uncle. And Sweyn went then east to Baldwin's land, and sat down there all the winter at Bruges, with his full protection. And in the same year died Eadnoth [II.] bishop<sup>1</sup> of the north and Ulf was made bishop.

A.D. 1047. This year died Living the eloquent bishop, on the tenth before the kalends of April, and he had three

<sup>1</sup> Of Dorchester.

bishoprics; one in Devonshire, and in Cornwall, and in Worcester. Then Leofric<sup>1</sup> succeeded to Devonshire and to Cornwall, and Bishop Aldred to Worcester. And in this year Osgod, the master of the horse, was outlawed: and Magnus<sup>2</sup> won Denmark.

A.D. 1047. In this year there was a great council in London at mid-Lent, and nine ships of lightermen were discharged, and five remained behind. In this same year came Sweyn the earl into England. And in this same year was the great synod at Rome, and King Edward sent thither Bishop Heroman and Bishop Aldred; and they came thither on Easter eve. And afterwards the pope held a synod at Vercelli, and Bishop Ulf came thereto; and well nigh would they have broken his staff, if he had not given very great gifts; because he knew not how to do his duty so well as he should. And in this year died Archbishop Eadsine, on the fourth before the kalends of November.

A.D. 1048. This year was the severe winter: and this year died Alwyn, Bishop of Winchester, and Bishop Stigand was raised to his see. And before that, in the same year, died Grincketel, Bishop in Sussex, and Heca the priest succeeded to the bishopric. And Sweyn also sent hither, begging assistance against Magnus, King of Norway; that fifty ships should be sent to his aid. But it seemed unadvisable to all people: and it was then hindered by reason that Magnus had a great ship-force. And he then drove out Sweyn, and with much man-slaying won the land: and the Danes paid him much money and acknowledged him as king. And that same year Magnus died.

A.D. 1048. In this year King Edward appointed Robert, of London, Archbishop of Canterbury, during Lent. And in the same Lent he went to Rome after his pall: and the king gave the bishopric of London to Sparhafoc, Abbot of Abingdon; and the king gave the abbacy of Abingdon to Bishop Rodulf, his kinsman. Then came the archbishop from Rome one day before St. Peter's mass-eve, and entered on his archiepiscopal see at Christ's Church on St. Peter's mass-day; and soon after went to the king. Then came Abbot Sparhafoc to him with the king's writ and seal, in order that he should consecrate him Bishop of London. Then the archbishop refused, and said that the pope had

<sup>1</sup> Leofric removed the see to Exeter.

<sup>2</sup> King of Norway.

forbidden it him. Then went the abbot to the archbishop again for that purpose, and there desired episcopal ordination; and the archbishop constantly refused him, and said that the pope had forbidden it him. Then went the abbot to London, and occupied the bishopric which the king before had granted him, with his full leave, all the summer and the harvest. And then came Eustace<sup>1</sup> from beyond sea soon after the bishop, and went to the king, and spoke with him that which he then would, and went then homeward. When he came to Canterbury, east, then took he refreshment there, and his men, and went to Dover. When he was some mile or more on this side of Dover, then he put on his breast-plate, and so did all his companions, and went to Dover. When they came thither, then would they lodge themselves where they chose. Then came one of his men, and would abide in the house of a householder against his will, and wounded the householder; and the householder slew the other. Then Eustace got upon his horse, and his companions upon theirs; and they went to the householder, and slew him within his own dwelling; and they went up towards the town, and slew, as well within as without, more than twenty men. And the townsmen slew nineteen men on the other side, and wounded they knew not how many. And Eustace escaped with a few men, and went again to the king, and made known to him, in part, how they had fared. And the king became very wroth with the townsmen. And the king sent off Godwin the earl, and bade him go into Kent in a hostile manner to Dover: for Eustace had made it appear to the king, that it had been more the fault of the townsmen than his: but it was not so. And the earl would not consent to the inroad, because he was loth to injure his own people. Then the king sent after all his council, and bade them come to Gloucester, nigh the after-mass of St. Mary. Then had the Welshmen erected a castle in Herefordshire among the people of Sweyn the earl, and wrought every kind of harm and disgrace to the king's men there about which they could. Then came Godwin the earl, and Sweyn the earl, and Harold the earl, together at Beverstone, and many men with them, in order that they might go to their royal lord, and to all the peers who were assembled with him, in order that they might have the advice of the king and his aid, and of all this council, how they might

<sup>1</sup> Earl of Boulogne.

avenge the king's disgrace, and the whole nation's. Then were the Welshmen with the king beforehand, and accused the earls, so that they might not come within his eyes' sight; because they said that they were coming thither in order to betray the king. Thither had come Siward the earl<sup>1</sup> and Leofric the earl,<sup>2</sup> and much people with them, from the north, to the king; and it was made known to the Earl Godwin and his sons, that the king and the men who were with him, were taking counsel concerning them: and they arrayed themselves on the other hand resolutely, though it were loathful to them that they should stand against their royal lord. Then the peers on either side decreed that every kind of evil should cease: and the king gave the peace of God and his full friendship to either side. Then the king and his peers decreed that a council of all the nobles should be held for the second time in London at the harvest equinox; and the king directed the army to be called out, as well south of the Thames as north, all that was in any way most eminent. Then declared they Sweyn the earl an outlaw, and summoned Godwin the earl and Harold the earl, to the council, as quickly as they could effect it. When they had come thither, then were they summoned into the council. Then required he safe conduct and hostages, so that he might come, unbetrayed, into the council and out of the council. Then the king demanded all the thanes whom the earls before had; and they granted them all into his hands. Then the king sent again to them, and commanded them that they should come with twelve men to the king's council. Then the earl again required safe conduct and hostages, that he might defend himself against each of those things which were laid to him. Then were the hostages refused him; and he was allowed a safe conduct for five nights to go out of the land. And then Godwin the earl and Sweyn the earl went to Bosham, and shoved out their ships, and betook themselves beyond sea, and sought Baldwin's protection, and abode there all the winter. And Harold the earl went west to Ireland, and was there all the winter within the king's protection. And soon after this happened, then put away the king the lady who had been consecrated his queen,<sup>3</sup> and caused to be taken from her all which she possessed, in land, and in gold, and in silver, and in all things, and delivered her to his

<sup>1</sup> Of Northumbria.<sup>2</sup> Of Mercia.<sup>3</sup> Editha.

sister at Wherwell. And Abbot Sparhafoc was then driven out of the bishopric of London, and William the king's priest was ordained thereto. And then Odda was appointed earl over Devonshire, and over Somerset, and over Dorset, and over the Welsh. And Algar, the son of Leofric the earl, was appointed to the earldom which Harold before held.

A.D. 1049. This year Sweyn came again to Denmark, and Harold, uncle of Magnus, went to Norway after Magnus was dead; and the Normans acknowledged him: and he sent hither to land concerning peace. And Sweyn also sent from Denmark, and begged of King Edward the aid of his ships. They were to be at least fifty ships: but all people opposed it. And this year also there was an earthquake, on the kalends of May, in many places in Worcester, and in Wick, and in Derby, and elsewhere; and also there was a great mortality among men, and murrain among cattle: and moreover, the wild-fire did much evil in Derbyshire and elsewhere.

A.D. 1050. Thither also came Sweyn the earl, who before had gone from this land to Denmark, and who there had ruined himself with the Danes. He came thither with false pretences; saying that he would again be obedient to the king. And Beorn the earl promised him that he would be of assistance to him. Then, after the reconciliation of the emperor and of Baldwin, many of the ships went home, and the king remained behind at Sandwich with a few ships; and Godwin the earl also went with forty-two ships from Sandwich to Pevensey, and Beorn the earl went with him. Then was it made known to the king that Osgood lay at Ulps with thirty-nine ships; and the king then sent after the ships which before had gone home, that he might send after him. And Osgod fetched his wife from Bruges, and they went back again with six ships. And the others landed in Sussex<sup>1</sup> at Eadulf-ness, and there did harm, and went again to their ships: and then a strong wind came against them, so that they were all destroyed, except four, whose crews were slain beyond sea. While Godwin the earl and Beorn the earl lay at Pevensey, then came Sweyn the earl, and begged Beorn the earl, with fraud, who was his uncle's son, that he would be his companion to the king at Sandwich, and better his affairs with him. He went then, on account

<sup>1</sup> Essex.

of the relationship, with three companions, with him; and he led him then towards Bosham, where his ships lay: and then they bound him, and led him on ship-board. Then went he thence with him to Dartmouth, and there ordered him to be slain, and deeply buried. Afterwards he was found, and borne to Winchester, and buried with king Canute his uncle. A little before that, the men of Hastings and thereabout, fought two of his ships with their ships; and slew all the men, and brought the ships to Sandwich to the king. Eight ships he had before he betrayed Beorn; after that all forsook him except two. In the same year arrived in the Welsh Axa, from Ireland, thirty-six ships, and thereabout did harm, with the help of Griffin the Welsh king. The people were gathered together against them; Bishop Aldred<sup>1</sup> was also there with them; but they had too little power. And they came unawares upon them at very early morn; and there they slew many good men, and the others escaped with the bishop: this was done on the fourth before the kalends of August. This year died, in Oxfordshire, Oswy, Abbot of Thorney, and Wulfnoth, Abbot of Westminster; and Ulf the priest was appointed as pastor to the bishopric which Eadnoth had held; but he was after that driven away; because he did nothing bishop-like therein: so that it shameth us now to tell more about it. And Bishop Siward died: he lieth at Abingdon. And this year was consecrated the great minster at Rheims: there was Pope Leo [IX.] and the emperor;<sup>2</sup> and there they held a great synod concerning God's service. St. Leo the pope presided at the synod: it is difficult to have a knowledge of the bishops who came there, and how many abbots: and hence, from this land were sent two—from St. Augustine's and from Ramsey.

A.D. 1051. In this year died Eadsine, Archbishop of Canterbury; and the king gave to Robert the Frenchman, who before had been Bishop of London, the archbishopric. And Sparhafoc, Abbot of Abingdon, succeeded to the bishopric of London; and it was afterwards taken from him before he was consecrated. And Bishop Heroman and Bishop Aldred went to Rome.

A.D. 1052. This year died Alfric, Archbishop of York, a very pious man, and wise. And in the same year King Edward abolished the tribute, which King Ethelred had

<sup>1</sup> Of Worcester.

<sup>2</sup> Henry III.



before imposed: that was in the nine-and-thirtieth year after he had begun it. That tax distressed all the English nation during so long a time, as it has been written; that was ever before other taxes which were variously paid, and wherewith the people were manifestly distressed. In the same year Eustace<sup>1</sup> landed at Dover: he had King Edward's sister to wife. Then went his men inconsiderately after quarters, and a certain man of the town they slew; and another man of the town their companion; so that there lay seven of his companions. And much harm was there done on either side, by horse and also by weapons, until the people gathered together: and then they fled away until they came to the king at Gloucester; and he gave them protection. When Godwin, the earl, understood that such things should have happened in his earldom, then began he to gather together people over all his earldom,<sup>2</sup> and Sweyn, the earl, his son, over his, and Harold, his other son, over his earldom; and they all drew together in Gloucestershire, at Langtree, a great force and countless, all ready for battle against the king, unless Eustace were given up, and his men placed in their hands, and also the Frenchmen who were in the castle. This was done seven days before the latter mass of St. Mary. Then was King Edward sitting at Gloucester. Then sent he after Leofric the earl,<sup>3</sup> and north after Siward the earl,<sup>4</sup> and begged their forces. And then they came to him; first with a moderate aid, but after they knew how it was there, in the south, then sent they north over all their earldoms, and caused to be ordered out a large force for the help of their lord; and Ralph, also, over his earldom: and then came they all to Gloucester to help the king, though it might be late. Then were they all so united in opinion with the king that they would have sought out Godwin's forces if the king had so willed. Then thought some of them that it would be a great folly that they should join battle; because there was nearly all that was most noble in England in the two armies, and they thought that they should expose the land to our foes, and cause great destruction among ourselves. Then counselled they that hostages should be given mutually;

<sup>1</sup> Earl of Boulogne.

<sup>2</sup> Godwin's earldom consisted of Wessex, Sussex, and Kent: Sweyn's of Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, Somerset, and Berkshire: and Harold's of Essex, East-Anglia, Huntingdon, and Cambridgeshire.

<sup>3</sup> Of Mercia.

<sup>4</sup> Of Northumbria.

and they appointed a term at London, and thither the people were ordered out over all this north end, in Siward's earldom, and in Leofric's, and also elsewhere; and Godwin, the earl, and his sons were to come there with their defence. Then came they to Southwark, and a great multitude with them, from Wessex; but his band continually diminished the longer he stayed. And they exacted pledges for the king from all the thanes who were under Harold, the earl, his son; and then they outlawed Sweyn, the earl, his other son. Then did it not suit him to come with a defence to meet the king, and to meet the army which was with him. Then went he by night away; and the king on the morrow held a council, and, together with all the army, declared him an outlaw, him and all his sons. And he went south to Thorney, and his wife, and Sweyn his son, and Tosty and his wife, Baldwin's relation of Bruges, and Grith his son. And Harold, the earl, and Leofwine, went to Bristol in the ship which Sweyn, the earl, had before got ready for himself, and provisioned. And the king sent Bishop Aldred<sup>1</sup> to London with a force; and they were to overtake him ere he came on ship-board: but they could not or they would not. And he went out from Avonmouth, and met with such heavy weather that he with difficulty got away; and there he sustained much damage. Then went he forth to Ireland when fit weather came. And Godwin, and those who were with him, went from Thorney to Bruges, to Baldwin's land, in one ship, with as much treasure as they might therein best stow for each man. It would have seemed wondrous to every man who was in England if any one before that had said that it should end thus; for he had been erewhile to that degree exalted, as if he ruled the king and all England; and his sons were earls and the king's darlings, and his daughter wedded and united to the king: she was brought to Wherwell, and they delivered her to the abbess. Then, soon, came William, the earl,<sup>2</sup> from beyond sea, with a great band of Frenchmen; and the king received him, and as many of his companions as it pleased him; and let him away again. This same year was given to William, the priest, the bishopric of London, which before had been given to Sparhafoc.

A.D. 1052. This year died Elfgive, the lady, relict of King Ethelred and of King Canute, on the second before the nones

<sup>1</sup> Of Worcester.

<sup>2</sup> Of Normandy.

of March. In the same year Griffin, the Welsh king, plundered in Herefordshire, until he came very nigh to Leominster; and they gathered against him, as well the landsmen as the Frenchmen of the castle, and there were slain of the English very many good men, and also of the Frenchmen; that was on the same day, on which, thirteen years before, Eadwine had been slain by his companions.

A.D. 1052. In this year died Elfgive Emma, King Edward's mother and King Hardecanute's. And in this same year, the king decreed, and his council, that ships should proceed to Sandwich; and they set Ralph, the earl, and Odda, the earl,<sup>1</sup> as headmen thereto. Then Godwin, the earl, went out from Bruges with his ships to Ysendyck, and left it one day before Midsummer's-mass eve, so that he came to Ness, which is south of Romney. Then came it to the knowledge of the earls out at Sandwich; and they then went out after the other ships, and a land-force was ordered out against the ships. Then during this, Godwin, the earl, was warned, and then he went to Pevensey; and the weather was very severe, so that the earls could not learn what was become of Godwin, the earl. And then Godwin, the earl, went out again, until he came once more to Bruges; and the other ships returned again to Sandwich. And then it was decreed that the ships should return once more to London, and that other earls and commanders should be appointed to the ships. Then was it delayed so long that the ship-force all departed, and all of them went home. When Godwin, the earl, learned that, then drew he up his sail, and his fleet, and then went west direct to the Isle of Wight, and there landed and ravaged so long there, until the people yielded them so much as they laid on them. And then they went westward until they came to Portland, and there they landed, and did whatsoever harm they were able to do. Then was Harold come out from Ireland with nine ships; and then landed at Porlock, and there much people was gathered against him; but he failed not to procure himself provisions. He proceeded further, and slew there a great number of the people, and took of cattle, and of men, and of property as it suited him. He then went eastward to his father: and then they both went eastward until they came to the Isle of Wight, and there took that which was yet

<sup>1</sup> Of Devon.

remaining for them. And then they went thence to Pevensey and got away thence as many ships as were there fit for service, and so onwards until he came to Ness, and got all the ships which were in Romney, and in Hythe, and in Folkstone. And then they went east to Dover, and there landed, and there took ships and hostages, as many as they would, and so went to Sandwich and did "hand" the same; and everywhere hostages were given them, and provisions wherever they desired. And then they went to North-mouth, and so toward London; and some of the ships went within Sheppey, and there did much harm, and went their way to King's Milton, and that they all burned, and betook themselves then toward London after the earls. When they came to London, there lay the king and all the earls there against them, with fifty ships. Then the earls sent to the king, and required of him, that they might be held worthy of each of those things which had been unjustly taken from them. Then the king, however, resisted some while; so long as until the people who were with the earl were much stirred against the king and against his people, so that the earl himself with difficulty stilled the people. Then Bishop Stigand interposed with God's help, and the wise men as well within the town as without; and they decreed that hostages should be set forth on either side: and thus was it done. When Archbishop Robert and the Frenchmen learned that, they took their horses and went, some west to Pentecost's castle, some north to Robert's castle. And Archbishop Robert and Bishop Ulf went out at East-gate, and their companions, and slew and otherwise injured many young men, and went their way to direct Eadulf's-ness; and he there put himself in a crazy ship, and went direct over sea, and left his pall and all Christendom here on land, so as God would have it, inasmuch as he had before obtained the dignity so as God would not have it. Then there was a great council proclaimed without London: and all the earls and the chief men who were in this land were at the council. There Godwin bore forth his defence, and justified himself, before King Edward his lord, and before all people of the land, that he was guiltless of that which was laid against him, and against Harold his son, and all his children. And the king gave to the earl and his children his full friendship, and full earldom, and all that he before possessed, and to all the men who were with him.

And the king gave to the lady<sup>1</sup> all that she before possessed. And they declared Archbishop Robert utterly an outlaw, and all the Frenchmen, because they had made most of the difference between Godwin, the earl, and the king. And Bishop Stigand obtained the Archbishopric of Canterbury. In this same time Arnwy, Abbot of Peterborough, left the abbacy, in sound health, and gave it to Leofric the monk, by leave of the king and of the monks; and Abbot Arnwy lived afterwards eight years. And Abbot Leofric then (enriched) the minster, so that it was called the Golden-borough. Then it waxed greatly, in land, and in gold, and in silver.

A.D. 1052. And went so to the Isle of Wight, and there took all the ships which could be of any service, and hostages, and betook himself so eastward. And Harold had landed with nine ships at Porlock, and slew there much people, and took cattle, and men, and property, and went his way eastward to his father, and they both went to Romney, to Hythe, to Folkstone, to Dover, to Sandwich, and ever they took all the ships which they found, which could be of any service, and hostages, all as they proceeded; and went then to London.

A.D. 1053. This year was the great wind on Thomas's-mass-night, and also the whole midwinter there was much wind; and it was decreed that Rees, the Welsh king's brother, should be slain, because he had done harm; and his head was brought to Gloucester on Twelfth-day eve. And the same year, before All Hallows-mass, died Wulfsey, Bishop of Lichfield, and Godwin, Abbot of Winchcomb, and Egelward, Abbot of Glastonbury, all within one month, and Leofwine succeeded to the Bishopric of Lichfield, and Bishop Aldred<sup>2</sup> took the abbacy at Winchcomb, and Egelnoth succeeded to the abbacy at Glastonbury. And the same year died Elfric, Odda's brother at Deorhurst; and his body resteth at Pershore. And the same year died Godwin the earl; and he fell ill as he sat with the king at Winchester. And Harold his son succeeded to the earldom which his father before held; and Elgar, the earl, succeeded to the earldom which Harold before held.

A.D. 1053. In this year died Godwin, the earl, on the seventeenth before the kalends of May, and he is buried at Winchester, in the Old-minster; and Harold, the earl, his son,

<sup>1</sup> Editha.

<sup>2</sup> Of Worcester.

succeeded to the earldom, and to all that which his father had held: and Elgar, the earl, succeeded to the earldom which Harold before held.

A.D. 1054. This year went Siward the earl with a great army into Scotland, both with a ship-force and with a land-force, and fought against the Scots, and put to flight King Macbeth, and slew all who were the chief men in the land, and led thence much booty, such as no man before had obtained. But his son Osborn, and his sister's son Siward, and some of his house-carls, and also of the king's, were there slain, on the day of the Seven Sleepers. The same year went Bishop Aldred to Cologne, over sea, on the king's errand; and he was there received with much worship by the emperor,<sup>1</sup> and there he dwelt well nigh a year; and either gave him entertainment, both the Bishop of Cologne and the emperor. And he gave leave to Bishop Leofwine<sup>2</sup> to consecrate the minster at Evesham on the sixth before the ides of October. In this year died Osgod suddenly in his bed. And this year died St. Leo the pope; and Victor was chosen pope in his stead.

A.D. 1055. In this year died Siward the earl at York, and he lies at Galmanho, in the minster which himself caused to be built, and consecrated in God's and Olave's name. And Tosty succeeded to the earldom which he had held. And Archbishop Kynsey,<sup>3</sup> fetched his pall from Pope Victor. And soon thereafter was outlawed Elgar the earl, son of Leofric the earl, well-nigh without guilt. But he went to Ireland and to Wales, and procured himself there a great force, and so went to Hereford: but there came against him Ralph the earl, with a large army. And with a slight conflict he put them to flight, and much people slew in the flight: and they went then into Hereford-port, and that they ravaged, and burned the great minster which Bishop Athelstan had built, and slew the priests within the minster, and many in addition thereto, and took all the treasures therein, and carried them away with them. And when they had done the utmost evil, this counsel was counselled: that Elgar the earl should be inlawed, and be given his earldom, and all that had been taken from him. This ravaging happened on the 9th before the Kalends of November. In the same year died Tremerin the Welsh bishop,<sup>4</sup> soon after that

<sup>1</sup> Henry III.

<sup>2</sup> Of Lichfield.

<sup>3</sup> Of York.

<sup>4</sup> Of St. David's.

ravaging: and he was Bishop Athelstan's coadjutor from the time that he had become infirm.

A.D. 1055. In this year died Siward the earl: and then was summoned a general council, seven days before Mid-lent; and they outlawed Elgar the earl, because it was cast upon him that he was a traitor to the king and to all the people of the land. And he made a confession of it before all the men who were there gathered; though the word escaped him unintentionally. And the king gave the earldom to Tosty, son of Earl Godwin, which Siward the earl before held. And Elgar the earl sought Griffin's protection in North-Wales. And in this year Griffin and Elgar burned St. Ethelbert's minster, and all the town of Hereford.

A.D. 1057. In this year Edward Etheling, King Edmund's son, came hither to land, and soon after died; and his body is buried within St. Paul's minster at London. And Pope Victor died, and Stephen [LX.] was chosen pope: he was Abbot of Mont-Cassino. And Leofric the earl died, and Elgar his son succeeded to the earldom which the father before held.

A.D. 1058. This year died Pope Stephen, and Benedict was consecrated pope: the same sent hither to land a pall to Archbishop Stigand. And in this year died Heca, Bishop of Sussex; and Archbishop Stigand ordained Algeric, a monk at Christchurch, Bishop of Sussex, and Abbot Siward Bishop of Rochester.

A.D. 1061. In this year died Dudoc, Bishop of Somerset, and Giso succeeded. And in the same year died Godwin, Bishop of St. Martin's, on the seventh before the ides of March. And in the self-same year died Wulfric, Abbot of St. Augustine's, within the Easter week, on the fourteenth before the kalends of May. When word came to the king that Abbot Wulfric was departed, then chose he Ethelsy the monk thereto, from the Old-Minster, who then followed Archbishop Stigand, and was consecrated abbot at Windsor, on St. Augustine's mass-day.

A.D. 1063. This year went Harold the earl, and his brother Tosty the earl, as well with a land-force as a ship-force, into Wales, and they subdued the land; and the people delivered hostages to them, and submitted; and went afterwards and slew their King Griffin, and brought to Harold his head: and he appointed another king thereto.

A.D. 1065. And the man-slaying was on St. Bartholomew's mass-day. And then, after Michael's-mass, all the thanes in Yorkshire went to York, and there slew all Earl Tosty's household servants whom they might hear of, and took his treasures: and Tosty was then at Britford with the king. And then, very soon thereafter, was a great council at Northampton; and then at Oxford on the day of Simon and Jude. And there was Harold the earl, and would work their reconciliation if he might, but he could not: but all his earldom him unanimously forsook and outlawed, and all who with him lawlessness upheld, because he robbed God first, and all those bereaved over whom he had power of life and of land. And they then took to themselves Morkar for earl; and Tosty went then over sea, and his wife with him, to Baldwin's land, and they took up their winter residence at St. Omer's.

A.D. 1066. This year died King Edward, and Harold the earl succeeded to the kingdom, and held it forty weeks and one day. And this year came William, and won England. And in this year Christ-Church<sup>1</sup> was burned. And this year appeared a comet on the fourteenth before the kalends of May.

A.D. 1066. . . . And then he [Tosty] went thence, and did harm everywhere by the sea-coast where he could land, as far as Sandwich. Then was it made known to King Harold, who was in London, that Tosty his brother was come to Sandwich. Then gathered he so great a ship-force, and also a land force, as no king here in the land had before gathered, because it had been soothly said unto him, that William the earl from Normandy, King Edward's kinsman, would come hither and subdue this land: all as it afterwards happened. When Tosty learned that King Harold was on his way to Sandwich, then went he from Sandwich, and took some of the boatmen with him, some willingly and some unwillingly; and went then north into Humber, and there ravaged in Lindsey, and there slew many good men. When Edwin the earl and Morcar the earl understood that, then came they thither, and drove him out of the land. And he went then to Scotland: and the king of Scots protected him, and assisted him with provisions; and he there abode all the summer. Then came King Harold to Sandwich, and

<sup>1</sup> Canterbury.



there awaited his fleet, because it was long before it could be gathered together. And when his fleet was gathered together, then went he into the Isle of Wight, and there lay all the summer and the harvest; and a land-force was kept everywhere by the sea, though in the end it was of no benefit. When it was the Nativity of St. Mary, then were the men's provisions gone, and no man could any longer keep them there. Then were the men allowed to go home, and the king rode up, and the ships were dispatched to London; and many perished before they came thither. When the ships had reached home, then came King Harold from Norway, north into Tyne, and unawares, with a very large ship-force, and no small one; that might be, or more. And Tosty the earl came to him with all that he had gotten, all as they had before agreed; and then they went both, with all the fleet, along the Ouse, up towards York. Then was it made known to King Harold in the south, as he was come from on ship-board, that Harold King of Norway and Tosty the earl were landed near York. Then went he northward, day and night, as quickly as he could gather his forces. Then, before that King Harold could come thither, then gathered Edwin the earl and Morcar the earl from their earldom as great a force as they could get together; and they fought against the army, and made great slaughter: and there was much of the English people slain, and drowned, and driven away in flight; and the Northmen had possession of the place of carnage. And this fight was on the vigil of St. Matthew the apostle, and it was Wednesday. And then, after the fight, went Harold, King of Norway, and Tosty the earl, into York, with as much people as seemed meet to them. And they delivered hostages to them from the city, and also assisted them with provisions; and so they went thence to their ships, and they agreed upon a full peace, so that they should all go with him south, and this land subdue. Then, during this, came Harold, king of the Angles, with all his forces, on the Sunday, to Tadcaster, and there drew up his force, and went then on Monday throughout York; and Harold, King of Norway, and Tosty the earl, and their forces, were gone from their ships beyond York to Stanfordsbridge, because it had been promised them for a certainty, that there, from all the shire, hostages should be brought to meet them. Then came Harold, king of the English, against them,

unawares, beyond the bridge, and they there joined battle, and very strenuously, for a long time of the day, continued fighting: and there was Harold, King of Norway, and Tosty the earl slain, and numberless of the people with them, as well of the Northmen as of the English: and the Northmen fled from the English. Then was there one of the Norwegians who withstood the English people, so that they might not pass over the bridge, nor obtain the victory. Then an Englishman aimed at him with a javelin, but it availed nothing; and then came another under the bridge, and pierced him terribly inwards under the coat of mail. Then came Harold, king of the English, over the bridge, and his forces onward with him, and there made great slaughter, as well of Norwegians as of Flemings. And the King's son, Edmund, Harold let go home to Norway, with all the ships.

A.D. 1066. In this year was consecrated the minster at Westminster, on Childer-mass-day. And King Edward died on the eve of Twelfth-day; and he was buried on Twelfth-day within the newly consecrated church at Westminster. And Harold the earl succeeded to the kingdom of England, even as the king had granted it to him, and men also had chosen him thereto; and he was crowned as king on Twelfth-day. And that same year that he became king, he went out with a fleet against William;<sup>1</sup> and the while, came Tosty the earl into Humber with sixty ships. Edwin the earl came with a land-force and drove him out; and the boatmen forsook him. And he went to Scotland with twelve vessels; and Harold, the King of Norway, met him with three hundred ships, and Tosty submitted to him; and they both went into Humber, until they came to York. And Morcar the earl, and Edwin the earl, fought against them; and the king of the Norwegians had the victory. And it was made known to King Harold how it there was done, and had happened; and he came there with a great army of English men, and met him at Stanfordbridge, and slew him and the earl Tosty, and boldly overcame all the army. And the while, William the earl landed at Hastings, on St. Michael's-day: and Harold came from the north, and fought against him before all his army had come up: and there he fell, and his two brothers, Girth and Leofwin; and William subdued this land. And he came to Westminster, and Archbishop

<sup>1</sup> Earl of Normandy.

Aldred consecrated him king, and men paid him tribute, and delivered him hostages, and afterwards bought their land. And then was Leofric, Abbot of Peterborough, in that same expedition; and there he sickened, and came home, and was dead soon thereafter, on All-hallows-mass-night; God be merciful to his soul! In his day was all bliss and all good in Peterborough; and he was dear to all people, so that the king gave to St. Peter and to him the abbacy at Burton, and that of Coventry, which Leofric the earl, who was his uncle, before had made, and that of Crowland, and that of Thorney. And he conferred so much of good upon the minster of Peterborough, in gold, and in silver, and in vestments, and in land, as never any other did before him, nor any after him. After, Golden-borough became a wretched borough. Then chose the monks for abbot Brand the provost, by reason that he was a very good man, and very wise, and sent him then to Edgar the etheling, by reason that the people of the land supposed that he should become king: and the etheling granted it him then gladly. When King William heard say that, then was he very wroth, and said that the abbot had despised him. Then went good men between them, and reconciled them, by reason that the abbot was a good man. Then gave he the king forty marks of gold for a reconciliation; and then thereafter, lived he a little while, but three years. After that came every tribulation and every evil to the minster. God have mercy on it!

# CHRONOLOGY

## OF

### THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE

A.D.	A.D.
656 (664) <b>ABON</b> , alderman	1077 <b>Ægelwig</b> , abbot of Evesham, dies
710 <b>Acca</b> , bishop of Hexham; 733, expelled; 737, dies	1069 <b>Ægelwin</b> , bishop of Durham, outlawed; 1071, joins Morkar at Ely; 1071, surrenders and dies
782 <b>Aclea</b> , synod of	603 <b>Ægthan</b> , king of Scots, defeated
116 <b>Adrian</b> (Hadrian) succeeds to the empire of Rome	1006 <b>Ælfelm</b> , alderman, killed
785 <b>Adrian I.</b> , pope, sends legates to England; 794, dies	961 <b>Ælfgar</b> , Edgar's kinsman, dies
675 (680) <b>Adrian</b> , legate, in England	993 <b>Ælfgar</b> , son of alderman <b>Ælfric</b> , blinded.
897 <b>Æbbe</b> killed	1053 <b>Ælfgar</b> , son of <b>Leofric</b> , takes to Harold's earldom; 1055, outlawed and joins Griffin; 1055, his outlawry reversed; 1057, succeeds to <b>Leofric's</b> earldom; 1058, banished and recalled
1007 <b>Ædric</b> , alderman of Mercia; 1009, favours the Danes; 1015, murders <b>Sigeferth</b> and <b>Morkar</b> ; 1015, deserts to <b>Cnut</b> ; 1015, 1016, his treachery towards <b>Edmund</b> ; 1016, advises the death of earl <b>Utreð</b> ; 1017, receives the government of Mercia from <b>Cnut</b> ; 1017, killed in London; 1017, <b>Ædwig</b> , ætheling, banished by <b>Cnut</b>	1002 <b>Ælfgiva</b> <b>Emma</b> comes to England; 1013, takes refuge in Normandy; 1017, marries <b>Cnut</b>
933 <b>Ædwine</b> , prince, drowned	1023 <b>Ælfgiva</b> <b>Emma</b> meets the body of <b>St. Elphege</b> at Rochester; 1035, appointed to the regency of Wessex with earl <b>Godwin</b> and others; 1037, expelled, and retires to <b>Bruges</b> ; 1043, her treasures seized by <b>Edward</b> ; 1052, dies, and is buried at Winchester
1002 <b>Æfic</b> , high sheriff, murdered	935 <b>Ælfheah</b> , bishop of Winchester; 951, dies
650 <b>Ægelbyrht</b> , or <b>Æthelbryht</b> , bishop of Wessex; 660, leaves England	984 <b>Ælfheah</b> , <b>St.</b> , bishop of Winchester; 993, with archbishop <b>Siric</b> counsels <b>Æthelred</b> ; 994, with alderman <b>Ethelwerd</b> conducts <b>Anlaf</b> to <b>Æthelred</b> ; 1006,
571 <b>Ægelesburh</b> ( <b>Aylesbury</b> ) taken from the Britons	
1053 <b>Ægelnath</b> ( <b>Aylnoth</b> ), abbot of Glastonbury	
1058 <b>Ægelric</b> , bishop of Sussex; 1070, excommunicates <b>Hereward</b>	
1069 <b>Ægelric</b> , (abdicated) bishop of Durham arrested; 1072, dies	
1053 <b>Ægelward</b> , abbot of Glastonbury, dies	

- A.D.  
 984 *Ælfeah, St.—continued.*  
 archbishop of Canterbury;  
 1011, taken by the Danes;  
 1012, martyred, and buried  
 at St. Paul's; 1023, relics  
 of, removed to Canter-  
 bury
- 963 (972) *Ælfhere*, alderman of  
 Mercia; 975, expels the  
 monks; 980, removes  
 the body of Edward the  
 martyr from Wareham to  
 Shaftsbury; 983, dies
- 1012 *Ælfhun*, bishop in Essex,  
 assists in burying the body  
 of St. *Ælfeah*; 1013, sent  
 abroad with *Æthelred's*  
 sons
- 792 *Ælfled*, wife of *Æthelred*
- 1056 *Ælfnoth* (Elnoth), sheriff,  
 killed  
*Ælfred*, king of Wessex,  
*vide Alfred*
- 634 *Ælfric* the father of *Osric*
- 983 *Ælfric*, alderman of Mercia;  
 985, banished; 992, 1003,  
 his treachery and coward-  
 ice
- 994 *Ælfric*, archbishop of Canter-  
 bury; 996, consecrated;  
 997, goes to Rome; 1005,  
 dies
- 1016 *Ælfric*, alderman, killed
- 1023, 1026 *Ælfric*, archbishop of  
 York
- 1038 *Ælfric*, bishop of East Anglia,  
 dies
- 1053 *Ælfric*, brother of earl *Odda*,  
 dies
- 963 (972) *Ælfsige*, *Ælfsi*, or *Elf-*  
*sinus*, abbot of Peter-  
 borough; 1013, goes to  
 Normandy with queen  
*Emma*; 1013, purchases  
 the body of St. *Florentine*  
 for 500 pounds; 1041, dies
- 1023 *Ælfsy*, bishop of Winchester,  
 assists in removing the  
 body of St. *Ælfeah*; 1032,  
 dies
- 963 (972) *Ælfstan*, bishop of  
 London; 992, commands  
*Æthelred's* fleet
- 981 *Ælfstan*, bishop of Wiltshire,  
 dies
- 1044 *Ælfstan*, abbot of St. Augus-  
 tine's, resigns
- A.D.  
 1045 *Ælfward*, bishop of London,  
 dies
- 925 *Ælfweard*, son of king  
*Edward*, dies
- 1011 *Ælfweard*, sheriff, taken by  
 the Danes
- 679 *Ælfwine*, the brother of  
*Ecferth*, killed
- 1032 *Ælfwine*, bishop of Win-  
 chester; 1047, dies
- 1049 *Ælfwine*, abbot of Ramsey,  
 sent to St. Remy  
*Ælfwyn* or *Ælfwina*, *vide*  
*Hælfwin*
- 656 (664) *Ælhmund*
- 477 *Ælla* arrives in Britain, and  
 attacks the Welsh; 485,  
 engages a second time  
 with the Welsh; 490,  
 takes *Andred-cestre*; 560,  
 succeeds *Ida* in North-  
 umberland; 588, dies;  
 827, his power noted
- 867 *Ælla*, usurper of Northum-  
 berland, killed
- 1011 *Ælmar*, abbot, betrays  
 Canterbury
- 1016 *Ælmar* the Darling
- 455 *Æsc* reigns with his father  
*Hengest*; 457, 465, 473,  
 his battles; 488, sole king  
 of Kent
- 992 *Æscwig*, bishop of Dor-  
 chester
- 674 *Æscwine*, king of Wessex;  
 675, fights with *Wulfhere*;  
 676, dies  
*Æthelbald*, *vide* *Æthelbald*
- 716 *Æthelbald*, king of Mercia;  
 733, takes *Somerton*; 737,  
 lays waste Northumber-  
 land; 742, attends the  
 synod of *Cloveshou*; 743,  
 fights with the Welsh; 752,  
 defeated by *Cuthred*; 755,  
 killed at *Seckington*
- 851 *Æthelbald*, son of *Æthel-*  
*wulf*, fights with the Danes;  
 854, succeeds to the king-  
 dom of Wessex; 860, dies
- 656 (664) *Æthelbold*
- 552 *Æthelberht*, *Æthelbriht*, or  
*Ægelberht*, born; 560,  
 king of Kent; 568, de-  
 feated by *Ceawlin*; 616,  
 dies; 827, his dominion  
 noted

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A.D.<br/> 766 Æthelberht, archbishop of York; 780, dies<br/> 776 Æthelberht, bishop of Whithorn; 797, dies<br/> 854 Æthelbryht, king of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex; 860, king of Wessex<br/> 1055 Æthelbryht's, St., monastery plundered and destroyed<br/> 748 Æthelbyrht, king of Kent; 760, dies<br/> 792 Æthelbyrht, king of East Anglia, beheaded<br/> 633 Æthelburg, Edwin's widow, takes refuge in Kent<br/> 722 Æthelburh, queen, demolishes Taunton<br/> 673 Ætheldryth, St. (St. Audry), founds Ely monastery; 679, dies; 963, relics of, at Ely<br/> 897 Æthelere, a Frisian, killed<br/> 593 Æthelferth, Æthelfrith, or Ælfrid, king of Northumberland; 603, defeats Egthan (Ædan); 607, defeats the Britons; 617, killed by king Reodwald<br/> 897 Æthelferth, Alfred's herdsman, killed<br/> 913 Æthelfled, lady of Mercia, builds fortresses; 916, takes Brecknock; 918, Derby; 920, Leicester; 922, dies at Tamworth<br/> 964 Æthelgar, abbot of the new monastery at Winchester; 980, bishop of Selsey; 988, archbishop of Canterbury<br/> 728 Æthelheard, king of Wessex; fights with Oswald the etheling; 741, dies<br/> 790 Æthelheard, or Athelard, archbishop of Canterbury; 796, holds a synod; 799, goes to Rome; 803, dies<br/> 794 Æthelheard, alderman, dies<br/> 852 Æthelheard, alderman<br/> 837 Æthelhelm, alderman or duke, killed by the Danes<br/> 887 Æthelhelm, or Æthelm, alderman of Wiltshire, carries alms to Rome; 894, fights with the Danes; 898, dies<br/> 655 Æthelhere, brother of Anna, killed</p> | <p>A.D.<br/> 750 Æthelhun, alderman Æthelic (Alicia), <i>vide</i> Matilda<br/> 1013 Æthelmær, alderman, submits to Swegen<br/> 800 Æthelmund, alderman, killed<br/> 894 Æthelnoth, alderman, fights with the Danes<br/> 1020 Æthelnoth, or Ægelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury; 1022, goes to Rome for his pall; 1022, performs mass there, etc.; 1023, consecrates Ælfric archbishop of York; 1023, assists in removing the body of St. Ælfeah; 1038, dies<br/> 664 Æthelred, brother of Wulfhere, assists in the consecration and endowment of Medhamsted; 675, king of Mercia; 676, lays waste Kent; 680, confirms Wulfhere's grant; 695, loses his queen Ostrithe; 704, becomes a monk; 716, buried at Bardey<br/> 774 Æthelred, son of Moll Æthelwold, king of Northumberland; 778, deposed; 790, regains the throne; 792, marries Ælfrid; 794, killed by his own people<br/> 978 Æthelred, king of England; 986, lays waste the diocese of Rochester; 992, raises a fleet; 993, makes peace with Anlaf; 994, adopts Anlaf in baptism; 999, prepares an expedition against the Danes; 1000, lays waste Cumberland; 1002, makes peace with the Danes; 1002, banishes Leofsy; 1002, massacres the Danes; 1006, orders a general levy from Wessex and Sussex; 1006, goes into Shropshire, and resolves on peace with the enemy; 1008, orders ships and armour; 1009, orders a general levy; 1011, sues for peace; 1013, appoints Lífing to the see of Canterbury; 1013, goes abroad;</p> |
|---|---|

- A.D.  
 978 Æthelred—*continued*.  
 1014, Æthelred recalled;  
 1014, defeats the Danes in  
 Lindsey; 1015, seizes the  
 property of Sigferth and  
 Morkar; 1015, falls sick  
 at Corsham; 1016, dies  
 in London  
 588 Æthelric, king of North-  
 umberland  
 1038 Æthelric, bishop of Sussex,  
 dies  
 1016 Æthelsige, alderman  
 1016 Æthelsige, abbot of Abing-  
 don; 1018, dies  
 1061 Æthelsige, abbot of St.  
 Augustine's  
 836 Æthelstan, king of Kent,  
 Essex, Surrey, and Sussex;  
 851, defeats the Danes  
 883 Æthelstan, alderman, sent to  
 Rome  
 925 Æthelstan, king of Mercia;  
 925, marries one sister to  
 the emperor Otho, and  
 another to Sihtric, king of  
 Northumberland; 926, on  
 the death of Sihtric be-  
 comes sole monarch of  
 England; 927, expels Guth-  
 frith; 934, invades Scot-  
 land; 938, defeats Anlaf  
 and Constantine; 941, dies  
 1010 Æthelstan, Ethelred's son-  
 in-law, killed  
 1044 Æthelstan, abbot of Abing-  
 don; 1047, dies  
 1056 Æthelstan, bishop of Here-  
 ford  
 888 Æthelswith, queen of Mercia,  
 dies  
 661 Æthelwald, king of Sussex,  
 receives Wight  
 828 Æthelwald, bishop of Litch-  
 field, dies  
 901 Æthelwald, prince, revolts  
 and is defeated; 904,  
 invades England; 905,  
 killed  
 994 Æthelweard, alderman; 1001,  
 high sheriff, killed  
 1016 Æthelweard, son of Æthel-  
 sige, killed  
 1017 Æthelweard, son of Æthel-  
 mar the Great, killed  
 963 (972) Æthelwine, alderman;  
 992, dies
- A.D.  
 1018 Æthelwine, abbot of Abing-  
 don  
 737 Æthelwold, bishop of Hex-  
 ham, dies  
 888 Æthelwold, alderman, dies  
 1020 Æthelword, alderman, out-  
 lawed  
 836 Æthelwulf, king of Wessex;  
 840, 851, battles of, with  
 the Danes; 853, conquers  
 North Wales; 853, sends  
 his son Alfred to Rome;  
 854, grants a tenth part  
 of his land to the church;  
 854, passes a year at Rome;  
 854 (855) marries Judith;  
 854 (857) dies  
 860, 871 Æthelwulf, alderman,  
 defeats the Danes; 871,  
 killed  
 866 Æthered, king of Wessex;  
 868, aids Burhred; 871,  
 battles of, with the Danes;  
 871, dies  
 870 Æthered, archbishop of  
 Canterbury; 888, dies  
 886 Æthered, alderman of Mercia,  
 governor of London; 894,  
 godfather to a son of  
 Hastings; 894, besieges  
 the Danes at Buttington,  
 or Bodington; 912, dies  
 901 Æthered, alderman of Devon,  
 dies  
 1034 Ætheric, bishop of Dor-  
 chester, dies  
 1067 Agatha, mother of child  
 Edgar  
 675 (680) Agatho, pope, rescript of  
 911 Agmund, Hold, killed  
 651 Aidan, bishop of Lindis-  
 farne, dies  
 283 Alban, St., martyred  
 1116 Alban's, St., monastery con-  
 secrated  
 780 Alchmund, bishop of Hex-  
 ham, dies  
 788 Aldberht, abbot, dies  
 709 Aldhelm, bishop by West-  
 wood, dies  
 1046 Aldred, bishop of Worcester  
 (*vide* Ealdred)  
 727 Aldulf, bishop of Rochester;  
 729, joins in consecrating  
 archbishop Tatwine  
 729 Aldwine, bishop of Litch-  
 field

- A.D.**
- 1127 Alein Fergan, earl of Britany  
 114 Alexander I., pope, decree of  
 1070 Alexander II., pope, decides for the supremacy of Canterbury  
 1107 Alexander, king of Scotland; 1124, dies  
 1123 Alexander, bishop of Lincoln; 1125, goes to Rome; 1130, at the consecration of Christ Church; 1137, imprisoned by Stephen  
 853 Alfred, or Ælfred, sent to Rome; 854 (857), consecrated king by pope Leo; 868, advances to Nottingham with his brother in aid of king Burhred; 871, fights nine battles with the Danes in one year; 871, king of Wessex; 875, defeats the Danes at sea; 876, makes peace with them; 877, pursues them to Exeter; 878, driven by the Danes to Athelney; 878, defeats the Danes, and becomes godfather to Guthrum; 882, fights with the Danes at sea; 883, sends alms to Rome and India; 885, delivers Rochester; 885, obtains the freedom of the English school at Rome, and commits it to alderman Ethered; 886, repairs London; 887, 888, 890, sends alms to Rome; 891, receives three Irish pilgrims; 894, defeats the Danes at Farnham; 894, defeats the Danes in the West; 896, blocks up the river Lea; 897, long ships of, defeat the Danes; 901, dies  
 907 Alfred, sheriff of Bath, dies  
 799 Alfun, bishop of Dunwich, dies  
 778 Alfwold, or Alwold, king of Northumberland; 780, sends to Rome; 789, killed  
 852 Alhhun, bishop of Worcester  
 765 Alhred, king of Northumberland; 774, deposed
- A.D.**
- 798 Alric killed  
 1123 Amalri, or Hamalric (Amaury IV.), earl of Evreux, at war with Henry I.; 1124, defeated  
 884 Amiens (Embenum) occupied by the Danes  
 1130 Andrew, St., monastery of, at Rochester, consecrated  
 477 Andred, wood or forest of  
 490 Andredes-cester besieged  
 449 Angles arrive in Britain; 636, East, converted; 823, submit to Egberht; 866, receive a Danish army; 890, colonised by Guthrum; 905, plundered by Edward; 653, Middle, converted  
 1000 Anglesey plundered  
 Anjou, earls of, *vide* Fulk V., Geoffrey, Henry.  
 911 Anlaf the Swarthy killed  
 938 Anlaf, king of Ireland, defeated by Æthelstan and Edmund; 941, chosen king by the Northumbrians; 943, demolishes Tamworth; 943, escapes from the siege of Leicester; 943, received by Edmund in baptism; 943, dies  
 944 Anlaf, king, son of Sihtric, expelled from Northumberland  
 949 Anlaf Curran invades Northumberland; 952, expelled  
 654 Anna, king of the East Angles, killed  
 1087 Anphos (q. Alphonzo?)  
 1093 Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury; 1095, receives a pall; 1097, leaves England; 1100, recalled; 1102, holds a synod; 1103, goes to Rome; 1109, dies; 1125, laws of, sanctioned  
 1115 Anselm, abbot of St. Edmund's Bury; 1123, goes to Rome  
 875 Anwind, a Danish king  
 1094 Argence, castle of, taken by Robert earl of Normandy  
 1070 Arnulf, count of Flanders, killed  
 1042 Arnwi, abbot of Peterborough; 1052, resigns



- | A.D.  | A.D.   |
|---|--|
| 1102 Arundel castle besieged by Henry I.  | 1124 Barley, high price of   |
| 1016 Assandun (Assington), battle of, won by treachery; 1020, church built at   | 669 Basse, a priest, founds Reculver monastery   |
| 910 Asser, bishop of Sherborn, dies   | 577 Bath taken by Cuthwine and Ceawlin; 973, also called Akemancester; 1013, occupied by Swegen; 1088, plundered   |
| Athelbald, <i>vide</i> Æthelbald  | 1087 Battel Abbey founded; 1094, consecrated   |
| 1121 Athelis married to Henry I.  | 734 Bede dies  |
| 961 Athelmod, priest, dies at Rome  | 571 Bedford, battle there; 919, taken and fortified by Edward; 921, garrison of, defeats the Danes   |
| 884 Athelwold, bishop, dies   | 1016 Bedfordshire laid waste by Canute   |
| 963 Athelwold, bishop of Winchester; (964) expels the secular priests; (964), repairs Ely and Medhamsted; (972), attests the charter of Medhamsted; 984, dies     | 482 Benedict, St., miracles of; 509, dies; 596, monastery of, destroyed; 1087, order of, prevalent in England  |
| 903 Athulf, or Ethelwulf, alderman, dies  | 1022 Benedict IX., pope, consecrates Æthelnoth archbishop of Canterbury  |
| 963 (972) Athulf, bishop  | 1058 Benedict X., pope; 1059, expelled   |
| 1130 Audoenus (Owen), bishop of Evreux  | 911 Benesing, Hold, killed   |
| 597 Augustine, St., arrives in Britain; 601, receives a pall from Gregory; 604, consecrates bishops; 607, prediction of, verified                                 | 894 Benfleet or Bamfleet fortress  |
|   | 571 Bensington (Benson) taken by Cuthulf   |
| 871 Bagsæc, a Danish king, killed   | 888 Beocca, alderman, sent to Rome   |
| 924 Bakewell, a fortress built there  | 775 Beonna, abbot of Medhamsted, lease of  |
| 1037 Baldwin Vth, earl of Flanders, receives Ælfgiva; 1047, receives earl Swegen; 1049, at war with the emperor of Germany; 1065, receives earl Tostig and others | 710 Beorhtfryth, alderman, fights with the Picts   |
| 1070 Baldwin VI., earl of Flanders dies   | 851 Beorhtulf, king of Mercia, defeated  |
| 1111 Baldwin VII., earl of Flanders; 1117, invades Normandy; 1118, mortally wounded; 1119, dies   | 897 Beorhtulf, alderman of Essex, dies   |
| 1098 Baldwin, abbot of St. Edmund's, dies   | 690 Beorhtwald, or Brihtwald, the first English archbishop of Canterbury; 693, consecrated; 693, consecrates Tobias bishop of Rochester; 694, attends a council at Baccanceld (Bapchild); 727, consecrates Aldulf bishop of Rochester; 729, dies |
| 1135 Baldwin de Redvers rebels  | 780 Beorn, alderman, burnt   |
| 791 Baldwulf, bishop of Whithern  | 1049 Beorn, earl, murdered   |
| 823 Balred (Baldred), king of Kent, driven over the Thames  | 887 Beorngar, or Berenger, king of Lombardy  |
| 547 Bamborough, built by Ida; 993, pillaged; 1095, besieged and taken   | 890 Beornhelm, alderman, sent to Rome  |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>A.D.<br/> <b>802</b> Beornmod, bishop of Rochester<br/> <b>905</b> Beortnoth, or Brihtnoth, prince<br/> <b>755</b> Beornred, king of Mercia, deposed<br/> <b>823</b> Beornwulf, king of Mercia, slain<br/> <b>897</b> Beornwulf, or Beornulf, port-reve of Winchester, dies<br/> <b>684</b> Berht, or Briht, alderman, invades the Scots; 699, killed<br/> <b>1088</b> Berkeley, honour or lordship of, laid waste<br/> <b>1123</b> Bernard, bishop of St. David's, goes to Rome; 1130, assists at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury<br/> <b>634, 678</b> Bernicia, kingdom of<br/> <b>501</b> Biede or Beda, arrives in Britain<br/> <b>671</b> Birds, destruction of<br/> <b>627</b> Blecca, first Christian convert in Lindsey<br/> <b>654</b> Blithburgh, the burial place of king Anna<br/> <b>685</b> Blood, rain of; 1098, 1100, 1103, springs of, in Berkshire<br/> <b>894</b> Boddington besieged<br/> <b>627</b> Boniface, pope<br/> <b>678</b> Bosa, bishop of Deira; 685, dies<br/> <b>654</b> Botulf founds a monastery<br/> <b>785</b> Botwine, abbot of Rippon, dies<br/>             Boulogne, earls of, <i>vide</i> Eustace II. and Eustace III.<br/> <b>876</b> Bracelet, Danish oath on the<br/> <b>910</b> Bramsbury (Bremesbyrig) fortified by Ethelfleda<br/> <b>1066</b> Brand, abbot of Peterborough; 1069, dies<br/> <b>916</b> Brecknock taken by storm<br/> <b>759</b> Bregowine, archbishop of Canterbury; 762, dies<br/> <b>1127</b> Brian, son of Alein Fergan<br/> <b>912</b> Bridgenorth built by Ethelfleda; 1102, besieged<br/> <b>1038</b> Brihteh, bishop of Worcester, dies<br/> <b>693</b> Brihtelm (<i>l.</i> Dryhtelm)<br/> <b>963</b> (964) Brihtnoth, abbot of Ely</p> | <p>A.D.<br/> <b>963</b> (972) Brihtnoth, alderman; 993, killed<br/> <b>1009</b> Brihtic accuses child Wulfnoth; 1009, fails in his expedition against Wulfnoth; 1017, killed<br/> <b>1006</b> Brihtwold, bishop of Sherborn; 1044, dies<br/> <b>1088</b> Bristol plundered<br/> <b>46</b> Britain, conquered by Claudius; 189, invaded by Severus<br/> <b>1065</b> Britford, earl Tosty there with king Edward the Confessor<br/> <b>189</b> Britons converted to Christianity; 443, apply to the Angles for aid against the Picts<br/> <b>607</b> Brockmail, a British alderman, defeated<br/> <b>656</b> (664) Brordan, or Brorda<br/> <b>775</b> Brordan, or Brorda, alderman, grant of<br/> <b>938</b> Brunanburh, battle of<br/> <b>918</b> Buckingham fortified<br/> <b>1016</b> Buckinghamshire ravaged<br/> <b>1094</b> Bures, castle of, taken by William II.<br/> <b>822</b> Burhelm, alderman, killed<br/> <b>853</b> Burhred, king of Mercia, assisted by Æthelwulf, reduces North Wales, and marries Æthelwulf's daughter; 868, applies for aid against the Danes; 874, expelled by the Danes<br/> <b>1066</b> Burton Abbey held by abbot Leofric<br/> <b>685</b> Butter turned into blood; 1131, 1137, scarcity of<br/> <b>784</b> Byrhtic, king of Wessex; 787, marries Eadburga, the daughter of Offa; 800, dies<br/> <b>905</b> Byrhtsig, son of prince Beortnoth, killed<br/> <b>634</b> Byrinus, or Birinus, bishop, converts the West Saxons; 635, baptises Cynegils; 639, and Cuthred<br/> <b>932</b> Byrnstan, bishop of Winchester; 934, dies<br/> <b>1039</b> Byrtmar, bishop of Lichfield, dies<br/> <b>1097</b> Cadugan, leader of the Welsh Rebels</p> |
|---|---|

- | A.D.   | A.D.   |
|--|--|
| 1087 Caen, St. Stephen's monastery at  | 1075 Canute, or Cnut, prince of Denmark, invades England without success; 1085, king of Denmark, designs of, against England, frustrated; 1087, murdered; 1119, styled "the holy king" |
| 1119 Calixtus II., pope; 1124, dies  | 1065 Caradoc, son of Griffin, commits outrages at Portskeweth  |
| 1010 Cambridge burnt   | 1092 Carlisle repaired; 897, great loss of cattle  |
| 1010 Cambridgeshiremen, valour of  | 986, 1042, 1054, 1086, 1103, 1111, 1125, 1131 Cattle, pestilence among   |
| 918 Cameleac, bishop of Landaff, taken prisoner and ransomed   | 664 Ceadda (St. Chad), bishop of York  |
| 823 Camelford (Gafulford) battle at  | 633 Ceadwalla ravages Northumberland   |
| 754 Canterbury burnt; 851, taken; 1011, betrayed to the Danes  | 685 Ceadwalla, king of Wessex; 686, a benefactor to the abbey of Peterborough; 686, ravages Kent and Wight; 687, Kent; 688, baptised, and dies at Rome                                 |
| 1013 Canute, or Knute, the son of Swegen, in England; 1014, declared king by the fleet; 1014, deserts the men of Lindsey; 1015, plunders and reduces Wessex; 1016, crosses the Thames at Cricklade, and advances into Warwickshire; 1016, reduces Northumberland; 1016, besieges London; 1016, engages in single combat with Edmund; 1016, defeats Edmund; 1016, treats with Edmund; 1017, sole king of England; 1017, banishes Edwy, the heir apparent, and afterwards orders him to be slain; 1017, marries Ælf-giva; 1019, goes to Denmark; 1020, returns, holds a council at Cirencester; 1020, consecrates a church at Assingdon for the souls of the slain; 1021, outlaws earl Thurkil; 1022, goes to sea, and to the Isle of Wight; 1023, commits Denmark to the care of Thurkil, and keeps his son as a hostage; 1023, permits the relics of St. Ælfheah, or Elphege, to be removed from London to Canterbury; 1025, fights in Denmark with the Swedes, and is defeated; 1028, conquers Norway, and expels king Olaf; 1029, 1031, returns to England, goes to Rome, and invades Scotland; 1035, dies; 1065, laws of, renewed | 556 Ceawlin fights with the Britons; 560, king of Wessex; 568, fights with Æthelbyrht; 571, defeats the Britons; 591, deposed; 593, dies; 827, power of, noted                         |
|  | 429 Celestine I., pope, sends Palladius to the Scots   |
|  | 661 Cenbyrht, king, dies<br>Cenelm, <i>vide</i> Kenelm   |
|  | 674, 675 Cenfus, the father of Æscwine   |
|  | 704 Cenred, king of Mercia; 709, goes to Rome, and dies there  |
|  | 716 Cenred, king of Northumberland   |
|  | 1137 Censerle, a Norman impost   |
|  | 676 Centwine, king of Wessex; 681, defeats the Britons   |
|  | 643 Cenwalh, king of Wessex; 643, builds the old church at Winchester; 645, expelled by Penda; 646, baptised; 648, grant of land to his nephew; 652, 658, 661, battles of; 672, dies   |
|  | 796 Cenwulf, king of Mercia, ravages Kent; 819, dies   |

## A.D.

- 905 Cenwulf, abbot, killed  
 805 Ceolburh, abbess, dies  
 1006 Ceolesege (Cholsey) occupied by the Danes  
 897 Ceolmund, alderman of Kent, dies  
 830 Ceolnoth, archbishop of Canterbury; 870, dies  
 709 Ceolred, king of Mercia; 715, fights with Ina; 716, dies  
 852 Ceolred, abbot of Medhamsted  
 591 Ceolric, or Ceol, king of Wessex  
 597 Ceolwulf, king of Wessex; 607, fights with the South Saxons  
 794 Ceolwulf, bishop (of Dorchester?), retires; 796, dies  
 819 Ceolwulf, king of Mercia; 821, deposed  
 874 Ceolwulf, thane, made governor of Mercia by the Danes; 877, retains a share of Mercia  
 851 Ceorl, alderman, defeats the Danes  
 495 Cerdic arrives in Britain with his son Cynric; 519, conquers Wessex; 534, dies  
 779, 788 Charles (Charlemagne), wars of; 800, emperor of the West; 810, makes peace with Nicephorus, emperor of Constantinople; 812, dies  
 854 Charles (the Bald), king of France, gives Æthelwulf his daughter in marriage  
 885 Charles (Carloman) killed by a boar  
 885 Charles (le Gros), king of France; 887, deposed and dies  
 1119 Charles, earl of Flanders; 1120, makes peace with Henry I.; 1127, killed  
 1131 Cheese scarce  
 1110 Chertsey Abbey begun  
 894 Chester occupied by the Danish army; 907, repaired; 980, county of, plundered by pirates

## A.D.

- 1031 Christ Church, Canterbury, grant to; 1067, burnt; 1130, restored and consecrated by William Corboll  
 1070 Christien, a Danish bishop, comes to Ely  
 806, 1104 Circles round the sun  
 577 Cirencester taken by Cuthwine and Ceawlin; 628, a battle and treaty there; 879, occupied by the Danes; 1020, a council there  
 812 Cireneius makes peace with Charlemagne  
 916 Ciricius, St., his festival  
 477 Cissa, son of Ælla, arrives in Britain; 490, with his father at the siege of Andred-cestre  
 46 Claudius conquers Britain and the Orkneys  
 922 Cledauc, a Welsh king, submits to Edward  
 92 Clemens I., pope, dies  
 964 Clergy expelled from the monasteries of Winchester, Chertsey, and Milton  
 1001 Clist, a village in Devonshire, burnt by the Danes  
 568 Cnebbra, alderman, killed Cnut, *vide* Canute  
 1001 Cola, sheriff, defeated  
 921 Colchester taken by the Danes; 921, repaired by Edward  
 679 Coldingham burnt  
 664 Colman, bishop of Lindisfarne, leaves England  
 560 Columba, abbot of Iona  
 678, 729, 891, 905, 975, 995, 1066, 1097 Comet  
 1056 Cona, emperor of Germany, dies  
 883 Condé occupied by the Danes  
 1140 (1153) Constantia, daughter of Philip I., married to prince Eustace  
 938 Constantine defeated by Athelstan and Edmund (Corn injured, *vide* Crops.)  
 1040, 1044, 1124, 1137 Corn, high price of  
 254 Cornelius, pope

- A.D.  
 813, 997 Cornwall, or West Wales, laid waste; 835, joins the Danes against Egbert  
 1066 (1054) Coventry, abbey of, founded by earl of Leofric  
 1086 Cristina, princess, takes the veil  
 1042, 1044, 1086, 1089, 1095, 1097, 1098, 1103, 1105, 1110, 1111, 1116, 1117, 1124, 1125, 1137 Crops, failure of  
 1112 Crops, good  
 199 Cross, Holy, found; 883, a piece of the, sent to Alfred  
 774 Cross seen in the heavens; 806, in the moon  
 1066 Croyland Abbey annexed to Peterborough  
 1096, 1128 Crusades  
 593 Cryda, king of Mercia, dies  
 945 Cumberland reduced by Edmund; 1000, laid waste by Ethelred  
 755 Cumbra, alderman  
 568 Cutha, or Cuthwulf, defeats Æthelbyrht; 571, defeats the Britons at Bedford  
 656 (673) Cuthbald, abbot of Medhamsted  
 685 Cuthberht, bishop of Hexham  
 741 Cuthberht, or Cuthbryht, archbishop of Canterbury; 742, present at a synod at Cloveshou; 758, dies  
 775 Cuthbriht, alderman  
 718 Cuthburh, daughter of Cened, married to Ealdferth, king of Northumberland, but separated from him; 718, founds Winborn monastery  
 639 Cuthred, king, baptised at Dorchester; 648, receives lands from Cenwalh; 661, dies  
 743 Cuthred, king of Wessex, fights with the Welsh; 750, with alderman Æthelhun; 752, defeats Æthelbald at Burford; 753, fights with the Welsh; 754, dies  
 805 Cuthred, king of Kent, dies  
 577 Cuthwine, father of Cuthwulf or Cutha, defeats the Britons with Ceawlin  
 593 Cwihelm, the brother of Ceawlin, dies
- A.D.  
 614 Cwihelm, son of Cyneigils, defeats the Britons with his father; 626, being king of Wessex with his father, sends an assassin to murder Edwin; 628, fights with Penda at Cirencester; 636, baptised and dies  
 528 Cycle of Easter by Dionysius; 625, Decennovenalian  
 477 Cymen arrives in England  
 799 Cynebryht, bishop of Wessex, goes to Rome  
 611 Cyneigils, king of Wessex; 614, fights with the Britons at Bampton; 628, with Penda at Cirencester; 635, baptised at Dorchester  
 754 Cyneheard, bishop of Winchester  
 784 Cyneheard, prince, killed Cynehelm, *vide* Kenelm  
 964 Cyneweard, abbot of Milton; 975, dies bishop of Somerset  
 721 Cynewulf, prince, killed by Ina  
 737 Cynewulf, bishop of Lindisfarne; 780, resigns his see; 782, dies  
 755 Cynewulf deposes Sigebryht, and made king of Wessex; 775, fights with Offa at Benson  
 784 Cynewulf killed  
 778 Cynewulf, high-sheriff, killed  
 495 Cynric arrives in Britain; 495, 508, 519, 527, 530, 556, his battles with the Britons; 534, succeeds to the kingdom of Wessex  
 748 Cynric, prince of Wessex, killed  
 Cyreucester, *vide* Cirencester.  
 715 Dagobert II. dies  
 787 Danes arrive in England; 793, plunder Lindisfarne; 794, their ships wrecked at Wearmouth; 832, ravage Sheppey or Shepey; 833, defeat Egbyrht; 835, defeated by Egbyrht; 837-851, harass England; 851, defeated by Æthelwulf; 851, winter in Thanet;

A.D.

787 Danes—*continued.*

853, defeated there; 854, winter in Sheppey; 860, storm Winchester, and defeated by Osric; 865, winter in Thanet and ravage Kent; 866, winter in East Anglia; 867, conquer Northumberland; 868, winter at Nottingham, and treat with Mercia; 869, pass one year at York; 870, defeat St. Edmund and conquer East Anglia; 871, their battles with Æthelred and Alfred; 872, winter at London; 873, in Lindsey; 874, conquer Mercia; 875, in Northumberland and at Cambridge; 875, defeated by Alfred; 876, make peace with Alfred and parcel out the land of Northumbria; 877, again defeated and make peace, and parcel out the land of Mercia; 878, reduce Wessex; 878, defeated by Alfred; 879, at Chippenham, Cirencester, and Fulham; 880, colonise East Anglia; 880 - 882, one division of, invades France; 883, proceed up the Scheldt to Condé; 884, up the Somme to Amlens; 885, besiege Rochester in vain; 885, defeat Alfred's fleet; 886, proceed up the Seine to Paris, where they winter; 887, pass two winters on the Marne and the Yonne; 890, defeated by the Bretons at St. Lo; 891, defeated by the Franks, the old Saxons, and Bavarians; 893, embark at Boulogne, and arrive at Limene-mouth; 893-897, their battles with Alfred; 897, destruction of their ships; 902, fight with the men of Kent; 905, of East Anglia opposed by Edward; 907, of East Anglia and North-

umberland make peace with Edward; 910, defeated by the Angles at Tootenhall or Tettenhall; 911, of Northumberland break the peace and are defeated; 917, defeated at Leighton; 918, so harassed by Edward that they depart to Ireland; 921, of Mercia and East Anglia ravage various parts of England; 921, 922, submit to Edward; 923, first receive tribute (Danegeld); 943, storm and plunder Tamworth; 943, their leader Anlaf embraces Christianity, and dies; 992, are defeated by the East Anglian and London ships; 993, defeat Byrhtnoth near Maldon; 994, besiege London and winter at Southampton; 997, 998, annoy the southern and western coasts; 999, plunder Kent; 1000, sail to Normandy; 1001, ravage the south and west of England; 1002, receive tribute from Æthelred (Danegeld); 1002, massacred by order of Ethelred; 1003, demolish Exeter, and plunder Wiltshire; 1004, Danes under Swegen invade East Anglia; 1005, fleet of, returns to Denmark; 1006, again invade England, and plunder in the Isle of Wight, and elsewhere; 1007, receive tribute (Danegeld); 1009, plunder many parts of England, and winter on the Thames; 1010, defeat Ulfcytel in East Anglia, burn Northampton, etc.; 1011, take Canterbury; 1012, receive a tribute (Danegeld) of £48,000; 1012, 45 ships of the, join Ethelred; 1013, under Swegen, conquer the north of England, but repulsed at London; 1013, masters

- A. D.  
 787 Danes—*continued*.  
 of England; 1014, choose Cnut king on the death of Swegen; 1015, 1016, ravage various parts of England; 1016, battles of, with Edmund; 1018, and English united under Cnut
- 709 Daniel, bishop of Winchester; 721, goes to Rome; 729, assists in the consecration of archbishop Tatwine; 744, resigns his see; 745, dies
- 1124 David, king of Scotland; 1126, visits Henry I.; 1135, invades England; 1135, makes peace with Stephen; 1138, invades England, and defeated at the battle of the Standard
- 634, 644, 678, 685 Deira, kingdom of
- 909 Denulf, bishop of Winchester, dies
- 918 Derby taken by Æthelflæd; 942, one of the five boroughs of Mercia; 1048, earthquake there
- 1048 Derbyshire injured by wildfire
- 823 Devon, men of, fight with the Britons
- 851, 878, 894, 897, 981, 997, 1001 Devonshire attacked by the Danes
- 655, 656 (664) Deusdedit (Goodiff), archbishop of Canterbury; 664, dies
- 1087 Diarrhœa prevails severely in England
- 1092 Dolfin, warden of Cumberland, expelled
- 1085, 1087 Doomsday Book
- 998, 1015 Dorsetshire invaded by the Danes
- 1051 Dover, riot at
- 793 Dragons, fiery
- 693 Dryhtelm (Brihtelm, Gǫbs.)
- 891 Dubslane, an Irish pilgrim
- 833 Dudda, alderman, dies
- 1049 Dudoc, bishop of Wells, sent to the synod of St. Remy; 1060, dies
- 1093 Dufenal, king of Scotland, deposed; 1094, regains the throne; 1097, again deposed
- A. D.  
 740 Dun, bishop of Rochester
- 1093 Duncan, king of Scotland; 1094, murdered
- 925 Dunstan, St., born; 956, banished; 959, recalled, and receives the bishoprics of Worcester and London; 961, archbishop of Canterbury; 978, escapes at Calne; 988, dies
- Ea, *vide* Æ or E.
- 616 Eadbald, king of Kent, renounces his baptismal faith; 640, dies
- 794 Eadbald, bishop, leaves Northumberland
- 725 Eadberht, king of Kent; 748, dies
- 656 (664) Eadberht, alderman
- 738 Eadbryht, or Eadberht, king of Northumberland; 757, becomes a monk; 768, dies
- 794 Eadbryht Præn, king of Kent; 796, taken prisoner and carried into Mercia
- 787 Eadburga marries king Byrhtic
- 819 Eadbyrht, alderman, dies
- 1044 Eadgith, or Editha, married to Edward; 1051, deprived of her treasures; 1052, regains them; 1075, dies
- 678 Eadhed, first bishop of Lindsey
- 1012 Eadnoth I., bishop of Dorchester, assists in burying the body of St. Ælfeah; 1016, killed at Assandun
- 1046 Eadnoth II., bishop of Dorchester, dies
- 1067 Eadnoth, master of the horse, killed in a battle with one of Harold's sons
- 1001 Eadsige, a portreve in Devonshire, defeated by the Danes
- 1038 Eadsige, archbishop of Canterbury; 1040, goes to Rome; 1043, consecrates Edward; 1044, resigns his archbishopric; 1048, resumes his see; 1050, dies
- 897 Eadulf, thane, dies
- 924 Eadulf, sons of, submit to Edward

A.D.

- 1041 (1040) Eadulf betrayed by Hardacnut  
 905 Eadwald, the son of Acca, killed  
 1010 Eadwig, the brother of Æfíc, killed  
 1017 Eadwig, king of the Churls, banished  
 985 Eadwine, abbot of Abingdon; 989, dies  
 982 Eadwine, alderman, dies  
 905 Eadwold, thane, killed  
 851 Ealchere, or Ealhere, alderman, defeats the Danes at Sandwich; 853, killed in the isle of Thanet  
 823, 845 Ealchstan, or Ealhstan, bishop of Sherborn, defeats the Danes; 867, dies  
 722 Ealdbryht, or Ealdbryht, prince, exiled; 725, killed  
 685 Ealdferth, or Aldfrith, king of Northumberland; 705, dies  
 1049 Ealdred, or Aldred, bishop of Worcester, sent to Rome; 1053, takes to the abbacy of Winchcomb; 1054, sent by the king to Cologne; 1058, consecrates the abbey-church at Gloucester; 1060, archbishop of York; 1066, consecrates William I. as king; 1069, dies  
 727 Ealdulf, or Aldulf, bishop of Rochester  
 778 Ealdulf, sheriff, killed  
 963 (972) Ealdulf, Eadulf, or Aldulf, abbot of Peterborough; 963 (972), enriches the monastery; 992, succeeds to the sees of York and Worcester; 1002, dies  
 897 Ealheard, bishop of Dorchester, dies  
 766 Ealhmund, bishop of Hexham  
 784 Ealhmund, king of Kent  
 903 Ealhswith, Alfred's queen; 905, dies  
 780 Eanbald I., archbishop of York; 796, dies  
 796 Eanbald II., archbishop of York; 797, receives a pall  
 806 Eanberht, bishop of Hexham, dies

A.D.

- 626 Eanfled, the daughter of Edwin, born  
 617 Eanfrid, or Eanfrith, the son of Æthelrith, banished; 634, king of Bernicia  
 845 Eanwulf, alderman, defeats the Danes  
 795 Eardwulf or Eardulf, king of Northumberland; 806, deposed and banished  
 1048, 1089 1119, 1122, 1129 Earthquakes (in England); 1117, (in Lombardy)  
 449 East Angla, by whom peopled; 636, converted to Christianity; 823, seeks the protection of Egbriht; 838, harassed by the Danes; 870, conquered by the Danes; 880, colonised by Danes; 905, laid waste by Edward; 907, makes peace with Edward; 921, joins the rebel army against Edward; 921, submits to Edward; 1004, 1010, invaded by the Danes  
 678 Eata, bishop of Hexham  
 778 Ecga killed  
 664 Ecgbryht or Ecbriht, king of Kent; 673, dies  
 716 Ecgbryht, St., or Ecbyrht, reforms the monks of Iona; 729, dies  
 734 Ecgbriht, or Ecgberht, archbishop of York; 766, dies  
 800 Ecgberht, or Ecgbryht, king of Wessex; 813, ravages Cornwall; 823-827, conquests of, in England; 828, reduces Wales; 833, defeated by the Danes; 835, defeats the Danes and the Welsh; 836, dies  
 803 Ecgberht, bishop of Lindisfarne  
 916 Ecgbriht, abbot, killed  
 670 Ecgerth, or Eoferth, king of Northumberland; 678, expels bishop Wilfrid; 684, sends an army against the Scots; 685, killed  
 785 Ecgerth, or Ecgrith, consecrated king; 794, succeeds to the kingdom of Mercia and dies



- A.D.  
 794 Ecgferth's monastery (Monk Wearmouth) plundered  
 897 Ecgulf, Alfred's horse-thane, dies  
 538, 540, 664, 733, 807, 879, 1135, 1140 Eclipses of the sun; 795, 800, 802, 806, 827, 904, 1110, 1117, 1121, of the moon  
 955 Edgar, king of Mercia; 959, of Wessex and Northumberland; 959, recalls St. Dunstan and promotes him; 963 (972), charters Medhamsted; 964, expels the secular clergy from the monasteries, and replaces the monks; 965, marries Elfrida; 969, lays waste Thanet; 973, consecrated king at Bath; 975, dies  
 1066 Edgar ætheling, presumptive heir of Edward; 1067, takes refuge in Scotland; 1068, makes a treaty at York; 1069, plunders York; 1074, on his return from Flanders invited to France; 1074, received into favour by William I.; 1086, revolts from William I.; 1091, deprived of his estates by William II., takes refuge in Scotland; 1091, reconciled to William II. and returns to Normandy; 1093, accompanies Malcolm to the court of William II.; 1097, aids Edgar the son of Malcolm; 1106, taken prisoner by Henry I.  
 1097 Edgar, king of Scotland; 1107, dies  
 870 Edmund (St.), king of East Anglia, killed  
 941 Edmund, king, succeeds Æthelstan; 942, 943, 944, 945, conquests of; 946, killed by Liöfa at Pucklechurch  
 971 Edmund, the son of Edgar, dies  
 1015 Edmund Ironside, son of Ethelred, marries against his father's consent; 1016, lays waste the western
- A.D.  
 counties; 1016, chosen king; 1016, battles of, with the Danes; 1016, makes peace with Cnut and dies  
 946 Eðred, king, succeeds to Edmund; 947, meets archbishop Wulstan and the Northumbrian council at Taddenscliff; 948, ravages Northumberland, etc.; 952, imprisons archbishop Wulstan at Jedburgh; 952, makes a great slaughter at Thetford; 954, possesses himself of Northumberland; 955, dies  
 1067 Edric, child, fights with the castlemen at Hereford  
 901 Edward (the elder), king; occupies Badbury camp near Winburn; 905, lays waste East Anglia; 907, makes peace with the East Angles and Northumbrians; 911, defeats the Danes; 912, takes London and Oxford into his own government; 913, 918-924, in conjunction with Ethelfleda, Lady of Mercia, fortifies the towns; 921, receives the submission of East Anglia, Cambridge, and Essex; 922, of North Wales and Mercia; 924, of the king of Scots and others; 925, dies  
 975 Edward (the Martyr), king; 978, murdered; 980, body of, removed from Wareham to Shaftesbury  
 1013 Edward (the Confessor), the son of Æthelred, sent abroad; 1014, sent to England; 1041 (1040), arrives from Normandy; 1042 (1041), chosen king; 1043 (1042), consecrated; 1044 (1043), marries Edgitha, daughter of earl Godwin; 1051, banishes earl Godwin and dismisses his queen; 1052, restores their estates; 1066, dies  
 1057 Edward, prince, the son of Edmund, dies

- | A.D.  | A.D.   |
|---|--|
| 1093 Edward, prince, the son of Malcolm, killed   | 913, 921, recovered from the Danes by Edward; 994, ravaged by the Danes; 1011, under the power of the Danes  |
| 617 Edwin, king of Northumberland; 626, escapes assassination, and invades Wessex; 627, baptised; 633, killed   | Ethelbert, <i>vide</i> Æthelberht  |
| 1065 Edwin, son of Ælfgar, joins his brother Morkar; 1066, defeats Tostig; 1066, is defeated by Harold, king of Norway; 1071, flees from William I., and is slain | 1130 Everard, bishop of Norwich, at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury  |
| 955 Edwy, king of Wessex; 958, divorced from Elgiva; 959, dies  | 1137 (1145) Eugenius III., pope, grants certain privileges to Peterborough   |
| 686 Egbalht, abbot of Peterborough  | 1051 Eustace II., earl of Boulogne, his affray at Dover; 1088, concerned in the conspiracy against William II.   |
| 1140 (1152) Eleanor, queen of France, marries Henry earl of Anjou   | 1096 Eustace III., earl of Boulogne, goes to Jerusalem; 1100, returns; 1101, recovers his lands from Henry I.  |
| 189 Eleutherius, bishop of Rome   | 1140 (1150) Eustace, son of Stephen, marries the sister of Louis VII.; 1140 (1153), dies   |
| 1099 Elias, earl of Malne, expelled; 1110, dies   | 877 Exeter taken by the Danes; 894, besieged by the Danes; 894, relieved by Alfred; 1003, taken and demolished by the Danes; 1067, besieged and taken by William I.; 1135, besieged by Stephen |
| Elnoth, <i>vide</i> Ælnoth  | 46 Famine in Syria; 793, 975, 976, 1005, 1044, 1070, 1082, 1087, 1096, 1125, 1137, in England  |
| 673 Ely monastery founded by St. Etheldrith (St. Audry); 963 (965) renewed by bishop Athelwold for monks only; 1070, 1071, Danes at                               | 577 Farinmail, a British king, killed  |
| 1018 English and Danes united under Cnut  | 1117 Faritz, abbot of Abingdon, dies   |
| 1096 Eoda, earl of Champagne, loses his lands   | 636 Felix, bishop, converts the East Angles  |
| 905 Eohric, a Danish king, killed   | 829 Feologild, abbot, chosen archbishop of Canterbury, and dies the same year  |
| 626 Eomer attempts to murder king Edwin   | 961 Fever in London  |
| 661 Eoppa preaches Christianity in Wight  | 1125 Flood   |
| 632 Eorpwald baptised   | 1013 Florentine, St., relics of  |
| 911 Eowils, a Danish king, killed   | 1087 (1084) Forest or game laws enacted by William I.; 1088, repealed for a time by William II.  |
| 640 Ercenberht (or Arcenbryht), king of Kent; 664, dies   | 626 Forthhere stabbed by Eomer   |
| 640 Ercengota, daughter of Ercenberht   |  |
| 640 Ermenred, son of Eadbald  |  |
| 1107 Ernulf, abbot of Peterborough; 1114, bishop of Rochester; 1123, assists at the installation of William Corboil; 1124, dies                                   |  |
| 449 Essex, or kingdom of the East Saxons; 604, converted to Christianity; 823, submits to Ecbryht;  |  |

- A.D.  
 709 Forthhere, bishop of West-wood; 737, goes to Rome  
 803 Forthred, abbot, dies  
 871 Fræna, a Danish earl, killed  
 993 Fræna, a leader of the English, takes to flight  
 425 France, first kings of; 887, empire of, divided into five portions  
 780 Franks fight with the Old Saxons  
 1094 Frenchmen (or Normans) rebel against William II.  
 766 Fritheberht, bishop of Hexham, dies  
 993 Frithegist, an English leader, takes to flight  
 910 Frithestan, bishop of Winchester; 933, dies  
 763 Fritthewald, bishop of Whithern, dies  
 955 Frome, king Edred dies at  
 1110, 1115 Frost, severe  
 1103, 1110, 1111 Fruit trees injured; 1112, productive  
 737 Frythogith, queen, goes to Rome  
 879 Fulham occupied by the Danes  
 1110 Fulk Vth, earl of Anjou, seizes Maine; 1111, 1112, 1118, at war with Henry I.; 1119, his daughter married to William, son of Henry I.; 1121, returns from Jerusalem, and takes back his daughter; 1123, sends messenger to Henry; 1123, his messengers return dissatisfied; 1124, at war with Henry I.; 1127, makes an alliance with Henry I.  
 1087 Game laws, origin of  
 1118 Gelasius II., pope; 1119, dies  
 1096 Geoffrey Bainard overcomes William of Eu in single combat  
 1125 Geoffrey, abbot of St. Alban's, goes to Rome  
 1127 Geoffrey Martel, son of the earl of Anjou, marries the empress Alicia (Matilda); 1140 (1142) as earl of Anjou, reduces Normandy; 1140 (1150), dies
- A.D.  
 1103 Gerard, or Girard, archbishop of York, his right to consecrate bishops denied; 1108, dies  
 710 Gerent, a Welsh king, fights with Ina  
 1122 Ghosts seen and heard  
 1123 Gifard, Henry's chaplain, goes to Rome  
 693 Gifemund, bishop of Rochester, dies  
 1117 Gilebert, abbot of Westminster, dies  
 1130 Gilbert Universal, bishop of London, at the consecration of Christ Church  
 1060 Gisa, bishop of Wells  
 1067 Githa, Harold's mother, retires to the Steep-holms, and thence to St. Omer's  
 921 Gladmouth (Cledemutha) fortified  
 688 (698 or 708) Glastonbury abbey built by Ina; 1083, tumults at  
 577 Gloucester taken; 1058, abbey church consecrated; 1122, burnt  
 988 Goda, a thane of Devonshire, killed  
 1123 Godfrey, bishop of Bath; 1130, at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury  
 875 Godrum, or Guthrum, a Danish king  
 693 Godwin, a Gallican bishop  
 994 Godwin treacherously flees from the Danes  
 1001 Godwin, son of bishop Ełsý, killed  
 1011 Godwin II., bishop of Rochester, taken prisoner  
 1016 Godwin, alderman of Lindsey, killed  
 1035 Godwin, earl, supports Hardacnut; 1036, forms a strong party in the state; 1043, his violent conduct towards the mother of king Edward; 1044, marries his daughter Eadgitha to king Edward; 1049, accompanies earl Beorn from Sandwich to Pevenseney; 1051, conspires against the king; 1051,

A.D.

- 1035 Godwin, earl—*continued*. accused of treason, outlawed, etc.; 1052, invades England; 1052, restored to the king's favour; 1053, dies
- 1053 Godwin, abbot of Winchcomb, dies
- 1061 Godwin III., bishop of Rochester, dies
- 606 Gordianus, father of Gregory I.
- 1088 Gosfrith, bishop, rebels
- 1067 Gospatric, earl, retires to Scotland; 1069, joins the Danes in attacking York
- 435 (409) Goths take Rome
- 982 Greece invaded by the Saracens
- 592 Gregory I., pope; 596, sends Augustine to preach the gospel in Britain; 606, dies
- 1129 Gregory, *vide* Innocent II.
- 1055 Griffin, king of Wales, assists in burning Hereford; 1056, makes peace with king Edward; 1058, recalls Elgar the outlaw; 1063, killed
- 903 Grimbald, priest, dies
- 1038 Grymkytel, bishop of Selsey (or Sussex); 1047 (1045), dies
- 1045 (1044) Gunnilda banished
- 911 Guthferth, Hold, killed
- 927 Guthfrith, king of Northumberland, expelled; 944, his son expelled
- 714 Guthlac, St., dies
- 1066 Gyrth, the brother of Harold, killed
- 1030 Hacon, earl, a formidable pirate, dies
- 1075 Hacon, a Danish earl, invades England
- 920 Hælfwin, or Ælwyn, deprived of the government of Mercia
- 1035 Hardacnut in Denmark; 1037, superseded by Harold; 1039, joins his mother at Bruges; 1040, succeeds to the kingdom of England on the death of Harold; 1042, dies at Lambeth

A.D.

- 871 Hareld, or Harold, a Danish earl, killed
- 1035 Harold I., king of England; 1040 (1039), dies at Oxford
- 1051 Harold II., the son of Godwin, joins his father in opposing king Edward; 1051, goes to Ireland; 1052, invades England; 1052, reconciled to Edward; 1053, succeeds to his father's earldom; 1063, conquers Wales; 1064, negotiates with Morkar; 1066, king of England; 1066, killed at the battle of Hastings
- 1066 Harold (Hardrad), king of Norway, invades England, and is killed at the battle of Stanford-bridge
- 1076 Harold, king of Denmark
- 893 Hastings, or Hæsten, invades England; 894, receives his wife and children from Alfred
- 805 Heabyrht, or Heardberht, alderman, dies
- 1047 (1045) Heaca, or Heca, bishop of Selsey or Sussex; 1057, dies
- 963 (870) Headda, an abbot of Medhamsted
- 871 Heahmund, bishop of Sherborn, killed
- 898 Heahstan, bishop of London, dies
- 871 Healfden, a Danish king; 875, conquers Northumberland; 876, divides the land among his troops; 911, killed
- 1098, 1117, 1122, 1131 Heaven red and fiery
- 676 Hedda, bishop of Winchester; 703, dies
- 449 Hengest arrives in Britain; 455-473, fights with the Britons
- 1060 Henry I., king of France, dies, and is succeeded by Phillip
- 1055 (1056) Henry III., emperor, dies, and is succeeded by his son, Henry IV.
- 1106 Henry IV., emperor, dies, and is succeeded by his son, Henry V.

A.D.

- 1110 Henry V. marries Matilda  
 1086 Henry, the son of William I., knighted by his father; 1087, inherits great treasures from his father; 1094, comes to England; 1095, makes war upon Robert, earl of Normandy; 1100, king of England; 1100, marries Matilda, daughter of K. Malcolm; 1101, his war and treaty with his brother Robert; 1102, reduces Robert, earl of Shrewsbury; 1105, wins Caen and Baleux; 1106, conquers all Normandy; 1107, fills up the vacant sees in England; 1108, at war with France; 1110, gives his daughter in marriage to the emperor Henry V.; 1111, 1112, 1113, 1117, 1118, 1119, in Normandy; 1114, reduces Wales; 1115, makes the barons of Normandy do homage to his son William; 1119, defeats Louis; 1120, makes peace with Louis; 1121, marries Athelis of Louvain, and invades Wales; 1123, at war with his thanes in Normandy; 1124, his victories; 1126, returns to England; 1127, causes the English to swear allegiance to his daughter; 1128, in Normandy; 1129, returns to England; 1130, goes to Normandy; 1131, 1132, returns to England; 1135, goes to Normandy and dies  
 1123 Henry, abbot of St. Jean d'Angeli, legate of Rome; 1127, obtains the abbacy of Peterborough; 1128, goes to Poitou; 1130, returns, and promises to subject Peterborough to Clugny; 1131, goes to Normandy; 1131, expelled from St. Jean d'Angeli; 1132, fails in his attempt to subject Peter-

A.D.

- borough to Clugny, and deprived  
 1129 Henry (de Blois), bishop of Winchester; 1140, deserts his brother Stephen  
 1140 (1152) Henry, earl of Anjou, marries Eleanor, queen of France; 1140 (1153), invades England and treats with Stephen; 1154, king of England; 1154, visits Oxford, Peterborough, and other parts of England  
 1131 Hens, mortality amongst  
 1094 Herbert Losang, bishop of Thetford, deprived of his staff  
 838 Herebryht, alderman, killed  
 833 Hereferth, bishop of Winchester, dies  
 656 (664) Herefrid, alderman  
 1055 Hereford burnt; 1067, attacked by child Eric  
 982 Herelufu, abbess of Shaftsbury, dies  
 1044 (1043) Hereman, bishop of Sherborn; 1049, sent to Rome; 1077, dies  
 1070 Hereward plunders Peterborough; 1071, escapes from William I.  
 603 Hering, the son of Hussa  
 1066 Hetmund, or Edmund, son of Harold, king of Norway  
 710 Higbald slain  
 780 Higbald, bishop of Lindisfarne (Holy Island); 795, assists at the consecration of king Eardwulf; 803, dies  
 785 Higebryht, bishop of Dorchester  
 870 Higwais, or Ingwar, a Dane, kills St. Edmund  
 680 Hilda, St., abbess of Whitby, dies  
 938 Hildrinc defeated by Athelstan and Edmund  
 670 Hlothere, bishop of Winchester  
 685 Hlothere, king of Kent, dies  
 627 Honorius I., pope, succeeds Boniface; 627, writes to the Scots concerning Easter; 634, sends Byrinus to England  
 1124 Honorius II., pope; 1129, dies

- | A.D.  | A.D.  |
|---|---|
| 627 Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury; 654, dies   | Cynewulf; 722, fights with the South Saxons; 728, goes to Rome, and dies there  |
| 449 Horsa arrives in Britain; 455, killed   | 718 Ingild, the brother of Ina, dies  |
| 922 Howel, a king of Wales, submits to Edward   | 731 Ingwald, bishop of London, assists at the consecration of Tatwine   |
| 1053 Hris (Rice or Rees) slain, and his head brought to Gloucester  | 403 Innocent I., pope, rescript of  |
| 918 Hroald, earl, invades England and is killed   | 1014 Inundation of the sea  |
| 887 Hrothulf (Rodolph), king of Burgundy  | 938 Inwidda defeated by Athelstan and Edmund  |
| 853 Huda, alderman of Surrey, killed in battle  | 560 (565) Iona, abbey founded in; 716, monks of, observe the Catholic Easter  |
| 1003 Hugh loses Exeter  | 655 Ithamar, bishop of Rochester, consecrates Deusdedit to Canterbury; 656 (664), assists at the consecration of Medhamsted |
| 1088 Hugh (Grentmesnil) rebels  |   |
| 1094 Hugh (Lupus), earl of Chester, brings prince Henry to England  | 763 Jeanbyrht (or Eanbyrht), archbishop of Canterbury; 785, deprived of part of his diocese; 790, dies                      |
| 1094 Hugh, earl of Shrewsbury, defeats the Welsh; 1098, killed in Anglesey by the Norwegians  | 854 Jeothete (Judith), queen of king Ethelwulf  |
| 1123 Hugh of Montfort revolts; 1124, taken and confined at Gloucester   | 922 Jeothwel, a Welsh king, submits to Edward   |
| 1124 Hugh, the son of Gervase, imprisoned at Rouen; 1126, removed to Windsor; 1129, liberated                                       | 656 (664) Jeruman, bishop of Mercia, witnesses Wulfere's grant to Medhamsted  |
| 1128 Hugh of the Temple falsely proclaims a crusade   | 71 Jews, 1,100,000 slain by Titus   |
| 1137 Hugh of Walteville surrenders certain lands to Peterborough  | 431 Jews of Crete converted; 1137 (1144), of Norwich crucify a child  |
| 1094 Hulme castle taken by Robert, earl of Normandy   | 685 John, bishop of Hexham; 685 (705), archbishop of York; 685 (718), resigns; 721, dies                                    |
| 744 Hunferth, bishop of Winchester  | 1114 John de Sieyes, abbot of Peterborough, sent to Rome; 1115, returns; 1125, dies   |
| 921 Huntingdon repaired   | 1114, 1123 John, archdeacon of Canterbury, goes to Rome; 1130, bishop of Rochester, at the consecration of Christ Church    |
| 1016 Huntingdonshire ravaged by Cnut  | 1125 John of Crema, cardinal, in England  |
| 547 Ida, king of Northumberland; 560, dies  | 1125 John, bishop of Lothian, goes to Rome  |
| 640 Idols destroyed in Kent by Ercenbert  |   |
| 1031 Iehmarc, a Scottish king, submits to Cnut  |   |
| 110 Ignatius, St., martyred   |   |
| 656 (664) Immine, alderman  |   |
| 688 Ina, king of Wessex; 694, his treaty with the people of Kent; 709, fights with Gerent (or Grant); 715, with Ceolred; 721, kills |   |

- A.D.  
 1130 John, bishop of Siewes, at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury  
 1077 Juliana, St.  
 (A.C. 60) Julius Cæsar invades Britain  
 604 Justus, bishop of Rochester; 616 (622), archbishop of Canterbury; 627, dies  
 449 Jutes  
 819 Kenelm, St., succeeds his father Kenulf, or Cenwulf  
 449 Kent peopled by the Jutes; 676, laid waste by Æthelred, king of Mercia; 686, by Ceadwalla, king of Wessex; 865, 994, by the Danes; 1088, by bishop Odo  
 992 Kenulf, abbot of Peterborough; 963 (1005), bishop of Winchester; 1006, dies  
 Knute or Cnut, *vide* Canute  
 656 (664) Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, sisters of Wulfere, join with him in his grant to Medhamsted (Peterborough); 963 (1005), bodies of, removed to Peterborough Minster  
 1053 Kynsige holds the see of York; 1060, dies  
 1070 Landfranc, or Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury; 1070, claims, against Thomas, archbishop of York, the supremacy of Canterbury; 1089, dies  
 1086 Landholders of England swear allegiance to William I.  
 1083 Land-tax imposed by William I.  
 616 (617) Laurentius, archbishop of Canterbury, dies  
 896 Lea, river, blocked up by Alfred  
 Legeceaster, *vide* Chester  
 920 Leicester taken by Æthelfleda; 942, recovered from the Danes by Edmund  
 439 Leo I., pope  
 797 Leo III., pope, maimed, deposed, and restored; 800, consecrates Charlemagne emperor; 814, dies
- A.D.  
 1049 Leo IX., pope, holds a synod at St. Remy; 1054, dies  
 982 Leodulf, ætheling of the Roman empire  
 1056 Leofgar, bishop of Hereford, killed in battle  
 1001 Leofric of Whitchurch killed  
 1035 Leofric, earl, supports Harold; 1048, with Edward, at Gloucester; 1056, makes peace with the Welsh; 1057, dies; 1066 (1057), founder of Coventry abbey  
 1046 Leofric, bishop of Devonshire and Cornwall  
 1052 Leofric, abbot of Peterborough; 1066, dies  
 1002 Leofsige, alderman, banished  
 1001 Leofwine, high sheriff, killed  
 1011 Leofruna, abbess, taken in the siege of Canterbury by the Danes  
 1022 Leofwine, abbot of Ely, clears himself before pope Benedict  
 1053 Leofwine, abbot of Coventry, promoted to the see of Litchfield, consecrated abroad  
 1066 Leofwine, the brother of Harold, killed  
 1070 Leofwine Lang, a monk of Peterborough  
 1046 Leominster, abbess of Leothete (*Gibs.*); *vide* Jeothete.  
 885 Lidwiccians independent; 918, invade Wales and Ireland  
 1120 Light on the holy sepulchre  
 793, 1086, 1117, 1118 Lightning  
 626 Lilla, Edwin's thane, stabbed by Eomer  
 942 Lincoln recovered by Edmund; 1123, burnt; 1140 (1141), besieged  
 793 Lindisfarne (Holy Island) pillaged  
 627 Lindsey, Christianity preached in; 838, slaughter in; 993, laid waste by the Danes; 1013, submits to Swegen; 1014, to Cnut, and laid waste by Æthelred

- A.D.
- 946 Llofa stabs king Edmund at Pucklechurch
- 1013 Living, archbishop of Canterbury; 1019, dies
- 1038 Living, bishop of Devon, made bishop also of Worcester and Gloucester; 1046, dies
- 596 Lombards destroy St. Benedict's monastery
- 887 Lombardy assigned to Berenger and Witha (*Vide Earthquake*)
- 839 London, slaughter at; 886, repaired by Alfred; 994, besieged by Anlaf and Swegen; 1009, attacked by the Danes; 1016, besieged by Knute; 1077, 1087, fires of; 1097, Tower walled, and bridge repaired; 896, men of, defeated; 896, seize the Danish ships; 1013, submit to Swegen; 1016, treat with the Danes; 1140, attempt to seize the empress Matilda
- 1046 Lothen and Irling plunder the eastern coasts of England
- 840 Louis I., emperor of France, dies
- 1108 Louis VI., king of France; 1116, at war with Theobald de Blois; 1117, invades Normandy; 1119, defeated by Henry; 1120, makes peace with Henry; 1124, again at war with Henry; 1129, acknowledges Gregory (Innocent II.) as pope
- 189 Lucius, a king of Britain, converted to Christianity
- 897 Lucumon, a king's steward, killed
- 825 Ludecan, king of Mercia, killed
- 891 Macbeth, an Irish pilgrim
- 1031 Maelbæth (or Macbeth), a Scotch king, submits to Knute; 1054, defeated by earl Siward
- 891 Maelinmun, an Irish pilgrim
- 1067 Mærleswegen retires to Scotland; 1069, joins the Danes in the attack of York Castle
- 1100 Mahald (Maud, or Matilda), married to Henry I.; 1118, dies
- 1045 (1044) Magnus, king of Norway, menaces England; 1047 (1045) conquers Sweyne, and obtains the crown of Denmark
- 1062 Maine, or Mans (Conomania), province of, reduced by William, duke of Normandy; 1073, 1087, subject to William I.; 1099, conquered by William II.; 1110, seized by Flk, earl of Aunjou
- 945 Malcolm I., king of Scotland, holds Cumberland of king Edmund
- 1031 Malcolm II., king of Scotland, submits to Knute
- 1067 Malcolm III., king of Scotland, marries Margaret, sister of Edgar ætheling; 1072, does homage to William I.; 1074, receives Edgar ætheling at his court, and loads him with rich presents; 1079, 1091, invades England; 1091, his treaty with William II.; 1093, his journey to Gloucester, and quarrel with William II.; killed by Morel of Bamborough
- 920 Maldon fortified by king Edward; 921, besieged by the Danes
- 1095 Malvoisin Castle built by William I.
- 923 Manchester repaired by king Edward
- 921 Manna, earl, killed
- 1087 Mante (Malhante) burnt by William I.
- 1067 Margaret (the daughter of Edward, the son of king Edmund) marries king Malcolm; 1093, dies
- 883 Marinus (or Martinus), pope, sends the *signum Domini* to Alfred; 885, dies
- 1098 Marsh lands, crops of, spoiled
- 444 Martin, St., dies



- A.D.  
 1132 Martin, abbot of Peterborough; 1137 (1145), goes to Rome; 1154, dies  
 1116 Mast scarce  
 1103 Matthias, abbot of Peterborough, dies  
 1083 Matilda, queen of William I., dies  
 1110 Matilda (Allicia), daughter of Henry I., marries the emperor Henry V.; 1126, returns to England; 1127, receives oaths of allegiance; 1127, marries Geoffrey of Anjou; 1140 (1141), comes to London; 1140 (1141), besieged in Winchester and escapes; 1140 (1142), besieged in Oxford and escapes to Wallingford; 1140 (1148), goes abroad  
 1140 (1141), Matilda, Stephen's queen, besieges the empress Matilda in Winchester; 1140 (1152), dies  
 1085 Maurice, bishop of London; 1107, dies  
 655 Medhamsted abbey (or Peterborough), founded by Peada and Oswy; 656 (664), endowed and chartered by Wulfhere; 656 (664), consecrated by archbishop Deusdedit and four bishops; 675 (680), privileged by the Pope and chartered by Æthelred; 686, grant to, from Ceadwalla; 775, from Brordan; 870, burnt by the Danes; 963 (972), rebuilt by Æthelwold and chartered by Edgar; 963, called Burch, or Peterborough; 1052, called Gildene-burh, or the Golden Borough; 1066, miserable state of; 1070, pillaged by Hereward; 1102, by robbers; 1116, burnt; 1127, hunters seen at; 1137, enriched and improved by abbot Martin Mellent (or Meulent), earls of, *vide* Robert III. and Waleram III.
- A.D.  
 604 Mellitus, bishop of London, sent into Essex; 616 (619), archbishop of Canterbury; 624, dies  
 449 Mercia peopled by Angles; 655, converted to Christianity; 827, conquered by Egbyrht; 868, 872, makes peace with the Danes; 874, given by the Danes to Ceolwulf; 877, partition of, by the Danes; 905, 911, laid waste by the Danes; 912, governed by Æthelfied; 922, submits to Edward; 1016, ravaged by Knute  
 1033 Merehwit, bishop of Wells, dies  
 772 Mildred, or Milred, bishop of Worcester, dies  
 685 Milk and butter turned into blood  
 759 Moll Æthelwold, king of Northumberland; 761, kills Oswin  
 963 (965) Monasteries, many founded by Æthelwold; 1070, despoiled by William I.; 1087, many built in his reign  
 963 (972) Moneyer (or minter) at Stamford, for Peterborough  
 1125 Moneyers punished for issuing bad coin  
 Moon, *vide* Eclipse; 734, 1117, appears bloody; 806, cross seen in the; 1107, tokens in the  
 1106 Moons, two  
 1123 Montfort Castle taken by Henry I.  
 1095 Montgomery Castle taken by the Welsh  
 1015 Morcar, thane, murdered  
 1064 Morcar, earl of Northumberland; 1066, defeated by the king of Norway; 1071, revolts from William I.; 1071, surrenders himself  
 1093 Moreal, earl Robert's steward, kills king Malcolm  
 1104 Mortaine, William, earl of, revolts; 1106, taken prisoner  
 1054 Mortemer, battle of

- A.D.**  
 822 Muca, alderman, killed  
 686 Mul, the brother of Ina, ravages Kent; 687, burnt; 694, his death compensated for £30,000
- 508 Natanleod, a British king, killed  
 810 Nicephorus I., emperor of Constantinople  
 343 Nicholas, St., dies  
 1059 Nicholas II., pope  
 921 Niel (or Nigel), a king of Ireland, killed by his brother  
 1049 Nimiguen, palace of, destroyed by Baldwin of Bruges, earl of Flanders  
 560 (400) Ninna, bishop, converts the southern Picts  
 876 Normandy conquered by Rollo; 1096, sold to William II.; 1106, conquered by Henry I.; 1140, revolts to Geoffrey, earl of Anjou; earls of, *vide* Rollo, Richard I., Richard II., Richard III., Robert I., William the Conqueror, Robert II., etc.  
 1010, 1065 Northampton plundered  
 1017 Northman, or Norman, killed  
 449 Northumberland peopled by Angles; 633, ravaged by Ceadwalla and Penda; 737, by Æthelbold; 794, by the Danes; 827, submits to Egbyrht; 867, civil war in; 875, Northumberland, conquered by Healfden; 876, divided amongst the Danes; 924, submits to Edward; 944, reduced by Edmund; 954, by Edred; 1017, under the government of Yric; 1065, men of, outlaw their earl Tostig; 1069, laid waste by William 1st; 1079, laid waste by Malcolm  
 1028 Norway conquered by Cnut  
 1030 Norwegians slay their king Olaf; 1066, invade England; 1098, invade Anglesey, and kill Hugh, earl of Shrewsbury
- A.D.**  
 1004 Norwich plundered; 1075, bridal feast at; 1075, castle of, defended (by Emma, wife of earl Ralph de Gwydyr); 1088, occupied by Roger, earl of Hereford  
 736 Nothelm, archbishop of Canterbury, receives the pall; 740, dies  
 922 Nottingham repaired and manned; 924, fortified on the south side; 942, recovered from the Danes by Edmund  
 1016 Nottinghamshire plundered  
 710 Nunna fights with Gerent (or Grant)  
 1124 Oats, price of  
 887 Oda, king of France  
 1048 Odda (or Oddy), earl of Devon; 1052, appointed to command the fleet  
 958 Odo, archbishop of Canterbury; separates Edwy and Elgiva; 961, dies  
 1082 Odo, bishop of Baieux, arrested; 1087, his character; 1088, rebels against William II.; 1088, leaves England  
 617 Offa, prince, banished  
 709 Offa, king of the East Saxons, goes to Rome  
 755 Offa, king of Mercia; 775, fights with Cynewulf; 792, beheads Æthelbyrht; 794, dies  
 911 Ohter, earl, killed  
 918 Ohtor, earl, invades Wales  
 1028 Olaf (St.), king of Norway, expelled; 1030, killed and canonised  
 964 Ordbryht, abbot of Chertsey  
 894 Ordhelm, thane, killed  
 997 Ordulf's monastery burnt  
 46 Orkneys conquered by Claudius  
 871 Osbeorn, earl, killed  
 1070 Osbeorn, or Esbeorn, earl, invades England; 1070, comes to Ely  
 867 Osbryht, king of Northumberland, deposed; 867, killed  
 875 Oscytl, a Danish king

- A.D.  
 905 Osoytel, Hold, killed  
 911 Osferth, collector of tribute, killed  
 633 Osrith, the son of Edwin, killed  
 1046 Osgod Clapa banished as an outlaw  
 970 Oskytel, archbishop of York, dies  
 568 Oslac, alderman, killed  
 617 Oslac, prince, banished  
 963 (972) Oslac, alderman; 966, his appointment; 973, banished  
 617 Oslaf, prince, banished  
 833 Osmod, alderman, dies  
 1099 Osmond, bishop of Salisbury, dies  
 705 Osred I., king of Northumberland; 716, killed  
 789 Osred II., king of Northumberland; 790, deposed; 792, killed  
 634 Osric I., king of Deira  
 716 (718) Osric II., king of Deira; 729, killed  
 755 Osric, alderman; 845, 860, defeats the Danes  
 675 Ostrithe, queen of Æthelred; 697, killed  
 757 Osulf, king of Northumberland; 757, slain by his own household  
 617 Oswald, or Oswold (St.), banished; 634, king of Northumberland; 635, sponsor to king Cynegils; 642, slain by Penda; 827, his power noted; 909, his body removed from Bardney into Mercia  
 728 Oswald, the son of Æthelbald, fights with Æthelheard; 730, dies  
 992 Oswald, archbishop of York, dies  
 1010 Oswi, or Oswig, killed  
 644 Oswin, king of Deira; 651, killed  
 761 Oswin, prince, killed  
 617 Oswiu, or Osweo, prince, banished; 642, king of Northumberland; 655, founds Medhamsted abbey with Peada; 670, dies; 827, his power noted  
 617 Oswudu, prince, banished
- A.D.  
 982 Otho, emperor of the Romans, defeats the Saracens in Greece  
 911 Othulf, Hold, killed  
 1120 Ottuel, brother of the earl of Chester, drowned  
 1009 Oxford, burnt by the Danes; 1140 (1142), held by the empress Matilda against Stephen  
 429 Palladius sent to the Scots  
 1001 Pallig revolts from Etheled  
 816 Paschal I., pope  
 1115 Paschal II., pope, sends a pall to archbishop Ralph; 1118, dies  
 430 Patrick, (St.), sent to the Scots  
 961, 1087 St. Paul's burnt  
 601 Paulinus; 625, bishop of Northumberland; 626, baptises Eanfed; 627, baptises Edwin; 633, escapes to Kent, and obtains the see of Rochester; 644, dies  
 653 Peada, alderman  
 655 Peada, king of Mercia, founds Medhamsted; 656, killed  
 381 Pelagian heresy  
 626 Penda, king of Mercia; 628, fights with Cynegils and Cwichelm; 633, ravages Northumberland; 642, defeats Oswald; 645, expels Cenwalh; 655, killed  
 1124, 1125 Penny, bad  
 714 Pepin, king, dies  
 1087 Pershore, Thurstan, abbot of, dies  
 616 Peter, St., chastises Laurentius  
 1129 Peter (Anacletus II.) chosen pope  
 1130 Peter, abbot of Clugny, comes to England  
 Peterborough, *vide* Medhamsted  
 981 Petrockstow plundered  
 1076 Petronilla, daughter of St. Peter  
 1060 Philip I., king of France 1076, at war with William I.; 1077, makes peace with William I.;

- A.D.**
- 1060 Philip I.—*continued*.  
1087, at war with William 1st; 1090, 1094, deserts Robert, earl of Normandy; 1108, dies
- 1110 Philip de Braiose loses his lands; 1112, regains them
- 560 (400) Picts, southern, converted; 560, northern, converted; 710, fight with Beorhtfrith; 875, invaded by the Danes
- 664, 897, 961, 1087, 1112, 1125 Plague or pestilence in Britain
- 890 Plegemund, archbishop of Canterbury; 923, dies
- 1127 Poitou, Henry of, abbot of St. Jean d'Angely and Peterborough
- 1140 (1153) Poitou, earldom of, devolves to Henry, earl of Anjou, on his marriage
- 1120 Ponthieu, earl of (William III.), makes peace with Henry I.
- 501 Port arrives in Britain
- 1052 Portland plundered by Godwin
- 775 Pusa, abbot of Medhamsted
- 675 (680) Putta, bishop of Rochester, at the synod of Hatfield
- 763 Pyhtwine, bishop of Whiterne; 776, dies
- 685 Rain of blood
- 1098, 1116, 1117, Rains, heavy
- 1052 Ralph, earl, commands Ethelred's fleet
- 1075 Ralph (de Gwydyr), earl of Norfolk, marriage of; 1075, his rebellion and flight
- 1114 Ralph, bishop of Rochester, made archbishop of Canterbury; 1115, receives a pall; 1122, dies
- 1124 Ralph Basset
- 1154 Ramsey visited by Henry II.
- 1140 Randolf, earl of Chester, revolts from Stephen; 1140 (1141), with the earl of Gloucester defeats and imprisons Stephen; 1140 (1144), reconciled to
- A.D.**
- Stephen; 1140 (1145), imprisoned and again released
- 1099 Ranulf Passefiambard, bishop of Durham; 1100, imprisoned in the Tower of London; 1101, escapes to Normandy; 1128, dies
- 878 Raven, the Danish standard, taken
- 669 Reculver monastery founded
- 617 Redwald, king of East Anglia, defeats Æthelfrith; 827, his power noted
- 923 Regnold or Regnwald, king, takes York; 924, submits to Edward; 943, confirmed; 944, expelled
- 943 Richard the elder, earl of Normandy; 994, dies
- 994 Richard II., earl of Normandy; 1002, his daughter queen Emma comes to England; 1013, receives Ethelred and others; 1024, dies
- 1024 Richard III., earl of Normandy
- 1107 Richard, abbot of Ely, dies
- 1120 Richard, son of Henry I., drowned
- 1120 Richard, earl of Chester, drowned
- 1123 Richard, bishop of London, assists at the consecration of William Corboil
- 604 Ricola, sister of king Ethelbert
- 1024 Robert I., earl of Normandy; 1031, goes to Jerusalem, where he dies
- 1050 Robert, archbishop of Canterbury; 1051, dispute of, with Sparhafoc; 1052, flees from England as an outlaw
- 1068 Robert I., earl of Northumberland, slain
- 1095 Robert II., earl of Northumberland, rebels; 1095, imprisoned in Windsor Castle
- 1070 Robert I., earl of Flanders; 1085, in alliance with Knute

- A.D.**  
 1096 Robert II., earl of Flanders, goes to Jerusalem; 1100, returns; 1111, dies  
 1079 Robert, son of William I., rebels; 1087, succeeds to the earldom of Normandy; 1088, his party in England; 1088, attempts to invade England; 1091, his treaty with William II.; 1091, accompanies William to England; 1091, returns to Normandy; 1094, 1095, again at war with William; 1096, sells Normandy to William, and goes to Jerusalem; 1100, returns; 1101, invades England, and treats with Henry I.; 1103, gives up his pension; 1104, aids Robert of Belesme; 1106, taken prisoner by Henry I.; 1126, confined at Bristol  
 1085 Robert I., bishop of Chester  
 1123 Robert II., surnamed Pecteth, bishop of Chester, buries the bishop of Lincoln  
 1093 Robert Bloet, bishop of Lincoln; 1123, dies  
 1088 Robert de Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, plunders Bristol; 1093, defeats Malcolm; 1095, rebels against William II.; 1095, taken prisoner; 1095, confined at Windsor  
 1098 Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury; 1102, quarrels with Henry I., and loses his estates; 1104, joins the earl of Normandy; 1105, comes to England; 1106, again quarrels with Henry, returns to Normandy, and is defeated; 1112, seized and imprisoned; 1113, removed to Wareham Castle  
 1106 Robert de Stutteville taken prisoner  
 1107 Robert, abbot of St. Edmund's Bury, dies  
 1118 Robert III., earl of Mellent, dies
- A.D.**  
 1126 Robert, earl of Gloucester, keeper of Robert, earl of Normandy; 1140, eludes the designs of king Stephen; 1140 (1141), takes Stephen prisoner; 1140 (1141), taken prisoner and exchanged for the king  
 604 Rochester, see of, given to Justus; 839, slaughter at; 885, siege of, raised by Alfred; 986, bishoprick of, laid waste; 1088, Castle besieged by William II.; 1130, burnt  
 876 Rodla (Rollo), conquers Normandy  
 1075 Roger, son of William Fitz Osburne, earl of Hereford, rebels against William I.; 1075, taken and imprisoned  
 1088 Roger, earl of Shrewsbury, rebels against William II.  
 1094 Roger of Poitou taken prisoner  
 1123 Roger, bishop of Salisbury, power of; 1123, regent of England; 1125, inflicts punishment on coiners; 1130, at the consecration of Christ Church; 1132, opposes Henry, abbot of Peterborough; 1137, imprisoned by Stephen  
 1130 Roger, bishop of Coventry, at the consecration of Christ Church  
 1137 Roger, the chancellor, imprisoned  
 418 Romans, collect their treasure, and depart from Britain; 435, reign of, in Britain  
 616 (624) Romanus, bishop of Rochester  
 1095, 1123 Romescot  
 1050 Rothulf, abbot of Abingdon  
 913 Runkorn built  
 1137 Sachentege, a Norman machine of torture  
 604 Sæbyrht, king of East Anglia  
 1031 Sandwich harbour given to Christ Church  
 779 Saragossa demolished by Charlemagne

- A.D.**
- 449 Saxons arrive in England; 885, fight with a fleet of pirates; 780, old, fight with the Franks
- 655 Saxulf, abbot of Medhamsted; 656 (673), bishop of Mercia; 705, dies
- 816 School, English, at Rome, burnt; 885, enfranchised
- 924 Scotland subject to Edward; 934, invaded by Athelstan; 946, subject to Edred; 1031, to Knute; 1072, 1087, to William I.
- 684 Scots invaded by Egferth
- 911 Scurfa, earl, killed
- 1123 Sefred, abbot of Glastonbury, goes to Rome
- 746 Selred, king of Essex, killed
- 852 Sempringham let to farm for life
- 774 Serpents in Sussex
- 189 Severus invades Britain
- 640 Sexburh, wife of Ercenberht
- 672 Sexburh queen of Wessex one year
- 832, 1052 Shepey, or Sheppey, plundered
- 897 Ships built by Alfred; 1008, by Ethelred
- 789 Siga, or Siga, kills Alfwold; 793, dies
- 977 Sldeman, bishop of Devon, dies suddenly
- 871 Sidrac, earl (the elder), killed
- 871 Sidrac, earl (the younger), killed
- 754 Sigebriht, king of Wessex; 755, deposed and killed
- 905 Sigebryht killed in battle
- 961 Sigferth, king, kills himself
- 1015 Sigferth, thane, murdered
- 1130 Sigefrid, bishop of Chichester, at the consecration of Christ Church
- 883 Sighelm sent to Rome with alms; 905, killed
- 921 Sihtric, king of Ireland, kills Niel, his brother
- 1130 Simon, bishop of Worcester, at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury
- 799 Siric, king of Essex, goes to Rome
- 989 Siric, or Sigeric, archbishop of Canterbury; 991, ad-
- A.D.**
- vises the payment of tribute; 994, dies
- 1043 Siward succeeds archbishop Eadsige; 1049, dies
- 1043 Siward, earl, escorts king Edward to Winchester; 1051, with Edward at Gloucester; 1055, dies
- 1058 Siward, bishop of Rochester
- 1071 Siward Bearn
- 905 Siwulf, alderman, killed
- 124 Sixtus I., pope
- 1115 Snow
- 733 Somerton taken
- 1015 Somersetshire plundered
- 980 Southampton plundered
- 1047 Spearhafoc, abbot of Abingdon; 1050, refused consecration as bishop of London; 1051, deprived of his see
- 913 Stafford built
- 1016 Staffordshire plundered
- 922 Stamford fortified; 942, recovered by Edmund
- 1138 Standard, battle of the
- 1066 Stanford bridge, battle of
- 744, 1095 Stars, falling
- 1106, 1110, 1114 Stars of uncommon appearance
- 814 Stephen V., pope; 816, dies
- 1057 Stephen IX., pope; 1058, dies
- 1135 Stephen, earl of Blois, king of England; 1137, goes to Normandy; 1137, state of England during his reign; 1140, at war with the earl of Gloucester and the partisans of the empress; 1140 (1141), taken prisoner and released; 1140 (1142), takes Oxford; 1140 (1153) his treaty with Henry of Anjou; 1154, dies
- 1042 Stigand, bishop of East Anglia; 1043, deprived of his see; 1044, reinstated; 1045 (1047), translated to Winchester; 1052, to Canterbury; 1058, receives the pall
- 1087 Stigand, bishop of Chichester, dies
- 875 Strathclyde Britons invaded by the Danes; 924, submit to Edward

A.D.

- 514 Stuf and Wihthgar defeat the Britons; 534, Lords of Wight  
 Sun, *vide* Eclipse  
 823 Surrey submits to Egbyrht  
 449 Sussex, kingdom of; 823, submits to Egbyrht; 994, 1009, plundered  
 1025 Swedes fight with Knute  
 994 Swegen II., king of Denmark, besieges London; 1003, plunders Wilton; 1004, Norwich and Thetford; 1013, again invades England; 1013, received as king; 1014, dies  
 1045 (1044) Swegen, earl, contends for the crown of Denmark with Magnus king of Norway; 1047 (1045), requests aid of England, but is refused it; 1047 (1045), is conquered by Magnus, retires to Bruges; 1046, invades Wales; 1048, goes to Denmark; 1049, returns to England and offers allegiance to Edward, which is refused; 1049, murders Beorn, and sails to Flanders as an outlaw; 1050, his outlawry reversed on his return to England; 1051, joins his father in a conspiracy against Edward; 1051, outlawed the second time, and retires to Bruges  
 1069 Swegen III., king of Denmark, sends his three sons with a fleet against England; 1070, invades England; 1070, makes peace with William I.; 1075, sends a fleet against England; 1076, dies  
 891 Swifneah dies  
 1131 Swine, mortality amongst  
 861 Swithin, St., bishop of Winchester, dies  
 897 Swithulf, bishop of Rochester, dies  
 606 Sylvia, mother of Gregory I.  
 673 Synod at Hertford; 680, at Hatfield; 694, at Baccan-celd (Bapchild); 742, at Cloveshou; 782, at Aclea

A.D.

- (Acle); 785, at Cealohithe; 788, at Pincanheale; 789, at Aclea; 796, held by Athelard (at Bapchild); 822, at Cloveshou; 977, at Kyrtlingtune; 1043, at St. Remy; 1049 (1047), at Rome (Laud MS.); 1050, at Vercelli; 1102, at Westminster; 1119, at Rheims; 1125, 1129, at London  
 913 Tamworth fortified  
 729 (731) Tatwine, archbishop of Canterbury; 734, dies  
 722 Taunton, built by Ina, demolished by queen Æthelburh  
 921 Tamsford taken from the Danes  
 1106 Tenchebray, battle at Tenserie, or Tzencerie, *vide* Censerie  
 1001 Teynton burnt  
 1114 Thames, extraordinary ebb of the tide  
 969, 980 Thanet laid waste  
 923 Thelwall fortified and manned  
 603 Theobald, brother of Æthelferth, killed  
 1116 Theobald IV., earl of Blois, aided by Henry I. against Louis VI.  
 1140 Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury  
 668 Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury; 680, appoints a synod at Hatfield; 690, dies  
 1004, 1010 Thetford burnt  
 1124 Thieves, 44 hanged  
 1070 Thomas I., archbishop of York, denies the supremacy of Canterbury; 1070 (1071), loses his cause at Rome; 1100, dies  
 1108 Thomas II., archbishop of York; 1114, dies  
 966 Thored ravages Westmorland; 922, commands Ethelred's army  
 656 (664) Thorney (or Ancarig) monastery founded; 1066, held by Leofric, abbot of Peterborough

- A.D.**
- 1109, 1118 Thunder tremendous
- 640 Thunor kills the sons of Ermenred
- 1013 Thurcyll, or Thurkyll, with king Ethelred; 1017, governor of East Anglia; 1021, outlawed
- 918 Thurcytel, a Danish earl, submits to Edward; 920, goes to France
- 1010 Thurcytel Myranheafod
- 1016 Thurcytel, the son of Nafana, killed
- 970 Thurkytel, abbot of Bedford
- 911 Thurferth, Hold, killed
- 921 Thurferth, earl, submits to Edward
- 1083 Thurstan, abbot of Glastonbury, quarrels with his monks
- 963 Tibba, St., relics of
- 1099 Tide, high; 1114, low
- 799 Tidfrith, bishop of Dunwich
- 780 Tilberht, bishop of Hexham
- 854 Tithe granted to the Church by Æthelwulf
- 693 Tobias, bishop of Rochester; 727, dies
- 921 Toglios (Douglas), earl, killed
- 793, 1122 Tokens, strange
- 873 Torksey (Turcesig), winter quarters of the Danes
- 1051 Tostig the son of Godwin; 1053, present at his father's death; 1055, receives Siward's earldom; 1061, goes to Rome with his wife; 1065, outlawed, and goes to Flanders; 1066, invades England, and is repulsed; 1066, joins Harold of Norway, and is killed
- 910 Tottenhall, or Tettenhall (Teotanheal), battle at
- 921 Towcester repaired and fortified
- 1055 Tremerig, bishop of St. David's, dies
- 991 Tribute first paid to the Danes
- 681 Trumbriht, bishop of Hexham
- 681 Trumwine, bishop of the Picts
- 656 (664) Tuda, bishop of Lindis-
- A.D.**
- farne), at the consecration of Medhamsted; 664, dies
- 852 Tunberht, bishop
- 1070 Turoid, or Thorold, abbot of Peterborough; 1098, dies
- 1114 Turstein, or Thurstan, archbishop of York; 1119, deprived of his archbishopric and goes to Rome; 1120, reconciled to the king; 1123, 1125, journeys to Rome
- 870 Ubba (or Hubba), a Dane, kills St. Edmund
- 1006 Ufegeat blinded
- 1013 Uhtred, earl of Northumberland, submits to Swegen; 1016, submits to Knute, and killed
- 1049 Ulf, bishop of Dorchester; 1050, reprovved at Vercelli; 1052, leaves England
- 1004 Ulfkytel, earl of East Anglia, buys a truce from Swegen; 1004, makes a great slaughter amongst the Danes; 1010, defeated by the Danes; 1016, killed
- 1095 Urban II., pope, sends a pall to archbishop Anselm; 1096, promotes the first crusade
- 1042 (1041) Valentine, St., head of, at Winchester
- 1047 Vallumdnunæ, battle at Vercelli, Synod
- 202 Victor I., pope, decree of
- 1054 Victor II., pope; 1057, dies
- 403 Victricius, archbishop of Rouen
- 903 Virgilius, abbot of the Scots, dies
- 656 (664) Vitalianus, pope, confirms Wulfere's grant to Medhamsted
- 1076 Vithele (Vitalis), abbot of Westminster
- 455 Vortigern, king, fights with Hengist
- 1098 Walcelin, bishop of Winchester, dies
- 1080 Walchere, or Walker, bishop of Durham, killed



- A.D.  
 1123 Waleram III., earl of Mel-  
 lent, revolts from Henry  
 I.; 1124, taken and im-  
 prisoned; 1126, removed  
 to England; 1129, re-  
 leased and received into  
 favour  
 828 Wales invaded by Egbryht;  
 853, by Æthelwulf; 916,  
 by Æthelflæd; 918, by  
 pirates from Brittany;  
 1063, by earl Harold; 1081,  
 by William I.; 1095,  
 1097, by William II.;  
 1114, 1121, by Henry I.  
 1060 Walter, bishop of Hereford  
 1095 Walter, legate, in England  
 1066 Waltheof, earl (of Northum-  
 berland), goes to Normandy  
 with William I.; 1069,  
 revolts, and joins Edgar;  
 1070, treats with William  
 I.; 1075, revolts again,  
 and is taken prisoner;  
 1076, beheaded  
 1114 Warner, a monk, sent to  
 Rome  
 913 Warwick built  
 1016 Warwickshire ravaged  
 997 Watchet plundered  
 1048 Welsh accuse Godwin and  
 his sons; 1053, kill many  
 of the English at West-  
 bury; join earl Elgar in  
 his attack of Hereford;  
 1094, rebel against Wil-  
 liam II.; 1095, storm  
 Montgomery Castle; 1121,  
 treat with Henry I.  
 (*Vide Britons*)  
 800 Weoxtan, alderman, killed  
 782 Werburh (or Werburga),  
 queen, dies  
 852 Werhtherd, abbot  
 449 Wessex, kingdom of, by  
 whom founded; 495, 519,  
 kings of; 626, invaded by  
 Edwin; 634, converted to  
 Christianity; 878, 897,  
 harassed by the Danes;  
 887, 888, 890, sends alms  
 to Rome; 1015, submits  
 to Knute; 1016, submits  
 to Edmund  
 1066 Westminster Abbey, William  
 I. crowned there  
 1097, 1099 Westminster Hall built
- A.D.  
 966 Westmorland ravaged by  
 Thored  
 West Wales, *vide* Cornwall  
 1040 Wheat sold for 55 pence the  
 sester; 1044, 60 pence;  
 1124, high price of  
 775 Wickins (or Wokings) monas-  
 tery granted to Medham-  
 sted in Offa's reign  
 812 Wigbryht, bishop of Wes-  
 sex, goes to Rome  
 833 Wiggen, bishop, dies  
 667 Wigheard, archbishop of  
 Canterbury elect, dies  
 449 Wight, island, peopled by  
 Jutes; 530, conquered by  
 Cerdic and Cynric; 661,  
 ravaged by Wulfere; 661,  
 converted to Christianity;  
 686, ravaged by Cead-  
 walla; 897, 1001, 1009,  
 by the Danes  
 825 Wiglaf, king of Mercia; 828,  
 regains his kingdom  
 921 Wigmore fortified and be-  
 sieged  
 799 Wihburga, relics of, found  
 entire  
 514 Wihgtar defeats the Britons;  
 534, receives with his  
 brother the command of  
 the Isle of Wight; 544,  
 dies  
 694 Wihfred, king of Kent; 725,  
 dies  
 852 Wihfred, abbot  
 656 (664) Wilberht, alderman  
 656 (664) Wilfrid, or Wilverth,  
 priest, at the consecration  
 and endowment of Med-  
 hamsted; 656, bishop of  
 Mercia, deprived of his  
 see at a synod holden A.D.  
 673; 664, archbishop of  
 York; 675 (680), sent to  
 Rome; 678, ejected; 685,  
 restored; 709, dies  
 685 (718) Wilfrid or Wilferth II.,  
 archbishop of York; 744,  
 dies  
 928 William I., earl of Nor-  
 mandy  
 1031 William II., earl of Nor-  
 mandy (the Conqueror);  
 1047, 1054, battles of  
 1051, visits England; 1062,  
 conquers Maine; 1066, de-

- A.D.**  
**1031** William II.—*continued.*  
 defeats Harold, and consecrated king of England; 1067, goes to Normandy; 1068, sacks York; 1069, lays the north waste; 1070, despoils monasteries; 1070, makes peace with Swegen; 1072, reduces Scotland; 1073, reduces Maine; 1074, again in Normandy; 1075, quells rebellion; 1076, at war with France and Bretagne; 1077, makes peace with France; 1079, fights with his son Robert; 1081, invades Wales; 1082, arrests Odo; 1085, 1087, causes a survey to be made of England; 1086, goes to Normandy; 1087, invades France, burns Mante, and dies; his character
- 1079** William, prince, wounded; 1087, II., king of England; 1087, his gifts to the Church; 1088, quells Odo's rebellion; 1090, at war with his brother Robert; 1091, makes peace with Robert; 1091, with Malcolm; 1092, repairs Carlisle; 1093, his illness; 1093, quarrels with Malcolm; 1094, at war again with Robert; 1094, attends the consecration of Battle Abbey; 1095, invades Wales; 1095, quells the Northumbrian rebellion; 1096, purchases Normandy of Robert; 1097, invades Wales; 1099, reduces Maine; 1100, killed
- 1051** William, bishop of London
- 1070** William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, killed; 1075, his daughter's marriage
- 1088** William, bishop of Durham, rebels; 1096, dies
- 1085** William, bishop of Norfolk
- 1096** William, earl of Eu, blinded and emasculated
- 1096** William (de Audrey) hanged
- 1100** William Giffard, bishop of Winchester; 1103, leaves England; 1123, assists at

- A.D.**  
 the consecration of William Curboil; 1129, dies
- 1106** William Crispin taken prisoner; 1112, deprived of his lands and banished
- 1110** William Mallet loses his lands
- 1110** William Baynard loses his lands
- 1112** William, earl of Evreux, expelled
- 1115** William, prince, son of Henry I., receives homage from the Normans; 1119, marries the earl of Anjou's daughter; 1120, drowned
- 1123** William Curboil, archbishop of Canterbury; 1123, by bribery obtains a pall at Rome; 1125, again goes to Rome; 1129, holds a synod; 1135, consecrates Stephen; 1140, dies
- 1137** (1144) William, St., crucified
- 1138** William, earl of Albemarle, defeats David king of Scotland at the battle of the Standard
- 1140** William of Romare, earl of Lincoln, revolts, and defeats king Stephen
- 1124** William, son of Robert, earl of Normandy, at war with Henry I.; 1127, divorced from Sibylla of Anjou; 1127, earl of Flanders; 1128, dies at St. Bertin's
- 1154** William de Walteville, abbot of Peterborough
- 1003** Wilton burnt
- 1015** Wiltshire plundered
- 660** Wina, bishop of Winchester; 656 (664), bishop of London, at the consecration of Medhamsted
- 718** Winborn minster built by queen Cuthburh (or Cuthburga)
- 643** Winchester, old minster at, built; 963 (965), monasteries at, founded by Athelwold; 1140 (1141), besieged by Stephen's queen, Matilda
- 1103, 1114, 1118, 1121, 1122,** Wind, high

- | A.D.  | A.D.  |
|---|---|
| 656 (673) Winfrid (q. Wilfride), bishop of Mercia, deprived of his see by archbishop Theodore at a general council  | 897 Wulfric, sheriff of Wales, dies   |
| 761, 1111, 1115, 1116 Winter, severe  | 1010 Wulfric, son of Leofwine, killed   |
| 465 Wipped killed   | 1043 Wulfric, abbot of St. Augustine's; 1046, sent to the synod of St. Remy; 1061, dies   |
| 887 Witha (Guido), king of Lombardy   | 943 Wulfrun taken prisoner at the siege of Tamworth   |
| 913 Witham fortified  | 943 Wulfstan or Wulstan, archbishop of York, besieged at Leicester; 947, makes a truce with Edred, and breaks it; 952, imprisoned at Jedburgh; 954, recovers the bishopric of Dorchester; 956, dies |
| 755 Wivern, thane   | 963 Wulfstan, deacon, dies  |
| 477 Wlencing arrives in England   | 1088 Wulfstan, bishop (of Worcester), defeats the rebels  |
| 449, 495, 552, 597, 854 Woden, ancestor of Cerdic, and the West Saxon kings; 449 (547), of Ida, and the Northumbrian kings; 560, of Ælla; 449, 626, of Penda, and the Southumbrian or Mercian kings; 755, of Offa; 854, of Ethelwulf, father of king Alfred | 1053 Wulfsyg (Wolsey), bishop of Lichfield, dies  |
| 981 Womær, abbot of Ghent, dies   | 982 Wulfwina, abbess of Wareham, dies   |
| 1041 Worcestershire laid waste by Harthacnute   | 1084 Wulfwold, abbot of Chertsey, dies  |
| 800 Worr, alderman, dies  | 1053 Wulfwy, bishop of Dorchester, consecrated abroad; 1067, dies   |
| 1006 Wulfeah blinded  | 1016 Wulsige, abbot of Ramsey, killed   |
| 989 Wulgar, abbot of Abingdon; 1016, dies   | 1020 Wulstan or Wulfstan II., archbishop of York; 1023, dies  |
| 1006 Wulfgeate disgraced  | 626 (627) York, church built at; 741, burnt; 923, taken by Reynold; 1068, sacked by William I.; 1069, by Edgar  |
| 823 Wulfheard, alderman, invades Kent; 837, defeats the Danes, and dies   | 952 Yric, king of Northumberland; 954, expelled   |
| 897 Wulfheard, a Frisian, killed  | 1016 Yric, earl of Northumberland; 1017, confirmed in his government  |
| 925 Wulfhelm, archbishop of Canterbury; 927, goes to Rome   | 1047 Yrling plunders Sandwich and Essex   |
| 656 Wulfhere, king of Mercia; 656 (664), charters Medhamsted; 661, gives Wight to Æthelwald; 675, dies  | 905 Ysopa, Hold, killed   |
| 1001 Wulfhere, a bishop's thane, killed   | 1070 Yware, churchwarden of Peterborough, secures part of the property of the church  |
| 1009 Wulfnoth, child, revolt of   |   |
| 803 Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury; 804, receives his pall; 812, goes to Rome; 813, returns; 829, dies   |   |
| 852 Wulfred rents Sempringham   |   |
| 897 Wulfred, alderman of Hampshire, dies  |   |

# INDEX

## OF THE NAMES OF PLACES

### Abbreviations used to designate the Latin Historians

	about A.D.		about A.D.
B. or Bed. <i>Beda, Venerable Bede</i>	730	H. <i>Hagustaldensis Prior, Joannes</i>	1180
Al. or Ælf. <i>Alfredus M., Alfred the Great</i>	890	R. <i>Ricardus, Prior Hagustald</i>	1184
As. <i>Asserius Menevensis</i>	900	G. <i>Gervasius</i>	1200
Eth. <i>Ethelwerdus</i>	977	Hovd. <i>Hovdenus</i>	1204
I. <i>Ingulphus</i>	1109	B. <i>Bromtonus</i>	1330
F. or Flor. <i>Florentius</i>	1117	S. <i>Stubbes</i>	1360
M. <i>Will Malmesburiensis</i>	1140	W. <i>Matt. Westmonasteriensis</i>	1377
Hunt. <i>Henr. Huntingdoniensis</i>	1148	T. <i>Thorn</i>	1390
D. <i>Sim. Dunelmensis</i>	1164	K. <i>Knighton</i>	1395
E. <i>Ethelredus, Abbas Rievallis</i>	1166	I.C. <i>Ingulphi Continuatores</i>	1486

### ROMAN PROVINCES AND SAXON COUNTIES

- I. CORNABII and DANMONII . . . People of Cornwall and Devonshire.
- II. DUROTRIGES . . . People of Dorsetshire.
- III. BELGÆ . . . People of Somerset, Wilts, and the greater part of Hants, including the Isle of Wight.
- IV. ATREBATHI . . . People of Berkshire.
- V. REGNI . . . People of Surrey, Sussex, and the south-eastern part of Hants.
- VI. CANTII . . . People of Kent.
- VII. TRINOBANTES . . . People of Middlesex and Essex.
- VIII. ICENI . . . People of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshire.
- IX. CATIUEUCLANI . . . People of Bucks, Bedford, and Hertfordshire.
- X. DOBUNI . . . People of Gloucester and Oxfordshire.
- XI. SILURES . . . Hereford, Monmouth, Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorganshire.
- XII. DIMETÆ . . . People of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardiganshire.
- XIII. ORDOVICES . . . People of Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth, Montgomery, Carnarvonshire, and Anglesey.
- XIV. CORNAVII . . . Cheshire, Shropshire, Stafford, Warwick, and Worcestershire.
- XV. CORITANI . . . People of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Northamptonshire.
- XVI. BRIGANTES . . . Yorkshire, Lancashire, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Durham.
- XVII. OTTADINI, OR OTTADUNI . . . People of Northumberland.

- ABINGDON, Berkshire, 98, 100, 117, 118, 124, 127, 129, 157, 191. *Abban-dun*; *Abbatis mons*, *Abbandonia*, F.; *Abbdune*, E.; *Abbingdon*, B.; *Abendon*, *Abyndon*, K.
- Ac-ley, 54. *Aclech*, R.; *Quercuum campus*. Oakley, in Surrey
- Adlingfleet, Yorkshire, 52
- Albano, near Rome, 177
- Albemarle, 170
- Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, 209
- All - Cannings, Wiltshire, 110. *Caningamersce*, Hovd.; *Kaningamersce*, Flor.
- Aller, near Bridgewater, Somerset, 67
- Allington, near Amesbury, Wiltshire, 49. *Ellandun*, i.e. *mons Ealla*, F.; *Hellendune*, M.; *Elendune*, Hunt., Gibs. "*Weolsthanus Ellanduni Comes*, i.e. *Wiltoniæ, Ellanduni Monasteriolum posuit*."—Gibs.
- Alton, Hants, 104
- Amesbury, Wilts, 102. *Ambresbury*, B.; *Ambraisbury*, K.
- Amiens, Picardy, 68. *Ambianum ad Somum*
- Andover, Hants, 102
- Angles, the, or English, 60. *Angli*
- Anglesey, 104, 166, 179. *Anglorum Insula*; *Angleseye*, K.; *Mona*
- Anjou, 188, 191-194. *Andegavia*
- Antioch, 23. *Antiochia*
- Appledore, Kent, 71, 72, 149
- Archenfield, Urchingfield, Herefordshire, 79. *Irchenefeld*, B., W.; *Herinaceorum campus*
- Argence, France, 174. *Argenton*, *Argentan*, Gibs.
- Arundel, Sussex, 178, 183
- Asendyke, or Ashdyke, 37. "*Ipsa aqua de Asendyke est quinta aqua claudens ab illo loco Insulam prædictam contra Aquilonem usque ad Aswictoft*."—Ingulf.
- Ashdown, Berkshire, 35, 40, 64, 107; i.e. *fraxini mons*, As.; *Eascesdune*, F., D.; *Escendun*, D.; *Eschedun*, Hovd.; *Asschedon*, B.
- Ashendon, or Assington, Essex, 116, 118. *Assendun*, S., Hovd.; i.e. *mons asini*. "*Chron. Saxon. Petrob.* agreeth with Huntingdon, and sayeth Assandune is in Essex."—*Lamb. Top. Dict.* p. 109
- Ashton, Northamptonshire, 93
- Athelney, Somersetshire, 67. *Ethelingsæg*, As.; *Ethelingsæige*, F.; *Adelingia*, M.; *Ethelingsæis*, Hunt., W.; *Edelingsæis*, E.; *Ethelynghei*, B.; i.e. *Nobilium insula*
- Auvergne, 183. *Alvernia*
- Avon, river, 132, 152. *Avonæ ostium*
- Axminster, Devonshire, 51. *Axaminster*, F.; *Acseminster*, Hunt.
- Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, 30, 81. *Aelesbury*, Hunt.; *Eilesbert*, W.
- Aylesford, Kent, 26, 116. *Eagelesford*, *Egeleshtrop*, F.; *Ilesford*, (al. *Eilesford*), Hunt.; *Æglis-trop*, Rad. Higd. *Polychron.*, 452
- Badbury, Dorsetshire, 76
- Bakewell, Derbyshire, 83. *Badecanwella*, F.
- Bamborough, Northumberland, 29, 35, 102, 176. *Behamburgh*, Hunt.; *Behhamburgh*, Hovd.; *Baenburg*, L.; *Bamburgh*, B., K.; *Bebbæ castrum*
- Bampton, Devonshire, 32
- Banbury, Oxfordshire, 29. *Beranbyri*, Hunt.; *Banbyry*, K.
- Bardney, Lincolnshire, 35, 43, 47
- Barrow, Rutlandshire, 93. *Barowe*, K.
- Bath, Somersetshire, 30, 77, 95, 112, 167, 168. *Akemancester*
- Battle Abbey, Sussex, 174
- Bavaria, 70. *Bojari*, *Bajoari*, *Bavari*
- Bayeux, 185. *Baiocæ*
- Bean, river, 78
- Bec, 172, 209
- Beckenham (Bapchild), near Sittingbourne, Kent, 45
- Bedford, 30, 80, 81, 95, 109. *Bedford*, Hunt., L.; *Bedforde*, *Bedforde*, B., K.; *Bedford*, B., W.
- Bedfordshire, 110, 115. *Bedefordsire*, Hovd.; *Beddefordschire*, B.
- Bedwin, Wiltshire, 41
- Belesme, Normandy, 183-185, 188
- Belmont, 197. *Beaumont*, Normandy

- Benson (Oxfordshire), Bensington (Hertfordshire), 30, 52. *Benesingtun*, Fl.; *Benesintune*, Hunt.; *Benetuna*, Hovd.; *Chron. de Masiros*; *Bensintona*, W.
- Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, 150
- Berkley, Gloucestershire, 168, 193. *Beorkenlau*, F.; *Berchelat*, Hunt.; *Barcheley*, B.; *Berkeley*, K.
- Berkshire, 106, 108. *Berrocscire*, As.; *Bearrucscire*, *Barrocscire*, *Barrocscire*, *Barocessire*, F.; *Berruchescire*, M.
- Bernay, 159. *Bernacum*
- Bernicians, 34, 43. *Bernicit*, M.
- Bernwood Forest, Buckinghamshire, 81
- Besançon, France, 201
- Beverley, Yorkshire, 47, 132. *Beveris*, R.; *Beverlith*, B.
- Beverston, Gloucestershire, 132
- Bilsley, Gloucestershire, 140
- Bishop's Hatfield, Hertfordshire, 34, 42. *Hedifeld*, Bed.; *Hatfeld*, Hunt.; *Heihfeld*, G. L.; *Hadfeld*, *Hatfeld*, B.
- Blois, France, 190
- Boddington, Gloucestershire, 73. *Budingtuna juxta Severnam*, Hunt.; *Apud Buttingtun in ripa Sabrinæ fluminis sitam*, Flor. p. 596; *Buldigintun on Sæfern stæthe*, i.e. *Buldigintun ad ripam Sabrinæ*; *Hodie Buttington, cui è regione ad Occidentalem Sabrinæ ripam obicitur Welshpoole*
- Bonneval, France, 113
- Bosham; Sussex, 127, 128
- Boston, 36
- Boulogne, 71. *Bononia*
- Bradford, Wiltshire, 35
- Braiose, or Brieux, Normandy, 188
- Brampton-Abbots, Herefordshire, 193
- Bramsburgy, or Bramsby, Lincolnshire, 78, 84
- Brecknock, South Wales, 79. *Bricenanmere*, F.; *Brecanamere*, Hunt.; *Bricenamere*, Hovd.
- Bredon Forest, near Malmesbury, Wiltshire, 43, 47. *Bradene*, F.; "*Cepit Inbrithenten, et circumquaque quiscquid aderat.*"
- Bredon, or Bredon, Worcester-
- shire, 43. *Swapham*, Hist. Petroburg.; *Briudunum*, F.
- Brentford, Middlesex, 116.
- Brendeford, Hunt., B.; *Brenford*, D.; i.e. *Brenis vadum*
- Bridgenorth (Shropshire), 78, 126-128, 134, 135, 138, 183, 199. *Briges*, Hovd.; *Brugges*, *Brugge*, *Bruggenorth*, B.; *Brigges*, W.
- Bristol, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, 152, 168, 200. *Brichston*, Ord. Vit.; *Bricstowa*, F.; *Brigeston*, *Briston*, Hunt., Ann. Wav.; *Brycstoue*, D.; *Briketow*, *Bristohw*, Hovd.; *Bristowe*, K.; *Bristow*, W., K.; i.e. *pontis locus*
- Britain, 1-161. *Breoton*, *Breotonslond*, Al. *Britannia*; vide Camden. *Britann. Somn. Gloss.* in voc. *Britannia*. "*Britannorum terra*; *tum Wallia tum Normannia*."—Gibs. The land of the Britons. The context will decide between Wales and Bretagne
- Britford, near Sarum, Wiltshire, 239
- Britons, the, whether in Great Britain or Bretagne, 1-27, 70-158, 162. "*Britanni*; *quo etiam nomine nonnunquam vocantur in his Annalibus Armorici*."—Gibs.
- Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire, 67. *Ab Oriente Sealwudæ* (Selwood, Somersetshire)
- Broadwater, 38; i.e. *latus fluvius*. Hist. Eccl. Petroburg. *Bardanea*
- Bruges, Flanders, 122, 123, 134, 135
- Brumby, Lincolnshire, 84. *Brunford*, I.; *Brumesburh*, *Brunesburh*, *Brunesburh*, *Bruneburh*, Hunt.; *Brunnanbyrg*, *Brumenburh*, Hovd.; *Brunneburyh*, B.
- Buckingham, 80. *Bukingeham*, Hunt., W.; *Bukyngham*, B.; i.e. *fagorum villa*
- Buckinghamshire, 109
- Bulldyke-gate, Peterborough, 155
- Bures, Normandy, 174
- Burford, Oxfordshire, 51. *Beorhtford*, F.; *Beorford*, W.
- Burgundy, 129
- Burton, Staffordshire, 150. *Burhtun*, Hovd.; *Burton super Trent*, B.; *Burton*, S., K.; *Abbatia Burtunensis*

- Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, 126, 179, 187, 196
- Cadney, Lincolnshire, 43
- Caen, Normandy, 185. *Cadomus*
- Calne, Wiltshire, 99
- Cambridge, 109. *Grantebrige*, Hunt.; Hovd.; *Grantabric*, *Grantebrige*, *Grantebryge*, D.; *Grantebrige*, Hovd.
- Cambridgeshire, 109, 110. *Grantebryge*, As.; *Cantebrigesire*, Hunt.; Hovd.; *Grantebridge-sire*, Hunt.; *Cantebriggeshire*, B.; *Ager Cantabrigiensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Norfolkensi, Suffolciensi, et Huntandunensi, incolebant olim Icenii.*"—Gibs. from Camd.
- Camelford, Cornwall, 58
- Canterbury, 31, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 81, 108, 110, 112, 119, 126, 131, 151, 154, 165, 172, 177, 179, 183, 186, 192, 194, 195, 204. *Doruvernia*, Bed.; *Cantwarena burg*, Al.; *Canturbury*, K.; *Cwentawic*, F.; *Urbs populi Cantiani*; *Dorobernia*
- Caraw, Northumb., 47. *Cere*, Hunt.; "*et Hæfe, Carehouse & Heefeld.*" Gibs.
- Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight, 29, 44, 75. *Witgaraburch*, Hunt.; *Witgaraburh*, D.; i.e. *Witgari castellum*. Vide A.D. 534
- Carlisle, Cumberland, 172. *Karloti*, Hunt.; *Cairleil*, D.; *Karlet*, H.; *Carlet*, R., Hovd.; *Carleul*, L.; *Caerleil*, *Carlyell*, *Karlell*, *Carlele*, *Carliull*, *Carlot*, *Karloti*, *Carlyl*, K.
- Castor (Northamptonshire), or Casterton (Rutlandshire), 93
- Challock, or Chalk, Kent, 54. *Calciide*, Hunt.; *Chalchuthe*, W.
- Champagne, France, 177
- Chardsley, Buckinghamshire (Somner), 29. *Cerdici campus*
- Charford, near Fordingbridge, Hants, 27, 28. *Cerdicesforda in fluvio Avenæ*, Eth.; *Cerdicesford*, Hunt.; i.e. *Cerdici vadum*
- Charmouth, Dorsetshire, 60
- Cherbourg, France, 171
- Chertsey, Surrey, 94, 188. *Ceortesei*, Bed. Cod. C.; *Cerotesi*, W.; *Certesai*, T.; *Certesie*, Hovd., F., W.
- Chester, West-Chester, 32, 73, 77, 96, 104, 115, 195. *Legacestre*, B. Brit. *Caerlegion* and *Caerleon*; *Legionis castra*
- Chesterford, Essex, 89
- Chezy, France, 69. *Casiacum in Maternam*
- Chichester, Sussex, 74, 167. *Cissaceaster*, F.; *Cicestria*, F. Cont.; *Cissacestre*, D.; *Cissa, de cuius nomine Cicestria, quam ipse fundavit, nomen sortita est.*—W.
- Chiltern Hills Oxfordshire, 109. *Ciltorn*, Gibs.; *Chiltorn*, Hunt.; *Cyiltorn*, Hovd.
- Chippenham, Wiltshire, 34, 67. *Cipenham*, Hunt.; *Chipenham*, Hunt., B.; i.e. "*Villa mercatoria*; à *cýppan.*"—Gibs.
- Chirbury, Shropshire, 79. *Cereburh*, Hunt.; *Cyrebury*, B.
- Cholsey, near Wallingford, Berkshire, 107
- Christ Church, Canterbury, 118. *Christi Ecclesia*
- Christ Church, Hampshire, 76. "*Twinamburne, eodem plane sensu quo Italia Interamna.*"—Camd.
- Cirencester, 67, 118. *Cirrenceastre*, As.; *Circester*, Hunt.; *Circestre*, L. B.; *Corinium*
- Clayhanger, or Clayhonger, Essex, 116
- Cliff at Hoo, Kent, 49, 58. *Clovesho*, G., T.
- Clist, near Exeter, Devonshire, 104
- Clive, 38. King's Cliff, Northamptonshire
- Cluny, Burgundy, 192, 201, 204, 205
- Colchester, Essex, 82
- Coldingham, 43. *Urbs Coldana, Coludi urbs*, Bed.; "*Hic S. Ebba iuste, sobrie ac pie vixit; an vero ibi religionis cultum primo instituerit, an ab antecessorum studiis institutum invenerit, incertum.*"
- Colmkill—Hil, 30. *Jona*; *Hy*, *Hu*, I.
- Colne, river, 72
- Coniscliff, Durham, 53. *Kyngesclive*, *Kyngsclive*, Hunt.
- Constantinople, 138. *Æt Constantinopolim*

# Index of the Names of Places 279

- Corbell, Isle of France, 195.  
 "Curbolium in Galliis," Gibs.
- Corfe Castle, in Purbeck, Dorsetshire, 99. *Coruesgeate*, D.; *Coruesgate*, Hovd.; i.e. *Corfi janua*, the gate of Corfe
- Cornwall, or the people of that district, 58. *Cornwayle*, K.; *Cornwalli*; *Cornubiæ incolæ*; *Dannoni*, *Dunmonii*, *Damnonii*
- Cosford, Warwickshire, 43
- Cosham, or Corsham, in the hundred of Chippenham, Wiltshire, 66
- Cottingham, Northamptonshire, 209
- Coventry, Warwickshire, 142, 150. *Conventria*
- Crayford, Kent, 26. *Cregansford*, Hunt.; i.e. *Crecca fluminis vadum*
- Cricklade, Wiltshire, 77, 114. *Criccelade*, F.; *Crickelad*, F., W.; *Criccelad*, D.; *Greglade quæ modo dicitur Kirkelade*, Hovd., B.; *Crikelade*, Hunt.; *Criklade*, B.
- Crowland, or Croyland, Lincolnshire, 93, 150. *Cruda et cœnosa terra*, interp. Ingulph.; *Crowland*, B.
- Cuckamsley Hill, Berkshire, 107. *Cwicclmeslawe*, F.; *Chichelmeslawe*, Hunt.; *Cwichel-melow*, Hovd.; i.e. *Cwichelmi agger*
- Cumberland, 89. *Cumbreland*, D.; *Cumberland*, Hunt., H., Hovd., B.; *Cumbrorum terra*
- Dartmouth, Kent, 128
- Davidstow, i.e. St. David's
- Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, 117, 138
- Deirians, the inhabitants of the kingdom of Deira, 43
- Denmark, 106, 119, 125, 156, 159, 167, 192. *Denmercia*, i.e. *Danorum fines*
- Derby, 80, 127. *Dereby*, *Derebi*, Hunt.; *Derebi*, E.; "A deor fera, et bý habitatio," Gibs.
- Derbyshire, 127. *Derbhyshire*, B.; *Ager Derbiensis*.
- Derbyshire, the Peak of, 83
- Dereham, Norfolk, 30, 57. *Ferarum habitaculum*
- Dereworth, Northamptonshire, 38
- Devonshire, 58, 98, 117. *Deuonsire*, *Dauenescyre*, Hunt.; *Daveneshire*, Hovd.; *Devenschire*, B.; *Devenchire*, *Devenschyre*, K.; *Comitatus Devonensis*
- Dodthorp, Northamptonshire, 93
- Dol, Brittany, 159
- Domfront, Normandy, 175
- Dorchester, Oxfordshire, 34, 35, 90, 151. *Dorcinea* (*Dorcic*, C.), Bed.; *Dorceceaster*, Al.; *Dorceastre*, Hunt.; *Dorchecestre*, L.; *Dorkecestre*, B.; *Dorceastre*, W.
- Dore, Derbyshire, 59
- Dorsetshire, the inhabitants of, 60, 160. *Dorsel*, *Dorsele*, B.; *Durotriges*, à Brit. *dwr. aqua*, et *trig incolæ*
- Dover, 131, 136, 175. *Douere*, *Douere*, Hunt.; *Dovere*, D., K.; *Dowere*, Hovd.; *Dover*, B.; *Dovore*, T.; *Dubris*
- Driffield, Yorkshire, E.R., 46. *Dryfield*, St.
- Dublin, 87. *Diveline*, *Eblana*
- Dungeness, Kent, 135. *Generale promontorium nomen*
- Dunstable, Bedfordshire, 194. *Dunstapola*, *Dunstapula*, F., C.; *Dunstaple*, Hunt.; *Dunstapell*, B.; *Dunstapill*, K.
- Dunwich, Suffolk, 57. *Domoc*, G.
- Durham, 157, 158, 160, 168-170, 177, 180, 202. *Dunhelm*, F.; *Durem*, *Durham*, B.
- Dyrham, Gloucestershire, 30. *Ferarum habitaculum*
- East-Angles, the, 40, 109, 112, 117, 124. *Orientalis Angli*
- Eastbourne, Sussex, 189
- Eastfield, Northamptonshire, 93
- East Kent, inhabitants of, 108. *Cantii Orientalis incolæ*
- Easton, Northamptonshire, 38, 209
- East-Saxons, the kingdom of the—  
 Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire, 59, 62. *Orientalium Saxonum regnum*
- Ebbfleet, Kent, 26. *Wippeds tranatorium*. "Ipse [Hengistus] multos principum suorum et gentis amisit, et quendam magnum principem qui vocatur Wipped, ex cujus nomine locum belli illius Wippedesfiede vocavit."—H. Hunt. *Hist. L. 2*



- Eddesbury, Cheahire, in the Forest of Delamere, 78. *Edesbirh*, Hunt.; *Edesbury*, B.  
 Edwinstow, Nottinghamshire, 52  
 Egypt, 22. *Aegyptus*  
 Ellerton, 53. *Elarthon*, B.  
 Elm, near Wisbeach, Cambridge-shire, 43  
 Ely, the Isle of, 118, 122, 155, 156. *Ely*, B.; *Anguillarum insula*  
 Emmet, or Emmotland, York-shire, E.R., 84  
 England, 69, 105. *Anglorum terra*; *Anglia*  
 Englishman, an, 169. *Anglus*  
 English school, the, at Rome, 65, 69. Church of Sancta Maria, Rome  
 Ensham, Oxfordshire, 30. *Ignesham*, Eth.; *Eignesham*, F.; *Agnesham*, Hunt.; *Egenesham*, G.  
 Ephesus, Asia Minor, 24  
 Essex, the county of, 26, 50. *Estsaxe*, Hovd.; *Essex*, B., K.; *Orientalis Saxones*  
 Ethelhun-island, Lincolnshire, 43  
 Eu, Normandy, 171, 174, 175  
 Evesham, Worcestershire, 125. *Eowesham*, F.; *Heuesham*, Hovd.; *Euesham*, B.; *Evisham*, *Eoysham*, *Ewesham*, *Evesham*, K.  
 Evreux, Normandy, 188, 204. *Ebuovicus*  
 Exeter, Devonshire, 66, 72, 74, 105, 151. *Exaxncester*, F.; *Exancestre*, *Excestre*, Hovd.; *Excester*, L.; i.e. *Civitas Exæ*; *Isca*, and *Isca Danmoniorum*  
 Exmouth, Devonshire, 104. *Exam-muth*, Hunt.; i.e. *Exæ ostium*  
 Eye, near Peterborough, North-amptonshire, 93  
 Eylesworth, Northampton, 93  
 Farndon, Northamptonshire, 83. *Feranduns*, Hunt.; *Farandon*, B.; i.e. *mons filiceus*. Not Faringdon, Berkshire, as Gibson and others interpret it; King Edward having died in Mercia, On Myrcum  
 Farnham, Surrey, 71. *Vicus filiceus*  
 Feschamp, France, 171  
 Faversham, Kent, 212. *Fasseham*, Chr. Norm. Vide Somner, *Ant. Cant.* p. 244  
 Finchale Priory, Durham, 54. *Pincanhale in Northimbria*, F.; *Wincenhale*, Hunt.; *Wincanheale*, *Phincanhale*, Hovd.; *Pinchamhaich*, S.; *Finchale*, W.  
 Finchamstead, Berkshire, 179, 183. *Hamstede*, Ann. de Margan.  
 Flanders, 157, 159, 160, 183, 191. *Flandria*; *Flandri*; *Flanderland*, i.e. *fugitivorum terra*, The land of fugitives; *Flemings*, à slyma *profugus, vagabundus, exul*.  
 "Abel lay slane upon the ground  
 Curst Cain flemit and vagabound."  
 David Lyndsey. Vide L. Noel, Gibson, and others  
 Flat-Holms, the, 80  
 Florence, 142. *Florentia*  
 Foleys, an obscure place in North-amptonshire, 37, 42  
 Folkstone, 135. *Folkstane*, *Falkstan*, *Folcastan*, T.; i.e. *Lapis populi*  
 Foss-dyke, the, Lincolnshire, 77  
 Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, 37  
 France, 80. *Francia*  
 Franks, the, 53, 62. *Franci*  
 Freiston, or Friston, in Lincolnshire, 53  
 Frethern, Gloucestershire, 30. *Fedhanleah*, F.; *Fedhalnea*, *Fedhanlea*, Hunt.; *Frithenleia*, W.  
 Frieslanders, the, 68, 75. *Frisii*, *Frisones*  
 Frome, Somersetshire, 90  
 Frome, river, Dorsetshire, 103, 114. *Fromi ostium*, Mouth of the river Frome  
 Fulham, Middlesex, 67. *Fullonham*, As.; *Fulenhham*, Hunt., Chr. de Mailros; *Fulanham*, D.; *Fullenham*, B.  
 Gaëta, Italy, 192. *Caseta*  
 Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, 112, 113. *Geainesburh*, *Geignesburh*, F.; *Gainesburh*, *Geinesburgh*, Hunt., B.; *Gainesburh*, D., W.; *Geagnesburi*, *Gainesburg*, Hovd.; *Geagnesburh*, L.; *Ethelred's filiam Gainorum Comititis*, Flor.  
 Galmanhoo, a Saxon abbey, merged afterwards in St. Mary's, at York, 139

# Index of the Names of Places 281

- Galwalas, 40. *Gallia incola*; *Armoriscani*. Vide Welsh
- Gaul, or France, 24, 25. *Gallia*
- Gerberoy, 160. *Gerboroth*, F.; *Gerberet*, Hunt.
- Germany, 26, 210. *Germania*, *Alemannia*
- Gillingham, Gillingham Forest, Dorsetshire, 116. *Gilligaham*, *Gillingaham*, F.; *Gilingeham*, G.; *Gillingham*, Hovd.; *Gillyngham*, B.; *Gillingam*, K.
- Gladmouth, or Cledmouth;—Milford Haven, Aber Dau Gleddu, South Wales; so called from the mouth of the Cleddy, 82
- Glastonbury, Somersetshire, 45, 117, 138, 161, 203. *Glastingabyrig*, Eth.; *Glastingebirh*, *Glastinbirh*, Hunt.; *Glastingberi*, E.
- Gloucester, or Gloucester, 79, 80, 87, 124, 130-132, 142, 172, 193, 195. *Glæcestria*, M.; *Gloucestre*, *Gloecestre*, D.; *Gloucestre*, Hunt., Hovd. Caer Gloyw, Br., The Bright City
- Gloucestershire, 117, 123, 192, 194. *Ager Glocestrensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Oxoniensi, olim incolabant Dobuni*."—Gibs. from Camd.
- Goths, the, 25. *Gothi*
- Great Cross, Northamptonshire, 38
- Greece, 100
- Greenwich, 114, 115. *Greenwic*, F., Hovd.; *Greenwic*, Hunt.; *Greenwic*, Hovd.; *Greenwich*, B.
- Ghent, Flanders, 67. *Gandavum*, *Gand*
- Habrough or Egborough Island, Yorkshire, W.R., 49
- Hampshire, 50, 105, 108. *Hantunscire*, F.; *Hamteschyre*, M., K.; *Hamtonesyre*, *Hantunescyre*, Hunt.; *Hamteshire*, *Suthamteschire*, B.
- Hanbury, Huntingdonshire, 43
- Hastings, Sussex, one of the Cinque-ports, 110, 128, 135, 149, 174. *Hestinga*, F.; *Hastings*, Hunt., Hovd.; *Hastinge*, *Hastinges*, L.
- Hatfield-moor, Yorkshire, 34, 42. *Headfeald*, F.; *Hatfeld*, Hunt.; *Hatfeld*, St.
- Heddington, Wiltshire, 67. *Ethan-*
- dun*, Flor.; *Edendune*, Hunt.; *Ethendune*, W., H.
- Hengston-hill, Cornwall, 60. *Hengistentune*, Hunt.; i.e. *Hengistimons*
- Hereford, the city of, 140, 141, 151, 156. *Exercitus vadum*
- Herefordshire, 134, 143, 168. *Ager Herefordiensis*
- Hertford, 41, 78. *Herudford*, Bed.; *Hertford*, B., K.; *Hertfort*, W.; i.e. *cervorum vadum*
- Hertfordshire, 110. *Hertefordscire*, Hovd.; *Herthefordeschire*, B.; *Comitatus Hertfordiensis*
- Heugh, Northumberland, 47. *Heve*, Hunt.; *Heefeld*, Gibs.
- Hexham, Northumberland, 44, 52-54. *Hestaldesham*, *Hestaldesige*, D.; *Hesteldesham*, *Hestaldasham*, R.; *Hestoldesham*, G.; *Exseldesham*, K.
- Hitching, Herts, 77. *Thitingaford*, Hovd.; *Ichyngford*, B.; *Ittingeford*, W.; *Thicford*, *Ickford*, and *Ifforde*, Gibs.
- Holm-castle, Normandy, 174
- Holmewood, Sussex, 76
- Hooknorton (Oxfordshire), or Hockerton (Nottinghamshire), 79. *Hocheneretune*, Hunt.; *Hochemeretune*, B.
- Humber, the, 59, 147, 153, 154, 156
- Huncot, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, Leicestershire, 198
- Hungary, 141, 178. *Hungaria*
- Huns, the, 25. *Hunni*
- Huntingdon, 81, 82, 93. *Huntendune*, Hunt.; *Huntadun*, R.; *Huntendun*, Hovd.; *Huntingdon*, B.; *Huntyngdon*, K.; *Venatorum mons*
- Huntingdonshire, 110. *Huntedunscire*, Hunt., Hovd.; *Huntyngdonschire*, B.; *Ager Huntandunensis*
- Hythe, Kent, one of the Cinque-ports, 26, 135
- Iley Mead, near Meltsham, 67. *Campus insularis Ecglea*, As.; *Ecglea*, F.
- India, 68
- Inglefield, Berkshire, 64. *Englefeld*, Hovd.; *Englefelde*, B.; *Anglefeld*, W.; i.e. *Anglorum campus*

- Iona**, 48  
**Ipswich**, Suffolk, 101, 109. *Gippeswic*, D.; *Gipeswich*, G.; *Ypeswich*, "Ipswich in agro Norfolciensi," Gibs. by mistake  
**Ireland**, 132, 156, 166. *Hibernia Iorne*  
**Irish**, the, 140  
**Irlingborough**, Northamptonshire, 209  
  
**Jedburgh**, Scotland, 89  
**Jerusalem**, 138, 142, 182, 202, 203. *Hierosolyma*  
**Judea**, 22  
  
**Kempford**, Gloucestershire, 57. *Kimeresford*, F.; i.e. *Regis præclarum vadum*, Gibs.  
**Kennet**, Wiltshire, 107. *Kenet*, F., D.; *Keneta*, M.  
**Kent**, 32-34, 43, 44, 55, 59, 60, 62, 63, 78. *Cantium*  
**Kent**, the inhabitants of, 45. *Cantiani*  
**Kent**, the kingdom of, 30. *Cantuarorum regnum*  
**Kent**, the people of, 25, 27, 32, 40, 45, 49, 56. *Cantwari*  
**Kettering**, Northamptonshire, 93  
**Kingston**, 83, 99. *Kingstone*, B.; i.e. *regia villa*  
**Kirton**, 98. *Cridiatum*, F.  
**Knutsdyke**, Northamptonshire, 93; i.e. *Regis fossa*; *Kingsdelf*, Camd.  
**Kyrtlington**, Oxfordshire, 98. *Kyrtisnege*, F.; *Kirding*, Hovd.; *Kerling*, B.  
  
**Lambeth**, 123. *Lamhithe*, F., D., L., B.; *Lambhiha*, F., C.; *Lamhee*, *Lamhethe*, G.; *Lamhed*, *Lamheth*, T.  
**Land's End**, 100, 135. *Penwistrit* (ad marg. al. *Penwithstric*), Hunt.; *Penwistric*, B.; *Bolerium* or *Belerium*  
**Langtree**, Gloucestershire, 131  
**La Puglia**, Italy, 178. *Apulia*  
**Lea**, river, 74, 78. *Luye*, Hunt.  
**Leicester**, 79-81. *Leogereceaster*, *Leogecaster*, F.; *Liecestre*, E.; *Leicestre*, Hovd.  
**Leicestershire**, 169, 198. *Leicestresire*, Hovd.; *Loycestreschire*, B.; *Ager Leicestrensensis*. "Comitatum hunc, una cum Northamtun-  
*ensi, Rutlandensi, Lincolnienſi, Nottinghamensi, et Derbiensi incolebant olim Coritani.*"—Giba. from Camd.  
**Leighton**, Bedfordshire, 79. *Ligetune*, Hunt. *Quibus domum reversis, alius mox equitatus paratur, et in provinciam Heortfordensem versus Ligetun mittitur.*—Flor.  
**Lenbury**, Bucks, 30. *Liganburh*, F.; *Lienberig*, Hunt.; *Lienbert*, West.  
**Leominster**, or Lem'ster, Herefordshire, 134  
**Lichfield**, Staffordshire, 47, 123, 138. *Lichfeld*, I., Hunt., T.; *Licethfeld*, D.; *Lichesfeld*, G.; *Lichefelde*, B.; *Lychefeld*, K.; i.e. *Cadaverum campus*  
**Lidford**, Devonshire, 103. *Lideforda*, F.; *Lideford*, B., Hunt.; i.e. *Lidæ vadum*  
**Lidwiccians**, the pirates of Little Britain, or Bretagne, 79  
**Limene**, 71. *Limeni fl. osium*, The mouth of the river Limene  
**Lincoln**, 34, 88, 152, 172, 194-197. *Lindocolina civitas*, Bed.; *Lindcoleneceaster*, Al.; *Lindicolina*, *Lindocolina*, F.; *Lindocolin*, M.  
**Lincolnshire**, 115, 144. *Lincolnesire*, Hunt.; *Lyncolneschire*, B.; *Ager Lincolnienſis*. "Comitatum hunc, una cum Northamtunensi, Leicestrenſi, Rutlandensi et Nottinghamensi, anti-  
*quitus incolebant Coritani*"  
**Lindisfarne**, or Holy Island, 53, 55, 57. *Lindisfarnensis Insula*. *Lindisfarne It dicitur Insula, quæ a vulgo Haligeland appellatur.*—Flor.  
**Lindsey**, Lincolnshire, 34, 43, 60, 65, 102, 112, 113, 117, 147. *Lindesege*, Al.; *Lindissig*, Bed., Flor.; *Lindsey*, *Lindessi*, Hunt.; *Lyndeseye*, B., S.  
**Lipingale**, Lincolnshire, 43  
**Loddington**, Northamptonshire, 43  
**Lombardy**, 191. *Longobardorum terra*  
**London**, 33, 61, 65, 68, 101, 108, 111, 115, 124, 130, 132, 136, 141, 147, 160, 164, 175, 201, 210, 211. *Londonia*, Bed.; *Lundenceaster*, Al.; *London*, B., K.  
**Lorraine**, 161. *Lotharingia*

- Louthane, 172, 199. *Provincia Loidis*, F.; *Loadicensis provincia*, B.
- Louvain, Flanders, 161, 193, 195. *Lovanum*
- Lufwick, Northamptonshire, 43
- Lye, 27. *Rivus Mearcredis*; *Mearcredesburne*, Hunt., West. In agro Sussexiensi, *Dict. Sax.*
- Madron, Cornwall, 123
- Maine, 157, 180, 188. *Cenomannia*
- Maldon, Essex, 78, 80, 82, 101. *Mealdune*, F., Hunt., B.; *Camalodunum*
- Malmsbury, Wiltshire, 114. *Maidulphi urbs*, Bed. (sed sec. C. et T.); *Maldulifes burh*, Al. sec. Cod. C. (sed sec. B. *Aldelmesburh*, et sec. C. *Maldmesburh*); *Maidulphi urbs*, *Malmesbiri*, F.; *Maldelmesburh*, M.; *Malmesbires*, L.; *Malmesbury*, B.
- Manchester, Lancashire, 83. *Mamerceaster*, F.; *Mamecestre*, Hovd.; *Mancunium*
- Maran, river, Herts, 78
- Marlborough, Wilts, 187. *Merleberga*, F., C.; *Mearleasbeorge*, D.; *Marleberge*, G., B.; *Merleberge*, Hovd., B., K.
- Marne, the, 69
- Medway, river, 103, 116. *Medweaig*, F.; *Meadweaig*, *Meadweage*, *Medewei*, Hunt.; *Meodweage*, *Medewege*, D.; *Meodewege*, *Medwei*, Hovd.; *Medeweys*, *Medewey*, B.
- Mellent, Normandy, 192, 196
- Mercia, 36, 47, 55, 59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 77, 78, 106, 107
- Mersea, Essex, 74. *Palustris insula*; *Meresceige*, Hunt., B.
- Merton, 50. *Meretun*, F.; *Mertona*, W.; *Merton*, B.; i.e. *oppidum paludosum*
- Meuse, la, 67
- Middlesex, 110. *Middilsex*, B.; i.e. *Medii Saxones*. *Antiquitus hunc agrum, una cum Essexiensi, incolebant Trinobantes*.—Gibs. from *Camd.*
- Middleton, Essex, 71, 72, 94, 136. *Middletun*, Hovd.
- Mirfield, Yorkshire, W.R., 35. *Maserfelth*, Bed.; *Maresfeld*, Al. sec. Cod. B.; *Maxsefelde*, B. Oswestre
- Monmouth, 83
- Monte Cassino, Italy, 142
- Montfort, France, 196, 197
- Montgomery, North Wales, 176. *Mungumerie*, Hunt.; *Montgomery*, B.
- Moretain, France, 184-187
- Muston, Leicestershire, 93
- Narbonne, 54
- Nen, river, 93
- Netley, Hampshire, 28
- New-minster, 77, 94, 124. Winchester, Old or New, as occurs. *Vide* Old-minster
- Nimeguen, Flanders, 127
- Norborough, Northamptonshire, 38, 193
- Nore, the, 128
- Norfolk, 158, 159
- Normancross-hundred, Huntingdonshire, 93
- Normandy, 66, 84, 147, 150, 157, 158, 160, 163, 165, 170, 171, 174, 177-180, 182, 184, 191-193, 196-200, 202, 204, 207. *Normannia*
- Normans, the, 148, 149
- Norsemen, 54, 83. *Normanni, viri Boreales*. Northern men
- Northampton, 79-81, 110, 144, 169, 193, 210. *Northamtun*, D., K.; *Northampton*, B., K.; *Northamtun*, K.
- Northumberland, 52, 56, 160. *Regnum Northymbrorum*
- Northumbrians, 33, 34, 39, 46, 49, 51, 52, 63, 66, 71, 72, 74, 75, 78, 88, 89, 153. *Northymbri*. The people of the kingdom of Northumberland, i.e. from the Humber to the Tweed
- North Welsh, 59. *Boreales Walli*; *Borealium Wallorum gens*. *Vide* A.D. 917, 918
- Norway, 119, 120, 125, 142, 149, 156. *Norwegia*
- Norwegians, the, 119, 147. *Norwegis*
- Norwich, 105, 106, 158, 159. *Northwick*, F.; *Norwych*, M., K.; *Norwic*, Hovd.; i.e. *Aquilonaris sinus, castellum, vicus*
- Nottingham, 63, 83, 88, 152. *Snotingham*, Hunt.; *Notingham*, Hunt., W.; *Nothingaham*, H.; *Notingaham*, R.; *Snotingeham*, G.; *Notingam*, Hovd.; *Notingeham*, L., G.; *Notyngam*, B.

- Nottinghamshire, 115. *Nothynghamschira*, B.; *Ager Notinghamensis*. "Comitatum hunc, una cum Northamptonensi, Leicestersi, Rutlandensi, Lincolnensi, ac Derbiensi, antiquitus incolabant Coritani."—Gibs.
- Odiham, Hampshire, 190
- Old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire, 65
- Old-minster, 124. *Vetus monasterium*; opposed to Niwanmynster (i.e. *novum monasterium*) at Winchester
- Old Sarum (Salisbury), 105, 163, 194. *Sarbyria*, *Searesbyrig*, F.; *Saresbiria*, F., C.; *Salesbiria*, M.; *Salesbirig*, *Salesbiri*, Hunt.; *Searesbiri*, H.; *Salesbiri*, *Saresbirie*, Hovd.; *Salisbury*, *Salisbury*, K.; *Sorbiodunum*
- Old Saxons of Germany, the, 25, 53, 68, 126. *Antiqui Saxones*
- Old Stratford, Northamptonshire, 43
- Olney, near Gloucester, 117. *Olanega*, F., D., Hovd.; *Olney*, K.
- Orkney Isles, the, 23
- Orwell, river, 116. *Arewa*, F., Hovd.; *Arenne*, D.; *Script. X.* p. 174
- Otford, Kent, 52. *Ottaford*, F.; *Otteford*, G.; *Oiansford*, *Otford*, B.
- Oundle, Northamptonshire, 47, 90, 93
- Ouse, river, 77
- Oxford, 78, 83, 109, 114, 118, 123, 207, 210. *Ozneforda*, *Ozeneforda*, F.; *Ozeneford*, *Oxineford*, Hunt.; *Ozeneford*, *Ozeneford*, L.; *Ozneford*, B.; i.e. *boum vadum*. Vide *Lamb. Dict.* p. 244
- Oxfordshire, 109, 129. *Oxinefordschyre*, Hunt.; *Oznefordschire*, B.; *Ager Oxoniensis*
- Paris, 40, 69, 70. *Lutetia Parisiorum*
- Parret, the (whence Perrott, Petherton), Somerset, 40, 60, 73. *Pederidan*, Eth.
- Passham, Northamptonshire, 82
- Paston, Northamptonshire, 93
- Patmos, the island of, 24
- Pavia, Italy, 70. *Ticinum*
- Paxton, Huntingdonshire, 38
- Pen, near Gillingham, Dorset, 40. *Pene*, M. "In loco qui Peonium vocatur juxta Gillingaham."—Flor., S. Dun.
- Pentecost, a castle in Normandy, 137
- Pershore, Worcestershire, 138, 141. "*Apyris nomine facto*."—Camd.
- Peterborough, Northamptonshire, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 52, 53, 64, 92, 93, 138, 141-143, 150, 153-157, 179, 183, 191, 200-202, 204, 205. *Medeshamstude*, F.; *Medeshamburcstede*, Hovd.; *Inaurata urbs*
- Pevensay, or Pemsey, Sussex, 128, 134, 135, 169, 182
- Picts, 21, 25, 26, 30, 31, 46, 47, 66. *Picti*; *Partium Borealium ultra Northymbros incolæ*
- Picts, the Southern, 30. *Australes Picti*. "*Septentrionales Picti sunt, qui arduis montium jugis ab Australibus eorum regionibus sunt sequestrati; Australes, qui intra eosdem montes sedes habent*."—Bed.
- Pin-hoe, or Pin-hoo, Devonshire, 104
- Poitou, France, 174, 202. *Provincia Pictaviensis*
- Pont Audemer, France, 197. *Pons Audomari*
- Pontesbury, Shropshire, 40
- Ponthieu, France, 193
- Porlock-bay, Somersetshire, 135. *Portus claustrum*
- Portland, the Isle of, 60, 100, 135. *In regione quæ vocatur Port*, F. Vide A.D. 837
- Portskewett, South Wales, 144
- Portsmouth, Hampshire, 28, 182, 190, 196. *Portusmuth*, K.; "i.e. *Portæ ostium. Μέγας λιμὴν*"—Gibs.
- Privet, Hampshire, 50. *Priotesflod*, F.; *Priotesflade*, W.; *Prýfetesflodan*, MS. Ben.; *Prýfeas*—*Cant. l. Prýfetes*
- Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, 89
- Quat, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire, 74. *Cambridge*, Ethelw. (*l. Cuat*—); *Qualbrig*, F.; *Quantebridge*, W.; *Quadrage*, Hunt.
- Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, 125, 212
- Reading, Berkshire, 64, 65, 106, 206. *Et Redingum*, D.; *Redings*,

- Reding*, Hunt.; *Reodinges*, Hovd.; *Redinges*, B.  
 Reculver, Isle of Thanet, 41.  
*Regulhium, castrum Romanorum. Raculfceaster*, Chart. An. DCLXXXIV. "*Ego Ealhmundus Rex Cantia do tibi, Wihtrede, honorabili Abbati, tuæque familia degenit in loco qui dicitur Raculfcester, terram 12 aratorum quæ dicitur Sildunk.*" *Raculfmynster*, An. DCLXIX.  
 Repton, Derbyshire, 51, 66, 67. *Hropandun*, F.; *Rependuna*, M.; *Rependune*, Hunt.; *Repadun*, *Reopedun*, D.; *Repandun*, Hovd.; *Repadune*, B.  
 Rheims, 129. *Civitas Rhemorum* Rhine, the, 69  
 Rhyddlan, or Rudland, the castle of, North Wales, 143  
 Ripon, Yorkshire, 54, 89. *Hripun*, F., D., G.; *Ripun*, D., H., G.; *Rypon*, B.; *Riponn*, B., S.  
 Rochester, 72, 100, 103, 119, 169, 170, 210. *Rhoveceastre*, F.; *Roucestria*, M.; *Roucestre*, *Rouceastre*, Hunt.; *Rovecester*, D.; i.e. *Roffi civitas*  
 Rockingham, Northamptonshire, 209  
 Romans, the, 24, 25  
 Romare, a castle in Normandy, 196, 210  
 Rome, 23-25, 40, 42, 47, 49, 54, 58, 61, 62, 65, 68, 70, 84, 101, 107, 120, 123, 129, 130, 139, 177, 183, 192, 195, 196, 204. *Roma*  
 Romney, Kent, 134, 135  
 Romney Marsh, 56. *Paludes, terra paludosa, locus palustris*  
 Rothwell (Ragwell), Northamptonshire, 37, 38  
 Rouen, Normandy, 197. *Rothomagnus*  
 Rowner, Hampshire, 190  
 Rumsey, Hampshire, 95, 163. *Ampla insula*  
 Runcorn, Cheshire, 79. *Runcofa*, F.; *Rumcouen*, Hunt.; i.e. *amplum vel augustum conclave*  
 Ryall, Rutlandshire, 94  
 St. Edmund's, 179, 196. Bury St. Edmund's  
 St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, 177, 190, 199  
 St. Augustine's, the monastery of, at Canterbury, 143  
 St. Bertin, France, 202  
 St. David's, Pembrokeshire, 204. *Menevia*  
 St. Jean d'Angell, France, 195, 200, 201  
 St. Lo, Brittany, 70. *Scanlaudam*, Hunt. "*Locum qui dicitur Sanlaudam, inter Franciam et Armoricam situm.*"—Flor. ad An. 891  
 St. Martin's, Canterbury, 143. "*Cænobium S. Martini apud Hastings.*"—Rudb. Battle Abbey in Sussex was dedicated to St. Martin. Weever places it in Surrey  
 St. Neot's, 206. *S. Neoti fanum*  
 St. Omer, the convent of, in France, 152  
 St. Osythe, Essex, 195. *Chice. S. Osgithæ de Cice*, Flor. Continuat.; *Chieche*, W.; *Chicce*, Hunt.; *Chich*, L.  
 St. Paul's, London, 111, 119  
 St. Remi, near Rheims, France, 129, 192  
 St. Valeri, France, 170. *Abbatia S. Walericæ in Picardia*  
 Saintes, France, 201. Apud *Santonem* in Gallia Aquitanica  
 Salisbury, 177, 194  
 Sandwich, Kent, 61, 106, 108, 112, 114, 120, 125-128, 134-136, 147  
 Sarrat, Hertfordshire, 78. *Sear-gete*, F., D., Hovd.; *Scoriate*, Br., Hunt.  
 Saxons, the, 60  
 Saxony, 200  
 Scottish, 21, 84. *Scoticus*  
 Scythla, 21  
 Seckington, Warwickshire, 51. *Secandune*, B.; i.e. *Praeii collis: secce praeium, & dun mons, collis*  
 Seez, Normandy, 190, 204  
 Seine, the, 40, 69, 70, 74. *Sequana*  
 Selsey, Sussex, 99  
 Selwood, Somersetshire, 67, 73, 135. *Selwuda*, As.; *Selewode*, B.; i.e. *Sylva magna*  
 Sempringham, Lincolnshire, 61  
 Seven Towns, 114; i.e. *Septem-urbs*  
 Severn, the, 74, 79, 103. *Sauerna*, Hunt.  
 Sevigny, or Savenay, France, 201

- Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire, 100, 120.  
*Sceftebyrig*, E.; *Scaftesbyrig*, F.;  
*Schaftesberh*, Hunt.; *Schaftes-*  
*bury*, B., W.; *Schaftesbyry*, B.;  
*Schaftisbury*, K.
- Shelf, Yorkshire, W.R., 89. *Tad-*  
*denescilf*, Flor.
- Sheppey Island, 59, 62, 116, 136.  
*Sceþige*, *Sceþeye*, D.; *Seþeige*,  
 Hunt.; *Scheþeye*, B., K.; i.e. *Ovium insula*
- Sherborn, Dorsetshire, 99, 125.  
*Schireburn*, M.; *Syreburne*,  
*Seyreburne*, Hunt.; *Schirburn*,  
*Schirbourne*, B.; *Schirebourne*,  
 S.; *Schyrburne*, K.; i.e. *Limpidus*  
*vel clarus fons*
- Sherston, Wilts, 116. . . . in  
*Wiccia*, in loco qui *Scearstan*  
*nominatur*, F.; *Scearstan*, D.;  
*Earstam*, Hovd.; *Seorstan*, B.
- Shoebury, South, Essex, 73
- Shoreham, Sussex, 26. *Cymert*  
*littus*; "*propre Wittering*,"  
 Camd.
- Shrewsbury, Shropshire, 115
- Shropshire, 107, 168. *Scropscire*,  
 Hunt.; *Salopschire*, B.; *Schrop-*  
*shyre*, K.; *Ager Salopiensis*.  
 "*Comitatum hunc, una cum*  
*Warwicenst, Wigorniensis, Staf-*  
*fordiensi, et Cestrensi, antiquitus*  
*incolebant Cornavii.*" — Gibs.  
 from Camd.
- Sicily, 204. *Sicilia*
- Silton, Yorkshire, N.R., 53
- Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 61
- Snowdon, Carnarvonshire, 176.  
*Snowdonn*, K.; i.e. *nivovus mons*
- Sockburn, Durham, 53. *Socceburg*,  
*Sochasburg*, D.; *Socaburgh*, S.
- Soissons, 201. *Suessionum urbs*
- Somersetshire, people of, 120.  
*Sumerst*, L.; *Somerset*, B.  
 "*Antiquis (una cum agri*  
*Willunensis, et Hamtunensis*  
*partis interioris incolis) Belgæ*  
*dicebantur.*" — Gibs.
- Somerton, Somerset, 48. *Sumer-*  
*ton*, Hunt.; *Somerton*, B., K.;  
*Somertone*, W.
- Somme, river, France, 68
- Southampton, or Northampton,  
 as the text requires, 60, 99.  
*Hamtune*, Hunt.
- South Bamfleet, or Benfleet,  
 Essex, 72
- South Damerham, Wiltshire, 89
- South Saxons, 26, 32, 40, 48, 52, 59,  
 108, 110, 122. *Australium*  
*Saxonum regnum*. "*Continebat*  
*duos comitatus quos hodie vocamus*  
*Sussex et Surry, quosque olim*  
*Regni tenuerunt.*" — Gibs.
- Southumbrians, the, 24, 46
- Southwark, Surrey, 132
- Stafford, 78. *Stafford*, Hunt., B., K.
- Staffordshire, 115. *Staffordesire*,  
 Hovd.; *Ager Staffordiensis*.  
 "*Comitatum hunc, una cum*  
*Warwicensi, Wigorniensis, parte*  
*Salopiensis, et Cestrensi olim*  
*possidebant Cornavii.*"
- Staines, Middlesex, 101, 109.  
 "*Nomen vero accepit à saxo*  
*terminali, quod olim hic erectum*  
*erat ad designandam jurisdic-*  
*tionem quam civitas Londinum*  
*in flumine habet.*"
- Stamfordbridge, Yorkshire, E.R.,  
 93, 148, 202. *Stanfordebrigge*,  
 F.; *Stainfordbrige*, Hunt.; *Stan-*  
*fordbriège*, D.; *Stanfordbrige*, L.;  
*Stenefortbrugge*, K.
- Stanford, Lincolnshire, 38, 82, 93,  
 155, 202, 210; i.e. *vadium*  
*lapideum*; *Stamford*, S., K.;  
*Stanforth*, K.
- Stanwick, Northamptonshire, 209
- Stibbinton (Scuffanhall), Hunting-  
 donshire, 43
- Stour, mouth of the, 68
- Strand, the, London, 136
- Strathclyde, 66, 83. *Stratduttenses*,  
 As.; *Stratgledwalli*, *Stratdut-*  
*enses*, F.
- Sudbury, 57. *Australis burgus*
- Suffolk, county of, 158. *South-*  
*folc*, Suffolk, K.
- Surrey, 59, 60. *Suthriona*, Bed.;  
*Suthereia*, T.; *Suderige*, W.;  
*Suthregia*, F.; *Suthrie*, *Sudrei*,  
 Hunt.; *Surrie*, Hovd.; *Suther-*  
*eye*, B.; *Ager Surreiensis*.  
 "*Comitatum hunc, una cum*  
*Sussexiensis, olim incolebant*  
*Regni.*" — Gibs.
- Sussex, 26, 40, 48, 52, 59, 60, 108,  
 142. *Australiae Saxones*, or the  
 South Saxons
- Swanage, the bay of, Dorsetshire,  
 66. Swanwick, Hampshire, Gibs.
- Sweden, 119. *Swecorum natio*,  
*Suecia*, *Suedia*. Swethland,  
 Sweedland.
- Swedes, the, 119. *Suiones*, *Suedi*

- Swineshead, Huntingdonshire, 43,  
52. *Swynheded, Swynshened, K.*
- Tadcaster, Yorkshire, W.R., 148
- Tamar, the mouth of the, 103.  
*Ostium Tamari fluminis*
- Tame, the, Oxfordshire, 95
- Tamworth, Staffordshire, 78, 80,  
82, 83, 88. *Tamewordina, F.*;  
*Tameweorde, D.*; *Tameworthe,*  
Hunt.; *Tamesworthe, B.*;  
*Thameworth, W.*
- Taunton, Somersetshire, 48
- Tavistock, Devon, 103. *Teauis-*  
*toke, F.*; *Tavistoce, D.*; *Taves-*  
*tok, B.*; *Thauistohe, W.*
- Taw, Taff, or Tave, the mouth of  
the, South Wales, 153
- Teignton, Devonshire, 104
- Temsford, Bedfordshire, 81, 109
- Tettenhall-Kings, Staffordshire, 78
- Thames, 57, 61, 71, 72, 74, 113, 156.  
*Tamissis*
- Thanet, Isle of, 61, 63, 94, 99, 126.  
*Tanet, As.*; *Tened, D.*; *Thenet,*  
D., B.; *Taneth, Thanet, T.*
- Theekstone, Yorkshire, N.R., 22,  
31. *Degsastan, F.*, Hunt.; i.e.  
*Degsa lapis, Bed.* Dauston,  
Cumberland, Gibs.
- Thelwall, Cheshire, 83. *Teahweale,*  
F.; *Thalwald, B.*
- Thetford, Norfolk, 64, 90, 105, 106,  
109, 174. *Tedford, Hunt., B.*;  
*Theoforde, W.*; *Sitomagus*
- Thorney, Cambridgeshire, 150.  
*Spinarum insula*
- Thorney, the ancient name of  
Westminster, 132, 133, 212
- Thorp, near Kettering, Northamp-  
tonshire, 93
- Tinchbral, France, 186. *Tenerce-*  
*brei, F.*; *Trinchebrei, Chr. Norm.*  
A.D. 1141
- Torksey, Lincolnshire, 65. *Torch-*  
*seige, Hunt.*; *Torkesai, Hovd.*;  
i.e. *Lintrum insula, à troge*  
*linter, et ige insula*
- Towcester, Northamptonshire, 81,  
82. *Tripontium*
- Trent, the, 83. *Trehenta (Trentia,*  
C.; *Trentia, T. and W.). Bed.*;  
*Trentonstream, Al.*; *Trent, B.*
- Treves, France, 129
- Trokenhole, Cambridgeshire, 38
- Tunbridge, Kent, 169. *Tune-*  
*bricgia, F.*; *Tunebruge, Hunt.*;  
*Tonebryge, D.*; *Tunebregge, G.*
- Tunebrige, Hovd.*; *Tonebrige,*  
B.; *Tunnebrugg, Tunebrig, K.*
- Tweed, the, 157. *Tweda*
- Tyne, river, Northumberland, 66
- Tynemouth, Northumberland, 55,  
176. *Tinemuthe, M., D., Hovd.,*  
R.; *Tynmouth, B.*
- Uggedike, or Ugmere, 37
- Ulps, Flanders, 128
- Vaudeville, France, near the  
mouth of the Seine, 197
- Wales, including the counties of  
Hereford and Monmouth, 60,  
126, 161, 168, 178, 190, 193.  
*Wallia*
- Wallingford, Berkshire, 107, 199.  
*Walingaforda, F.*; *Wallingford,*  
Hunt., B., Hovd.; *Walinford,*  
Hunt.; *Wallyngford, G.*; *Wal-*  
*lyngforth, Wallyngfort, K.*
- Walmsford, Northamptonshire, 38.  
*Wilmesford, B.*
- Waltham, Hampshire, 104. *Walte-*  
*ham, Hovd.*; *Waltham, G., B.,*  
K.; i.e. *Sylvestris habitatio*; *à*  
*weald sylva, et ham domus,*  
*habitatio*
- Walton, near Peterborough, North-  
amptonshire, 93. *Villa ad*  
*aggerem*
- Walton-on-the-Naze, Essex, 128,  
137. *Eadulfi promontorium*
- Wanborough, Wiltshire, 47.  
*Wohnesbergh, E.*; *Wodnesbeorh,*  
F.; *Wodnesbirue, Hunt.*; *Wod-*  
*nesbirch, W.*
- Wareham, Dorsetshire, 54, 66, 99,  
100, 189. *Werham, As., F.,*  
Hunt., D.; *Warram, Hunt.*;  
*Warham, W., B.*
- Warmington, near Oundle, North-  
amptonshire, 93
- Warwick, 79. *Warewic, Hunt.,*  
Hovd.; *Wyrengewyke, B.*;  
*Warrewych, Warwych, Warwyk,*  
K.; *A Brit. Guarth prasidium,*  
Camd.; *A wering agger, pila,*  
Somn.
- Watchet, Somersetshire, 100, 103.  
*Wecheport, Hunt.*; *Wesedport,*  
Hovd.; *Weceport, B.*
- Watling-street, 112. *Weatlinga-*  
*streale, F.*; *Wellingastrate, F.,*  
D.; *Wallingastrate, Walling-*



- Watling-street—*continued.*  
*street*, Hunt.; *Wathlingstrete*,  
*Wallingastrede*, *Wathlingastrede*,  
 Hovd.; *Wathlyngstrete*, K.; i.e.  
 "Strata quam filii Walthi Regis  
 ab Orientali mare usque ad  
 Occidentale per Angliam strave-  
 runt."—Flor. An. 1013, p. 614.  
 "Secunda via principalis dicitur  
 Wathlingstrete, tendens ab Euro-  
 Austro in Zephyrum Septen-  
 trionalem. Incipit enim à  
 Doveria, tendens per medium  
 Cantie juxta London, per S.  
 Albanum, Dunstapium, Strat-  
 fordiam, Toucestriam, Lille-  
 burne, per montem Gilberti juxta  
 Salopiam, deinde per Stratton,  
 et per medium Wallie usque  
 Cardigan."—Lel. Eulog. Hist.
- Wedmor, Somersetshire, 67. *Wæd-  
 mor*, As.; *Weadmor*, F.; *Wad-  
 mor*, W.
- Wedsborough (Staffordshire), or  
 Wardborough (Oxfordshire)  
 (Gibs.), 79. *Weadbyrig*, F.;  
*Wardebirh*, Hunt.; *Wardburyh*,  
 B.; i.e. *Arx custodia causa  
 posita: weard vigilia, custos;  
 & byrig castrum, arx*
- Welland, river, Northamptonshire,  
 82. *Welund*, F.
- Wellbourn, Lincolnshire, 43
- Welsh, the, or Britons, 40, 193.  
*Walli, Britanni. Vide Somn.*  
*Gloss. voc. Wallicus*
- Wembury, Devonshire, 61. *Wic-  
 gambeorg*, As.; *Wigganbeorh*,  
 F.; *Winbeorn*, Hunt.; *Winca-  
 beorh*, Chron. de Mallros.
- Wessex, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 41, 43,  
 45, 46, 48, 49, 62, 65, 67, 78, 81,  
 106, 107. *West-Sexe*, B.; *Occiden-  
 tales Saxones*, The West-Saxons
- Wessington, Derbyshire, 207
- Westbury, Shropshire, 139
- West Kent, men of, 103. *Incola  
 Occidentalis plagæ Cantii*
- Westminster, 123, 146, 150, 152,  
 153, 157, 159, 166, 171, 179-181,  
 191-193. *Westmoster*, St.; i.e.  
*Occidentale monasterium*
- Westmorland, 94. *Westmariland*,  
 H.; *Westmeriland*, R., Hovd.;  
*Westmerland*, B.
- West-Saxons, the kingdom of the,  
 26-29. *Occidentalium Saxonum  
 regnum*. Cornwall, Devon,
- Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants,  
 Berks
- West-Saxons, the land of the,  
 26-29. *Occidentalium Saxonum  
 terra*
- Westwood, Wiltshire, 46. *Occi-  
 dentalis sylvia*
- Whalley, Lancashire, 57. *Walalege*,  
 D.
- Whitby, Yorkshire, N.R., 43.  
*Streonesalh*, *Streoneshealh*, F.;  
*Streanesalh*, M.; *Streneshal*,  
 Hunt.; *Streneshald*, i.e. *Sinus  
 fari*, nunc *Witebi appellatur* (see  
 Charlton's Hist. of Whitby and  
 Whitby Abbey, 1779); *Streones-  
 halch*, D.; *Streneshald*, B.;  
*Streneshale*, *Streneshalh*, W.; i.e.  
*Sinus fari: Littoris angulus; à  
 streond litus, & heal angulus*
- Whitchurch, Hampshire, 104
- Whitterne, or Whitehorne, Galway,  
 30. *Candida casa*, Bed. à Sax.  
*hwit albus, & erne locus  
 secretior: quòd ibi Ninia Eccle-  
 siam de lapide candido et insolito,  
 Britonum more, fecit.—Bed.*
- Whittlesey Mere, 38, 93. *Lacus  
 in agro Cantabrigiensi*
- Whorwell, Hampshire, 134. *Were-  
 wella*, F., M.; *Warewellense  
 Monasterium*, F., C.; *Warewella*,  
 H.; *Werewell*, B.; *Warewell*, K.
- Wick, Worcestershire, 127
- Wickins, Northamptonshire, 53.
- Woking
- Wight, Isle of, 29, 44, 75. *Witland*,  
 Hunt.; *Vecta*, *Vectis*
- Wight, men of the Isle of, 39, 40,  
 103, 104, 106, 108, 113, 118, 127,  
 135, 136, 146, 147, 163, 172.  
*Vecta incolæ*
- Wigmore, Herefordshire, 81. *Wigge-  
 more*, B.; *Wiggmor*, K.
- Wilton, 58, 65, 92, 105. ". . . *in  
 monte qui dicitur Wiltun, qui est  
 in meridiana ripa fluminis  
 Goslou, de quo flumine totus  
 ille pagus nominatur.*"—Flor.  
 from Asser.
- Wiltshire, 105, 106. *Wiltuscira*,  
 F.; *Wilteschire*, M., B.; *Wilt-  
 sire*, Hunt., Hovd.; *Wiltshire*,  
 B.; *Ager Wiltunensis*. "An-  
 tiquis hujus Comitatus incolæ  
 (una cum Sumersætensibus, et  
 Hamtunensis parte interiori)  
 Belgæ vocabantur."—Gibs.

- Wiltshire, people of, 57. *Incolæ agri Wiltunensis*
- Wimbledon, Surrey, 30. *Wilbandonum*, *sp. Gale, Scrip. XV.*
- Wimborne, Dorsetshire, 47, 65, 76, 92. *Winburnminster, Winburnhamminster*, Hunt.; *Winburnanminster* (*vide A.D. 718*); *Vindogladia*
- Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, 138
- Winchester, Hampshire, 35, 46, 51, 62, 63, 76, 77, 84, 92, 94, 100, 107, 120, 121, 124, 128, 139, 152, 153, 159, 163, 166, 167, 175, 178, 180, 181, 183, 201, 203, 210. *Winchester*, I.; *Wincestre*, Hunt., K.; *Wynchestre*, K.; *Venia Belgarum*
- Windsor, Berkshire, 143, 176-178, 186, 193, 200. *Windleshora*, F., C.; *Winlesores*, M.; *Windleshores*, *Winleshores*, Hunt., Hovd.; *Windeshores*, *Windsours*, Hovd.; *Windelsores*, *Windlesores*, *Winlesores*, G.; *Windsours*, *Wyndesore*, B.; *Windsour*, *Wyndosor*, K.
- Wingfield, Derbyshire, 36
- Wirhall, Cheshire, 73. *Wirhale*, W.; *Chersonesus in agro Cestrensi*
- Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, 38
- Witham, Essex, 78
- Wittrington, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire, 93
- Witsan, near Calais, 175
- Woodstock, Oxfordshire, 194, 196.
- Wodestoke, F., C., K.; *Wodstoc*, Hunt.; *Wudestocke*, Hovd.; *Wudestoc*, L.; *Wodestoke*, B.
- Worcester, 120, 127. *Wircestre*, Hunt., Hovd.; *Wic-wara-ceaster*, i.e. *Civitas Wicciorum*, *Wigornia*
- Worcestershire, 122, 123, 168, 192. *Wirecastrestre*, Hunt.; *Wirecestersire*, Hovd.; *Wircestreschire*, B.; *Ager Wigorniensis*. "*Provinciam hanc, ut et Warwicensem, Staffordiensem, partem Cis-Sabrinam Salopiensis, et Cestrensem, incolebant olim Cornavii. Hwicci etiam (ni fallor) dicebantur agri hujus ac vicinorum incolæ, per quos Sabrina cursum dirigit.*"—Gibs.
- Worthy, near Winchester, Hampshire, 104
- Yarmouth, Norfolk (Gibs.), 27, 28. *Certicesore*, Hunt.; *Sardichesore quæ nunc vocatur Gernemuth*, B.; *Cerdici littus; ostium Gariensis*
- Yarrow, or Monks Wearmouth, Durham—so called from King Everth, 55
- York, 24, 63, 64, 83, 89, 144, 146, 148, 153, 154, 159, 193, 199. *Eouerwic*, *Eouorwic*, *Euerwic*, Hunt.; *Eworwic*, D.; *Eworwic*, Hovd.; *Eboracum*
- York Minster (St. Peter's at York), 154
- Ysendyck, Flanders, 134



# INDEX

## OF THE NAMES OF PERSONS

" Magna vis, magnum est pondus, in Nominibus."—BEROALDUS.

- ABON**, 39. *Abbo, Avon*  
**Acca**, 47-49, 77. *Oak, Noke, etc.*  
**Adam**, 62. *Adam, Adams, Adamson*  
**Adrianus**, 24, 43, 54, 55. *Hadrian*  
**Æbbe**, 75. *Ebbe, Ebbs, Ebbson*  
**Ædric**, 107-109, 114-117. *Edric, Hederic, Edridge*  
**Ædwine**, *Eadwine*, 31, 33, 34, 84, 123. *Edwin, Eden*  
**Ædan**, 31  
**Æfic**, 105. *Eaffy, Avy, Eve*  
**Ægelbyrht**, 40. *Vid. Æthel—*  
**Ægelnath**, 119. *Aylnoth, Allnatt*  
**Ægelric**, 142, 153. *Ayric, El-ridge*  
**Ægelward**, 138. *Aylward*  
**Ægelwine**, 153. *Elwin*  
**Ægelwic**, 156, 160. *Aylwic, El-wich, etc.*  
**Ægthan**, 28. *Aidan, Headon, etc.*  
**Ælfeag**, *Ælfeach, Ælfeah*, 117, 119. *Alphege, Elphege, Eafy, Ovey, etc.*  
**Ælfelm**, 106, 121. *Effelm, Emm*  
**Ælfgar**, 92, 102, 118, 139, 140. *Elgar, Helyar, Hillier*  
**Ælfgete**, 123. *Elyet, Elliott, Hallett*  
**Ælfgife**, 121-123. *Ayliffe*  
**Ælfgiue**, *Ælgiue*, 90, 134. *Ayliffe, Olive, Elwes, etc.*  
**Ælfhere**, *Ælfere*, 84, 94, 98, 100, 102, 106, 107, 110, 112. *Afer, Offer, Oliver, etc.*  
**Ælfhun**, 111, 113. *Elfun, Olvun*  
**Ælfled**, 55. *Elfed, Alftet, Elvet*  
**Ælfred**, 28, 61, 62, 64-71, 75-77, 88, 113, 121. *Alfred, Alford, Hofford, Alured, Alred, etc.*  
**Ælfric**, 34, 100-103, 105, 106, 117, 119, 122, 130. *Elfric, Elrich, etc.*  
**Ælfrythe** (*Ælfythe MS.*), 44  
**Ælfsi**, *Ælfsige*, 94, 104, 113, 119, 124. *Elsy, Elsee, Alsy, Halse, Huise, etc.*  
**Ælfstan**, 59, 94, 100, 101, 118. *Elstan, Elston*  
**Ælfweard**, 83, 110, 125. *Ekward, Eller, etc.*  
**Ælfwig**, 113. *Alwy, Elwy, Elwes*  
**Ælfwine**, 43, 125, 129. *Elwin*  
**Ælfword**, 110. *Alword, Alford, etc.*  
**Ælhmund**, 39, 54. *Amond, Hammond, etc.*  
**Ælle**, 59, 63. *Hall, Halls, Ell, Alley, Halley, etc.*  
**Ælmær**, 110, 112, 117. *Aylmer, Elmer, etc.*  
**Æsc**, 26, 27. *Ash, Aysh, Aishe*  
**Æscwige**, 101. *Ashwick, Ashwy, Oswy*  
**Æscwine**, 43. *Askwin, Oswin.*  
**Æthebald**, 61. *Eathbald, Easebold, etc.* *Vid. Æthelbald*  
**Æthelard**, 48, 49, 54, 56, 57. *Ellard, Ellart*  
**Æthelbald**, *Æthelbold*, 28, 39, 47-49, 51, 53, 61-63. *Ethelbald, Elbold*  
**Æthelbriht**, *Æthelberht, Æthelbyrht*, 28-32, 35, 41, 45, 52, 53, 55-57, 59, 63. *Albright, Elbright, Aubrey, Ethelbert, Albert, A' Bear*  
**Æthelburg**, *Æthelburh*, 35, 43. *Elbury, Elborough, etc.*  
**Ætheldryth**, 41, 43, 92. *Editha, Edith, Eldry, Audry, etc.*  
**Æthelferth**, *Æthelfryth*, 31-33, 41, 44, 75. *Elfrid, Alfrid, etc.*  
**Æthelfæd**, 78-80, 82, 83, 89. *Vid. Ælfed*  
**Æthelgar**, 94, 99-101. *Helyar, etc.*  
**Æthelheard**. *Vid. Æthelard*  
**Æthelhelm**, 60, 70, 73, 76. *Ellum, Hallam, etc.*  
**Æthelhere**, *Æthelere*, 36, 75. *Haller*  
**Æthelhun**, 49. *Ellen, Allen, etc.*

- Æthelc**, 200. *Athelicia, Alicia, Alee*  
**Æthelm**, 73. Vid. *Æthelhelm*  
**Æthelmar**, 100. Vid. *Ælmar*  
**Æthelmund**, 57. *Elmond, Ellman*  
**Æthelnoth**, *Ægelnoth*, 73, 118, 119, 122, 138, 151. *Elnoth*  
**Æthelred**, 28, 36-39, 41, 46, 47, 52, 54, 55, 92, 102, 104, 112, 113, 117, 121, 123, 130, 134. *Aired, Elred, etc.*  
**Æthelric**, 30, 41, 122, 123. Vid. *Ægelric*  
**Æthelsig**, 117, 118, 143. *Ælfsi, Ely*  
**Æthelstan**, 28, 60, 61, 68, 70, 83, 84, 87, 109, 125, 126. *Elston, etc.*  
**Æthelswyth**, 70. *Alswy, Alleway, Holloway, etc.*  
**Æthelward**, *Æthelweard*, 102, 104, 117, 118. *Ethelwerd, Akward, Eward, etc.*  
**Æthelwine**, 94, 101, 118. *Elwin*  
**Æthelwold**. *Elwold, etc.* Vid. *Athelwald*  
**Æthelword**, 102, 104, 117, 118. Vid. *Æthelward*  
**Æthelwulf**, 28, 58, 60-65, 68. *Adulf, Adolphus; Athulf, Athol, Athill; Eduif, Eddol*  
**Æthered**, 63-65, 69, 70, 72, 73, 76, 78, 80, 99. Vid. *Æthelred*  
**Ætheric**, 120. Vid. *Æthelric*  
**Æthestan**. Vid. *Æthelstan*  
**Ætla**, *Ætla*, 25. *Attila, Tiley, Till, Tilson*  
**Agatha**, 141. *Αγαθη, Gr.*  
**Agatho**, 41, 42, 92; from *αγαθος*  
**Agmund**, 78. *Hammond*  
**Aidan**, 36. Vid. *Ægthan*  
**Ailnodus**, 106. *Ed. Gibs.* Vid. *Ægelnath*  
**Albanus**, 199. *Auban, St. Aubin, etc.*  
**Alchmund**, 53. *Almond, Aimon, etc.*  
**Alchred**, 54. *Alred, etc.*  
**Aldberht**, 54. *Albert, A' Bear, etc.*  
**Aldfrith**, 44. *Oldfrith, etc.*  
**Aldhelm**, 46, 47. *Aldam, Oldham, Oldam*  
**Aldulf**, 48, 101. *Olduff, Odulfson*  
**Aldred**, 125, 139. Vid. *Ealdred*  
**Aldwine**, 48. *Allen, Alleyne*  
**Aleln**, 200. *Alan, Aleyne, etc.*  
**Alexander**, 143, 154, 187, 198, 199, 207. *Saunders, Saunderson, Sandy, Sandys, etc.*  
**Alfun**, 57. Vid. *Ælfhun*  
**Alfwold**, *Alwold*, 53, 54, 99. *Elwold, etc.*  
**Alhred**, 52, 54. Vid. *Alchred*  
**Alhun**, 61. *Alhun, Allen, etc.*  
**Aloc**, 29. *Alloch, Elloch, Hullock, etc.*  
**Alric**, 57. *Atrich, Aldrich, Elridge, etc.*  
**Alweo**, 47. *Elwy, Atway, Alleway, etc.*  
**Alwold**. Vid. *Alfwold*  
**Amalri**, 196, 197. *Hamalric, Amauric, Maury*  
**Ambrosius**, 175. *Ambross.* Greek  
**Anagus** (or *Angus*), 204. *Hanks*  
**Anbryht**, 52. *Anbert, Ambert.* Vid. *Ean*—  
**Andreas**, 22, 37, 92, 110, 124, 206. *Andrew, Andrews*  
**Angeltheow**, 33, 51. *Engelthow.* Greek  
**Angenwit**, 29. *Agenwitt, Anwitt, etc.*  
**Anlaf**, 78, 85, 88, 89, 101, 102. *Olaff, Olave, Olive*  
**Anna**, 35, 36. *Hannev, Honey, etc.*  
**Ansealm**, *Anselm*, 172, 177, 179, 181, 183, 187, 199. *Ensom, Hansome, etc.*  
**Antipater**, 22. Q. if preserved in *Pater*  
**Antonius**, 24. *Antony.* Lat. from Greek  
**Anwind**, 66. *Unwin, etc.*  
**Arcenbryht**, 40. *Arcenbright, Ercombright, Erkenbert, etc.*  
**Archelaus**, 22. Greek. Q. if preserved in *Arch*  
**Arnwi**, 124. *Ernway, etc.*  
**Asser**, 77. *Asher, Ashhurst, etc.*  
**Athelwald**, *Æthelwald*, 40, 49, 51, 59, 68, 70, 76, 77, 92-94, 98, 100. Vid. *Æthelwold*  
**Augustinus**, 31-33, 54, 89, 125. *Austin.* Lat. Patronymic from *Augustus*  
**Athelis**, 193. Q. the same with *Adelaide*  
**Athelmod**, 92. *Elmond, Ellmott, etc.*  
**Athulf**, 54, 94. Vid. *Æthelwulf*  
**Audoenus**, 204. *Owen.* Q. *Edwine* Latinised  
**Aurelius**, 24. Rom.  
**Bachsecg**, *Bagsæg*, 64. *Baggs, Bays*

# Index of the Names of Persons 293

- Badewulf, Badwulf, 55, 56. *Ba-  
 dwulph, Biddulph, Biddle*, etc.  
 Bældæg, 62. *Balday, Bellday*, etc.  
 Bæleame, 183, 184, 186. *Belme,  
 Bellamy*  
 Bainard, 177, 188, 189. *Baynard*  
 Balday, 29  
 Baldewin, Balduin, 122, 126, 127,  
 132, 133, 156, 179, 192, 207.  
*Baldwin, Baldon*  
 Balred, 59. *Ballard, Baird*  
 Bartholomeus, 68. *Bartholomew*.  
 Gr. from Heb. *i.e.* The son of  
 Ptolemy.  
 Basse, 41. *Bass, Boss*, etc.  
 Basset, 198. *Basset, Bisset, Bisse*,  
 etc.  
 Bassianus, 24. Rom. from Greek  
 Beaw, 62. *Bew, Bowe, Bowey,  
 Bowes*  
 Beda, 28, 48. *Bede, Bate, Bates*,  
 etc.  
 Bedwig, 62. *Bedwy, Beddoes,  
 Betty*, etc.  
 Benedictus, 26, 28, 100, 118, 142,  
 165. *Benett, Bennett*, etc. Roman  
 Benesing, 78. *Benson*  
 Beocca, 70, 209. *Beeke, Beke*, etc.  
 Beonne, 52, 53. *Bonne, Bone*, etc.  
 Beonoc, 29. *Bennock, Bannock,  
 Banks*  
 Beorhtfrith, 47. *Barford*, etc.  
 Beorhtwald, 45, 48, 106, 125. *Bert-  
 wald, Berthold, Birdwood*, etc.  
 Beorhtwulf, 61. *Bardolph*, etc.  
 Beorn, 53, 127, 128. *Burn, Burns,  
 Brown*, etc.  
 Beornmod, 57. *Bermott*, etc.  
 Beornoth, 77. *Barnot, Barnet*,  
 etc.  
 Beornred, 51. *Burred, Burrett*,  
 etc.  
 Beornwulf, 58, 59. *Bernulf, Bar-  
 nolph, Burrell*, etc.  
 Berenger, 69  
 Berht, 46. *Burt, Beard*, etc.  
 Berhtinus, 202. *Bertin*, N.F.  
 Bernard, 196, 204. *Barnard*  
 Bernicia, 34  
 Bernhelm, 70  
 Bieda, 28. *Bidd, Budd*, etc. Vid.  
 Beda  
 Blecca, 34. *Bleeke, Bleek, Black*,  
 etc.  
 Bloet, 194. *Blot, Blood*, etc.  
 Boniface, 34. Roman  
 Bosa, 43, 44, 53. *Boss*, etc.  
 Botulf, 36. *Botolph, Bodulph*, etc.
- Botwine, 54. *Bodwin*, etc.  
 Brand, 29, 62, 150, 154. *Brand,  
 Brent*  
 Bregowine, Bregwine, 51, 52, 153.  
*Bragwin, Braughin, Brewin*, etc.  
 Brian, 200. *Brian, Bryan*, etc.  
 Bricius, Britius, 105. *Brice, Brise*  
 Briht—. Vid. Beorht—  
 Briht, 44. *Bright, Brett*, etc.  
 Brihteh, 123. *Brighteye, Bertie*,  
 etc.  
 Brihtelm, 45. Vid. Drithelm  
 Brihtric, 27, 54, 57, 60, 108, 117,  
 119, 122. *Brittridge, Brittox*, etc.  
 Brihtnoth, 77, 92, 94, 101. Vid.  
 Beornoth  
 Brocmail, 32. *Brommall, Brom-  
 mel*, etc.  
 Brordan, Brorda, 39, 53. *Board,  
 Boor, Bore*, etc.  
 Burhelm, 58. *Burham, Bowerelm*,  
 etc.  
 Burhred (nummi antiqui Bvrcred),  
 61, 62, 64, 65. *Burred, Burt*,  
 etc.  
 Byrhtmar, 123. *Barter*, etc.  
 Byrhtsige, 77. *Birtsey, Pirtsey*,  
 etc.  
 Byrine, 35, 39. *Brine, Perrin*, etc.  
 Byrnstan, 84. *Burnstan*, etc.
- C. Vid. K.  
 Cada, 40, 44. Vid. Ceadda  
 Cadugaun, 178. *Cadogan*  
 Cainion, 62. *Cain, Cannon*, etc.  
 Calixtus, 149, 192, 198. Rom.  
 from Gr.  
 Cameleac, 79. *Camlac, Camac*, etc.  
 Caradoc. Vid. Cradoc  
 Ceadda, 40, 44. *Chad, Chedde*, etc.  
 Ceadwalla, Cadwalla, 27, 34, 44.  
*Cadwallo, Cadwall, Cadell,  
 Cheadle*, etc.  
 Ceawlin, 27, 29-31, 44, 45, 59, 62.  
*Cowling, Couling, Collings,  
 Collins*, etc.  
 Celestinus, 25. Rom. *Celestine*  
 Celm, 28. From *Conelm, Kenelm*,  
 etc.  
 Cenbyrht, 40, 44. *Kinbert, Cibber*,  
 etc.  
 Cenferth, 41. *Kenforth, Kenford*,  
 etc.  
 Cenfus, 41. *Kinfus*, etc.  
 Cenred, 27, 28, 45-47, 61, 62.  
*Chinner, Kinder*, etc.  
 Centwine, 27, 43, 44. *Kentwin,  
 Canton*, etc.

- Cenwalh, 27, 35-37, 40. *Kenwall, Kennell, Chinnal, etc.*  
 Cenwulf, 58, 94, 101, 106. *Kenulph, etc.*  
 Ceol, 27, 32. *Cele, Keoll, Kell, Chowls*  
 Ceolburh, 57. *Cholbury, Kilbury, etc.*  
 Ceolmund, 75. *Cholmond; whence Cholmondeley; and by contraction Cholmley, and Chumley*  
 Ceolnoth, 59, 61, 64. *Chillnot, Kelnoth, etc.*  
 Ceolred, 47, 54, 61. *Chelred, Keller*  
 Ceolric, 31. *Coleridge, Kelrich, etc.*  
 Ceolwald, 28, 45, 62. *Colewald, Cowald*  
 Ceolwulf, 27, 32, 41, 43, 48, 49, 52, 56, 58, 65, 66, 77. *Jolliffe, etc.*  
 Ceorl, 61. *Churl, Serle, etc.*  
 Cerdic, 27-29, 41, 44, 45, 62. *Charaic, Chart, Chara*  
 Chad, 40, 48  
 Ciricius, 79. Gr. Whence perhaps *Kirk* and *Church* through the medium of the Saxon and Anglo-Norman  
 Cissa, 26, 27. *Chisse, Cheese, etc.*  
 Clapa, 126, 139. *Clappe; whence Clapham*  
 Claudius, 23. *Cloud, Clutton, etc.*  
 Cledauc, 83. *Cleddock, Clack, etc.*  
 Clemens, 24. *Clement*  
 Cneba, 30, 33, 51. *Knapp, Knibbs, etc.*  
 Cnut, 112-115, 117-120, 122-125, 128, 134, 141, 159, 162, 167, 192. *Nott, Knott, Knotts, Knox*  
 Cola, 104. Vid. *Ceol*  
 Colman, 40. *Coleman*  
 Columba, 30. *Glubba, Glubbe*  
 Commall, 30. *Commel, etc.*  
 Cona, 141. *Conn, Gunn, etc.*  
 Condidan, 30. *Candid, Candy*  
 Constantinus, 83, 86. *Constantine. Rom.*  
 Cradoc, 144. Contracted from *Caradoc. Cradock, Cradick, Crook, Crock, Croke, Croker, etc.*  
 Creoda, 28, 33, 51, 62. *Creed*  
 Crispin, 186, 188. *Crispin*  
 Cristien, 154. *Christian. Rom. from Gr.*  
 Cristina, 163. *Christiana, Christina*  
 Cryda, 31. Vid. *Creoda*  
 Cumbra, 50. *Cumber, Comber, Kimber*  
 Cutha, 30, 32, 44, 62. *Coote, Cotes, Coates, Couits, Cutts, etc.*  
 Cuthbald, 40, 41, 43. *Cudbold, Cobbold*  
 Cuthberht (nummi antiqui Cudberht), 44, 49, 51. *Cuthbert, Cudbert, Cuddy, etc.*  
 Cuthburh, 27, 47. *Cuthbury, Cudbery, Cowberry, etc.*  
 Cuthgils, 41. *Cowgils, Cowels, etc.*  
 Cuthred, 27, 35, 40, 49, 50, 57. *Cowred, Cowrie, Currie, Curry, etc.*  
 Cuthwine, 28, 30, 45, 62. *Cuthen, Cudwin, etc.*  
 Cuthwulf, 28, 30. *Cudulph, Cuffs*  
 Cwenburh, 28, 47. *Cwenburga, Cwinbury, Queenborough, etc.*  
 Cwicheim, 31-35, 40. *Quickelm, Cookham, etc.*  
 Cymen, 26. *Cumyn, Comyn, Cum- ing, Cumming, Chum, Shum, etc.*  
 Cynebald, 48, 53. *Kinbald, Keble, etc.*  
 Cynebriht, 57. *Kimber. Vid. Cenbyrht*  
 Cynegils, 27, 32, 34, 35, 43, 45. *Kingils, etc.*  
 Cyneheard, 50, 54. *Kinnaird, Kinear*  
 Cyneward, 94. *Kennard, etc.*  
 Cynewold, Cynewald, 33. *Kinnald, etc.*  
 Cynewulf, 27, 47, 50-54. *Kenulph, etc.*  
 Cynric, 27-29, 32, 41, 44, 45, 49, 62. *Kenrick, Kerrick, from the hard c; and from the soft c, Chinnery, Cherry, etc.*  
 Cyrillus, Cyril, Cherril, etc. Gr.  
 Cyrran, Curran, Curwen  
 Dagobert, 47. *Daybright, Dapper, etc.*  
 Danihel, 46-49. *Daniels, etc.*  
 Dauld, 198-200, 207, 209. *Davidson, Davies, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, etc.*  
 Denulf, 77. *Duff, M'Duff, etc.*  
 Deus-dedit, 36, 37, 39, 40, 92. Lat. from Sax. *Godsiffe, Goodsiffe, Goodeve, etc.*  
 Diocletianus, 24. Roman. Not retained  
 Dionysius, 33. *Dennis, Dennison, Tennison, Tinson, etc.*  
 Dolfin, 172. *Dolphin, Dauphin, etc.*

- Domitianus, 24. Roman. Not preserved
- Drihthelm, 45. *Dritteim, Drettel*
- Dubslane, 70. *Duslane, Slane, M'Slane, Sloane, etc.*
- Dudda, 60. *Dudd, Dodd, Dodds; Dowda, Deedes, etc.*
- Dudoc, Duduc, 129, 143. *Duddock, Duck, Duke, etc.*
- Dun, 49. *Dunn, Donne, Down, Downes*
- Dunecan, 173. *Duncan*
- Dunstan, 83, 90, 93, 98, 99. *Tonston, Tonson, etc.* William of Malmesbury seems to derive this name from dun, *a hill*, and stan, *stone*. It is a contraction, perhaps, from thungenestan, thun'stan, Dunstan; signifying *most noble*
- Eadbald, Eadbold, 32-35. *Ebold, Ebbald, Eddol, etc.*
- Eadberht, 48, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 58. *Edburt, Ebert, etc.*
- Eadburg, 54. *Edbury, Ebury, etc.*
- Eadgar, 28, 90, 92-96, 98, 117, 163, 172, 179, 187. *Edgar, Egerton, etc.*
- Eadgith, 125, 159. *Ediha, Edith*
- Eadhed, 43. *Eddid, Head, Eade, etc.*
- Eadhelm, 48. *Edelm, Elm, Emm, etc.*
- Eadmund, 28, 64, 84, 88-90, 95, 96, 114-117, 141. *Edmund, Edmond*
- Eadnoth, 111, 117, 129, 152. *Ednoth, etc.*
- Eadred, Eðred, 28, 89, 90, 94
- Eadric, 111, 117. Vid. *Ædric*
- Eadsige, 104, 123, 124, 127, 130. *Edsy, Easy, etc.*
- Eadulf, 75, 83. *Eddulph, etc.*
- Eadweard, 28, 77-84, 86, 88, 96, 98-100, 113, 122-125, 127, 129-131, 134-137, 141, 143, 144. *Edward, Edwards, etc.*
- Eadwic, Eadwig, 28, 90, 109, 117, 118. *Edwy, Eady, Ady, Addison, etc.*
- Eadwine, 59, 100, 101, 150, 156. *Edwin*
- Eadwold, 77. *Edwald*
- Eafa, 27, 109, 122. *Eafy, Ifey, etc.*
- Ealbyrht, 48. *Elbert, Albert*
- Ealchere, 61. *Aller, Eller, etc.*
- Ealchstan, 62, 63. *Aiston, etc.*
- Ealdbriht, 48. *Elbriht, etc.*
- Ealdferth, 46, 47. *Alfrith, etc.*
- Ealdred, 83, 129, 132, 138, 149, 152, 153. *Eldred*
- Ealdulf, 53, 56, 123. *Alduffe, etc.*
- Ealheard, 75. *Aller, etc.*
- Ealhere, 61. *Yeller, Haller, Hollar, etc.*
- Ealhmund, 27, 52, 53. *Elman, etc.*
- Ealhstan, 59, 63, 94, 125. *Elston, etc.*
- Ealhswithe, 76, 77. *Alswy, etc.*
- Eanbald, 53, 55-57. *Enbold, etc.*
- Eanberht, 52, 54, 58. *Enbert, etc.*
- Eanfied, 33. *Enfied, etc.*
- Eanfrith, Eanfrid, 33, 34. *Enfrid, etc.*
- Eanwulf, 60. *Enulph, etc.*
- Eardwulf, 58. *Ardulph, etc.*
- Earnulf, 186. *Ernulph. Vid. Ernulf*
- Eata, 43, 49, 52. *Yeate, Yeates, Ety, etc.*
- Eawa, 47, 51. *Eowe, Yeo, etc.*
- Ecga, 53. *Edge, Hedges, etc.*
- Ecgbriht, 27, 40, 41, 47, 48, 57-59, 79. *Egbert*
- Ecgerth, Ecgrith, Ecgverth, Egverth, 41. *Everth, Edgeworth, etc.*
- Ecgulf, 75. *Edgewulf, Edgill, etc.*
- Ecgwald, 48. *Edgewald, Edgewall*
- Edbert, 39
- Edred, Eadred. *Edder, Eader, etc. Vide Eadred.*
- Egbalth, 44. *Edgebalt, Ebball, etc.*
- Egel—. Vid. *Æthel—*
- Eglaf, 119. *Eylaff, Elf*
- Elesa, 29. *Ellis, Lees, etc.*
- Eleuther, 24. A corruption of Eleutherius. Gr.
- Elias, 180, 188. *Lias, Lys, etc.* Heb.
- Enoh, 62. *Enoch, Hank, Hanks, Hennick, Henniker, etc.* Heb.
- Enos, 62. *Hennes, Haynes, etc.* Heb.
- Eoda, 177. *Yoda, Yeo, Hody, etc.*
- Eohric, 77, 90. *Eoric, Yorrick, Yorke, etc.*
- Eomer, 33, 51. *Eamer, Hamer, Homer, Emerson, etc.*
- Eoppa, 27, 29, 39, 40. *D'Eoppa, Duppa, Toup, etc.*
- Eormenic, 29, 32. *Ermenrick, Hermanridge, etc.*
- Eorpwald, 34. *Orpwald, etc.*
- Eourard, 204. *Everard, Everett, etc.*
- Eowils, 77. *Yeovils, Yowils, etc.*



- Brocenberht, 35, 40. Vid. Arcen-  
 bryht  
 Ercongota, 35. *Ercongoate, Archen-  
 gota*  
 Ermenred, 35. *Armenred*  
 Ernulf, 156, 196, 198. *Arnulf*  
 Esa, 29. *Esse, Isse, Ease, Hase, etc.*  
 Escwin, 41, 43  
 Esla, 29, 62. *Easle, Easle, etc.*  
 Eugenius, 209. *Eugene. Gr.*  
 Eustace, Eustatius, 130, 131, 170,  
 182. *Eustace, Stacey*  
 Everth, 43, 44, 47, 51, 54, 55  
  
 Farinmail, 30. *Fairmail, Farmil*  
 Farits, 191. *Farits, etc.*  
 Felix, 35. Rom. Whence *Felix-  
 stow*  
 Feologild, 59. *Theologild, Field,  
 etc.*  
 Fergan, 200. *Ferrian, Farren, etc.*  
 Finn, 29, 62. *Vinn, Vine, etc.*  
 Florentinus, 113. *Florentine. Rom.*  
 Forthere, 33, 49. *Forder, etc.*  
 Forthred, 57. *Fordred, Forred, etc.*  
 Fræna (Froinne in num.), 64, 102.  
*Frasne, Fræne, Fane, Vane*  
 Freawine, 29, 62. *Frewin*  
 Freothogar, 29, 62. *Fræthyar,  
 Freyer, Freve*  
 Freotholaf, 29. *Frithlaff, Frey-  
 laff, etc.*  
 Frethegis, 39. *Frithis, Frish, etc.*  
 Fritheberht, 52. *Freebert, Frib-  
 bert, etc.*  
 Frithegist, 102. *Frithist, Fræthyst,  
 etc.*  
 Frithestan, 77, 84. *Friston,  
 Freston*  
 Frithewald, Frithuwald, 52, 62.  
*Frithald, Frittle, etc.*  
 Frithowulf, Frithuwulf, 30, 62.  
*Frithulfa, Fryolf, etc.*  
 Frythogith, 49. *Frith, Frithson,  
 etc.*  
 Fulk, 197. *Filkes, Foulkes, etc.*  
  
 Gaius, 25. *Gay, Kaye, etc.*  
 Geata, 24, 29, 62, 192. *Keate,  
 Keates*  
 Gelasius, 192. Rom. from Gr.  
 Georgius, 115. *George, Gorges*  
 Gerent, 47. *Grant*  
 Geruels, 197. *Jervis*  
 Gifemund, 45. *Gibbon, Gibbons*  
 Giffard, 181, 183, 196, 203. *Gifford*  
 Girard, 183, 187. *Gerard, Garrett,  
 Jarret*  
 Giso, 143. *Guisse, Guessa, Jesse*  
 Giwis, Gewis, 29, 62. *Wise*  
 Goda, 100. *Good, and its com-  
 pounds*  
 Godefreith, 168, 196. *Godfrey,  
 Geoffry, Jeffrey, Jeffreys, etc.*  
 Godrun, 66, 67. *Guthrum*  
 Godun, Godwine, 45, 100, 102, 104,  
 108, 110, 117, 121, 124, 125, 128,  
 131-138, 143. *Godwin, Goodwin,  
 Godden, Gooden, Gawen, etc.*  
 Godwulf, 29, 62. *Godolph, Godol-  
 phin, etc.*  
 Gordianus, 32. *Gordon. Latino-  
 Barb.*  
 Gosfrith, Gosfreith, Gosfrei, i.e.  
*God's-frith. Vid. Godefreith*  
 Gratianus, 24. *Grattan. Rom.*  
 Gregorius, 26, 30-32, 54, 204.  
*Gregory. Rom. from Gr.*  
 Griffin, 128, 134, 140, 143, 144,  
 178. *Griff, Grieve, Greave,  
 Graves. Griffin itself is supposed  
 to be a corruption of Griffish*  
 Grimbold, 76. *Grimold, etc.*  
 Grymkytel, 122, 126. *Grimketel,  
 Kettel*  
 Gryth, or Gyrrh, 132, 149. *Gritt,  
 etc.*  
 Gunner, 94. *Gors, Gower, etc.*  
 Preserved in *Gunnersbury,  
 Gunnerby, Gunby*  
 Gunnilde, 125. *Gunnilda*  
 Guthferth, 78, 89. } *Goddart, God-  
 Guthfrith, 84. } dard, etc.*  
 Guthlac, 47. *Goodlake, Gully, etc.*  
 Gyrlic, 92. *Geary, Gerson, etc.*  
  
 Hacun, 120, 159. *Haquin, Hacco,  
 Hawkin, Hawkins, etc.*  
 Hælfwin, 81. *Haffin, Havin, etc.*  
 Hæsten, 71, 72. *Hastings*  
 Hamalri, 197. Vid. Amalri  
 Hardacnut, 119, 121-123, 134.  
*Hardyknut, Arnut, etc.*  
 Hareld, Harold, 64, 121-123, 127,  
 128, 131-137, 139, 140, 143, 144,  
 146, 147. *Harvatt, Herrott,  
 Heard*  
 Hathra, 62. *Hather, Heather, etc.*  
 Heabyrht, 53, 54, 64. *Hibbard,  
 Hubbard, Hobart, Hibbert, Heber,  
 Heberdon, etc.*  
 Heaca, 126, 142. *Hatch, etc.*  
 Headda and Hedde, 43, 46, 92.  
*Head, Heath, etc.*  
 Heahmund, 65. *Hammond*  
 Heahstan, 76. *Heston, etc.*

# Index of the Names of Persons 297

- Healdene, 64, 66, 67, 78. *Halden, Halton, Yalden*, etc.  
 Heanric, Heanrig, Heanri, Henri, 152, 181, 185, 187, 189, 190, 192, 193, 197, 200, 203, 204, 207. *Henry, Harry, Harries, Harris, Harrison*, etc.  
 Hearberht, Heardberht, 53, 57, 60. *Herbert, Harbord*, etc.  
 Hedde. Vid. *Headia*  
 Hengest, 25, 26. *Hengst, Hinx, Hinxman, Hickman*, etc.  
 Herbeard, 174. } Vid. *Hear*—  
 Herebryht, 60. }  
 Hereferth, 60. } *Harvey, Erith*, etc.  
 Herefrith, 39. }  
 Herelufu, 100. *Harlove, Harlow*  
 Hereman, 125, 129, 160. *Harman, Orman*  
 Heremod, 62. *Hermott*, etc.  
 Hereward, 154, 156. *Harward*  
 Hering, 31. *Herring*  
 Herodes, 22, 23, 25. {Heb. *Herod*  
 Higbald, 47, 53, 56, 57. *Hibbold, Ibbott, Ibbotson*, etc.  
 Higebriht, 53, 54. *Eyebright*. Vid. *Heabyrht*  
 Higwals, 64; *l. Hingwar; q. vid.* Unless *Higgs, Hickers, Higgesson*, etc., be referred to this source  
 Hilda, Hild, 43. *Hilda*  
 Hingwar, 64. *Anger, Ongar*  
 Hlothhere, 44. *Lothaire, Lowther*, etc.  
 Hlothwig, Hlowig, 60, 68, 69, 190, 197. *Louis, Lewis*, etc.  
 Honorius, 34, 36, 198, 199, 204. Rom.  
 Horsa, 25, 26. *Horse, Horseman*, etc.  
 Howel, 83. *Howell, Hual, Hoel*. Br.  
 Hroald, 79. *Rowell, Rolles, Rolleston*  
 Hrothulf, 69. *Rodolph, Rolfe, Roffe*, etc.  
 Huda, 61. *Hody, Hudson, Hyde*, etc.  
 Hugo, 105, 175, 176, 179, 196, 197, 199, 202, 203. *Hughes, Hughson, Hewson; Higgs, Higgesson; Hickers*  
 Hunberht, 61. *Humbert, Hubert*, etc.  
 Hunferth, 49, 50. *Humfrey, Humphreys*  
 Husa, 31. *Huss, House*, etc.  
 Hwala, 62. *Wall, Weal*, etc.  
 Hygbald, 47. Vid. *Higbald*
- Hyldrine, 86. *Holditch*, etc.  
 Icel, 33, 51. *Ichel, Itchel*, etc., preserved in *Itchel-hampton*  
 Ida, 29, 41. *Ida, Ides, Yddeson*, etc.  
 Ifi, 29  
 Ignatius, 24. Rom.  
 Immine, 39. *Himmin, Hemming*, etc.  
 Inc, 27, 45, 47, 48. *Inas, Innes*. The name in Scotland is perhaps derived from *inis*, a vale  
 Ingild, Ingils, 27, 47. *Inglis, Ingle*, etc.  
 Ingin, 29. *Hingin, Engine, Higgins, Higginson*, etc.  
 Ingwald, 48. *Ingold, Gold, Gould, Goldsborough*, etc.  
 Ingwy, 29  
 Inware, 67. Vid. *Hingwar*  
 Inwidda, 86. *Inwit, Inett*, etc.  
 Itermon, 62. *Etterman, Etiman*  
 Ithamar, 36, 37, 39. *Iamore*, etc.  
 Jacobus, 22, 23. *Jacques, James*  
 Janbyrht, 52, 54. *Janberi*  
 Jared, 62. Heb. *Yared*  
 Jehmarc, 120. *Gemarr, Yemar*  
 Jeothwel, 83. *Jewell*  
 Jeruman, 37, 39. *Jerman, Jermyn*  
 Joannes, 44, 47. *Johnes, Jones, Johnson, Jackson*  
 Judas, 100. *Jud, Jude*  
 Judoc, 77. *Juddoc, Jukes, Judd*, etc.  
 Julius, 22. Rom.  
 Justus, 31, 33, 34. Rom.  
 Juthytta, 62, 68. *Judith, Judy*
- K. Vid. in C  
 Karl, Karolus, 58, 200. *Charles, Charleson, Carlton, Charlton*  
 Kenulf. Vid. *Cenulf*  
 Kyneburg, 36-39, 42, 94  
 Kyneswith, 36-39, 42, 94  
 Kynsaige, 140, 143. *Kinsey*, etc.  
 Lamech, 62. Heb. not preserved  
 Landfranc, Lanfranc, 154, 170. By metathesis, *Frankland, Franklin*, etc.  
 Laurentius, 32, 56, 199. *Laurence*  
 Leo, 57, 58, 61, 127, 129. *Lyon, Lyons, Lens*, etc.  
 Leodulf, 100. *Lodolph*  
 Leodwald, 48, 49. *Lyddle, Liddle*, etc.

- Leofgar, 141. *Lufgar*  
 Leofrie, 104, 121, 123-125, 131-134, 137, 138, 140. *Leverich, Leverage, Lourie, Lowrie, etc.*  
 Leofruna, 110. *Lefrun*  
 Leofsige, 105, 120. *Lowstie, etc.*  
 Leofwine, 104, 109, 117, 118, 132, 138, 139. *Levine, Lewin, Lubin, etc., and Latinised Lubinus*  
 Lifing, 112, 118, 123, 125. *Lifey, etc.*  
 Lilla, 33. *Lilly, etc.*  
 Lioufa, 89. *Lioua and lioue, N.S., whence Love and Lows. In the printed copies of Flor. we find Leonem for Leovem*  
 Losang, 174. *Loxenge, Leasing, etc.*  
 Lothen, 126. *Lodden, Loudon*  
 Lothere, 41, 42  
 Lothewis, Lothwi, 60, 68, 190, 197. Vid. *Hlothwig*  
 Lucas, 23, 192. *Lucas, Luke, Locke*  
 Lucius, 24. *Lucy, Luss, Lush*  
 Lucumon, 75. *Lockman, etc.*  
 Ludecan (Lvdica in num.), 59. *Lukin*  
  
 Maccbethu, 70. *Macbeth*  
 Mægla, 28. *Maule, Mole, Mull, etc.*  
 Mælbæthe, 120, 139. Vid. *Maccbethu*  
 Mælcorm, 89, 120, 151, 157, 160, 172, 173. *Malcolm, Malcom, etc.*  
 Mælinmun, 70. *Milman, Melmoth, etc.*  
 Mærie-swægen, 151, 153. *Morie-swayne, etc.*  
 Magnus, 125-127. *Maine*  
 Mahald, Mahtild, 162. *Matilda*  
 Malalabel, 62. Heb.  
 Malculm, 89. Vid. *Mælcorm*  
 Malduit, 209. *Maudit, Molte, etc.*  
 Mallet, 188. *Mallets, Mellish, etc.*  
 Manna, Manni, 81, 125. *Mann, etc.*  
 Marcus, 21, 23. *Mark, Marks*  
 Margareta, 24, 173. *Margaret*  
 Marie, Maria, 38, 110. *Mary*  
 Marinus, 68. Vid. *Martinus*  
 Martæl, 200. *Martel*  
 Martianus, 25. *Marcian. Roman*  
 Martinus, 30, 69, 179, 180, 206, 208, 212. *Martin. Rom.*  
 Mathias, 184. *Matthias, Matthews. Heb.*  
 Matusalem, 62. *Mathusalem. Heb.*  
 Mauricius, 30, 162, 181, 186. *Maurice, Moris, Morris. Latino-barb.*  
  
 Maximus, 24, 25. *Roman*  
 Melcorm, Malcolm. Vid. *Mælcorm*  
 Mellitus, 31, 33. *Rom. Q. Mellits, Mellish*  
 Merehwit, 120. *Merrywhite, Merriot*  
 Merwala, 36. *Marvel, etc.*  
 Michael, 110, 178. Heb. *Michel* is from *mycel*  
 Mildred, 52. *Mildred*  
 Mol, 52. *Moll, Mole*  
 Moræl, Moreal, 173, 176. *Morrell, Morell, Murrel, Morle, etc.*  
 Morkere, Morkere, 114, 144, 150, 156. *Morker, etc.*  
 Moyses. Heb. *Moses, Moysey, etc.*  
 Muca, 58. *Mock, Mockson, Moxon; Mudge, etc.*  
 Mul, 44, 45, 52. *Mull, etc.*  
  
 Nafana, 115. *Nafon, Nepean, etc.*  
 Natanleod, Nazaleod, 28. *Natt, Natte, Neale*  
 Nero, 23. *Rom.*  
 Nicolaus, 24, 142, 143, 204. *Nicol, Nichols, Nicolson, Nicholson, etc. Gr.*  
 Niel, 82. *Neal, O'Niel, etc.*  
 Ninna, 30. *Nunny, Nenny, etc.*  
 Noe, 62. Heb. *Noah*  
 Northman, 117. *Norman, North, etc.*  
 Nothelm, 49. *Noddin, Notting, Needham, etc.*  
  
 Occa, 48, 94. *Occa, Oak, Noke, etc.*  
 Octavianus, 22. *Rom. Octavian*  
 Oda, 69, 90.  
 Odda, 134, 138, 141. } *Oddy, Oades, Oates, Wood, Woods, Woide, etc.*  
 Odo, Oda, 92, 100, 150, 161, 166, 168, 169. }  
 Offa, 33, 34, 47, 51, 52, 54, 55, 60. Preserved in Offington, Ovington, Uffington, Offa's dyke, etc. *Ovey, etc.*  
 Ohter, Ohtor, 78, 79. *Otter. Originally Oht-here, or Ocht-here; i.e. The terror of an army*  
 Olaf, 120, 140. *Olave. Vid. Anlaf Ordbyrht, 94. Orbet, etc.*  
 Ordhelm, 73. *Oddam, etc.*  
 Ordulf, 103. *Oddulph, Oddiff*  
 Orpwald, 34  
 Osbeorn, Osbern, Esbeorn, 64, 154. *Osborne*

Osbyrht, 63. *Osbert*  
 Oscytel, 66, 77, 94. *Q. Skittel, Shuttle, Shuttleworth, etc.*  
 Osferth, 78. } *Offerth, Offer, etc.*  
 Ostrith, 34. }  
 Osgot, 126, 128, 139. *Osgod*  
 Oslac, 30, 33, 94, 97, 98. *Slack*  
 Oslaf, 33. *Oslave, 'Slave, etc.*  
 Osmod, 51, 60. } *Osmond*  
 Osmond, 180. }  
 Osred, 46, 47, 54, 55. *Osred, 'Shred, 'Sheard, etc.*  
 Osric, 34, 35, 47, 48, 51, 60, 63. *Ostry, Orry, etc.*  
 Ostrithe, 43, 46. *Osythe, 'Strithe, etc.*  
 Osulf, 51. Preserved in *Ossulston*, which is contracted from *Ossulston*  
 Oswald, Oswald, 33-36, 48, 59, 77, 93, 94, 101. *'Swale, Swell, etc.*  
 Osweo, 59.  
 Oswi, 35-37, 39-41, }  
 44. } *Oswy, 'Sway, Swee, etc.*  
 Oswin, 33, 35, 36, }  
 52, 109, 129. }  
 Oswio, 59.  
 Oswiu, 35.  
 Oswudu, 33. *Oswood, etc.*  
 Othulf, 78. *Oddulph, Odduff, etc.*  
 Ottuel, 193. *Otwell, 'Twill, etc.*

Palladius, 25. Rom. from Gr.  
 Pallig, 104. *Bally, Basley; Pally, Paley, etc.*  
 Paschalis, 58, 190, 192. *Paschal*  
 Passeflambard, 202. *Pass-Flamard.*  
 Not preserved  
 Patricius, 25. *Patrick.* Rom.  
 Paulinus, 31, 33-35. *Paulin.* Rom.  
 Paulus, 23, 37, 92, 93, 98, 111, 113. *Paul, Powell, etc.*  
 Peada, 36, 37, 41, 42. *Pett, Peate, etc.*  
 Pecceth, 195. *Peckett, Peckitt, Becket, Beckitt, etc.*  
 Pelagius, 25. Rom. from Gr.  
 Penda, 33-36, 40, 41. *Pend, Penn, etc.*  
 Peter, Petrus, 22, 23, 32, 33, 35-39, 41, 42, 44, 53, 94, 99, 204. *Peter, Petre, Petrie, Peters, Peterson, etc.*  
 Petronella, 159. *Petronell, Parnell*  
 Philippus, 22, 160, 171, 188. *Philips, Phelps, etc.*  
 Pilatus, 22, 23. Rom. *Pilate*  
 Pipin, 47. } *Pepin.* Fr.  
 Pippene, 69. }

Plegemund (In nummis antiquis Plegmvnd), 70, 83. *Plegmond*  
 Port, 28. *Port, Pote, Pott, etc.*  
 Præn, 55, 56. *Pring, Prynne, Pym*  
 Pusa, 53. *Pusey, Pawsey*  
 Putta, 43. *Puits, Pitt, Butt, etc.*  
 Pyhtwine, Pehtwine, 52, 53. *Petwin, Patin, Patten, etc.*

Randolf, Randulf, 202, }  
 209. } *Randolph*  
 Rannulf, 180-182. }  
 Raulf, 131, 134, 140, 158, 159, 195. *Vid. Hrothulf*  
 Reculver, 41, 45, 57  
 Regnold, Regenold, Regenald, Regnald (Regnald in num.), 83, 89. *Reynold, Reynolds, Rennel, Raynal, Ronald, etc.*  
 Reoda, 21. *Rudd, Reid, Routh, etc.*  
 Reodwald, Rædwald, 33, 59. *Rodwell, Reddal, Riddle, etc.*  
 Ricard, Ricardus, 104, 105, 113, 117, 123, 187. *Richards, Ricketts, Richardson, etc.*  
 Ricola, 31. *Ricol, Ickle, etc.*  
 Rodbert, Rotberd, Rotbeard, Rodbriht, Rodbyrd, 120, 130, 137, 138, 152, 160, 168, 169, 175, 177-179, 184, 187, 188, 200, 210. *Roberts, Robertson, Robbins, Robinson, Robson, etc.*  
 Rodla, 66. *Rollo, Rolle, etc.*  
 Rodulf, 69  
 Roger, 158, 168, 170, 174, 183, 194, 198, 200, 207. *Rogers; Hodge, Hodges; Hodgeson, Hodson, etc.*  
 Romanus, 33, 198, 199. *Romaine, etc.* Rom.  
 Rothulf, 130. *Vid. Hrothulf*

Sæbald, 30. *Sibbald, etc.*  
 Sæbyrht, 31, 50. *Seabright, etc.*  
 Sæfugl, 30. *Seafowl, Siffle, Savile, etc.*  
 Saxulf, 36-44, 46. *Sassulf, Saulf, Safe, etc.*  
 Sceafa, 62. *Sheaf, Shap, etc.*  
 Sceldwea, 62. *Shelway, Shelly*  
 Scotlandus, 178. Gibson's edition  
 Sed, Seth, 62. *Seth, Seed, etc.*  
 Sefred, 196. *Sifferth, Sefferd, etc.*  
 Selred, 49. *Selred, Seller, etc.*  
 Sergius, Sergie, 44. Rom. *Serge*  
 Severus, 24. Rom. *Q. Vere*  
 Sexburh, Seaxburh, 27, 35, 41  
 Sibbi, 39. *Sibbe.* Preserved in *Sibthorpe*

- Sigca, 54, 55. *Syke, Sykes, Saye, etc.*  
 Sideman, 98. *Sidmans, Siddons, etc.*  
 Sidroc, 64. *Siddoc, Sirroc, Surrock, etc.*  
 Siga, 54, 55. Vid. Sigca  
 Sigear, 30. *Seagar, Seager*; and with the addition of ham, *Seagerham, Seagram*  
 Sigebriht, 27, 50, 77. *Sebbert, etc.*  
 Sigferth, 92, 114. *Sefferth, etc.*  
 Sigegeat, 30. *Siggat, Seate, etc.*  
 Sigeric, 102. *Sirc, etc.*  
 Sigelm, Sigelm, 68, 77. *Sialm; Sime, Simes; Simms, Simson*: unless the latter be derived from Simon; qu. *Simons, Simonson*  
 Sighere, 39. *Sayer, Sayers*. Vid. Sigear  
 Sihtric, 82, 83, 89. *Sitric, Sitridge*  
 Simon, 24, 100. *Simon, Simons, Simpson, etc.*  
 Sirc, 57, 101, 102. Vid. Sigeric  
 Siward, 124, 127, 139. *Siward, Seward, etc.*  
 Siwulf, 77, 129, 131-133. *Siulf, Soffe, etc.*  
 Spearhafoc, Sparhafoc, 126, 130, 134. *Sparrock, Spark, Sparkes, etc.*  
 Stephanus, Stephne, 58, 125, 142, 206-209, 212. *Stephen, Stephens, Stephenson, Stevens, etc.*  
 Stigand, 118, 124, 125, 137, 139, 150, 167. *Stigand, etc.*  
 Stuf, 28, 29. *Stuffes, Stubbes, Stubbs, etc.*  
 Swæfdæg, 30. *Swady, Swaddy, Swayday, etc.*  
 Swegen, Swægn, 102, 105, 112, 113, 125-133, 154, 155, 159. *Swain, Swayne, Swaine, etc.*  
 Swifneh, 70. *Swyney, Swinny, M'Swinny, etc.*  
 Swithulf, 75. *Swihuffe, Swiffe, etc.*  
 Swithun, 63. *Swihin, etc.*  
 Sydroc. Vid. Sidroc  
 Sylvia, 32. *Silvia*. Rom.  
 Tædbald, 190. *Tibbald, Tebalt, etc.*  
 Tætwa, 62. *Tattoo, Taddy, Tate, etc.*  
 Tatwine, 48. *Tatwin, Tadden, etc.*  
 Teobald, Theobald, 31. *Theobald, Tibbald, etc.* Vid. Tædbald  
 Theodorus, 39-45. Gr.  
 Theodosius, 25. Rom. from Gr.  
 Thincferth, 51. *Dingworth, etc.*  
 Thomas, 68, 154, 181, 187, 192. *Thomson, Tomson, Toms, Tomkins, Tomkinson, etc.*  
 Thored, 94, 155, 156. } Perhaps from  
 Thorod, 101. } *Thorold*  
 Thunor, 35. *Thunder, Townor, etc.*  
 Thurcytel, 80, 95, 108, 109, 112, 115, 117-119, 123, 153. *Turkelall, Thirkettle, Turkyll, Thurtell, etc.*  
 Thurferth, 78, 82. *Durreth, etc.*  
 Thurstan, 161, 196, 199. *Turston, Turton, etc.*  
 Tibba, 94. *Tibbs, Tibson, etc.*  
 Tiberius, 22. Rom.  
 Tidfrith, 57. *Tifferth, Tiddy, etc.*  
 Tilberht, 53. *Tilbert, Tibbert*  
 Titus, 24. *Tite, Titt, etc.* Rom.  
 Tobias, 45, 48. *Tobit, Tobyne, etc.* Heb.  
 Toglos, 81. *Douglas, etc.*  
 Tokig, 160. *Tooke, Toke*  
 Tostig, 132, 138, 144, 146. *Tosty, Tootie, Tottie, Tutte, etc.*  
 Trumbriht, 44. *Trumberi, etc.*  
 Trumwine, 44. *Trumwin, Trumin, Truceman*  
 Tuda, 37, 39, 40. *Todd, etc.*  
 Tunberht, 61. *Tunbert, Tonbert, etc.*  
 Turoid, 179. Vid. Thored  
 Turstein, 189, 192, 193. Vid. Thurstan  
 Ubba, 64. *Hubba, Hobbes, Hobson*  
 Ufegeat, 106. *Ufgot, Upgot, Upcot, etc.*  
 Uhtred, 112, 115. *Otred, etc.*  
 Ulf, 119, 129, 130, 137, 139. *Wolfe*  
 Ulfskytel, 105, 106, 109, 117  
 Unlaf, 101. Vid. Anlaf  
 Urbanus, 177, 203. *Urban*. Rom.  
 Uscfrea, 29. *Osfrey, 'Fry, etc.*  
 Valentinianus, 25. Rom.  
 Valentinus, 123. Rom.  
 Vespasianus, 23, 24. Rom.  
 Victor, 140, 142. Rom.  
 Virgilius, 76. Rom.  
 Vitalianus, 39, 46, 159  
 Vithele, 159. *Vitalis, Rom. Fittle, Whittle*  
 Wæbheard, 45. *Webber, etc.*  
 Wægdæg, 30. *Waddy, Waddison, etc.*  
 Wærburh, 54. *Werbung, Werburga*  
 Wærmund, 34, 51. *Warmond*

# Index of the Names of Persons 301

- Walcelin**, 179. *Falkin, Falkland*, etc.  
**Walchere**, 160. *Walker, Waller*, etc.  
**Waldhere**, 43. *Walter*, etc.  
**Waleram, Walaram**, 196, 197, 199, 203. *Walran*, etc.  
**Waltear, Walter**, 143, 160, 177. Vid. *Waldhere*  
**Waltheof**, 150, 154, 158, 159. *Walduf*, etc.  
**Warner**, 190. *Warener, Warender, Warner*, etc.  
**Wecta**, 26. *Wight, White*, etc.  
**Weoxtan**, 57. *Woxton, Woxon*, etc.  
**Werhtred**, 61. *Wertred, Wertor*, etc.  
**Westerfalca**, 30. *Westfalcon*, etc.  
**Wido**, 179, 180, Gibs. *Guido, Guy*, etc.  
**Wig**, 29, 62. *Wye, Way*, etc.  
**Wigbryht**, 58. *Wibbert, Waybright*, etc.  
**Wigen**, 60. *Wigens, Wickens*, etc.  
**Wiggod**, 160. *Wigod, Bigod*  
**Wigheard**, 40. *Weard, Whiggart*, etc.  
**Wiglaf**, 59. *Wiglay, Wigley, Wiley*, etc.  
**Whitburge**, 57. *Whitborough*, etc.  
**Whitgar**, 28, 29, 56. *Whityar, Whitear, Whiter*, etc. Whence *Wittering*  
**Whitgils**, 26. *Whittles*, etc.  
**Whitlæg**, 34. *Whitley*, etc.  
**Whitred**, 45, 46, 48, 49, 52, 61. *Whitred, Withered, Weatherhead*, etc.  
**Wilberht**, 39. *Gilbert*, etc.  
**Wilfrith, Wilferth**, 37, 39-44, 47, 49, 89. *Witverd, Willard, Weller*, etc.  
**Wilgis**, 29. *Wilkes*, etc.  
**Wilhelm, Willelm**, 84, 120, 134, 147, 150, 152, 153, 155, 157, 160, 162, 164, 165, 167, 171, (W. II.) 174, 177, 179, 209. *William, William, Williams, Williamson, Will, Willis, Wills, Wilson, Wilkins, Wilkinson*, etc.  
**Wina**, 37, 39, 40. *Vine, Wynne*. This latter name is British, and derived from Gwyn, which signifies *white*; but perhaps
- Wina** is Gwyn, or Wyn, Latinised  
**Winfrid**, 40. *Winifred*, etc.  
**Wipped**, 26. *Whippett*, etc.  
**Witgar**, 28. Vid. *Whitgar*  
**Witha, Witta**, 26, 69. The same with *Wido*, q.v. Hence perhaps *White, De Witt*, etc.  
**Wiverth**, 51. *Whifferth, Whiford*, etc.  
**Wlencing**, 26. *Flenking*  
**Woden**, 26, 29, 30, 62. *Odin, Voden, Vaughan*  
**Womær**, 100. *Womare*  
**Worr**, 57. *Warre, Warry*, etc.  
**Wulfgar** (*Wulfgar* in num.), 100, 101, 117. *Wulgar*  
**Wulfgeate**, 106. *Wulyeat, Folyat, Follsiott*  
**Wulfheah**, 106. *Wulfey, Woolly, Wool*  
**Wulfheard** (num. antiq.), 59, 60, 75. *Wolferd*  
**Wulfhelm**, 83, 84. *Wolfelm*, etc.  
**Wulfhere, Wulfere** (*Vlfhere* in num.), 36-42, 92, 104. *Wolver, Wooler*, etc.  
**Wulfnoth**, 108, 129. *Wolnoth, Woolnoth*, etc.  
**Wulfred** (*Vulfred* in nummis antiquis.), 57-59, 75, 76. *Wulford, Wofferd, Walford, Holford*, etc.  
**Wulfric**, 109, 125, 129, 143. *Woolric, Woolrich, Woolridge*, etc.  
**Wulstan, Wulstan**, 88-90, 92, 118, 119, 168. *Woolston, Wollaston*  
**Wulfsyg, Wulsige**, 117, 138. *Wolsey*  
**Wulfcetelus**. Vid. *Ulfkytel*  
**Wulfuold**, 162. *Wolfold, Wyffold*  
**Wulfwina**, 100. *Woollen, Willan*  
**Wulfwy**, 139. *Wolfy*, etc.  
**Wybba, Wyba**, 33. *Webb*  
**Wyrteorne**, 25, 26. *Wortgeorn, Vortigern, Virgin, Wargent*, etc.  
**Yffe**, 29. *Ivy, Ive, Iffes, Ives*, etc.  
**Ymma**, 123, 134. *Emma*  
**Yric** (*Eric* in num.), 89. *Eric, Herrick*, etc.  
**Yrling**, 126. *Hirling, Erling*, etc.  
**Ysopa**, 77. *Hissop, Esop, Jessop*, etc.  
**Yware**, 155. *Ware, Wers*, etc.

MADE AT THE  
TEMPLE PRESS  
LETCHEWORTH  
GREAT BRITAIN



# EVERYMAN'S LIBRARY

## A LIST OF THE 905 VOLUMES ARRANGED UNDER AUTHORS

*Anonymous works are given under titles.*

*Anthologies, Dictionaries, etc. are arranged at the end of the list.*

- Abbott's Rollo at Work, etc., 275  
Addison's Spectator, 164-7  
Æschylus's Lyrical Dramas, 62  
Æsop's and Other Fables, 657  
Aimard's The Indian Scout, 428  
Ainsworth's Tower of London, 400  
" Old St. Paul's, 522  
" Windsor Castle, 709  
" Rookwood, 870  
" The Admirable Crichton, 894  
A Kempis's Imitation of Christ, 484  
Alcott's Little Women, and Good Wives, 248  
" Little Men, 512  
Alpine Club: Peaks, Passes and Glaciers, 778  
Andersen's Fairy Tales, 4  
" More Fairy Tales, 822  
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, 624  
Anson's Voyages, 510  
Aristophanes' Acharnians, etc., 344  
" Frogs, etc., 516  
Aristotle's Nicomachaen Ethics, 547  
" Politics, 605  
" Poetics, and Demetrius on Style, etc., 901  
Armour's Fall of the Nibelungs, Gudrun, 880 [312]  
Arnold's (Matthew) Essays, 115  
" Poems, 334  
" Study of Celtic Literature, etc., 453  
Aucassin and Nicolette, 497  
Augustine's (Saint) Confessions, 200  
Aurelius's (Marcus) Meditations, 9  
Austen's (Jane) Sense and Sensibility, 21  
" Pride and Prejudice, 22  
" Mansfield Park, 23  
" Emma, 24  
" Northanger Abbey, and Persuasion, 25  
Bacon's Essays, 10  
" Advancement of Learning, 719  
Bagehot's Literary Studies, 520, 521  
Baker's (Sir S. W.) Cast up by the Sea, 539  
Ballantyne's Coral Island, 245  
" Martin Rattler, 243  
" Ungava, 276  
Balzac's Wild Ass's Skin, 26  
" Eugénie Grandet, 169  
" Old Goriot, 170  
" Atheist's Mass, etc., 229  
" Christ in Flanders, etc., 231  
" The Chouans, 285  
" Quest of the Absolute, 236  
" Cat and Ratchet, etc., 349  
" Catherine de Medici, 419  
" Cousin Pons, 463  
" The Country Doctor, 530  
" Rise and Fall of César Birotteau, 596  
" Lost Illusions, 656  
" The Country Parson, 633  
" Ursule Mirouet, 733  
Barbusse's Under Fire, 798  
Barca's (Mme C. de la) Life in Mexico, 664  
Bates's Naturalist on the Amazon, 446  
Baxter's (Richard) Autobiography, 868  
Beaumont and Fletcher's Selected Plays, 506  
Beaumont's (Mary) Joan Seaton, 597  
Bede's Ecclesiastical History, 479  
Belt's Naturalist in Nicaragua, 561  
Berkeley's (Bishop) Principles of Human Knowledge, New Theory of Vision, etc., 483  
Berlioz (Hector), Life of, 602  
Binns's Life of Abraham Lincoln, 783



Björnson's Plays, 625, 696  
 Blackmore's Lorna Doone, 304  
     Springhaven, 350  
 Blackwell's Pioneer Work for Women, 667  
 Blake's Poems and Prophecies, 792  
 Boccaccio's Decameron, 845, 846  
 Boehme's The Signature of All Things, etc., 569  
 Bonaventura's The Little Flowers, The Life of St. Francis, etc., 486  
 Borrow's Wild Wales, 49  
     " Lavengro, 119  
     " Romany Rye, 120  
     " Bible in Spain, 151  
     " Gypsies in Spain, 697  
 Boswell's Life of Johnson, 1, 2  
     Tour to the Hebrides, 387  
 Boulton's Asgard and Norse Heroes, 689  
 Boyle's The Sceptical Chymist, 559  
 Bright's (John) Speeches, 252  
 Brontë's (A.) The Tenant of Wildfell Hall, and Agnes Grey, 685  
 Brontë's (C.) Jane Eyre, 287  
     " Shirley, 288  
     " Vilette, 351  
     " The Professor, 417  
 Brontë's (E.) Wuthering Heights, 243  
 Brown's (Dr. John) Rab and His Friends, etc., 116  
 Browne's (Frances) Grannie's Wonderful Chair, 112  
 Browne's (Sir Thos.) Religio Medici, etc., 92  
 Browning's Poems, 1833-44, 41  
     " 1844-64, 42  
     " The Ring and the Book, 502  
 Buchanan's Life and Adventures of Audubon, 601  
 Bulfinch's The Age of Fable, 472  
     " Legends of Charlemagne, 556  
 Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, 204  
     " Grace Abounding, and Mr. Badman, 815  
 Burke's American Speeches and Letters, 346  
     " Reflections on the French Revolution, etc., 460  
 Burnet's History of His Own Times, 86  
 Burney's Evelina, 352 [86  
 Burns's Poems and Songs, 94  
 Burton's East Africa, 500  
 Burton's (Robert) Anatomy of Melancholy, 886-8  
 Butler's Analogy of Religion, 90  
 Butler's (Samuel) Erewhon and Erewhon Revisited, 881  
 Butler's The Way of All Flesh, 895  
 Buxton's Memoirs, 773  
 Byron's Complete Poetical and Dramatic Works, 486-8

Cæsar's Gallic War, etc., 702  
 Calderon's Plays, 819  
 Canton's Child's Book of Saints, 61  
     Invisible Playmate, etc., 566  
 Carlyle's French Revolution, 31, 32  
     " Letters, etc., of Cromwell, 266-8  
     " Sartor Resartus, 278  
     " Past and Present, 608  
     " Essays, 703, 704  
     " Reminiscences, 875  
 Carroll's (Lewis) Alice in Wonderland, etc., 836  
 Castiglione's The Courtier, 807  
 Cellini's Autobiography, 51  
 Cervantes' Don Quixote, 385, 386  
 Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, 307  
 Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, 823  
 Chrétien de Troyes's Arthurian Romances, 698  
 Cibber's Apology for his Life, 668  
 Cicero's Select Letters and Orations, 345  
 Clarke's Tales from Chaucer, 537  
     " Shakespeare's Heroines, 109-11  
 Cobbett's Rural Rides, 638, 639  
 Coleridge's Biographia, 11  
     " Golden Book of Poetry, 43  
     " Lectures on Shakespeare, 162  
 Collins's Woman in White, 464  
 Colodi's Pinocchio, 538  
 Converse's Long Will, 328  
 Cook's (Captain) Voyages, 99  
 Cooper's The Deerslayer, 77  
     " The Pathfinder, 78  
     " Last of the Mohicans, 79  
     " The Pioneer, 171  
     " The Prairie, 172  
 Cowper's Letters, 774  
     " Poems, 872  
 Cox's Tales of Ancient Greece, 721  
 Craik's Manual of English Literature, 346  
 Craik (Mrs.). See Mulock.  
 Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles, 300  
 Crèvecoeur's Letters from an American Farmer, 640  
 Curtis's Prue and I, and Lotus, 418  
 Dana's Two Years Before the Mast, 588  
 Dante's Divine Comedy, 308  
 Darwin's Origin of Species, 811  
     " Voyage of the Beagle, 104  
 Dasent's Story of Burnt Njal, 558  
 Daudet's Tartarin of Tarascon, 423  
 Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, 59  
     " Captain Singleton, 74  
     " Memoirs of a Cavalier, 283  
     " Journal of Plague, 289  
     " Tour through England and Wales, 820, 821  
     " Moll Flanders, 837  
 De Joinville's Memoirs of the Crusades, 333

- Demosthenes' Select Orations, 546  
Dennis's Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria, 183, 184  
De Quincey's Lake Poets, 163  
" Opium-Eater, 223  
" English Mail Coach, etc., 609  
De Retz (Cardinal), Memoirs of, 735, 736  
Descartes' Discourse on Method, 570  
Dickens's Barnaby Rudge, 76  
" Tale of Two Cities, 102  
" Old Curiosity Shop, 173  
" Oliver Twist, 233  
" Great Expectations, 234  
" Pickwick Papers, 235  
" Bleak House, 236  
" Sketches by Boz, 237  
" Nicholas Nickleby, 238  
" Christmas Books, 239  
" Dombey and Son, 240  
" Martin Chuzzlewit, 241  
" David Copperfield, 242  
" American Notes, 290  
" Ohild's History of England, 391  
" Hard Times, 292  
" Little Dorrit, 293  
" Our Mutual Friend, 294  
" Christmas Stories, 414  
" Uncommercial Traveller, Edwin Drood, 725 [536  
" Reprinted Pieces, 744  
Disraeli's Coningsby, 535  
Dodge's Hans Brinker, 620  
Donne's Poems, 867  
Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment, 501  
" The House of the Dead, 533  
" Letters from the Underworld, etc., 654  
" The Idiot, 682  
" Poor Folk, and the Gambler, 711  
" The Brothers Karamazov, 802, 803  
" The Possessed, 861, 862  
Dowden's Life of R. Browning, 701  
Dryden's Dramatic Essays, 568  
Dufferin's Letters from High Latitudes, 499  
Dumas' The Three Musketeers, 81  
" The Black Tulip, 174  
" Twenty Years After, 175  
" Marguerite de Valois, 326  
" The Count of Monte Cristo, 393, 394  
" The Forty-Five, 420  
" Chicot the Jester, 421  
" Vicomte de Bragelonne, 593-5  
" Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge, 614  
Du Maurier's Trilby, 863  
Dunry's Heroes of England, 471  
" History of France, 737, 738  
Edgar's Cressy and Poitiers, 17  
" Runnymede and Lincoln Fair, 320 [410  
Edgeworth's Castle Rackrent, etc.,  
Eighteenth-Century Plays, 818  
Elliot's Adam Bede, 27  
" Silas Marner, 121  
" Romola, 231  
" Mill on the Floss, 325  
" Felix Holt, 353  
" Scenes of Clerical Life, 463.  
" Middlemarch, 2 vols., 854-5  
Elyot's Governour, 227  
Emerson's Essays, 12  
" Representative Men, 279  
" Nature, Conduct of Life, etc., 322  
" Society and Solitude, etc., 567  
" Poems, 715  
Epictetus's Moral Discourses, 404  
Erickmann-Chatrian's The Conscript and Waterloo, 354  
" Story of a Peasant, 706, 707  
Euclid's Elements, 891  
Euripides' Plays, 63, 271  
Evans's Holy Graal, 445  
Evelyn's Diary, 220, 221  
Everyman and other Interludes, 381  
Ewing's (Mrs.) Mrs. Overthway's Remembrances, etc., 730  
" Jackanapes, Daddy Darwin's Dovecot, and The Story of a Short Life, 731  
Faraday's Experimental Researches in Electricity, 576  
Ferrier's (Susan) Marriage, 816  
Fielding's Tom Jones, 355, 356  
" Amelia, 2 vols., 852-3  
" Joseph Andrews, 467  
" Jonathan Wild and the Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon, 877  
Finlay's Byzantine Empire, 33  
" Greece under the Romans, 185  
Flaubert's Madame Bovary, 808  
" Salammbô, 869  
Fletcher's (Beaumont and) Selected Plays, 506  
Ford's Gatherings from Spain, 152  
Forster's Life of Dickens, 751, 752  
Fox's (George) Journal, 754  
Fox's (Charles James) Selected Speeches, 759  
Francis's (Saint), The Little Flowers, etc., 485  
Franklin's Journey to the Polar Sea, 447  
Freeman's Old English History for Children, 540  
French Mediaeval Romances, 557

- Froissart's Chronicles, 57  
 Froude's Short Studies, 13, 705  
 " Henry VIII, 372-4  
 " Edward VI, 375  
 " Mary Tudor, 477  
 " History of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, 583-7  
 " Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, 666  
 Galt's Annals of the Parish, 427  
 Galton's Inquiries into Human Faculty, 263  
 Gaikell's Cranford, 83  
 " Life of Charlotte Brontë, 318  
 " Sylvia's Lovers, 524  
 " Mary Barton, 598  
 " Cousin Phillis, etc., 615  
 " North and South, 680  
 Getty's Parables from Nature, 158  
 Geoffrey of Monmouth's Histories of the Kings of Britain, 577  
 George's Progress and Poverty, 560  
 Gibbon's Roman Empire, 434-6, 474-6  
 " Autobiography, 511  
 Gillfillan's Literary Portraits, 348  
 Giraldus Cambrensis, Wales, 272  
 Gleig's Life of Wellington, 341  
 " The Subaltern, 708  
 Goethe's Faust, 335  
 " Conversations with Eckermann, 851  
 " Wilhelm Meister, 599, 600  
 Gogol's Dead Souls, 726  
 " Taras Bulba, 740  
 Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 295  
 " Poems and Plays, 416  
 " Citizen of the World, etc., 902  
 Goncharov's Oblomov, 878  
 Gorki's Through Russia, 741  
 Gotthelf's Ulrich the Farm Servant, 228  
 Gray's Poems and Letters, 628  
 Green's Short History of the English People, 727, 728. The cloth edition is in 2 vols. All other editions are in 1 vol.  
 Grettir Saga, 699  
 Grimm's Fairy Tales, 56  
 Grote's History of Greece, 186-197  
 Guest's (Lady) Mabinogion, 97  
 Hahnemann's The Organon of the Rational Art of Healing, 663  
 Hakluyt's Voyages, 264, 265, 313, 314, 338, 339, 388, 389  
 Hallam's Constitutional History, 621-3  
 Hamilton's The Federalist, 519  
 Harte's Luck of Roaring Camp, 681  
 Harvey's Circulation of Blood, 262  
 Hawthorne's Wonder Book, 5  
 " The Scarlet Letter, 122  
 Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables, 176  
 " The Marble Faun, 424  
 " Twice Told Tales, 531  
 " Blithedale Romance, 592  
 Hazlitt's Characters of Shakespeare's Plays, 65  
 " Table Talk, 321  
 " Lectures, 411  
 " Spirit of the Age and Lectures on English Poets, 459  
 " Plain Speaker, 814  
 Hebbel's Plays, 694  
 Heimskringla: the Olaf Sagas, 717  
 " Sagas of the Norse Kings, 847  
 Helps' (Sir Arthur) Life of Columbus, 332  
 Herbert's Temple, 309  
 Herodotus, 405, 406  
 Herrick's Hesperides, 310  
 Hobbes's Leviathan, 691  
 Holinshed's Chronicle, 800  
 Holmes's Life of Mozart, 564  
 Holmes's (O. W.) Autocrat, 66  
 " Professor, 67  
 " Poet, 63  
 Homer's "Iliad, 453  
 " Odyssey, 454  
 Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, 201, 202  
 Horace's Complete Poetical Works, 515  
 Houghton's Life and Letters of Keats, 801  
 Howard's (E.) Rattlin the Reefer, 857  
 Howard's (John) State of the Prisons, 835  
 Hughes's Tom Brown's Schooldays, 58  
 Hugo's (Victor) Les Misérables, 363, 364  
 " Notre Dame, 422  
 " Tollers of the Sea, 509  
 Hume's Treatise of Human Nature, etc., 548, 549  
 Hunt's (Leigh) Selected Essays, 829  
 Hutchinson's (Col.) Memoirs, 317  
 Huxley's Man's Place in Nature, 47  
 " Select Lectures and Lay Sermons, 493  
 Ibsen's The Doll's House, etc., 494  
 " Ghosts, etc., 552  
 " Pretender, Pillars of Society, Rosmersholm, 659  
 " Brand, 716  
 " Lady Inger, etc., 729  
 " Peer Gynt, 747  
 Ingelow's Mopsa the Fairy, 619  
 Irving's Sketch Book, 117  
 " Conquest of Granada, 478  
 " Life of Mahomet, 513  
 Italian Short Stories, 876

- James (G. P. R.) Richelieu, 357  
 James (Wm.), Selections from, 739  
 Jefferies' (Richard) Bevis, 850  
 Johnson's (Dr.) Lives of the Poets, 770-1  
 Jonson's (Ben) Plays, 489, 490  
 Josephus's Wars of the Jews, 712  
 Kaldasa's Shakuntala, 629  
 Keats's Poems, 101  
 Keble's Christian Year, 690  
 King's Life of Mazzini, 562  
 Kinglake's Eothen, 337  
 Kingsley's (Chas.) Westward Hol  
   " Heroes, 113 [20]  
   " Hereward the Wake, 206  
   " Hypatia, 230  
   " Water Babies, and Glaucus, 277  
   " Alton Locke, 462  
   " Yeast, 611  
   " Madam How and Lady Why, 777  
   Poems, 793  
 Kingsley's (Henry) Ravenshoe, 28  
   Geoffrey Hamlyn, 416  
 Kingston's Peter the Whaler, 6  
   Three Midshipmen, 7  
 Kirby's Kalevala, 259-60  
 Koran, 380  
 Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, 8  
   " Essays of Elia, 14  
   " Letters, 342, 343  
 Landon's Imaginary Conversations  
   and Poems, 890  
 Lane's Modern Egyptians, 315  
 Langland's Piers Plowman, 571  
 Latimer's Sermons, 40  
 Law's Serious Call, 91  
 Layamon's (Wace and) Arthurian  
   Chronicles, 578  
 Lear (Edward). *See under Antho-  
   logies*  
 Leibniz' Philosophical Writings,  
   905  
 Le Sage's Gil Blas, 437, 438  
 Leslie's Memoirs of John Constable,  
   563  
 Lessing's Laocoön, etc., 843  
 Lever's Harry Lorrequer, 177  
 Lewes' Life of Goethe, 269  
 Lincoln's Speeches, etc., 206  
 Livy's History of Rome, 603, 609,  
   670, 749, 755, 756  
 Locke's Civil Government, 751  
 Lockhart's Life of Napoleon, 3  
   " Life of Scott, 55  
   " Life of Burns, 156  
 Longfellow's Poems, 382  
 Lönnroth's Kalevala, 259, 260  
 Lover's Handy Andy, 178  
 Lowell's Among My Books, 607  
 Lucretius's Of the Nature of Things,  
   760  
 Lützow's History of Bohemia, 432  
 Lyell's Antiquity of Man, 700  
 Lytton's Harold, 15  
   " Last of the Barons, 18  
   " Last Days of Pompeii, 80  
   " Pilgrims of the Rhine, 390  
   " Rienzi, 532  
 Macaulay's England, 34-6  
   " Essays, 225, 226  
   " Speeches on Politics, etc., 399  
   " Miscellaneous Essays, 439  
 MacDonald's Sir Gibbie, 678  
   " Phantastes, 732  
 Machiavelli's Prince, 280  
   " Florence, 376  
 Maine's Ancient Law, 734  
 Malory's Le Morte D'Arthur. 45,  
   46  
 Malthus on the Principles of  
   Population, 692, 693  
 Mandeville's Travels, 812  
 Manning's Sir Thomas More, 19  
   " Mary Powell, and De-  
   borah's Diary, 324  
 Marlowe's Plays and Poems, 383  
 Marryat's Mr. Midshipman Easy, 82  
   " Little Savage, 159  
   " Masterman Ready, 160  
   " Peter Simple, 232  
   " Children of New Forest,  
   247  
   " Percival Keene, 358  
   " Settlers in Canada, 370  
   " King's Own, 580  
   " Jacob Faithful, 618  
 Martineau's Feats on the Fjorda,  
   429  
 Martinengo-Cesaresco's Folk-Lore  
   and other Essays, 673  
 Marx's Capital, 848, 849  
 Maurice's Kingdom of Christ, 146-7  
 Mazzini's Duties of Man, etc., 224  
 Melville's Moby Dick, 179  
   " Typee, 180  
   " Omoo, 297  
 Mérimée's Carmen, etc., 834  
 Merivale's History of Rome, 433  
 Mickiewicz's Pan Tadeusz, 842  
 Mignet's French Revolution, 713  
 Mill's Utilitarianism, Liberty, Re-  
   presentative Government,  
   482  
   " Rights of Woman, 825  
 Miller's Old Red Sandstone, 103  
 Milman's History of the Jews, 377,  
   378  
 Milton's Areopagitica and other  
   Prose Works, 795  
   " Poems, 384  
 Molière's Comedies, 830-1  
 Mommsen's History of Rome, 542-5  
 Montagu's (Lady) Letters, 69  
 Montaigne's Essays, 440-2  
 More's Utopia, and Dialogue of  
   Comfort against Tribulation, 461

- Morier's Hajji Baba, 679  
 Morris's (Wm.) Early Romances, 281  
     " Life and Death of Jason, 576  
 Morte D'Arthur Romances, 634  
 Motley's Dutch Republic, 36-8  
 Mulock's John Halifax, 123
- Neale's Fall of Constantinople, 655  
 Newcastle's (Margaret, Duchess of)  
     Life of the First Duke of New-  
     castle, etc., 722  
 Newman's Apologia Pro Vita Sua,  
     636  
     On the Scope and Nature  
     of "University Education, and a  
     Paper on Christianity and Scien-  
     tific Investigation, 723  
 Nietzsche's Thus Spake Zarathustra,  
     892
- Oliphant's Salem Chapel, 244  
 Omar Khayyam, 819  
 Osborne (Dorothy), Letters of, 674  
 Owen's (Robert) A New View of  
     Society, etc., 799
- Paine's Rights of Man, 718  
 Palgrave's Golden Treasury, 96  
 Paltock's Peter Wilkins, 676  
 Park's (Mungo) Travels, 205  
 Parkman's Conspiracy of Pontiac,  
     302 303  
 Pascal's Pensees, 874  
 Paston Letters, 752, 753  
 Pater's Marius the Epicurean, 903  
 Peacock's Headlong Hall, 327  
 Penn's The Peace of Europe, Some  
     Fruits of Solitude, etc., 724  
 Pepys's Diary, 53, 54  
 Percy's Reliques, 148, 149  
 Pitt's Orations, 145  
 Plato's Republic, 64  
     " Dialogues, 456, 457  
 Plutarch's Lives, 407-409  
     Moralia, 565  
 Poe's "Tales of Mystery and Imag-  
     ination, 336  
     " Poems and Essays, 791  
 Polo's (Marco) Travels, 306  
 Pope's Complete Poetical Works, 760  
 Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 301  
     " Conquest of Mexico, 397, 398  
 Prévost's Manon Lescaut, etc., 334  
 Procter's Legends and Lyrics, 150  
 Pushkin's The Captain's Daughter,  
     etc., 898
- Quiller-Couch's Hetty Wesley, 864
- Rabelais's Gargantua and Pantagruel, 826, 827  
 Radcliffe's (Mrs. Ann) The Mysteries  
     of Udolpho, 865, 866  
 Ramayana and Mahabharata, 403  
 Reade's The Cloister and the  
     Hearth, 29
- Reade's Peg Woffington, 299  
 Reid's (Mayne) Boy Hunters of the  
     Mississippi, 582  
     " The Boy Slaves, 797  
 Renan's Life of Jesus, 805  
 Reynold's Discourses, 118  
 Ricardo's Principles of Political  
     Economy and Taxation, 590  
 Richardson's Pamela, 683, 684  
     " Clarissa, 882-5  
 Roberts' (Morley) Western Avernus,  
     762  
 Robertson's Religion and Life, 37  
     " Christian Doctrine, 38  
     " Bible Subjects, 39  
 Robinson's (Wade) Sermons, 637  
 Roget's Thesaurus, 630, 631  
 Rossetti's (D. G.) Poems, 627  
 Rousseau's Emile, 518  
     " Social Contract and  
     " other Essays, 660  
     " Confessions, 859, 860  
 Ruskin's Seven Lamps of Archi-  
     tecture, 207  
     " Modern Painters, 208-212  
     " Stones of Venice, 213-215  
     " Unto this Last, etc., 216  
     " Elements of Drawing, etc.,  
     " 217  
     " Pre-Raphaelitism, etc., 218  
     " Sesame and Lilies, 219  
     " Ethics of the Dust, 222  
     " Crown of Wild Olive, and  
     " Cestus of Agiaia, 323  
     " Time and Tide, etc., 450  
     " The Two Boyhoods, 683  
 Russell's Life of Gladstone, 661
- Sand's (George) The Devil's Pool,  
     and Francois the Waif, 534  
 Scheffel's Ekkehard, 529 [Y10  
 Scott's (M.) Tom Cringle's Log,  
 Scott's (Sir W.) Ivanhoe, 16  
     " Fortunes of Nigel, 71  
     " Woodstock, 72  
     " Waverley, 75  
     " The Abbot, 124  
     " Anne of Geierstein, 125  
     " The Antiquary, 126  
     " Highland Widow, and Be-  
     " trothed, 127  
     " Black Dwarf, Legend of Mont-  
     " rose, 128  
     " Bride of Lammermoor, 129  
     " Castle Dangerous, Surgeon's  
     " Daughter, 130  
     " Robert of Paris, 131  
     " Fair Maid of Perth, 132  
     " Guy Mannering, 133  
     " Heart of Midlothian, 134  
     " Kenilworth, 135  
     " The Monastery, 136  
     " Old Mortality, 137  
     " Peveril of the Peak, 138  
     " The Pirate, 139

- Scott's (Sir W.) *Quentin Durward*, 140  
   *Redgauntlet*, 141  
   *Rob Roy*, 142  
   *St. Ronan's Well*, 143  
   *The Talisman*, 144  
   *Lives of the Novelists*, 331  
   *Poems and Plays*, 550, 551  
 Seebohm's *Oxford Reformers*, 665  
 Seeley's *Ecce Homo*, 305  
 Sewall's (Anna) *Black Beauty*, 748  
 Shakespeare's *Comedies*, 153  
   *Histories, etc.*, 154  
   *Tragedies*, 155  
 Shelley's *Poetical Works*, 257, 258  
 Shelley's (Mrs.) *Frankenstein*, 616  
   *Rights of Women*, 825  
 Sheppard's *Charles Auchester*, 505  
 Sheridan's *Plays*, 95  
 Sienkiewicz's *Tales*, 871  
 Siamondi's *Italian Republics*, 250  
 Smeaton's *Life of Shakespeare*, 514  
 Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, 412, 413  
 Smith's (George) *Life of Wm. Carey*, 395  
 Smollett's *Roderick Random*, 790  
   *Peregrine Pickle*, 838, 839  
 Sophocles' *Dramas*, 114  
 Southey's *Life of Nelson*, 52  
 Spectator, 164-7  
 Speke's *Source of the Nile*, 50  
 Spencer's (Herbert) *Essays on Education*, 503  
 Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, 443, 444  
   *The Shepherd's Calendar*, 879  
 Spinoza's *Ethics, etc.*, 481  
 Spyri's  *Heidi*, 431  
 Stanley's *Memorials of Canterbury*, 89  
   *Eastern Church*, 251  
 Steele's *The Spectator*, 164-7  
 Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, 617  
   *Sentimental Journey and Journal to Eliza*, 796  
 Stevenson's *Treasure Island and Kidnapped*, 763  
   *Master of Ballantrae and the Black Arrow*, 764  
   *Virginibus Puerisque and Familiar Studies of Men and Books*, 765  
   *An Inland Voyage, Travels with a Donkey, and Silverado Squatters*, 766  
   *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, The Merry Men, etc.*, 767  
   *Poems*, 768  
   *In the South Seas and Island Nights' Entertainments*, 769  
   *St. Ives*, 904  
 St. Francis, *The Little Flowers of, etc.*, 485  
 Stow's *Survey of London*, 589  
 Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 371  
 Strickland's *Queen Elizabeth*, 100  
 Surtees' *Jorrocks' Jaunts*, 817  
 Swedenborg's *Heaven and Hell*, 379  
   *Divine Love and Wisdom*, 635 [658  
   *Divine Providence*,  
   *The True Christian Religion*, 893  
 Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, 60  
   *Tale of a Tub, etc.*, 347  
   *Journal to Stella*, 757  
 Swiss *Family Robinson*, 430  
 Tacitus's *Annals*, 273  
   *Agricola and Germania*, 274  
 Taylor's *Words and Places*, 517  
 Tennyson's *Poems*, 44, 526  
 Thackeray's *Emmond*, 73  
   *Vanity Fair*, 298  
   *Christmas Books*, 359  
   *Pendennis*, 425, 426  
   *Newcomes*, 465, 466  
   *The Virginians*, 507, 508  
   *English Humorists, and The Four Georges*, 610  
   *Roundabout Papers*, 687  
 Thierry's *Norman Conquest*, 198, 199  
 Thoreau's *Walden*, 281  
 Thucydides' *Peloponnesian War*, 455  
 Tolstoy's *Master and Man, and Other Parables and Tales*, 469  
   *War and Peace*, 525-7  
   *Childhood, Boyhood and Youth*, 591  
   *Anna Karenina*, 612, 613  
 Trench's *On the Study of Words and English Past and Present*, 788  
 Trollope's *Barchester Towers*, 30  
   *Framley Parsonage*, 181  
   *The Warden*, 182  
   *Dr. Thorne*, 360  
   *Small House at Allington*, 361  
   *Last Chronicles of Barsest*, 391, 392  
   *Golden Lion of Granpere*, 761  
   *Phineas Finn*, 832-3  
 Trotter's *The Bayard of India*, 396  
   *Hodson of Hodson's Horse*, 401  
   *Warren Hastings*, 452  
 Turgenev's *Virgin Soil*, 528  
   *Liza*, 677  
   *Fathers and Sons*, 742  
 Tyndall's *Glaciers of the Alps*, 98  
 Tytler's *Principles of Translation*, 168  
 Vasari's *Lives of the Painters*, 784-7  
 Verne's (Jules) *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea*, 319  
   *Dropped from the Clouds*, 367  
   *Abandoned*, 368  
   *The Secret of the Island*, 369

- Verne's (Jules) Five Weeks in a Balloon, and Around the World in Eighty Days, 779
- Virgil's *Æneid*, 161
- " *Eclogues and Georgics*, 222
- Voltaire's Life of Charles XII, 270
- " Age of Louis XIV, 780
- Wace and Layamon's *Arthurian Chronicles*, 578
- Wakefield's Letter from Sydney, etc., 828
- Walpole's Letters, 775
- Walton's *Complete Angler*, 70
- Waterton's *Wanderings in South America*, 772
- Webster and Ford's *Selected Plays*, 899
- Wesley's *Journal*, 105-108
- White's *Selborne*, 48
- Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*, and *Democratic Vistas*, etc., 573
- Whyte-Melville's *Gladiators*, 523
- Wilde's *Plays, Prose Writings and Poems*, 858
- Wood's (Mrs. Henry) *The Channings*, *Woolman's Journal*, etc., 402 [84
- Wordsworth's *Shorter Poems*, 203
- " *Longer Poems*, 311
- Xenophon's *Cyropædia*, 67
- Yellow Book, 503
- Yonge's *The Dove in the Eagle's Nest*, 329 [330
- " *The Book of Golden Deeds*, 330
- " *The Heir of Redclyffe*, 362
- " *The Little Duke*, 470
- " *The Lances of Lynwood*, 579
- Young's (Arthur) *Travels in France and Italy*, 720
- Zola's *Germinal*, 897
- Anthologies, Dictionaries, etc.:*
- A Book of English Ballads, 572
- A Book of Heroic Verse, 574
- A Book of Nonsense, by Edward Lear, and Others, 808
- A Century of Essays. An Anthology, 653
- American Short Stories of the Nineteenth Century, 840
- A New Book of Sense and Nonsense, 813
- An Anthology of English Prose: From Bede to Stevenson, 675
- An Encyclopedia of Gardening, by Walter P. Wright, 555
- Ancient Hebrew Literature, 4 vols., 253-6
- Anglo-Saxon Poetry, 794
- Annals of Fairyland, 365, 366, 541
- Anthology of British Historical Speeches and Orations, 714
- Atlas of Classical Geography, 451
- Atlases, Literary and Historical: Europe, 496; America, 553; Asia, 633; Africa and Australasia, 662
- Dictionary, Biographical, of English Literature, 449
- " Biographical, of Foreign Literature, 900
- " of Dates, 554
- " Everyman's English, 776
- " of Non-Classical Mythology, 632
- " Smaller Classical, 495
- " of Quotations and Proverbs, 809-10
- English Short Stories. An Anthology, 743
- Fairy Gold, 157
- Fairy Tales from the Arabian Nights, 249
- French Short Stories, 896
- Golden Treasury of Longer Poems, 746
- Minor Elizabethan Drama, 491, 492
- Minor Poets of the Eighteenth Century, 844
- Minor Poets of the 17th Century, 873
- Mother Goose, 473
- Muses' Pageant, The, 581, 606, 671
- New Golden Treasury, 695
- New Testament, The, 93
- Poetry Book for Boys and Girls, 894
- Political Liberty, a Symposium, 745
- Prayer Books of King Edward VI, 1st and 2nd, 448
- Prelude to Poetry, 789
- Reader's Guide to Everyman's Library, by R. Farquharson Sharp and E. Rhys, 889
- Restoration Plays, 604
- Russian Short Stories, 758
- Shorter Novels: Elizabethan, 824
- " Jacobean and Restoration, 841
- " Eighteenth Century, 856
- Theology in the English Poets, 493
- Theaurus of English Words and Phrases, Roget's, 630, 631

NOTE—The following numbers are at present out of print:

89, 110, 111, 146, 227, 228, 244, 275, 390, 418, 565, 597, 664

LONDON: J. M. DENT & SONS LTD.  
NEW YORK: E. P. DUTTON & CO. INC.







1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support effective decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that data is used responsibly and ethically.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that data management practices remain effective and up-to-date.

6. The sixth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data collection process, including the identification of data sources, the design of data collection instruments, and the implementation of data collection procedures.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data quality and the various factors that can affect data quality, such as measurement error, non-response, and data entry errors. It offers practical tips for ensuring high-quality data.

8. The eighth part of the document explores the role of data in decision-making and the various ways in which data can be used to inform organizational strategy and operations. It emphasizes the need for data-driven decision-making to achieve organizational goals.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data security and the various measures that can be taken to protect data from unauthorized access, loss, or theft. It highlights the need for a comprehensive data security policy.

10. The tenth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that data management practices remain effective and up-to-date.

11. The eleventh part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data collection process, including the identification of data sources, the design of data collection instruments, and the implementation of data collection procedures.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the importance of data quality and the various factors that can affect data quality, such as measurement error, non-response, and data entry errors. It offers practical tips for ensuring high-quality data.

1909D

