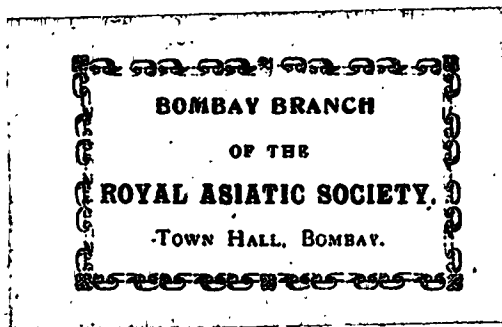




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THE
SAXON CHRONICLE,

WITH AN
ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

&c.

VU-2-12



A NEW MAP
 OF
 GREAT BRITAIN,
 AND OF THE ISLANDS OF
 IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES,
 AS THEY ARE,
 1819.

Published by Wm. Woodcut, in Strand, London.

1819.

795

THE

SAXON · CHRONICLE,

WITH AN

ENGLISH TRANSLATION,

AND

NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

CHRONOLOGICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND GLOSSARIAL INDICES;

A SHORT GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE;

A NEW MAP OF ENGLAND DURING THE HEPTARCHY;

PLATES OF COINS, &c.

BY THE REV. J. INGRAM, B.D.

RECTOR OF ROTHERFIELD GREYS, OXFORDSHIRE; AND FORMERLY ANGLO-SAXON PROFESSOR IN OXFORD.

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

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

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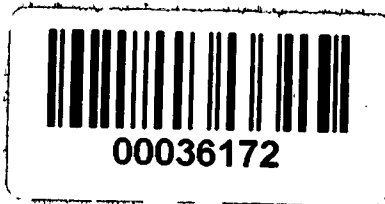
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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1823.

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PRINTED BY RICHARD TAYLOR,
SHOE-LANE, LONDON.

THE
EDITOR'S PREFACE.

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 Doomsday¹, and the Saxon Chronicle². 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 printed³ 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 first⁴ attempt of

¹ 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.

² 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.

³ 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.*"

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

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 1692, exhibits nearly four times the quantity of the former; but is very far from being the *entire*¹ 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 questions².

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,

¹ “*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.

² They have been repeatedly put to the Editor, during the progress of the work, by many persons.

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 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 ¹. There are also some parts of his work, almost literally transcribed by Bede, which confirm the brief statements of the Saxon Chronicle ². 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 ³. 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 ⁴ of the Britons, has sometimes repeated the very words of Gildas ⁵ ; whose name is even prefixed to some copies of the work. It is

¹ 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 tegentes.* ”

² 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.

³ “ *De historiis Scotorum Saxonumque, licet inimicorum,* ” &c. 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.

⁴ “ *Malo me historiographum quàm neminem,* ” &c.

⁵ He considered his work, perhaps, as a lamentation or declamation, rather than a history. But Bede dignifies him with the title of “ *historicus,* ” though he writes “ *febili sermone.* ”

a puerile composition, without judgement, selection, or method¹; 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 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 Venerable². 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 Bede³. 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.⁴ The description of Britain, which forms the introduction, and

¹ But it is probable that the work is come down to us in a garbled and imperfect state.

² 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.*"

³ See the preface to his edition of the Saxon Chronicle.

⁴ A remarkable instance may be seen in page 31 of this edition, A.D. 616; where some of the expressions seem to be borrowed from king Alfred's translation of Bede. A few of these passages are printed within brackets, that the reader may be led to distinguish between the original annals and the various interpolations of successive transcribers. This, however, has been seldom done, except where the language and orthography have assumed a Norman cast. Even the Benet MS. contains many interpolations.

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 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 ¹. Gibson himself was so convinced of this, that he afterwards attributes to the Saxon Chronicle all the knowledge we have of those early times ². Moreover, we might ask, if our whole dependence had been centred in Bede, what would have become of us after his death ³ ? Malmsbury indeed asserts, with some degree of vanity, that you will not easily find a *Latin* historian of English affairs between Bede and himself ⁴ ; and in the fullness 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 ⁵. 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.

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

² Preface, *ubi supra*.

³ He died A.D. 734, according to our Chronicle ; but some place his death to the following year.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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*," &c.

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 patron¹; but most of the public transactions will be found in the pages of the Saxon Chronicle: some passages of which he appears to have translated so literally, that the modern version of Gibson does not more closely represent the original². 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 914³. 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,

¹ 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.

² The common phrase *ahron pæl-ȝrope ȝeƿeald*, he translates "*loco funeris dominati sunt.*"

³ 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*.

nevertheless, in an historical point of view, is very respectable. Being one of the few writers untainted by monastic prejudice¹, 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 compression 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 Germany², 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. It would have been more frequently noticed in the present edition, had not the Editor formed a design of re-printing the whole work, which consists of less than ten pages folio, either in an appendix, or in a separate volume of illustrations of the Saxon Chronicle. A late decision of the House of Commons will probably render either of these plans unnecessary³.

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

¹ Malmesbury 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.

² 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. Ethelwerd 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.

³ I allude to that noble design, formed before the expiration of the last session, of printing the works of our early historians, under the superintendence of Mr. Petrie, keeper of the Records in the Tower; who has paid great attention to the collation of different manuscripts, and whose kindness the Editor has often experienced.

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 relate¹. 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. Florencé of Worcester, an interpolator of Marianus, as we before observed, closely follows Bede, Asser, and the Saxon Chronicle². The same may be observed of the Annals of Gisburne, of Margan, of Melros, of Waverley, &c.; 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*"³. 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

¹ 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 eum vidimus, et in curia ejus aliquando fuimus,*" &c. Gale, ii., 134.

² 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.

³ Chron. ap. Gale, ii., 21.

of English history. William of Malmesbury, 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; Simeon 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 every thing original and authentic, and essentially conducive to a correct knowledge of our general history, to 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 traditionary 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 groundwork 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 Alcuin 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 Latin¹. 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 erudition². 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 com-

¹ For instance: "*victoriam sumpsere*;" namon ꝛge, &c. "*Fracta est Roma à Gothis*" seems to be borrowed from the Saxon: A.D. ccccxxxv. Dep Gotan abpæcon Rome-burh. "*Irrupta*" and "*Irruptio urbis*" are the expressions of Orosius, whom Bede follows. It is remarkable that the later MSS. read "to-bpocen - - ꝛam Gotum," &c.; inverting the construction, in the very words of king Alfred, and adding an interpolation from the same source.

² "*Virum Latina, Græca, et Saxonica lingua atque eruditione multipliciter instructum.*" —Bede. *Eccles. Hist.* v., 8. *Chron. S. Crucis Edinb.* ap. Wharton, i., 157.

position of brief chronicles¹, 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 direction², 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 891³; 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 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

¹ The materials, however, though not regularly arranged, must be traced to a much higher source.

² 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.

³ 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.

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 supplied¹. 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 to ascribe these latter compilations to particular persons², 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

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

² Hickes supposed the *Laud* or Peterborough Chronicle to have been compiled by Hugo Candidus (Albus, or White), or some other monk of that house.

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 semibarbarous 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 civilized 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 any thing beyond 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 it¹ 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 nativity², because the Christian æra was not used at all till about the year 532³, when

¹ See A.D. xxxiiii. the æra of Christ's crucifixion, p. 5, and the notes below.

² See Playfair's System of Chronology, p. 49.

³ 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.

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 15 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 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. 532, 1064, and 1073. See also M. West. An. 532. In page 32 of the Chronicle is a confused account of the paschal cycle of Dionysius from the Laud MS., which we have endeavoured to explain, perhaps without success. It seems to be misplaced. The first small cycle of 95 years from 532 would place it to the year 627. Six of these cycles, adding 30 years from the incarnation to the baptism of Christ, would refer it to the year 600. If again it relates to the first commencement of the Dionysian cycle, which is most probable, as in Bede, Florence, and others, then it should have been placed to the year 532.

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 Nativity¹.

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 Christo²,

Of the translation it is enough to observe, that it is made as literal as possible, with a view of rendering the original easy to those who are at present unacquainted with the Saxon language. By this method also the connexion 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

¹ Vid. Prol. in Chron. Gervas. *ap.* X. Script. p. 1338.

² Often did the Editor, during the progress of the work, sympathize 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?

Saxon Annals was reserved for a learned LADY, the Elstob of her age¹; 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.

It remains that the Editor should make his acknowledgements to those friends from whom he has derived assistance and encouragement. To the Very Reverend the Dean of Bristol he is much indebted for his ingenious and sensible remarks on many parts of the Saxon Chronicle. He only fears that the polite condescension of the Dean in relinquishing his own plans has deprived the world of a more interesting work than is here offered to its attention². To Mr. Ellis of the British Museum he returns his grateful thanks, not only for his kind attention at all times, but for his ready correspondence on subjects connected with this work. From Mr. Petrie, the worthy keeper of the Records in the Tower, from whose active and persevering researches our national histories will soon derive additional light, the Editor has also received much assistance in his early inquiries after MSS. By the liberality of the late Mr. Ruding in lending his plates of Anglo-Saxon Coins before his own work was published, this edition is enriched with a series of specimens of British and Saxon coinage from Cunobelin to the Conquest; from which it will be evident how little progress was made in that branch of art for a period of 1000 years. In the last plate some reverses of coins are added, which exhibit curious illustrations of the architecture of the Saxons. Upon the whole it is hoped that, however the Editor may have executed his task, the Engravers and Printers will be found to have performed their parts with fidelity, accuracy, and elegance.

¹ Miss Gurney, of Keswick, Norfolk. The work, however, was not published.

² The Editor, however, has reason to believe that his own plan is not essentially different, except in one instance, from that of Dr. Beeke, as described by himself: "Vol. i. Introduction: text and translation on opposite pages, in the same type, with the material variations subjoined. Vol. ii. A new map; with various notes and dissertations." The present Editor has materials enough for a second volume; but, as the publication of it is uncertain, he has endeavoured to make this work complete without it.

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 xi. MSS. Parker.	A.D. 891—1070.
II.		<i>C.T.</i> A iii.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, A iii.	A.D. 977.
	1	IVN. 66. ii.	Junian MSS. Bodleian.	Transcribed from the preceding by Junius.
III.		<i>C.T.</i> A vi.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, A vi.	A.D. 977.
	2	<i>Cant.</i> of Gibson.	Bodleian. Laud. G 36.	Transcript of the preceding and of No. II.
IV.		C. OTHO. B xi.	<i>Olim</i> Cotton Library. <i>Lost.</i>	A.D. 1001.
	3	<i>Cott.</i> of Wheloc.	Q. The same with the preceding.	A.D. 1001.
	4	Dublin Transcript.	Dublin Library. E 5. 15.	Transcribed by Lambard from No. IV.
V.		<i>C.T.</i> B i. Abingdon Chronicle.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, B i.	Ends imperfectly in 1066.
VI.		<i>C.T.</i> B iv. Worcester Chronicle.	Br. Mus. Cot. TIBERIUS, B iv.	Ends abruptly in 1080.
VII.		<i>Petrob.</i> Peterborough Chronicle.	<i>Olim</i> Abb. Petrob. <i>Supposed 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.		C. DOMIT. A viii.	Br. Mus. Cot. DOMITIAN, A viii.	Ends imperfectly in 1058.
	5	<i>Cot.</i> of Gibson.	Junian Books. Bodleian.	A Collation of the preceding by Junius to 1057.

OBSERVATIONS.

I. WANLEY, in his Catalogue, has described this MS. very minutely, p. 130; and his description has been adopted by Nasmith, clxxiii. p. 255; with this difference, that the latter, probably from an error of the press, places the first change of the writing after the year 881, instead of 891. They both misrepresent the latter part of the MS.; describing it as continued by different hands to the year 1075; whereas the Saxon part ends with the year 1070; and the remainder, which is in barbarous Latin, and may be considered as the biography of the Norman Landfranc, rather than any part of the Saxon Chronicle, is continued to the year 1093; when, after a vacancy of four years in the metropolitan see, Anselm succeeded to Landfranc. The word "autographon," applied to this MS. by Wanley, is calculated to mislead, if understood of the whole. In a qualified sense it is applicable, not only to this MS., but to many others; as *C. T. B i.* and *iv. Laud, &c.*; each of which contains much original and valuable matter, not to be found elsewhere; and yet it would be easy to prove the earlier parts to be copied from older Chronicles. We have already noticed this MS. in the Preface, as connected with the names of Alfred and Plegmund, who seem to have had some share in compiling the first part of it. At the head of it stands this inscription, in the hand-writing of Archbishop Parker: "*Chronica scripta anno 23 ætatis Alfredi.*" The last word, being mistaken by some person for Ælfrici, led Hicckes, Cave, and Wharton, to misappropriate this Chronicle to Ælfric, who lived about a century after Alfred. The passage which occasioned this inscription occurs in the first page: Ða fenz Ælfræd htera broþur to rice. 7 þa pær aȝan hīr ielbe xxiii pinter. But it is singular, that neither Wanley himself, nor Wheloc, who inspected this MS., should have taken notice that this first page contains the archetype of that Genealogy of the West-Saxon Kings, which is the subject of *C. T. A iii.* and which, as we have observed elsewhere, is always found separate, instead of being interwoven with the Chronicle. It begins thus:

Ðy LEARE DE PÆS ALAN FRĀ CRISTES acen
 neffe cccc. pinter. 7 xciii. uunter. þa ceƿdic 7 cȳnric hīr sunu
 --- &c.

This genealogy, like that prefixed to Wheloc's Bede, ends with --zæodon¹. The next page begins thus :

ÆER cniſter zeflærçnerre lx. pinta gauſ iuluſ je carene æneſt
-- &c.

At the end of the year 890 is added, in a neat but imitative hand, the following interpolation, which is betrayed by the faintness of the ink, as well as by the Norman cast of the dialect and orthography :

Deſ pær plegemund zecoron of zode 7 of eallen hiſ halechen.

There are many other interpolations in this MS.²; a particular account of which, however curious, would necessarily become tedious. A few only are here selected, with a view to illustrate the critical apparatus of this work, and the progressive accumulation of historical facts. They are generally very short, except where an erasure has been made to find room for them. The notice of the birth of St. Dunstan, as of every thing else relating to him, appears to be a monastic interpolation. His death is mentioned in the margin, in a very minute hand, in Latin. There seems to be nothing of any great value in this MS. beyond the time of Ælfric, whose death is recorded, after a considerable chasm, in the year 1005. After this period the notices of events and transactions are very scanty and defective. The royal donation of the haven of Sandwich to Christ Church, Canterbury, is placed to the year 1031, but evidently written after the Conquest, and left unfinished. The Saxon part ends in the year 1070, with the words, -- bletſungan undeppenz; after describing at full length the dispute between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

We have been thus particular in our account of this MS. not only because it is of the first authority for its antiquity and correctness, but because, from unavoidable restrictions, it is more difficult of access than any other. The Editor cannot conclude without returning his sincere thanks to a Wiccamical friend, the Rev. Mr. Shelford, one of the Fellows of C.C.C.C., for allowing him the opportunity of examining it in his rooms at Cambridge.

II. This, though a single leaf or fragment, supposed to have once formed a part of *C. T.* A vi., deserves some particular notice. It contains the genealogy of the Saxon Kings of Wessex, mentioned before; but instead of ending with the word zæodon, as in the Benet MS., it is continued to the reign of Edward the Martyr, c. A.D. 977, when it ends abruptly thus: þa ſenz Eadpeapd to. Ead-
zaper ſunu. 7 heold --- corresponding in this and other circumstances with *C. T.*

¹ Vid. p. 20 of this Edition.

² The death of Plegmund, for instance.

A vi. This genealogy, as far as --- zeeodon, was first printed by Wheloc, and repeated by Obadiah Walker, with the incorrect translation of Wheloc, in an Appendix to the Life of Alfred, p. 199; but it was first inserted entire into the text of the Chronicle by Gibson, not from the original MS., but from a transcript by Junius in the Bodleian, marked in our Synopsis IVN. 66. ii. The difficulty of adjusting this and other genealogies to the text affords a presumptive argument, among others, that there was a regular Chronicle in existence before the time of Alfred. (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. IV.)

III. This MS., which is written in the same hand with much neatness and accuracy from the beginning to the end, is of very high authority and antiquity. It was probably written c. A.D. 977, where it terminates. The hand-writing resembles that ascribed to St. Dunstan. It narrowly escaped destruction in the fire at Westminster, previous to its removal to its present place of custody; being one of Sir R. Cotton's MSS., formerly belonging to the Monastery of St. Augustine's, Canterbury. A transcript from it in the Bodleian, *Laud.* 6 36, marked *Cant.* (Canterbury) by Gibson, contains also at the end the Genealogy of the Kings of Wessex from *C.T.* A iii. fol. 175. (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. III.)

IV. The fate of this MS. is so little known, that it is necessary to make some remarks on it. Though after diligent search it is believed to be now irrecoverably lost, yet it appears to have passed through many hands, and to have been even transcribed and printed. At least there is every reason to suppose, that the Dublin transcript by Lambard is a copy from this MS., and that Wheloc made it the basis of his edition, the Benet MS. being less accessible; from which, however, to the year 1001, where it ended, it differed so little, that it was probably compiled from it. The Benet MS. itself has nothing of much importance beyond that period. At the end of the Dublin transcript is this note, in the hand-writing of Archbishop Usher: "These Annales are extant in S^r R. Cotton's Librarye at the ende of Bede's Historye in the Saxon Tongue." This accords with the description of the MS. in Wanley's Catalogue, p. 219; to which the reader is referred for more minute particulars; but it is said to have begun thus:

Ερ Cπυτєr zєplærcneffe r̄yxti p̄ntpa Gauṛ Iuhur ɣє cæpє ---
 Exp̄. --- ɣ hie namon p̄p̄ð.

As this MS. was therefore in existence so late as 1705, when Wanley published his Catalogue, there can be little doubt that it perished in the lamentable fire of 1731, which either destroyed or damaged so many of the Cotton MSS. while deposited in a house in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

(4.) This transcript is become more valuable from the loss of the original. It appears from dates by Lambard himself, at the beginning and end, that it was begun by him in 1563, and finished in 1564, when he was about the age of twenty-five. In the front is this inscription in Saxon characters :

Ʒillm lambard̅e, 1563 ; and, pulƷhelm lambheop̅ð ; with this addition, Ʒæc-
cað þine leoht-Ʒæt ; which may be thus translated :

“Lambard, arise ; awake thy lamp.”

At the end is the following memorandum : “Finis : 9 Aprilis 1564. W. L. propria manu.” I am informed by several gentlemen of Trinity College, Dublin, to whom I am indebted for most of the particulars relating to this transcript, that it was once in the possession of Archbishop Usher, and is the same mentioned in his Ecclesiastical History, p. 182, which Nicolson says “is worth the enquiring after¹.” It came into the Dublin Library with the other MSS. of the Archbishop, according to his original intention, after the Restoration of Charles II. The word *Dep.* at the beginning of each year, is omitted ; as in another transcript by Lambard, printed in the Appendix to Lye’s Saxon Dictionary. It is a paper transcript, and contains 41 pages 4to.

V. This MS., though frequently quoted by Somner in his Dictionary under the title of “Chronica Abbandoniæ,” or the Abingdon Chronicle, and said to have been transcribed by him, seems not to have been known to Gibson, though noticed by Nicholson within a few years after the appearance of his edition². It contains many important additions to the former Chronicles, some of which are confirmed by *C.T.* B iv. ; but many are not to be found in any other MS., particularly those in the latter part of it. These are now incorporated with the old materials. Wanley considers the hand-writing to be the same to the end of the year 1048. The orthography, however, varies about the year 890 (889 of the printed Chronicle). The writer seems to have been startled at *OƷƷæ* for *Oþþan*, *i. e.* Othoni, A.D. 925 ; for there is a chasm from that place to the year 934, when a slight notice is introduced of the expedition of Athelstan into Scotland³. In the year 982 are some curious particulars respecting the wars of Otho II. in Greece, and his victories there over the Saracens, now first printed. From the

¹ English Historical Library, Part i. p. 117.

² *Ibid.* p. 116.

³ Most of the MSS. are defective here ; and the thread of History, during this turbulent period, appears to have been often disturbed. But Poetry took advantage of the circumstance, and occasionally filled a chasm with some of the earliest specimens of the northern muse ; the preservation of which we owe exclusively to the Saxon Chronicle.

same source, and from *C.T.* B iv., we have been enabled to present to the reader of English history a more copious and accurate account than has hitherto appeared, of the Danish invasions, the civil wars in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the battles of Harold previous to the Norman Conquest. The MS. terminates imperfectly in 1066, after describing most minutely the battle of Stamford-bridge; the few lines which appear in the last page being supplied by a much later hand. It begins like the Benet MS. (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. I.)

Ær crīfter ƷeƷlærcneƷre. lx. pīnƷa Ʒaur iuhur Ʒe caƷeƷe - - -

Expl. - - let hapold Ʒapan ham to nonƷeie mīd alle Ʒa Ʒcīpe.

VI. This MS. like the preceding, though of invaluable authority, was unknown to Gibson. It is written in a plain and beautiful hand, with few abbreviations, and apparently copied in the early part, with the exception of the introductory description of Britain, from a very ancient MS. The defective parts, from A.D. 264 to 693, were long since supplied from four excellent MSS. by Josselyn; who also collated it throughout with the same; inserting from them, both in the text and in the margin, such passages as came within his notice; which are so numerous, that very few seem to have eluded his vigilant search. A smaller but elegant hand commences fol. 68, A.D. 1016; and it is continued to the end, A.D. 1079, in a similar hand, though by different writers. Wanley notices a difference in the year 1052. The value and importance of this MS., as well as of the preceding, will be best exemplified by a reference to the Notes and Various Readings in the present edition. The last notice of it will be found in page 285. It begins thus: (*Vide* Fac-simile, No. II.)

BƷyƷtene īƷland īƷ ehta hund mīla lanƷ - - - &c.

Expl. - - - ne Ʒylle Ʒe Ʒeh heƷ na maƷe Ʒcaðe aƷƷitan Ʒe he hīƷ ƷædeƷ Ʒe—

VII. Of this MS. our notice will be brief; because we know nothing of it but from the Collations of Josselyn. It is supposed to be a different MS. from the Peterborough Chronicle used by Gibson. Wheloc, however, seems rather hastily to have attributed to this MS. all the passages which he has printed within brackets; for on examining the Benet MS. I do not find that he had sufficient authority for so doing.

VIII. This MS. is so well known, from being made the basis of Gibson's edition where Wheloc's was deficient, that it will not be so necessary to enlarge on it here. It is a fair copy of older Chronicles, with a few inaccuracies, omissions, and interpolations, to the year 1122; therefore no part of it was written

before that period. The next ten years rather exhibit different ink than a different writer. From 1132 to the end, A.D. 1154, the language and orthography become gradually more Normanized, particularly in the reign of King Stephen; the account of which was not written till the close of it. The dates not being regularly affixed to the last ten years, Wanley has inadvertently described this MS. as ending A.D. 1143; whereas it is continued eleven years afterwards. We have given a Fac-simile of the beginning, No. VI. For the end, which is scarcely legible, we must refer the reader to the last page of this edition. Perhaps CHATTERIS may be added to the names of places there elicited; -- *teper*, not -- *beper*, being probably the remnant of the word *Cateper*. There was an abbey for Benedictine nuns at Chatteris, antiently written *Cateriz* and *Cateres*, the patronage of which was given by Hen. I. to Hervey Bishop of Ely.

IX. This is a singularly curious MS., attributed generally to a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury, on account of the monastic interpolations. It is often quoted and commended by H. Wharton, in his *Anglia Sacra*, because it contains much ecclesiastical and local information. We consider it, however, of the least authority among the Cotton MSS., because the writer has taken greater liberties in abridging former Chronicles, and inserting translations of Latin documents in his own Normanized dialect. Frithestan, Bishop of Winchester, who died A.D. 931 according to this Chronicle, is called *byrcop pentanur*; and *Býpnrtanur* is said to have been consecrated on *hyr loh*—*in ejus locum, lieu*, Fr. Its very peculiarities, nevertheless, stamp a great value on it; and its frauds are harmless, if possible, because they are easily detected. Towards the end the writer intended to say something about Prince Edward, the father of Edgar and Margaret; but it is nearly obliterated, and the MS. soon after concludes, A.D. 1058. It is remarkable for being written both in Latin and Saxon; but for what purpose it is now needless to conjecture. It is said to have been given to Sir Robert Cotton by Camden. The passages printed from it by Gibson, and the variations in the margin, marked *Cot.*, are from the Collations of Junius inserted in his copy of *Wheloc*. There does not appear to have been any entire transcript of the MS., as we find it sometimes stated¹. Gibson takes no notice of the introductory description of Britain as being in this MS., and he dates its termination in the wrong place. We have therefore had recourse to it again in the British Museum, where it is deposited. A favourable specimen of it may be seen in the Fac-simile, No. V.

¹ Vid. Wanl. Cat. p. 220.



I

AR CRISTES GEFLÆ

re nesse. lx pinctra gauur iuliuſ se carene
æneſt romana brytenland geſolhte 7 bryt
tar mid ge feolhte enyſede 7 hſ ofen ſpilde. 7 ſpa peah

II

Brytene izland iſ ehta hund mila lang. 7
tſa hund mila bſad. 7 beſ ſyndon þā izlande.

III

ÆR CRISTES GEFLÆSC

en bſe. lx pinctra gauur iuliuſ ſtaraſhe æneſt

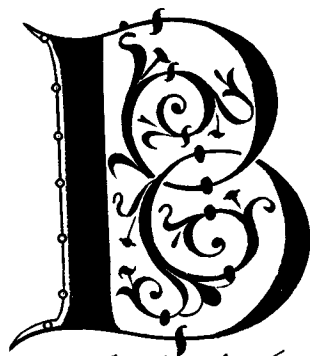
IV

Daſ azanzth ſſam cuſtſſ achmedn bſe. cccc. 7 xcⁱⁱⁱⁱ. pinctra

V

ſ Sixtazū pinctrū æn þā
ſe xpilt peſe acenned. ſaud iuliuſ roma
na karene mid hund eahtatizū ſeipū ſe
ſolhte brytene. þaſ he paſ ænoſt ſe ſpent

VI



brutene izland iſ ehta hund mila lang.
7 tſa hund bſad. 7 heſ ſind on þiſ
izlande ſiſ geſcode. en glife. 7 bſic
tſe. 7 piſe. 7 ſeytſe. 7 pſhtſe. 7
boleden. Eneſt peſon buzend piſer
lander bſitſer. þa coman of armenia. 7 ſeſetan

ANGLE-SÆXENA STÆF-CRÆFTE :

OR,

A SHORT GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

Stæf-cræfte is þeo cæg þe þæra boca andgýtt unlycð. *Ælfr. Præf. Gram.*

Letter-craft is the key that unlocketh the knowledge of books.

ANGLE-SÆXENA STÆF-RÆPE ;

OR

THE ANGLO-SAXON ALPHABET.

Æ A	A	a	a
B	B	b	b
Ċ C	C	c	c
D	D	d	d
E e	E	e	e
F	F	f	f
Ġ G	G	ġ	g
H ĥ	H	h	h
I	I	i	i
K	K	k	k
L	L	l	l
M m	M	m	m
N	N	n	n
O	O	o	o
P	P	p	p
R	R	r	r
S s	S	s	s
T	T	t	t
Ð þ	TH	ð þ	th
U	U V	u	u v
ƿ W	W	ƿ	w
X	X	x	x
Y	Y	y	y
Z	Z	z	z

ABBREVIATIONS.

ċ,	<i>et,</i>	<i>and.</i>
ī,	<i>vel,</i>	<i>or.</i>
þ,	þre, þæt,	<i>that.</i>
ḅ,	byrcop,	<i>bishop.</i>
k,	kýning,	<i>king.</i>
Ʒ,	Ʒear,	<i>year.</i>
cƿ,	cpæð,	<i>quoth.</i>
kt,	kalendas,	<i>calends.</i>

THE ARTICLE

Se, reo, þæt ; *ð, ŋ, ʀo.*

SING.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	Se,	reo & ʀio,	þæt.
G.	þær,	þære,	þar.
D. & Ab.	þæm,	þære,	þam.
Ac.	þone,	þa,	þæt.

PLUR.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	þa,	þý,	þa & þe ¹ .
G.	þæra,	þara,	þæra.
D. & Ab.	þam,	þæm,	þam.
Ac.	þa,	þý,	þa & þe.

THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRO- NOUN

þer, þeor, þir.

SING.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N.	þer,	þeor,	þir.
G.	þirer,	þirrene,	þirer.
D. & Ab.	þirum,	þirrene,	þirum.
Ac.	þirne,	þar,	þir.

PLUR.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
N. & Ac.	þar,	þær,	þýr, &c.
G.	þirrena, & þirra.		
D. & Ab.	þirum,	þýrum,	þýrrum, &c.

¹ This form of the Article is still retained. It was used by the Normans, indiscriminately, for all cases and genders in both numbers.

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

I. <i>Łod, God.</i>			III. <i>Łpen, a queen.</i>		
	SING.	PLUR.		SING.	PLUR.
N. Ac. & V.	Łod,	Łodar ¹ ,	N. Ac. & V.	Łpen,	Nom. cpena,-o,-u,
G.	Łoder,	Łoda,	G. D. & Ab.	cpene,	Gen. cpena,
Dat. & Ab.	Łode,	Łodum.			D.&Ab.cpenum.
II. <i>Łiteza, a prophet.</i>			IV. ² <i>Sunu, a son.</i>		
	SING.	PLUR.		SING.	PLUR.
N. & V.	Łiteza,	N. Ac. & V. } pitezan,	N. D. Ac. } Sunu,	N.G.Ac. & V. } runa,	
Gen.D.	} pitezan,	Gen. pitezena,	V. & Ab. } runa,	D. & Ab. } runum.	
Ac. & Ab.		Dat. & Ab. } pitezum.	G.		

EXAMPLES OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

I. <i>Łod, Łode, Łod, good.</i>					
SING.			PLUR.		
	M.	F.	N.	M. F. N.	
N. & Voc.	Łod,	Łode,	Łod,	N. & Ac.	Łode, Łoda,
G.	Łoder,	Łodne,	Łoder,	G.	Łodna,
D. & Ab.	Łodum,	Łodne,	Łodum,	D. & Ab.	Łodum.
Ac.	Łodne,	Łode,	Łod.		

II. *Łoda, with a prosthetic a.*

SING.		PLUR.	
N. & V.	Łoda,	N. Ac. & V.	Łodan,
G. D. Ac. & Ab.	} Łodan,	G.	Łodena,
		D. & Ab.	Łodum, & Łodan.

N.B. To this form may be referred *ŁiŁa, wise*; *ŁiŁca, the same*; (*ilk, Scot.*) and all participial adjectives in a³; which are declined like the substantive *Łiteza*.

¹ Nouns of the neuter gender here either follow the N. Sing., as *Łing, ŁiŁ, &c.*; or end in a, o, u; as in the third declension. Thus we find *Łcipa, e, o, u, &c.*

² This declension is added from a slight difference in the genitive case. In the nominative singular there are as many terminations of nouns as there are letters in the alphabet.

³ Saxon participials of the superlative degree are very harmonious: as, *Ælfræd. Ƴe þe Ƴær ealra þæra ƳepunƳeneƳtena Engle-landes kƳuninga Ƴe ƳepillendeƳta. Ƴ Ƴe lufendeƳta hiƳ leoda*; "Alfred, who was of all the most renowned kings of England, the most benevolent, and the most loving (or fond) of his subjects." So from the adjective *ælmeƳfulla* is formed *ælmeƳfullerƳta*.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

	REGULAR.		IRREGULAR.
Positive,	Rihtƿire ¹ ,	righteous, i.e. rightwise.	Yfel, evil,
Comparative,	rihtƿirepe,	more righteous, rightwiser.	ƿýr, worse,
Superlative,	rihtƿireƿt,	most righteous, rightwisest.	ƿýrƿt, worst.

EXAMPLES OF PRONOUNS.

First Person.—Ic, (ego,) I.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N.	Ic, ich, I,	ƿit, we two,	ƿe, we, ƿoe, ƿrih, ƿriȝ, D. S.
G. ²	min, mine,	uncer,	ure,
D. & Ab.	me,	unc, unȝe, uncrum,	ur, ƿriȝ, ƿric, &c.
Ac.	me, meh, mec,	ƿit,	ur, ƿrih, &c.

Second Person.—ƿu, (tu,) thou.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLUR.
N. & V.	ƿu, thou,	ȝýt, incit, inc, ye two,	ȝe, ye, you,
G.	þin, þine,	incer,	eoper, uep, ueppe, &c.
D. & Ab.	þe,	incrum, inc,	eop; ȝeop, iopriȝ,
Ac.	þe,	inc,	eop, iuh, &c.

Third Person.—He, heo, hit; (is, ea, id;) he, she, it.

	SING.	PLUR.
N.	He, heo, hit,	hi, hiȝ, hie, hý, heo, &c.
G.	hiȝ, hiȝe, hiȝ,	hiȝa, hieȝa, hýȝa, heoȝa, heaȝo, &c.
D. & Ab.	him, hiȝe, hit,	him, heom, hým,
Ac.	hine, hi, hit,	hi, hiȝ, &c.

Nouns expressive of numbers are declined like other adjectives; as an, ane, an, one; (unus, una, unum;) G. aner: ƿriȝ, ƿreȝen, twain; ƿru, ƿra, two; (duo, duæ, duo;) G. ƿreȝna, ƿreȝa: þriȝ, þreȝo, þreȝa, three; (tres, tria;) G. þreȝoȝa, þreȝa; D. & Ab. þriȝm, þreȝom, &c. Tyn be týnum, ten by ten; aner, once; ƿriȝer, twice; þriȝer, thrice; belong to this class. See page xxxi.

OF VERBS. Be ƿopðum.

A Verb is properly called ƿopð in Saxon; being the origin and foundation, —opð-ƿnuma ȝ ȝrunð-ƿeall,—of most other words. Of the eight parts of speech, says Ælfric, the most and the mightiest,—þa mærtan ȝ þa mihtȝoȝtan,—are the Noun and Verb. With Nouns we name all things; but with Verbs we predicate of all things. The Verb Substantive is first in order, called eðƿiȝlic

¹ This is properly the termination of the feminine gender; rihtƿir, or rihtƿira, being the masculine form; which make rihtƿirpe and rihtƿirpa in the comparative degree.

² From the genitive case of the primitive pronouns are formed the possessive; as, min, mine, my; þin, thine, thy; ure, our; eoper, your; but as they are declined like other adjectives, the Saxon student will find no difficulty in their terminations. For the same reason ýlc and ýlca, ýlȝ and ýlȝa, &c. are omitted; being declined like ȝoð and ȝoða, respectively.

in Saxon; being expressive of existence; from *peran*, *esse*, to be. Its various and irregular forms are thus stated, for the use of the Saxon student:

INFINITIVE. Beon ꝥ *peran*; to be.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

SING.		PLUR.	
1. Ic eom, beom, or beo,	<i>I am,</i>	pe	} beoþon, biþon, beoþ, gýndon, gind,
2. þu eapt, beoꝛt, or býꝛt,	<i>thou art,</i>	ge	
3. he ýr, beoþ, or býþ,	<i>he is.</i>	hi	

PRETERITE.

SING.		PLUR.	
1. Ic pær, pær, pær,	<i>I was,</i>	pe	} pærnon -un, peoron, peron, &c.
2. þu pære, pærꝛ, thou wert, or wast,		ge	
3. he pær, pær, pær,	<i>he was.</i>	hi	

Obs. There is no Future tense, strictly speaking, in any Saxon verb; but the grammarians give us *beo*, *býꝛt*, *býð*, singular; and *beoð* for the plural; which belong to the present tense. The future was generally expressed by an auxiliary verb, as in modern English, thus:

SING.		PLUR.			
1. Ic ꝛceal	} beon,	} <i>I shall be,</i>	pe		
2. þu ꝛcealt				} <i>thou shalt be,</i>	ge
3. he ꝛceal					

Obs. The use of the auxiliary verb *will*, as expressive of futurity, where no volition is implied, is of modern growth. Ælfric uses *ꝛceall* to express the Latin future.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The Imperative mood is defective in many points. It has no preterite; because no man can order that which is past to be otherwise than it is; and if we cannot indicate the future, much less can we command it. It also wants the first person; because no man commands himself; and though grammarians have introduced a third person, as in the Latin and Greek grammars, it is borrowed from the subjunctive mood. The Imperative form is made known by placing the nominative case after it; as, *beo þu, be thou*; *beoþ ge, be ye*; *beo ꝥ ri þin nama gehalgod, be thy name hallowed*; *beon ꝥ rin hi beppungene, let them be beaten*. The subjunctive mood itself appears to be an elliptical form borrowed from the infinitive; as, *þ ꝥ beon, that we may be*—the auxiliary verb *magon* being understood; and, though *lupion* is substituted for *lupiað* in the plural number of the optative and potential, as well as of the subjunctive mood, this form is derived from the infinitive, *lupian, to love*. The same remark is applicable to the gerundial form of the infinitive; as, *læne me þa boc to pæðanne, lend me the book to read*.—Having premised thus much, we trust that the Saxon scholar will excuse the omission here of those repetitions of the same inflexions which are found in the elaborate Grammars of Hickes and others. The optative mood is well explained by a Saxon grammarian of the tenth century: *Eala gýꝛ ic lupode God, O that I loved God*; which, he remarks, is the same as if you say, *Fopgeape God þ ꝥ ic hine lupode, God grant that I loved him*.—Vid. H. Tooke, I. 102, &c.

INFINITIVE. *Lufian* † *lufizean*, to love.

GERUND. To *lufianne -enne* (*ad amandum*).

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

SING.

PLUR.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Ic lufize, † lufie,</i> | <i>I love,</i> | } <i>lufiað, we, ye, they love.</i> |
| 2. <i>þu lufart -ert, -rt,</i> | <i>thou lovest,</i> | |
| 3. <i>he lufað -eð, -ð, -t,</i> | <i>he loveth.</i> | |

Obs. *Seceon* † *secean*, to see, makes *seceoh, seceah, secih, secihð, seceoð, &c.* *ƿægan*, to weigh, changes *Ʒ* into *h*; as *ƿæhð, &c.*

PRETERITE.

SING.

PLUR.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Ic lufode,</i> | <i>I loved,</i> | } <i>lufodon -un, -an, we, ye, they loved.</i> |
| 2. <i>þu lufodert,</i> | <i>thou lovedst,</i> | |
| 3. <i>he lufode,</i> | <i>he loved.</i> | |

Obs. The irregular preterites are very numerous; e.g. *seclægan* † *seclan*, to slay, makes *secloh*, sing. *secligon -an*, plur. See p. xxx.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SING.

PLUR.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. - - - - | <i>lufion þe,</i> | <i>love we,</i> |
| 2. <i>lufa ðu,</i> | <i>lufize -iað¹,</i> | <i>ze, love ye,</i> |
| 3. <i>lufize he,</i> | <i>lufion hi,</i> | <i>love they.</i> |

Participle; *lufiand*, -end, -zend, *e, fem.* declined like *god, gode, god*. **Participial adjective**; *lufianda*, declined like *goda*, or the substantive *ƿitega*. Many substantives are formed from participles; as *ƿneond*, a friend; from *ƿneon*, to make free; because friendship gives freedom.

From *lufode*, the preterite of the active verb, is formed the passive verb, by prefixing the different inflexions of the verb substantive *beon* † *peran*, to be: as, *Ic eom lufod -e, &c.*

N.B. The indeclinable parts of speech may be found in every Dictionary.

OF ANOMALOUS AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Some verbs are Anomalous, *unemne*; thus explained by *Ælfric*: *forðan þe hi ne gað na ƿpa ƿpa oþne ƿopð on sumene ƿtope*, "because they depart from the form of other verbs in some place or other:" thus *bepan*, to bear, makes in the preterite *ic bæp, I bare*, not *ic bepode*. Thus *ƿýllan*, to will, has *ic ƿýlle; þu ƿýlt, hé ƿile*, in the present indicative; *ic ƿolde, &c.* in the past. It is also defective, *ateopizendlic*; as it wants the imperative mood; the reason of which is thus philosophically expressed by the Saxon Grammarian; *forðan þe se ƿilla ƿceall beon æƿpe ƿƿih*; "because the WILL shall be ever FREE;" a sentence worth more than the whole *HERMES* of Harris! But though the will cannot be commanded, it may and ought to be controuled. The negative verb, therefore, has the imperative mood; *nelle þu, be thou unwilling*; *nelle ze, be ye unwilling*.

Some verbs are Defective, not only in mood, but in number and person. The following are selected as instances; being called impersonal verbs: that is, they are defective in the first and second person: *ƿinð, it raineth*; i. e. water *runneth*; *hit þundrað, it thundereth*; *hit liht, it lighteneth*; *hit ƿniƿð, it snoweth*; *hit hazolað, it haileth*; *hit ƿƿýrt, it freezeth*; whence the substantive *frost*. The fol-

¹ This form is retained by Chaucer; as, "Listeth, lordinges," &c.

lowing examples of verbs defective in the first and second person, though no called impersonal, are selected from Ælfric, and may be of use to the Saxon student.

hund býrcð, <i>hound barketh,</i>		oxa hlepð, <i>ox loweth,</i>
pulfc þýc, <i>wolf howleth,</i>		ŕcæp blæc, <i>sheep bleateth,</i>
hopf hnæzð, <i>horse neigheth,</i>		ŕpýn zrunað, <i>swine grunteth.</i>

Ðaŕ þoŕð Ƴ þýllíce (adds the grammarian) mann mæg cpeðan. zif man pile. onzean zecýnde. on eallum þŕim hadum. ac hit bið ŕpŕide dýŕlic þ̄ ŕe man beonce oððe blæte: "these verbs and the like man may utter, if man will, against nature, in all three persons; but it would be very absurd that man should bark or bleat."

Mon, man, men, me', is frequently used with an active verb as an equivalent for a passive; like *on* in French, i. e. *om*; as þe man hæc, *which is called*; ne zehýnde me of nanan ŕecezan, *there was none heard of*, &c.

EXAMPLES OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

INFINITIVE.	PRETERITE.	PARTICIPLE PASSIVE.	MODERN VERB.
Acþencan,	acþanc, acþenc,	acþinen, acþent,	<i>to quench.</i>
Ahebban, } Aheþan, }	ahof,	{ ahafen, ahafen, } { ahofýn, }	<i>to heave, or lift up.</i>
Ariþan,	araþ,	ariþen,	<i>to arise.</i>
Beatan,	beot,	beaten,	<i>to beat.</i>
Beoðan, biððan,	bað, bæðe, buðe,	boð, biðden,	<i>to bid, or pray.</i>
Bindan,	band,	bunð, bunden,	<i>to bind.</i>
Ceoþan,	ceaf, ceof,	ceofeð, ceofen,	<i>to choose.</i>
Cnapan,	cneop,	cnafen,	<i>to know.</i>
Cuman,	com, cum, cpom,	cumen,	<i>to come.</i>
Deþan,	dealf, dulfc,	dulþen,	<i>to delve.</i>
Dŕæðan,	dŕað, dŕæðe,	dŕaððe,	<i>to dread.</i>
Dŕiþan,	dŕaþ,	dŕýþen,	<i>to drive.</i>
Dŕiunþan,	dŕanc,	dŕuncen,	<i>to drink.</i>
Faran, feþan,	feþde, foþ,	faþen, feþeð,	<i>to fare, or go.</i>
Feohtan,	feahce, fehte,	feohten,	<i>to fight.</i>
Findan,	fañð, funðe,	funðen,	<i>to find.</i>
Foþŕacan, } Foþŕæcan, }	foþŕoc,	{ foþŕocen, } { foþŕozen, }	<i>to forsake.</i>
Geŕþinganz,	zeŕþanz, zeŕþonz,	zeŕþunzen,	<i>to swinge, or scourge.</i>
Getan,	zeatte, zeotte,	zotten,	<i>to get, or obtain.</i>
Geŕaþan,	zŕoþ,	zŕaþen,	<i>to engrave.</i>
Geŕiunðan,	zŕunðe,	zŕunden,	<i>to grind.</i>
Geþýþan,	zeaf, zeaf,	zeýþen,	<i>to give.</i>
Hangan, hon,	henz, hoh,	hanzen, hungz,	<i>to hang.</i>
Healðan,	heolð, heolde,	healðen, heolðen,	<i>to hold.</i>
Helpan,	hulpe,	heolþen,	<i>to help.</i>
Ræccan, } Reccan, }	neahce,	{ neht, }	<i>to reck, or reckon.</i>
Rehte, rohte,			
Riðan,	rað,	riðden,	<i>to ride.</i>
Singan,	ŕanz,	ŕunzen,	<i>to sing.</i>
Slæzan,	ŕloz, ŕloh,	ŕlazen,	<i>to slay.</i>
Speþan,	ŕpoþ,	ŕponen,	<i>to swear.</i>

EXAMPLES OF PREPOSITIONS.

WITH AN ACCUSATIVE CASE.	WITH A DATIVE OR ABLATIVE.
Abutan, embutan, } <i>about, throughout,</i> onbutan, -on, } <i>or around.</i> emb, ýmb, ýmb- } <i>around.</i> utan, (αμφι), } for, (juxta, per, } <i>by, or according to,</i> &c.) } <i>&c.</i> zeond, bezeond- } <i>beyond.</i> an, piðzeondan, } on ² , innan, on- } <i>into, against.</i> zean, azen, an- } zean, (αντι,) } tozeaner, topeard, <i>near, toward.</i> pið, (contra,) <i>against.</i>	feftan, æfter, ab- } <i>after, or behind,</i> æftan, bæftan, } <i>abaft.</i> æt ³ , for on, <i>at a place, in, &c.</i> for, fore, (pro,) } <i>for, on account of,</i> propter, &c.) } <i>&c.</i> fram, fra, <i>from, fro'.</i> on ² , innan, bin- } <i>in, within.</i> nan, piðinnan, } til, to, into, &c. <i>to, into, &c.</i> pið, in the sense } <i>with, amongst, &c.</i> of mið, (μετα,) }

ANGLO-SAXON NUMBERS.

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
I. An, ane, an, <i>one.</i>	re, reo, þ forþma, <i>The first.</i>
II. tpezen, tpu, tpa, <i>two.</i>	— oðer, — <i>second.</i>
III. þrý, þreo, þrea, <i>three.</i>	— ðriðða, — <i>third.</i>
IIII. feðer, feoper, <i>four.</i>	— feorða, — <i>fourth.</i>
V. feof, fif, <i>five.</i>	— fifta, — <i>fifth.</i>
VI. feox, fix, <i>six.</i>	— fixta, — <i>sixth.</i>
VII. rýron, feofan, <i>seven.</i>	— feoroða, — <i>seventh.</i>
VIII. ehta, eahta, <i>eight.</i>	— eahteoða, — <i>eighth.</i>
IX. nýzan, niþon, <i>nine.</i>	— niþoða, — <i>ninth.</i>
X. teon, tyn, <i>ten.</i>	— teoða, — <i>tenth.</i>
XI. anlýren, endlufan, <i>eleven.</i>	— endlýfta, — <i>eleventh.</i>
XII. tpealf, tpelef, <i>twelve.</i>	— tpelefsta, — <i>twelfth.</i>
XIII. ðreotýne, &c. <i>thirteen.</i>	— ðreoteða, — <i>thirteenth.</i>
XX. tpeontiz, tprentiz, <i>twenty.</i>	— tprenteogoða, <i>twentieth.</i>
XXX. ðrýttiz, ðrittiz, <i>thirty.</i>	&c. &c.
XL. feopertiz, <i>forty.</i>	
L. fiftiz, <i>fifty.</i>	
LX. fixtiz, <i>sixty.</i>	
LXX. feofantiz, <i>seventy.</i>	
LXXX. hund-eahtatiz, <i>eighty.</i>	

[The remaining Numbers of the Ordinal class are formed from the Cardinal by changing *tiz* into *tizeoða*, or *teozeða*.]

¹ Onbutan þ land, Gen. 2, 11. Yet the same compound preposition is joined with a dative case in our Chronicle, p. 287, A.D. 1083; but it is the business of the Lexicographer to explain by examples the endless varieties, and nice shades of distinction, which in the Saxon prepositions almost bid defiance to general rules.

² On and to have sometimes a genitive case; as, on þær dæger, επι της ημερας, to þær, in tantum. Sometimes the genitive case is used without either; as, þær pintreþ, this winter; þær þe, (quatenus,) as far as, used adverbially, thus: þær þe uþ bec recgað, as far as books inform us.

³ In the sense of apud, ad, juxta, &c. this preposition is sometimes joined with an accusative case; as æt handa, at hand.

CARDINAL.

xc.	hund-nigontig,	<i>ninety</i> ; i. e. nine ties of the hands.
c.	{ hund, hundped, f } hund-teontig,	<i>a hundred</i> ; a hand-ridding, or ten ties of the hands.
cx.	hund-endlufontig,	<i>hundred and ten</i> ; eleven ties of the hands.
cxx.	hund-ƿelftig,	<i>hundred and twenty</i> ; twelve ties of the hands.
cc.	ƿa hund,	<i>two hundred</i> ; two hand-riddings.
ccc.	ðreo hund, &c.	<i>three hundred, &c.</i> ; three hand-riddings.
ī. ō.	ðyrend,	<i>a thousand</i> ; thus end; the <i>ne plus ultra</i> of Saxon numeration; in the plural ðyrenda, -e, -o, -u, <i>thousands</i> .

CONCLUSION.

Thus have we ventured to give a short introduction to Saxon Grammar; rather for the sake of convenient reference in reading the Saxon Chronicle, than with a view of affording complete rules for the study of the language. The Saxon grammar above all others must be taught by the language, and not the language by the grammar. There is the less necessity for enlarging on the subject at present, because a work is in the press, which is undertaken for that express purpose¹. Of the four parts therefore, into which Grammar is usually divided, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody, no regular discussion is here attempted. Prosody, indeed, belongs to POETRY; a department as distinct from Grammar, as Logic, Rhetoric, or any other branch of general literature. Ælfric makes THIRTY divisions of Grammar; concluding with HISTORY and FABLE; his discrimination of which is worth repeating. The passage, moreover, contains every part of speech except the interjection; and forms a good illustration of Saxon Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax.

“Sume rýnd zehatene FABULÆ. ꝥ rýnd ýdele rpellunza. FABULÆ rýnd þa laga þe men reczað onzean zecýnd. ꝥ næfne ne zepearð ne zepurðan ne mæg. Sum þæra is zehaten HISTORIA. ꝥ is zepecedniff. mid þæne man arrit 7 zepced þa þing. 7 þa dæda. þe pænon zedone on eallum (ealþum?) dagum. 7 uf ðirne pænon.” “Some parts are called FABLES; that is, IDLE TALES. FABLES are the LIES² that men tell against NATURE, that never were nor can be. Some part is called HISTORY; that is, RELATION; whereby man writes and relates the things and the deeds that were done in old days, and to us were unknown.”

¹ By the Rev. J. Bosworth, Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks.

² Or, according to the literal Saxon, LAYS; a word preserved by Poets; as, “The Lay of the last Minstrel,” &c. But the critical grammarian condemns only those LAYS that are AGAINST NATURE; agreeing herein with the best critics of antiquity. Aristotle commends Homer, because he has taught other poets how to manage Fiction with propriety; ψευδῆ λέγειν ὡς δέι.

The Saxon Chronicle.

BRYTENE^a iſland iſ ehta hund mila lang. ⁊ tpa hund mila brád. And hep rýndon on þam iſlande fif ze-ðeodu. Œngliſc. ⁊ Brýt-pýliſc^b. ⁊ Scýt-tiſc. ⁊ Pýhttiſc. ⁊ Boelæden. Œpoſt þæpon bugend þýſer lander Brýttar. þa comon of Armenia. ⁊ zeræton ruðan-pearde Brýtene æpoſt. Ða zelamp hit þ Pýhtar comon ruþan of Scitthian. mid langum ſcipum na manegum. ⁊ þa comon æpoſt on noſð Ybernian up. ⁊ þær bædon Scottar þ hi þær moſton punian. Ac hiſ noldon heom lýfan.

THE island Britain¹ is 800 miles long, and 200 miles broad. And there are in the island five nations; English, Welsh (or *British*²), Scottish, Pictish, and Latin. The first inhabitants were the Britons, who came from Armenia³, and first peopled Britain southward. Then⁴ 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

^a 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 B iv.* and *Domitianus A viii.* Some defects are also here supplied. ^b *Bruttisc ⁊ Pylisc, Laud.*

¹ The materials of this introductory 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. Simeon of Durham says of the length "*Anglia habet in longitudine 800 miliaria a loco Penwithstert vocato, qui situs est 15 leugis ultra Michael Stowe in Cornewalas, usque ad Cathenes trans Scotiam.*" He is more correct in the breadth,—"*In latitudine habet 300 mil. a Depiastowe usque Dofre.*"—X. Script. *sub init.* But many writers have *ducenta*, or *plus quam ducenta.*

² Gibson, following the Laud MS. has made six nations of five, by introducing the British and Welsh as two distinct tribes. The Cotton scribe, *Dom. A viii.* aware of this inconsistency, omits ⁊ *Boelæden.*

³ "*De tractu Armoricano.*"—Bede, *Hist. Eccl.* i. 1. "Fram Armopicano þære mægeþe."—Ælfr. The word Armenia occurring a few lines above in Bede, it was perhaps inadvertently written by the Saxon compiler of the Chronicle instead of *Armórica.*

⁴ "*Post intervallum 800 annorum,*" &c.—Hen. Hunt. p. 300. *ed. Franc. Matth. West. A.D. 75.*

forðan þe hig cwædon *þ hi ne mihton ealle ætzædeþe gepuman þær. 7 þa cwædon" þa Scottar. Þe eop magon þeahhpæðeþe næd zelænan. Þe witon oðer izland heþi be earþan. þær ze magon eapðian zýfze pýllað. 7 zýf hpa eop piðrtent. þe eop fultumiað. þ ze hit magon zezangan. Ða ferðon þa Pýhtar. 7 zefeþon þif land norðanþeapð. ruðanþeapð hit hæfðon Bpýttaf. fpa þe æp cwædon. And þa Pýhtar heom abædon þif æt Scottum^b. on þa zepað þ hi zecupon heopa cýne-cýnn áá on þa þif healfe. þ hý heoldon fpa lanze fýððan. And þa zelamp hit. ýmbe zeara pýne. þ Scotta fum dæl zepat of Yþernian on Bpýtene. 7 þæf landef fum dæl zeeodon. 7 þæf heopa hepetoga Reoda zehaþen. fþom þam hý fýnd zenemnode Dalþeodi:

^c Sixtigum pinctum æp þam þe Cþifc þæpe acenned. Gaiuf Iuluf Romana Carepe mid hund-ehatigum fciþum zepohte Bpýtene. Ðæp he þæf æpert

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 side¹; 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 Reoda², from whom they are named Dalreodi (or Dalreathians)³.

Sixty winters ere that Christ was born, Caius Julius, emperor of the Romans, with 80⁴ ships sought Britain. There he was first beaten in a dreadful fight,

* So *C.T.* B iv. abs. *Laud. Dom.* A viii. and *Gibs.* from the repetition of cwædon. ^b Scottan, *C.T.* B iv. ^c Æp Cþifcþe zep læpncþe fýxti pincta. Gaiuf Iuluf þe Carepe æpert Romana Bpetene loud zepohte. 7 Bpýttaf mid zepohte cnifede. 7 hý ofepfýððe. 7 fpa ðeah ne meahþe þæp piþe zepuman: This is the whole of Wheloc prior to An. I. So also, with little variation, *C.T.* B i. *C.T.* A vi. *C. Otho*, and the Dublin transcript by Lambard. *C.T.* B iv. has ceolum for fciþum. *C. Dom.* A viii. explains áá by æupe, þa zepað by þ fope-pýnd; but the other variations in that MS. are chiefly in the orthography.

¹ In case of a disputed succession, "*Ubi res veniret in dubium,*" &c.—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 1. King Alfred, translating Bede, says, "þ zet to dæg 1f mid Peohtum healden," "*quod usque hodie apud Pictos constat esse servatum.*" Then comes Henry of Huntingdon, who in the middle of the twelfth century repeats the very words of Bede.

² Reada, Ælfr. *Reuda*, Bede, Hunt. &c. Perhaps it was originally Reuða or Reoða.

³ *Dalreudini*,—Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 1. Dalþeapðingaf,—Ælfr. Dal and dæl, *dail*, Goth. a deal, portion, or division. "*Lingua eorum dæl partem significat.*"—Bede, as above; but Wheloc has *partem* by mistake. Hence *Dal-reath*, &c.

⁴ "*Præter octoginta onerarias, in quibus duæ legiones erant transportatæ, tradit Cæsar se octodecim naves equitibus distribuisse.*"—*Cæsar de Bell. Gall.* lib. 4.

geƿrenced mid Ʒrimmum Ʒeƿeohte. Ʒ micelne dæl hiƿ heƿeƿ ƿoƿlæðde. And þa he ƿoƿlet hiƿ heƿe Ʒebidan mid Scot-tum. Ʒ Ʒeƿat Ʒuþ into Galpalum. Ʒ þær ƷeƷadeƿode ƿix hund ƿcipa. mid þam he Ʒeƿat eƿt into Bƿýtene. And þa hi æƿoƿt toƷædeƿe Ʒeƿæƿdon. þa man oƿ-ƿloh þær Careƿeƿ Ʒeƿeƿan. ƿe ƿær Labienuƿ Ʒehaten. Ða Ʒenamom þa ^aƿalaƿ. and adƿuƿon Ʒumpe ea ƿoƿd ealne mid ƿceapƿum ƿilum Ʒneatum innan þam ƿæteƿe. ƿeo ea hatte Tæmeƿe. Ða þon-ƿundon þa Romañi. þa nolдон hiƷ ƿapan oƿeƿ þone ƿoƿd. þa ƿluƷon þa Bƿýt-ƿalaƿ to þam ƿudu-ƿæƿtenum. Ʒ ƿe Careƿe Ʒe- eode ƿelmonƷe heah-buƿh mid mýcelum Ʒeƿinne. Ʒ eƿt Ʒeƿat into Galpalum:

Anno I. Octavianuƿ ƿicƿode^b LVI.^c ƿintƿa. Ʒ on þam XLII.^d Ʒeape hiƿ ƿiceƿ

and lost a great part of his army. Then he let his army abide with the Scots¹, and went south into Gaul. There he gathered 600 ships, with which he went back into Britain. When they first rushed together, Cæsar's tribune, whose name was Labienus², 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 Gaul³.

A.D. 1. Octavianus reigned ⁴fifty-six winters; and in the forty-second year

^a palay, Gibs. whence he also proposes to read palum for pilum afterwards. ^b ƿuxade, *Laud. Cot.* ƿuxode, *C.T.* b. i. ^c So *Laud. Cot.* LXVI. or, ƿýx Ʒ ƿýxti, *C.T.* b. i. *Cant.* Whel. ^d So *Laud.* LXII. Whel. *Vitio fortasse librarii literis transpositis.* Gibs. XLV. *Cant.* LII. *C.T.* b. i.

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

² “*Mendose, uti suspicor, Labienus; is enim multo tempore post pugnam Britannicam Cæsaris exiitit legatus, ac demum, defectione ad hostes facta, in bello, quod habuit cum Pompeii filii Cæsar, Hispanico periit.* A. Hirtius *de Bell. Hispan.* c. 4. *Legendum vero fortasse Laberius, nam Q. Laberium Durum, tribunum militum, a Britannis occisum memorat Cæsar in Comment. de Bell. Gall.* 1. 5. c. 5.”—Gibs. “*Labienus a Britannis occisus in Chestonwoodé prope Rosam.*”—*Lel. ex vet. Chron. ap. Wigmore.* Venerable Bede also, and Orosius, whom he follows verbatim, have *Labienus*. It is probably a mistake of some very ancient scribe, who improperly supplied the abbreviation *Labius* (for *Laberius*) by *Labienus*.

³ Of these early transactions in Britain king Alfred supplies us with the following brief but circumstantial account in his Saxon paraphrase of Orosius:—“Æƿteƿ þam þe he [Gauƿ luluƿ] hi [Gallie] oƿeƿƿunnen hæƿde he ƿoƿ on Bƿittannie þ ƿgland. Ʒ ƿið þa Bƿýttar Ʒeƿehte. Ʒ Ʒeƿlýmmed ƿeapð on þam lande þe man het Cencland. Raþe þær he Ʒeƿehte ƿið þa Bƿýttar eƿt on Cenclande. Ʒ hi ƿuƿdon aƿlýmmed: Deoƿa ðƿiðde Ʒeƿeoht ƿær neah þæƿa ea þe man hæƿ Temeƿe. neah þam ƿoƿda þe man hæƿ ƿelunƷaƿoƿd: Æƿteƿ þam Ʒeƿeohte him eode on hand Ʒe cýning Ʒ buƿhƿape þe ƿæƿon on Cýƿnceaƿƿe. Ʒ ƿiððon ealle þe on þam ƿglande ƿæƿon.”—*Oros. Ælfr.* v. 12. The classical reader will duly appreciate the accuracy of the terms *Gallie* and *Brittannie*, *Galliæ* and *Britanniæ*.

⁴ “56 annos, 6 menses, aliquantosque dies.”—*Flor. Wigorn.* “56 an. 6 mens.”—*Bed. De sex ætatibus mundi.*

Criſt pær acenned. ^a Ða þrý tunczel^b þriȝan of eaſt ðæle cuomon^c to þon^d þ hý Criſt peopðedon^e. And þa cild on Bethleem ofſlegene pærun^f for Criſter ehtneyre fram^g Herode :

of his reign Christ was born. ¹ Then three astrologers from the east came to worship Christ; ² and the children in Bethlehem were slain by Herod in persecution of Christ.

II.

An. III.^h Her ſpealt Heródeſ fram^g him ſýlfumⁱ ofſricod. ȝ Archelaur hir runu^k feng to rice. ¹ And þ cild Criſt pearð gebopen aȝean of Eȝiptan^l :

A.D. 3. This year³ died Herod, stabbed by his own hand; and Archelaus his son succeeded him. ⁴ The child Christ was also this year brought back again from Egypt.

IV. V.

An. VI.^m Fram^g þrýmðe middan-ȝeardeſⁿ oð þiſ ȝear pæron aȝán v. þurenðu^o pintera ȝ tra hund pintera :

A.D. 6. From the beginning of the world to this year were agone five thousand and two hundred winters⁵.

VII.—X.

An. XI.^p Her onfeng Herodeſ Antipaterſ runu to rice in Iudea^q :

A.D. 11. This year⁶ Herod the son of Antipater undertook the government in Judea.

An. XII. Philippur ȝ Herodeſ to-ðældun^r Iudeam^s feoðer ricum^{t u} :

A.D. 12. This year⁷ Philip and Herod divided Judea into four kingdoms.

XIII.—XV.

An. XVI.^x Her feng Tiberiur^y to rice :

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

^a An. II. *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b tunczol, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c coman, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d þan, *Laud. Cant. þam, C.T. vi.* ^e purðoden, *Laud. peopðodan, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f ofſlegene pæron, *Laud. Cot. -pæpan, C.T. vi.* ^g So *Laud. Cot. C.T. vi. &c.* as land always, and not lond: fram, *Whel. and Gibs.* ^h An. II. *Laud. An. IV. C.T. vi. and iv.* ⁱ So *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^k þune, *Laud.* ^l From *Cot. abs. Laud. C.T. vi. &c.* ^m An. II. *Laud.* ⁿ eardeſ, *Laud.* ^o þurenð, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^p An. VI. *Ben.* ^q *Petrob.* ^r to-ðældon, *Laud. toðæland, C.T. vi.* ^s ȝ Lýriam, *Cant. C.T. vi. Whel. &c.* A mistake arising from the name of Lysias, one of the tetrarchs, according to Gibson. But Lysanias, and not Lysias, appears from St. Luke's gospel to have been one of the tetrarchs with Herod and Philip. Probably we ought to read—Philippur ȝ Herodeſ ȝ Lýriam to-ðældon Iudeam feoðer ricum. Bede makes Lysias one of the tetrarchs, an abbreviation probably for Lysanias. *Vid. p. 3, note 2.* ^t *iv. ricu. Laud. C.T. vi. fýþer ricum, C.T. vi.* Her pearð Iudea to-ðæled on foupe tetrapchan. *Cot. an. 7.* ^u to-ðældon, *Laud. Gibson, following Wheloc; has repeated the verb to-ðældon, which I find omitted in C.T. vi. Cant. &c.* ^x An. xv. *Cant. C.T. vi.* So Orosius. ^y Týberiuſ, *C.T. vi. Wheloc.*

¹ An. 2. *Matth. Westm.*

² An. 4. *Flor. Wig. secund. Comput. Evangelii.*

³ An. 6. *Flor.*

⁴ An. 7. *Flor. An. 8. M. West.*

⁵ On the Saxon Chronology, see Note A.D. 33.

⁶ An. 7. *Flor.*

⁷ An. 7. *M. West.*

XVII.—XXV.

An. XXVI.^a Ðer onƿenz Pīlatuƿ Ʒy-
minze^b oƿer þa^c Iudeaƿ:

A.D. 26. This year¹ Pilate began to
reign over the Jews.

XXVII.—XXIX.

An. XXX. Ðer ƿær Cƿriƿt Ʒefulluht-
ud^d. ƿ Petƿuƿ ƿ Andƿeaƿ Ʒehƿuƿƿon^e.
ƿ Iacobuƿ ƿ Ioanneƿ^f ƿ Philippuƿ^g. ƿ ƿ
þa XII. apoƿtolaƿ^h:

A.D. 30. This year² was Christ bap-
tized; and Peter and Andrew were con-
verted, together with James, and John,
and Philip; and all the twelve apostles.

XXXI. XXXII.

An. XXXIII. Ðer ƿær Cƿriƿt ahanzen
ƿrom ƿƿuman^h miððan-Ʒeaƿðeƿⁱ ýmb
ƿiƿ ðuƿendo^k ƿintƿa ƿ cc.^l ƿ xxvi.^m
ƿintƿa:

A.D. 33. This year³ was Christ cru-
cified⁴; about five thousand two hun-
dred and twenty-six winters from the
beginning of the world⁵.

An. XXXIV. Ðer ƿær ƿc̅ƿⁿ Pauluƿ
Ʒehƿýƿƿeð^o ƿ ƿc̅ƿⁿ Stephanuƿ oƿtoƿƿ-
oð^p:

A.D. 34. This year⁶ was St. Paul con-
verted⁷, and St. Stephen stoned.

An. XXXV. Ðer ƿe eadiƷa Petƿuƿ
ƿe apoƿtol Ʒeƿæt biƿceop-ƿetl^q on^r An-
tiochia þæƿe^s ceaƿtƿe:

A.D. 35. This year⁸ the blessed Peter
the apostle settled an episcopal see in
the city of Antioch.

XXXVI.

^tAn. XXXVII. Ðer Pīlatuƿ oƿƿloh
hýne ƿýlƿne mið hiƿ aƷeƿne handa^u:

A.D. 37. This year⁹ Pilate slew him-
self with his own hand.

^a An. xxv. *Cant. C.T. v. i.* ^b Ʒýmene, *Laud. Cot. C.T. v. i.* Ʒemine, *C.T. v. iv.* ^c From *Laud. Cot.* ^d Ʒefulpað, *Cant.* So *C.T. v. i. an. 28.* Ʒefulluð, *Laud. Cot.* ^e Ʒehƿýƿƿeðe, *Laud. Ʒehƿeƿeðe, Cot.* Ʒehƿýƿƿeðe, *Cant. C.T. v. i. and iv.* ^f *Abs. Laud.* ^g So *Laud. Cant. C.T. v. i.* but the Benet and Cotton MSS. of Wheloc have these words after Ʒefulluhtud. ^h ƿƿam ƿƿýmðe, *Cant. C.T. v. i.* ⁱ .eaƿðeƿ, *Laud.* omitting the guttural. ^k ðuƿend, *Laud. C.T. v. iv.* ^l ƿ ƿa ƿ ƿýx ƿ ƿenti, *Whel.* omitting hund. ^m xxiii. *Cant. V. ƿ cc. ƿ xxvi. C.T. v. i.* ⁿ From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. v. i.* ^o So *C.T. v. i.* Ʒehƿýƿeð, *Cot.* Ʒehƿýƿeð, *Whel. and Gibs.* ^p ƿaƿ oƿtoƿuod, *Cot.* ^q So *C.T. v. i.* biƿceop-ƿetol, *Cot.* biƿchop-ƿetl, *Cant.* ^r So *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T. v. i. and iv.* ^s *Abs. Laud.* ^t From *Cot.*

¹ *An. 29. Flor.* ² *An. 31. Flor.*
³ *An. 34. Flor.* but the Saxon annalists agree with Orosius and Bede.
⁴ *8 die Aprilis, Flor. M. West.*
⁵ Gibbon *regrets* this chronology, i. e. from the creation of the world, which he thinks preferable to the vulgar mode from the Christian æra. 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 exa-

mine 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.
⁶ *An. 35. Flor.* ⁷ *An. 35. M. West.*
⁸ “*S. Petrus cathedram Antiochenæ ecclesiæ tenet annis 7.*”—*Flor. an. 38. M. West. an. 34.*
⁹ *An. 42. Flor.* This act is attributed by Orosius, and Bede who follows him, to the threaten-

XXXVIII.

An. XXXIX.^a ðer onfeng Gauſ
riçe^b :

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

XL.—XLIII.

An. XLIV.^c ðer je eadiga Petrus je
apostol gefæt birceop-ſetl^d on Rome :
“ðer Iacobur. Iohannes broðer. pearð
ofrlagen fram ðerode” :

A.D. 44. This year the blessed Peter
the apostle settled an episcopal see at
Rome¹; and James, the brother of John,
was slain by Herod.

An. XLV.^f ðer ðeroder aſpealt^g.
je þe Iacobum ofrlah. ane^h geape ær.
hij agnumⁱ deaþe^k :

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

An. XLVI.^l mðer Claudius. oðer Ro-
mana cýninga. Bpýtene londⁿ gefohte.
þ þone manan^o ðæl pðær ealonder^r on
hij gefeald onfeng. þ eac ſpýlce Or-
chadur^q ða ealond Romana cýnedome
underðiodde”. “ðij pær feopðer ge-
per hij riçeſ. þ on þij ýlcan geape ge-
pearð je mýcela hungur on Sýria þe
Lucar pecð on þare boc Actur Apoſto-

A.D. 46. This year² Claudius, the
second of the Roman emperors who in-
vaded Britain, took the greater part of
the island into his power, and added the
Orkneys to the dominion of the Ro-
mans. This was in the fourth year of
his reign. And in the same year³ hap-
pened the great famine in Syria which
Luke mentions in the book called The

^a xxix. C. T. v i. omitting the first x. ^b Gauſ feng to riçe, *Cot.* ^c An. XLV. *Laud. C. T. v iv.*
^d So C. T. v i. birceop-ſetl, *Cot.* birchop-ſetl, *Cant.* ^e From *Cot.* ^f An. XLVI. *Laud. C. T. v iv.*
^g ſpealt, *Laud. C. T. v i. and iv.* ^h anum, *Laud. C. T. v i.* ⁱ agenum, *Laud. C. T. v i. and iv.*
^k deaþe, *Cant.* ^l An. XLVII. *Laud. C. T. A vi. v i.* ^m ðer Claudius Romana cýning gefæt mid þere on
Bpýtene. þ þigland gefeode. þ ealle Phtar þ ýalar underþeodde Romana riçe. *Laud.* So C. T. v iv.
with little variation. ðer Claudius je Kaſere com to Bpýtlande. þ gefeode mýcel þær eglandeſ. þ
eac þ egeland of Opcanie he gefehte to Romanan. *Cot.* ⁿ Abs. *Cant. C. T. A vi. v i.* ^o mæſtan,
Cant. þane mæſtan, C. T. v i. ^p Abs. *Cant. C. T. v i.* ^q Opcadius, C. T. v i. afterwards ealand,
and, underþeode. Opcadar þa ealond (ealand in *lemmate*) to Romþara riçe gefeodde.—Ælfr. Bed.
^r From *Petrob.* Abs. *Cant. C. T. v i.* ðij gefeoh he gefremede þam feopþan geape hij riçeſ. on
þam geape gefearð je mýcla hungur on Sýria. þe pær foſepregad on Actibus Apoſtolorum þurh Aga-
bum þone riçeſan. *Laud. C. T. v iv.* with little variation, from Orosius and Bede. An. XLVII. On þijum
geape pær ſpýde rið hungur. *Cot.*

ing conduct of Caligula, with a remark, that it was
he (Pilate) who condemned our Lord to death :
“Pilatus he hæfde on þreatzunga of he hine ſpýlne
ofrtang. De gedemde urne Druhten to deaðe.”—
Oros. Ælfrod; vi. 3.

¹ “An. 46. *Petrus apostolus, cum primus Antio-
chenam ecclesiam fundasset, Romam mittitur, ubi
evangelium prædicans, 25 annis; mensibus 6, die-*

bus 13, episcopus ejusdem urbis perseverat.”—Flor.
An. 43.—Oros.

² So Bede. An. 48. Flor. An. 44. M. West.

³ An. 48. Flor. The following is the account
of this famine in king Alfred’s Orosius : “On þam
geape pær mýcel hungur on Sýria þ on Paletina.
buton þ Elena. Adiabena cþen. yealde þam munu-
cum corn genoh þe pærþon æt Dieruſalem.”

lofum". ^aÐa feng Nepo to rice. æfter Claudie. je æt nextan folcet Brytene igland for hir uncaþrice":

Acts of the Apostles. After Claudius Nero succeeded to the empire, who almost lost the island Britain through his incapacity.

^bAn. XLVII. Ðancur. je zodrpellepe in fegypta. azinð þritan þ zodrpell":

A.D. 47. This year¹ Mark, the evangelist in Egypt, beginneth to write the gospel.

XLVIII. XLIX.

^cAn. L. Ðer Paulur gebunden pearð zereud to Rome":

A.D. 50. This year² Paul was sent bound to Rome.

LI.—LXI.

An. LXII. Ðer Iacobur. ^dCrifter broðer". þropode":

A.D. 62. This year³ James, the brother of Christ, suffered⁴.

An. LXIII. Ðer Ðancur je zodrpellepe forðferde":

A.D. 63. This year⁵ Mark the evangelist departed this life⁶.

LXIV.—LXVIII.

An. LXIX. ^fÐer Petpur 7 Paulur þropodon":

A.D. 69. This year⁷ Peter and Paul suffered⁸.

An. LXX. ^gÐer Uerparianur ^hon-feng rice":

A.D. 70. This year⁹ Vespasian undertook the empire.

An. LXXI. Ðer Titur. Uerparianur

A.D. 71. This year¹⁰ Titus, son of

^a From *Laud. C. T.* v. iv. But this account of the succession of Nero to the empire is rather premature, if we admit the additions from the Cotton MS. which I do not find elsewhere. According to Orosius he succeeded Claudius in the year of Rome 809, i. e. A.D. 57, and continued emperor till A.D. 72. Ða feng Nepon to rice æfter Claudie þam caþere. je naht þreomlicez ongan on þæpe cýneþrian (*in re militari*). Ac betpuh oþera unrim æþýndleana Romþara ricez [pær] ðæt he lýtelne Breotona rice folcet.—Ælfr. Bed. ^b From *Cot.* ^c From *Cot.* ^d So *Cot.* þrateþ dñi, *Laud. Whel. Cant. C. T.* v. i. ^e þropade, *Laud. C. T.* v. i. ^f Ðer Petpur þropode on rode. 7 Paulur pær ofþlagen. *Cot.* So Florence of Worcester from Bede, as quoted below. *C. T.* v. i. agrees with the printed text, except in the usual termination of the verb, þropodan for þropodon. ^g Ðer azann Uerparianur to þixiende. *Cot.* ^h feng to rice, *Cant.* So *C. T.* v. i. Uerparianur, *C. T.* v. i. and iv. See also king Alfred's Saxon version of Bede.

¹ "An. 55. Marcus evangelium quod Romæ scripsit, Petro mittente, in Ægypto prædicat."—Flor. An. 42. Bede. "Marcus evangelista evangelium, quod Petro narrante conscripserat, primum Aquileiæ prædicavit, ibique ordinato Hermagora discipulo suo, ad Ægyptum pervenit."—M. West.

² An. 60. Flor. ³ An. 64. Flor.

⁴ "Lapidatur."—Flor. M. West.

⁵ An. 67. Flor. An. 46. M. West.

⁶ "Alexandriæ martyrimum complevit."—M. West.

⁷ "Maii, die paschæ."—Flor.

⁸ An. 72. Flor. An. 66. M. West.

⁹ "Petrus crucifixus, Paulus gladio cæsus."—Flor. from Bede.

¹⁰ An. 74. Flor. An. 73. Oros. An. 71. West.

¹¹ An. 76. Flor.

runu. on^a Hierusalem offlōh Iudea^b
 "endlyuan riðan hund" þurenda^d:

LXXII.—LXXX.

An. LXXXI. Ðer "Titur f þeng to
 rice". "æfter Uerpariane". re þe ræde
 þ he þone dæg forlure. þe he noht^h to
 zode on ne gedýdeⁱ:

LXXXII.

An. LXXXIII.^k Ðer Domicianur. Ti-
 ter broðor. þeng to rice:

An. LXXXIV.^l Ðer Ioanner re zōd-
 rpellepe^m in Pathmanⁿ þam ealande^o
 ppat^p þa boc "þa man clīpað" Apoca-
 lþryr:

LXXXV.—LXXXIX.

An. XC.^r Ðer Simon "re aporþol".
 "Cpırter mæi". pæf ahangen. 7 Iohan-
 ner re zōdrpellepe "hine zerepte" in^x
 Eþfero^y:

XCI.

An. XCII.^z Ðer Clemenþ re^a Papa
 forðferde^b:

Vespasian, slew in Jerusalem elevent
 hundred thousand Jews.

A.D. 81. This year¹ 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 year² Domitian, the
 brother of Titus, assumed the govern-
 ment.

A.D. 84. This year³ John the evan-
 gelist in the island Patmos wrote the
 book called The Apocalypse.

A.D. 90. This year⁴ Simon, the apo-
 stle, a relation of Christ, was cruci-
 fied; and John the evangelist rested at
 Ephesus.

A.D. 92. This year⁵ died⁶ POPE⁷
 Clement.

^a So *Cant. Cot. C.T.* v. i. in, Whel. and Gibs. ^b Iudeyrca manna, *Cot.* ^c So *Cot.* from Al-
 fred's Orosius; but *C.T.* v. i. *Laud.* Whel. cx. i. e. cxi. the horizontal line above signifying thou-
 sands. ^d So *C.T.* v. i. þurend, *Laud.* ^e þeng Titur to rice, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^f mīxað, *Cot.*
^g From *Cot.* ^h naht, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. So in Alfred's Orosius, where the same sentence occurs *ver-*
batim et literalim, though a little transposed. Oros. *Ælfr.* vi. 8. ⁱ dýde, *Laud.* ^k An. LXXXIV.
Laud. C.T. v. iv. ^l An. LXXXVII. *Laud.* An. LXXXV. *C.T.* v. i. ^m Aporþol, *Cot.* ⁿ on Pathmo,
Cant. C.T. v. i. ^o igrande, *Laud.* þam ealande, *Cant.* þam ealande, *C.T.* v. i. ^p ppat, *Cant. C.T.* v. i.
^q From *Cot.* ^r An. c. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^s So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* v. i. Petrus, Gibs. ^t From
Cot. ^u forðferde, *Cot.* zerepte on þam dæge in Eþfero, *Cant.* So *C.T.* v. i. but part of the last
 word Eþfero is wanting. ^x Abs. *Cot.* ^y So *Cant. Eþferia, Laud. Eþferio*, Whel. and Gibs. from
 Eþferio in the MSS. which the *Laud* follows, an error repeated by Gibson from Wheloc. ^z An. ci.
Laud. Cant. C.T. v. i. ^a From *Cot.* ^b forþferde, *Laud.*

¹ An. 84. Flor.

² An. 86. Flor.

³ An. 100. Flor.

⁴ An. 100. Flor.

⁶ "Passus est." Flor. from the "Gesta Ponti-
 ficum." See also an. 101. *secund. Dionysium.*

⁷ An. 114. Flor. an. 103. M. West. *Kal. Mart.*
 Bed. *Martyrol.* Respecting the relationship of Si-
 mon (or Simeon) to Christ, "secundum carnem"
 vid. Flor. an. 42.

⁷ Though the title of pope, or *papa*, is very an-
 cient (what more so?) yet king Alfred properly
 calls pope Eleutherius, "bycop 7 papa ðape Ro-

XCIII.—CIX.

An. CX.^a Ðer Ignatius ƿe^b byrceop^c þrowude^d :

A.D. 110. This year¹ Bishop Ignatius suffered².

CXI.—CXIV.^e CXV.

ʿAn. CXVI. Ðer Adrianus ƿe Ca-
repe azan to rixienne^ʿ :

A.D. 116. This year³ Hadrian the
Cæsar⁴ began to reign.

CXVII.—CXXIV.^g—CXXXIV.^h—CXLIV.

An. CXLV.ⁱ ^kÐer Marcus Anto-
nius and Aurelius his broðer fenzon
to rice^ʿ :

A.D. 145. This year Marcus Anto-
nius and Aurelius his brother succeed-
ed to the empire.

CXLVI.—CLXXXVIII.

An. CLXXXIX. ^lÐer Seuerus fenz
to rice. ʿ ƿeþde mid hepe on Bpýtene.
ʿ mid zepohte zeeode þær izlander
mýcelne ðæl. ʿ þa zepohte he peal mid
turpum. ʿ þræð peal þær on uƿon.
ƿram ƿæ to ƿæ. Bpýtralum to zebeor-
ze. Ðe ƿicraðe xvii. gear^m. ʿ ʿða zeen-
ðode on Eƿerpic. ʿ ⁿBarrianus his sunu
fenz to rice^ʿ : ^oOþer his sunu ƿær

A.D. 189. This year⁵ 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 turf⁶, with a broad wall
thereupon, from sea to sea, for the de-
fence of the Britons. He reigned seven-
teen years; and then ended his days at
York. His son Bassianus succeeded

^a An. cix. *Cant. C.T. v i.* ^b *Abs. Laud. C.T. v i.* ^c *byrhop, Cant.* ^d *þrowade, Laud. þrow-
ode, Cot. Cant. C.T. v i.* ^e *An. 114. Alexander hic constituit aquam benedictam fieri.* *Gibs. from Laud.*
It appears that this water was to be sprinkled, not only in churches, but also in the habitations of
men. *Alexander papa constituit aquam sparsionis cum sale benedicto in hominum habitaculis spargi.* *Flor.*
See *Foxe, Martyrol.* iii. 12. ed. 1641. ^f *From Col.* ^g *An. 124. Syxtus papa hic constituit ymnium
decantare, Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, in officio missæ.* *Gibs. from Laud.* ^h *An. 134. Telesphorus papa
hic constituit ymnium angelicum decantari, Gloria in excelsis Deo, diebus festis.* *Gibs. from Laud.* ⁱ *An. clv.
Laud. abs. Cant.* ^k *C.T. v iv. Petrob.* where for Antonius read Antoninus. ^l This year is cor-
rected from *C.T. v i. v iv. &c.* Ðer Seuerus onfenz rice. ʿ ƿicraðe zeoƿentine ƿintep. ʿe Bpreten lond
mid ðice bezýrðe ƿrom ƿæ oþ ƿæ. *Whel.* So nearly *C.T. v i.* So also *Cant. an. 188.* but for zeoƿen-
týne it has xiv. and for bezýrðe, with *C.T. v i.* ƿozýrðe. Ðer Seuerus on Bpýtene zepohte peall
oþ turpum. ʿ ʿððan he þ land mid zepohte zepann. ʿ þreden peall þær on uƿon ƿram ƿæ to ƿæ. ʿ he
ƿraðe xvii. gear. *Cot. an. 178.* ^m *Petrob. C.T. v iv. to Oþer, &c.* ⁿ *Abs. Laud. C.T. v iv.*
^o *From Laud. C.T. v iv.*

manýcan cýpican," bishop and father of the Ro-
mish church; a very different thing from being bi-
shop and father of all the churches in Christendom.

¹ *An. 115. Flor.* ² "bestiis traditur."—*Flor.*
Kal. Febr. M. West. Bed. in Martyrol.

³ *An. 124. Flor. An. 118. M. West.*

⁴ About this time the title of *Cæsar* began to be

given to the heir apparent of the empire, which was
changed to that of *Augustus* and *Princeps*, when he
became emperor. This distinction, however, was
soon lost in the German and other languages.

⁵ *An. 181. Flor. An. 192. M. West.*

⁶ *Vid. Camd. Britannia. "An. Dom. 205, val-
lum hoc fecit."*—*M. West.*

gehaten Geta^a re forpearð". ^bDer Eleuðer on Rome onfeng biſceopdom. ⁊ ðone puldonfærthce^c firtýne pinter zeheold^d: To ðam^e Luciuſ Brýtene^f cýning rende boc-ſtafar^g. bæd^h þæt he þære Cniſten gedon. ⁊ he þurhteah iþ þ he bæd'. ^k⁊ hi^l rýððan punodon on nihtan zelean^m oððe Dioclitianuſⁿ nice":

him in the empire. His other son, who perished¹, was called Geta. This year² Eleutherius undertook the bishopric of Rome, and held it honourably for fifteen winters³. To him Lucius, king of the Britons, sent letters, and prayed that he might be made a Christian⁴. He obtained his request; and they continued afterwards in the right belief until the reign of Diocletian⁵.

CXC.—CXCVIII.

^oAn. CXCIX. On þýrum zeape paſ gefunden ſeo halige roð":

A.D. 199. In this year was found the holy rood⁶.

CC.—CCLII.^p—CCLIV.^q—CCLXXXII.

^a So *C.T.* v. iv. Geza, Gibs. ^b An. CLXVII. *Cant. Laud.* An. CXLVII. (for CLXVII. *litteris transpositis.*) Her Eleuðeruſ feng to Papdome. ⁊ heold xv. pinter: And on ðýran ýlcan zeape rend Luciuſ einz Brýtalana ⁊ bæd þurhteſ. ⁊ he him ſona rende. ⁊ he punode on nihtan zeleanan oððe Diocletianeſ timan. *Cot.* ^c purðlice, *Laud. C.T.* v. iv. þæne for þone, *C.T.* v. i. ^d So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* v. i. zehold, Whel. Gibs. ^e So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* v. i. iv. ðan, Whel. Gibs. ^f Brýtalana, *Laud.* ^g So *C.T.* v. i. ſtafar, Whel. Gibs. men, *Laud. mæn, C.T.* v. iv. ^h So *Cot. Cant. C.T.* v. i. bet, Whel. ⁊ beað þulluhter. ⁊ he him ſona rende. *Laud.* So *C.T.* v. iv. with little variation. ⁱ So *Cant.* þ, *C.T.* v. i. ^k *Petrob. C.T.* v. iv. *ad fin.* abs. *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^l heo, *Laud.* ^m nihtan zelean, *Laud.* nihton zeleanon, Gibs. ⁿ So *Laud. C.T.* v. iv. Diocletianeſ, Gibs. from *Petrob.* as printed by Wheloc. Deoclitianeſ, Ælfred. Oros. and Bede. ^o From *Cot.* ^p An. 202. *Victor papa hic constituit, ut Pascha die Dominico celebretur, sicut prædecessor ejus Eleutherus.* Gibs. from *Laud.* ^q An. 254. *Cornelius papa de catacumbis levavit per noctem corpora apostolorum; et posuit Pauli quidem via Ostiensi ubi decollatus est; Petri autem, juxta locum ubi crucifixus est.* Gibs. from *Laud.*

^r "A fratre Bassiano, cui et Caracallæ nomen, interfectus, anno ætatis 22, seu 25 secundum nonnullos, imperii mense undecimo."—Vid. Spartian. in *Geta.* *Aurel. Vict. Eutrop.* lib. 8. &c.

^s An. 162. Flor. An. 185. M. West. *solita discrepantia.* "A.D. 186. Eodem anno Britannia fidem Christi suscepit, prædicantibus verbum Fugatio et Damiano, missis a papa Eleuthero, regnante Lucio, rege Britonum."—Leland. *ex vet. Cod. Roff. Mon. Collect.* vol. iv. p. 69. ed. 1774. In some authors we find the names of these primitive missionaries written Faganus and Fuganus, Duvianus, &c. and in Matth. West. Deruvianus and Deruvianus.

^t "Per 15 annos et mensem unum."—Flor. "An. 25, menses 6, dies 5."—Spelman.

¹ Vid. Spelman. *Concil.* tom. i. p. 31, &c.

² Vid. Bed. *Hist. Eccl.* lib. i. c. 6, 7. Spelman. *Concil.* tom. i. p. 37.

³ Those writers who mention this grand 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. See Note^b An. CCLXXXIII.

An. CCLXXXIII.^a Ðep ðropade Sanctur^c Albanur martýr^o :

A.D. 283. This year suffered¹ Saint Alban the Martyr.

CCLXXXIV.—CCCXI.^d—CCCXLII.

°An. CCCXLIII. Ðep forðfeþe S. Nicolaur^o :

A.D. 343. This year² died St. Nicolaüs.

CCCXLIV.—CCCLXXVIII.

An. CCCLXXIX. Ðep Gratianur feŋg to riçe^o :

A.D. 379. This year³ Gratian succeeded to the empire.

CCCLXXX.⁵

An. CCCLXXXI.^b Ðep Maximurⁱ k^re Cærepe^o feŋg to riçe^o. Ðe¹ pær on Brýten londe gebopen. 7 þonon^m heⁿ for into Gallia^o. P⁷ he þar ofslöh þone Cærepe Gratianum. 7 hir broðer adpa^r of eðele. fe pær gehaten^r Valentinianur. 7 fe Valentinianur eft geramnode peþoð^s. 7 ofslöh Maximum. 7 feŋg to riçe^o. On^t ðam^u týman^x aþar Pelagier gebýlð geond middan gearð^o y :

A.D. 381. This year⁴ Maximus the Cæsar came to the empire. He was born in the land of Britain⁵, whence he passed over into Gaul. He there slew the emperor Gratian; 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 time⁶ arose the error of Pelagius over the world.

CCCLXXXII.—CCCCIII.^z—CCCCXVII.

An. CCCCXVIII. Ðep Romane ge-

A.D. 418. This year the Romans

^a CCLXXXVI. *Laud.* ^b *Petrob. abs. Cant. C.T. B i. &c.* N.B. Nothing is recorded in *C.T. B i.* or in any of the older MSS. from the year 190 to the year 380, inclusive. ^c *Scy', Whel.* ^d *An 311. Sanctus Silvester papa xxiii. Hujus tempore celebratur Nicænum Concilium: Arelatense quoque primum; in quo fuit Avilianus, Rotomagi archiepiscopus.* *Gibs. from Laud. Vid. Flor. an. 316.* ^e *From Cot. Diep, Gibs.* ^f *Petrob. abs. Cant. C.T. B i.* ^g *Hoc tempore celebratur Constantinopolitanum Concilium cl. patrum, adversus Macedonium et Eunomium, sub Damaso.* *Gibs. from Laud. See Bed. Chron. 387.* ^h *CCCLXXX. Laud.* ⁱ *So Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. B i. Maximianur, Whel.* ^k *Abs. Laud. Cot. l je, Cant. C.T. B i.* ^m *þanon, Laud. Cot. C.T. B i.* ⁿ *From Laud. Cot. C.T. B i.* ^o *in Galpalay, Laud. Cot. in Gallia, C.T. B i.* In the latter MS. nothing occurs afterwards till the year 435 of the printed Chronicles. ^p *Petrob. abs. Cant. C.T. B i.* ^q *þpa^r, Cot.* ^r *zeclýpod, Cot.* ^s *peoþoð, Laud.* ^t *So Laud. in, Gibs.* ^u *ðýre^r, Cot.* ^x *tidum, Laud.* ^y *So Laud. earð, Gibs. from Whel.* ^z *An 403. Innocentius papa hic misit Decretalem epistolam Victricio Rotomagensi archiepiscopo. Hic constituit sabbato jejunare, quia eo die Dominus jacuit in sepulchro.* *Gibs. from Laud.*

¹ "10 kal. Jul. juxta civitatem Verolanium," &c.—*Bed. i. 8.*

² *An. 362. Flor. An. 342. M. West.*

³ *An. 377. Bede.*

⁴ *An. 382. Flor.*

⁵ *Imperator in Britannia creatus est, king Alfred*

uniformly translates—He pær on Brýtene acenned; whence not only Constantine, but also his father Constantius, Gratian, and Maximus, are said to have been born in Britain.

⁶ *Sub regno Arcadii, an. 394. Bed. Hist. Eccl. i. 10. An. 404. M. West. An. 435. Spelman.*

romnodon^a eal^b þa^c goldhorð þe on Brytene pæron^d: 7 rume on eorðan ahýdon^e. ƿ hý^f næniȝ mon^g riððan ƿindan^h ne meahⁱte. 7 rume mid him^k on Gallia læddon^l:

CCCCXIX.—CCCCXXII.

An. CCCCXXIII. ^m ðer Theodoriuȝ 7e ȝinȝraⁿ ƿenȝ to riçe^o :

CCCCXXIV. CCCCXXV.^o—CCCCXXVIII.

ƿAn. CCCCXXIX. ^q ðer Palladiuȝ 7e biȝceop ƿæf onfended^r to Scottum. þæt he hioȝa ȝeleafan ȝetȝýmede^s. ƿrom Cæleſtino^t þam Papan^u :

[^vAn. CCCCXXX. ðer Patriciuȝ ƿæf aȝend ƿram Cæleſtine þam papan to bodianne Scottum ƿulluht^o :]

CCCCXXXI.^x—CCCCXXXIII.^y CCCCXXXIV.

An. CCCCXXXV.^z ^a ðer Gotan a-þræcon Rome buȝh. 7 næf 7e ȝýððan Ro-

collected all the hoards of gold¹ 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 year² bishop Palladius was sent from pope Celestinus to the Scots, that he might establish their faith.

A.D. 430. This year³ Patricius was sent from pope Celestinus to preach baptism to the Scots.

A.D. 435. This year⁴ the Goths sacked the city of Rome; and never since

^a ȝeromnodan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b ealle, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^c So *Cant. C.T. vi.* ƿ, *Edd.* ^d pæran, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e ahýðdan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* behýðdan, *Laud. Cot.* ^f heo, *Laud.* ^g nan man, *Laud.* ^h ƿindon, *Laud.* ⁱ mihton, *Laud. mihte, C.T. vi.* ^k heom, *Laud.* ^l læddan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^m *Petrob. abs. Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁿ ȝeongra, *Cot.* ^o *An. 425. Hujus temporis ætate extitit exordium regum Francorum: primus Faramundus.* *Gibs. from Laud.* So Florence of Worcester, *verbatim, an. 426.* ^p *Abs. Laud. An. ccccxxx. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q ðer ƿæf Palladiuȝ aȝend ƿram Cæleſtine þam papan to bodiande Scottum ƿulpiht. *Cot.* ^r to bodianne Scottum ƿulluht. *Petrob.* ^s So *Cant. C.T. vi.* ȝýmede, *Gibs. from Whel.* ^t ƿram Galeſtino, *C.T. vi.* ^u *Gibs. from Laud. N. S.* ^v *An. 431. Hoc tempore, Diabolus in Creta Judeis in specie Moysi apparens, ad terram repromissionis per mare pede sicco perducere promittit: sicque plurimis necatis reliqui ad Christi gratiam convertuntur.* *Gibs. from Laud. Vid. Flor. an. 438.* ^w *An. 433. Coelestinus papa. Hujus tempore aggregata est Ephesina synodus ducentorum episcoporum, cui præfuit Cyrillus Alexandrinus præsul, aduersus Nestorium Constantinopolitanum episcopum.* *Gibs. from Laud. See Bed. Chron. &c.* ^x ccccix. *Laud. Cot. C.T. vi.* and *Petrob.* according to Joscelin. ^y ðer ƿæf tobocæn Romana buȝh ƿram Gotum. ȝymb xi. hund ƿiotra 7 x. ƿin-

¹ 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, &c.

² *An. 431. Flor. Vid. Bed. Chron. 452.*

³ *An. 432. Patricius sanctus, genere Britlus, a sancto Coelestino papa consecratur, et ad archiepi-*

scopatium Hiberniæ missus; ibi per annos 60 signis atque mirabilibus prædicans, totam insulam Hiberniæ convertit ad fidem.—*Flor.* Palladius and Patricius have been sometimes confounded together; so that it is difficult to assign to each his respective share of merit in the conversion of the Scots of Ireland. The *Petrob. MS.* according to Joscelin, had *Patricius* for *Palladius.*

⁴ *An. 409. Bede. An. 410. Flor.*

mane ne micrōdon^a on Brýtene: ^bÐæt
pær embe xi. hund rintpa ⁊ x. rintpa
ðæs þe heo zetimbred pær: Caller hi
^cmicrōdon on Brýtene^c feoper hund rint-
tra ⁊ hund-feouanti^d rintpa. rýððan
Gaur Iulur þ̅ lond æpor̅t zepohte^e :

CCCCXXXVI.—CCCCXXXIX.^c—CCCCXLII.

An. CCCCXLIII. ^fÐer rendon ^gofer
ræ^f Brýtpalar to Rome. ⁊ heom ful-
tome^h bædon rið Peohtar. Ac hi þar
næfðan nanne. forðam þe hi fýrðe-
donⁱ rið ^kÆtilan^k Duna cýninge. And þa
rendon hi to Anglum. ⁊ Angel-cýnnes
æþelinzas þæs ylcan bædon^l :

^lAn. CCCCXLIV. Ðer forðferde
r̅c̅r̅ Martīnur^m :

CCCCXLV.—CCCCXLVII.

[^mAn. CCCCXLVIII. Ðer Iohan-
nes Baptīsta atýpede tram munecon.
þa comon fram ear̅t dæle to zebiddenne
hi on Ierusalem. hiⁿ heauod. on þære
r̅tope þe hpīlan pær Ðerode^o punung^o :]

An. CCCCXLIX. ^pÐer Martīanur

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 year¹ sent the Britons
over sea to Rome, and begged assistance
against the Picts²; 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 Bap-
tist shewed his head to two monks, who
came from the eastern country to Jeru-
salem for the sake of prayer, in the place
that whilom was the palace of Herod³.

A.D. 449.⁴ This year Marcian and

tra þæs þe heo zetimbred pær. Siððan ofer þ̅ ne micrōdan leng Romana cýningas on Brýtene. *Laud.*
—Ðer pær tobrocen Rome seo burh fram Gotum. ⁊ rýððan ouer þ̅ na micrōdan Romana cýngas on
Brýtene. cccc. ⁊ lxx. zeara hi micrōdan rýððan Gaur Iulur æpor̅t þ̅ land zepohte. *Cot.*

^a micrōdan. *Cant.* micrōdan, *C.T.* vi. ^b *Petrob.* abs. *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^c þær micrōdan, *Laud.* ^d feoferenti,
Laud. ^e *An.* 439. *Leo papa hic sancivit Calchedonensem synodum.* *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ^f *Laud.* *Petrob.*
Whel. *Josc.* abs. *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^g From *Laud.* ^h fultome^h, *Laud.* ⁱ feorðodan, *Laud.* ^k So *Josc.*
Ætlan, *Laud.* *Ætla,* *Edd.* ^l From *Cot.* ^m From *Cot.* *N.S.* ⁿ *An.* ccccxlvi. Ðer Martīanur ⁊
Valentīanur micrōdan. ⁊ on þam tīman com Angelcýn to þisum lande zelaðode fram fýrtezeorne
cunge him to helpe hiⁿ fýrde to ouercumende. Ði coman on þis lande mid þisum langan r̅cipan. ⁊ heora
hepetogan pær̅on Denzert ⁊ Ðorja : Ealra æpor̅t hi ðer cingez fýrð ofrlogon ⁊ apez driuan. ⁊ rýððan
hi penden azean þone cýng azean þa Brýttas. ⁊ hi forðýdon þurh fýre. ⁊ þurh rýrðer egge. *Cot.*
—Ðer Martīanur ⁊ Valentīur onfengon rice. ⁊ micrōdon vii. rintep. ⁊ on heora dagum zelaðode

¹ *An.* 446. *Flor.* *Bede.* *S. Dunelm.* *An.* 434.
M. West.

² “*Tertium jam petunt auxilia a Romanis; eos
enim Britannis subsidio bis venisse et Pictos repulisse
tradunt historici.*”—*Gibs.*

³ *Gibs.* from *Cot.* 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.

⁴ See *Bed. Chron.* and *Hist. Eccl.* i. 15.

Ʒ Valentinianus^a onfenzon rice. Ʒ ric-
 rodon^b vii. rintep: On heopa dagum
 Dengert Ʒ Dorra. fram Ʒyntgeorne
 zelaðode Brýtta cýninge to fultume^c.
 zefohton Brýtene on þam Ʒtæðe^d þe Ʒ
 zenemned^e Yppiner-Ʒleot. æperƷ Brýt-
 tum to fultume. ac hý eft on hý fuht-
 on: ^fSe cinz het hi feohtan agien
 PihƷar. Ʒ hi Ʒpa dýðan. Ʒ riƷe hæƷdon
 Ʒpa hƷar Ʒpa hi comon: Ði ða Ʒende to
 Anzle. Ʒ heton heom Ʒendan mape Ʒul-
 tum. Ʒ heom Ʒezzan BrýtƷalana naht-
 nerre. Ʒ ðær lander cýrta. Ði þa
 Ʒendon heom mape Ʒultum. ða comon
 þa menn of ðrum mægðum Gepma-
 nie. of Eald^g-Seaxum. of Anzlum. of
 Iotum:

Of Iotum comon CantƷape^h. Ʒ Ʒiht-
 Ʒapeⁱ. (þ Ʒ Ʒeo mæið^k þe nu eapðað
 on Ʒiht.) Ʒ þ cýnn on Ʒert-Sexum.
 ðe man nu zýt het Iutna-cýnn: Of
 Eald-Seaxum^l comon EarƷ-Seaxan^m Ʒ

Valentinian assumed the empire, and
 reigned seven winters. In their days
 Hengest and Horsa, invited by Wurt-
 gern¹ king of the Britons to his assist-
 ance, landed in Britain in a place that
 is called Ipwinesfleet²; first of all to
 support the Britons, but they afterwards
 fought against them. The king directed
 them to fight against the Picts; and they
 did so; and obtained the victory where-
 soever they came. They then sent to the
 Angles, and desired them to send more
 assistance. They described the worthless-
 ness of the Britons, and the richness of
 the land. They then sent them greater
 support. Then came the men from three
 powers³ of Germany; the Old Saxons,
 the Angles, and the Jutes⁴. 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

Ʒýntgeorne Anzlecýn hider. Ʒ hi þa coman on þrum ceolum hider to Brýtene. on þam Ʒede Deoppiner-
 Ʒleot. Se cýning Ʒýntgeorn zef heom land on Ʒuðan-eaƷtan þýrum lande. rið þan þe hi Ʒeoldon feoht-
 ton rið PýhtaƷ. Deo þa fuhton rið PýhtaƷ. Ʒ heofdon riƷe Ʒpa hƷer Ʒpa heo comon: Dý ða Ʒendon
 to Anzle heton Ʒendon mape Ʒultum. Ʒ heton heom Ʒezzan BrýtƷalana nahtƷe. Ʒ þer lander cýrta,
 Dý þa Ʒona Ʒendon hider mape peoƷed þam oðrum to fultume. Ða comon, *Œc. Laud.*

^a Μαυρικιυ Ʒ ValentinuƷ, *Cant. C.T. vi.* Whel.—an error arising from the abbreviations used in
 designating the emperors. “*Mauritius et Valentinus*,” *Œc. Ethelw.* 449. ^b Ʒuxodan, *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^c Ʒ hie, Whel. abs. *Cant. C.T. vi. &c.*—to fultume, abs. *C.T. vi.* ^d Ʒede, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e So
C.T. vi. nemned, *Cant.* ^f From *Laud. Petrob.* to the end of the year, corrected in some places. See
 Alfred's Bede. Abs. *Cant.* ^g Ald, *Laud.* ^h CantƷapa, *Laud.* incorrectly. ⁱ ƷihtƷapa, *Laud.* in-
 correctly, as before. ^k meƷð, *Laud.* ^l So *Laud.* Saxon, Gibs. from Whel. ^m Seaxa, *Laud.*

¹ Vortigerio, Flor. Vurtigerno, Bed. Ʒýnt-
 georn, Ælfr. Guorthigerno, Gorthigerno, Gorti-
 gerno, Nennius *ap. Gale*, p. 105. Uurtigerno,
 Bed. Wurthgern, Wirthgern, Wrthern; Ethelw.

² “*Tribus longis navibus quas illi ciulas (al. ceo-
 las) vocant.*”—Hunt. mýclum Ʒcýpnum,—Ælfr.

³ “*Cum 16 navibus.*”—Malmesb.

⁴ Iutis, Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 15.—not Vitis,

as Gibson quotes him. Geatum, Ælfr. Giotis,
 Ethelw. The Goths, Jutes, and Getæ were the
 same people; whence the peninsula of Jutland,
 as well as the isle of Gothland, is called Gotland
 by king Alfred in the periplus of Oht-here. From
 Jutna-cýnn, Jeatna-kýn, come Je'nkyn, Jenkyns,
 Jenkins, &c.

Suð-Seāxan. 7 ƳerƳ-Seaxan^a. Of An-
gle comon. re á riððan bƳeod ƳerƳ
betƳix Iutum 7 Seaxum'. EarƳ-En-
gle. 7 Miðdel An gle. 7 Meapce. and
ealle Norðýmbra : °Deona hepe-to-
zan Ƴæron tƳezen zebnoðna. Hengert
and Horsa. þ Ƴæron Ƴihtziljer suna.
Ƴihtzilj Ƴær Ƴittinȝ. Ƴitta Ƴectinȝ.
Ƴecta Ƴoðning. fram ðam Ƴoðne apoc
eall ure cýne-cýnn. 7 Suðan-hýmbra
eac" :

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 Mer-
cians, and all of those north of the
Humber. Their leaders were two bro-
thers, 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 South-
humbrians also.

CCCCL.^d—CCCCLIV.

An. CCCCLV. Hæp Hengert 7 Horsa
za zefuhton rið Ƴýrtzeorne^c þam cý-
ninge. on^f hæpe Ƴtope þe is zecƳeden^g
ÆgeleƳƳoð^h. iȝ hir broðor man þær
oƳfloh. Horsaⁿ. 7 æƳter þam^k Ƴenȝ
Hengert to ri ce. 7 Ærc hir sunu :

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

CCCCLVI.

An. CCCCLVII.^l m Hæp Hengert 7
Ærcⁿ hir sunu' zefuhton rið Bpýttar.
on^o hæpe Ƴtope þe is zecƳeden^p CƳec-
canƳoð^q. 7 þær oƳflogon^r ƳeoƳer^s þu-

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

^a Sexa, *Laud.* ^b From *Laud.* abs. *Whel.* ^c From *Laud.* ^d *Hujus tempore celebratur Calchedonense concilium dcccxxx. episcoporum, adversus Eutychem abbatem et Dioscorum.* *Gibs.* from *Laud.* See *Flor. Bed. &c.* ^e *Ƴýrtzeorne, Laud.* ^f So *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T. vi. &c. in, Gibs.* ^g So *Cant. C.T. vi. zeclýpoð, Cot. cƳeden, Gibs.* ^h *ÆgeleƳƳep, Laud. ÆgeleƳƳæp, Cot. ÆzleƳƳep, Cant. C.T. vi. iȝ man hir broðor Horsaⁿ ðar oƳfloh. Cot. 7 hir broðor Horsaⁿ man þær oƳfloh. Cant.* ^k *þæm, Cant. þonu, Laud.* ^l *cccclvi. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^m *Hæp Hengert 7 Ærc mid ƳƳýrðer egze oƳflogon ƳeoƳer Ƴepoð Bpýtta. Cot.* ⁿ From *C.T. vi.* ^o So *Laud. Cot. Cant.* ^p *zenemned, Cot.* ^q *CƳea- canƳoð, Cant. C.T. vi. CƳeczanƳoð, Laud.* ^r *oƳflogan, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^s So *C.T. vi.* by an abbreviation (III.) which is common in ancient MSS.—*Ƴepar, Gibs.* from *Whel. Ƴepað, Laud. Ƴepoð, Cot.*—*Ƴepa* is in the genitive case; literally, "four thousands of men;" an idiom in which the Saxon cor-

¹ *Ægelesthrep, Flor. Egelesthrip, Ethelw.* which agrees with most of the Saxon MSS. It was a *thorp* or village near Aylesford. *Episford, Nen. ap. Gale,* incorrectly. "*Horsa,—occisus in bello a Brittoni-*

bus, hactenus in orientalibus Cantiae partibus monumentum habet suo nomine insigne." (*sc. Horsted pr. Aylesford.*)—*Bede, Hist. Eccles. i. 15.* omitted by king Alfred in his Saxon version.

renda pepa'. 7 ða Brýttar aþa forleton Centlonð'. 7 mið mýclum^b ege flugon to Lunden býrig":

CCCCLVIII.—CCCCLXIV.

An. CCCCLXV.^c ðer Henger^t and Ærc zefuhton rið ðealar^d neah^e Þýp-peder-fleote. 7 ðær tpeþ eal^f Þýlryce^g ealdorþmen ofþlogon^h. and heonaⁱ an^k þegn þær pearð ofþlægen ðam pær nomal^l Þipped:

CCCCLXVI.—CCCCLXXII.

An. CCCCLXXIII. ðer Henger^t and Ærc zefuhton rið ðealar. 7 zenamom unarimedum^m hepe-near. and þa ðealar flugon þa Englanⁿ oþra ðær fýr^o pære^r:

CCCCLXXIV.—CCCCLXXVI.

An. CCCCLXXVII. ðer cuom^p ſelle to^q Brýten-land. 7 hiþ þny runa. Cýmen^r. 7 Þlencing. 7 Cýrpa. mið ðnym^s rýpum^s. on ða rtope þe iþ zenemned^t Cýmener-ora^r. 7 ðær ofþlogon monize^u ðealar. 7 rume on þleame bednyron on ðone puðu þe iþ zenemned^x Andreder-leage^y:

CCCCLXXVIII.—CCCCLXXXI.

forsook the land of Kent, and in great consternation fled to London.

A.D. 465. This year¹ 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^z, and Cissa, in three ships; landing at a place that is called Cymen-shore. There they slew many of the Welsh; and some in flight they drove into the wood that is called Andred's-ley.

responds with the Latin, "*quatuor millia virorum.*" Henry of Huntingdon, who seems to have had before him some of the worst MSS. of the Saxon Chronicle, ingeniously *combines* the two corrupt readings, *pepaþ* and *pepað*; and, after forming the British army into four *divisions*, he very naturally kills the four *leaders* of them. "*Quatuor millia,*" &c. Ethelw. Flor.

^a forleton þa Centland, *Laud.* þa forleton Kentland, *C.T.* v. i. ^b So *Laud. C.T.* v. i. micle, Gibs. from Whel. ^c cccclxi. *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^d þalar, *Laud.* ^e neh, *Laud.* ^f Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^g Þýlryce, *Laud.* Þýlryc, *C.T.* v. i. ^h ofþlogon, *C.T.* v. i. ⁱ So *Laud. C.T.* v. i. hiepa, Whel. and Gibs. from *Petrob.* ^k From *Laud. Cant.* anne, *Cot.* þegn, abs. *C.T.* v. i. ^l nama, *Laud. C.T.* v. i. ^m unarimedicu, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. unarimenlicu, *Laud.* ⁿ Engle, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^o rriðe þeaple, *Laud.* rpa man flycð fýr, *Cot.* rpa rpa fýr, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. more forcibly. ^p com, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^q on, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* v. i. ^r Kýmén—Kýmener, *C.T.* v. i. ^s rýpum, *Cot. C.T.* v. i. ^t So *Cot. C.T.* v. i. &c. zenemnad, *Laud.* ^u manize, *Cant.* manize, *Laud. C.T.* v. i. ^x So *C.T.* v. i. &c. nemned, *Laud. Cant.* ^y -leze, *Laud.* -leaga, *Cant.* -lea, *C.T.* v. i.

¹ An. 473. M. West. ^z Pleting, Hunt. ed. Franc. Plentingus, M. West.—corruptly, as usual.

[^aAn. CCCCLXXXII. Ðep je eadiga Abbod Benedictur þuþh puldor þara mihta þiŕum middan-eardē ŕcan. eal ʔpa je eadiga Gnegoritur recð on Dialogorum þape boc" :]

CCCCLXXXIII. CCCCLXXXIV.

An. CCCCLXXXV. Ðep ŕelle geŕeahc ʔið ʔealar^b neah Meapcneðer-burhan-ŕtede^c :

CCCCLXXXVI. CCCCLXXXVII.

An. CCCCLXXXVIII. Ðep ŕeŕc þeng to ʔice. ʔ þæŕ xxiv. ʔintep^d Cantpapa^e cýning :

CCCCLXXXIX.

An. CCCXC.^f Ðep ŕelle ʔ Ciffa ʔmb-ŕæton Andneðer-ceaŕter. ʔ ofŕlogon ealle þa þe ʔ þæp inne eapdedon".^h ne þearð þæp ʔonðon an Bpýt to lape" :

ccccxi.ⁱ—ccccxciv.

An. CCCXCv. ^kÐep cuomon^l tpegen ealdorþnen on Bpýtene. Cepdic^m

A.D. 482. This year the blessed Abbot Benedict shone in this world, by the splendor of those virtues which the blessed Gregory records in the book of Dialogues¹.

A.D. 485. This year Ella fought with the Welsh nigh Mecred's-Burnsted².

A.D. 488. This year Esc succeeded to the kingdom; and was king of the men of Kent twenty-four³ winters.

A.D. 490. This year⁴ 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 year⁵ came two leaders into Britain, Cerdic, and Cynric

^a From *Cot.* ^b ʔealum, *C.T.* v. i. *Cant.* ^c ʔtede, *Laud.* ʔæðe, *C.T.* v. i. ^d ʔintpa, *Cant.* *C.T.* v. i. ^e Abs. *Laud.* ^f An. cccccxi. *Cant.* *Laud.* *C.T.* v. i. ^g þæp inne þæpan. *Cant.* *C.T.* v. i. þap innan þæpan. *Cot.* ^h na belaf þap an Bpýt to lave. *Cot.* þ þæp ne þearð ʔurðum an Bpýt to laŕ. *C.T.* v. i. *Cant.* ⁱ *Hoc tempore, beatus Mamertus, episcopus Viennensis, solennes letanias instituit rogationum.* *Gibs.* from *Laud.* an. 490. ^k Ða þæŕ agangen ʔpam Cŕiŕteŕ acenneðuŕŕe cccc. ʔ xciiii. ʔintpa. Ða Cepdic ʔ Cýneŕic hiŕ ʔunu comon upp æt Cepdiceŕ-oran mid ʔiŕ ʔcipum. ʔ je Cepdic þæŕ Eleŕing. Eleŕa Eŕling. Eŕla Giŕiŕing. Giŕiŕ ʔiŕing. ʔiŕ Fŕeapining. Fŕeapine Fŕeoðogaŕing. Fŕeoðogaŕ Bpanding. Bpand Bældæging. Bældæg ʔodening: And þæŕ embe ʔix zeap þe hie upp-coman. hie zecodan ʔeŕt-Sexna land. ʔ þ þæpon þa æpeŕtan cinzaŕ þe ʔeŕt-Sexna land æt ʔealum zenaman. And he hæŕðe þ ʔice ʔixtýne ʔintep. *Tib.* l. iii. *Cant.* *ad calcem.* *Whel. ante Bed.* The rest of the genealogy, though very valuable, which Gibson first introduced into the text, it has been thought proper and expedient to print within brackets, from Ða zeŕon he. *Œc.*; because the insertion of it above is not justified by a single MS. and it certainly interrupts the thread of the history. Some account of it will be found in another place. It is now corrected, and some defects are supplied, from a MS. in the British Museum, marked *Tiberius* l. iii. and the printed genealogy of *Wheloc*, not collated by Gibson. ^l coman, *C.T.* v. i. *Laud.* *Cant.* *Cot.* ^m Cepdic, *Laud.* *Cot.*

¹ *Vid. Greg. Dialog. lib. 2.*

² "*Juxta locum qui dicitur Mercedeshurnanstede.*"—*Ethelw.*

³ 34. *Hunt.*

⁴ *An.* 492. *M. West.*

⁵ *An.* 494. *M. West.*

7 Cýnric^a hīr sunu. mid fīf fēcipum.
 on^b þone fēde þe is gecpeden^c Cerdice^d-ora^e. f7 8y ilcan dæge rið Ƴealum
 gefuhton^f. [Ða gefor he. 7 þa fenz hīr sunu Cýnric to þam rice. 7
 hit heold xxvi. rintpa. Ða he forð-
 ferde. þa fenz Ceaplin to. hīr sunu. 7
 heold xvii. gear. Ða he gefor. þa fenz
 Ceol to þam rice. 7 heold v. gear. Ða
 he gefor 8a fenz Ceolpulf to. hīr bro-
 ðor. 7 he niode feofontýne gear. 7
 heora cýnn 7æð to Cerdice. Ða fenz
 Cýnegylf. Ceolpulfes broðor sunu. to
 rice. 7 hæfde an 7 þritig rintpa. 7
 he onfenz ærest fulrihte Ƴest-Sexna
 cinga. And þa fenz Cenpalth to rice.
 7 heold hit xxxi. rintpa. fe Cenpalth
 pæf Cýnegilfes sunu. 7 þa heold Sex-
 burh cpen an gear 8 rice æfter him.
 Ða fenz Ƴefcine to rice. þæf cýnn
 7æð to Cerdice. 7 he heold tpa gear.
 Ða fenz Centpine to Ƴest-Sexna rice.
 Cýnegilfing. 7 niode niȝon gear. Ða
 fenz Ceapalla to þam rice þæf cýnn
 7æð to Cerdice. 7 he heold iii. gear.
 Ða fenz Ine to Ƴest-Sexna rice. 8æf
 cýnn 7æð to Cerdice. and heold xxxvii.

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 winters¹. Then he died; and
 Ceawlin, his son, succeeded, who reign-
 ed 17 years². Then he died; and Ceol
 succeeded to the government, and reign-
 ed 5 years. When he died, Ceolwulf,
 his brother, succeeded, and reigned se-
 venteen years³. Their kin goeth to Cer-
 dic. Then succeeded Cynegils, Ceol-
 wulf's brother's son, to the kingdom;
 and reigned one and thirty winters⁴.
 And he first of West-Saxon kings re-
 ceived baptism. Then succeeded Cen-
 wall, who was the son of Cynegils, and
 reigned one and thirty winters⁵. Then
 held Sexburga, his queen, the govern-
 ment one year after him. Then succeed-
 ed Escwine to the kingdom, whose kin
 goeth to Cerdic, and held it two years⁶.
 Then succeeded Centwine, the son of
 Cynegils, to the kingdom of the West-
 Saxons, and reigned nine years⁷. Then
 succeeded Ceawall to the government,

^a Cýnric, *Cot.* ^b So *Cant. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^c gehaten, *Cot.* ^d Cepticef, *Laud. Cot.* ^e hōpa, *Whel.* ^f 7 on þam ylcan dæge fuhton rið Ƴealar. *Cot.*---gefuhton rið Ƴalar, *Laud.*---hie gefuhtan rið Ƴealum. *Cant. C.T. vi.* The remainder of the year is an interpolation.

¹ 36. *Flor. Genealog. Regum West-Sax. Vid. an. 534, 560.*

² 33. *Flor. Geneal. Vid. an. 560, 593.* gefor rintep, *Whel.* "— *contra quem [Ceaulinum] Ceolus, filius fratris sui Cuthwulfi, quem ante biennium regem sub se fecerat, immerito rebellavit, regnoque expellens, loco ejus 5 annis regnavit.*"—*Flor. Geneal. Vid. an. 592, 597.* In the genealogy of Florence of Worcester, the reign of the rebel or

usurper must have been merged by courtesy in that of the legitimate monarch; a custom continued to our times.

³ 14. *Flor. Geneal. Vid. an. 597, 611.*

⁴ So *Flor. Vid. an. 611, 643. Laud. 641.*---niode xx. rintpa, *Gibs.*

⁵ *Vid. an. 643 (641, Laud.), 672.*

⁶ "Fere tribus,"—*Flor. Vid. an. 674, 676.*

⁷ "8 annis,"—*Flor.*

pirta. Ða fenz *Ædelheard* to rice. þær cýnn zæð to *Cerdice*. and heold *xvi.* gear. Ða fenz *Cuðred* to. ðær cýnn zæð to *Cerdice*. 7 he heold *xvi.* pirta. Ða fenz *Sigebriht* to. ðær cýnn zæð to *Cerdice*. and he heold an gear. Ða fenz *Cýnepulf* to rice. ðær cýnn zæð to *Cerdice*. and he heold an 7 þirtiz pirta. Ða fenz *Brihtric* to rice. þær cýnn zæð to *Cerdice*. and he heold *rixtene* gear. Ða fenz *Ecgbriht* to ðam rice. and heold feofon 7 þirtiz pirta. and feofen monað. Ða fenz *Æðelpulf* hir sunu to. and heold *ixteode* healf gear.—Se *Æðelpulf* pær *Ecgbrihting*. *Ecgbriht Ealhmunding*. *Ealhmund Earing*. *Eafa Eopping*. *Eoppa Ingilding*. *Ingild Cenpeding*. 7 *Ine Cenpeding*. 7 *Cuðbuph Cenpeding*. 7 *Cpenbuph Cenpeding*. *Cenped Ceolpalding*. *Ceolpald Cuppuling*. *Cuðpulf Cuðpining*. *Cuðpine Celming*. *Celm Cýnricing*. *Cýnric Cneoding*. *Cneoda Cerdicing*.—And þa fenz *Æðelbald* hir sunu to rice. 7 heold *fi* gear. Ða fenz *Æþelbriht* hir broðor to. 7 heold *v.* gear. ^a Ða fenz *Æþered* hir broðor to rice. 7 heold *fi* gear". Ða fenz *Ælfræd* heona broðor to ^arice. 7 þa pær agangen hir ylde þreo and tpentiz pirta. 7 þreo hund 7 *ri* 7

whose kin goeth to *Cerdic*, and held it three years¹. Then succeeded *Ina* to the kingdom of the West-Saxons, whose kin goeth to *Cerdic*, and reigned 37 winters². Then succeeded *Ethelheard*, whose kin goeth to *Cerdic*, and reigned 16 years³. Then succeeded *Cuthred*, whose kin goeth to *Cerdic*, and reigned 16 winters⁴. Then succeeded *Sigebriht*, whose kin goeth to *Cerdic*, and reigned one year⁵. Then succeeded *Cynwulf*, whose kin goeth to *Cerdic*, and reigned one and thirty winters⁶. Then succeeded *Brihtric*, whose kin goeth to *Cerdic*, and reigned 16 years⁷. Then succeeded *Egbert* to the kingdom, and held it seven and thirty winters, and seven months⁸. Then succeeded *Ethelwulf*, his son, and reigned 18 years and a half⁹.—*Ethelwulf* was the son of *Egbert*, *Egbert* of *Ealmond*, *Ealmond* of *Eafa*, *Eafa* of *Eoppa*, *Eoppa* of *Ingild*, *Ingild* of *Cenred*, (*Ina* of *Cenred*, *Cuthburga* of *Cenred*, and *Cwenburga* of *Cenred*), *Cenred* of *Ceolwald*, *Ceolwald* of *Cuthwulf*, *Cuthwulf* of *Cuthwine*, *Cuthwine* of *Celm*, *Celm* of *Cynric*, *Cynric* of *Creoda*, *Creoda* of *Cerdic*¹⁰. Then succeeded *Ethelbald*, the son of *Ethelwulf*, to the kingdom, and held it five years¹¹. Then succeeded *Ethelbert*,

^a From Alfred's Genealogy, prefixed to *Wheloc's Bede*. abs. *Gibs. Tib.* A iii. &c.

¹ *Vid. an.* 685, 688. *Cot.* and *Whel.* 689.

² *Vid. an.* 688, 728. *Laud. Cot.* 726.

³ 14. *Flor.* feopepýne pirtap. *Whel. Vid. an.* 728, 741. *Laud.* 740.

⁴ 15. *Flor.* *Vid. an.* 741, 754.

⁵ *Vid. an.* 754, 755.

⁶ 30. *Flor.* *Vid. an.* 755, 784.

⁷ 15. *Flor.* *Vid. an.* 784, 800.

⁸ *Vid. an.* 800, 836.

⁹ *Vid. an.* 836, 854. *Laud.* 855. The Saxon signifies—"18 years, and half of the nineteenth year." *Wheloc*, not aware of this idiom, makes the reign of *Ethelwulf* 19 years and a half,—"*novemdecim annos cum dimidio*."

¹⁰ See his genealogy, p. 24, and p. 17, note ^k.

¹¹ "*Tribus*."—*Flor. Vid. an.* 854, 860.

hund-nýzantig rintna þær þe. hīr cýn æper̄t þer̄t-Seaxna land on þealum zeeodon". 7 he heold oðran healpan zeape lær þe xxx. rintna. Ða þeng Eadpear̄d to. Ælfr̄eding. 7 heold xxiv. rintna. Ða he for̄ðfer̄de. þa þeng Æþelrtan to. hīr řunu. 7 heold xiv. gear. 7 vii. pucan. 7 iii. dagar. Ða þeng Eadmund to. hīr broðor. 7 heold feor̄oðe healf gear. butan ii. nihtum. Ða þeng Eadned hīr broðor to. 7 heold ix. gear. 7 vi. pucan. Ða þeng Eadrīg to. Eadmunder řunu cinger. 7 heold iii. gear. 7 xxxvi. pucena. buton ii. dagum. Ða he for̄ðfer̄de. þa þeng Eadgar to. hīr broðor. 7 heold xvi. gear. 7 viii. pucan. 7 ii. niht. Ða he for̄ðfer̄de. þa þeng Eadpear̄d to. Eadgarer řunu. 7 heold ———]

his brother, and reigned five years¹. 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 396 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 30 winters². Then succeeded Edward, the son of Alfred, and reigned 24 winters³. When he died, then succeeded Athelstan, his son, and reigned 14 years and 7 weeks, and 3 days⁴. Then succeeded Edmund, his brother, and reigned 6 years and a half, wanting 2 nights⁵. Then succeeded Edred, his brother, and reigned 9 years and 6 weeks⁶. Then succeeded Edwy, the son of Edmund, and reigned 3 years and 36 weeks, wanting 2 days⁷. When he died, then succeeded Edgar, his brother, and reigned 16 years and 8 weeks, and 2 nights⁸. When he died, then succeeded Edward, the son of Edgar, and reigned⁹ ———

CCCCXCVI.—D.

An. DI. Ðer cuom Por̄t on Brýtene. 7 hīr tpegen řuna^a Bieda^b 7 Mæzla. mid

A.D. 501. This year Porta and his two sons, Beda¹⁰ and Mela, came into

^a řunan, *Laud.* řunu, *C.T.* vi ^b Biedda, *Cot.*

¹ *Vid. an.* 860, 866. ² *Vid. an.* 871, 901.

³ *Vid. an.* 901, 925.

⁴ *Vid. an.* 925, 941.

⁵ *Vid. an.* 941, 946. *Laud.* 948.

⁶ *Vid. an.* 946, 955.

⁷ *Vid. an.* 955, 957. *Laud.* 959.

⁸ *Vid. an.* 957, 958. *Cant.* 959. *Laud.* 975.

⁹ From a variety of circumstances, and particularly from this abrupt termination of the MS. (*Tib.* A iii.) from which the Juniau transcript was

copied, as well as that marked *Cant.* in Gibson's edition, it appears, that this genealogy was compiled from that of king Alfred, prefixed to his Bede, and continued to the year 977 by the writer of the Chronicle marked *Tib.* A vi. In the following year (978) king Edward was assassinated at the gate of Corfe Castle. The genealogy is extended to the reign of Henry I. by Florence of Worcester; p. 695. ed. Franc. 1601.

¹⁰ Bida, Flor. Bleda, M. West.

tram fciþum on^a þære ftope þe 1f ze-
cpeðen^b Portef-muða^c. dʒ fona land nam-
mon". ʒ þær^e offflogon ænne zeongne^f
Brettfircne^g monnan^h fpyðe æþelne :

DII.—DVII.

An. DVIII. Ðer Cerdic ʒ Cynric
offflogon ænne^h Bryttfircne cýning.
k þam þærⁱ nama Natanleod^m. ʒ f1f ðu-
rendoⁿ þera mid him. o þa æfter þam^o
þær^r þ land zenemned^p Natanleaga oð^o.
Cerdicef-ford :

[An. DIX. Ðer fçf Benedictuf fe
abbud. ealþa muneca fæðer. fepde to
heouenan :.]

DX.—DXIII.

An. DXIV. Ðer comon^f Feft-Seaxe^s
fon Brytene". mid þrim fciþum. "on
ðam" ftope þe 1f zecpeðen^x Cerdicef-
ora^y. zʒ Stuf ʒ Fihrtgar^a zefuhton^b
pið Bryttar. ʒ hie zeflymðon^c :

DXV.—DXVIII.

An. DXIX. Ðer Cerdic and Cyn-
ric Feft-Seaxna^d rice onfenzun^e. ʒ ðy

Britain, with two ships, at a place call-
ed 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 nam-
ed Netley, from him, as far as Char-
ford¹.

A.D. 509. This year St. Benedict,
the abbot, father of all the monks²;
ascended to heaven.

A.D. 514. This year came the West-
Saxons into Britain, with three³ ships,
at the place that is called Cerdic's-ore.
And Stuff and Wihtgar fought with the
Britons, and put them to flight.

A.D. 519. This year Cerdic and Cyn-
ric undertook the government of the

^a in, *Laud.* ^b nemned, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c So *Cant. C.T. vi.* Whel. ^d From *Cot.* ^e From
Cant. þær offflogan anie Brettfircne man fpiþe æþelne. *C.T. vi.* ^f Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* zungne,
Laud. ^g Bryttfircne, *Laud.* Brettfircne, *C.T. vi.* ^h man, *Cant. Laud. C.T. vi.* Gibson, from
Wheloc, repeats monnan after æþelne, though he notices it as absent from *Cant. Laud.* to which add
C.T. vi. ⁱ offflogan anie, *C.T. vi.* as before. ^k fe þær gehaten. *Cot.* ^l Abs. *Cant.* to þam
þær, &c. from the repetition of the same words. ^m Nazaleod, *Laud. Cot.* ⁿ ðuyend, *Laud. Cot.*
V. C.T. vi. compendiously, for f1f ðuyenda. ^o So *C.T. vi.* æfter ðan, Whel, Gibs. ^p Natan-
leog á oð, *Laud.* Natanleot á oð, *Cot.* incorrectly. ^q From *Cot.* ^r com, *Laud.* comon, *Cot.*
coman, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^s Feft-Seaxa, *Laud.* Feft-Sexa, *Cot.* ^t So *Cant. C.T. vi.* in Bretene, Gibs.
from Whel. ^u in þa, *Laud.* on þar, Whel. on þa, *C.T. vi.* ^x zenemnuð, *Cot.* ^y Cerdicef, *Laud.*
Cot. Cerdicef-ora, *C.T. vi.* Whel. ^z So *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^a Fihrtgar, Gibs. ^b zefuhton, *Cant.*
C.T. vi. ^c zeflymðan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d From *Cot.* ^e onfenzun, *Cant.*

¹ "Nazaleod, a quo regio illa dicta est Nazaleoli,
quæ modo dicitur Certichesforde."—Hunt. mistak-
ing of þ for ofþe.

² Merely of those called from him *Benedictines*.
But the compiler of the Cotton MS. who was pro-

bably a monk of that order, seems not to acknow-
ledge any other. Matthew of Westminster places
his death in 536.

³ "duabus."—M. West.

ylcan 7eape hie 7eruh-ton^a 7ið Brýttar. ^bþær mon nu^c nemneð Cerðice7-7orð^d. ^e7 7iððan 7ic7aðon 7ert-Seax-na^e cýnebearn of þam dæge^f :

DXX.—DXXVI.

An. DXXVII. Ðer Cerðic 7 Cýn-7ic 7uh-ton^f 7ið Brýttar on^g ðære 7tope^h þe 77 gec7eden Cerðice7-leahⁱ :

DXXVIII.^k—DXXIX.

An. DXXX. Ðer Cerðic and Cýn-7ic 7enamon ^l7ihte 7^m ealondⁿ. and of77logon 7ealaⁿ men^o on 7iht7apa^p-býri7 :

DXXXI.—DXXXIII.

An. DXXXIV. Ðer Cerðic. ^m7e 7or-7ma 7ert-Sexana cýn7^g. 7orð7ende. 7 Cýn7ic hi7 7unu ^m7enz to 7ice. 7ⁿ 7ic-7ode 7orð^c xxvi.^q 7int7a. 7 hi^r ^s7e-7ealdon hi7aⁿ 77am ne7um^t. 7tu77e^u 7 7iht7ape. eall^x 7ihte7 7^m ealond^z :

DXXXV.—DXXXVII.

An. DXXXVIII. Ðer 7unne aþý7-77ode^z ^a7eope7týne da7um æ7 kt. 7ar7uⁿ. 77om æ7^b me7zene^c oð un-ðe7n^d :

DXXXIX.

^eAn. DXL. Ðer 7unne aþi77ode^f

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^l 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 26 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

^a 7eruh-ton, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b on þære 7tope7e 77 7enemned Ce77in7er-7orð. *Cot.* ^c Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d From *Petrob. Whel. and Gibs. abs. Cant.* ^e So *Laud. Seaxa, Gibs. from Petrob.* ^f 7eruh-ton, *Laud. 7uh-ton, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^g So *Cant. C.T. vi. in, Gibs.* ^h 7to7a, *Laud.* ⁱ -7orð, *Laud. -leaz, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k *Hoc tempore Dionysius in urbe R. Circulum Paschalem composuit. Tunc Priscianus profunda grammatica rimatus est.* *Gibs. from Laud.* ^l 7ihtland, *Laud. 7ihte ealand, C.T. vi.* ^m From *Cot.* ⁿ So *Ben. Whel. 7ea, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^o manna, *Laud.* ^p 7iht-7apa7, *Laud.* ^q xxvii. *Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r heo, *Laud. hie, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^s 7ealde heope, *Cot. 7e7ealdan heopa, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t neuum, *Cot.* ^u 7tu77e, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^x From *Laud.* ^y 7ihtland, *Laud.* ^z aþe77ode, *Laud. aþe77ode, Cot. Cant.* ^a on xiv. kal. 7ar7u, *Laud. Cot. 7ar7u7, C.T. vi.* ^b æ7an, *Cot.* ^c mo7zene, *Laud. Cot. C.T. vi. mo7zenne, Cant.* ^d unðe7ne, *Laud.* ^e Abs. *Laud.* ^f aþe77ode, *Laud. aþe77ode, Cant. C.T. vi.*

^l "Paucos homines."—Flor. following those manuscripts in which 7ea occurs for 7eala. So Ethel-

werd,—"*Attamen paucos interimunt Britannos.*" "Innumerabilem stragem."—Hunt.

on XII. kt. Iuliu^a. 7 ƿteorpan hý ofýp-
don^b ful neah healfe tid ofep^c un-
depn:

eclipsed on the twelfth day before the
calends of July; and the stars showed
themselves full nigh half an hour over
nine.

DXLI.—DXLIII.

An. DXLIV. Dep ƿihtgar ƿorð-
ƿende. 7 ^dhine mon bebýrigðe^e on ƿiht-
gara^e-býrig:

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

DXLV.—DXLVI.

An. DXLVII. Dep Ida ƿenz to ƿice.
ƿonon ⁸Norðan-hýmbra cýne-cýn' æ-
ƿort^h onpocⁱ:. ^kIda ƿæf Eopping. Eop-
pa ƿæf^l Ering. Eſa ƿæf^m ⁿInguing. In-
gwiⁿ Anzenƿiting. Anzenƿit Alocing^o.
Aloc ^pBeonocing. Benoc^q Bƿanding.
Bƿand Bældæging. Bældæg ƿodening.
ƿoden ^mFreoðolaring. Freoðolar^r ⁹Fri-
ðopulring. Friðopul^r Finning. Finn
^rGodpuling. Godpul^r Geating. ^s7 he
riode tƿelf gear. 7 he ^ttimbrode Beb-
banbunh. ƿeo ƿæf^r æƿort mid hegge be-
týned. 7 þa ƿæfter mid pealle^r:

A.D. 547. This year¹ Ida² 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 Fritho-
laf, Fritholaf of Frithowulf, Frithowulf
of Finn, Finn of Godolph, Godolph
of Geata. Ida reigned twelve years.
He built Bambergh-Castle³, which was
first surrounded with a hedge, and af-
terwards with a wall.

DXLVIII.—DLI.

An. DLII.^u Dep Cýnric zepæht^x ƿið
Bryttar on^y ðære^z ƿtope þe iſ zenem-

A.D. 552. This year Cynric fought
with the Britons on the spot that is

^a Julij, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b aþýpedon, *Laud. hic æteorpan, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c ouep, *Cot.* ^d ƿaſ
bebýriged. *Cot.* ^e -garaſ, *Laud. -gapeſ, Cot.* ^f of him com Norðhumbra cýnn-cýne. *Cot.*
⁸ Norð-hýmbra, *Laud.* ^h From *Laud.* ⁱ apoc, *Laud.* ^k Abs. *Geneal. Laud.* ^l Abs. *Cant.*
C.T. vi. ^m From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁿ So *Cant. C.T. vi.* Inging. Ingin. *Gibs.* ^o Alocing, *Gibs.*
^p Benocing. *Benoc. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q Freoðulring. *Friðulſ. Cant.* ^r Gudulring. *Godulſ. Cant.*
C.T. vi. ^s *Petrob. ad fin. an. abs. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t zetimbade Bebenbunh ƿý ƿæſ. *Cot.*
^u *DLI. Cant.* ^x ƿæht, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^y So *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^z þape, *Cot.*

¹ *An. 548. M. West.*

² “*Ida venit cum quadraginta navibus ad Flam-
burgh juxta Scarburch.*”—*Inc. auct. ap. Leland.
Collect. ii. 44.* “*An. 547. Ida regnare coepit, a
quo regalis Northan-hymbrorum prosapia originem
tenet, et XII. añ. in regno permansit.*”—*Ex cod.*

*an. 737 exarat. Wanl. Cat. p. 288. Vid. Leland.
Collect. ii. 48.*

³ “*Construxit autem Bebbanburg; et circumdedit
eam prius sepe, postea muro.*”—*Hunt. attributing
both the hedge and the wall to king Ida. He is
followed by M. West. an. 548.*

ned² Seapobýrig^a. ⁊ þa Bnýt-pear^b zeflýmde: ^cCerdic pær Cýnricer fæder. Cerdic Eleſing. Eleſa Eſling. Eſla Gewing. Gewiſ Wying. Wye of Frewin. Frewine ^dFriðogaring. Friðogar^e Branding. Brand Bældæging. Bældæg Þodening: [^eEþelberht pærð zebopen. Eorpenricer ſunu. ⁊ on ðam . . . tizoðan^f zeape hiſ riceſ he underſrenz fulriht æperſ cing on Bnýtene^g:]

DLIII.—DLV.

An. DLVI. Ðer Cýnric ⁊ Ceaplin^g ſuhton rið Bnýttaſ æt Beþanbýrig:

DLVII.—DLIX.

An. DLX. Ðer Ceaplin ^hfenz to rice^h on Þerſ-Seaxumⁱ. ⁊ Ælle fenz^k to Norðan-hýmbra^l rice. ^mIdan foſiðzeſapenumⁿ. ^o⁊ þ^o heold xxx. rintep^p. ^qÆlle pær Yffing. Yffe Urcſpeaing. Urcſpea Þilziſing. Þilziſ ^aÞerterfalcing. Þerterfalca^r Sæfugling. Sæfugl Sæbalcing. Sæbalð Siſegeating. Siſegeat ^sSpæfdæging. Spæfdæg^t Siſegaring. Siſegar Þægzæging. Þægzæg Þodening. ^kÞoden Friðopulſing^u:

called Sarum, and put them to flight. Cerdic was the father of Cynric, Cerdic was the son of Elesa; Elesa of Escla, Escla 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 Northumbrians¹; each of whom reigned thirty winters². Ella was the son of Iff, Iff of Uſfrey, Uſfrey of Wilgis, Wilgis of Westerfalcon³, Westerfalcon of Seaſowl, Seaſowl of Sebbald, Sebbald of Siſeat, Siſeat of Swaddy, Swaddy of Seagar, Seagar of Waddy, Waddy of Woden, Woden of Fritho-

² zeclyped, *Cot.* ^a Sælerberic, *Cot.* Seapobuph, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b Bnýttaſ, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c Abs. *Geneal. Laud.* ^d Freoðogaring, Freoðogar, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e From *Cot. vid. an. DCXVI.* ^f *Sic forsan supplenda est lacuna, on þam ſeoſon ⁊ þurctizoðan.* *Gibs. vid. an. DLX.* ^g Ceapling, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^h rice onfenz, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁱ Seaxan, *Cot.* ^k Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^l Norð-hýmbra, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^m From *Laud. gýðþan Ida pær foſiðſapen.* *Cot.* ⁿ ⁊ hýra ægzðer riſade xxx. rintepa, *Laud. Cot.* ^o From *Cant.* ^p rintepa, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q -falcing, -falca, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r Spebdæging, Spebdæg, *Cant. C.T. vi.* whence *Swebdegus, Flor. p. 688.*

¹ "Ella in provincia Deirorum regnum suscepit, et ferme 30 annis strenuissime rexit. Interim super Bernicis regnaverunt Adda, primogenitus Idæ, 7 annis, Clappa 5, Theodulphus 1, Freothulfus 7, Theodoricus 7, Æthelricus 2, vivente Ælla."—*Flor. 559.*

² Ceawlin reigned 33 years, according to *Florence of Worcester.*

³ "Westor-Walca, cujus pater Seomelus, cujus pater Suearta, cujus pater Sæpugelus," &c.—*Flor. an. 559.* See also p. 688.

[^aÐer fenz Æþelbriht^b to Cantpapa rice. 7 heold hit^c LIII. rintpa: On his dagum^d fende 're halga papa' Gregorius ur^e fulluht. 'þ þar on þam tþam 7 þrittiȝoðan zeape his ricef": And Columba mæsse^f-preoƿt com to Pihum. 7 hi zecynde ^gto Cniſter zeleanan". þ fýnd þonne^h pærteparⁱ be ^knoƿðum moƿum". 7 heona cýng^l him zerealde þ ȝland^m þe man Ií nemnað: Ðar fýndon fýr hýða. þæf þe ⁿman rezgað". þar fe Columba^o zetimbade mýnſter. 7 he þar þar abbad^p xxxii. rintpa^q. 7 þar foƿðferde. þa þa^r he þar lxxvii. rintpa: Ða foƿe habbað nu^s ȝyt his ȝƿnuman^r: Suð-Pihtar pæron mýcle^s ær zefullode 'of Ninna bycpe". fe þar on Rome zelæped: ["Ðær cýrice 7"] ^xhis mýnſter" ȝæt^y Ðpiterne on S.^z Martiner naman zehalgod. þar he peƿteð^a mid manezum

wulf. This year Ethelbert came to the kingdom of the Cantuarians, and held it fifty-three¹ winters. In his days the holy pope Gregory sent us baptism. That was in the two and thirtieth year of his reign. And Columba², the mass-priest, came to the Picts, and converted them to the belief of Christ. They are the dwellers by the northern moors³; and their king gave him the island of Hii, consisting of five hides, as they say, where Columba built a monastery. There he was abbat two and thirty winters; and there he died, when he was seventy-seven years old. The place his successors yet have. The Southern Picts³ were long before baptized by bishop Ninna, 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,

* From *Petrob. An. DLXV. Laud.* Ðer Columba mæsse-preoƿt of Scottum com in Bpýttar. to læpanne Peohtar. 7 hi on þam ealonde mýnſter poƿhte. *Whel. an. DLXV.* Gibson improperly quotes it—he on þam ealonde. *Œc.* Perhaps we ought to read—on Ði þam ealonde. *Œc.*; for the passage occurs nearly in the same words in *C.T. vi. an. 565.*—Ðer Columba pƿerbitet com of Scottum on Bpýttar. Peohtar to læpenne. 7 on Ðii þam ealonde mýnſter poƿhte. *Cant. C.T. vi. an. 565. Vid. Bed. Ethelw. an. 565.* ^b Æþelbýpht, *Cot.* ^c From *Cot.* ^d dagan, *Cot.* ^e From *Laud. Cot.* ^f meƿra, *Laud.* ^g to pihtan zeleanan. *Cot.* ^h þone, *Laud. abs. Cot.* ⁱ pærtepar, *Laud. pærtæper, Cot.* ^k noƿðan moƿan, *Cot.* ^l cýning, *Laud.* ^m eȝland, *Laud. Cot.* ⁿ men cƿeðað, *Laud.* ^o So *Laud.* Columban, *Gibs. from Whel.* ^p abbad, *Laud.* ^q From *Laud.* ^r eƿƿepænde, *Laud.* ^s From *Laud.* mýcel, *Cot.* ^t þuph Ninna bycpe. *Cot.* heom bodade fulpiht Ninna bycop. *Laud.* ^u *Gibs. from Laud.* þar cýrice, *Cot.* ^x *Abs. Cot.* ^y From *Laud. at, Cot.* ^z *Abs. Laud.* ^a peƿtað, *Laud.*

¹ 56. Flor. from Bede. So M. West. but he adds, "*Verumtamen aliorum sententia apparet probabilior.*"—560-566.

² *Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccl. iii. 4. Ethelw. an. 565.*

³ "*Septentrionales Picti sunt, qui arduis montium jugis ab Australibus eorum sunt regionibus sequestrati;—Austerales, qui intra eosdem montes habent sedes.*"—Bede. It is surprising that Gibson, who

quotes this passage from Bede, should have erroneously translated the words be noƿðum moƿum—"*prope paludes aquilonares.*" *Mepe* signifies a lake or mere; moƿ, properly, a mountain; whence the name of Westmoreland. The mistake, however, which was incautiously repeated from Wheloc, is acknowledged and corrected in the table of "*Adenda et Emendanda.*"

halgum pærum^a. Nu ſceal beon ærpe^b on Hii abbod. ⁊ na^c biſcop. ⁊ þam^d ſculon beon^e underþeodde^f ealle Scotta biſcoper^d. forðan^g þe Columba^h paſ abba^d. na^k biſcop :]

DLXI.—DLXVII.

An. DLXVIII. Ðer Ceaplin¹ ⁊ Cuða.^m Ceaplineſ bpoðerⁿ. zeſuhton pið ſe-þelbýrhte. ⁊ hine onⁿ Cent zeſlýmdon. ⁊ tpezen ealdorpen^o on^p Þibbandune^q. ofſlogon^r. Orlac ⁊ Cnebban :

DLXIX. DLXX.

An. DLXXI. Ðer Cuðpulſ^s feaht pið Bpýttpealar^t æt Bedican-ſorða^u. ⁊ feoper tunar zenam. Lýgean-burh^x. ⁊ ſezeleſ-burh^y. ⁊^z Benſingtun^a. ⁊ Egoner-ham. ⁊ ðý^b ilcan zeape he zeſor^e :

DLXXII.—DLXXVI.

An. DLXXVII. Ðer Cuðpine ⁊ Ceaplin ſuhton pið Bpýttar. ⁊ hý^d III. cýningar ofſlogon. Commail^e ⁊ Conðidan^f. ⁊ Farinmail^g. on þære ſtope þe iſ zecpeðen^h Deopham. ⁊ zenamon þneo ceartnaⁱ on heom. Gleapan-ceartep^k. ⁊ Cýnen-ceartep^l. ⁊ Baþan-ceartep^m :

shall there be ever in Hii an abbat, and no biſhop ; and to him ſhall be ſubject all the biſhops of the Scots ; becauſe Columba was an abbat—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 Cnebban.

A.D. 571. This year¹ Cuthulf fought with the Britons at Bedford², 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 Conðida, and Farinmail, on the ſpot that is called Derham, and took from them three cities, Glouceſter, Cirenceſter, and Bath.

^a From *Laud.* ^b ærpe, *Laud.* ^c næſ, *Laud.* nan, *Cot.* ^d So *Laud.* ^e Abs. *Laud.* ^f underþeodde, *Laud.* ^g forðam, *Laud.* ^h So *Laud.* Columban, Gibs. from Whel. ⁱ abbod, *Laud.* ^k neſ, *Laud.* næſ, *Cot.* ^l Cpealin, Whel. incorrectly. ^m From *Cot.* Ceplineſ, Gibs. ſe Cuða pæſ Ceaplineſ bpoðer. *Laud. an.* 571. ⁿ So *Cant.* in, Gibs. on Kent zeſlýmdan. *C.T.* vi. ^o ældorpen, *Laud.* ^p of, *Cot.* ^q -duna, *Laud.* ^r Abs. *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. Orlac, *ibid.* ^s Cuða, *Laud.* as before. Cuþulſ, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^t Bpýttar, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^u Bedcanſorða, *Cant. Laud. C.T.* vi. ^x -býriſ, *Laud.* Lýgeanburh, *C.T.* vi. ^y Æzeleþbýriſ, *Laud.* Æzeleþburh, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^z From *Laud. C.T.* vi. ^a So *C.T.* vi. Benenſingtun, *Laud.* ^b on ðam, *Laud.* ^c forðſor, *Laud.* ^d Abs. *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^e Commagi, *Laud.* Conmæzi, *Cant. C.T.* vi. Commagi, *Cot.* ^f Conðidan, *Laud. Cot.* ^g Farinmagi, *Laud. Cot.* Farinmæzi, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^h zenemned, *Cot.* ⁱ So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. ceartre, *Cot.* -ceſtro, Gibs. and ceſter afterwards; corrected now from *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^k Gleapceſtre, *Laud.* Glapecæſtre, *Cot.* Gleapceartep, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^l Cirenceæſtre, *Cot.* ^m Baþenceartep, *Cot.*

¹ An. 580. M. West. from a miſtake in the laſt of the Roman numerals. *Vid.* Ethelw.

² Bedanforða, Ethelwerd and Florence of Worcester; who cloſely follow the beſt MSS. of the

Saxon Chronicle. Matth. of Weſtmiſter, though in the wrong place (580), is more circumſtantial and explanatory,—“*Bedcanforde caſtellum, quod modo Bedford nuncupatur.*”

DLXXXVIII.—DLXXXII.

*An. DLXXXIII. *Ɔep Ɔauriciur fenz to Romana rice*” :

A.D. 583. This year¹ Mauricius succeeded to the empire of the Romans.

An. DLXXXIV. *Ɔep Ceaplin 7 Cuþa fuhton rið ða^b Bpýttar on þam fteðe þe mon nemneð Feðanleaz^c. 7 Cuþan^d mon þær^e ofrlöh. 7 Ceaplin monize^f tunar zenam^g. 7 unarimedlicu^h hepepearⁱ 7 7pfe. he gehpearf þonan^k to hir azenum :*

A.D. 584. This year Ceawlin and Cutha fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Fretherne². There Cutha was slain. And Ceawlin took many towns, as well as immense booty and wealth. He then retreated to his own people.

DLXXXV.—DLXXXVII.

An. DLXXXVIII. *Ɔep ðelle cýning^l forðferðe. 7 ðeþelic riceode æfter him v. gear :*

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

DLXXXIX. DXC.

An. DXCI. *Ɔep micel pæl-fýllⁿ pær^o bon Bpýtene^p æt 7odney-beorge^p. and Ceaplin pær utadrifen^q. 7 Ceolric riceode vi. gear :*

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.

*An. DXCII. *Ɔep Gpegoriur fenz to papdome on Rome*” :

A.D. 592. This year³ Gregory succeeded to the papacy at Rome.

An. DXCIII. *Ɔep Ceaplin 7 Cpichelm 7 Cnýda^s forpurdon. 7 ðeþelfrið^t fenz to rice^u on Norð-hýmbpum^v. ^bre pær ðeþelicing. ðeþelic iding :*

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

DXCIV. DXCV.

An. DXCVI. *Ɔep Gpegoriur papa*

A.D. 596. This year⁴ Pope Gregory

* So *Petrob.* Whel. Gibs. abs. *C.T.* bi. ^b From *Laud.* ^c -lea, *Laud.* ^d So *Laud. Cant.* Cuþon, Whel. incorrectly. ^e From *Cant. C.T.* bi. ^f maniza, *Laud.* manize, *C.T.* bi. ^g From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* bi. ^h -lice, *Laud.* -lic, *Cant. C.T.* bi. ⁱ Abs. *Laud. ad fin. an.* ^k þonan, *Cant. C.T.* bi. ^l cing, *Cot.* king, *C.T.* bi. ^m DXCII. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* bi. ⁿ Abs. *Laud.* ^o gehpearð, *Laud.* pearð, *Cant. C.T.* bi. ^p 7oddney-beorge, Whel. incorrectly. 7oddey-, *C.T.* bi. ^q Ɔep Ceol riceode v. gear. Whel. *an.* 590. So *C.T.* bi. *Vid. an.* 611. ^r From *Laud.* to which Gibson adds from the same MS.—*Gregorius papa hic augmentavit in prædicatione canonem, Diesque nostros in tua pace disponas.* So *Flor. an.* 597. *M. West. an.* 592.—*Gregorius adjecit in missa, Diesque nostros in tua pace disponas, atque ab æterna damnatione nos eripias, et in electorum tuorum grege jubeas numerari.* ^s Cpida, *C.T.* bi. ^t -ferð, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* bi. ^u *Petrob.* abs. *Cant.*

¹ *An.* 582. *Flor. An.* 584. *M. West.*

² Fethanleage, Ethelw. Fethanleah, *Flor. apud Frithanleiam, M. West.*

³ *An.* 589. *R. Dicet. inter X. Script.*

⁴ *An.* 590. *R. Dicet. An.* 588. *Brompt. An.* 598. *Thorn. Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles. i.* 23.

rende to Bpētene^a Augur̄tinum^b. mid
pel monegum munecum^c. ^dða Godep
porpð ſEngla^e þeode zodypellian^f” :

An. DXCVII. Hæp ongon^g Ceolpulf
niçrian on Veſt-Seaxum. ⁊ rýmble he
feahht. ⁊ pon^h. oððe pið Angel-cýnⁱ.
oððe pið ſealar. oððe pið Peohtar^k.
oððe pið Scottar^l: ¹Se pæf Cuþamz.
Cuþa Cýnricing. Cýnric Cepðicing.
Cepðic Eleſing. Eleſa Eſling. Eſla Ge
riþing. Geriþ ſiþing. ſiþ Freapining.
Freapine ^m Friðuzaring. Friðuzar
Branding. Brand Bælbægizing. Bælbæg
þodening” : ⁿHæp com Augur̄tinur ⁊
hiſ zeferan to Engla-lande” :

DXCVIII.—DC.

An. DCI. Hæp rende Grezor̄niur ſe^a
papa^o Augur̄tine^p Arcebiſceope pal
lum on Bpýtene. ⁊ pel monize^q zod
cunde lapeopar^r him to ſultume. ^s⁊
Paulinur biſceop zehpýrþe^t Eadp̄ine^u
Norð-hýmbra^x cýning to ſulpihte^y” :

DCII.

An. DCIII. ^zHæp ſEzþan. Scotta

sent Augustine to Britain with very
many¹ monks, to preach the word of
God to the English people.

A.D. 597. This year² began Ceol
wulf to reign over the West-Saxons ;
and he constantly fought and conquer
ed, either with the Angles, or the Welsh,
or the Picts, or the Scots. He was the
son of Cutha, Cutha of Cynric, Cyn
ric 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 Wo
den. This year came Augustine and his
companions to England³.

A.D. 601. This year⁴ Pope Gregory
sent the pall⁵ to Archbishop Augustine
in Britain, with very many learned doc
tors⁶ to assist him ; and Bishop Paulinus
converted Edwin, king of the Northum
brians, to baptism.

A.D. 603. This year Ædan⁷, king of

^a Bpýtene, *Cant. Laud.* Bpítene, *C.T. vi.* ^b Augur̄tinum, *C.T. vi.* ^c munecum, *Laud.* ^d ðe
Godep porpð Engla ðeoda zodypellodoo. *Laud.*—þa Godep porpð ſcolðan bodian Angelcýnne. *Cot.*
^e Angla, *C.T. vi.* Engla, *Gibs.* ^f zodypelledan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* *Hoc tempore monasterium sancti Bene
dicti a Longobardis destructum est.* *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ^g ongan, *Cant. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^h þan, *Laud.* þann,
Cant. C.T. vi. ⁱ Angel-cýnn, *Cant. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^k Pýhtar, *Laud.* ^l Abs. *Laud.* ^m Freo
ðozaring. Freoðozar. *Cant. C.T. vi.* as before. ⁿ From *Cot.* ^o Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p Augur̄
tino, *Whel.* Augur̄tine, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q manize, *Laud. Cot.* manize, *C.T. vi.* ^r lapeopar, *Laud.*
^s ⁊ betpýnam þam pæf Paulinur. þe ſiððan biſcop zehpýrþe to Cpiſte Eop̄ine Norðumbra cing. *Cot.*
^t zehpýrþe, *Laud.* ^u So *Cant. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^x Norðan-hýmbra, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^y So *C.T. vi.*
fulluhte, *Laud.* ^z *Petrob.* to Dæp man, &c. Hæp pæf zeſeoht æt Ezeſanſtane. *Cant. C.T. vi.* *Whel.*

¹ “*Ferme quadraginta.*”—*Bed. Brompt. M. West.*

² *An. 598. Flor. Vid. Ethelw.*

³ 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 suc
ceeding historians have in general repeated the very
words of Bede.

⁴ *An. 603. Thorn. Vid. Ethelw.*

⁵ *Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles. i. 29. ii. 8.*

⁶ Mellitus, Justus, Paulinus, Rufinianus, &c.

⁷ So Bede. Aidanus, Fordun. Ædon, Ælfr.

cýnꝥ. feaht wíð Dælweoda^a ⁊ wíð ſcēpel-
fernde. Norð-hýmbra cýnꝥe æt Dæg-
ŕtane^b. ⁊ man ofrlōh mært ealne^c hīr
hefe". ^dÐær man ofrlōh Ðeodbalð. ſcē-
pelferþer broþor. mid eallan hīr weo-
rode. Ne dorŕte wíððan nan Scotta
cýnꝥa læðan hefe on þar þeoda. Ðe-
wīnꝥhurrān ŕunu lædde þone hefe þi-
der":

An. DCIV. ^eÐer Azurтинur gehal-
zode II. biŕcopar. Mellitum ⁊ Iurтum.
Mellitum he ŕende to bodianne^f Eaŕt-
Seaxum fulluht. þar wæs fe cýnꝥ geha-
ten^g Sæbýrht^h. Ricolan ŕunu. ſcēpel-
býrhter ŕŕýŕerⁱ. ðone^k ſcēpelbýrht^l
zeŕette þær^d to cýnꝥe^m. ⁊ ſcēpelbýrht^l
zeŕealdeⁿ Mellite biŕcop-ŕetl on Lun-
denwīc^o. ⁊ Iurto þhe ŕealde" biŕcop-
ŕetl^q on^r Ðrower-ceaŕtne^s ŕe^t ýŕ xxiv.
mila fram Dorrit-ceaŕtne":

DCV.

An. DCVI.^u Ðer ŕorðŕende Gre-
goriur ýmb^r týn gear þær þe he ur
fulwīht ŕende. ⁊ hīr fæder wæs haten
Gordianur. ^x⁊ hīr modor Sýlwa":

An. DCVII. Ðer Ceolwulf zeŕeaht^v
wíð Suð-Seaxum^z: ^aAnd heŕ ſcēpelwíð

the Scots, fought with the Dalreathians,
and with Ethelfrith, king of the North-
umbrians, at Theakstone¹; where he lost
almost all his army. Theobald also, bro-
ther of Ethelfrith, with his whole arma-
ment, was slain. None of the Scottish
kings durst afterwards bring an army
against this nation². The son of Hering-
huse led the army thither.

A.D. 604. This year Augustine conse-
crated two bishops, Mellitus and Justus.
Mellitus he sent to preach baptism to
the East-Saxons. Their king was called
Seabert³, 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 Rochester⁴,
which is twenty-four miles from Can-
terbury⁵.

A.D. 606. This year⁶ died Gregory;
about ten years since he sent us baptism.
His father was called Gordianus⁷, and
his mother Silvia.

A.D. 607. This year Ceolwulf fought
with the South-Saxons. And Ethel-

^a Deolweda, *Laud. vid. p. 2.* ^b Dægŕtane, *Laud.* ^c ælne, *Laud.* ^d From *Laud.* ^e *Petrob. ad fin. an. Vid. Bed. ii. 3.* Ðer Eŕt-Seaxe onŕenzon zeleaŕan. ⁊ fulwīhter bæð. under Sæbýrhte cý-
nꝥe. *Whel. Cant. C.T. vi. ---* ⁊ Mellite biŕceope. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f bodiende, *Petrob. bodýgenne,*
Ælfr. ^g zeclýped, *Cot.* ^h Sæberht, *Laud.* ⁱ wŕer, *Laud.* ^k þan, *Petrob.* ^l -berht, *Laud.*
^m cýnꝥa, *Laud.* ⁿ zeŕe, *Laud.* ^o Lundawic, *Cot.* Lundan-ceaŕtne, *Ælfr.* ^p From *Laud.*
he zeŕ, *Cot.* ^q From *Cot.* ^r *Abs. Laud.* ^s Rowercŕtne, *Cot.* Ðrowecýrte, *Whel. from Petrob.*
^t ŕeo, *Laud. Ælfr.* ^u DCV. *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^x From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^y feaht, *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^z Seaxe, *Whel. C.T. vi.* ^a *Petrob. ad fin. an. abs. Cant. C.T. vi. An. DCV. Laud.*

¹ Degasstan, *Bed. Ælfr. H. Hunt. &c.*

² *Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles. i. 34.*

³ *al. Sigebertus. Sæbŕhte, C.T. vi.*

⁴ " Ðrowecŕtne. ŕeo ý fram Cantwara-býrꝥ

on ŕeowep ⁊ xx. milum ŕeŕŕhte."—*Ælfr.*

⁵ *Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles. ii. 3.*

⁶ *An. 605. Bed. Flor. M. West. An. 606. Ethelw.*

⁷ *Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles. ii. 1.*

lædde hīf færdde to Lezaceartre^a. ⁊ þar ofrlōh unnum þalena. ⁊ fpa pearð zefyld Augurcinur pitegunge. þe he cræð^b—Gif þealar nellað fribbe rið ur. hī^c fculon æt Seaxna^d handa forpur-ðan. Ðar man floh eac ce. ppeortā. þa comon þyðer f hī fcolðan zebiddan for þalena hefe. Brocmail^e þar zehaten heora^f ealdorman^g. fe atbærft^h þanon firtiga fūm:

DCVIII.—DCX.

An. DCXI. Ðer Cýnegylf feng to rice on Feft-Seaxumⁱ. ⁊ heold xxxi. pintra. ^k fe Cýnegylf þar Ceolung. Ceol^l Cupang. Cufa Cýnricing^m:

DCXII. DCXIII.

An. DCXIV. Ðer Cýnegylf ⁊ Crichelm zefuh-ton on Beamdune. ⁊ ofrlōzon tra ðurendo^m þealaⁿ ⁊ XLVI.^o:

DCXV.

An. DCXVI. Ðer Æþelbýrht. Cant-papa^p cýning. forðferde. ^q fe æporft fulpht underfeng Enghrcra cinga. ⁊ he þar Eor-menricef fūnu^r. And ^t he riẏade LVI.^s pintra. ⁊ æfter him^u ^v Ead-

frith 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 200 priests¹, 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 Cwihelm fought at Bampton, and slew two thousand and forty-six of the Welsh.

A.D. 616. This year died² Ethelbert, king of Kent, the first of English kings that received baptism⁴: he was the son of Ermenric³. He reigned fifty-six winters, and was succeeded by his son

^a So *Laud.* Lezer-ciertre, *Gibs.* *Whel.* from *Petrob.* ^b cpað, *Laud.* ^c heo, *Laud.* ^d Seaxena, *Laud.* ^e Scpmail, *Laud.* ^f hýpa, *Laud.* ^g ealdor, *Laud.* ^h ætbærft, *Laud.* ⁱ Feart. *Laud.* ^k *Abs.* *Laud.* Kýnegylf, *C.T.* vi. ^l Ceola, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^m þurend, *Laud.* II. *C.T.* vi. l. II. ⁿ þalana, *Laud.* ^o LXV. *Laud.* XLV. *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^p Cantpape, *Laud.* *Cot.* Æþelbýrht Cant-papa king, *C.T.* vi. ^q From *Cot.* *Vid.* an. DLII. ^r From *Laud.* *Cot.* ^s LIII. *Cot.* ^t feng Eadbold to rice hīf fūnu. *Laud.*—feng to rice Eadbold hīf fūnu. *Cot.*

¹ 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 escaped by flight.

Vid. Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 2. and the tribe of Latin historians who copy him.

² 24 Febr. Bed. Flor.

³ Hirmerici, *Brompt.* Ermerici, *Will.* *Malmesb.* Eor-menricef, *Ælfr.* and *Ethelw.* Irminrici, *Bed.*

⁴ *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* ii. 5—6.

balð hīf ƿunu ƿenz to ƿice": "And þý
 ýlcan zearpe ƿær azan ƿnam ƿrýmðe
 middan-zearðes ƿif ðuſendu ƿintſa.
 ʒ. vi. hund ƿintſa. ʒ xviii." [Se
 ƿoſlet hīf ƿulluht^d. e. ʒ leovode^f on hæ-
 þenum þearpe". ƿpa þ he^g hæfde hīf
 ƿæðer laue to ƿiue. ^h Ða mýnt Lau-
 rentiuſ. þe þa ƿaſ enceb' on Centⁱ. þ
 he ƿolde ƿuð oſer ƿæ ʒ þ^k eall ƿoſlæ-
 ten. Ac him com to on niht ƿe aƿt
 Petruſ. ʒ hine hetelice ƿpanz. ƿorðan
 þe^l he ƿolde ^m ƿpa þa" Godeſ hýrðe ƿoſ-
 leton. ʒ het hine zān to þam cýnze. ʒ
 bodian him ƿihtneⁿ zeleaſan. ʒ he ƿpa
 dýðe. ʒ ƿe cing ^o zecýrðe to ƿihtanⁿ.
 zeleaſan": On þýſer cingez dazum.
 ʒ ƿe ýlca" Laurentiuſ aƿceb'. ƿe^q ƿaſ on
 Cent æfter Auguſtine^r. ƿorðſerðe
 ʒ. iv. Non. Febr. ʒ he ƿaſ bebýrzed be
 Auguſtine": "Se haliza Auguſtinuſ be
 hīf halan lue hine hadode to biſcope.
 to þi þ Crýfter zelapung. þe þa zít ƿær
 nupe on Engla-lande. nane hþile æft-
 er hīf ƿorðſerðe næpe butan aƿcebi-

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 arch-
 bishop in Kent, meant to depart south-
 ward over sea, and abandon every thing.
 But there came to him in the night the
 apostle Peter, and severely chastised him²,
 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 archbi-
 shop in Kent after Augustine, departed
 this life on the second of February, and
 was buried near Augustine. The holy
 Augustine in his life time 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

^a Abs. *Laud. Cot.* ^b ʒ dccc. *Cant. C.T. vi.* vi. hund ƿintſa ʒ xvi. *Whel.* ^c *Petrob. Laud. Cot.*
 abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d Crýstendom, *Cot.* ^e Abs. *Cot.* ^f lɿpode, *Laud.* ^g Abs. *Laud.* ^h To
 þam týman ƿaſ Laurentiuſ aƿceb. ʒ ƿor ðape ƿarneſſe þe he hæfde ƿor ðæſ cýnzer ungeleauon he
 hæfde zemýnt eall hīf land ƿor-lætan. ʒ ouer ƿæ ƿapan. Ac ƿc' ʒ Petruſ ƿe aƿl' anez nihtes hme
 hearðlice ƿpanz. ƿorði þe he ƿolde Godeſ heorðe ƿpa ƿor-læton. ʒ het hine þam cýnze hearðlice
 ƿihtne zeleauan tæcan. *Cot.* ⁱ Cænt, *Laud.* ^k From *Laud. Cot.* ^l þ, *Laud.* ^m From *Laud.*
ⁿ ƿihtne, *Laud.* ^o zecerðe ʒ ƿearð zefullod. *Laud.* ^p From *Cot.* ^q þe, *Laud.* ^r -tinuſ, *Laud.*
^s ʒ ƿær bebýrzed be Auguſtine in die iv. Nonarum Febr. *Laud.*—iiii. Febr. ʒ he ƿaſ bebýrið. *Whel.*
^t *Cot.* from Bede, *Hist. Eccles. ii. 4.*

¹ Ethelwerd computes 5800 years to the year
 606; in which he places the death of pope Gre-
 gory. The whole clause is omitted in *Laud. Cot.*
 more conveniently, perhaps, to introduce the le-
 gend which follows, abridged apparently from Bede,
Hist. Eccles. ii. 6.

² Literally, "swinged, or scourged him." The

expression of king Alfred, in his translation of
 Bede, is still stronger: "ʒ hine mýcelpe týðe þæpe
 ðezlan neahte mid znummum ƿringum ƿponz," &c.
 But both Bede and Alfred begin by recording the
 matter as a *vision*, or a *dream*; whence the transi-
 tion is easy to a matter of *fact*, as here stated by
 the Norman interpolators of the Saxon annals.

ƿcope": Ða^a æfter him ƿenz Mellitur to arceb'-dome^b ƿe^c ƿar ær^a biƿcop of Lunden. ^dþa ƿurdon Lunden-ƿape hæþene. þær Mellitur ær ƿær". ^eƿ ðar binnan ƿif ƿintre". ^frixiendum Ead-baldum". Mellitur ƿorðſerþe^g. Ða æfter him^h ƿenz to arceb'-dome Iurtur. ⁱre ƿar biƿcop of Drove-cirtre. ƿ ðær to gehalgode Romanum to biƿcope":]

^fAn. DCXVII. Ðer ƿearð Æþelƿrið. Norðýmbra cining. ofrlagen ƿram Reodƿalde. Earc-Engla cininge. ƿ Ead-ƿine Ælling ƿenz to ƿice. ƿ zeyðe eall Brytene buton Cant-ƿape anre. ƿ a-ðreþde ut þa æþelingar. Æþelƿriðer ƿuna. þ ƿær æreſt Eanƿrið. Orƿald ƿ Orƿiu. Orlac. Orƿudu. Orlac ƿ Orfa":

DCXVIII.—DCXX.

^kAn. DCXXIV. Ðer ƿorðſerþe Mellitur ercebifcop":

An. DCXXV. ^lÐer Paulinur ƿram Iurto þam arcebifceope ƿær gehadod Norðan-hýmbnum^m to biƿcope": ⁿon XII. kl. Aug.ⁿ:

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 heathens¹; 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 year² 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 year³ died archbishop Mellitus.

A.D. 625. This year⁴ Paulinus was invested bishop of the Northumbrians, by archbishop Justus, on the twelfth day before the calends of August.

^a From *Laud. Cot.* ^b -ſtole, *Cot.* ^c ƿe, *Laud.* ^d *Laud.* from Bede. ^e ƿ þer þa ýmb v. ƿintre. *Laud.* ^f From *Laud.* ^g ƿor to Cƿyrc. *Laud.* ^h Abs. *Laud.* ⁱ ƿ he gehalgode to Droƿecearþre Romanum. þær he ær ƿær biƿcop. *Laud.* ^k Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^l So *C.T. vi.* Ðer Iurtur arceb' gehalgode Pauline to arcebifcop to Norðumbre. *Cot.* Ðer Iurtur arceb' gehalgode Paulinum to biƿcope. *Laud.* ^m So *Cant. C.T. vi.* Norð-hýmbnum, Gibs. from Whel. ⁿ *Hic Cyclus Dionysii quinque decennouenalibus constans, hoc est, xcv. annis. Sumitque exordium a xxx. anno Incarnationis Domini, et desinit in dcxxvi. anno. Hic ordo decennouenalis quem Græci ennia kaith, Johannes Papa Kaderida vocat, a S. Patribus in Nicea synodo fuit constitutus, in quo xiv. luna paschal' omni anno sine ulla dubitatione.* Gibs. from *Laud.* *Vid. M. West. an. 532.*—The following explanation of this semi-barbarous passage appears absolutely necessary: Here ends the sixth cycle of Dionysius. The cycle consists of five nineteens; that is, ninety-five years; and commences its computation from

^a "Mellitum Londinenses abjecerunt, idololatriis magis pontificibus servire gaudentes."—Brompt. from Bede, *Hist. Eccles. ii. 6.*

² *An. 616. Flor.*

³ *An. 625. Flor. Thorn. "8 kal. Maii."*—*Flor.*

⁴ *An. 626. Flor. R. Dicet.*

An. DCXXXVI. ^a ðer com Eomep fram Cwichelme. Ƴerƿ-Seaxna cininge. þohte ꝥ he polde ofƿtingan Eadwine cininge. Ac he ofƿtang Lillan hiƿ þegn. 7 Forðhere. 7 þone cining zepundode. And þærne ilcan nihte Ƴer Eadwine dohter acenned. Ƴeo Ƴær zehaten Eanƿled. Ða zehet Ƴe cining Pauline. ꝥ he polde hiƿ dohter zeryllan Gode. 7 Ƴ he polde abiddan æt Gode. ꝥ he moƿt hiƿ feond aƿyllan. þe þone Ƴcaþan þideƿ ær Ƴende. And he þa Ƴor on Ƴerƿ-Seaxum mid Ƴýrde. 7 aƿýlde þær v. ciningar. 7 þær Ƴolcer mýcel ofƿloh". ^b ðer Eanƿlæd. Eadwineƿ dohtor cýningeƿ. Ƴær zepulpað^c on þone halzan æfen Pentecoƿten". ^d 7 Ƴe cining binnan XII. monað Ƴær zepullod on Eartrun. mid eallum hiƿ dugode. þa Ƴæron Ƴertran on II. idur Apr'. Ðiƿ Ƴær zedon on EoƳennic. þær he ær het zetimbrian cýnican of tƳeope. Ƴeo Ƴær zehalgode on Ƴce Petreƿ naman. Ðær Ƴe cining Ƴealde Pauline biƳcop-Ƴetl. 7 þær he het eƿt timbrian maran cýnican of Ƴtane". ^e And her Ƴeng Penda to Ƴice. 7 Ƴixade xxx. ƳintƳa". 7 he hæƳde Ƴiƿti ƳintƳa þa þa^f he to Ƴice Ƴeng. ^g Penda Ƴær Ƴýbbing.

A.D. 626. This year¹ 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 king². 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 Pentecost³. 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

the thirtieth year of the incarnation of our Lord. The sixth cycle, therefore, ends in the year 625. This arrangement of time into periods of nineteen years each, which the Greeks and Pope John call *Εννεκαιδεκαετηριδα*, was established by the holy fathers at the Council of Nice [A.D. 311], wherein it was determined, that the fourteenth *plenilunium* should be the paschal full moon, every year, without any doubt or controversy.

^a *Laud.* from Bede. ^b An. DCXXXVII. *Cot.* 7 Paulinus zepullade hiƿ dohtor on Pentecoƿten tƳelƳa Ƴum. *Laud.* ^c zepullod, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d From *Laud.* ^e So *Laud.* 7 Penda hæƳde xxx. ƳintƳa Ƴice. *Whel. C.T. vi.* ^f Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^g Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year.

¹ An. 627. Flor. *Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles. ii. 9.*

² "Verum Lilla minister regi amicissimus mox ante ictum pungentis suum interposuit corpus; sed tanta vi ferrum infixit hostis, ut etiam regem vul-

neraret per corpus occisi militis."—Florence; from Bede.

³ "In die Pentecostes."—Bede. "XII^o die post Pentecosten."—Nen. *ap. Gale, Lel. &c.*

Wybba ^a Cnyðing. Cnyða' Cynepalðing. Cynepalð Cnebbing. Cnebbia Iceling. Icel Eomæring. Eomær Angelþeoring. Angelþeop Orring. Orra Þærmunding. Þærmund Þihtlæging. Þihtlæz Þoden-ing":

An. DCXXVII. ^bÐer Eðpne cining^c þær gefulpað^d e fram Pauline'. mid hir ðioðe. 'on Eartran": ^eAnd eac þer Paulinur bodað fulluht on Lindyrfe. þær zehfde æper sum rice man mid ealpe hir duguþe. fe þær zehaten Blecca": ^fAnd ^hin þar tid'. Honorinur feng to pardome i æfter Boniface'. þe fende Pauline hideri pallium. And Iustur epcerþcop forðferde iv. id. Nov. 7 Honorinur þer zehalgod fram Pauline on Lincollan^k ^lto arceb' to Cant'. And ^mþam Honorinum fe papa fende eac pallium'. 7 he fende Scottum zepnit. þ hi fcolbon zecerpan to nihtum Eartran":

An. DCXXVIII. Ðer Cýnegylf 7 Cwihelm gefuhtunⁿ pið Pendan æt

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 Cnebbia, Cnebbia of Icel, Icel of Eomer, Eomer of Angelthew, Angelthew of Offa, Offa of Wearmund, Wearmund of Whitley, Whitley of Woden.

A.D. 627. This year¹ was king Edwin baptized at Easter², 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 time³ Honorius succeeded Boniface in the papacy, and sent hither to Paulinus the pall; and archbishop Justus having departed this life on the tenth of November⁴, Honorius was consecrated at Lincoln archbishop of Canterbury by Paulinus; and pope Honorius⁵ sent him the pall. And he sent an injunction to the Scots, that they should return to the right celebration of Easter⁶.

A.D. 628. This year⁷ Cynegils and Cwihelm fought with Penda at Ciren-

^a Cneoding. Creoda. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b Ðer Paulinur gefullode Eðpne. Norðumbra cing. on Eartran. mid hir þeode. *Cot.* ^c king, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d gefullod, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e From *Laud. Abs. Laud.* on Eartran, *C.T. vi.* ^f From *Laud. Cot.* ^h on þyan zeape. *Cot.* ⁱ Abs. *Cot.* ^k Lincoln, *Cot.* ^l From *Cot.* ^m Ðam eac fe papa Honorinur fende pallium. *Cot.*—Honorius being the name of the pope and the archbishop. ⁿ gefuhton, *Laud. gefuhtan, Cant. C.T. vi.*

¹ An. 628. Flor. "Prædicabat autem Paulinus verbum etiam provincie Lindissi, quæ est prima ad meridianam Humbre fluvii ripam, pertingens usque ad mare, præfectumque Lindocolinæ civitatis, cui nomen erat Blecca, primum cum domo sua convertit ad dominum."—Bede, *Hist. Eccles. ii. 14.*

² "Eboraci, die paschæ, pridie id. Aprilis, in ecclesia S. Petri."—Bede. "Die paschæ, qui tunc fuit idus Aprilis."—Thorn.

³ An. 622. R. Dicet. ⁴ An. 629. R. Dicet.

⁵ Vid. Bede, *Hist. Eccles. ii. 18.*

⁶ Vid. Bede, *Hist. Eccles. ii. 19. iii. 25.* "Eo tempore xiv. annorum errorem in observatione paschæ apud Scotos exortum Honorius papa per epistolam redarguit."—Flor. "Observandum esse pascha putarunt a 14 luna usque ad vicesimam Dominicæ resurrectionis diem."—Bede.

⁷ An. 629. M. West.

Cýnen-ceartræ^a. b) riððan" c) zehingodan þa" :

cester, and afterwards entered into a treaty there.

DCXXXIX.—DCXXXI.

An. DCXXXII. Dep pær^d Eorppald zepulpað^e :

A.D. 632. This year¹ was Orpwald² baptized.

An. DCXXXIII. Dep Eðpine cining^f pær^g ofplegen^h i rnam Cadpallan 7 Pendan on ðeð-felda. on 11. idur Octob. 7 he riẏade xvii.^k ẏr. 7 eac man řloh hir řunu Ofřrið mid him. And þa řýðþan řoran Ceapala 7 Penda. 7 řorðýðan eall Norð-hýmbna land" : 1 Ða ř Paulinur zereah. þa zenam řelburze. Eaðpiner lafe. 7 zepat on řcipe to Cent. 7 Eaðbold 7 Honoriur him onřenzon řriðe arpurðlice. 7 řealdon him bircopretle on Rofer-ceartræ. 7 he þær punode to hir ende" :

A.D. 633. This year³ king Edwin was slain by Cadwalla and Penda, on Hatfield moor, on the fourteenth of October⁴. He reigned 17 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 death⁵.

An. DCXXXIV. 1 Dep řenz to Ðearne^m-riçe Orric. þone Paulinur ær zepulpað. ře pær řelřriçe řunu řeapiner řæðeran. And to Bærnicum řenz řelřriðer řunu Eanřrið. And eac" her Býrinur bircopⁿ bodude^o æreřⁱ řert-Seaxum řulřýht^p 1 under Cýnezilře cininge : Se Býrinur com þideř þe Honoriur řorðum řer řapan. 7 he

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 also⁶ bishop Birinus first preached baptism to the West-Saxons, under king Cynegils. The said Birinus went thither by the command of pope

^a Cynn-, *Laud.* ^b So *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c -zodon, *Laud.* ^d pærð, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e zepulpað, *Laud.* zepulpað, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f From *Laud. cing, Cot.* ^g pærð, *Cant. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^h ofplegan, *Laud.* ⁱ From *Laud.* ^k xvii. *Laud.* incorrectly. ^l From *Laud. ad fin. an.* And Paulinus hærfe to Cant-parum 7 zepæt ř birceop-řetl on Þrofer-ceartræ. Whel—hærfe eft to Þropeceartræ. *Cant. C.T. vi.*—And Paulinur hýřře angean mid řelburze. Eðpiner laue. to Cant-parum. 7 Honoriur arcb' underřenz hi mid mýcelan řurðřýpe. and zif Pauline bircop-řetl on Þroue-ceartræ. 7 he þær punode. 7 zepæt ř birceop-řetl on Þropeceartræ. *Cot.* ^m We ought to read Dearna, or Deira, as superscribed in *Laud.* So also an. DCXLIV. ⁿ Abs. *Laud.* býceop, *Cant.* ^o bodade, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p řulluht, *Laud.* řulřýht, *C.T. vi.* Čriřer zelean, *Cot.*

¹ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. ii. 15.*
² Eorpenwaldus, M. West.
³ An. 634. M. West.
⁴ "Die iduum Octobris."—Fl. "iv. id. Oct."—Bod.
⁵ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. ii. 20.*
⁶ An. 633. R. Dicet.

þær þar biſcop oð hiſ lýfer ende. And Oſpold eac heſ þeng to Norðan-hýmbran ſice. ⁊ he niſade ix. wintep. Man zetealde him þ̅ niſonðe þor þan heþenſcipe þe hi ðruzon þe hi þet an zeafi niſodon betrix him ⁊ Eaðpine”:

An. DCXXXV. Ðeþ Cýnegilſ cinz^a þær^b zepulpað^c þrom Býrþine^d þam biſcope^e f on Dopce-ceaſtpe”. ⁊ Oſpold^ſ. ^hNorð-hýmþra cining”. hiſ onþeng:

An. DCXXXVI. Ðeþ Cwichelma cinz^h þær zepulpaðⁱ on Dopceſ-ceaſtpe^k. ⁊ þý^l ilcan zeape he^m þorðþeþde. And Felix biſcop bodade Eart-Englumⁿ Cwiſter zelean^o:

DCXXXVII. DCXXXVIII.

An. DCXXXIX. Ðeþ Býrinuſ fulpaðe^q Cuþned cinz^r on Dopceſ-ceaſtpe^k. “⁊ onþeng hine” him to ſuna^t:

An. DCXL.^u Ðeþ Eaðbald^x. Cantþara cýning. þorðþeþde. ⁊ he niſode xxv. wintep”:^v Ðe hæfde tpezene ſunu. Eþmenþeð ⁊ Eþcenþeþt”.^y ⁊ þeþ Eþcenþeþt niſode æfþer hiſ

Honorius; and he was biſhop there to the end oð hiſ life. Oſwald alſo thiſ year ſucceeded to the government of the Northumbrians, and reigned nine winters. The ninth year was aſſigned to him¹ on account of the heatheniſm in which thoſe lived who reigned that one year betwixt him and Edwin².

A.D. 635. Thiſ year king Cynegilſ was baptized by biſhop Birinus at Dorcheſter; and Oſwald, king of the Northumbrians, was hiſ ſponſor³.

A.D. 636. Thiſ year king Cwichelma was baptized at Dorcheſter, and died the ſame year. Biſhop Felix alſo preached to the Eaſt-Angles the belief oð Chriſt.

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

A.D. 640. Thiſ year died Eaðbald⁴, king of Kent, after a reign of twenty-five winters. He had two ſons, Ermenþeð and Erkenþeþt⁵; and Erkenþeþt reigned there after hiſ father. He over-

^a king, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^b þeapð, *Cant. Cot. C.T. vi.* ^c zepulpað, *Laud. zepullab, Cant. Cot. C.T. vi.* ^d Býrino, *Whel. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e biſcop, *Whel.* ^f in Dopce-ceaſtpe. *Laud. on Dopke-ceaſtpe. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^g Oſpald, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h From *Cot.* ⁱ zepulpað, *Cant. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^k Dopke-ceaſtpe, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^l þam, *Laud.* ^m From *Laud.* ⁿ -Eanglum, *Laud.* ^o zelean, *Laud.* ^p Ðeþ Cuþne cinz þeapð zepulpað. *Cot.* ^q þullade, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r So *C.T. vi.* king, *Cant.* ^s ⁊ eac hiſ onþeng. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t ſunu, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^u DCXXXIX. *Laud.* ^x So *Laud. Cant.* Eaðboð, *Cot.* Redbald, *Whel.* ^y þe þær cining xxiv. wintep. *Laud. Cot.* ^z *Petrob. abs. Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^{aa} *Petrob. abs. Cant. C.T. vi.*—þa þeng hiſ ſunu Eþcenþeþt to þam ſice. *Laud.* ⁊ þeng hiſ ſunu Eþcenþeþt to ſice. *Cot.*

¹ “*Cunctis placuit, regum tempora computantibus, ut ablata de medio regum perfidorum memoria, idem annus sequentis regis, id est Osualdi, viri Deo dilecti, regno assignaretur.*”—Bede, *Hist. Eccles. iii. 1.*

² Osric and Eanfrith. *Vid. Bed. H. Eccles. iii. 1.*

³ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. iii. 7.*

⁴ *al. Æthelbald.*

⁵ *al. Ercomberht, Arcenbriht, Ecbright, &c. Vid. an. 664.*

ƿæðeƿ". ^aSe toƿearƿ ealla þa ðeoƿel^b-
zýlð on hƿ ƿice. ⁊ æƿoƿt Englƿcƿa^c
cininga he zerehte Earƿo^d-ƿæƿten^e.
Ðæƿ dohtor^f ƿæƿ zehaten Ercongota^g.
halí ƿemne. ⁊ ƿundorlic man. þæƿe^h.
modor ƿæƿ Sexbuph. Annan dohtor.
Earƿ-Engla cingefⁱ: ^kAnd Ermenreð
zeftrýnde tƿegen ƿunu. þa ƿýððan
ƿarðen zemartrode of Ðunore":

DCXLI.

An. DCXLII.^l ^mÐeƿ Oƿƿald. Noƿþan-
hýmbra cýning. ofƿlegen ƿæƿ" [ⁿƿam
Pendan Suð-hýmbƿum on Mæƿeƿ-ƿeld.
on þam ðæge non. Aug. ⁊ hƿ lic ƿæƿ
bebýrzed on Bearþan-ege. Ðæƿ halí-
neƿ ⁊ ƿundor^o ƿæƿnon ƿýððan maniz-
ƿealde zecýðde zeonð hƿ^p egland. ⁊ hƿ
handa ƿundon on Bebban-buph unze-
bƿornode. And þam ilcan zæape þe Oƿ-
ƿald ƿæƿ ofƿlagen ƿenz Oƿƿiu hƿ bƿo-
ðor to Noƿðan-hýmbƿan ƿice. ⁊ he
ƿuxode tƿa læƿ xxx. zeara:.]

An. DCXLIII.^q ^rÐeƿ Cenƿalh^s ƿenz
to ƿeƿt-Seaxna ƿice. ⁊ þ^t heold xxxi.^u

turned all the idols in the kingdom^l,
and first of English kings appointed a
fast before Easter². His daughter was
called Ercongota³—holy damsel of an
illustrious sire!—whose mother was Sex-
burga, the daughter of Anna, king of
the East-Angles. Ermenred also begat
two sons⁴, who were afterwards martyr-
ed by Thunnor.

A.D. 642. This year⁵ Oswald, king
of the Northumbrians, was slain by Pen-
da, king of the Southumbrians, at Mir-
field⁶, on the fifth day of August; and
his body was buried at Bardney. His ho-
liness and miracles were afterwards dis-
played on manifold occasions through-
out this island; and his hands remain
still uncorrupted at Bamburgh⁷. The
same year in which Oswald was slain,
Oswy his brother succeeded to the go-
vernment of the Northumbrians, and
reigned two less than thirty years.

A.D. 643. This year Kenwal suc-
ceeded to the kingdom of the West-

^a From *Laud. Cot.* to ⁊ Ermenr. d. ^b *deuol. Cot.* ^c *Engla, Cot.* ^d *Earƿeƿ, Cot.* ^e *ƿæƿten, Laud.* ^f *dohtor, Cot.* ^g *Ercongota, Cot.* ^h *þæƿe, Cot.* ⁱ *ciningas, Laud.* ^k *Petrob. abs. Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T. bi.* ^l *DCXLI. Laud. Cant. C.T. bi.* ^m *Ðeƿ ƿæƿ Oƿƿald of-ƿlagen Noƿðýmbra cining. Laud.* ⁿ *From Laud.* ^o *f. ƿundor, Gibs.* ^p *An erratum perhaps for thiƿ, N.S. unless it refers to Bardney.* ^q *DCXLI. Laud. C.T. bi.* ^r *DCXLI. Cant.* ^s *Kenƿalh, Cant. C.T. bi. almost invariably.* ^t *From Cant.* ^u *xxi. Laud. Vid. an. DCLXXII.*

¹ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. iii. 8. "Æthelberhtus et Edbaldus, avus ac pater Erconberhti, fidem amplexi fuerant, tamen citra destructionem idolorum eam colebant."*—Malmsh.

² *i. e. Quadragesimale.*

³ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. iii. 8.*

⁴ *Ethelbert and Ethelred. Vid. Capgrave, in Æthelbrihtto et Ethelredo, Monast. Angl. i. 84. Sim. Dunelm. init. Hist. "Thunor, iubente vel con-*

nivente Ecbrigho, Cantiorum rege, Ethelredum atque Ethelbrihtum, regios juvenes, et veros Cantie hæredes, interfecit apud Estriam." (*sc. Eastry.*)—*Vid. Vit. Edburgæ. "Filii Ermenredi, patruí Ecberti, regis Cantie, à Thunner occisi sunt in Estrey, villa regia."*—*M. West.*

⁵ *An. 644. M. West.*

⁶ *Marsefeld, Brompt. Marefeld, M. West.*

⁷ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. iii. 6, 9, 10, &c.*

ƿintſa": ^aAnd ƿe^b Cenpahl het atým-
bpan^c þa^d ealdan^e. cýrican^f on ƿintan-
ceartſe". ^gon ƿce Petſeſ naman". ^hƿ
he ƿær Cýnegilſing":

An. DCXLIV.¹ Ðeſ ^kPaulinuſ ƿoſð-
ſeſende" ^gon Ðnoſe-ceartſe". ƿe þe^e ƿær
æſcebiſcop ¹æſ on Eoſeſſic-ceartſe.
ƿ eſt" on Ðnoſeſ-ceartſe^m. ^hvi. id.
"Octobr." ^aSe ƿær biſcop an læſ xx.
ƿintſa. ƿ ii. monþaſ ƿ xxi. daȝa": ^oAnd
heſ ƿeȝ Oſſineſ ƿeðnan ſuna. ſunu
Oſſiceſ. to Deapne-ſice. ƿ ƿixade vii.
ƿintſe":

An. DCXLV.^p Ðeſ Cenpahl cing^d.
ƿær^r adſýſen^s ^hoſ hiſ ſice" ƿrom Pen-
dan cýninge:

An. DCXLVI.^t Ðeſ Cenpahl cing^g
ƿær^u ȝeſulpað^x:

DCXLVII.

An. DCXLVIII.^y Ðeſ Cenpahl ȝe-
realde Cuþſede^z hiſ mæȝe iii. þýſen-
do^a hiða^e londeſ^b be ſEſceſ-dune: ¹Se

Saxons, and held it one and thirty win-
ters. This Kenwal ordered the old ¹
church at Winchester to be built in the
name of St. Peter. He was the son of
Cynegils.

A.D. 644. This year² died at Roches-
ter, on the tenth of October, Paulinus,
who was first archbishop at York, and
afterwards at Rochester³. He was bi-
shop nineteen⁴ winters, two months, and
one and twenty days. This year the son
of Oswy's uncle (Oswin), the son of Os-
ric, 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 land⁵ by Ashdown. Cuthred was the

^a Abs. *Laud. C.T.* bi. ^b An. DCXLII. *Cant. C.T.* bi. ^c ȝetimbpan, *Cot.* atýmþuan, *Laud.*
^d þ, *Cot.* ^e From *Cant. C.T.* bi. ^f cýricean, *Cant. C.T.* bi. mýnſteſ, *Cot.* ^g From *Cot.* ^h From
Laud. ⁱ DCXLIII. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* bi. ^k ƿoſðſeſende Paulinuſ æſcebiſcop. *Laud.* ¹ Abs. *Laud.*
^m Ðnoſeſceartſe, *Cant. C.T.* bi. ⁿ From *Laud. Cot.* he, *Cot.* ^o From *Laud.* Gibson, who has
attempted to correct this passage from William of Malmſbury, might have referred the reader to the
Chronicle itself, an. 634. I suspect that we ought to read Oſſineſ for Oſſioſeſ. *Vid. Laud.* 617, 642,
651, 670. So also, an. 655 (654, *Laud.*), where Oſſin is introduced several years after his death, we
ought to read Oſſi, not Oſſiu, as Gibson proposes. ^p DCXLIV. *Cant. Laud. C.T.* bi. ^q king,
Cant. C.T. bi. ^r ƿeapð, *Cant. C.T.* bi. ^s ut-adſýſen, *Cant. C.T.* bi. ^t DCXLV. *Laud. Cant.*
C.T. bi. ^u ƿeapð, *Cot.* ^x ȝeſullod, *Laud. Cot.* ȝeſullad, *Cant. C.T.* bi. ^y DCXLVII. *Cant.* DCXLVI.
C.T. bi. ^z Eaðſede, *Laud.* ^a þýſenða, *Laud.* III. *C.T.* bi. for III. ^b landeſ, *Laud. C.T.* bi.

¹ 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.

² *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles.* iii. 14.

³ *Vid. an.* 625, 626, 633.

⁴ Literally, "one less than twenty," &c. So
in Latin, *undeviginti*. "18 annis, mens. 2, et 21
diebus."—Flor.

⁵ "Ter mille villas."—H. Hunt. *f. Cychelmeſ-*
hleap, Cuckamsley Hill, in Berkshire.

Cuþned pær Cwichelming. Cwichelm Cý-
nezilring":

son of Cwichelm, Cwichelm of Cyne-
gils.

DCXLIX.

An. DCL.^a ^bÐer Ægelbýrht^c of
Galpalum^d æfter Býrþine. þam Roma-
niscan^e býrceope^f. onfeng ^gƳert-Seax-
na^h býrcopdomeⁱ":

A.D. 650. This year Egelbert, from
Gaul, after Birinus the Romish bishop,
obtained the bishopric of the West-
Saxons¹.

An. DCLI.^k ^lÐer Oþrþine cýning
pearð^m ofrlegen". ⁿon XIII. kt. Sep-
tembrýr". ^oƳ þær ýmbe XII. niht". Aí-
dan^o býrceop forðferde ^pon II. kt. Sep-
tembrýr":

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 Au-
gust².

An. DCLII. Ðer Cenpalth gefeaht
æt Bradan-forða be Aþene:

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

An. DCLIII.^p Ðer Míddel^q-Engle^r.
onfengon under Peadan^s ealdorþman^t
rihtne gelean:

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

An. DCLIV.^u Ðer ^xAnna cýning"
pearð^y ofrlegen^z. ^Ƴ Botulþ^a ^bongon
þæt mýnfter timbrían" ^cæt Icanhoe".
^dAnd her forðferde Honoriuþ erce-
býrcop". ^eon II. kt. Octobr.".:

A.D. 654. This year king Anna was
slain³, and Botolph⁴ began to build that
minster at Icanhoe. This year⁵ also died
archbishop Honorius, on the thirtieth of
September.

An. DCLV.^e ^fÐer Penda forpearð"

A.D. 655. This year Penda was slain⁶

^a DCXLIX. *Cant. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^b Ðer forðferde Birinuþ býrcop. Ƴ Ægbertuþ Ƴe Frençisca pær
gehadod. *Cot.* ^c -býrht, *Cant. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^d Galpealum, *Cant. C.T. vi.* Gappalum, *Whel.*
^e -niscan, *Laud.* -niscan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f So *Cant. C.T. vi.* býrcop, *Whel.* ^g býrceopdomeþ on
Ƴert-Seaxum. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h Sexena, *Laud.* ⁱ -domaþ, *Laud.* ^k DCL. *Laud.* ^l Ðer her
Oþrþu cining ofrlean Oþrþine cining. *Laud.* ^m pær, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁿ From *Laud.* ^o Aídanuþ,
Laud. ^p DCLII. *Laud.* ^q Míddal. *Laud.* ^r So *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* Seaxe, *Whel.* ^s Pendan,
Laud. ^t -mæn, *Laud.* -menn, *C.T. vi.* -mon, *Cant.* ^u DCLIII. *Laud.* ^x Onna cýng, *C.T. vi.*
^y pærð, *Laud.* ^z ofrlegen, *Laud.* ^a Botulþ, *Laud.* ^b onzann, *Cant.* azan to maciende þ
mýnfter. *Cot.* ^c From *Laud.* on Ikanhou. *Cot.* æt Yceanho. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d From *Laud. Cot.*
An. DCLIII. Cot. ^e DCLIV. *Laud.* ^f Ðer Oþrþu cing ofrloh Pendan. *Laud.*

¹ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. iii. 7.*
² *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. iii. 4.*
³ "A Penda, rege Merciorum, an. regni sui 19,
an. vero D. 654, et in loco, qui Blidesburg (Blith-
burgh) nuncupatur, sepelitur."—*Vit. Etheldredæ.*
⁴ "A.D. 651. S. Botolphus abbas monasterium
construxit propè orientalem partem Lincolnæ in

Ycanno."—*Vid. Lel. Collect. iii. 33.* "Destructum
fuit hoc cœnobium Danis, posteaque leviter repara-
tum, ut nunc sit monasterium duorum aut trium
monachorum Marianorum Eboraci."—*Not. in loc.*
⁵ *An. 653. Flor. Bed. Thorn. M. West.*
⁶ "Ab exercitu Oswi regis Northumbriæ."—*Vita*
Etheldredæ.

*on þinpið-felða. 7 xxx. cýne-bearna mid him. 7 þa pæron 7ume ciningar. þere 7um pær Æþelhere. Annan broðer. Eart-Engla cininger". 7 Wýrce purdon^b Crýstene: Ða pær^c a7an fram fruman" midðan-7earðer v. þurend^d pinter. 7 dccc. ° 7 l." pinter. 7 Peada 7enz^e 'to Wýrcna rice" Pending⁸: [^hOn his time þa comon to7aðere heo. 7 Orpinⁱ. Orpalder broðor cýningar. 7 frpecon þ hi polden an mýnrere. a7eren Crýste to loue. 7 rce Petre to purðminte: And hi 7pa ðiden. 7 nama hit 7auen Mederhamrte. forðan þet þær is an pæl. þe is 7ehaten Meder-pæl. And hi ongunnon þa þ 7rund-palla. 7 þær on ppohten. betahten hit þa an munec. Saxulf pær 7ehaten. Ðe pær 7riðe Gode7 frpeond. 7 him luuede. al þeode. 7 he pær 7riðe æþel-bopen on peopulde. 7 rice. he is nu mýcelne rice-cepe mid Crýste. Oc 7e kining Peada ne 7ixade nane hpile. forðan he pær be-7pícen þurh his a7en cpen on E7ren-tide:] ^kÐer Iðamar. ^lRofe-cear7re bi7cop'. 7ehal7ode Deur-ðedit to Cant-papa-bý7ig. on vii. kt. Appulr":

An. DCLVI.^m ⁿÐer pær Peada of-7lagen". 7 7ul7ere^o Pending 7enz to Wýrcna^p rice: [^qOn his time pæx

at Wingfield, and thirty royal person-ages 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 Christians¹. From the beginning of the world had now elapsed 5850 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 year² Ithamar, bishop of Rochester, consecrated Deus-dedit to Canterbury, on the twenty-sixth day of March.

A.D. 656. This year³ was Peada slain; and Wulfhere, son of Penda, succeeded to the kingdom of the Mer-

^a From *Laud.* ^b purðane, *Cant.* ^c a7angen fram frýmðe. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d From *Laud. Cot. V. C.T. vi.* ^e Abs. *Laud.* ^f to rice on Wýrcum. *Cant.* ⁸ From *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h From *Laud.* An interpolation, in the Anglo-Norman dialect: heo for he, &c. ⁱ l. Orpin. ^k From *Laud. Cot.* ^l Abs. *Cot.* ^m dclvii. *Whel. C.T. vi.* to rice. The remainder is a Norman interpolation, from *Laud.* ⁿ Ðer forð7ere Peada. *Whel. C.T. vi.* ^o 7ul7ere, *Cant.* ^p Wercna, *Whel. Wýrcena, Cot.* ^q From *Laud. Vid. an. 655.*

¹ *Vid. Bode, Hist. Eccles. iii. 21.*

² *An. 653.*

³ *An. 657. M. West.*

þæt abbodrice Mederhamſtede ſpide rice. ꝥ hiſ broðor haſde ongunnen. Ða luuede ſe kining hit ſpide. for hiſ broðer luuen Peada. ⁊ for hiſ pedbroðer luuen Oſwi. ⁊ for Saxulfer luuen þeſ abboder. Cpeð þa ꝥ he polde hit porðminten ⁊ arpurðen. be hiſ broðre næd. Ethelred and Merwala. ⁊ be hiſ ſpurtre ned. Kýneburgeſ and Kýneſpider. and be ſe ærcebiſcoper næd. ſe pær gehaten Deuſ-dedit. ⁊ be al hiſ gepiten næd. læped ⁊ laped. þe on hiſ kýne-riçe pæron. ⁊ he ſpa dide. Ða ſeonde ſe kýning æfter þone abbode. þæt he æuertlice ſcolde to him cumon. ⁊ he ſpa dýde. Ða cpæð ſe kýning to þan abbode. La leof Sæxulf. ic haue geſeond æfter þe for mine ſaule þurfe. ⁊ ic hit pile þe pæl gezon for hi. Min broðor Peada ⁊ min leouie ſeond Oſwi ongunnen an mýnſtre. Cniſte to louie ⁊ rancte Petre. Oc min broðer iſ ſapen of þiſſe hie. ſpa ſpa Cniſt polde. oc ic pile þe gebidden. la leouie ſeond. ꝥ híi riçe æuertlice on þeſe riçe. ⁊ ic þe pile ſinden þærto gold and ſiluer. land and ahte. and al þæt þær to behorð. Ða ſeonde ſe abbot ham. and ongan to riçene. Spa he ſpedde ſpa him Cniſt huðe. ſpa þæt in ſeuna geape pær ꝥ mýnſtre gape. Ða þa kýning heonda þæt geſeczon. þa pærð ſe ſpide glæd. heot ſeonden geond al hi þeode æfter alle hiſ þægne. æfter ærcebiſcop. ⁊ æfter biſcoper. ⁊ æfter hiſ eopler. ⁊ æfter alle þa þe Gode luuedon. ꝥ hi

cians. In his time waxed Medhamsted very rich, which his brother had begun: The king loved it much, for the love of his brother Peada¹, and for the love of his wed-brother Oswy¹, and for the love of Saxulf¹ 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

¹ Vid. an. 655.

ƿcolðon to him cumene. ⁊ ƿeotte þa ðæi hƿonne man ƿcolde þ̅ mýnſtne gehalezon. Ða man halzode ƿeo mýnſtne. þa ƿæſ ƿeo kýning ƿulƿene þær. ⁊ hiſ bƿoðer Æþelned. and hiſ ƿƿur- tne. Kýneburz ⁊ Kýneruith: ⁊ ƿeo mýnſtne halzode ƿeo ærcebiſcop Deur- dedit of Cantƿarþýriꝰ. ⁊ ƿeo biſcop of Roſecæſtne. Ithamar. ⁊ ƿeo biſcop of Lundone. þe ƿæſ ƿina gehaten. and ƿeo Wýncene biſcop. Ieruman ƿæſ ge- haten. ⁊ Tuda biſcop. And þær ƿæſ ƿulfrid ƿreort. þe ƿiþþon ƿæſ biſcop. ⁊ þær ƿæron ælle hiſ þeznaſ þe ƿæron on hiſ kýneſice. Ða ƿeo mýnſtne ƿæſ gehalzod on ƿancte Petreſ nama. ⁊ ſ. Pauler. ⁊ ſ. Andſ. þa ſtod ƿeo kýning up tofoſen ealle hiſ þægna. ⁊ cƿæð luddon ſtæſne.—Ðancod ƿurð hit þon hæze ælmihtig God þiſ ƿurðſcipe þ̅ heſ iſ zedon. ⁊ ic ƿile ƿurðigen þiſ ðæi Cƿiſt ⁊ ſc̅e Peter. ⁊ ic ƿille þ̅ ze ealle zetide mine ƿorðe.—Ic ƿulƿene zize to ðæi ſc̅e Petre. ⁊ þone abbode Saxulſ. ⁊ þa munecaſ of þe mýnſtne. þaſ landeſ. ⁊ þaſ ƿateſeſ. ⁊ meſeſ. ⁊ ƿenneſ. ⁊ ƿeſeſ. ⁊ ealle þa landeſ þa þær abuton liꝰzeð. þa of mine kýne- ſice ſindon. ſneolice. ſƿa þet nan man na haue þær nan onſting. buton ƿeo abbot. ⁊ ƿe munecaſ.—Ðaſ iſ ƿe zize. Fnaſ Mederhamſtede to Norð-burh. ⁊ ſƿa to þet ſtede þet man cleoƿeð Folieſ. ⁊ ſƿa æl ƿe ƿeon niht to Eſendic. ⁊ ſƿa Eſendic to þ̅ ſteode þe man cleoƿeð Feþer-muþe. ⁊ ſƿa þ̅ niht ƿeie x. mile lang to Cuzgedic. ⁊ ſƿa to Raz-

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 Deus-dedit 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 today to St. Peter, and the abbot Saxulf, and the monks of the minster, these lands, and these waters, and meres, and fens, and wiers, 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 miles¹ long to Ugdike; and so

¹ *Vid. Chart. Lat. Hist. Petrob. and Spelman. Glossar. voc. leuca.*

gepilh. 7 fpa Raggewilki v. mile to þe nihte æ þe gað to ſelm 7 to Ƴirebece. 7 fpa abutan iii. mile to Ðnokonholt. 7 fpa Ðnokonholt niht þurh al þe fen to Depeuorðe. Ƴ iſ xx. mile lang. and fpa to Grætecpor. 7 fpa Grætecpor þurh an Ƴcýn pæter Bradan-æ hatte. 7 þeonon vi. mile to Paccelade. and fpa forð þurh ælle þa meper and feonner þa lizzen toparð Huntendune port. 7 þar meper and laceſ. Scælſremere 7 Ƴitleſmere. 7 ælle þa oþre þa þar abutan lizgan. mid land 7 mid huſer þa Ƴindon on æſt-halfe Scælſre-mere. 7 þeonen ælle þa feonnon to Mederhamſtede. 7 fpa Mederhamſtede al to Ƴelmer-forðe. 7 fpa Ƴelmer-forðe to Clue. 7 þeonen to ſertune. 7 fpa ſertune to Stan-forð. 7 fpa Stan-forð fpa fpa Ƴ pæter penneð to feo forenſprecone Norð-burh.—Ðiſ Ƴindon þa lander 7 þa feonner þe feo kýning Ƴer into Ƴce Petreſ mýnſtre.—Ða cwæð feo kýning. Ðit iſ litel þeof Ƴiſe. ac ic pille Ƴ hi hit hælden fpa kýnelice 7 fpa fpeolice. Ƴ þær ne be numen of na Ƴeld. ne Ƴaule. buton to þa munecan ane. Ður ic pille fpeon þiſ mýnſtre. þet hit ne be under-þeð buton Rome ane. 7 hiðer ic pille Ƴ pe Ƴecan Ƴce Petre. ealle þa þa to Rome na mazen Ƴapen. Betpix þar porðe þa Ƴeorðe feo abbode þet he Ƴcolde him týþian þet he at him Ƴeorðe. 7 feo kining hit him týðde. Ic haue hepe Ƴodeſnihte munecer. þa polden Ðnohtien hepe liſ on

to Ragwell¹; and from Ragwell¹ 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 Cross²; and from Great Cross² 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 Witlesey 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 Welmsford³; from Welmsford³ to Clive; thence to Easton; from Easton to Stamford⁴; from Stamford⁴ as the water runneth to the afore-said 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

¹ Raggewith, *Chart. Lat.*

² Gratescros, *Chart. Lat.*

³ Walmisford, *Chart. Lat.*

⁴ So *Chart. Lat.*

anker-ſetle. Ʒif hi ƿiſten hƿepe. Oð her: iſ an iſland ꝥ man cleopeð An-
 carig. and ic ƿile þer Ʒeornen: ꝥ ƿe
 moten þær ƿincen an mýnrte ƿce
 Marie to loue. þet hi moten þær ƿu-
 nen þa þa hepe liſ ƿilen læden mid ri-
 be and mid ƿerete. Ða andſƿeode ƿeo
 kýning Ʒ þur cræð. Saxulf la leof. ne
 þet an ꝥ þu Ʒeorneſt. oc ealle þa þing
 ꝥ ic ƿat þet þu Ʒeorneſt on upe Ðriht-
 neſ halfe. ƿpa ic luſe Ʒ týðe. And
 ic biðde þe. bƿoþer Æþelred. Ʒ mine
 ƿƿurte Cýneburh Ʒ Cýneruith. ƿon
 iupe ſaple aledneſſe. þet Ʒe beon
 ƿitneſſe. Ʒ ꝥ Ʒeo hit ƿrite mid iupe
 ƿingne. And ic biðde ealle þa þa æfter
 me cumen. beon hi mine ƿuner. beon hi
 mine bƿeþne. ouþer kýningaſ þa æfter
 me cumen. ꝥ upe Ʒýſe mote ſtanden.
 ƿpa ƿpa hi ƿillen beon del-nimende on
 þa ece liſ. Ʒ ƿpa ƿpa hi ƿilen ætbeorſt-
 an þet ece ƿite. Spa hpa ƿpa upe Ʒiſe
 ouþer oþne Ʒodene manne Ʒýſe ƿan-
 riað. ƿanſie him ƿeo heofenlice iate-
 ƿard on heofen-riçe. And ƿpa hpa ƿpa
 hit eceð. ece him ƿeo heofenlice iate-
 ƿard on heofen-riçe.—Ðaſ ſindon þa
 ƿitneſ þe þær ƿæron. Ʒ þa ꝥ Ʒeppiten
 mid hepe ƿingne on Cƿiſter mele. and
 ietten mid hepe tunge. Ðet ƿæſ. ƿiſt
 ƿeo kýning ƿulſene. þe ꝥ ƿeoſnode
 ƿiſt mid hiſ ƿorde. Ʒ ſiþþon mid hiſ
 ƿingne Ʒeppat on Cƿiſter mel. Ʒ þur
 cræð. Ic ƿulſene kýning. mid þaſ ký-
 ningaſ. Ʒ mid eopler. Ʒ mid heopota-
 gaſ. and mid þægnaſ. þaſ Ʒeppitneſſe
 mineſ Ʒiſeſ. toſonan þone ærcebiſcop
 Deuſ-dedit ic hit ƿeſtnia mid Cƿiſter
 mel. ✠ And ic Oſſi. Noſð-humbne ký-

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 tran-
 quillity." 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 sis-
 ters, 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 punish-
 ment. Whoso lesseneth our gift, or the
 gift of other good men, may the hea-
 venly 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 sub-
 scribed it with their fingers on the cross
 of Christ, and confirmed it with their
 tongues. That was, first the king, Wulf-
 ere, who confirmed it first with his word,
 and afterwards wrote with his finger on
 the cross of Christ, saying thus: "I Wulf-
 ere king, in the presence of kings, and
 of earls, and of captains, and of thanes;
 the witnesses of my gift, before the arch-
 bishop Deus-dedit, I confirm it with the
 cross of Christ." ✠—"And I Oswy,
 king of the Northumbrians, the friend

ning. þeow mýnſtref ſƿeond. 7 þer abboteſ Saxulf. hit loue. mid Cƿiſteſ mel. ✠—And ic Sighepe kýning hit týðe mid Cƿiſteſ mel. ✠—And ic Sibbi kýning hit ƿƿite mid Cƿiſteſ mel. ✠—And ic ſeþelred. þeſ kýningaſ bƿoþeſ. þeſ ilce týðe mid Cƿiſteſ mel. ✠—And ƿe. þeſ kýningaſ ſƿuſtne. Cýnebuph 7 Cýneſuith. ƿe hit louien.—And ic. Kanſapabyriſ æncebiſcop. Deuſ-dedit. hit týðe.—Siþþan þa getton hit ælle þa oþre. þe þær ƿæron. mid Cƿiſteſ mel. ✠ Ðet ƿæron be nam. Ithamaſ. biſcop of Roſceſtne. 7 ƿine biſcop of Lundene. 7 Ieruman. ƿe ƿær Mýncene biſcop. 7 Tuda biſcop. 7 ƿilfrid ƿreort. ƿeo ƿær riððon biſcop. 7 Eoppa ƿreort. þe ƿeo kýning ƿulhƿepe ƿeonde to bodian cƿiſtendome on ƿiht. 7 Saxulf abbot. and Immine ealdorþman. and Eadberht ealdorþman. and Herefrid ealdorþman. 7 ƿilberht ealdorþman. 7 Abon ealdorþman. ſeðelbold. Brordan. ƿilberht. ſelmund. Freþegis. Ðaſ 7 ƿeola oþre þa ƿæron þær. kýningeſ þeoneſt men. hit geotton ealle: Ðeſ ƿrit ƿær gepƿiton æfteſ ure Ðrihtneſ acennedneſſe DCLXIV. þeſ kýningaſ ƿulhƿepeſ ƿeoueþende gear. þeſ æncebiſcopeſ Deuſ-dedit IX. gear. Leidon þa Godeſ curſ. 7 ealre halgane curſ. 7 al cƿiſtene folceſ. þe anu þing undýðe ꝥ þær ƿær gedon. Spa beo hit. ƿeſð alle. An

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 Eoppa¹ priest, whom the king, Wulfere, sent to preach christianity in the isle of Wight²; and Saxulf abbot; and Immine alderman, and Eadbert alderman, and Herefrith alderman, and Wilbert³ alderman, and Abo alderman; Ethelbold, 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 any thing that there was done. "So

¹ Coppa, *Chart. Lat.* From a similar mistake of the Saxon E, and its resemblance to C, we find the celebrated Montesquieu gravely descanting on the Saxon nobles, whom he calls *Coples*, instead of *Copler*. This is excusable, perhaps, in a French

writer; but in this path of error we find Sir J. Dalrymple as gravely following him.

² *Vid. infr. an. 661.*

³ Yitbert, *Chart. Lat.* between Eadberht and Herefrith; which seems to be a corruption of Eadbert.

—Ða þiŕ þiŕg pær gedon. þa feonde feo kýning to Rome to feo papa Uitalianur þe þa paŕ. ⁊ geornde ꝥ he ŕcolde tý-þian mid hiŕ ƿƿit. ⁊ mid hiŕ bletŕiŕge. eal þiŕ ƿoŕŕƿƿecene þiŕg. And feo papa feonde þa hiŕ ƿƿit þur cpæþend. Ic Uitalianur papa zeate þe. ƿulhŕepe cýning. ⁊ Deuŕ-dedit ærcebiŕcop. ⁊ Saxulŕ abb'. ealle þe þiŕg þe ze geornon. ⁊ ic ƿoŕbede þet ne kýning. ne nan man. ne haue nan onŕting. buton þon abb' ane. ne he ne heŕŕumie nan man. buton þone papa on Rome. ⁊ fe ærcebiŕcop on Cantƿarþbýriŕg. Giŕ hpa þiŕ tobnekeð æni þiŕg. ŕce Petre mid hiŕ ƿƿeopð him adýlge. Giŕ hpa hiŕ hælt. ƿ. Petre mid heoŕne keie undo him heoŕen-riŕe:—Ður pær feo mýnŕtpe Mederhamŕtede agunnen. ꝥ man ŕiþþon cleopede Buph.—Siþþon com an oþpe ærceb' to Cantƿarþbýriŕg. feo pær gehaŕten Theodoruŕ. ŕriþe god man ⁊ ƿiŕ. ⁊ heold hiŕ ŕinoð mid hiŕ biŕcop. ⁊ mid þe lepede-ŕolc. Ða pær ƿiŕŕið. Mýrcene biŕcop. don of hiŕ biŕcop-riŕe. and Saxulŕ abb' paŕ þær gecopen to biŕcop. and Cuðbald. mu- nec of þe ŕelue mýnŕtpe. pær copen to abbot. Ðiŕ ŕinað paŕ gehalden æŕt- er upe Drihtner acennedneŕŕe feox hundped ƿintŕa. and iii. and hund feo- renti ƿintŕa:]

DCLVII.

An. DCLVIII. Ðer Cenpalh^a ze- ƿeaht æt Peonnum ƿið ƿealar. ⁊ hý^b zeplýmde oð Pedriðan^c. Ðiŕ pær ze-

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 Wulfhere, 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 any thing 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-borough¹. 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 673 winters.

A.D. 658. This year Kenwal fought with the Welsh at Pen, and pursued them to the Parret. This battle was fought

^a -pealh, *Laud. Cant. C.T. B. i.* *Vid. an. 643.*

^b heo, *Laud. h. i, C.T. B. i.*

^c Pedreðan, *Laud.*

¹ *Vid. an. 963.*

fohten riððan he of Eart-Englum^a com. and he pær þær ^bIII. geari on pnræce^c. ðýðer hæfde hine Penda adrþý-fene^d. 7 nucer benumene^e. forþon ^fþ he^g hir spruþonan^g forlet^g.

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.

DCLIX.

An. DCLX.^h ðer Ægelbrýhtⁱ bi-rcop^k zepat fram^l Cenpalle^m. 7 Þine heold þone biſcopdomⁿ III. gear. And ge^o Ægelbrýhtⁱ onfeng Papiſiana^p bi-rcopdomeſ^q. on Galpalum^r be Signe^s.

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^l.

An. DCLXI. ðer Cenpalh^t zeſeaht^u on^x Eartnon^y on Porſenteſ-býnig. 7 zeherpzade^z Pulphere Pending^{oð}^a Ærceſdune. And Cuþped^b Cwichelming. 7 Cenbrýht^c cýning^d on anum zeape forðferðan^e. And on Þiht zeherpzade^z Pulphere Pending. and zerealde Þihtpapan^f Æþelpalde^g. Suð-Seaxna cýninge^h. forðon þeⁱ Pulphere hine^k onfeng æt fulþhte. And Eoppa mæſſe-ppreort^l. be Þilſerðer^m porðeⁿ. 7 Pulphereſ cýningeſ^o. bpohte Þihtpapum^p fulþht æperſ^q manna^r.

A.D. 661. This year, at Easter, Kenwal fought at Pontesbury; and Wulfhere, 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 Wulfhere, the son of Penda, penetrated, and transferred the inhabitants to Ethelwald, king of the South-Saxons, because Wulfhere adopted him in baptism. And Eoppa, a mass-priest, by command of Wilfrid and king Wulfhere, was the first of men who brought baptism to the people of the isle of Wight.

^a Engla, *Laud.* ^b on pnræce III. gear. þýðer hine hæfde Penda adrþæfðe. *Cant.* So nearly *C.T.* vi. ^c pnræce-rið, *Laud.* ^d adrþæfðe, *Laud.* ^e -menne, *Cant.* ^f From *Laud.* ^g spruþon, *Laud.* spruþonan, *Cant.* spruþon an, *C.T.* vi. l. spruþon. ^h DCLIX. *Laud.* ⁱ Æglbrýht, *Laud.* Ægelbrýht, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. Æþelbrýht, *Gibs.* *Vid. an.* 650. ^k Abs. *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^l fram, *Cant.* ^m -pala, *Laud.* Kenpeale, *Cant.* Cenpeale, *C.T.* vi. ⁿ -dome, *Laud.* býrceopdome, *Cant.* ^o geo, *Laud.* ^p Peppa, *Laud.* *Cant.* ^q biſceop- *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^r Galpealum, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^s Sylene, *Laud.* ^t -pealh, *Laud.* *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^u ſeaht, *Laud.* ^x So *Laud.* *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. in, *Gibs.* ^y Eartnan, *Cant.* ^z -zode, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^a on, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^b So *Laud.* *Cant.* Cuþpede, *Whel.* ^c Ceurbriht, *Laud.* ^d cing, *Cant.* ^e -ferðon, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^f Þihtpapum, *Laud.* incorrectly. ^g Æþelpolde, *Laud.* *Cant.* Æþelpolde. juþ-jexana cýnge. *C.T.* vi. ^h cýninga, *Laud.* cýng, *Cant.* ⁱ From *Cant.* ^k hir, *Cant.* ^l Abs. *Laud.* *Cant.* Cot. ppeybiter, *C.T.* vi. ^m So *Laud.* *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. Þilſerðer, *Cot.* Þilverðer, *Gibs.* ⁿ hære, *Cot.* ^o So *Laud.* --Pulphereſ cýngeſ, *Cot.* Pulphere cýning, *Whel.* Pulphere cýng, *Cant.* Pulphere cing, *C.T.* vi. ^p -papan, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^q æpoſt, *Laud.* æpoſt, *Cot.* ^r From *Laud.* *Cot.* *Cant.* *C.T.* vi.

¹ "Kenwalchius West-Saxonicum provinciam in episcopus graviter offensus in Galliam rediit, et episcopatum Parisiacæ civitatis accepit."—Flor. *Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles.* iii. 7.

DCLXII. DCLXIII.

An. DCLXIV. *Ɔep runne aþýrtrode^a bon v. non. Man. 7 Epcenbrýht^c. Cant. papa cýning^d. forðferde. 7 Eczbrýht hý runu fenz to þam rice. And Colman mid hý zerepum for to hý cýððe. Ɔ And þý ýlcan zeape. pær^e micel man-cpealm Ɔ on Brýtene ızland. 7 on þam cpealme forðferde Tuda býrcop. 7 pær bebýrgeð on Þagele. And Ceadda^g 7 Wýlferð^h pæronⁱ zehadode. And þý^k ýlcan zeape. 1reo ærcebrýcop^l Deur-dedit forðferde:*

DCLXV. DCLXVI.

[^bAn. DCLXVII. *m*Ɔep Orriu 7 Ecbriht rendon Wýzhearð ppeort to Rome. Ɔ hine man forolde halgian þarⁿ to ærcebrýcopeⁿ to Cantuarb^o. ac he forðferde rona rpa^o he þider com:]

An. DCLXVIII. *p*Ɔep ðeodoruf man hadode to ærcebrýcope^p. 7 rende hine to Brýtene^q:

An. DCLXIX. *Ɔep Ecbýrht^q cýning^r realde Barre mæsse^s-ppeorte^t Raculf. mýnrter on^u to tymbrianne:*

A. D. 664. This year the sun was eclipsed¹, on the eleventh of May; and Erkenbert², king of Kent, having died³, Egbert⁴ his son succeeded to the kingdom. Colman with his companions this year returned to his own country⁵. This same year there was a great plague in the island Britain, in which died bishop Tuda, who was buried at Wayleigh⁶—Chad⁷ 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 thither⁸.

A. D. 668. This year Theodore was consecrated archbishop⁹, and sent into Britain¹⁰.

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

^a aþertrode, *Laud.* aþeortrode, *Cant.* ^b From *Laud. Cot.* ^c Epcenbrýht, *Laud.* Earpenbrýht, *Cant.* Apcenbrýht, *C.T. vi.* ^d cýnz, *Cant.* cýnz, *C.T. vi.* ^e From *Laud.* ^f So *C.T. vi.* On þýrum zeape com. *Laud.* ^g Ceadda, *Laud.* ^h So *C.T. vi.* *Laud. Cant.* -verð, *Gibs.* ⁱ pæpan, *Cant.* ^k on þam, *Laud.* ^l From *Laud.* reo, as usual, for ye, *N.S.* ^m Ɔep Wýzhearð ferde to Rome. ealrpa Orriu cýnz 7 Eczbrýht hine rendan. *Cot.* ⁿ From *Cot.* ^o þar, *Cot.* ^p Ɔep Urtalanuf je papa zehadode Theodoruf to arcebrýcop. *Laud.* zehalgode ðeodor. *Cot.* ^q Eczbrýht, *Laud.* Eczbrýht, *Cant.* Eczbrýht, *C.T. vi.* ^r cýnz, *Cant.* ^s Abs. *Laud. Cot.* ^t ppeort, *Laud.* ^u Abs. *Laud.*

¹ “Eclýpýr añ añ (*annos ante*) LXXIII.”—*Fragm. Chron. ap. Wanl.* p. 288. written in the year 737; from which if we deduct 73 years, we shall find the notice of the eclipse to correspond with that of the Saxon Chronicle.

² *Vid. an.* 640.

³ “*Pridie iduum Julii.*”—Thorn.

⁴ *al.* Egebertus and Vigeberhtus. *An.* 673. Ecbryhtus. ⁵ *Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles.* iii. 26.

⁶ Pegnaeth, *Bed.* So *Gibson*; but *Leland* reads *Vegnalech.* “*Tuda raptus est de mundo, et in monasterio, quod vocatur Vegnalech, honorifice sepultus.*”—*Leland.* from *Bed. Collect.* ii. 143. ed. 1774.

⁷ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles.* iii. 28.

⁸ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles.* iii. 29.

⁹ “*Sub die vii. kal. Aprilis.*”—*Bed.*

¹⁰ “*vi. kal. Junii.*”—*Bed.* “*vi. kal. Julii.*”—

Thorn.

An. DCLXX. Ðer forðŕeþde Or-
ŕeo^a. Norðan^b-hýmþra cýning. ^con xv.
kt. Mār^{''}. ⁊ Ecŕeŕð^d ^ehŕ ŕunu^{''} ŕi-
rode æŕteþ him. And Ðloðene þenz to
biŕcopdome ofeþ Þeŕt-Seaxena^c land^f.
Ægelþýhter^g biŕceoper neþa. and
heold vii. gear. ⁊^h Ðeodoþⁱ biŕceop
hine gehalgode^k. ^lAnd ŕe Orŕeo þæŕ
^mÆþelŕeþðing. Æþelŕeþð^{''} Æþelŕuc-
ing. Æþelŕic Ðing. Ða Eopping^{''} >

An. DCLXXI. Ðer þæŕ þæt micelaⁿ
ŕugla þæl:

An. DCLXXII. Ðer forðŕeþde Cen-
palh^o cing^p. ⁊ Seaxbuph^q ^rheold an
gear ŕice. hŕ cþen^{''}. æŕteþ him:

An. DCLXXIII. Ðer Ecþþýht^s.
Cantþara cýning. forðŕeþde. ^tAnd
ðý ilcan^u geare þæŕ ŕinoð^x æt Ðeoþt-
ŕoþdan^y. And ŕce Æþelþŕýð^z onzon^a.
þ mýnŕteþ æt Ely^b:

A.D. 670. This year died Oswy, king
of Northumberland, on the fifteenth day
before the calends of March; and Eg-
ferth¹ his son reigned after him². Lo-
there, 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 archbi-
shop Theodore. Oswy was the son of
Ethelfrith, Ethelfrith of Ethelric, Ethel-
ric of Ida, Ida of Eoppa.

A.D. 671. This year happened that
great destruction among the fowls³.

A.D. 672. This year died king Cen-
wal; 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 Hertford⁴; and St. Ethel-
dritha began that monastery at Ely⁵.

^a Orŕiu, *Laud.* ^b Norð- *Cant.* ^c From *Laud.* ^d Ægŕeŕð, *Cant.* Ecŕeŕð, *C.T.* vi. Ecveŕð,
Gibs. ^e Þeart-Seaxum, *Laud.* Þeŕŕexna, *C.T.* vi. almost invariably from this year. ^f From *Cant.*
abs. *C.T.* vi. *Laud.* Cot. Whel. ^g Æglþihter, *Laud.* Ægelþihter, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. Æþel-
Gibs. as
before, an. 660. ^h From *Laud.* *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ⁱ Ðeodoþŕ, *Laud.* ^k halgode, *Laud.* ^l Abs.
Laud. ^m So *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. -veŕðing. -veŕð, Gibs. ⁿ miccle, *Cant.* ^o Kenþealh, *Cant.* ^p From
Cot. ^q Sexbuph, *Laud.* ^r an geare ŕixade hŕ cþen. *Laud.* hŕ cþen ŕixade an gear. *Cot.* hŕ cþen
ŕixode æŕteþ him an gear. *Cant.* ^s r. zep ŕixode hŕ cþen. *C.T.* vi. ^t Eþþiht, *Laud.* Æþþiht, *Cant.*
Ecþ. *C.T.* vi. ^u ⁊ Ðeodoþŕ æþceþŕcop geŕomnoðe. *Cot.* ^v From *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^x jeonoð, *Cant.*
^y -ŕoþde, *Laud.* -ŕoþða, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^z So *Cot.* -þŕýð, *Laud.* -þŕýht, *Whel.* *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. ^a azan,
Laud. onzann, *Cant.* azann, *Cot.* onzann þ menŕteþ, *C.T.* vi. ^b Ðelize, *Laud.* Elize, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi.

¹ Ecgfridus, Bed. *hod.* Everth, Everet, &c.

² *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 5.

³ From the equivocal signification of the word
þæl, Henry of Huntingdon and Matthew of West-
minster have derived an ingenious story of a great
battle among the birds, &c. Not so Ethelwerd and
Florence of Worcester, who are better interpreters
of the Saxon annals.

⁴ "Convenimus autem die 24^o mensis Septembris,
indictione primá, in loco qui dicitur Herulford."—

Bed. *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 5. *Vid.* *Concilia*, edited by
Spelman and Wilkins.

⁵ "A.D. 673. *Virgo Etheldreda in loco eminenti-
tiori in Ely monasterium construxit, prope fluentis al-
veum, et centum utriusque sexus sub monachali habitu
congregavit: quibus ipsa prima abbatissa præfuit,
consecrata ab Wilfrido episcopo. Duravit hoc mona-
sterium sub abbatissarum regimine 197 annis, usque
ad annum D. 870, quo quidem anno ecclesia Eliensis a
paganis combusta est.*"—*Annal. Monast. Eliensis.*

An. DCLXXIV. Dep fenz *Ɔercpīne* to rice on *Ɔert-Seaxum*. ^aƆe pær *CenƆurīng*. *CenƆur* *CenƆerþīng*. *CenƆerþ* *Cuþzīlīng*. *Cuþzīl* *Ceolpulfīng*. *Ceolpulf* *Cýnrīcīng*. *Cýnrīc* *Cerþīcīng*”.

An. DCLXXV. Dep *Ɔulfhere* *Penþīng*. Ɔ *Ɔercpīne* *CenƆurīng*^b *geƆuht* on *æt Bedan-hearþe*^c. And þý^d *ýlcan* *zeare* *Ɔulfhere* *Ɔorþferþe*. Ɔ *Ɔelþeð* fenz to rice. [On his time þa *Ɔeonde* he to *Rome* *Ɔīlfrīd* *bīrcop* to þam *pape* þe þa *pær*. *Agaþo* he *pær* *zehatan*. Ɔ *cýððe* him *mīð* *Ɔrīt* Ɔ *mīð* *Ɔorþe*. hu his *bpeþre*. *Peada* Ɔ *Ɔulfhere*. Ɔ *Ɔe* *abbot* *Saxulf*. *hearþen* *Ɔroht* an *minstre*. *Medeþhamstede* *pær* *zehatan*. Ɔ þ hi hit *hearþen* *zeƆneod*. *Ɔīð* *kýning* Ɔ *Ɔīð* *bīrcop*. of *ealle* *þeƆdom*. Ɔ *beð* him þ he *Ɔcolde* þ *zetten* *mīð* his *Ɔrīt*. Ɔ *mīð* his *bletŕunge*. And *reo* *papa* *Ɔeonde* þa his *zeƆnite* to *Englaðande* þur *cpeþende*. *Ic* *Agaþo*. *papa* of *Rome*. *znete* *pel* *reo* *Ɔurþfulle* *Ɔelþeð*. *Ɔýncene* *kýning*. Ɔ *Ɔe* *ærcebiŕcop* *Ðeodonum* of *CantƆarþbýrīz*. Ɔ *reo* *Ɔýncene* *bīrcop*. *Saxulf*. *reo* *ær* *pær* *abbot*. Ɔ *alle* þa *abbotes* þa *Ɔīndon* on *Englaðande*. *Godeŕ* *znetīnge*. Ɔ *mīne* *bletŕunge*. *Ic* *haue* *zeheorþ* *reo* *kýningeŕ* *Ɔelþeðeŕ* *zeornnunge*. Ɔ *þeŕ* *ærcebiŕcoper* *Ðeodonur*. Ɔ *þeŕ* *bīrcoper* *Saxulfes*. Ɔ *þeŕ* *abbotes* *Cuþbaldeŕ*.

A.D. 674. This year¹ Escwin succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. He was the son of Cenus, Cenus of Cenferth, Cenferth of Cuthgils, Cuthgils of Ceolwulf, Ceolwulf of Cyric, Cynric of Cerdic.

A.D. 675. This year Wulfhere, the son of Penda, and Escwin, the son of Cenus, fought at Bedwin. The same year died Wulfhere, 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 Wulfhere, 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 Rome², 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

^a Abs. *Laud.* ^b From *Laud.* ^c Biedan- *Cant. C.T. Bi.* ^d þa, *Laud.* ^e A Norman interpolation from *Laud.* to the end of the year. It has been very incorrectly reprinted by Wilkins, *Concil.* i. 49.

¹ An. 656. R. Dicet.

² Vid. Hug. Cand. ap. Sparke, p. 9; *Monast.*

Angl. i. 66; and Gunton’s *History of Peterborough Minster.*

7 ic hit wille 7 hit on ælle wære beo swa
 swa ge hit swonecon hauen. And ic be-
 beode of Godes halfe. 7 s. Petres. 7
 ealra halgan. 7 ealre hadode hæfde. þæt
 ne kýning. ne bircop. ne eopl. ne nan
 man ne hawe nan onsting. ne gafe. ne
 zeold. ne feorðing. ne naner cinner
 þeudom ne nime man of þe abbotrice
 of Medeshamstede. Ic beode æc. 7
 þe rýnbircop ne seo swa dýrstlece.
 7 he ne hading ne haleging ne do on
 þis abbotrice. buton seo abbot hit
 him bidde. ne bircoppite. ne swinad. ne
 naner kinner þing na hawe þær nan
 onsting. And ic wille 7 seo abbot beo
 gehealden for lezat of Rome ofer eal
 7 islande. 7 hwilc abbot þe beð þær
 eopen of þe munecan. 7 he beo zeblet-
 rad of þan ærcebircop of Cantuar-
 býrig. Ic wille 7 týðe. 7 hwilc man swa
 hawed behaten to faran to Rome. 7 he
 ne muze hit forþian. ouþer for un-
 trumnyre. ouþer for lauerðer neode.
 ouþer for hauererte. ouþer for hwilcer
 cinner ofer neod he ne muze þær cu-
 mon. beo he of Englelande. ouþer of
 hwilc oðer island beo he. cume to 7
 mýnstrre on Medeshamstede. 7 hawe
 7 ilce forgiuenerre of Criste. 7 s. Pe-
 ter. 7 of þone abbot. 7 of þone mu-
 neca. 7 he scolde hauen gif he to Rome
 fore. Nu bidde ic þe. broþer Deodo-
 pur. 7 þu lete bedon zeond æl Engle-
 lande. þæt seo swinad wurðe gezaderod.
 7 þis writ wurðe zesjedd 7 gehealdon.

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 bi-
 shop, nor earl¹, 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 com-
 mand also, that no shire-bishop² be so
 bold as to hold an ordination or con-
 secration within this abbacy, except the
 abbot intreat him, nor have there any
 claim to proxies, or synodals, or any
 thing whatever of any kind. And I
 will, that the abbot be holden for le-
 gate 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 what-
 ever, whereby he cannot come thither.
 be he of England, or of whatever other
 island he be, he may come to that min-
 ster 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 En-
 gland, that a synod be gathered, and
 this writ be read and observed. Also I

¹ So in the Norman-Saxon original; but it must
 be recollected, that the title was not at this time
 in existence. *Vid an 656*

² i. e. "No diocesan bishop." *Parochianus pon-
 tificæ and episcopus dioceseos,—Chart. Lut.*

Al swa ic beode þe. Saxulf biſcop. ꝥ swa swa þu hit georneſt. ꝥ seo mýnſtre beo freo. swa ic forbeode þe. ⁊ ealle þe biſcopaſ þe æfter þe cumon of Crýſte ⁊ of ealle hiſ halgan. ꝥ ge nan onſting ne hauen of ꝥ mýnſtre. buton swa micel swa þone abbot pile. Nu wille ic hit ſezge mid worde. ꝥ hwa swa halt þiſ wriſe ⁊ þiſ boðe. þa wuðe he efre puniende mid God ælmihtig on heueneſ rice. ⁊ hwa swa hit tobreceð. þa wuðe he amanſumed. ⁊ anðroð mid Iudaſ. ⁊ mid ealle deofle on helle. buton he come to dedbote. Amen.—Ðaſ wriſe ſeonde seo papa Agaþo. ⁊ an hundred ⁊ fif ⁊ twenti biſcoper. bi Wilfrid ærcebiſcop of Eoſeppe to Englalande. Ðiſ wæs gedon æfter ure Drihtner acennedneſſe DCCLXXX. þeſ kiningeſ vi. gear Seþelreder. Ða heot seo kining þone ærcebiſcop Deodoruſ. ꝥ he ſcolde ſetton ealle zepitene mot æt þone ſtede ꝥ man cleopeð Heatfelde. Ða hi wæron þær zegaderod. þa leot he wædon þa zeprite. þe seo papa þider ſeonde. ⁊ ealle hit zetton. ⁊ fulſeoſtonodon. Ða ſeide ſe kýning. Ealle þa þing þe min broþer Peada. ⁊ min broþer Wulfere. and mine ſweteſter. Cineburh ⁊ Kýneſwið. gearon ⁊ zetton ſce Peter ⁊ þone abbot. þa pile ic ꝥ ſtande. ⁊ ic pile on min dæi hit æcon for here ſaple. and for mine ſaple. Nu zife ic ſce Peter to dæi. into hiſ minſtre. Mederhamſtede. þaſ landeſ. ⁊ eal ꝥ þær to ligged. þeſ iſ. Bredune. Drepingaſ. Cedenac. Spineſhæfed. Dean-

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, Rappings, Cadney, Swineshead¹, Hanbury²,

¹ Swinesheued, *Chart. Petrob.*

² Heaubrig, *Chart. Petrob.*

býrnig. Lodeshalc^a. Scuffanhalch. Cor-
æfferþoð. Stretþoð. Pærellebunne.
Lufgeard^b. Æðelhuniglond. Barþan-
ig. Ðar landes ic gife fœe Peter eal
þra fpeodice þra ic feolf hit ahte. ⁊
þra þ nan min æftergengles þær nan
þing of ne nime. Gif hpa hit doð. þer
papa cunf of Rome. ⁊ ealne biſcobe
cunf he habbe. ⁊ hepe ealne þe heþ be
geþitneffe. ⁊ þif ic feftne mid Cniſter
tacne. ✠ Ic Ðeodoruf. ærcebiſcop
of Cantþarþýrnig. am þitneffe of þar
geþrite of Mederhamſtede. ⁊ ic feft-
ne mid min geþrite. ⁊ ic amanymie
ealle þa þær an þing of breke. ⁊ ic ble-
ſie ealle þa þe hit healden. ✠ Ic Wil-
frid. ærceb' of Æſſepic. ic eam þit-
neffe of þar geþrite. and ic gæte þær
alce cunf. ✠ Ic Saxulf. þe þær firft
abbot. and nu eam biſcop. ic gife hi
min cunf ⁊ ealle min æftergengle. þe
þif zobreket.—Ic Oſtride. Æþelreder
æpen. hit týðe.—Ic Adrianuf legat hit
æte.—Ic Putta. biſcop of Roſecef-
tre. ic hit þrite.—Ic Waldhere. biſcop
of Lundene. hit feftne.—Ic Cuðbald.
abbot hit zeate. þra þet hpa þra hit
þreket. ealne biſcobe cunfunge and eal
Cniſtene focef he hafe. Amen.]

An. DCLXXVI. Ðer Ærcpine forð-
pende. ⁊ Ðædde feng to biſcopdome^c.

Lodeshall¹, Scuffanhall, Coſford, Strat-
ford, Wattleburn, Luſgard², Ethel-
hun-land³, Bardney⁴. Theſe lands I
give St. Peter juſt as freely as I poſſeſ-
ed them myſelf; and ſo, that none of
my ſucceſſors take any thing 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 wit-
neſſes here. And this I confirm with
the token of Chriſt.” ✠ “I Theodo-
rus, archbiſhop of Canterbury, am wit-
neſſ to this charter of Medhamſted; and
I ratify it with my hand, and I excom-
municate all that break any thing there-
of; and I bleſs all that hold it.” ✠ “I
Wilfrid, archbiſhop of York, am wit-
neſſ 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 Oſtri-
tha, Ethelred’s queen, confirm it.”—“I
Adrian⁵, legate, ratify it.”—“I Putta,
biſhop of Rocheſter, ſubſcribe it.”—
“I Waldhere, biſhop of London, con-
firm it⁶.”—“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;

^a Perhaps this ought to be Lodeſ-halc or -halch, like the termination of Scuffan-halch. For Cedenac,
however, I preſume we ought to read Cedenae, as there is ſtill a place in Lincolnſhire called Cadney.

^b Lufgeard, Gibs. ^c býrceop. Cant.

¹ Lodeſhale, Chart. Petrob.

² Luſgerd, Chart. Petrob. Hug. Cand.

³ Hethelhuniglond, Chart. Petrob.

⁴ Barþanig, Ch. Pet. Hug. Cand. for Barþhanig.

⁵ “Et Joannes Romanus legatus.”—Chart. Pet.
Hug. Cand. &c.

⁶ “Et omnes comites, et principes terræ ſatius
Angliæ.”—Chart. Petrob. Hug. Cand.

“ ƿ Centwine fenz to ƿer̄t-Seaxna^b rice”. “ ƿ Centwine ƿæf Cýnezil-rihƷ. Cýnezil CeolƿulƿrihƷ”. And, “ Æþelred. Mýrcna” cýning. “ oƿer-hérzade Cent-land” :

DCLXXVII.

An. DCLXXVIII. Ðer oþýrðe^f cometa fe Ʒceorna^g on Augurte”. “ ƿ Ʒcan III. monþar ælce monzen”^h Ʒƿilce Ʒunne beam”. And Ʒilfridⁱ biſcop^k ƿæf ádrifen of hir biſcopdome^l ƿrom EcƷƿerðe^m cýninge. “ ƿ man Ʒehalzode II. biſcopar on hir Ʒtal. BoƷan to Depum. Ʒ Eatan to Beornicum. And man Ʒehalzode Lindiſƿarum to biſcope Eaðhed. fe ƿæf on Lindiſƿi æpoŷt biſcopa” :

An. DCLXXIX. “ Ðer Ælƿine ƿæf ofŷlegen”. “ be Trentan. þær þær EcƷƿerð Ʒ Æþelred ƷeruhƷon”. And her^s Ʒce Æþelrid^p ƿorðƿerde. “ And Coluberbunh ƿorþarn^r mid Ʒodcundum^s Ʒýne” :

An. DCLXXX. Ðeŷt Ʒeræt Ðeodopur ancebifcop Ʒinoð^t on Ðæð-Ʒelda. “ ƿorðon þe^x he ƿolde þone CƷiŷteƷ^y ƷeleaƷan^z ƷeruhƷan”. And þý ylcan^a

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 mean time, over-ran 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 Eaðhed 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 heaven¹.

A.D. 680. This year² archbishop Theodore appointed a synod at Hatfield³; because he was desirous of rectifying the belief of Christ⁴; and the

^a From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b *Abs. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c So *Cant. C.T. vi.* *abs. Laud.* ^d Æþelred Mýrcne. *Cant.* ^e -zode Cent-land. *Cant.* ^f ateorpede, *Laud.* oƿeorpede, *Cant.* ætýrpede, *Cot.*

^g From *Laud.* ^h From *Laud. Cot.* Ʒ Ʒcan þý monþar on ærne monzen. *Cot.* ⁱ Ʒilfrid, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* *Vid. an. 644.* ^k býŷceop, *Cant.* ^l -ŷtole, *Cot.* ^m So *C.T. vi.* EcƷƿerðe, *Laud.* EcƷƿerðe, *Cot.* ÆƷƿerðe, *Cant.* EcƷƿerð, *Gibs.* ⁿ From *Laud. Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles.* ^o Ðer man ofŷloh Ælƿine. *Laud.* ^p -ðrið, *Whel.* ^q From *Laud. Cot.* ^r ƿorðƿerde, *Cot.* ^s -dan, *Cot.* ^t Ʒeonoð, *Cant.* ^u to ƷeruhƷanne CƷiŷteƷ ƷeleaƷan. *Cot.* ^x From *Laud. Cant.* ^y ChƷiŷteƷ, *Cant.* ^z ƷeleaƷan, *Laud.* ^a *Abs. Laud.*

¹ “ *His temporibus monasterium virginum, quod Coludi urbem cognominant,—per culpam incuriæ flammis absumptum est.*”—*Bed. Hist. Eccl. iv. 25.*

² *An. 683: R. Dicet.*

³ Hethlege, Ethelw. Hæthfeld, *Flor.* Hathfelde, *M. West. Vid. MS. Laud. an. 675.*

⁴ *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. iv. 17. Wilkins, Concil. i. 51.*

geare forðferde Hild abbodryre^a bon
 Streoneſ-heale” :

An. DCLXXXI. ^cHer man halgode
 Trumbriht^d biſcop to Hagurſtalder-ea.
 ⁊ Trumpine Pih-ton^e. forðan^f hý hýr-
 don” þa^g hider^h. ⁱHer on þýrrum geare^k
 Centwine zerlýmde Bryt-pealar^l oð
 ræ” :

DCLXXXII. DCLXXXIII.

An. DCLXXXIV. Her on þýrrum
 geare ſende Ecſſerð hepe on Scot-
 tar. ⁊ Briht hý ealdorman mid. ⁊ ear-
 lice hi Godeſ cýnican hýndan ⁊ bærn-
 don” :

An. DCLXXXV. ^mHer hæc Ecſ-
 ſerð cining zehalgian Cuðberht to bi-
 ſcope. ⁊ Deodoruf archieþſ hine ze-
 halgode on Eoſerpic. þam forman Ear-
 tor bæge. to biſcope to Hagurſtalder-
 ham. forþam Trumbriht pær adon of
 þam biſcopdome”. And þý ilcan geare
ⁿman ofſloh Ecſſerð cining” ⁱbe non-
 ðan ræ. ⁊ mýcelne hepe mid him on
 XIII. kl. Iunii. De pær xv. pintep ci-
 ning. ⁊ Alderrið hý bnoðor ſenz æfter
 him to rice”. ^oSe Ecſſerð pær Of-
 peoing. Ofpeo Æðelſerðing. Æþelſerð
 Æþelricing. Æþelric Iding. Ida Eop-
 ping” : And her Ceapalla ongan æfter
 rice pinnan. ^pre Ceapalla pær ^qCoen-
 býrhting. Coenbýrht Ceadding. Cead-

same year died Hilda, abbess of Whit-
 by¹.

A.D. 681. This year² Trumbert was
 consecrated bishop of Hexham, and
 Trumwin bishop of the Picts; for they
 were at that time subject to this coun-
 try. This year also Centwin pursued
 the Britons to the sea.

A.D. 684. This year Everth sent an
 army against the Scots³, under the com-
 mand of his alderman Bright, who la-
 mentably 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 Trum-
 bert had been deprived of that see⁴. 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 Os-
 wy, Oswy of Ethelferth, Ethelferth of
 Ethelric, Ethelric of Ida, Ida of Eoppa.
 About this time Ceadwall began to strug-
 gle for a kingdom. Ceadwall was the
 son of Kenbert, Kenbert of Chad, Chad

^a -deſſa, *Laud.* abbatiſſa, *Cant.* abbudeſſe, *C.T.* bi. ^b Abs. *Cant.* *C.T.* bi. ^c From *Laud.* *Cot.*
^d Trumbýrht, *Cot.* ^e So *Cot.* *Þihtum*, *Laud.* ^f hi hýrð, *Cot.* ^g Abs. *Cot.* ^h þider, *Cot.*
ⁱ From *Laud.* ^k DCLXXXII. *Laud.* DCLXXXIII. *C.T.* bi. ^l Bryttar, *Cant.* ^m From *Laud.* to
 And þý ilcan. *ſc.* ⁿ Ecſſerð mon ofſloh. *Ben.* And þý ilcan geare Ecſſerð pær Ofpeoing. *ſc.*
 Whel. ^o From *Whel.* *Cant.* abs. *Laud.* ^p Abs. *Laud.* ^q Cenbrihting. Cenbriht Ceadding.
 Ceadda Cþing. *Cant.* *C.T.* bi. Cading. Cada. Gibs.

¹ *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 23. ² *Hiberniam*, Flor. from Bede.
³ An. 683. R. Dicet. ⁴ *Vid.* Bede, *Hist. Eccles.* iv. 27, 28.

ða Cufainz'. Cufa Ceapliniz. Ceaplin Cynricing. Cynric Cerdicing". 7 Mul pær Ceadpallan broðor. 7^a ðone mon eft" on Cent forbærnde: And Hloðhepe^c. ^dCantpapa cining". þy ylcan zeape forðfeþde. And man^e gehalgode Iohanner on Azurtað to biſcope. 7 he þær pær oþþe Vilferð in com. Syððan peng Iohanner to Cearþne-biſcopdome. forðan Boza biſcop pær forðfaþen. Ða pær Vilferð hiſ ppeort ryððan gehalgod Cearþne to biſcope. 7 for to hiſ mýnſtne on Deapuda": [1^f Ðer pearð on Brýtene blodþ pen. 7 meolc 7 buterþ purdon zepende to blode:]

An. DCLXXXVI. Ðer Ceadpalla^g and Mul^d hiſ broðor" Cent 7 þiht forþherzgedon^h. [1ⁱ Ðær Cædpala zep into ſce Petner minſtne Mederhamſtede Hoze. þ 7 in an izland Deabur-eahz hatte. þa pær abbot on þæpe minſtne. Egbalð pær zehaten. heo pær ſe þridde abbot æfter Saxulfe. þa pær Deodopur ærceb' on Cent:]

An. DCLXXXVII. Ðer Mul pearð on Cent forbærned^k. 7 oþþe XII. men mid him. 7 þy zeape^l Ceadpalla^g eft Cent forþherzgede^m:]

An. DCLXXXVIII.ⁿ Ðer for Ceadpala^o p cining to Rome". 7 pulþiht on-

of Cutha, Cutha of Ceawlin, Ceawlin of Cynric, Cynric of Cerdic. Mull, who was afterwards conſigned to the flames in Kent¹, 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 Boza. Wilferth hiſ prieſt was afterwards conſecrated biſhop of York, and John retired to hiſ monaſtery² 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 deſtroyation 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 over-ran the kingdom of Kent.

A.D. 688. This year³ Ceadwall went to Rome, and received baptiſm at the

^a Abs. Cant. C.T. vi. ^b þone eft man. C.T. vi. After this ſentence in C.T. vi. we find the death and genealogy of Egferth. ^c Loþpe, Laud. Loþpe, Cant. Blotepe, Cot. ^d From Laud. Cot. ^e From Laud. ^f From Cot. N.S. ^g -palla, Laud. -pealla, C.T. vi. Mut 7 Ceadpalla. Cant. ^h -zodan, Laud. Cot. Cant. -zodon, C.T. vi. ⁱ From Laud. N.S. ^k bæpned, Laud. ^l zeapa, Laud. zepe, C.T. vi. ^m -zode, Cant. C.T. vi. ⁿ So Gibs. from Laud. An. DCLXXXIX. Cot. Whel. ^o -palla, Cant. -pealla, C.T. vi. ^p Abs. Whel. Cant. Cot. C.T. vi. ^q From Cot. Cant. Whel. C.T. vi. and on peng fulliht æt Sepgum þam papæ. 7 he him ſcop Petrum to name. Gibs. from Laud. N.S.

¹ Vid. infr. an. 687.

² Beverley-minſter, in Yorkſhire.

³ Vid. Bede, Hiſt. Eccl. v. 7; and king Alfred's Saxon^o translation.

ƿenz fram þam papan Serȝie^a. 7 ƿe
papa hine het Petrus^b. 7 he ^bƿýbban^c
ýmbé VII. niht^d ƿorðƿerde ^eon XII. kal.
Mai. under Criftes claðum^f. ^g7 he ƿær
zebýrzed innan 7ce Petres cýnican^h.
ⁱ7 he Ine ƿenz to ƿert-Seaxna ƿice
æfter him^j. 7e^k ƿixade^l xxxvii.^m ƿin-
tra. ⁿ7 he zetýmbnade þæt mýnster
æt Glæstingabýrig^o. 7^p ƿýððan zepat^q
to Rome. 7 þær ^rƿunode oð hir ende.
ðæg^r: Done^s ƿær 7e Ine Cenreding.
Cenred Ceolpalding. Ceolpald ƿær Cý-
negilres broður^t. 7 þa ƿæron bezen^u
Cuðrines 7una Ceaplinges. Ceaplin Cýn-
ricing. Cýnric Cerdicing:

DCLXXXIX.

An. DCXC. Dep Deodorus arcebi-
scop^a ƿorðƿerde. ^b7e ƿær xxii. ƿin-
tra byscop^c. ^d7 he ƿær bebýrzed innan
Cantparbýrig^e. ^f7 ƿenz Beophtwald^g
to þam byrceopdome^h. ⁱon kl. Iulii. he
ƿær ær^j abbot on Raculfe^k. ^l7e 7 ƿi-
ran^m ƿærunⁿ Romanisce^o byscopar. ^p7
7iððan ƿærun^q Englisce^r. ^sða ƿæron

hands of Sergius the pope, who gave him
the name of Peter; but in the course of
seven nights afterwards, on the twelfth
day before the calends of May, he died
in his crism-cloths¹, and was buried in
the church of St. Peter.—To him suc-
ceeded Ina in the kingdom of Wessex;
and reigned thirty-seven winters. He
founded the monastery of Glastonbury;
after which he went to Rome, and conti-
nued 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 Theo-
dore, who had been bishop twenty-two²
winters, departed this life³, and was bu-
ried within the city of Canterbury. Bert-
wald, who before this was abbot of Re-
culver, on the calends of July succeeded
him in the see; which was ere this filled
by Romish bishops, but henceforth with

^a From *Cot.* abs. *Whel. Cant. C.T.* vi. ^b Abs. *Whel. C.T.* vi. ƿær ýmb VII. niht. *Cant.* binnan VII. nihtan. *Cot.* 7 ýmb VII. niht he ƿerde ƿorð. *C.T.* vi. ^c Abs. *Cot. Cant. Whel. C.T.* vi. ^d 7 he ƿærð bebýrzed innan 7. Petres mýnster. *Cot.* abs. *Cant. Whel. C.T.* vi. ^e Æfter him underƿenz ƿice Ina. *Cot.* Dep Ine ƿenz to ƿert-Seaxna ƿice. *Cant. Whel. ƿerƿexua, C.T.* vi. to ƿice on ƿert-Sæxna. *Gibs.* from *Laud. N.S.* ^f 7, *Cant. C.T.* vi. 7 he, *Cot. Whel.* ^g heold, *Cant. Whel. C.T.* vi. ^h So *Cot. Whel. Cant. C.T.* vi. xxvii. *Laud.* ⁱ From *Whel.* ^k Abs. *Whel.* ^l ƿerde, *Cot.* ^m ƿorð-ƿerde, *Cot.* ⁿ Donec, *Cant.* abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. ^o -ðop, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^p From *Cant.* ^q -ƿceop, *Cant.* ^r From *Laud. Cot.* ^s From *Laud.* ^t An. DCXCII. *Laud. Cot.* ^u Bpht-poldur ƿær zecopen to ærb'. *Laud.* ƿær Bphtpold zecopen to ærb'. *Cot.* ^x Bphtpold, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^y Abs. *Cot.* ^z An. DCXCII. *Laud.* ^{aa} From *Laud.* 7ron, *Cot.* ^{bb} ƿæron, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T.* vi. ^{cc} -niscan, *Cot.* ^{dd} From *Laud. Cot.* an. DCXCII. *Vid. an. 694.*

¹ under Criftes claðum, Sax. under crifman, Ælfr. Bed.—in albis *adhuc positus*, West. from Bede, an. 689. The *chrysom*, in Latin *chrismale*, is a white hood of cloth or linen placed upon the head of a person baptized.

² So Bed. Flor. Brompt. XII. in *mss.* *Vid. an. 668.*

³ ^{cc} XIII. kal. Octobris. —Flor. Thorn. *Vid. Bed. Hist. Eccles.* v. 8. He was a native of Tarsus in Cilicia, the birth-place of St. Paul.

II. ciningar on Cent. ƿihtred^a and ƿæb-
heard^b :

English. Then were there two kings
in Kent, Wihtred¹ and Webberd².

DCXCI. DCXCII.

^bAn. DCXCIII. Ɔep ƿær Bƿihtƿald
gehalgod to æncebȳcop fram Godune.
Galpala bȳcope^c. on v. non. Iul. ^dIn-
nan þar tȳð" Gifmund. ^eƿe ƿær" bi-
ȳcop on Ɔroue-cieſtpe". ƿorðſeƿde.
ȳ Bƿihtƿald arch^e gehalgode^s Tobian^b
on hiȳ ſteallⁱ. ^kAnd Dpȳhtelm ƿær of
lȳpe zelæd" :

A.D. 693. This year was Bertwald
consecrated archbishop by Godwin³, bi-
shop of the Gauls, on the fifth day before
the nones of July⁴; about which time
died Gifmund⁵, who was bishop of Ro-
chester; and archbishop Bertwald con-
secrated Tobias in his stead. This year
also Dryhtelm⁶ retired from the world.

An. DCXCIV. Ɔep Cantƿape¹ ge-
þingodan^m ƿið Ine. ȳ ⁿhim zerealdon^o
^pxxx. þuenda" ƿunda^q ^eto ƿreond-
ſcipe". ƿorðon þe hi ær Ɔul^e hiȳ bƿo-
ðor" ƿorþærndon. And ƿihtred ƿenz
to Cantƿara ƿice. ȳ heold hi^c ^rxxxiii.
ƿintpa". ^sSe ƿihtred ƿær Ecgbȳpht-
ing. Ecgbȳpht Epcenbȳphting. Epc-
enbȳpht Eadbalding. Eadbald ſþel-
bȳphting" : [^eAnd ſona þar þe he cing
ƿær. he het gaderian mȳcel concilium
on þane ſtope þe iȳ zeclypōd Baccan-
celde. on þane ƿær ƿihtred ſittende
Cantƿape cing. and ƿe arceb' of Cant-
uarebȳri Bƿihtƿald. ȳ ƿe bȳcop Tobiar

A.D. 694. This year the people of
Kent covenanted with Ina, and gave
him 30,000 pounds in friendship, be-
cause they had burned his brother Mull.
Wihtred, who succeeded to the king-
dom 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 Bap-
child⁷; in which presided Wihtred king
of Kent, the archbishop of Canterbury,
Brihtwald, and bishop Tobias of Ro-
chester; and with them were collected

^a nihtred, *Laud.* instead of uhtred. ^b From *Laud. Cot. C.T. v. iv.* ^c So *Cot.* bȳcop, *Laud. C.T. v. iv.*
^d On þȳȳ tīman, *Cot.* ^e From *Cot.* ^f From *Cot. N. S.* ^g zehadaðe, *Cot.* ^h þar-to Tobian, *Cot.*
Tobiam, *C.T. v. iv.* Gifmund—Dpȳhtelm, *ibid.* ⁱ loh; *Cot. N. S. i. e. lieu, loco.* ^k From *Laud.*
C.T. v. iv. Bpȳhtelm, *Gibs.* Dpȳhtelm, *Ælfr. Bed.* ^l -ƿara, *Laud. i. e.* the genitive case before the verb!
^m þingodan, *Cot.* ⁿ hi zuan him, *Cot.* ^o -dan, *Cant.* ^p So *Laud. Cot.* xxx. manna. *Whel.*
xxx. *C.T. v. i.* omitting the horizontal line above for þuenda. ^q From *Cant. C.T. v. i.* ^r þpe ȳ
tƿenti ƿintpa. *Laud. Vid. an. 694, 725.* ^s Abs. *Laud.*

¹ Victredus, *Bed. hod. Whiter.*

² Suebhardus, *Bed. Flor. Wedbard, Brompt.*

³ Godwino, *Flor.*

⁴ "III. kal. Julii."—*Bed. Vid. an. 730.*

⁵ Gebmundus, *Flor.* from *Bede.*

⁶ This brief notice of Dryhtelm, for so I find the
name written in *C.T. v. iv.* is totally unintelligible

without a reference to *Bede's Ecclesiastical His-*
tory, v. 12; where a curious account of him may
be found, which is copied by Matthew of West-
minster, *an. 699.*

⁷ *Vid. Spelman, Concil. i. 189. Thorn, Evident.*
Eccl. Christ. Cant. Leland, Collect. ii. 56. Wilkins,
Concil. 1. 56. and Somner, Ant. Cant. p. 231.

of ðroue-cearþre. 7 mid heom abbo-
 ðar 7 abbederren. 7 manizeþire menn.
 þær pæron gezaderade. ealle to rmea-
 zende embe Godeſ cýncan bote. þa beoð
 innan Cent. Nu azann ſe cýng to ſpe-
 cende. 7 ſæde. Ic wýlle þ̅ ealle þa mýn-
 ſtra 7 þa cýncan þa pæron zuene 7
 beceðene Gode to wýrðmýnte be ze-
 leaſfulpa cinza ðagan. minra ſopen-
 zenglan, 7 be minra maƷon ðagon. be
 ſeƷelberhter cinzer. 7 þara þe him
 æfter ſýlǷðan. ſpa beluan Gode to
 wýrðmýnte 7 ſærlice ſtandan á to
 ecneſſe æure ma. Forðon ic wýrþeð.
 eorðlic cinz. ſram þam heouenlice cinze
 onbrýrð. 7 mid andan þare wýrþer-
 niſſe^a anælb. of uran ealdnan ſæðenan
 zereþneſſe^b ic habbe þ̅ zeleornod. þat
 nan læpeðe man nah mid wýrþe to ſtin-
 gan hine an anpe cincan. na anan þara
 þingan þe to cýncan belimpð. And for
 þi ſtranǷlice 7 trýþlice we zereþtað 7
 ðemað. 7 on Godeſ naman þer ealmi-
 tizeſ. 7 on ealra halgena. we ſorbeoðað
 eallon upon æfterzengnan cinzan. 7 eal-
 ðer mannum. 7 eallan læpeðan mannum.
 æure ænne hlauorðſcipe ouer cincan.
 7 ouer eallan heora þingan. þe ic oððe
 mine ylðnan on ealdon ðagan zuan
 Cniſte to loue on ece eſſwýrðneſſe.
 7 ure hlæfdian ſca Marian. 7 þan hal-
 gan apoſtolan. Ac loc. hþenne hit ze-
 purðe þ̅ biſcop. oððe abbod. oþþe ab-
 bederre. zeſite of þýran hne. ſý hit
 zecýðð þan arcb'. 7 mid hiſ næde 7
 zeþeahte ſý zecopen ſpilce purðe beo.
 And hiſ hiſ. þe man ſceal to ſpa ze-

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 believ-
 ing kings, my predecessors, and in the
 days of my relations,—of king Ethelbert
 and of those that followed him,—shall
 so remain to the worship of God, and
 stand fast for evermore. For I Wihtred,
 earthly king, urged on by the heav-
 enly king, and with the spirit of righte-
 ousness annealed, have of our progeni-
 tors learned this, that no layman should
 have any right to possess himself of any
 church or of any of the things that be-
 long 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 succeed-
 ing 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 hap-
 peneth, that bishop, or abbot, or abess,
 depart from this life, be it told the arch-
 bishop, and with his counsel and in-
 junction 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 † acened superscribed in *Dom.* A.viii. *i.e.* regenerate.

^b From *Dom.* A.viii. abs. Gibs.

þonne þýnge cýran. afece 7e arcb^a. 7
 hý clænneſſe. 7 an ane ƿýran ne ƿurðe
 gecopen nan. na to 7pa geþonan þýnzan
 gehalgod. butan þer arcb' næde. Cýn-
 zar 7ceolan 7ettan eoplar. 7 ealder-
 men. 7cýrþeuan. 7domeſmenn. 7 arcb'.
 7ceal Godeſ zelapýnþe 7ýſſian 7 nædan.
 7 býrcopar 7 abbodar 7 abbedeſſan. 7
 7ppeoſtaſ 7 diaconar ceoſan 7 7ettan.
 7 halgian and zetſýman mýð godan mý-
 negunza 7 7oneþýrene. þe læſte þe æni
 of Godeſ heorðe ðrelic 7 loſe —]

DCXCV. DCXCVI.

^bAn. DCXCVII. Ðer Suðan-hýmbre
 ofſlōzon Oſtſýðe^c. 7þelpeðeſ cpen^d.
 Ecſſeðeſ 7pſurte^e” :

DCXCVIII.

^fAn. DCXCIX. Ðer Pýhtaſ 7lōzon
 Beþht ealdopman” :

DCC. DCCI.

^gAn. DCCII. Ðer Kenpeð 7enz to
 Suð-hýmbra 7ice” :

An. DCCIII. Ðer Ðeðde^h býrcop
 7oſþeðeⁱ. 7 he heold þone býrcopdom
 xxxvii.^k 7pntep^l on 7ýntan-ceaſtpe :

An. DCCIV. Ðer 7þelpeð Pending.
 7eſcna^m cýning. on 7enz munuc-hade.
 7 þ 7ice heold xxix. 7pntpa. þa 7enz
 Cenpeð to :

a thing consecrated, without the arch-
 bishop'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 pe-
 rish —”

A.D. 697. This year¹ the South-
 umbrians² slew Ostritha, the queen of
 Ethelred, the sister of Everth.

A.D. 699. This year the Picts slew
 alderman Burt³.

A.D. 702. This year Kenred assumed
 the government of the Southumbrians².

A.D. 703. This year⁴ died bishop
 Hedda, having held the see of Winches-
 ter twenty-seven winters.

A.D. 704. This year Ethelred, the son
 of Penda, king of Mercia, entered into a
 monastic life, having reigned 29 winters⁵;
 and Cenred succeeded to the government.

^a There appears to be no chasm or defect here in the original MS. *Dom. A viii.* though Gibson has so printed the clause. The defect is rather at the end, after *loſe*, where the compiler of the Norman interpolation seems to have inserted much more of the *speech of Wihtred*, but afterwards obliterated it.

^b From *Laud. Cot. C.T. v. iv.* ^c *Oſtſýðe, Cot.* ^d *cpene, Cot.* ^e *7pýrteſ, Cot.* ^f From *Laud. C.T. v. iv.* ^g From *Laud. Cot.* ^h *Ðeðde, Laud. Dæðde, Cant. C.T. v. i. and iv.* ⁱ *7oſþeðe, Cant. f. xxxvii. Cant. C.T. v. i. Vid. an. 676.* ^l *7pntpa, Laud. C.T. v. i.* ^m *7eſcna, Cot. 7eſcna, Cant. 7eſcna, C.T. v. i.* almost invariably. *Rex Mercæ, H. Hunt.*

¹ *An. 696. M. West.*

² “*Mercii, qui dicuntur Suthumbri, id est, illa pars Merciorum, quæ est à parte boreali Trent fluminis.*”—*M. West.*

³ *Brihtricum, M. West.*

⁴ *An. 704. M. West.*

⁵ *xxx. M. West. “xxix. et sepultus est apud Bardenie fæliciter.”—H. Hunt.*

An. DCCV. Ðer Ealðferð^a. Norðan-hýmbra cýning. forðþende ^b on xix. kt. Iañr. on Driſfelda". ^c ʒ Seaxulf biſceop". "Ða þenz Orped hiſ ſunu to riçe":

DCCVI.—DCCVIII.

An. DCCIX. Ðer Aldhelm^e biſcop forðþende. þe^f þær be Þerſtan-puda^g biſceop. ^h And þær" toðæled on þore-pearndumⁱ Daniheleſ^k dagum on^l tpa biſcopſcipa Þerſ-Seaxna^m londⁿ". ʒ ær hi^t þær an. oþer heold^o Daniel. oþer heold Aldhelm^p biſcop^b". ſEfter Aldhelme^e þenz Forðhepe^q to. And Ceolped king^r þenz to Wýrcna riçe. And Cenped þor to Rome. ʒ Offa mið him. ^b ʒ Cenped þær þær oð hiſ liſer ende". ^s And þi^t ilcan zeape Þilferð^u biſcop forðþende on Undalum. ʒ hiſ lic man lædde to Ripum. He þær biſcop. þone Ecſþerð^x cining ær bednaſ to Rome":

An. DCCX. ^s Ðer Acca. Þilferðer ppeoſt. þenz to þam biſcopdome þe he ær heold". And her^v Beoþtfrýð^z ealðorþman^a feaht pið Peohtar^b "be-ſtix Ðæfe ʒ Cære". And Ine ʒ Nunna^d "hiſ mæg^f" ʒeſuhton pið Geþente.

A.D. 705. This year died Ealdferth¹, king of the Northumbrians, on the nineteenth day before the calends of January, at Driffield; 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. Forthere² 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 Oudle, but his body was carried to Ripon. He was the bishop whom king Everth compelled to go to Rome³.

A.D. 710. This year⁴ Acca⁵, 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,

^a Aldſþrið, *Laud.* Alſþrið, *Cot.* ^b From *Laud.* ^c Abs. *Laud. Cot.* ^d From *Laud.* ʒ Orped hiſ ſunu þenz to riçe. *Cot.* ^e Aldelm, *Laud.* Ealdhelm, *C.T. vi.* ^f ſeo, *Laud.* ^g Þerſtan yele-puda, *Cant.* *Vid.* Ethelw. ^h þ þearð, *Cant.* ⁱ þoreþýrdum, *Cot.* ^k Danieles, *Cot. C.T. vi.* ^l So *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^m -Sexana- *Cot.* Þerſſexna land, *C.T. vi.* ⁿ landeſ, *Laud.* ^o heald, *Cot.* ^p Aldelm, *Laud. Cot.* ^q Forþhepe, *Laud. Cot.* ^r From *Cant.* ^s From *Laud. Cot.* ^t þam, *Cot.* ^u Þilſþrið, *Cot.* ^x Ecſþrið, *Cot.* ^y þam ýlcan zeape, *Laud.* ^z Bþýhtſerð, *Cant.* Beoþtfrýð, *C.T. vi.* and *iv.* ^a ealðer- *Cant.* ^b Þýhtar, *Laud.* ^c From *Laud.* ^d So *Cant. C.T. vi.* Nun, *edð.* ^e Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f mæg, *Laud. N. S.*

¹ So Ethelwerd. Alhfridus, Flor. Aelfridus, M. West.

² Fordhere, Bed. Forthredus, M. West.

³ *Vid. an. 678.*

⁴ *An. 711.* M. West.

⁵ Eatta, M. West.

“*Ƴeala cýninge*”. *b* Ƴ *þam ilcan Ƴeape man ofrlah Dýzbalð*”:

DCCXI.—DCCXIII.

An. DCCXIV. *Deþ forðfepende Guðlac Ƴe^c halga. ^d Ƴ Pipinur einƳ*”:

An. DCCXV. *Deþ Ine and Ceolped fuhton^e æt Ƴodney-beophe^f: ^d Deþ forðfepende Dagobert Ƴe einƳ*”:

An. DCCXVI. *Deþ Orped. Norðanhýmbra cýning^g. peapð ofrlægen ^h be þuþan Ƴemæpeⁿ. Ƴe hæfde xi.ⁱ pinteþ þice^k æfter Ealdferþe. Ða þeng Cenred to þice. Ƴ heold ii. Ƴear. ^l Ða Orpic. Ƴ heold xi. Ƴear^m. And eac^b on þam ilcan^m Ƴeape Ceolpedⁿ. Mýpcna cýning^o. forðfepende. Ƴ hiƳ he lið^p on Licet-felða^q. Ƴ Æþelpeþer Pendingeþ on Beapðan-izge^r. And^s þa þeng Æþelbalð^t to þice on Mercum^u. Ƴ heold xli. pinteþ^x. Se^y Æþelbalð þær Alpeoing. Alpeo Eaping. Eapa Ƴýbbing^z. þær cýn Ƴ beþonah apniten^m. ^a And*

king of the Welsh¹; and the same year Hibbald was slain^z.

A.D. 714. This year³ died Guthlac the holy, and king Pepin⁴.

A.D. 715. This year⁵ Ina and Ceolred fought at Wanborough⁶; and king Dagobert departed this life.

A.D. 716. This year⁷ 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 year⁸ 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 al-

^a þam king, *Cant.* þam einƳe, *C.T. vi.* ^b From *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^c Ƴeo, *Laud. N.S.* ^d From *Cot. e* Ƴefuhton, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e -beopƳ, *Laud. Ƴodney-beopƳe, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f cininga, *Laud. einƳ, Cant.* ^g From *Laud.* ^h iv. *Whel. vii. Laud. Cant. C.T. vi. Vid. an. 705.* ⁱ Abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^j From *Laud. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^k Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^l Ceolpold, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^m king, *Cant.* ⁿ þeƳtað, *Laud. þeƳta, C.T. vi. þeƳtað, C.T. vi.* ^o Licced-felða, *Cant.* ^p So *C.T. vi. Beapðan-eye, Laud. Beapðan-eye, Cant.* ^q From *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r -bold, *Cot.* ^s Mýpce, *Cot. Mýpcum, Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^t þinera, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^u From *Cant. abs. Geneal. Laud. C.T. vi.* ^v So *Cant. Ƴýpping, C.T. vi. Ƴýbing, Gibs.* ^w Ƴ EƳbeþte Ƴe ap- þurða þer Ie hiþan to þihton Eaptron Ƴ to Ƴce. *PetþeƳ Ƴcæþe Ƴepende. Cot. So nearly Laud. C.T. vi.*

¹ *An. 708. M. West.* But Ethelwerd and Florence agree with the Saxon Chronicle. In the following sentence we find the former historian so closely translating from the Saxon, that he has by mistake joined the preposition *þ* to *Ƴepente*—“*contra Withgirzete,*” &c.

² —“*cujus initio pugnae dux Higebaldus peremptus est.*”—*M. West.*

³ “*3 id. Aprilis.*”—*Flor.*

⁴ *An. 715. Flor.*

⁵ *An. 716. M. West.*

⁶ *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. Much less are we to pay attention to the printed copy of Brompton, where we find *Bonebirih* for the *Wonebirih* of Huntingdon.

⁷ *An. 717. M. West.*

⁸ *An. 719. M. West.*

Ecbýrht^a re arpeorðað^b c^cper on Dii^d þam ealonde þa munecar on. rýht gecýrde. þ^e hi Eartnon^e on riht heol- don^f. and þa^g cýrclican rceape^h :

DCCXVII.

An. DCCXVIII. Ðer Ingildⁱ forð- ferde. Iner broðor^j. 7^k hiora rpeor- tur pærun^l Cpenburh 7 Cuðburh. 7^m rioⁿ Cuðburh^o k^p þ^q lýf æt Vinburnan aræpde^r. 1^s 7^t hio pær^u forzifen^v m^w Nor- þan-hýmbra cýninge Ealðferðe^x. 7^y hi^z be him lifzendum^o hi^p gedælbun^z :

DCCXIX. DCCXX.

An. DCCXXI. Ðer Daniel bircop^a ferde^r to Rome. And þý ylcan zeape^b Ine ofrlah Cýnepulf. þone æþeling^c. 'And her^d forðferde re halga bircop Iohf. re pær bircop xxxiii. geara. 7^e viii. monþar. 7^f xiii. ðagar^g. * 7^h hiⁱ lic pertað in Beoreþlic^h :

An. DCCXXII. Ðer Æþelburh cpen topearp^y Tantun. þone^z Ine ær tým- bpeðe. And Ealdbriht^z ppecca^a zepat on Suþrege^b. 7^c on Suð-Seaxe. c^d 7^e Ine zepæht rið Suð-Seaxum^d :

ready written¹. The venerable Egbert about this time converted the monks of Iona to the right faith, in the regulation of Easter, and the ecclesiastical tonsure².

A.D. 718. This year died Ingild³, 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 Beverley⁴.

A.D. 722. This year queen Ethelburga destroyed Taunton, which Ina had formerly built; Ealdbert⁵ wandered a wretched exile in Surrey and Sussex; and Ina fought with the South-Saxons.

^a -briht, *Cant.* ^b arþýrða, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c So *Cant. C.T. vi.* pæron in, *Whel.* ^d he Eartnon, *Cant.* ^e healðan, *Cant.* ^f So *C.T. vi.* cýrclican, *Cant.* ^g Iner broðor. forðferde. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h heo rryrta pæron, *Laud.* heora rryrta pæron, *Cant.* ⁱ yeo, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k aræpde þ lýf æt Vinburnan. *Cant.* macian het þ mýnreþ æt Vinburnan. *Cot.* ^l So *Laud.* pær. 7^m hio. *Whel.* 7ⁿ heo pær. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^o Norðýmbra. *Laud.* Ealðferðe. Norþan-hýmbra klinge. *Cant.* --- cýnge. *C.T. vi.* ^p heo, *Laud.* hie, *Cant.* ^q So *Laud.* lifzendum, *Cant. C.T. vi.* lifzendum, *Gibs. C.T. vi.* ^r Abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* he, *Cant.* ^s From *Cot.* ^t for, *Laud.* ^u From *Laud.* ^v From *Laud. Cot.* ^w Abs. *Cot.* ^x From *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^y topearp, *Laud.* ^z So *Laud.* þe, *Cant.* 7, *Whel. C.T. vi.* for þ. ^a ppecca, *Cant.* ^b So *Laud.* Suþrege, *Cant. C.T. vi.* Suþre, *Gibs.* ^c Abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^d -Sexan, *Cant.* -Sexum, *C.T. vi.*

¹ *Vid. an. 626.*
² *Vid. Bede, Hist. Eccles. v. 23.*
³ Ingelsus, *Flor.* Ingilsus, *M. West.* but *C.T. vi.* has Inegild.
⁴ "Sanctus Johannes, Eboracensis ecclesie episcopus, cum prae majore senectute minus episcopatus

administrando sufficeret, ordinato pro se Wilfrido presbytero suo, secessit ad monasterium suum quod dicitur 'In silva Deirorum,' ibique vitam in conversatione Deo digna complens, caelestia nonis Maii conscendit."—*Flor.*
⁵ Eadbertus, *M. West.*

DCCXXIII. DCCXXIV.

An. DCCXXV. Ðep ƿihtræd Cant-
paja cýning^a forðfænde. ^bon ix. kt.
Maí. ƿe ƿixade xxxii.^c ƿintra^d. ^eþær
cýn iſ beforan. ^fƿ Eadberht fenz
færter him^f ^gto Cent-ƿice^g. And Ine
feahht ƿið Suð-Seaxan^h. ƿ þær ofrlōh^h
Ealdbýrhtⁱ þone æfeling. þe he ær ut-
aflemdeⁱ :

DCCXXVI.

An. DCCXXVII.^k Ðep forðfænde
Tobias. biſcop in^l Roſe-ceſtre^m. ⁿƿ
on hiſ ſtal Bƿihtræd ærcebiſcop ge-
halgode Aldulf to biſcopeⁿ :

An. DCCXXVIII.^o Ðep Ine fænde^p
to Rome. ^qand þær hiſ feoph gerealde^p.
ƿ fenz Ædelheard to ƿeſt-Seaxna
ƿice^r hiſ mæi^r. ƿ heold hiſ^s xiv. gear.
^tAnd þý ilcan gear e gefuhton^t Æfel-
heard ƿ Oſƿald ƿe æfeling. ^uƿ ƿe Oſ-
ƿald^u ƿær Æfelbalding. Æfelbald Cýne-
balding. Cýnebald Cuðƿining. Cuðƿine
Ceaplning^v :

An. DCCXXIX. ^xÐep cometa ƿe
ƿteorpa hine ofſeƿde^y. ƿ ƿcýr^z Ecg-

A.D. 725. This year died Wihtred
king of Kent, on the ninth day before the
calends of May¹, after a reign of thirty-
two winters². His pedigree is above³;
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 year⁴ died Tobias,
bishop of Rochester; and archbishop
Bertwald consecrated Aldulf bishop in
his stead.

A.D. 728. This year⁵ Ina went to
Rome, and there gave up the ghost. He
was succeeded in the kingdom of Wes-
sex 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, Cuth-
win of Ceawlin.

A.D. 729. This year appeared the
comet-star, and St. Egbert died in Iona⁶:

^a cing, *Cant.* ^b From *Laud. Cot.* ^c xxxiii. *Cot.* ^d Abs. *Laud.* to And Ine, &c. ^e From
Petrob. abs. *Cant.* C.T. vi. ^f From *Cot.* ^g Seaxum, *Laud.* ^h ofrlōge, *Cant.* ⁱ From *Laud.*
^k dccxxvi. *Cot.* abs. *Cant.* C.T. vi. ^l of, *Cot.* ^m Ðroue-cearter, *Cot.* ⁿ ƿ Bƿihtræd ariþⁿ
on hiſ loh gehalgode Aldulf to biſcope. *Cot.* ^o dccxxvi. *Laud.* *Cot.* C.T. vi. Ðep forðfænde Ine
cing. ƿ fenz, &c. *Cot.* ^p for, *Cant.* *Laud.* C.T. vi. ^q Abs. *Laud.* *Cant.* C.T. vi. ^r From *Laud.* N.S.
abs. C.T. vi. ^s Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. dccxxvi. C.T. vi. ^t -tan, *Cant.* ^u Se Oſ-
ƿald, *Cant.* ƿ Oſƿald, C.T. vi. ^x Ðep atepoden tpegen cometan. *Laud.* Ðep atýpðan tpegen come-
tan, *Cot.* ^y ofseƿde, *Cant.* ofýpde, C.T. vi. ^z ƿe halga, *Cot.* C.T. vi. ƿaint, *Cant.* ƿce, C.T. vi.

¹ "Die kal. Maii."—Flor.

² "xxxiv. semis annos."—Flor.

³ *Vid. an.* 694.

⁴ *An.* 726. Flor.

⁵ *An.* 727. Ethelw. M. West. The establishment
of the "English school" at Rome is attributed to
Ina; a full account of which, and of the origin of

Romescot or *Peter-pence* for the support of it, may
be seen in Matthew of Westminster.

⁶ "8 kal. Maii, ipso die Paschæ."—Flor. "Paē.
Ecgbertc epaniuit ad Xpm."—*Fragm. Chron. ap.*
Wanley, p. 288. written only eight years after the
death of Egbert. "Cometæ uixæ añ añ viii."—
ibid. which seems to confirm the reading noticed

býrht^a b in II^m forðferde: . Dep Or-
pald re^c æþeling forðferde: . ^dDep
æþer ofplegen Orric^e. re^f pær xi. win-
ter. Norðan-hýmbra^c cýning. and^e
fenz Ceolpulf to þam^c rice. and heold
viii. gear. ^hþ re Ceolpulf pær Cutha-
ingⁱ. Cutha Cuðþining. Cuðþine Leod-
palding. Leodpald Ecþpalding. Ecþpald
Ealdhelming. Ealdhelm^k Oczing. Ocza^f
Iding. Ida Eopping. And Beorhtpald^l
arcebiŕceop gefor^m on idur Iañr.
re pær biŕcop xxxvii. rintre. 7 vi.
monðar. 7 xiv. ðazar. ^o7 þý ilcan
zeareⁿ. ^pTatwine pær gehalgod to ar-
cebiŕceopeⁿ: re^f ^qpær ær in Mercum
pneort. in Breodune^r. ^sDine halgo-
dan^s. Daniel Ƴæntan^t biŕcopⁿ. ^u7 Ing-
pald Lunden biŕcopⁿ. 7 Aldþine Licet-
felða^x biŕcop. 7 Aldulf Rofer-cear-
tre^y biŕcop. die x. Iunii menŕr^z. ^{þe}
hæfde þ arþ^b-rice iii. gearⁿ:

DCCXXX.—DCCXXXII.

An. DCCXXXIII. Dep Æðelbald
zeeode Sumurtun^a. ^band runne apýr-

This year also died the etheling Os-
wald; and Osric was slain¹, who was
eleven winters king of Northumberland;
to which kingdom Ceolwulf succeeded,
and held it eight years. The said Ceol-
wulf was the son of Cutha, Cutha of
Cuthwin, Cuthwin of Leodwald, Leod-
wald of Egwald, Egwald of Ealdhelm,
Ealdhelm of Occa, Occa of Ida, Ida
of Eoppa². Archbishop Bertwald died
this year on the ides of January³. He
was bishop thirty-seven winters, and six
months, and fourteen days. The same
year Tatwine⁴, who was before a priest
at Bredon in Mercia⁵, was consecrated
archbishop, by Daniel bishop of Win-
chester, Ingwald⁶ bishop of London,
Aldwin⁷ 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 year⁸ Ethelbald
took Somerton; the sun was eclipsed⁹;

^a -briht, *Laud. C.T. vi.* -berht, *Cot.* ^b From *Laud.* of ii, *Cot.* ^c Abs. *Laud.* ^d So *Laud.*
7 Orric enz eal-ŕpa. *Cot. Vid. an. 716.* ^e pær Orric ofplegen, *Cant. C.T. vi. an. 731.* ^f reo,
Laud. ^g þa, *Laud.* ^h Abs. *Geneal. Laud.* ⁱ Cuzing, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k Ocuz. *Ocea. C.T. vi.*
Ozing. *Ozza. Cant.* ^l Brihtpald, *Laud.* Brihtpald, *Cot. C.T. vi.* Býrhtpald, *Cant.* ^m forðferde,
Laud. Cot. ⁿ From *Laud. Cot.* ^o her, *Cot.* ^p man gehalgode Tatwine to ærcebiŕcop. *Laud.*
man gehalgode Tatwine to arcebiŕcop. *Cot.* pær Tatwine gehalgod to arcebiŕceop. *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^q From *Laud.* ^r From *Laud. Cot.* to De hæfde *Æc.* ^s -gedon, *Cot.* ^t Ƴentan-cerþe, *Cot.*
^u Abs. *Cot.* ^x Licefeld, *Cot.* ^y Þrou-cýr^t. *Cot.* ^z From *Cot.* ^{þe} So Whel. *Æthelw.* and a MS.
called the *Merton Chronicle*, cited by Lambard. *Sumertun, Cant. Cot. Sumortun, C.T. vi.* ^b 7 yearð
eall þare runnan tændel ælce Ƴpearþ Ƴcýld. *Cot.*

above—"tpezen.cometan." So Florence of Wor-
cester, Henry of Huntingdon, and others; on whose
authority, perhaps, two comets have found their way
into the chronological tables. We have neverthe-
less retained the established reading. *Vid. Ethelw.*

¹ So *Flor. An. 730. M. West. Vid. an. 716.*
"Idibus Maii."—*Bed.* ² *Vid. an. 547.*

³ "5 id. Januar."—*Flor. Bed.* "5 id. Junii."
—*Thorn.*

⁴ Tadwinus, *Flor. M. West.*

⁵ Briudun, *Bed.* ⁶ Ingoldus, *M. West.*

⁷ Alwinus, *M. West.* ⁸ *An. 734. M. West.*

⁹ "18 kal. Septembris, circa horam diei tertiam."
—*Flor.* "19 kal. Septembr."—*M. West.*

trōde^a. ^bAnd Acca pær adripen of biſcopdome”:

An. DCCXXXIV. Hēr pær ſe mona ſpilce he pære mid blode bezoten. and ^cſepde ſopð” Tatwine ærceb^d. 7 eac^d Beda. ^eand man gehalgode Ecgbriht to biſcope”:

[^dAn. DCCXXXV. Hēr onſeng Ecgbriht biſcop pallium æt Rome:.]

An. DCCXXXVI. Hēr Noþhelm ærcebriſceop onſeng pallium ſrom^f Romana biſcope^g:

An. DCCXXXVII. Hēr Forþhere^h biſcopⁱ. and Frýþogrið^k cpen. ſendon^l to Rome. ^bAnd Ceolwulf cining ſeng to ^mPetref ſcære”. ^d7 ſealde hiſ niſe Eðberhte hiſ ſedepan ſunu. ſe niſade ⁿxxxi. ſinter”. ^bAnd Æþelbold biſcop 7 Acca ſopðſendon. 7 Cýnepulf ^oman gehalgode to biſcope”. ^dand þý ilcan zeape Æþelbold heſgode Noþð-hýmþra land”:

An. DCCXXXVIII. Hēr Eaðbrýht Eating. Eata Leodwalding. ſeng to Noþþan-hýmþra^p niſe. 7 heold xxi. ſinter^q. 7 hiſ broþor pær Ecgbýriht^r Eating. ærcebriſceop. and^s hi^t neſtað

and Acca was driven from his biſhopric. “

A.D. 734. This year was the moon as if covered with blood¹; and archbiſhop Tatwine² and Bede³ departed this life; and Egbert was consecrated biſhop⁴.

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

A.D. 736. This year archbiſhop Noþhelm received the pall from the biſhop of the Romans⁵.

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 Ethelbold ravaged the land of the Northumbrians.

A.D. 738. This year⁶ Eadberty⁷, 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,

^a So C.T. bi. aþeortrōde, Cant. ^b From Laud. Cot. ^c ſopðſepde, Laud. Cant. ſepdan ſopð, C.T. bi. ^d From Laud. ^e From Laud. Cot. 7 Ecgbepht pær gehalgod to biſcop. Cot. ^f ſrom, Cant. C.T. bi. ^g So Laud. C.T. bi. biſceop, Gibs. ^h So Cant. C.T. bi. Vid. an. 709. ⁱ biſceop, Cant. ^k Frýþezrið, Laud. Freþozrið, Cant. ^l So Cot. C.T. bi. ſopan, Cant. ſepdan, Gibs. ^m clepic-hade, Cot. ⁿ l. xxi. Vid. an. 738, 757. ^o pær gehadod, Cot. ^p Noþð-hýmþra, Laud. C.T. bi. ^q ſinterþa, Laud. Cant. ^r -þriht, Cant. C.T. bi. ^s Abs. Cant. ^t heo, Laud.

¹ “2 kal. Febr. circa galli cantum.”—Flor. S. Dunelm. Literally, in the original, “as if he were covered with blood,”—the moon in the Saxon language being of the masculine gender, and the ſun of the feminine; which is the caſe alſo in moſt of the oriental languages.

² Tadwinus, Flor. M. West. “3 kal. Aug.”—Flor. S. Dunelm.

³ “8 kal. Junii, circa horam decimam.”—Flor.

⁴ An. 725. S. Dunelm.

⁵ Gregory III.

⁶ An. 739. M. West.

⁷ Eadbyrht, Ethelw. Eadbertus, M. West.

bezen on Eorppic-*ceartre*^a on anum
poſtice :

DCCXXXIX.

An. DCCXL.^b *Ɔep Ɔelheard*^c cý-
ning forðfēnde^d. 7 fenz *Cuþned* *Ɔ*hir
mæg" to *Ɔert-Seaxna*^f rice. 7 heold
xiv.^g *Ɔintna*^h. 7 *heardlice* heⁱ *Ɔepohn*^k
Ɔið^l *Ɔelbalð*^m *Ɔýrcena*ⁿ cýning.
"And *Noþelm* *epceb* forðfēnde". 7
Cuðbrýht^p *pær* to *arceþyrceope* *Ɔe-*
halgod. 7 *Dun*^q *byrcop* to *Ɔroþer-*cear-**
tre : "Ɔep forþarn *Eorppic*" :

DCCXLI.

[An. DCCXLII. *Ɔep* *pær* *mýcel* *Ɔi-*
noð *Ɔegaderod* at *Clouerhou*. 7 *þær* *pær*
Ɔelbalð *Ɔýrcna* *cing*. 7 *Cuþberht*
aþib. 7 *Ɔela* *oðre* *Ɔire* *menn* :]

An. DCCXLIII. *Ɔep Ɔelbalð* "Ɔýr-
cena cýning". 7 *Cuþned* "Ɔert-Seaxna
cing" *Ɔuhton*^s *Ɔið* *Ɔealar* :

An. DCCXLIV. *Ɔep* *Daniel* *Ɔeræt*
on *Ɔintan-*ceartre**. 7 *Hunferð*^t *fenz*
to *byrceopdome*. [And *Ɔteorpan* *Ɔo-*
pan *ƆƆýðe* *Ɔcotienda*. And *Ɔilferð*
Ɔeo *iunga*. *Ɔe* *pær* *byrcop* on *Eorppic*.
forðfēnde on III. *kl. Ɔai*. *Ɔe* *pær* xxx.
Ɔintna *byrcop* :]

was his brother. They both rest under
one porch in the city of York.

A.D. 740. This year¹ died king
Ethelhard ; and Cuthred, his relative,
succeeded to the West-Saxon kingdom,
which he held fourteen² winters, during
which time he fought many hard battles
with Ethelbald king of the Mercians.
On the death of archbishop Nothelm³
Cuthbert was consecrated archbishop⁴,
and Dunn bishop of Rochester⁵. This
year York was on fire.

A.D. 742. This year there was a large
synod assembled at Cliff's-Hoo⁶; and
there was Ethelbald king of Mercia,
with archbishop Cuthbert, and many
other wise men.

A.D. 743. This year⁷ 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 Winchester⁸; to which Hun-
ferth was promoted. The stars went swift-
ly shooting⁹; and Wilferth the younger,
who had been thirty winters bishop of
York, died on the third day before the
calends of May¹⁰.

^a *Eorppic- Cot. Eorppic- Cant.* ^b So *Laud. Cot. C.T. vi.* DCCXLI. *Gibs. from Whel.* ^c -*hard,*
Laud. Cot. ^d *forþfēnde, Laud. fēnde forð, C.T. vi.* ^e From *Laud.* ^f *Sexna, Cant.* ^g xvi. *Gibs.*
xxvi. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h *Ɔear, Laud.* ⁱ From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k *Ɔepann, Cant. C.T. vi.* *Ɔann, Cot.*
^l So *Whel. Ben. C.T. vi.* *abs. Cott.* ^m *Ɔelbold, Laud.* ⁿ From *Laud. Ɔýrcna, Cot.* ^o From *Cot.*
^p *Eabberht, Laud.* ^q *Dunn, Cant.* ^r From *Cot. N.S.* ^s *Ɔuhtan, Cant.* ^t *Un- Laud.*

¹ *An. 739. M. West.*

² 15, *M. West.*

³ *An. 739. S. Dunelm.* "16 *kal. Novembris.*"—
Flor.

⁴ *An. 749. R. Dicet.*

⁵ *i. e.* after *Aldulf. An. 741. Flor.*

⁶ *Vid. Evident. Eccl. Christ. Cant. inter X. Script.*
p. 2209, 32. Spelm. Concil. i. 230.

⁷ *An. 744. M. West.*

⁸ *Vid. Malmsb. Gest. Pont. ii.*

⁹ *An. 747. M. West.*

¹⁰ *An. 743. Flor. M. West.*

An. DCCXLV. Ðep Daniel forð-
ferþe. þa pær XLIII.^a rintna agan rið-
ðan he onfenz biſcopdome :

An. DCCXLVI. Ðep mon^b floh Sel-
ned cýning :

* DCCXLVII.

An. DCCXLVIII. Ðep pær ofſlegen
Cýnric. Verſt-Seaxna^c æþeling. and Ead-
brýht Cantþana cýning forðferþe. ^dƷ
Æþelbýht. Þihtreder ſunu einger.
fenz to þam rice" :

DCCXLIX.

An. DCCL. Ðep Cuðned. ^eVerſt-
Seaxna^e cýning. zereah^f rið Æþelhun
þone ofermedan^g ealþormon :

DCCLI.

An. DCCLII. Ðep Cuþned. ^eVerſt-
Seaxna cýning". zereah. þý tpeſtan^h
zeapeⁱ hiſ rice. æt BeorƷ-forða^k rið
Æðelbalð. ^eWýrcena cing. and hine ze-
flýmde" :

An. DCCLIII. Ðep Cuðned. ^eVerſt-
Seaxna cýning". feah^t rið Vealar :

An. DCCLIV. Ðep Cuðned. ^eVerſt-
Seaxna cýning". forðferþe. And Cýne-
heard^l onfenz biſcopdome". æfter
Dunferðe. on Þintan-ceaſtre. and

A.D. 745. This year¹ died Daniel.
Forty-three² winters had then elapsed
since he received the episcopal function.

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

A.D. 748. This year³ was slain Cyn-
ric, etheling of the West-Saxons⁴; Ed-
bert, king of Kent, died; and Ethelbert,
son of king Witred, succeeded to the
kingdom⁵.

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 Burford⁶ with Ethel-
bald, 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 year⁷ died Cuthred,
king of the West-Saxons; and Sebright,
his relative, succeeded to the kingdom,
which he held one year⁸; Cyneard suc-

^a XLVI. *Laud. Vid. an. 703.* ^b man, *Cant. C.T. bi.* ^c -Sexna, *Cant. ÞeƷƷexna, C.T. bi.* ^d From
Petrob. abs. Laud. Cant. C.T. bi. ^e From *Laud.* ^f feah^t, *Cant. C.T. bi.* ^g ofeƷer-modigan, *Laud.*
^h XXII. *Laud.* ⁱ zepe, *C.T. bi.* ^k Beoph- *Cant. C.T. bi.* ^l fenz to biſceopdome. *Cant. C.T. bi.*

¹ An. 746. M. West.

² 44, M. West. *Vid. an. 703.*

³ An. 749. M. West. DCCXLVII. C.T. bi.

⁴ The son of Cuthred, king of Wessex. *Vid.*
M. West. an. 749.

⁵ *Vid. M. West. an. 749.*

⁶ BeorƷforða, Ethelw. Beorhtforða, Flor. He-
reford and Bereford, H. Hunt. Beorford, M. West.

This battle of Burford has been considerably am-
plified 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 dra-
gon*, &c.

⁷ DCCLVI. M. West. transposing the Roman nu-
merals. ⁸ An. 750. R. Dicet.

Cantparaburh^a forþarn þý zeape^b.
And Sigebriht^c [d^d hif mæg^e] feng to
ƿerst-Seaxna rice. 7 heold an gear :

An. DCCLV. ^eDep Cýnepulƿ benam
Sigebrýht^f d^d hif mæg^e hif rice^g. and
ƿerst-Seaxna^b ƿrotanⁱ. for unryhtum
dædum. ^kbuton Hamton-rcýpe^l. and
he hæfde þa oð he ofrloh þone ealdor-
man¹ þe him lenge^m midⁿ punode.
And hine þa Cýnepulƿ on Andred a-
dræfde. 7 he þær punode. oð^o þ hine
an rpan ofrtang æt Prýfeter-ƿlodan^p.
7 he^q rrac þone ealdorman Cumbrian.
And re^r Cýnepulƿ ofrt mid^s miclum ze-
feohum feaht ƿið Brit-pealum^t. And
ymb xxxi.^u ƿinter^x þær þe^y he rice
hæfde. he ƿolde adræfan ænne æfel-
ang 7e ƿær Cýneheard haten^z. 7^a b^bre
Cýneheard^z ƿær þær Sýgebrýhtes bro-
ður. And þa zeacode^c he þone cining^d.
lyttle^e ƿepede^f on ƿif-cýððe^g on Me-

ceeded Humferth in the see of Win-
chester; and Canterbury was this year
on fire.

A.D. 755. This year Cynewulf, with
the consent of the West-Saxon coun-
cil, deprived Sebright, his relative, for
unrighteous deeds, of his kingdom, ex-
cept Hampshire; which he retained, un-
til he slew the alderman who remained
the longest with him¹. Then Cynewulf
drove him to the forest of Andred, where
he remained, until a swain stabbed him
at Privett², 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 expel-
ling a prince called Cyneard³, who was
the brother of Sebright. But he having
understood that the king was gone, thinly
attended, on a visit to a lady at Merton⁴,

^a .býpuz, *Laud.* ^b zepe, *C.T. vi.* ^c Sigebriht, *Laud.* ^d From *Laud.* ^e Dep Cýnepulƿ
benam Sibehtce cinge hif rice. 7 Sibehtes broðer. Cýneheard gehaten. ofrloh on Merantune Cýne-
pulf. 7 he ƿuxode xxxi. gear. And þær ylcan gearer man ofrloh Æfelbalð. Wýrcena cing. on þreopan-
dane. 7 Ofra zefeng Wýrcena rice [zeƿlymðon.] *Cot.* ^f Sigebrihtce, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^g rice,
Laud. ^h .Sexna, *Cant. ƿerrexna, C.T. vi.* as usual. ⁱ ƿitan, *Laud. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^k butan
Hamton-rcipe, *Cant.* ^l ealder- *Cant.* ^m lenz, *Laud.* for lenz'rc. lænzrc, *C.T. vi.* ⁿ From *C.T. vi.*
punode, *ibid.* ^o Abs. *Cant.* ^p So *C.T. vi.* Ben. Prýfær- *Cant.* for Prýfær- Pruueter- Gibs.
from Whel. sc. Pruueter- Prýfær- *C.T. vi.* ^q 7e rpan, *Laud.* 7e, *Cant.* ^r Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^s From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t -pealaz, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^u xvi. *Laud.* xxi. *C.T. vi.* *Vid. an. 784.*
^x ƿinter, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^y rc, Whel. ^z gehaten, *Laud.* ^a Abs. *Laud.* ^b Abs. *Cant.*
7 he ƿær, *C.T. vi.* ^c zeahode, *Cant. C.T. vi.* acode, *Laud.* ^d cýninc, Whel. ^e lýt, *Laud.*
^f ƿeode, *Cant.* ƿeode, *C.T. vi.* ^g cýððan, *Laud.*

¹ i. e. Cumbra; as stated in the sequel.

² "In cognominato loco Pryfetesflodan."—Ethelw.
He adds: "et ultus est sanguinem ducis Cumbran."
The succeeding historians have departed more from
the Saxon original.

³ "Habens illum suspectum, ne aspiraret ad reg-
num, vel denique necem fratris sui in ipsum vindic-
aret."—M. West.

⁴ Merantune, Ethelw. *an. 755.* Meretun, *Flor.*
an. 784. "In villa quæ Meritona dicitur."—M. West.
an. 786. The minuteness of this narrative, com-
bined 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.

nantune. 7^a he hine þær inne^a beþað. 7^b þone buþh^c utan^c be-eode^d. ær hine þa^e men onfundon^f þe mid þam cýninge pærun. ^gAnd þa ongeat se cýning þ. 7 he^s on þa duru ut-eode^h. 7 þa unheanlice hine peneðeⁱ oð he on þone æþeling locude^k. 7 þa^l utpærðe on hine^l. 7 hine miclum^m gepundade. And hiⁿ ealle þa on þone cýning^o pærun feohtende^o. oð^s þæt hy^p hine ofplegenne^q hæfdon^r. ^sAnd þa on þær riƿer gebærum^t onfundan þær cýninges^u þegnaþ þa unrylnerre^x. 7 þa þider unnon^y rpa hpelc^y rpa þonne gearo pær^z. And raðort^a heopa^b þa se^c æþeling zehpelcum^d e feoh 7 feorh gebeað^f. 7 hiora^e h nænig hit zehingian nolde^g. ac hiⁱ a on hine^l rýmle feohtende pæron. oð þ^a k hi ealle lægon^l butan anum Bryttircum^m zuple. 7 se rpreðeⁿ gepundad pær. Ða on morgene^o zehýrdun^p þ þær cýninges þegnaþ^q þe him bærtan^r pæran^r. þ se cýning^s ofplegen pær^r. þa rydon hy^t þyder. 7 hiƿ ealdorman Orpic. 7 rigrpærð^u hiƿ þegn^x. 7 7 þa men þe he be-

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 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

^a From *Cant.* ^b þa buþh, *Cant. C.T. vi.* buþ, *Edd.* ^c utan, *Laud.* ^d be-eodon, *Laud.* --dan, *C.T. vi.* ýmb-eodan, *Cant.* ^e þe, *Laud.* ^f So *C.T. vi.* afundon, *Laud.* onfundan, *Cant.* ^g Abs. *Cant.* ^h So *Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁱ peneðe, *Laud.* ^k locode, *Laud. Cant.* locode, *C.T. vi.* where the two next sentences are omitted. ^l ut on hine pærðe, *Cant.* ^m micclum, *Laud.* ⁿ he, *Laud.* ^o feohtende pæron, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p hiƿ, *Laud.* ^q ofplegen, *Laud.* ^r hæfdan, *Cant.* ^s þa onfundan þ þær kinges zeparan on þær riƿer unrylnerre. 7 þider unnon. *Cant.* ^t gebæron, *Laud.* ^u cýninges, *Laud.* ^x unrylnerre, *Laud.* ^y hpelc, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^z gearð, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^a Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b From *Cant.* him þa, *C.T. vi.* ^c From *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d zehpelcum, *Laud.* æghpelcum, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e feorh 7 feoh beað, *Cant.* ^f bæð, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^g heo, *Laud.* heopa, *Cant.* hira, *C.T. vi.* ^h nænig þicgan nolde, *Laud.* nan þær onfon nolde, *Cant.* nænig þicgan nolde, *C.T. vi.* ⁱ So *C.T. vi.* hie, *Cant.* heo, *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ^k hiƿ ealle ofplegene pæron, *Laud.* ^l laƿan, *Cant.* ^m Bryttircan, *C.T. vi.* Bryt-rýlircum, *Laud.* ⁿ From *Petrob.* ^o morgene, *Laud.* merzene, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p -don, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^q þa bærtan him pæron, *Cant.* So nearly *C.T. vi.* ^r bærtan, *Laud.* ^s pær ofplegen, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t Abs. *Laud.* ^u So *C.T. vi.* Wiverð, *Gibs. Cant.* ^x þegen, *Cant.* ^y 7 þa mon þe he ær him bærtan lærðe, *Cant.* So nearly *C.T. vi.* and iv.

æftan him læfde ær". 7 þone æþeling on þære býrig metton^a. þær, re cýning ofplegen læg. 7 hi^b þa^c þa gatu^d him^e to belocene^f hæfðon^g. 7 hie^h þa þær to eodan. Andⁱ þa gebead^k he him^l heora azene^m dom feor 7 londey. 3if hýⁿ him þær ricef uðon^o. 7 him^p. cýððe^q þ hiora maðar^r him mið pærnun^s. þa þe him 'fptom nolbon". Andⁱ þa cpædon^u hi^x þ^y heom nænig" mæg leofna næne þonne^z heora hlaforð. 7 þ^c hý næfpe hir banan folgian nolban. And þa budon hý heora maðum^a. þ hý him^b gefunde 'fptom eodon". ^d 7 hý cpædon" þ þ ilce heora gefepum geboden pære þe ær mið þam cýninge^e pærnun. Ða cpædon hý 'þ hie þær hie fylfe ne amundon^s þe ma" þe heora^h gefepan þe mið þam cýninge pærnon ofplegene. ⁱ And hý þa ýmb þa gatu^k feohtende pærnon oð^l þ^m hý "þær inne fulgon" 7 þone æþeling ofplozon. 7 þa men þe ^ohim mið" pærnun. ealle butan anum. fe^p pær þær ealðormonner^q 3oðrunu. 7 he hir feorh genepede 7 þeahⁱ he^l pær ofte gepundod. And^r fe Cýnepulf riceode^s xxxi. rintpa. 7 hir lic lið^t on Þintanceafte. 7 þær æþelinger^u æt Acran-

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 di-

^a gemetton, *Laud.* ^b So *C.T. vi.* hie, *Cant.* ^c From *Cant.* ^d zeatu, *Cant.* ^e heom, *Laud.* ^f belocen, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^g So *Laud. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* hæfðan, *Cant.* pærnon, *Gibs.* from *Whel.* ^h So *Cant.* ⁱ Abs. *Cant.* ^k bead, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^l Abs. *Laud.* ^m azeane, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁿ heo, *Laud.* hie, *Cant.* ^o zeupan, *Cant.* ^p heom, *Laud. Cant.* ^q cýððe, *Cant.* cýððon, *C.T. vi.* ^r So *Cant. C.T. vi.* maða, *Laud.* ^s pærnon, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t fptom nolban, *Cant.* ^u cpædan, *Cant.* -don, *C.T. vi.* ^x hie, *Cant.* hiz, *Laud.* ^y him nan, *Cant.* ^z þone, *Laud.* ^a maðon, *Laud.* ^b So *Cant. C.T. vi.* heom, *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ^c fptom eodan, *Cant.* ^d þa cpædon hie, *Cant.* ^e cing, *Cant.* cinge, *C.T. vi.* ^f From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^g gemundon, *Laud.* ^h coppe, *Whel. C.T. vi.* ⁱ Abs. *Laud.* ^k zeatu, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^l Abs. *Cant.* ^m Abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* ⁿ So *C.T. vi.* and *iv.* -pærnon, *Cant.* Ine fulgon, *Whel.* ^o mið him, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p þ, *Cant.* ^q duxef, *C.T. vi.* ^r Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^s riceode, *Laud.* riceode, *C.T. vi.* zeapa for rintpa, *ibid.* ^t liðð, *Laud.* ^u -zar, *Laud.* incorrectly, as usual, from a neglect of the terminations and inflexions.

mýnŕter^a. 7 heopa niht-fædepen-cýn^b zæð to Ceþdice. And þý ilcan zeape man ofŕloh fEþelbalð. Mýncna^c cýning. on Seccan-dune^d. 7 hiŕ lic lið^e on Ðŕeo-pan-dunè. 7 ^fhe niðade xli. pintoŕa. 7 þa^g Beopnreð ŕenz to niçe. 7 hi^h lytle hpile heold. 7 ungeŕealice. And þý^h ilcan zeape Offra cýningⁱ ^fzeŕlýmde Beopnreð. 7^g ŕenz þa Offra to þam^k niçe. 7 þ^l heold xxxix. pintoŕa. 7 hiŕ ŕunu Ecŕŕeŕð^m heoldⁿ xl. ðaga. 7 an hund ðaga. ^pSe Offra pæŕ^o Ðincŕeþ-ning^q. Ðincŕeþð^r Eanpulŕing. Eanpulŕ Oŕmoding. Oŕmod Eaping. Eapa Þýb-þing. Þýbba Cŕeoding. Cŕeoda Cýne-palding. Cýnepalð Cnebbing. Cnebbia Iceling. Icel Eomæring. Eomæŕ Angelþeoping. Angelþeop Offring. Offra Þæŕ-munding. Þæŕmund Þýhtlæzing. Þiht-læz Þodening.

DCCLVI.

^aAn. DCCLVII. Ðeŕ Eaðberht. Noŕð-hýmbŕa cýning. ŕenz to ŕcæpe. 7 Offpulŕ hiŕ ŕunu ŕenz to þam^t niçe. 7 niðade an zeap. 7 hine ofŕlogon hiŕ hiŕan on ^{ix. kl. Auguŕti}.

An. DCCLVIII. ^xÐeŕ Cuðbŕýht

rect line to Cerdic.—The same year Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, was slain at Seckington¹; 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 Cnebbia, Cnebbia of Icel, Icel of Eomer, Eomer of Angelthew, Angelthew of Offa, Offa of Wermund, Wermund of Witley, Witley of Woden.

A.D. 757. This year² 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 year³ died archbi-

^a Axanmŕŕe, *Cant.* Axanmenŕŕe, *C.T. vi.* ^b fædepan- *Laud.* ^c Mýncene, *Laud.* ^d So *C.T. vi.* Secgzan- *Cant.* ^e ŕeŕtað, *Laud.* ^f From *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^g From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h þa, *Laud.* ⁱ Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* ^k From *Laud.* ^l From *Cant.* ^m So *Laud. C.T. vi.* Eŕveŕð, *Gibs.* ⁿ Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^o xli. *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p So *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* ^q Ðingŕeþðing, *Laud.* Ðingŕeþþing, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r Ðingŕeþð, *Cant. C.T. vi.* The rest of the genealogy abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* but supplied in the latter by Joscelyn from *Cant.* ^s From *Laud. Cot. C.T. vi.* *Petrob.* ^t Abs. *Cot.* ^u viii. kl. Auguŕti, *C.T. vi.* ^x An. DCCLVII. *Cant.*

¹ Seccondune, Ethelw. Secandune, H. Hunt. Segeswalde, Flor. *Chron. de Burgo.* Sacchenda, M. West.

² An. 758. S. Dunelm. ³ "7 kal. Novembr."—Flor. Thorn. An. 760. M. West.

ærcēbiſcop forðſerpe". ^aƳ he heold þ ærcēbiſceop-riçe xviii. zeap" :

An. DCCLIX. Ðer Bregowine pær to ærcēbiſcop gehadod^b to ſcē Michaeler týde". ^aƳ healb hit feoper gear". ^dAnd Moll ſþelpold peng to riçe on Norð-hýmbpum. Ƴ riçade vi. pintera^c. ^fƳ hit þa forlet" :

An. DCCLX. Ðer ſþelbryht Cantþara cýning forðſerpe. ^eſe pær ſiht-nerder cinger^b ſunu". ^fƳ Ceolpulf eac forðſerpe" :

An. DCCLXI. ⁱÐer pær ſe micela pinter". ^dAnd Moll. ^kNorð-hýmbra cining'. ofſloh Ofſpine æt ſeþpiner-clife^l. ^fon octauo id. Auguſti" :

^aAn. DCCLXII. Ðer forðſerpe Bregowine ærcēbiſcop" :

An. DCCLXIII.^m Ðer Ianbryhtⁿ pær gehadod to ærcēbiſceope. on þam^o feoperþezan dæge^p ofen midne^q pinter. ^rAnd Friðepald biſcop ^kæt ſiterne" forðſerpe ^kon non. Mai". ſe pær gehalgod on Ceartrum. ^kon xviii. kl. Sept'. þam vi. pintera Ceolpulfes riçes. Ƴ he pær biſcop xxix. pintera". ^sÐa man gehalgode Pýhtpine" ^kto bi-

shop Cuthbert. He held the archbshopric eighteen years.

A.D. 759. This year Bregowin was invested archbishop at Michaelmas, and continued four years. Mull Ethelwold this year¹ succeeded to the Northumbrian kingdom, held it six winters, and then resigned it.

A.D. 760. This year² died Ethelbert king of Kent, who was the son of king Wihtred, and also Ceolwulf³.

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 year⁴ died archbishop Bregowin.

A.D. 763. This year⁵ Eanbert⁶ was invested archbishop, on the fortieth day over mid-winter; and Frithwald, bishop of Whitern, 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 Petwin⁷ con-

^a From *Cot.* ^b gehalgod, *Laud. Cot.* ^c -mæſſan, *Cot. Cant.* Michaeler tide, *C.T.* vi. Michaeler-Whel. ^d From *Laud. Cot.* ^e zeap, *Cot.* ^f From *Laud.* ^g From *Cot. Petrob.* ^h So *Cot.* cing, *Gibs.* from *Whel.* ⁱ From *Petrob.* An. uccclxii. *C.T.* vi. ^k Abs. *Cot.* ^l Eadpiner-clue. *Cot.* ^m uccclxii. *Laud. Cot.* ⁿ Ianbryht, *Laud.* Eanbryht, *Cant.* Ead- *C.T.* vi. but an. 785 Ean-. ^o So *Cot.* þon, *Laud.* þone, *Cant. C.T.* vi. þonne, *Whel.* ^p dæg, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^q mide, *Laud.* ^r *Gibs.* from *Laud. Cot.* to the end of the year: abs. *Whel. C.T.* vi. &c. ^s Ƴ jýððan pent to Pýhtpine. ſe pær gehalgod. *ſc. Cot.*

¹ "Nonis Augusti."—S. Dunelm.

² An. 762. M. West. Thorn.

³ *Vid. an. 731, 737.*

⁴ An. 765. S. Dunelm. "8 kal. Sept."—Thorn.

⁵ 9 kal. Sept."—Flor.

⁶ An. 765. S. Dunelm. An. 762. R. Dicet.

⁷ al. Jeanbryhtus, Janberhtus, Lamberhtus, &c. *Vid. an. 785.* "Ianbertus, sancti Augustini abbas," &c.—Flor. *Vid. an. 762, 763, 764, 785.*

⁸ Pechtwiuus, Flor.

ƿcope" æt ſc̅l̅p̅et-éé^a. ^bon xvi. kl. Auguſti. to h̅p̅itep̅ne":

An. DCCLXIV. H̅ep̅ Ianb̅p̅yht^c æp̅-
cebiſceop onƿenz pallium:

An. DCCLXV. ^dH̅ep̅ ƿenz Alh̅p̅eð
to Noꝛð-h̅ymbra ƿice". ^eƿixade eahta
p̅inteƿ":

^dAn. DCCLXVI. H̅ep̅ ƿoꝛðƿeðde
Ec̅zbeht æp̅cebiſcop in Eoſep̅pic^f.
^bon xiii. kl. Decemb'. ƿe ƿæƿ biſcop
xxxvi. p̅intpa". ƿ F̅riðebeht in Da-
guſtaldeƿ-éé^g. ^bƿe ƿæƿ biſcop xxxiv.
p̅intpa". And man gehalgode^h ſc̅p̅el-
beht to Eoſep̅pic^f. ƿ Ealhmund to Da-
guſtaldeƿ-éé^g:

DCCLXVII.

An. DCCLXVIII. ⁱH̅ep̅ ƿoꝛðƿeðde
Eadbeht ^kEating cing". ^lon xiv. kl.
Septembriƿ":

DCCLXIX.^m—DCCLXXI.

An. DCCLXXII. H̅ep̅ M̅ilp̅eðⁿ bi-
ſcop ƿoꝛðƿeðde:

DCCLXXIII.

An. DCCLXXIV. ^oH̅ep̅ Noꝛð-h̅ym-
bra ƿoꝛðp̅iſon heona cing Alchp̅eð
oƿ Eoſep̅pic on Earter-tid. ƿ zenamon
ſc̅p̅elpeð. Moller ƿunu. heom to hlaƿ-
oꝛde. ƿ ƿe ƿixade iv. p̅intpa. And"

secrated bishop of Whiteru at Adling-
fleet, on the sixteenth day before the ca-
lends of August.

A.D. 764. This year archbishop Ean-
bert 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 archbi-
shop Egbert at York, on the thirteenth¹
day before the calends of December,
who was bishop thirty-six winters; and
Frithbert at Hexham², who was bishop
there thirty-four winters. Ethelbert³
was consecrated to York, and Elmund
to Hexham⁴.

A.D. 768. This year died king Ead-
bert, the son of Eata, on the fourteenth⁵
day before the calends of September.

A.D. 772. This year⁶ died bishop
Mildred.

A.D. 774. This year the Northum-
brians banished their king Alred from
York at Easter-tide; and chose Ethel-
red⁷, the son of Mull, for their lord,
who reigned four winters. This year

^a After *Ælfæt Vel Adelfæt, Cot.* ^b *Abs. Cot.* ^c *Ianbeht, Laud. Eanbriht, Cant. Ead. C.T. vi.*
but *an. 785 Ean.* ^d *From Laud. Cot.* ^e *From Laud.* ^f *Eueppic, Cot.* ^g *Dagustald- Cot.*
^h *halgode, Cot.* ⁱ *From Petros. C.T. vi.* <sup>abs. Cant. C.T. vi. ^k *From Laud. Cot. C.T. vi.* The
latter omits *cing*, because Eadberht had retired into a monastery. ^l *From Laud. C.T. vi.* ^m *Initium*
regni Karoli regis. Gibs. from Laud. ⁿ *Milp̅eð, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^o *From Laud. C.T. vi.* H̅ep̅
ſc̅p̅elpeð. Moller ƿunu. ƿixian azann on Noꝛð-h̅ymbra. *Cot.*</sup>

¹ *xiv. Flor.*

² "10 kal. Junii."—S. Dunelm.

³ Alberhtus, S. Dunelm. Eanbaldus, M. West.

⁴ "8 kal. Maii."—S. Dunelm.

⁵ *xiii. Flor. So C.T. vi.*

⁶ "Hwiccorum episcopus Milredus, cui Wermundus successit."—*Flor. an. 775.*

⁷ *Æthelbertum, Flor.*

þer^a oþreped^b ðeað Cþurter^c mæl on heopenum æfter runnan ƿetlgonge^d. And "þý zeape" zefuhton^e Mýnce ƿ Cantpape^f æt Ottan-ƿonða^h. ƿ pun- ðepliceⁱ næddran^k ƿænon zeregene^l on Suð-Seaxna londe^m:

An. DCCLXXV. "Ðer Cýnepulf ƿ Offa zefuhton^o ýmb Býnríntun^p. and Offa nam^q þone tun. [On þar kingeƿ ðæi. Offa. ƿær an abbot of Mederham- ƿteðe. Beonne zehaten. Se ilca Beonne. þurh ealle þa muneke-ƿeð of þere min- ƿtre. þa let he Cuðbríht ealdorþman x. bonde-land at Spiner-heafde. mið lærpe. ƿ mið mæðpe. ƿ mið eal þ þær to læi. and ƿpa þ ƿeo Cuðbríht zear þone abbote l. punde þær-ƿope. ƿ ilca zear aneƿ nihter ƿeopme. ouðer xxx. ƿcýllinge penega. ƿpa eac þ eafter hiƿ ðæi ƿcolde ƿeo land onzean into þa mýn- ƿtre. At þiƿ zepitnerre ƿær ƿeo king- ing Offa. ƿ ƿeo kingz Egƿerð. and ƿeo ærceþ' Mýzgeberht. ƿ Ceolpulf bi- ƿcop. ƿ Inþona biƿcop. ƿ Beonna abbot. ƿ ƿeola oðre biƿcoper and abbotes. and ƿeala oðre ƿice men. On þer ilca Offa

also appeared in the heavens a red cru- cifix, 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 year¹ 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 Beonna²; who, with the consent of all the monks of the min- ster, 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 enter- tainment for one night³, or thirty shil- lings in money⁴; provided also, that after his decease the said lands should revert to the monastery. The king, Offa, and king Everth, and archbishiop Hib- bert, and bishop Ceolwulf, and bishop Inwona, and abbot Beonna, and many other bishops, and abbots, and rich men,

^a An. DCCLXXIII. *Cant.* ^b oþreƿeðe, *Cant.* men zerezon, *Laud.* men zerezan, *Cot.* ^c Cþurter, *Cant.* Cþurzel, *C.T.* vi. for Cþurter. ^d -gange, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^e on þan ýlcan zeape. *Cot.* ^f fuhton, *Cot.* zefuhtan, *Cant.* -tun, *C.T.* vi. ^g -ƿapa, *Laud.* ^h Occan- *Cant.* ⁱ puðor- *Cant. Cot. C.T.* vi. ^k næddran, *Laud. C.T.* vi. næðra, *Cot.* genitive case. ^l zereogene, *Laud.* zearapene, *Cot. Cant.* -epene, *C.T.* vi. ^m lande, *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ⁿ An. DCCLXXVII. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^o zeplyton, *Laud. C.T.* vi. zefuhtan, *Cant.* ^p Beneſingtun, *Laud. C.T.* vi. and iv. *Beneſingtun, Cant.* ^q zenam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. ^r An. DCCLXXVII. *Laud.* to the end of the year, N.S.: a manifest interpolation.

¹ An. 778. Flor. An. 779. M. West. An. 777. *Chron. de Mairos.*

² "Sanctus Bennā."—Hug. Cand. *Coenobii Bur- genſis Historia*, ap. Sparke, p. 39. See also p. 13 of the same work.

³ "Firma unius noctis," &c.

⁴ Penega 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. But more of this hereafter.

dæi pær an ealdorman. Broþdan pær gehaten. De geornde æt re kýning þ he fcolde for hýr luuen fpeon hýr ane mýnrte. Þocingar het. forði þet he hit polde giuen into Medefhamrte. 7 fce Peter. 7 þone abbote þe þa par. he þar Pura gehaten. Seo Pura pær æfter Beonna. 7 feo kining hine luuede fpride. And feo kining fneode þa þ mýnrte Þocingar. pið cining. 7 pið biſcop. 7 pið eopl. 7 pið ealle men. fpa þ nan man ne hafde þær nan onfcing buton f. Peter 7 þone abbot. Ðiſ pær don on þe cininges tune. Freo-ric-burra hatte :-]

An. DCCLXXVI. ^aDeþ forðferde Pehtine biſcop on xiii. kf. Octobr'. fe pær biſcop xiv. pintera". ^b7 þý ilcan zeape man gehalgode feþelberht to biſcope to Hriteþne in Eoſeppic". on xvii. kf. Iulii" :-

DCCCLXXVII.

An. DCCLXXVIII. ^aDeþ feþelbalð 7 Deaðberht ofplogon iii. heah-geþeran. Ealdulf Boþing æt Cýningesclipe. and Cýnepulf and Ecgan æt Dela-þýrnum on xi. kf. Apr'." ^dAnd þa fenz Alfpold^e to rice. ^f7 feþelþed bedraf on lande'. 7 he riwade x. pmer" :-

DCCCLXXIX.⁵

were witnesses to this. In the days of this same Offa was an alderman, of the name of Brorda¹, 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 year² 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 Whiter, 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 April³. Then⁴ Elwald, having banished Ethelred from his territory, seized on his kingdom, and reigned ten winters.

^a From *Laud. C.T.* b. iv. ^b From *Laud. C.T.* b. iv. an. DCCLXXVII. Deþ par feþelþýht gehalgod to biſcope to Hriteþne on Eneppic. Cot. ^c From *Laud.* ^d From *Laud. Cot.* ^e Alfpold, *Cot.* ^f *Abs. Cot.* ⁵ *Karolus in Hispanias intravit. Karolus Saxoniam venit. Karolus Pampileniam urbem destruxit, atque Cæsar-Augustam: exercitum suum conjunxit, ac acceptis obsidibus, subjugatis Sarracenis, per Narbonam, Wasconiam, Franciam rediit.* Gibs. from *Laud.*

¹ An. 799. *Brorda, princeps Merciorum, qui et Hildegila dicebatur, obiit.*—*Chron. J. Abb. S. Petri de Burgo, ep. Sparke, p. 10.*

² An. 777. Flor. S. Dunelm.

³ "3 kal. Octobris."—S. Dunelm.

⁴ An. 779. S. Dunelm.

An. DCCLXXX. ^aƆeþ Ealþ-Seaxe^b 7 Francan gefuhtan". ^cAnd Noþð-hým-bra heah-gefeþan foþbærndon Beorn ealdorman on Seletune. on ix. kt. Iaþr. And" Ɔeþelberht^d aþceb' foþðfeþde ^eon Ceartra". ^f7 on þær ftall Eanbalþ þær gehalþod". 7 Cýnepulþ biþcop^e ge-æt in Lindiþfarna-ée^g. ^hƆeþ Alchmund biþcop in Naþurtaþd-ée foþðfeþde. on vii. iduþ Septembr'. 7 Tilberht man gehalþode on hiþ ftal on vi. non. Octobr'. 7 Hiþbalþ man gehalþode to biþcop æt Socca-býriþ to Lindiþfarna-ée". ⁱ7 Alþold cinþ feþde to Rome æfter pallum to Eanbolþer aþcebiþcopeþ behoue":

DCCLXXXI.

^kAn. DCCLXXXII. Ɔeþ foþðfeþde. Ɔeþbuþh. Ceolþeþer cpen. 7 Cýnepulþ biþcop in Lindiþfarna-ée. And feonoþ þær æt Aþlea":

DCCLXXXIII.

An. DCCLXXXIV. Ɔeþ Cýnehearpð. ofþloh. Cýnepulþ cýning. 7 he þær feapð ofþlegen. 7 lxxxiv. monna miþ him. And þa onfeþþ Býþhtþic ^lþeþt-Seaxna þiceþ". 7 he þiceþde xvi. gear^m.

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 January¹. The same year² archbishop Ethelbert died at York, and Eanbald was consecrated in his stead; bishop Cynewulf³ 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; Hibalþ was consecrated bishop of Holy-island at Sockbury; and king Elwald sent to Rome for a pall in behoof of archbishop Eanbald.

A.D. 782. This year⁴ 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 year⁵ 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

^a An. DCCLXXXIX. *Laud. C.T. Biv.* ^b Ealde- *Laud. Cant.* ^c From *Laud. C.T. Biv.* an. DCCLXXXIX. ^d From *Laud. Cot. C.T. Biv.* an. DCCLXXXIX. ^e *Abs. Cot.* ^f 7 Eanbalþ þær gehalþod on hiþ loh. *Cot.* ^g Lindiþfarna- *Cot.* ^h From *Laud. Cot.* Alcmund biþcop on Naþurtaþd-ée foþðfeþde. 7 Tilberht þær gecopen þær to. 7 Hibalþ to Lindiþfarna-ée. *Cot.* ⁱ And Ɔeþþoþd cýning feþde man æfter pallum to Rome. 7 Eanbalþ dýþe æþeb'. *Laud.* ^k From *Laud. C.T. Biv.* ^l þeþt-Seaxna cining to þice. *Laud.* ^m þiteþ, *Cant. C.T. Biv.*

¹ "A.D. 780. Osbalð et Ethelhearde [congregato exercitu] Bearn patricium Elfwaldi regis succederunt in Seletune 9 kal. Januarii."—Hoveden.

² An. 781. Flor.

³ Cýnebalþ, *edd. and mss.* incorrectly. *Vid.* an. 782. "Cinewolþus episcopus Lindisfurensis

41 anno sui episcop' senio confectus vices suos Higelalþo delegavit, et 3 annos postea vixit."—*Annal. Tinemuth, ap. Leclaud. Collect. i. 328. Vid. Flor. an. 779, 781.*

⁴ An. 781. Flor.

⁵ *Vid. an. 755.*

7 hys lic hð æt ƿepham. and hys riht^a fæderen-cýn^b zæð to Cerdice. [°To þýran tíman riðode Ealhmund cing innon^d Cent". °Ɗer Ealhmund cing ƿar Egbephter fæder. 7 Egbepht ƿar Aðulfer fæder":]

An. DCCLXXXV. Ɗer forðferde Botpine abbot on Ɗripum. And" her ƿær zeflitfullic^e rinoð æt Cealc-hýðe. 7 Ianbýrht^b æncebirceop forlet sumneⁱ dæl of^k hys birceopdomef. 7 fram Of-pan cýninge Ɗizebrýht^l ƿær zecopen. 7 Eczferð to cýninge^m zehalgod. "And °in þar tid" ƿæron ærend-ƿacan zerend °of Rome" fram Adrianum^f papan to ſEngla-lande. to niſianne^g þone zeleafan "7 þa riðbe" þe^t rēf Gregorijur ur rende^h þurh þone birceop Augurтинum". 7 hi man mid ƿurðfcipe underfeng:

DCCLXXXVI.

An. DCCLXXXVII. Ɗer nom^a Beopht-ric^x cýning Ofpan dohtor Eadburhze. And on hys dagum^y comon^z æper^t III. rciƿa^a Norð-manna^b °of Ɗereða lande". And þa fe zerefa þærto rad. 7 hi^d polde drýfan to þær cýninges tune. þý þe^e he nýrte hræt hi ƿæron. 7 hine mon ofrlhof^f þa^e. Ɗat ƿæron þa æper-tan rciƿu Denifra monna þe Angel-cýnnes lond zerohton:

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-hythe¹; archbishop Eanbert resigned some part of his bishopric, Hibbert was appointed bishop by king Offa, and Everth was consecrated king. In the mean time 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 reve² 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 Abs. Cant. ^b fæder- Laud. ^c From Petrob. Cot. abs. Laud. Cant. C. T. vi. ^d on, Cot. ^e From Cot. ^f From Laud. C. T. vi. ^g zeflit 7 fullic, C. T. vi. ^h Eanbriht, Cant. C. T. vi. Lanbepht, Cot. Vid. an. 763, 764. ⁱ sum, Cot. ^k Gibs. from Cot. N. S. ^l Þýgbýrht, Cot. ^m cing, Cant. ⁿ From Laud. Cot. C. T. vi. to the end of the year. ^o on þýr tíman, Cot. ^p So Cot. C. T. vi. ^q Abs. Cot. ^r Adriane, Cot. ^s zenianne, Cot. ^t þa, Cot. ^u nam, Laud. Cot. Cant. C. T. vi. ^x Beophtic, Laud. Býrhtic, Cant. Brihtic, C. T. vi. ^y dagan, Cot. ^z coman, Cant. Cot. comon, C. T. vi. ^a rciƿa, Cot. Cant. ^b From Laud. Cot. Cant. C. T. vi. ^c From Laud. Cot. ^d he, Laud. he, C. T. vi. ^e From Cant. ^f þær ofrlhof, Cant. ^g From Laud.

¹ Vid. Spelman, Concil. i. 302. Wilkins, Concil. i. 145, 152. Flor. an. 785.

² Since called *sheriff*; i. e. the *reve*, or steward, of the shire. "*Exactor regis*."—Ethelw.

An. DCCLXXXVIII. ^aƆep pær Ɔinoð zezaderod on Norð-hýmbr̃a lande æt Fincanheale^b. ^con iv. non. Sept'. Ɔ Aldberht abb' forðferde":

^dAn. DCCLXXXIX. Ɔep Alppold. Norðan-hýmbr̃a ciningz. pær ofrlagan ^eƆnam Sigan on ix. k̃. Octobr'." Ɔ heofenlic leoht pær zelome ^fƆeozen ^gþær þer" he ofrlagen pær. ^hƆ he pær bebýrzed on Nazur̃talb-ée. innan þære cýnican". Ɔ Ofred. Alchpedes Ɔunu. Ɔenz to Ɔice ⁱæfter him". ^jƆe pær hir neƆa". ^kAnd Ɔinoð pær zezaderod æt Aclea":

An. DCCXC. Ɔep Ianbýrht^k arcebýrcop forðferde. Ɔ ^lþý ilcan zearne^m pær zecopen ⁿƆelheard abbud to arcebýrcopⁿ. ^oAnd Ofred. Norðan-hýmbr̃a^o ciningz. pær ^pberƆicen. Ɔ' of Ɔice adnereð^p. Ɔ ^qƆelned. ^rƆelpalder Ɔunu. ^sert Ɔenz to Ɔice":

^dAn. DCCXCI. Ɔep pær BaldulƆ^q zehalgod to býrcop ^tto Ɔpiterne' ^uon xvi. k̃. Aug'. Ɔnam Eanbalde arceb' Ɔ Ɔnam ^vƆelberhte býrcop":

An. DCCXCII. Ɔep Ofra. Mýrcna cýningz. het ^wƆelbýrhte cýninge^s þ

A.D. 788. This year there was a synod assembled at Fingall¹ 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 Acley².

A.D. 790. This year archbishop Eanbert died³, 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.

A.D. 791. This year Baldulf⁴ was consecrated bishop of Whiterne, on the sixteenth day before the calends of August, by archbishop Eanbald and bishop Ethelbert.

A.D. 792. This year⁵ Offa, king of Mercia, commanded that king Ethel-

^a From *Laud. Cot. C.T. v. iv.* ^b *al. Fincanheale. Ɔincanheale, C.T. v. iv.* ^c From *Laud. Gibson* adds, from the same MS. *Karolus per Alemanniam venit ad fines Bavarie.* ^d From *Laud. Cot.*

^e *Abs. Cot.* ^f *zeƆapen, Cot.* ^g *þær þær, Cot.* ^h *forðan he pær hir neua. Cot.* ⁱ *Ɔ mýcel Ɔinoð þær æt Aclea. Cot.* ^k *-br̃iht, Laud. Ianbýrht, Cot. Iacnbr̃iht, Cant. Eaðbr̃iht, C.T. v. i.*

^l *þær ýlcan zearer. Cot.* ^m *zepe, Cant. C.T. v. i.* ⁿ *So Laud. Cot. býrcop, Whel. arcebýrcop, Cant.* ^o *Norð- Cot.* ^p *aplýmed, Cot.* ^q *BaldulƆ, Cot.* ^r *After Ɔelberhte býrcop, Cot.*

^s *Abs. Laud. Cant. C.T. v. i.*

¹ *Vid. Spelman. Concil. i. 304. Flor. an. 788. and S. Dunelm. inter X. Script. 114, 56.*

² *Vid. Spelman. Concil. i. 305.*

³ *"Idus Augusti."*—*Flor.*

⁴ *Beaduulfus, Flor. Badulfus, Chron. de Mailros. an. 790.*

⁵ *An. 793. Flor.*

heapod ofarfean. ^a 7 Ofred. þe pær Norþan-hýmbra cýning. æfter pænæcride ham cumenum zelæht pær 7 ofrlagen. on xviii. kt. Octobr^r. 7 hif lic ligð æt Tinan-muðe. And ſeþelped cýning feng to nýpan pife. feo pær ſelfled gehaten. on iii. kt. Octobr^r” :

^b An. DCCXCIII. Ðer pæron peðe : pope-becna^c cumene ofep Norðan-hýmbra land. 7 þ^d folc eapmlice bpegdon^e þ pæron ofmete ligpærcaſ. ^f and þodenaf. and zereopene^g pæron fýnene dracan on þam lýfte fleozende. ^h Ðam tacnum fona” fýligde mýcel hunger. and litel^d æfter þam. þær ilcan gearer. ⁱ on vi. idur Ianuar” . eapmlice hæþenna manna^d hepzung adiligodeⁱ Godeſ cýrican in Lindifſapena-ée þuph hpeafiac 7 man-ſleht^k. ^l And Sicga foþðferþe on viii. kt. Mar” :

An. DCCXCIV. Ðer Adrianur papa 7 Ofra^l Mýrcena^m cýningⁿ. ^o on iv. idur Auguſti. fe niode xl. pintera” . foþþerþon^p. 7 ſeþelped. Norþan-hýmbra ^q cýning. pær ofrlagen ffrom hif azenpe þeode” . ^m on xiii. kt. Mar” . And Ceolpulf biſceop 7 Eadbald biſcop of þam londe afoþan^r. And Ecgferð^s

bert should be beheaded; and Osred, who had been king of the Northumbrians, returning home after his exile¹, was apprehended and slain, on the eighteenth day before the calends of October. His body is deposited at Tinemouth². 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 woefully: 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 May⁴; in consequence of which, bishops Ceol-

^a From *Laud. C.T. Biv.* ^b From *Laud. Cot. C.T. Biv.* ^c -býcna, *Cot.* ^d *Abs. Cot.* ^e *ðpehtan, Cot.* ^f So *C.T. Biv.* unmetlice pærcaſ, *ibid.* ^g zereapene, *Cot.* ^h 7 fona, *Cot.* ⁱ adýligodan, *Cot.* ^k -ſleht, *Cot. C.T. Biv.* ^l An. DCCXCVI. *Laud.* ^m From *Laud.* ⁿ *Abs. Laud.* ^o From *Laud.* on iv. k. *Azjtc. C.T. Biv.* So also Florence of Worcester. ^p foþðferþe, *Laud.* ^q From *Petrob. C.T. Biv.* ^r So *C.T. Biv.* foþon, *Cot.* ^s Ecgferð, *Cot.*

¹ *Vid. an. 790.*

² “*In monasterio ad ostium Tinæ fluminis.*”—*Flor.*

³ “*4 kal. Aug.*”—*Flor.*

⁴ “*3 kal. Maii.*”—*Flor.*

ƿenz^a to Mýrcna^b ƿice. 7 ^cþý ilcañ
 zeare^c ƿorðƿende. 7 Eadbrýht onƿenz
 ƿice on Cent. þam ƿæf oþer nama nem-
 ned Pƿæn^d. ^eAnd Æþelheard ealdor-
 man ƿorðƿende on kaſ. Auḡ. And þa
 hæþenan on Norð-hýmbrum heƿgodon:
 7 Ecgƿerðes mýnſter æt þone muþan
 beƿearodon. And þær heopa heƿeto-
 gena ſum ofrlægen ƿearð. 7 eac heopa
 ƿcipu ſume þurh ofen-ƿeder ƿurðon
 tobrocene. 7 heopa feala þær adrun-
 con. 7 ſume cuce to þam ƿtæþe comon.
 7 þa man ſona ofrlah æt þære ea
 muþan^f :

^fAn. DCCXCV. Deƿ ƿæf ƿe^g mona
 aþiſtrod^h betƿux han-cƿeðⁱ 7 daḡunze^k.
 1on v. kaſ Ap̄. And Earðulſ^m ƿenz
 to Norðan-hýmbran cine domeⁿ 1on II.
 iduſ Mai. 7 1he ƿæf ſýððan^o geblet-
 rod. 7 to hiſ cine-ſtolé ahoſen^l 1on VII.
 kaſ. Iuníi on Eoſeƿƿic^r ƿram Eanbalde
 aƿceb^s: 7 Æþelberhte. 7 Hiḡbalde. 7
 Baldeƿulſe biſcopum^p :

An. DCCXCVI. ^qDeƿ ƿorðƿende

wulf and Eadbald retired from the land.
 Everth took to the government of Mer-
 cia, and died the same year¹. Eadbert,
 whose other name was Pryn, obtained the
 kingdom of Kent; and alderman Ethel-
 herd died on the calends of August.
 In the mean time, the heathen armies
 spread devastation among the Northum-
 brians, and plundered the monastery of
 king Everth at the mouth of the Wear².
 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 drown-
 ed; 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
 dawn³, on the fifth day before the ca-
 lends of 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 be-
 fore the calends of June, by archbishop
 Eanbald, and bishops Ethelbert, Hib-
 bald, and Baldulf.

A.D. 796. This year died archbishop.

^a ƿenz to ƿice on Mýrcum. *Cant.* ^b Mýrcene, *Laud.* ^c on þan zeare, *Cot.* ^d Pƿænn, *Cant.*
C.T. vi. ƿræn, *C.T.* vi. ^e From *Laud.* *C.T.* vi. to the end of the year. ^f From *Laud.* *Cot.*
C.T. vi. ^g So *Cot.* ƿeo, *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ^h aþeſtrod, *Cot.* ⁱ hanſe, *Cot.* ^j æƿæde, *C.T.* vi.
^k -zung, *Cot.* ^l Abs. *Cot.* ^m Earðulſ, *Cot.* ⁿ ƿice, *Cot.* ^o gebletrod to cinze. *Cot.*
^p Abs. *Laud.* ^q From *Laud.* *C.T.* vi.

¹ "141 diebus regnavit."—Flor.

² i. e. Wearmouth abbey.

³ This is the Grecian method of computation,
 μεταξύ αλεκτροφωνιας και πρωιας, between the
 hours of three and six in the morning. It must

be recollected, that before 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.

Eanbalð arceb'. on iv. idur Auḡ. ⁊ hīr
 lic liḡð on Eoſerpic. And þer ilcan
 zeapere ſorðſende Ceolpulſ biſcop. ⁊
 man gehalḡode *oþærne Eanbalde' on
 þær oþere ſtal on xix. kaſ. Sept'. And"
 her Cýnpulſ^b. Mercna^c cýning. oþer-
 herḡade Cantpape^d oþ meſſc. ^eand
 Mercpape^f zeſenḡon^f Eadbeht^g Ppæn
 heora cýning. and zebundene^h hine on
 Mýrceⁱ zelæddon. [^k ⁊ let him pýcan
 ut hīr eazan. ⁊ ceoſſan oþ hīr handa :
 Ond Æþelard arcb' oþ Cantpapeb' ſette
 ſinoð. ⁊ zetpýde. ⁊ zeſæſtnode. þurh
 þar papan hæſe Leoneſ. ealle þa þing
 be Godeſ mýnſtran. þa pæron zeſett
 be ſihtzapeſ dæze. ⁊ be oðra cinza
 dæze. ⁊ þur cpæð. Ic Æþelard. ead-
 mod arb' oþ Cantpapeberu. mid anmo-
 dan næde ealleſ ſinoðeſ. and mid ealpa
 þape zegaderunza ealpa þapa mýn-
 ſtra. þam be ealdan dagan ſpizneſſe
 paſ zeauen ſnam zeleaſfullan mannum.
 on Godeſ naman. ⁊ þurh hīr biſigen-
 dan dom. ic bebeode. ſpa ſpa ic hæſe
 habbe oþ þan papan Leone. þ heonon-
 ſorð nan ne dýpſtæce ceoſan him
 hlauoſdar oþ læpedan mannan ouer
 Godeſ erppýrðnýſſe. Ac eal ſpa ſpa

Eanbald, on the fourth day before the
 ides of August; and his body is depo-
 sited 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 Ed-
 bert Pryn their king, led him bound into
 Mercia, and suffered men to pick out his
 eyes, and cut off his hands¹. And Ethel-
 ard, archbishop of Canterbury, held a
 synod², wherein he ratified and confirm-
 ed, 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 congrega-
 tions of all the minsters, to which in for-
 mer 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

* So *C.T.* v iv. oþerbalð, Gibs. from *Laud.*; but he suggested, from conjecture, oþer Eanbalð.
^b Ceolpulſ, *Laud. Cot. Whel.* Ceolulſ, *Cant. Vid. an.* 819. ^c Mýrcna, *Cant. C.T.* v i. ^d So *Cant.*
C.T. v i. Cent; *Cot.* Cantpapa, *Whel.* ^e So *Laud. Cant. C.T.* v i. and iv. but omitting oþ meſſc
^f So *Whel.* and the best MSS. zeſenḡ al. ^g From *Cot.* ^h -den, *Laud.* -denne, *C.T.* v i. ⁱ Mercna,
C.T. v i. ^k A Norman interpolation from *Cot.* to the end of the year.

¹ 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.

² "Apud Bacanceld."—Spelman. *Concil.* i. 317.
an. 798. Some have placed this synod at Becken-
 ham in Kent.

hit Ƴr on þan zeprite þe se papa hæfð
 Ƴiuuen. oððe þa haligan þepar zerec-
 tan. þe beoð upe fæðepar. Ƴ upe la-
 neopar. be haligum mýnstrum. swa hi
 beluan un-apepped butan ælcpe an-
 ræce. Gif æni man Ƴf þ þir GodeƳ.
 Ƴ unæf papan. Ƴ upe bebod. healðan
 nelle. ac farweoð and far naht healðað.
 Ƴitan hi þ hi fculon Ƴifan zefcead to-
 foran GodeƳ dom-fetle. And ic Aðel-
 hard arþ' mid xii. biƳcopan. Ƴ mid
 þrum Ƴ tƳentigan abbodan. þƳf Ƴlce
 mid rode-tacne CƳifteƳ zetrimmað Ƴ
 zefæftn^a —]

• An. DCCXCVII. Ðer Romane Leone
 þam papan hiƳ tunƳan for-cuƳfon^b. Ƴ
 hiƳ eagan^c artunƳon^d. Ƴ hine of hiƳ
 fetle aƳlýmðon. Ƴ þa fona eft. Gode
 fultumiendum^e. he meahte^f zefon^g Ƴ
 fƳpecan^h. Ƴ eft þæfⁱ papa swa he ær
 þæf. ^kAnd Eanbalð onfenz pallium
 on vi. iður Sep̄. Ƴ Æþelberht biƳcop
 forðfernde on iii. kaf. Nov.”:

^kAn. DCCXCVIII. Ðer þæf mýcel
 zefeohƳ on Norð-hýmþra lande. on
 LenƳtene. on iv. non. Apr̄. æt Ðpeal-
 læƳe. Ƴ þær man ofƳloh Alric. Ðearð-
 berhter funu. Ƴ oðre mænize mid
 hum”:

An. DCCXCIX. Ðer Æþelhearð^l.
 arcebiƳcop. Ƴ Cýneþnýt. Þert-Seax-
 na^m biƳcop. foronⁿ to Rome^o. ^pAlfun

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 con-
 tinue 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 twelve¹ bishops, and with three and
 twenty abbots, this same with the rood-
 token of Christ confirm and fasten.

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 Ethelbert died on
 the third before the calends of November.

A.D. 798. This year a severe battle
 was fought in the Northumbrian terri-
 tory, 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 Wes-
 sex, went to Rome. In the mean time

^a f. zefæftnað, to correspond with zetrimmað; but both are incorrect; the Norman scribe being imperfectly skilled in the Saxon grammar. ^b -cuƳfon, *Cant.* ^c eƳan, *Cant.* ^d ut-artunƳon, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ut-artunƳan, *Cant.* ^e zefultumiendum, *Laud.* ^f mihte, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T. vi.* ^g zefon, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T. vi.* ^h fƳpecan, *Cot.* ⁱ þæfð, *Cant.* ^k From *Laud.* ^l Æþelþeð, *Laud.* ^m -Sæxna, *Laud.* -Sexana, *Cot.* -Sexna, *Cant.* ⁿ ferðon, *Cot.* ^o Roma, *Cot.* ^p From *Cot.*

biscop forðferde on Suð-beſu. ⁊ he
pearð bebýrzed in Domuce. ⁊ Tidfrnið
pearð gecopen æfter him. and Sigric.
Eart-Sexana cing. ferde to Rome. In
þýrum ylcan zeane Þihtburge lichama
pearð gefunden eal gehal. ⁊ unfor-
potted. à Deorham. æfter fif ⁊ fiftri
gearon þar þe heo of þýrum hie gearat¹:

An. DCCC. ^aÐer pær ge mona aþir-
trnad. on þære oðre tid on niht. on xvii.
kt. Febſ. And² her Beophtric^b cýn-
ing forðferde. ^c⁊ Þorr ealdorman³.
⁊ Egbhýht^d fenz to Þert-Seaxna^e
rice. And þý ylcan dæge^f nad Æþel-
mund ealdorman of Dpiccum ofer æt
Cýnemæreſ-þorda. Ða mette^g hie
Þeoxtan^h ealdorman mid Þilrætum. ⁊ⁱ
þær pearð micel gereoht. ⁊ þær bezen
ofſlegene^k pæron^l þa^m ealdormen. ⁊
Þilrætonⁿ namon^o rýge^p:

DCCCI.

An. DCCCII. ^aÐer aþeortrnade^q ge
mona on dagunze^r. ^ton xiii. kt. Ianſ.
And² her pær gehadod^s. Beornmod to^t
biſceope to Dnoſer-ceartrne:

An. DCCCIII. ^rÐer forðferde Þiz-

bishop Alfun died at Sudbury, and was
buried at Dunwich. After him Tidfrith
was elected to the see; and Sigric, king
of the East-Saxons, went to Rome. In
this year¹ 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 Fe-
bruary; and soon after died king Bert-
ric and alderman Worr. Egbert succeed-
ed to the West-Saxon kingdom; and
the same day². Ethelmund, alderman of
the Wiccians³, rode over the Thames at
Kempsford; where he was met by alder-
man 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 Ro-
chester.

A.D. 803. This year⁴ died Hibbald,

^a From *Laud. Cot.* ^b Bphtic, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T. vi.* ^c Abs. *Cot.* ^d -bepht, *Laud.*
-býrht, Cot. ^e -Sexana, *Cot.* ^f So *C.T. vi.* and *iv.* dæg, *Laud.* ^g gemette, *Laud. Cant.*
^h Þeohrtan, *Laud. C.T. vi.* Þihttan, *Cant.* ⁱ From *Laud. Cant.* ^k ofſlegen, *Cant.* ^l From
Laud. purðan, Cant. ^m þe, *Laud.* ⁿ -ræte, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^o naman, *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^p rýge, *C.T. vi.* Gibson adds here, from *Laud. Karolus rex imperator factus est, et a Romanis ap-
pellatus Augustus; qui illos, qui Leonem papam dehonestaverant, morte damnavit; sed precibus papæ,
morte indulta, exilio retrusit. Ipse enim papæ Leo imperatorem eum sacraverat.* ^q aþýrtrode, *Cot.*
^r From *Laud.* ^s gehalgod, *Laud.*

¹ An. 796. Flor.

² "Anno."—Flor.

³ *Merciorum, Flor.* of Dpiccum, in the Saxon;

the same as Þicpapum; the latter of which titles
is retained in Wickware, in Gloucestershire.

⁴ An. 802. Flor.

balð. Lindisfarra biſcop. on viii. kal. Iulii. ⁊ man gehalgode on hiſ ſteal Ecgberht. on .iiii. idur Iunii. And" heſ ſþelheard ancebiscop forðferde^a on Cent". ⁊ Wulfred pær^b to ancebisceope gehadod^c "on hiſ loh". "⁊ Forðred abbud forðferde":

An. DCCCIV. Heſ Wulfred ancebiscop pallium onfeng:

An. DCCCV. Heſ Cuðred cýning forðferde on Cantuarum. ⁊ Ceolbuh abbodisſre^f. ⁊ Heapbýrhte^g ealðorman^c:

An. DCCCVI. "Heſ iſe mona aþiſtode' on kt. Sep̄. ⁊ Earðpulf^k. "Nopþan-hýmbra cining'. pær of hiſ rice adriſen. ⁊ Eanberht^m Dagurteald biſcop' forðferde". "Eac on þýrum ylcan gearpe. ii. non. Iunii. rode-tacn pearð ateoped on þam monan. aneſ þodnes dæg. innan þape dazenge. and eſt on þýrum gearpe. iii. kt. Sep̄. an pundelic tændel pearð ateoped abutan þape ſunnan:

"An. DCCCVII. Heſ ſeo ſunne aþeſtode on angyne þape fiſte tide þar dazeg xvii. kt. Auð:

DCCCVIII.—DCCX.^o DCCCXI.

An. DCCCXII. Heſ Carl cýning forðferde. "⁊ he nicode fiſ ⁊ feoper-tiz rintra. and Wulfred ancebiscop.

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 Kent¹, 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 crucifix 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,

^a From *Laud.* ^b pearð gecopen, *Cot.* ^c gehalgod, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d From *Cot. N.S.* ^e Abs. *Laud.* ^f abbatissa, *Cant.* ^g Heapðberht, *Laud.* Deapht, *Cant.* ^h From *Laud. Cot.* ⁱ þaſ ja mona aþiſtode, *Cot.* jona aþýstode, *C.T. vi.* omitting the eclipse of the sun in the following year. ^k Earðulf, *Cot.* ^l Abs. *Cot.* ^m biſcop of Dagurteald-ée, *Cot.* ⁿ From *Cot.* ^o *Karolus cum Nicephoro imperatore Constantinopolitano pacem fecit.* Gibs. from *Laud.* ^p Abs. *Cant.*

¹ "Idibus Maii."—Thorn.

and *Wigbryht*^a. *Wert-Seaxna*^b *biscop*.
foron bezen^c to Rome :^d

An. DCCCXIII. *Der Wulfred*^e *arce-*
biscop. mid *bletrunze* þær *papan Leon*.
hwearf^f *eft*^g to *hif agnum*^h *bisceop-*
dome. And þý *geare zehenzade*ⁱ *Ec-*
býrht cýning on *Wert-Wealar*. ^k *fram*
eartepearðum oð wertepearðe :^l

An. DCCCXIV. *Der Leo* *re æbela*
papa 7 *re halga forðferðe*. 7 *æfter*
him Stephanus *wenz* to *rice*¹ :

DCCCXV.

An. DCCCXVI.^m *Der Stephanus*
papa *forðferðe*. "7 *æfter* *him* *pær*
Pauchalij^o to *papan gehadod*^p". 7 þý
ylcan gear *forbarn Ongel*^q-*cýnnef*^r
rcolu :

DCCCXVII. DCCCXVIII.

An. DCCCXIX. *Der Cenwulf*^s. *Werc-*
na cýning. *forðferðe*. and *Ceolwulf*
wenz to *rice*. 7 *Eadbýrht ealdormon*
forðferðe :

DCCCXX.

An. DCCCXXI. *Der pearð Ceolwulf*
hif ricef berçipeð^t :

An. DCCCXXII. *Der tpezen eald-*

accompanied by *Wigbert*, bishop of
Wessex, undertook a journey to Rome.

A.D. 813. This year archbishop *Wul-*
fred 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 year¹ died *Leo*, the
noble and holy pope; and *Stephen* suc-
ceeded him in the papal government.

A.D. 816. This year² died pope *Ste-*
phen; 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*³ suc-
ceeded 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

^a -berht, *Cot.* ^b -Sexan, *Cot.* ^c Abs. *Laud.* ^d *Cireneius Karolo imperatori legatos suos cum pace mittit. Karolus imperator obiit.* *Gibs. from Laud.* ^e *Wulfred, Cot.* ^f *gehýrht, Cot.* ^g *From Laud. C.T. vi.* ^h *agnum, Laud.* ⁱ -zode *Ecgbýrht, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k *fram eartan-pearðan to werte-pearðan, Cot.* ^l *pardome, Laud.* ^m *dcccxv. Laud.* ⁿ 7 *Pauchalij wenz æfter him to pardome. Cot.* ^o *Pauchalij, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p *gehalzod, Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q *Angel- Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r *From Laud. Ben. Cant. C.T. vi. abs. Cott. Whel.* ^s *Cenulf, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t -rcipeð, *Laud.* -rcýpeð, *C.T. vi.*

¹ *An. 816. Flor.*

² *An. 819. Flor.*

³ *St. Kenelm* is said to have succeeded *Cen-*
wulf :

"In the foure and twentithe yere of his kyngdom
Kenulf wente out of this worlde, and to the joye
of hevене com ;

"It was after that oure lord. in his moder alygte
Eigte hondred yer and neýgentene, by á countes.
rigte,

Scint Kenelm his yonge sone in his sevende yere
Kýng was ýmad after him, theg he yong were."

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

opmen pundon ofplegene. Burhelm
 ⁊ Mucca. ⁊ sunoð^a pær^b æt Clofer-
 hood^c :

An. DCCCXXIII. Ðer pær Ƴeala
 gereoht ⁊ Dena^d. æt Gaful-Ƴopða^e.
^fAnd ðý ylcan gearre. gereaht Ec-
 brýht. ƳerƳ-Seaxna^g cýning^h. and
 Beornpulf. Mýrcenaⁱ cýning. ^kon El-
 lendune". ⁊ Ecbrýht Ƴize nam. ⁊
 þær pær micel pæl geflegen. Ða
 rende he^h Æþelpulf^l hƳ Ƴunu of þære
 Ƴýrde. ⁊ EalhƳtan hƳ biƳceop. ⁊ Pulf-
 heard hƳ ealdorman. to Cent ^mmi-
 cele Ƴerede". and hý Baldredⁿ þone
 cýning norð ofen Temere adrýron^o.
 And CantƳape^p him to cýrdon^q. and
 Suð-Ƴize. and Suð-Seaxe^r. and EarƳ-
 Seaxe^r þý hý Ƴrom hƳ mægum^s ær
 mid unƳýhte anýdde Ƴærpun^t. And þý
 ylcan gearre EarƳ-Engla cýning and
 feo þeod gereohte^u Ecbrýht cýning
 him to Ƴriðe ⁊ to mundboran. Ƴost
 Mýrcena ege. ⁊ þý ilcan^x gearre Ƴlozon
 EarƳ-Engle Beornpulf^y. Mercna^z cýn-
 ing :

were slain, whose námes were Burhelm
 and Mucca ; and a synod was holden
 at Cliff's-Hood¹.

A. D. 823. This year a battle was
 fought between the Welsh in Cornwall
 and the people of Devonshire, at Camel-
 ford²; and in the course of the same year
 Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, and
 Bernwulf, king of Mercia, fought a bat-
 tle at Wilton, in which Egbert gained
 the victory, but there was great slaugh-
 ter on both sides. Then sent he his soñ
 Ethelwulf into Kent, with a large de-
 tachment from the main body of the
 army, accompanied by his bishop, Elstan,
 and his alderman, Wulfherd ; 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 Essex³; who had been unlawfully
 kept from their allegiance by his rela-
 tives. The same year also, the king of the
 East-Angles and his subjects besought
 king Egbert to give them peace and pro-
 tection against the terror of the Mer-
 cians; whose king, Bernwulf, they slew
 in the course of the same year.

^a reonoð, *Cant.* ^b Abs, *Laud.* ^c So *Ben. Cant.* abs. *Cott. Whel.* -ho, *Laud.* Cleofer-hóó, *C.T. vi.* ^d DeƳena, *Laud. C.T. vi.* DeƳna, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e Gaful- *Cant.* -Ƴopð, *C.T. vi.*
^f ⁊ þý ylcan gearre. Ecbrýht ƳerƳ-Seaxana cing. ⁊ Beornpulf Mýrcena cing. Ƴuhton at Ellendune. *Cot.*
^g From *Laud. Cot. C.T. vi.* ^h Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁱ From *Laud. Cot. C.T. vi.* ^k æt --
Cant. C.T. vi. and *iv.* Eallandune, *C.T. vi.* ^l Apulf, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^m mýcclum Ƴeopode, *Cant.*
ⁿ So *C.T. vi. Cot. Cant.* ^o adrýren, *Laud.* adrýuon, *Cot.* adrýran, *Cant.* adrýron; *C.T. vi.*
^p CantƳapa, *Laud.* ^q cierdon, *C.T. vi.* So he for hý, *ibid.* ^r -Seaxe, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^s magum,
Cant. C.T. vi. ^t Ƴærpan, *Cant.* ^u -johtan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T. vi.* ^x From *Laud. C.T. vi.*
^y Beornpulf, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T. vi.* ^z Mýrcena, *Laud.* Mýrcna, *Cot.*

¹ *Vid. Spelman: Concil. i. 332.*

² " *Britones in loco qui dicitur Gafulford à Dom-
 nianensibus cæsi sunt.*"—Flor.

³ " *Orientalis Angli.*"—Flor. evidently a mis-
 take; for the East-Angles are mentioned in the
 next sentence.

DCCCXXIV.

An. DCCCXXV.^a ðer Lubecan. Mærcna^b cýning. 7 his fýf ealdor-men com of floh mid him". 7 Wiglaf fenz to rice:-

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

DCCCXXVI.

An. DCCCXXVII. ðer re^d mona aþýrtrode^e on midder-pintner mærfreniht^f. And þý ylcan^g zeape zeeode Ecgbryht cýning Mærcna rice. 7 eall þ be ruþan Humber pæf. 7 he pæf re^h eahteðaⁱ cýning. re^k þe Bret-palda^l pæf. ^mAnd æportⁿ pæf^o Ælle. Suð-Seaxna^p cýning. þe^q þur mycel^r rice hæfde. re æftera^s pæf Ceaplin^t. Þert-Seaxna^u cýning. re^r þryðða^x pæf^r Æþelbryht. Cantara cýning. re^r feorþa pæf^r Rædpald. Earþ-Engla cýning. fýfta pæf^r Eadwine^y. Norþan-hymbra^z cýning. fýxta pæf Orpald. ^aþe æfter him riceode. feorþða^b pæf Orpio^c Orpalder broðor. eahtoþa pæf^d Ecgbryht. Þert-Seaxna cýning. ^eAnd re Ecgbryht lædde fýrde to Dore rið Norþan-hymbre^f. 7 hý him^g hþær eafmedo budon". 7 zeþpærnerreⁱ. 7 hý kon þam" to-hpurpon:-

A.D. 827. This year was the moon eclipsed, on midwinter'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.

An. DCCCXXVIII. ðer eft Wiglaf^l onfenz Mýrcna rice^m. 7 Æþel-

A.D. 828. This year Wiglaf recovered his Mercian kingdom, and bishop

^a DCCCXXIV. *Cot.* ^b Mýrcna, *Cant.* ^c mid him man of floh, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d From *Laud. Cot.* ^e aþeortrode, *Cant.* ^f mærfra-*Laud.* ^g Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁱ eahtoða, *Cant.* -aða, *C.T. vi.* ^k Abs. *Cant.* ^l Bryten-pealda, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^m Bryten-palda, *Cant.* Bryten-peald, *Cot.* ⁿ Bretenan-palda, *C.T. vi.* ^o From *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^p æport, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r Þert-*Cant.* ^s *Þerfexna, C.T. vi.* ^t re, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^u Abs. *Laud.* ^v ofeþra-*Laud. Cot.* ^w Ceawlin, *C.T. vi.* ^x -Sexna, *Cant.* ^y *Þerfexena, C.T. vi.* ^z þryðde, *Laud.* ^{aa} Eadwine, *Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^{ab} Norþ-hymbra, *Cant.* ^{ac} re --- riceode, *C.T. vi.* ^{ad} feorþða, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^{ae} Orpio, *Laud.* ^{af} Orfeo, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^{ag} Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^{ah} Abs. *Cant.* ^{ai} -hymbra, *Laud.* ^{aj} -humbre, *Cant.* ^{ak} Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^{al} þær to buzan, *Cot.* ^{am} þpærnerre, *Laud.* ^{an} mid þam, *Laud.* ^{ao} So *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^{ap} Ylaf, *Gibs. Vid. an. 825.* ^{aq} rice, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.*

ƿaldb^a biſceop ƿorðferde. And þý ylcan
geape lædde Ecgbýht cýning fýrde
on Norð-ƿealar. 7 he hý^b ealle^c him^d
to^e eadmodne^f hýrſumnyſſe^g gedýde :

An. DCCCXXIX. Ðer ƿulfræd ær-
cebiſceop ƿorðferde. ^h7 Feologild ab-
bud ƿearð æfter him gecopen to þan
aſb 7tol vii. kt. Maíi. 7 he ƿearð ge-
halgud v. id. Iuñ. aneſ 7unnan dæger.
7 he ƿearð dead iii. kt. Sept^{''} :

An. DCCCXXX. Ðer Ceolnoð ƿær
gecopen to arcebiſceopeⁱ 7 gehadod. 7
Feologild^k abbud^l ƿorðferde :

An. DCCCXXXI. Ðer Ceolnoð arce-
biſceop onfeng pallium :

An. DCCCXXXII. Ðer hæþene men
ofer-hepgadon^m Sceap-izeⁿ :

An. DCCCXXXIII. Ðer gefeahc
Ecgbýht cýning^{''} ƿið xxxv.^p 7cýp-
hlæſta æt Carrum. 7 þær ƿearð^q mi-
cel ƿæl geflegen. 7 þa Denýcan ahton
ƿæl-ſtope gepeald. And Ðereferð 7
ƿigen^r. tpezen biſceoper. ƿorðferdon.
7 Dudda 7 Ormod. tpezen ealdorpen.
ƿorðferdon :

DCCCXXXIV.

An. DCCCXXXV. Ðer ƿpom^s mi-

Ethelwald departed this life. The same
year king Egbert led an army against
the people of North-Wales, and com-
pelled 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 Sun-
day, the eleventh of June. On the thir-
tieth of August he was dead !

A.D. 830. This year¹ Ceolnoth was
chosen and consecrated archbishop on
the death of abbot Feologild².

A.D. 831. This year archbishop Ceol-
noth received the pall³.

A.D. 832. This year heathen men
over-ran the isle of Shepey⁴.

A.D. 833. This year fought king
Egbert with thirty-five pirates at Char-
mouth⁵, 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 year⁶.

A.D. 835. This year came a great

^a Æþelwald, *Laud. Cot.* -pold, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b heom, *Laud.* hi, *C.T. vi.* ^c From *Laud. C.T. vi.*
^d From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e So *Ben. Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* abs. *Cott. Whel.* ^f eadmodepe, *Laud.*
eaðmodpe, *C.T. vi.* ^g -neſſe, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h From *Cot.* ⁱ So *Laud. Cot.* biſceope, *Whel.*
Cant. C.T. vi. ^k So *Laud. Cant.* Feologið, *Whel.* Feologið, *C.T. vi.* ^l -bot, *Laud.* ^m -godan,
Cant. -don, *C.T. vi.* ⁿ -ize, *Laud. Cant.* -ize, *C.T. vi.* ^o Sceppize, *C.T. vi.* ^p Ðer Ecgbýht
cung feht, *Cot.* ^q xxxv. *Laud.* ^r ƿærhð, *Laud.* ^s ƿigen, *Laud. Cot. C.T. vi.* ƿig þegn, *Cant.*
ƿigen, *C.T. vi.* ^t com, *Cant. C.T. vi.*

¹ "Cal. Septembris."—Flor.

² *al.* Theologildus. Florence of Worcester
takes no notice of Feologild in the body of his
work, but he is found in his catalogue of arch-
bishops of Canterbury, p. 681.

³ "A Gregorio papa."—Flor.

⁴ "Danici piratæ, inhiatores prædæ, Sceapege
deprædati sunt."—Flor.

⁵ "Apud Carrum," &c.—Flor.

⁶ In battle, according to *M. West. an. 834.*

cel rcýp-hefe on Ƴert-Ƴealar. 7 hie to anum gecýrðon. 7 rið Ecgbryht^a. Ƴert-Seaxna cýning. rinnende^b pæron. Ða he þ̅ gehýrde. ^dand' he þa e mid fýrde ferde' 'him togeanner". 7 ^ehim rið zereah't æt Hengert-dune^h. 7 þærⁱ æzber^k zerlymde^l. ze þa Ƴealar ze þa Denircan :

An. DCCCXXXVI. Ðer Ecgbryht cýning forðferde. 7 hine hæfde ær. Offa. Mýrcna cýning. and Beorht-ric^m. Ƴert-Seaxna cýning. arlymedⁿ III. gear of Angel-cýnner lande ° on Fronc-lond". ær he cýning pære. °And þý^p fultumode Beorhtric^q Offan. þý þe^r he hæfde hý dohton him to cpene". ^aAnd ze Ecgbryht rýððan^t com agean. 7 he^r ricfode xxxvii. rintna. 7 vii. monað^u. 7 fenz þa Æþelpulf Ecgbryhting^x to Ƴert-Seaxna rice. 7 he realde hý runa Æþelstane Cantpana rice. 7 Earc-Seaxna rice^z. 7 Suþrigea. 7 Suð-Seaxna^{a"} :

An. DCCCXXXVII. Ðer Ƴulfhearð ealdorman zereah't æt Hamtune rið xxxiii. ricp-hlæfta. 7 þær micel pæl zerlog^b 7 rice nom^c. And þý zeape forðferde Ƴulfhearð. ^dAnd ðý eýlcan

naval armament into West-Wales¹, 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 Hengeston², 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-three³ pirates, and after great slaughter obtained the victory, but he died the same year. Alderman Ethelhelm⁴ also,

^a Ecgbryht, *Cot.* abs. *Cant.* ^b rinnende, *Laud.* ^c Abs. *Laud.* ^d -- þa ferde he þider mid fýrde, *Cant.* gehýrde he þ̅ mid -- *C.T.* vi. ^e fýrðode, *Cot.* ^f From *Laud.* ^g heom rið zereah't, *Cant.* ^h Hengert-*Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. ⁱ Abs. *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^k From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T.* vi. ^l flymde, *Laud.* zerlymde, *C.T.* vi. ^m Bryhtric, *Laud.* Bryhtric, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ⁿ arlymed, *Laud.* ut-arlymed, *Cant.* ^o into Fronc-lande, *Cot.* ^p forðý, *Cant.* ^q Bryhtric, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^r From *Cant.* ^s Abs. *Cant.* ^t From *Cot.* ^u monðaj, *Cot.* ^x hý runu, *Laud.* 7 7 Æþelstan hý oðer runu fenz to Cantpana rice. 7 to Suðrigan. 7 to Suð-Seaxna rice. *Laud.* -- Æþelstane hý runa, *C.T.* vi. ^z From *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^{a"} -Sexna, *Cant.* -Seaxena, *C.T.* vi. ^b -floh, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. ^c nam, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. ^d Abs. *Laud.* ^e Abs. *Cant.* ilcan, *C.T.* vi.

¹ *Curūalia* (Cornwall), Flor.

² "Mons Hengisti."—Flor.

³ 34, Flor. So MS. *C.T.* vi. 33, M. West.

⁴ Athelmus, Flor. Æthelhelmus, West. 838.

geape" gefeaht *Æþelhelm*^a ealdorþman^b þið Deniŕcne^c hepe on Poŕt mid Dor-
rætum^d. "ŕ gode hpile^e þone hepe ge-
flýmde". ^fŕ þa Deniŕcan ahton^h pæl-
ŕtope zepeald. ŕ þone ealdorþman of-
rlogon":

^gAn. DCCCXXXVIII. *Þep Þepe-*
þnýt ealdorþmon þærⁱ ofŕlegen^k þrom
hæþenum monnum". ŕ monize menn^l
mid him on Meŕŕŕparum. And þý ýlcan
geape eft on Lundeŕre^m ŕ on Earþ-ŕEn-
glumⁿ. ŕ on Canþparum. þurdon^o mo-
nize men" ofŕlegene^p þrom þam heŕize.

An. DCCCXXXIX. *Þep þær micel*
pæl-ŕlyht on Lundene^q. ŕ on Cpanta-
pic^r. ŕ on Þroþeŕ-cearþne^s:"

An. DCCCL. *Þep ŕþelpulŕ cýn-*
ng gefeaht æt Canþum þið xxxv.
ŕcýp-hlærta. and þa Deniŕcan ahton
pæl-ŕtope zepeald". "And Loðþi ŕe ca-
repe þorðþeþde":

DCCCL. — DCCCLIV.

An. DCCCLV. *Þep^x Eanpulŕ eald-*
orþman" gefeaht^c mid Sumor-ŕætum^y.

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 mas-
ters of the field, and slew the alder-
man.

A.D. 838. This year alderman Her-
bert was slain by the heathens, and
many men with him, among the Marsh-
landers¹. The same year, afterwards,
in Lindsey, East-Anglia, and Kent,
were many men slain by the army.

A.D. 839. This year² 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 year³.

A.D. 845. This year alderman Ean-
wulf⁴, with the men of Somersetshire,

^a *Æþelm, Cant.* ^b So *C.T. vi.* ealdorþmon, *Laud.* ealdorþman, *Cant.* dux, *Whel. Gibs.* ^c Deniŕcan, *Laud.* ^d Dorŕætun, *Cant.* Dorŕætun, *C.T. vi.* ^e Abs. *Laud.* ^f So *Cant., C.T. vi.* phile, *Whel. Gibs.* incorrectly. ^g ŕ je ealdorþman þearð ofŕlegen. ŕ þa Deniŕcan ahton pæl-ŕtope zepeald. *Laud.* ^h ahton, *Cant.* ⁱ þærð, *Cant.* ^k þrom hæþnum, *Cant.* ^l From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^m -deŕre, *C.T. vi.* ⁿ Anglum, *Ben.* ^o Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p -gen, *Ben.* ofŕlegene, *Whel.* incorrectly. ^q Lundenne, *Cant.* ^r Canþpic, *Laud. C.T. vi.* Canþara-þiŕig, *C.T. vi.* ^s Roþeŕ-cearþne, *Laud.* ^t So *C.T. vi.* an. 841. Aðelpulŕ, *Cant.* ^u From *Cot.* ^x Eanpulŕ dux, *Laud.* Eanpulŕ eopl, *Cot.* gefeaht Eanulŕ ealdorþman, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^y Sumor-ŕætun, *Laud.* Sumeþ-ŕætun, *Cot.* Sumor-ŕætun, *Cant. C.T. vi.*

¹ "*Apud Merswarum.*"—M. West. perhaps on the authority of Ethelwerd, an. 839, mistaking the Saxon name of a people for the name of a place! Florence of Worcester is a better interpreter, who translates the passage "*quamplures Merscuuriorum.*"

² An. 842. M. West. The faithful Florence of Worcester adheres closely, as usual, to the Saxon

annals, an. 839, and adopts the old term *Cuuentauic*, for Canterbury. So also the invaluable but neglected Ethelwerd, an. 841, who reads, with little variation, *Quintanwic*, undoubtedly from a MS. of much greater antiquity than any now existing.

³ "11 kal. Junii."—Flor.

⁴ Eanulfus, Flor.

and Ealchytan^a byrceop 7 Ornic ealdor-
orman^b mid Doru-rætum^c. zepuhton^d.
æt Pedridan^e muþan^f. pið Denircne
hepe. 7 þær micel pæl zerlogon. and
rize namon :

DCCCXLVI.—DCCCL.

An. DCCCLI.⁵ Dep Ceopl ealdor-
mon zepæht pið hæþene hepe^h mid
Deþena-rcýneⁱ æt Riczan-beorche^k. 7
þær micel pæl zerlogon 7 rize naman^l.
^mAnd þý ylcan zearne Æðelrtan cýn-
ing 7 Ealchepeⁿ ealdorman °zefuhton
on rcipum. 7^o micelne hepe oflogon
æt Sondric Pon Cent^o. and ix.^q rcip-
pun^r. zepenzun. and þa oðre zerlym-
don^o. And hæþene men °on Tenet^o
æpeft^t ofep rintep rætun^u. And þý
ylcan zearne epom^x feorðe healp hund
rcipe^y on Temeze muþan. 7^zferðan
upp. 7^z bræcon Cantpapa-burh. ^aand
Lunden-burzg^o. and zerlymdon Beophht-
ulþ^b. Mýrcna cýning. mid hir fýrðe.
And foron þa^c ruð ofep Temeze on
Suðrige^d. 7 him zepæht pið Æþel-
pulþ^e cýning. 7 Æþelbalð hir runu æt

and bishop Ealstan¹, and alderman Os-
ric, 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 Ccorl,
with the men of Devonshire, fought the
heathen army at Wemburg², and after
making great slaughter obtained the vic-
tory. The same year king³ Athelstan
and alderman Elchere fought in their
ships, and slew a large army at Sand-
wich in Kent, taking nine ships and
dispersing the rest. The heathens now
for the first time remained over winter
in the isle of Thanet⁴. The same year
came three hundred and fifty ships into
the mouth of the Thames; the crew of
which went upon land, and stormed Can-
terbury 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

^a Ealhytan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* Ælcytan, *Cot.* ^b dux, *Laud. eopl, Cot.* ^c Doruætun, *Laud. Doru-
rætum, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d zepulton, *C.T. vi.* So below, note °. ^e Pedridon, *Cot.* Pedredan,
Cant. C.T. vi. ^f muþe, *Cot.* ^g DCCCLII. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h men, *Laud. menn, Cant.* ⁱ Deþna-
Cant. C.T. vi. ^k Riczean-beorze, *Laud. Riczan-beorze, Cant. -beorhze, C.T. vi.* ^l zenamon,
Laud. namon, C.T. vi. ^m At the end, after namon, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ⁿ Ealhepe, *Laud.
Cant. C.T. vi.* ^o From *Laud. Cant.* ^p Abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^q VIII. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r rcipu;
Laud. Cant. ^s From *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* hep, *Cot.* ^t Abs. *Laud.* ^u zerætun, *Laud.* ^x coman,
Cant. comon, C.T. vi. ^y rcipa, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^z From *Cot.* ^a Abs. *Laud. -burh,
C.T. vi.* ^b Bphtpulþ, *Laud. Cot.* Beophhtpulþ, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d Suþrei, *Cot.*
^e Æðelulþ, *Cant. Aþulþ, C.T. vi.* The name is so written in Alfred's Will, and in Ethelwerd.

¹ Ealstanus, Flor. He was bishop of Sherborn
fifty years. *Vid. an. 867.*

² Wigganbeorh, Flor.

³ "Episcopus," &c.—M. West. *an. 846.* con-
founding this transaction with the affair of bishop

Ealstan and Osric, which he had related the year
before. Florence of Worcester agrees with *Laud.
Cant. C.T. vi.* &c. in placing this naval achieve-
ment at the end of the year.

⁴ Scapege, Flor.

Aclea^a. mid ƿeƿt-Seaxna fīrde. And þær ꝥ mæƿt ƿæl Ʒeƿlogon ^b on hæþenum heƿiƷe". þe ƿe 'ƿecƷan hýrðon on^d þýrne andƿearðan ðæg". 7 þær riƷe namon :

[^cAn. DCCCLII. Ðeƿ on þiƿ tīma leot Ceolƿeð abb of Medeƿhamƿteðe. 7 þa munecaƿ. ƿulƿeðe to hanðe. þet lanð of SempriƷaham. to ꝥ ƿoneƿearðe. ꝥ æƿteƿ hiƿ ðæi ƿcolðe ꝥ lanð into þe minƿtƿe. 7 ƿulƿeð ƿcolðe Ʒiƿen ꝥ lanð of Slopa-ƿorða into Medeƿhamƿteðe. 7 he ƿcolðe Ʒiƿe ilca Ʒeap into þe minƿtƿe ƿixtiƷa ƿoðra ƿuða. and tƿælƿ ƿoður Ʒræƿan. 7 rex ƿoður Ʒeapða. and tƿa tunnan ƿulle hlutƿeƿ aloð. 7 tƿa ƿlæƷ næt. 7 rex hund hlaƿeƿ. 7 ten mittan ƿælƿceƿ aloð. 7 ilca Ʒeap an hoƿƿ. 7 þƿittƷiƷa ƿcillinga. 7 ane næht ƷeƿeopmiƷe. Ðeƿ ƿæƿ ƿið ƿe cýning ƿurhƿeð. 7 Ceolƿeð æƿceþ. 7 Tunbeƿht biƿcop. 7 Cenƿeð biƿcop. and Alhhun biƿcop. 7 Beƿhtƿeð biƿcop. 7 ƿihteƿeð abb. and ƿeƿhtƿeð abb. Œþelheapð ealðorƿan. Ðunbeƿht ealðorƿan. 7 ƿeola oðƿe :]

An. DCCCLIII. Ðeƿ bæð ƿurhƿeð Mýrcna cýning 7 hiƿ ƿitan Œþelƿulƿ^e cýning. ꝥ he him Ʒeƿultumade^b ꝥ him Noƿð-ƿealaƿ Ʒehýrƿumade. 7 he þa ƿƿa ðýðe. 7 mid ƿýrðe ƿor ofeƿ Mýrcne on Noƿð-ƿealaƿ. 7 he^k him ealle Ʒe-

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-Wales¹. He did so; and with an army marched over Mercia into North-Wales, and made all the inhabitants sub-

^a Acleæ, *Cot.* ^b on hæþene hepe, *Laud.* abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c æƿƿe ƷeƿecƷan heƿðon, *Laud.* æƿƿe ƿecƷan hýrðon, *Cot.* ^d æt, *Cant.* oð, *C.T. vi.* ^e From *Laud. N.S.* ^f An. DCCCLIV. *C.T. vi.* Ðeƿ ƿurhƿeð Mýrcne cining unðeƿ-þeodðe him Noƿð-ƿealaƿ mid Œþelƿulƿeƿ cininge ƿultume. *Laud.* ^g Œþelƿulƿ, *C.T. vi.* ^h Ʒeƿultmode, *Cant.* ⁱ From *Cant.* ^k he, *Cant. C.T. vi.*

¹ "Mediterraneos Britones, qui inter Merciam immoðice reluctabantur."—*Flor. an. 853.* from *Asser. verbatim.*

hýnruime dýðon^a. ^bAnd þý ýlcan gearfe
rende Æþelpulfc cýning Ælfred hir
runu to Rome. þa pær þonne^d Leo papa
on Rome. 7 he hine to cýninge gehal-
gode. 7 hine him to byrcop-7una ge-
nam". Ða^e þý ýlcan gearfe Ealhepe mid
Cantparum. 7 Huda mid Suðrigum^f
gefuhton on Tenet rið^g hæþenum he-
rige". ^b7 æperc riþe namon". 7 þær
^hþearð manig mon ofplegen" 7 adrun-
cen on gehpæþeneⁱ honð. ^k7 þa ealdor-
men ^lbezen deade". ^mAnd Burhred.
Wýrcene cýning. fenz to Æþelpulfer
dohtor 7er-Seaxna cininges:

An. DCCCLIV.ⁿ Ðer hæþene men
æperc on Sceapige ofer pinter fætun.
And þý ilcan gearfe gebocude^o Æþel-
pulf cýning teoþan dæl hir lonðes ofer
eall hir rice Gode to lofe^p. 7 him 7elf-
um^q to^b eccepe^r hælo^s. And þý ýlcan
gearfe feþde^t to Rome mid micela^u
peorðneffe^x. 7 7 þær pær trefc monað
puniende^z". ^aAnd þa him hampearð

ject to him. The same year king Ethel-
wulf sent his son Alfred to Rome; and
Leo, who was then pope, consecrated
him king, and adopted him as his spi-
ritual son. The same year also Elchere^t
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 aldermen 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
men² for the first time remained over
winter in the isle of Shepey. The same
year king Ethelwulf registered³ a TENTH
of his land over all his kingdom for the
honour of God and for his own ever-
lasting salvation. The same year also he
went to Rome with great pomp, and was
resident there a twelvemonth. Then he

^a gedýde, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b Abs. *Laud.* ^c Aþelpulf, *C.T. vi.* ^d domne, *C.T. vi.* ^e 7, *Laud.*
^f Suðrigum, *Laud.* ^g hæþene hepe, *Laud.* hæþnum hepe, *Cant.* hæþenum hepe, *C.T. vi.* ^h pæron
feala ofplegene, *Laud.* ⁱ æþre, *Laud.* ^k From *Laud. Cant.* ^l So *Cant. C.T. vi.* beze dæde,
Laud. ^m So *Laud.* Ond þær ofer Earþron gear Æþelpulf cýning hir dohtor Burhrede cýninge.
of 7er-Seaxum on Wýrcene. *Whel. Cant. Cot.* ⁿ DCCCLV. *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* DCCCLVI. *Cot. C.T. vi.*
^o -cade, *Laud. Cant.* -code, *Cot. C.T. vi.* ^p loue, *Cot.* ^q 7elfum, *Cant.* ^r ecepe, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.*
Cot. ^s hæle, *Laud. Cant.* ^t for, *Cot.* ^u mýccelum, *Laud.* micelpe, *Cant. C.T. vi.* mýcelum,
Cot. ^x purðcipe, *Laud. Cot.* ^y þær punaðe XII. monað, *Laud.* ^z punigende, *Cant.* ^a And he
fenz to Kaples dohter. Francna cining. þa he hampearð pær. 7 gefund ham com. 7 þær ýmbe II. gear
forðfeþde. 7 hir hc lið on 7intan-earþre. 7 he riþaðe IX. gear. Ðe pær Ecgbrihting. *Laud.*

¹ Alcherus, Flor. "Ealhere comes."—Asser.

² *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, Sweons, Jutes, or Goths, &c.; who were all in a state of paganism at this time.

³ gebocude, *booked*; ἀνεγραψεν, "Eodem anno

Æthelwulfus—decimam totius regni sui partem ab omni regali servitio et tributo liberavit, in sempiternoque graphio in cruce Christi pro redemptione animæ suæ et antecessorum suorum uni et trino Deo immolavit."—Asser, an. 855. copied by Florence of Worcester *verbatim*. Matthew of Westminster gives us the charter at full length.

for^a. and him þa Capl. Francna^b cýn-
ing. hýr dohtor gear him to cþene. ^cre
par gehaten Ieodete". 7 æfter þam
to hýr leodum cþom. 7 hie þær^d zeræ-
gene^e pærun. And ýmb tpa gear þær
þe^f he on Francum com he zeror. 7 hýr
lic lið æt^g Ƴintan-ceartne. 7 he ^hpic-
rode nizonteoþeⁱ healƳ gear". ^aOnð" re
ÆþelpulƳ pær Ecgbýhting^k. Ecgbýht
Ealhmunding. Ealhmund Earing. Eara
Eopping. Eoppa Ingilding. Ingild pær
Iner broðor. ƳerƳ-Seaxna cýningeƳ.
þær þe" ^mheold þ Ƴice xxxvii. Ƴintpa.
7" Ƴerþe eft to Ƴce Petre. 7 þærⁿ
hýr feoþh zerealde. And hie pæron
Cenreder Ƴuna. Cenred pær Ceolpald-
ing. Ceolpald Cuþaing. Cuþa Cuppin-
ing. Cuþpine Ceaplining. Ceaplin Cýn-
ricing. Cýnric ^mCneoding. Cneoda"
Cenðicing. Cenðic ^mpær" Eleing. Ele-
ra Ering. Esla Geþing. GeþiƳ Ƴiging.
Ƴig Fneapining. Fneapine ^oFriðugar-
ing. Friðugar" Bronding. Brond Bæl-
dæging. Bældæz Ƴodening. Ƴoden ^pFri-
ðupalding. Friðupalb Fneapining. Fnea-
pine" ^qFriðupulƳing. FriðupulƳ" Finn-
ing. Finn GodpulƳing. GodpulƳ Geat-
ing. Geat Tætþaing. Tætþa Beaping.
Beap Scelþaing. Scelþa Heremoding.
Heremod Iteþmoning. Iteþmon Haþra-
ing^r. ^mHaþra Hþalainz. Hþala BedriƳ-

returned homeward; and Charles, king
of the Franks, gave him his daughter,
whose name was Judith¹, 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 died²; and his body lies at
Winchester. He reigned eighteen years
and a half. And Eihelwulf was the son
of Egbert, Egbert of Ealhmund, Ealh-
mund 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
died³. And they were the sons of Cen-
red, 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, Frea-
wine of Frithugar, Frithugar of Brond,
Brond of Balday, Balday of Woden,
Woden of Frithuwald, Frithuwald of
Freawine, Freawine of Frithuwulf, Fri-
thuwulf 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

^a Abs. *Cant.* ^b Francana, *Cot.* ^c From *Cot.* but *Leodete* incorrectly. ^d hýr, *Cant.* ^e zeræzne, *Cant.* ^f So *Cant.* *ce, Whel.* ^g s on, *Cant. Cof. C.T. vi.* ^h Ƴixode *xx. geara, Cot.* ⁱ nizenteoðe, *Cant.* ^k The rest of the genealogy, as usual, is omitted in *Laud.* ^l 7 he, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^m From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁿ After þær, *eft Whel. abs. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^o Fneopozaring. Fneopozar. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q Fnealaring. Fnealar. *Cant. C.T. vi.* Afterwards, Godulring. Godulf -- *C.T. vi.* ^r Hþappingz, *Whel.*

¹ *al. Juditha. Juthita, Flor. from Asser. Vid. an. 885.*

² "*Idibus Januarii.*"—*Flor. Vid. Asser. Vid. an. 688.*

ing. Bedwiz Sceaping. [Id est. filius Noe. re pater geboren on þære earce Noe^a. Lamech. Maturalem. Enoh^b. Jared. Malalabel^c. Cainon^d. Enos. Seth^e. Adam primum homo. et pater nostrum. id^f est. Christus. Amen.] ^gAnd þa fenzon Æþelwulfes suna tpegen to rice. Æþelbald to West-Seaxna rice. 7 Æþelbryht to Cantwara rice. 7 to East-Seaxna rice. 7 to Suþricegean^h. 7 to Suð-Seaxna rice. And þa microde Æþelbald v. gearⁱ: [i. Ælfred his þriddan sunu he hæfde zereþd to Rome. 7 þa re papa gehyrð rezgan ꝥ he pater forðfaren. þa bletrode he Alured to cinze. 7 heold hine to byrcop handa. eal swa his fader Aðepulf hine þider rende 7 bæd:]

DCCCLV.—DCCCLIX.

An. DCCCLX.^k Dep Æþelbald^l cýning forðfende. 7 his lic lið ^mæt Scipaburpanⁿ. 7 þa fenz Æþelbryhtⁿ to eallum^o þam rice his broður^p. ^q7 he hit heold on godre geðwærnesse. ^r7 on micelre rybrumnesse. And on his dæge com micel fcyr-hepe up. 7 abraccon rintan-earcra^s. And rið þone hepe zefuhton^t Ofric^u ealdorman mid Hamtun-fcyne. 7 Æþelwulf ealdorman

Bedwig, Bedwig of Sceaf; that is, the son of Noah, who was born in Noah's ark: Lamech, Methusalem, Enoh, Jared, Malalabel, 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 him under spiritual hands, as his father Ethelwulf had desired, and for which purpose he had sent him thither¹.

A. D. 860. This year died king Ethelbald, and his body lies at Sherborn². 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 Osric³, with the command of Hampshire, and alderman Ethelwulf, with the command of Berkshire, fought

^a Noe, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b Enoc, *Cant.* ^c Malalabel, *Cant. -leel, C.T. vi.* ^d Cainon, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e Seth, *Cant. Seb, Gibs. from Whel.* ^f From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^g 7 þa fenzon his suna to rice. Æþelbald to West-Seaxna rice. 7 to Suþricegean. 7 he microde v. gear. *Laud.* ^h Suðricegea, *C.T. vi.* ⁱ Gibs. from *Cot.* to the end of the year, N.S. ^k So *C.T. vi.* DCCCLX, *C.T. vi.* ^l Æþelbald, *C.T. vi.* ^m Scipaburpan, *C.T. vi.* on Scýr-burpan, *Cant.* ⁿ -bepht, *Cot.* ^o eallan, *Laud.* ^p broðer, *Cot.* broðor, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q Abs. *Laud.* to 7 on his fcy. ^r Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^s -earc, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t fuhton, *Laud.* ^u Wulfheard, *Cant. C.T. vi.*

¹ *Vid. an. 853. p. 94;* where a similar account of this ceremony appears.

² "In Shireburnan."—*Asser. an. 860. Ethel-*

werd. an. 866. preserving even the Saxon termination. So also Osric for Wulfheard.

³ *al. Wulfheard. Vid. an. 845.*

and Bearnuc-ryce^a. 7 hi þone hepe
zeplýmdon. 7 pæl-rytope zereald ahton.
And re^b Æþelbryht microde v. gear. 7
his lic lið æt Scipe-burpan :

^cAn. DCCCLXI. Dep forðferde
^dS. Spriðun" byscop :

DCCCLXII.—DCCCLXIV.

An. DCCCLXV. Dep pæt re^c hæþen
hepe on Tenet. 7 zenamon^f fpið pið
Cantparum. 7 Cantpape him^g feoh ze-
heton^h pið þam fpyðe. ⁱAnd under
þam fpyðe" 7 þam feoh^k-zehate^l. re
hepe on niht hine^m up bertæl. and
oferⁿherzode ealle Cent eartepearde :

An. DCCCLXVI. Dep fenz Æþe-
pedⁿ. Æþelbryhter^o broður. to Bert-
seaxna rice. And þý ylcan zeape crom
micel hæþen^p hepe on Angel-cýnner
lond. 7 pinter-rytel namon on^q Eart-
Englum. 7 þær zehorruðe purdon. and
hi him^r pið^s fpið namon^t :

An. DCCCLXVII.^u Dep for re hepe
of Eart-Englum ofer Dumbpe-muðan
to Eororpic-ceartpe on Norð-hum-
bpe^x. And^m þær pær micel unzeþpær-
ner^y þæpe þeode^z betpeox him felfum".
7 hý hæfdon hiona cýning aporpenne^a
Orþbryht. 7 unzeccýndne^b cýning un-

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^l.

A.D. 861. This year died St. Swi-
thun bishop².

A.D. 865. This year³ sat the heathen
army in the isle of Thanet, and made
peace with the men of Kent, who pro-
mised money therewith ; but under the
security of peace, and the promise of mo-
ney, the army in the night stole up the
country, and over-ran all Kent eastward.

A.D. 866. This year Ethered⁴, bro-
ther 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-An-
glia, 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 dis-
sension in that nation among themselves ;
they had deposed their king Osbert, and
had admitted Ælla, who had no natu-

^a So *Cot. C.T. vi.* Bannuc-ryce, *Laud.* Beannoc-ryce, *Cant.* Beannuc-ryce, *Gibs.* ^b þer, *Cot.*
^c From *Cot.* ^d The MS. erroneously has Opyriðun for S r-- ^e From *Laud.* ^f zenam, *Laud.*
Cant. C.T. vi. ^g heom, *Laud.* ^h beheton, *Laud.* ⁱ Abs. *Laud.* ^k So *Laud. C.T. vi.* zeþeoht;
Whel. ^l behate, *Laud.* ^m Abs. *Cant.* ⁿ Æþelped, *Laud.* ^o -bryhter, *Laud.* ^p From *Laud.*
C.T. vi. ^q æt, *Laud.* ^r heom, *Laud.* ^s From *Laud.* after fpið, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t zenamon, *Laud.*
^u DCCCLXVIII. *C.T. vi.* Dep purdon ofþlagene II. cingaz at Eueppic. 7 þýr ylcan zeape forðferde
Ealhstan byscop. he pær byscop on Scip-burpan I. pinter. 7 he þær pertað. *Cot.* ^x Norðan-hýmbpe,
Laud. C.T. vi. ^y únþpærner, *Laud.* ^z betuh -- *Cant.* betpuh -- *C.T. vi.* betpux heom fylfum, *Laud.*
^a aporpenne, *Laud.* ^b unzeccýnde, *Laud.*

¹ See note ² in the preceding page.

² "6 non. Julii."—Flor.

"Sanctus transiit Swithunus, et astra petiuit."
—Ibid.

³ An. 864. Flor.

⁴ Æthercdus,—Asser, Ethelwerd, &c. We have
therefore adopted this orthography.

deþpenzon ſellan. And hý late on zeape to þam zecýndon. ʒ^a hý rið þone hepe ^bpinnende pærun". and hý þeah micele^c fýrðe zegaderodon. ʒ þone hepe fohton æt^d Eorþric-^eceartre". ʒ on^f þa ceartre bræcon. ʒ hý rume þær inne purdon. And^g þa^h pær ungemethicⁱ pæl geplegen Norðan-hýmbra. rume binnan rume butan. ʒ þa cýningaſ begen ofplegene þær^k purdon^l. ʒ ^mrið laf" rið þone hepe frið namonⁿ. And þý ylcan zeape zefor Ealchſtan^o biſcop. ʒ he hæfde þæt biſcop-rice ^pL. rintep æt Scýpe-bupnan". ʒ hiſ lic lið þær on tūne :

An. DCCCLXVIII. ʒ Dep for ʒe ilca hepe innan Wýrce to Snotenga-ham^r". ʒ þær rintep-ſetl namon^s. And Burhed Wýrcna cýning. ʒ hiſ ritan. bædon ſeþered. Veſt-Seaxna cýning. ʒ ſelþed hiſ broður. þ hie him^t zefultumadon^u þ^x hý rið þone hepe zefuhton. And þa ſendan hý mid Veſt-Seaxna^y fýrðe ^zinnan Wýrce ^aoð Snotenga-ham". ʒ þone hepe þær metton on þam zepeorce. ^bʒ hie^c hine inne beſetton^d. ^eAnd þær nan heþlic^f zefeoht ne pearð'. ʒ Wýrce frið namon rið þone hepe" :

ral claim^l. 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^g, 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 Burhed 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 þ, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b pæron pinnende, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c mýccle, *Laud.* ^d on, *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^e Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f Abs. *Laud.* ^g Abs. *Cant.* ^h þær, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁱ ungemet, *Laud.* ^k From *Cant.* ^l purðan, *Laud.* ^m ʒeo lafe, *Laud.* ⁿ nam, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.*
^o Ealchſtan, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^p at Scýpbupnan l. rintpa, *Cant.* So nearly *C.T. vi.* and iv.
^q So *C.T. vi.* an. DCCCLXVIII. Dep ʒe Deniſca hepe ſende to Snotinga-ham. *Cot.* ^r Snoting-*Laud.* Snotinga-*Cant.* ^s nam, *Cant.* ^t heom, *Cant.* ^u zefultumadon, *C.T. vi.* fultumadon, *Laud.* fultumadon, *Cant.* ^x ʒ, *Cant.* ^y -Sæxa, *Laud.* Veſſexena, *C.T. vi.* as usual. ^z æfter þan hepe. ʒ hine innan þam peorce at Snotinga-ham fundan. ʒ hine innon beſetton. Ac þær naht heſi zefeoht. butan Wýrce frið namon rið þone hepe. *Cot.* in on -- *Laud.* ^a æt -- *Cant.* of Snotinga-*C.T. vi.* ^b From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c From *Cant.* ^d beſetan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T. vi.*
^e ʒ þær ne pearð þeah nan heþelic zefeoht. *Cant.* ^f heþlic, *Laud.* heþelic, *C.T. vi.*

¹ "Non de regali prosapia progenitum."—Flor.

² Ealstanus, Flor.

An. DCCCLXIX. Hæp for ^are hepe ept to Eorþoric-ceartræ. and þær sæt an gear :

An. DCCCLXX. Hæp nað^a re hepe ofer Wýrce innan^b Earc-Engle. and þær^c pinter-ſetl namon^d æt Deod-ſorþa. And "þý pinter" [ſcē^f] Eadmund cýning him wið ſeahc. ⁊ þa Deniſcan riȝe namon. ⁊ þone cýning [ſcē Eadmund] ofſlogon, ⁊ þæt lond eall ge-eodon. ^h ⁊ forðiden ealle þa minytre þa hi to comen". Ðara heauod-manna naman þa þone cing ofſlogan pæpan Inȝparⁱ ⁊ Ubba". ^k On þa ilcan tīma þa comon hi to Mederhamſtede. beorn-don and bræcon. ſlogon abbot ⁊ muncar and eall þæt hi þær fundon. Macdon hit þa þæt ær pær ſul riçe. þa hit pærð to nan þing". And þý ilcan^l gearne gefor Ceolnoð arcebiſceop : ^m ⁊ ſþered. Wiltun-ſcipe biſcop. pærð gecopen to arcebiſcope to Cantuar-beþi" :

An. DCCCLXXI. Hæp comⁿ re hepe to Readingum on Weſt-Seaxe^o. and þær ept^l ýmb III. niht wiðon II. eoplar up. Ða gemette hý ſþelpulc ealdorman on Engla-ſelda. and him^p þær wið ge-ſeahc. ⁊ riȝe nam. ^f and pærð þær ſe oþer ofſlegen. þær nama pær Sidrac". Ðær ýmb IV. niht ſþered^r cýning and ſþred^r hiſ broður þær mycele^s

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 over-ran 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

^a for, *Laud. Cot.* ^b on, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c From *Cant.* ^d nam, *Cant.* ^e þý pinter, *C.T. vi.* on þam gear, *Laud.* ^f From *Laud.* ^g From *Cot.* ^h From *Laud. Petrob.* ⁱ Inȝpar, *al.* ^k From *Laud.* þa Deniſcan on ða ilcan tīma æfter Eadmundes cýninges gefloht comon to *Petrob. Joss. C.T. vi.* ^l From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^m From *Petrob. abs. Laud. Cant.* þa ſepde Æþered to ⁊ Æþred hiſ broþer. ⁊ naman Æþred Wiltun-ſcipe biſcop ⁊ ſettan hine to arþ' to Cantuar-beþi. forþan he pær æn munc of þan ýlcan mýnre of Cantuar-beþi. *Cot.* ⁿ So *Laud. Cot.* ^o Weſſexe, *C.T. vi.* ^p heom, *Laud.* ^q Ða, *Laud. Cant.* ^r Æþred, *Laud.* ^s myccle, *Laud.* micle, *Cant.*

fýrde to Readingum^a zelæddon. ⁊ pið þone hepe zeruhton. ⁊ þær pær^b mycel pæl zerlegen on zehpæðene hond. ^cAnd Æþelpulf ealderman pearð of-
 rlegen. ⁊ þa Deniscan ahton pæl-rtope
 zepeald. ^dAnd þær^e ýmb^{iv} niht ze-
 feaht Æþered cýning. ⁊ Ælfræd hir
 broðor. pið ealne þone hepe on Ærcer-
 dune. [^f⁊ þa Deniscan pæron ouer-cu-
 mene. And hi hæddan ii. cingar hæ-
 þene. Bagræc ⁊ Dealfdene. ⁊ eorlar
 feala.] ⁊ hý pærun on tram zerfýlcum.
 on ofrum pær Bachrecz^g and Dealf-
 dene. þa hæþenan^h cýningar. ⁊ on oðrum
 pæron þa eorlar. And þa zefeahrtⁱ re
 cýning Æþered pið þara cýninga ze-
 truman. ⁊ þær pearð re cýning Bach-
 recz^g ofrlegen. ⁊ Ælfræd hir broður
 feahrt^k pið þara eorla zetrunan. ⁊ þær
 pearð Sýðnoc^l eopl ofrlegen re ealda.
 ⁊ Sýðnoc^l eopl^m re zeongraⁿ. ⁊ Ofbearn
 eopl. ⁊ Fræna eopl. ⁊ Dapeld^o eopl. ⁊
 hie^p þa hergar begen zerfýmdon^q. ⁊
 þær pearð^r feala þurenda ofrlegen-
 ra^r. ^s⁊ hie onfeohrende pæron oð niht^r.
 And þær^t ýmb^{xiv} niht zefeahrt Æþe-
 red cýning and Ælfræd hir broðor.
 pið þone hepe^u æt Baringum^x. ⁊ þær
 þa Deniscan riȝe namon. And þær ýmb^v
 ii. monað^z zefeahrt Æþered cýning^e ⁊

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 bro-
 ther fought with all the army on Ash-
 down, and the Danes were overcome.
 They had two heathen kings, Bagsac and
 Healsden, and many earls; and they were
 in two divisions; in one of which were
 Bagsac and Healsden, 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;

^a Raduigum, *Laud.* ^b pearð, *Cant.* ^c ⁊ Æþelpulf, *C.T. vi.* ⁊ þær pearð Æþelpulf ealderman
 ofrlegen, *Cant.* ^d ⁊ eft embe, *Cot.* So below: ⁊ þar eft embe xiv. -- ⁊ eft embe ii. monðar --
^e Abs. *Laud.* ^f From *Cot. N.S.* ^g Bagrecz, *Laud.* Bagrecz, *Cant.* So Asser; whence *Bascaius*,
M. West. Bagrecz, *C.T. vi.* ^h hæþene, *Laud.* ⁱ feahrt, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k From *C.T. vi.*
^l Sýðnac, *Laud.* Sidnoc, *C.T. vi.* ^m Abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* A whole line is omitted in *C.T. vi.* from
 the repetition of Sýðnoc. ⁿ zeongra, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^o Dapold, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p From *Cant.*
^q So *Cant.* zerfýmde, *C.T. vi.* &c. ^r ofrlegen, *Cant.* ofrlazendpa, *C.T. vi.* ^s ⁊ hie oð niht
 feohrende pæron, *Cant.* ^t So *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* pær, *Whel.* ^u Abs. *Cant.* ^x Baringa, *Cot.*
Baringun, C.T. vi. ^y embe, *Cot.* ýmbe, *C.T. vi.* ^z monþar, *Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T. vi.*

Ælfred hir broðor ^a rið þone hepe^b æt
 Wepe-tune^b. And hie pærqn on tream
 zepylcum. 7 hý ^c þa^c butu zeplymdon.
 7 longe on dæge riþe ahton. And þær
 pearð micel pæl-ryht on zehpæþe^d.
 hond: and þa Deniſcan ahton pæl-ſtope^e
 zepeald. and þær ^f pearð^f Heahmund^e
 biſcop ofſrezen. and feala^h godra mon-
 na. And æfter þýſſum zefeoh^t com
 micel ſumohlida^k ^l to Readingum^l. And
 þær ofe^m Eartron zefon Æþeⁿed cýn-
 niſ. 7 he niſode ſi^r zearⁿ. 7 hir lic lið
 æt ^o Winburnan mýnſter^o: Ða ſen^p
 Ælfred Æþelpulfiⁿg. hir broður. to
 Veſt-Seaxna^q niſe. 7 þær ýmb^r ænne
 monað^s zepæht Ælfred cýniſ rið
 eahe ^t þone^t hepe lýtle ſe^u æt Wil-
 tune^x. 7 hine longe on dæg zeplymde.
 7 þa Deniſcan ahton pæl-ſtope zepeald.
 And þær zearer purdon niſen ſolc-ze-
 feoh^t zepohten rið þone hepe on þý^y
 cýne-riſe be ſuðan Teme^z. butan
 þam þe him^a Ælfred þær cýniſger bro-
 ður. 7 ^b ahlri^g ealdorman^c. 7 cýn-
 niſger þegnar of^t naðe^d on-riðon. þe
^e mon na ne^u ri^mde. And þær zearer
 pærſun ofſrezene ix. eoⁿla^r. and an cýn-
 niſ. and þý zearer namon Veſt-Seaxe^f
 f^rð rið ðone hepe^o:

and they put them both to flight, enjoy-
 ing the victory for some time during the
 day; and there was much slaughter on
 either hand; but the Danes became mas-
 ters of the field; and there was slain bi-
 shop 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 Ethe-
 red. 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 with-
 in a month of this, king Alfred fought
 against all the army with a small force
 at Wilton, and long pursued them dur-
 ing the day; but the Danes got posses-
 sion of the field. This year were nine
 general battles fought with the army in
 the kingdom south of the Thames; be-
 sides those skirmishes, in which Alfred
 the king's brother, and every single al-
 derman, and the thanes of the king, oft
 rode against them; which were account-
 ed nothing. This year also were slain
 nine earls, and one king; and the same
 year the West-Saxons made peace with
 the army.

An. DCCCLXXII. Ðer for ſe hepe. A.D. 872. This year went the army

^a rið þa Deniſcan, *Cot.* ^b So *C.T.* vi. Wepe-dune, *Laud. C.T.* vi. Wepen-dune, *Cot.* Wepe-
 tune, *Cant.* ^c From *Cant.* ^d hþæþe, *Laud.* zehþeþe, *Cant.* ^e peal- *Laud.* ^f Abs. *Laud.*
^g Heahmund, *Laud.* ^h feala, *C.T.* vi. ⁱ zepohte, *Laud. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^k So *Ben.* ſumohlida,
C.T. vi. ^l From *Laud. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^m æfter, *Laud.* ⁿ zep, *C.T.* vi. ^o So *Laud. Cant. &c.*
Scireburnan menſter, C.T. vi. ^p ſen, *Cot.* ^q -Seaxana, *Cot.* Veſſexena, *C.T.* vi. ^r embe --
Cot. Cant. ýmbe anne, *C.T.* vi. ^s monð, *Cot.* ^t Abs. *Cant.* ^u wepode, *Cant.* ^x Witune, *Laud.*
^y þam, *Laud.* þon, *Cant.* ^z 7 after Teme^z, *Whel. kai ravra.* abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. ^a hi, *Laud.*
^b Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. ^c -men, *Laud. Cant.* -menn, *C.T.* vi. ^d naða, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi.
^e So *C.T.* vi. man nane, *Laud. Cant.* ^f -Sexan, *Cant.* Veſſexan, *C.T.* vi.

to Lunden-býrig, from Readingum. ⁊ þær ^a pinter-ŕetl nam. And þa namon Mýnce fríð ríð þone hepe :

An. DCCCLXXIII. ^b Ðer for ŕe hepe on Norð-hýmbe. ^c ⁊ he nam pinter-ŕetl ^b on Lindeŕre æt Turceŕiŕe^d. ^b ⁊ ða namon Mýnce fríð ríð ðone hepe :

An. DCCCLXXIV. Ðer for ŕe hepe from^e Lindeŕre to Ðneope-dune. ⁊ þær pinter-ŕetl nam. ⁊ þone cýning Burhred^f ofeŕ ŕæ adnæfdon. ýmb tpa ⁊ xx. pinter^g þær þe he rice hæfde. and þ lond eall ŕeeodon. And he for to Rome. and þær geŕæt^h ⁱ to hý lpef ende. and hý lic líð on ŕea. Manian cýnican on Angel-cýnner ŕcole. And ðý ýlcan ŕeape hie ŕealdon^k ⁱ Ceolpulŕe. anum unŕum cýningeŕ þeŕne. Mýncna rice to healðanne. and he him aðaŕ ŕpor. and ŕiŕlaŕ ŕeald^m þ hítⁿ him ŕeapo pæpe ^o ŕpa hpilce" ðæge. ŕpa hie hít habban poldon. ⁊ he ŕeapo pæpe mid him ŕýlŕum^p. ⁊ mid^q eallum þam þe him læŕtan^r poldon. to þær heŕeŕ þeapŕe^s :

An. DCCCLXXV. Ðer for ŕe hepe from Ðneope-dune. ⁊ Ðealŕdene for mid ŕumum þam hepe on Norðan-hýmbe. ⁊ nam pinter-ŕetl be Tínan þæpe ea. And ŕe hepe þ lond ŕeeode. ⁊ of t heŕgade on Peohtar. ⁊ on Stræced-

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

^a nam pinter-ŕetl, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b Abs. *Laud. C.T. v. iv.* ^c Ðer ŕe hepe — *Laud. C.T. v. iv.*
^d So *C.T. v. iv.* -eŕe, *Cant. Turceŕiŕe, C.T. vi.* ^e of, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f Burhred, *Laud.*
^g pinter, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^h ŕæt, *Laud. p. unode, Cot.* ⁱ From *Cot.* ^k geŕealdan, *Cant.* ^l From
Laud. C.T. vi. ^m ŕealde, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁿ So *Laud. Cant. he, Whel.* ^o ŕpilce, *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^p So *Laud. ŕýlŕum, Cant. ŕelŕum, C.T. vi.* ^q So *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r ŕe læŕtan,
Laud. Cant. C.T. vi. ^s þeapŕe, *Laud.* ^t Norð, *Cant. C.T. vi.*

Ƴealar² And for Godnum^b. Ƴ Orçytel. Ƴ Anpind^c. þa iiii. cýningar. of ðreope-
dune to Grantan-byrcge^d mid 'micle
pepede". Ƴ ræton þær an gear. And
þý sumera for Ælfred cýning 'ut on"
ræ mid rçyp-hepe. Ƴ zereahc rið feorþon
rcip-hlæftar^e. Ƴ hioþa an zereahc^h. Ƴ
þa oðruⁱ zeplymde^k :

An. DCCCLXXVI. [1 ðer Rodla
þurhþende Norþan^l mid hý hepe. and
he riçade firtu antpa. And] mher
hine bertæl re hepe into Werham Wer-
Seaxna ferde. And riððanⁿ rið þone
hepe re cýning frid nam. and þa zýr-
lar fealdon þe on þam hepe peorðurte
rænon to þam cýninge'. Ƴ him þa aðar
rponon on þam halgan beage. þe hie ær
nanre þeode noldon. þ hý hræðlice of
hý rice rþaran polbon'. And hý þa
under þam hý nihter bertælon þære
fýrde re zehorþode^q hepe into Exan-
ceartre". And þý 'ýlcan" zeape Healf-
dene Norðan-hýmbra lond zedælde. þ
hie riððan erzende Ƴ heora tilzende
rænon" :

and the Strathclydwallians^l. Meanwhile
the three kings, Guthrum, Oskytel, and
Anwind², went from Repton to Cam-
bridge 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 which he
took, and dispersed the others.

A. D. 876. This year Rolla pene-
trated Normandy with his army; and
he reigned fifty winters². 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 ca-
valry stole by night into Exeter. The
same year Healfden divided the land of
the Northumbrians; so that they be-
came afterwards their harrowers and
plowers.

^a Strætled- *Laud. Cant.* Stæccled- *C.T. vi.* ^b So *C.T. vi.* Cuðpan, *Cant.* ^c Anpend, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* Anynd, *Whel.* ^d Grantan-byrcge, *Laud. Cant.* Grantan-byrcge, *C.T. vi.* ^e mýclum hepe, *Laud.* mýclum hepe, *Cant.* micle hepe, *C.T. vi.* ^f So *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* &c. uton, *Whel.* ^g rçyp- *C.T. vi.* -hleſta, *Laud.* ^h zenam, *Cot.* ⁱ oðre, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k aþlymde, *Cot.* ^l From *Cot.* Rollo cum suis Normanniam penetravit. Ƴ pegnavit annis lxxvi. *Laud.* at the end of the year. ^m On þýran ýlcan zeape þære Dena hepe on Engla-lande Ælfrede cinze aþar rponan uppan þan haligen beage. þe ær nanre þeode don noldan. and eac zýrlar fealdan. þe on þan hepe þurðort rþaran. to ðan cinze. þ hý polbon hræðlice of hý rice rþaran. and hý nihter þ to-bræcan. *Cot.* ⁿ From *Laud. C.T. vi.* þý ilcan, *Cant.* ^o From *Laud. Cot. C.T. vi.* Ƴ him þa -- *ibid.* ^p So *C.T. vi.* rþaran polbon, *Cant.* rponen, *Gibs.* from *Whel.* ^q zehorþoda, *C.T. vi.* ^r Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^s So *Cant.* Ƴ erzende rænon. Ƴ hioþa tilzende rænon. *Gibs.* herzende, *Laud. C.T. vi.* for erzende. The passage is still obscure. Perhaps it was originally—Ƴ þ hie ær herzende rænon. þ hie þa tilzende rænon. *i. e.* They tilled the land which before they plundered.

¹ Stratdutenses, *Asser. Flor. &c.*

² Amundus, *Flor.* from *Asser*; incorrectly.

³ "Rollo cum suis Normanniam penetravit 15 kal. Decembris."—*Flor. an. 876.*

An. DCCCLXXVII. Hƿer cƿom ge hepe into^a Exan-ceaſtpe ffrom ƿerham. ^bƿ ge fcep-hepe regelode^c ƿerf ſymbutan^d. ƿ þa ^egemette hie micel mýrt^f on fæ. ƿ þær^g foppƿearð^h cxx. fcyra æt Spanapic. And ge cýning ſelƿned æfter þam gehoppedanⁱ hepe mid fýrde nad oð Exan-ceaſter. ƿ hý hýndan oppidan ne meahce^j ær hie on þam færtene ƿæron. þær him mon to^k ne^l meahce. And hie him ^mþær fopeⁿ-gýflar fealdon fpa feala fpa he habban polde. and micel^k aðar fropon. ƿ þa zodne fpyð heoldon. And þa on hærferte gefor ge hepe on Mýrcna lond. and hit gedældon fum. and fum Ceolfulce fealdon:

An. DCCCLXXVIII. Hƿer hine beftæl ge hepe on midne pintep. oƿer tƿelftan niht. to Cýppan-hamme. and gefridon ƿerf-Seaxna lond. ¹ƿ þær gefæton. ƿ micel þær folcef oƿer fæ aðnæfdon². and ðær oðner þone mærtan ðæl hý gefridon. ƿ ^mhim to gecýrdon³. butan þam cýninge ſelƿpede. ⁿƿ^ohe⁴ lýtle ƿepede^p uneðelice^q æfter pudum foft. ƿ on mof-færtenum. And þær ylcan pintpa^r ƿær Ingƿerer^s bpoður and Healfdenep on ƿerf-Seaxum^t. ^bon^u

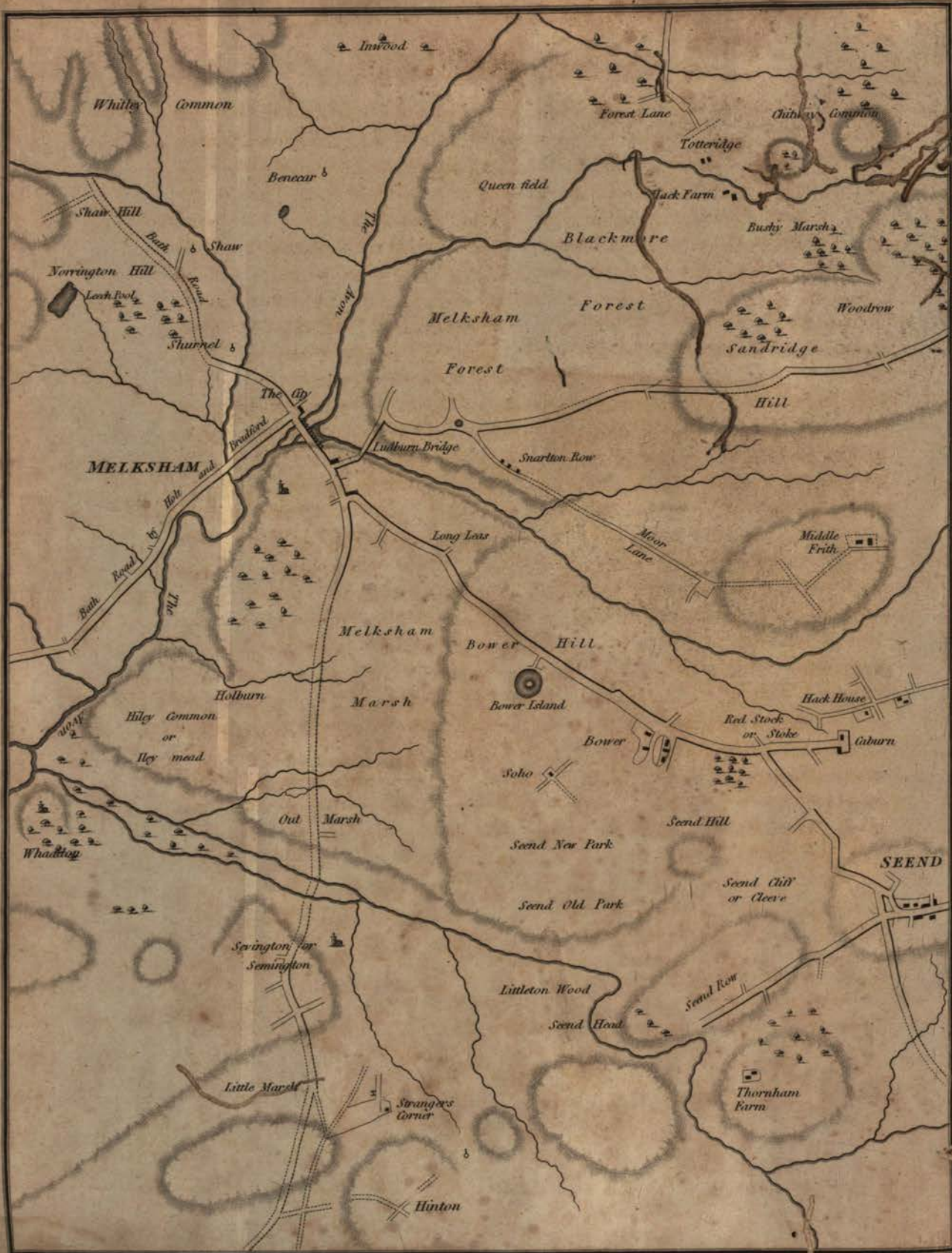
A.D. 877. This year came the Danish army into Exeter from Wareham; whilst the navy sailed west about, until they met with a great mist at sea, and there perished one hundred and twenty ships at Swanwich¹. Meanwhile king Alfred with his army rode after the cavalry as far as Exeter; but he could not overtake 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 of this same year the brother of Ingwar and Healfden landed

^a to, *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^b Abs. *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^c regelode, *Laud. C.T.* vi. ^d So *C.T.* vi. ^e þær, *Laud.* ^f gehoppedum, *Laud. C.T.* vi. ^g Abs. *Cant. C.T.* vi. from the repetition of ne meahce. ^h Abs. *Laud.* ⁱ So *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^k miccle, *Cant.* ^l So *Cant. C.T.* vi. ƿ gefæton. ƿ micel þær folcef aðnæfdon. *Laud.* ƿ gefæton micel þær folcef. ƿ oƿer fæ aðnæfdon. *Whel.* ^m þ folc hým to gebizge, *C.T.* vi. ⁿ Abs. *Laud.* elegantly. *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^o Abs. *Laud. C.T.* vi. ^p ƿeopode, *Cant.* ƿæpede, *C.T.* vi. ^q uneaðelice, *Cant.* unýðelice, *C.T.* vi. ^r So *Gibs. C.T.* vi. pintref, *C.T.* vi. ^s So *Cant.* Iƿerer, *Laud. C.T.* vi. Ingƿerer, *C.T.* vi. ^t ƿerf-Seaxna ſuce, *Cant.*

¹ Gibson, by some mistake, says—“*Hodie Swanwich in agro Hamtunensi* :”—Spanapic, accordingly, has assumed a place on his map be-

tween Southampton and Rowner. The error has been adopted by most writers since. It is now generally written, as pronounced, *Swanage*.



Deſena^a rcyne^b. ^b mid xxiii. ſcipum^c.
 ⁊ hine in on þær ofſlog^d. ⁊ dccc. monna
 mid him. ⁊ xl.^e monna hi heper. ⁊
 þær þær re-ſuð-ſana zenamen. þe hi
 næren^f heton^g. And þær on Earþnon
 poþhte^h ſelƿed cýning lycle þeþedeⁱ
 zeþeorc æt ſehelnga-ige. ⁊ of þam
 zeþeorce þær pinnende rið þone hepe.
 ⁊ Sumur-ſætna^k re dæl re^l þær
 niht^m þær. Ða on þære reofoðan
 pucan ofen Earþnon he zenad to Ecg-
 byþter-ſtane. þe earþan ſeal-pudaⁿ.
 ⁊ him to^o comon þær ongen Sumor-
 ſæte ealle. ⁊ Þyl-ſæte. and Hamtun-
 ſcip. re dæl re^p hýne beheonon þe
 þær. ⁊ hiſ zeſæzene^q þæpun. And he
 for ymb ane niht of þam pican^r to
 Iglea^s. and þær 'eft^t ymb ane niht to
 ſþan-dune. ⁊ þær zeſeah^t rið ealne
 þone^u hepe. and hine zeſlýmde. ⁊ him
 æfter þad oð þ^v zeþeorc. ⁊ þær ſæt
 xiv. niht. ⁊ And^w þa ſealde re hepe
 him ƿſore^y-ſiglaſ. ⁊ micle^z. aðar. þ^h hi
 of hiſ rice^a poldon. ⁊ him eac zeheton
 þⁱ hiora cýning ſulphite onfon polde. ⁊
 he þ^j zelærton^b ƿpa^a. And þær ymb
 iii. pucan com re cýning^c to him^g God-
 þum^d þritiga^c ſum þara monna þe on
 þam hepe peoþurte þænon. æt Alpe.

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 Somerset-
 shire 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 Hedding-
 ton; 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 re-
 ceive baptism. And they acted accord-
 ingly; for in the course of three¹ weeks
 after, king Guthrum, attended by some

^a Deſenan, *Laud.* ^b Abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^c ſcýpa, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d ſloh, *Laud.* ofſloh, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e lx. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f From *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^g hpeþn, *Cant. hþæfen, C.T. vi.* and iv. ^h ppohte, *Laud.* ⁱ peoþode, *Cant.* as usual. ^k Sumor-ſætena, *Cant. Sumur- C.T. vi.* ^l þe, *Laud.* as below. ^m nehjt, *Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ⁿ ƿeal- *Laud. Sele- Cant.* ^o So *Whel. abs. Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p þe, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^q zeſæzene, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r picum, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^s Æglea, *Laud.* ^t From *Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^u Abs. *Laud.* ^w Abs. *Cant.* ^y So *C.T. vi.* abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^z micle, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^a cýne-riþe, *Cant.* ^b Abs. *Laud. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^c Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d So *C.T. vi.* Guðþam, *Cant. Godþun, etc.* ^e þritigum, *Laud.* þritiga, *Cant. C.T. vi.*

¹ "Septem," Flor. from Asser.

“ 7” þ̅ 1r þ̅ið Æþelinga-ýge. 7 hiſ 7e cýning þ̅ær onfenz æt fulþihte. 7 hiſ cniſm-lyring þ̅ær æt 7eðmor^b. And “he” ^dþ̅ær” þ̅ær XII. niht mið þ̅am cýninge. 7 he hine and hiſ zeſeþan mið micelum^c 7eo purðude^f:

An. DCCCLXXIX.^g Ðeþ 7oþ 7e heþe to Cýnen-ceaſtpe of^h Cýppan-hammeⁱ. and 7æt þ̅ær an^k zeap^l. ^mAnd þ̅ý ilcanⁿ zeape. zezadpode^o an hloð piçinga^p 7 zeſæt æt Fullan-hamme^q be Temere. And þ̅ý ylcan zeape aþieſtpe^rode^f 7io 7unne “ane tið dæzeſ”:

An. DCCCLXXX.^r Ðeþ 7oþ 7e heþe of^u Cýnen-ceaſtpe on Eaſt-Engle. 7 zeſæt þ̅ lond. and^x zedælde. And þ̅ý ylcan zeape 7oþ 7e heþe ofeþ 7æ. þ̅e 7æp^o on Fullan-hamme^z 7æt. on Fnonc-lond to Gent. 7 7æt þ̅ær an zeap:

An. DCCCLXXXI. Ðeþ 7oþ 7e heþe u7oþ on Fnonc-lond. 7 þ̅a Fnançan him þ̅ið zeſuhton. 7 þ̅ær “þ̅a” þ̅earð 7e heþe zehoprod^b æ7teþ þ̅am zeſeohte:

An. DCCCLXXXII. Ðeþ 7oþ 7e heþe

thirty of the worthiest men that were in the army, came to him at Aller, which is near Athelney, and there the king þ̅e came his ſponsor in baptiſm; and his criſom-leaſing was at Wedmor^l. He was there twelve nights with the king, who honoured him and his attendants with many preſents².

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 day³.

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

^a Abs. Cant. C.T. vi. ^b So Laud. 7eðmor, Cant. 7eomor, Gibs. from Whel. ^c From Laud. Cant. C.T. vi. and iv. ^d Abs. Cant. C.T. vi. and iv. ^e From Cot. myclum, Laud. C.T. vi. myclum, Cant. after hine. ^f zepeopðede, Cot. peopðode, Cant. C.T. vi. ^g DCCCLXXX. C.T. vi. ^h oð, Whel. incorrectly. ⁱ So Laud. Cant. C.T. vi. &c. Cippan, Whel. incorrectly, from Petrob. ^k anne, Cant. ^l pnceþ, Laud. Cant. C.T. vi. and iv. ^m Abs. Laud. ⁿ From Cant. C.T. vi. ^o zezadpodean, Laud. -on, C.T. vi. zezadpodean, Cant. -on, C.T. vi. ^p So Cant. C.T. vi. and iv. piçinga, Gibs. from Whel. ^q Fulan- Cant. ^r aþýtpeode, Laud. Cant. C.T. vi. ^s So Cot. Cant. C.T. vi. and iv. 7 -- Whel. incorrectly. an -- Gibs. from Laud. -- on dæz. Cot. for dæzeſ. ^t So Laud. Cant. C.T. vi. DCCCLXXXI. C.T. vi. DCCCLXXX. Gibs. from Whel. ^u So Laud. Cant. C.T. vi. and iv. 7o, Whel. incorrectly. ^x hit, Cant. ^y Abs. Laud. C.T. vi. ^z So C.T. vi. Fulan-hamme, Cant. ^a Abs. Cant. C.T. vi. ^b hoprad, Laud. zehoprad, Cant. C.T. vi.

“In villa regia quæ dicitur Weudmor.”—Flor. from Asser.

^a “Edificiu,” Flor. from Asser.

^a “Inter nonam et vesperam, sed propius ad nonam.”—Flor. i. e. between three and six p. m.

up onðlang^a Mære feop^b on Fpronclond^c. ⁊ þær sæt an gear. ^dAnd þý ylcan gear^e for Ælfred þýning mid fcyfum ut on sæ. ⁊ gefeah^f pið feoper fcyf-hlæftar Denýrna menna. ⁊ þara fcyfa tpa^g zenam^h. ⁊ þa men offlægene^h pæronⁱ. ^kþe þær on pæron^l. And tpegen^l fcyf-hlæftar^m him on hond eodon. ⁊ þa ⁿmenⁿ pæron miclum^o forflægene^p. ⁊ forpundode ær hie on hond feodon^q.

An. DCCCLXXXIII. Her for se hepe up^r on Scald to Cundoð. ⁊ þær sæt an gear. ^sAnd Marinur 're' papa ^urende ^vþa' lignum Domini Ælfrede cýninge^w. And þý^x ilcan geare ylædde ^zSighelm ⁊ Æþelstan^z þa ælmeýran to Rome^z. ^aþe Ælfred cing gehet ðider^z. and eac on^b Indea^c to fce Dome^d. ⁊ to fce Barðolomee. ^eða hi f'ætton^e pið þone hepe æt Lundene. ⁊ hi þær. Godeþ þancer. fpyðe bentifige^s pæron æfter þam gehatum^h.

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 Scheldt¹ to Condé², and there sat a year. And pope Marinus sent king Alfred the *lignum Domini*³. The same year led Sighelm⁴ and Athelstan to Rome the alms which king Alfred ordered thither, and also in India to St. Thomas and to St. Bartholomew⁵. 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 andlang, *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b ofor, *Laud. ufor, Cant. C.T. v. iv. ufor, C.T. vi.* ^c Frankland, *Laud. Cot.* Francland, *C.T. vi.* invariably. ^d þar ylcan geare, *Cot.* þý ilcan gere, *C.T. vi.* as usual. ^e tuf, *C.T. vi.* ^f zenamon, *Laud.* ^g ⁊ þa men offloh. ⁊ tpi ætburýtan. *Cot.* which is contradicted by what follows. ^h offlegon, *Laud.* ⁱ purðan, *Cant.* -on, *C.T. vi.* ^k Abs. *Laud.* ^l tpa, *Laud.* ^m So *C.T. vi.* abs. *Laud.* fcyf-hepar, *Whel.* ⁿ From *Laud.* ^o fpyðe, *Cot.* ^p offlægene, *Laud. Cot.* offlægene, *C.T. v. iv.* offlegene, *C.T. vi.* for-flægene. ⁊, abs. *Cant.* ^q Abs. *Cant.* ^r So *Laud.* upp, *C.T. vi.* almost invariably. ^s From *Laud. Cot. Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* abs. *Whel. Wutton.* ^t So *Cant.* Gibson adds mæpa, from *Cot.* ^u rende Ælfrede cinge of Cpyter pode, *Cot.* ^v þa, *Cot.* ^w Ælfred rende hý ælmeýran to Rome, *Cot.* ^x Sighelm ⁊ Æþelstan, *C.T. vi.* ^z Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^a to, *Cot.* ^b India, *Cot.* Iudea, *C.T. vi.* u for u; a common mistake. ^c Th for Ð, *C.T. vi.* which is most common in representing Greek and Latin names. So afterwards Bartholoméaé, *ibid.* ^d From *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* to the end. ^e Abs. *Cant.* ^f So *Cant.* bentife, *C.T. vi.* bentifge, *Gibs.* ^g gehate, *Cant. C.T. vi.*

¹ Scald, *Asser.* Scaldad, *Flor.*

² "Ad monasterium quod dicitur Candath."—*Flor.* abbreviated from *Asser.*

³ *Vil. Asser. an. 884.*

⁴ Suithelmus, *Flor. M. West.*

⁵ "Barðolomeur þær Cpyter ærend-paca in India mægþe. feo 1f calpa eorðena feo gýren fce."—*Menolog. MS. C.T. vi.* *Vid. Flor. M. West.*

An. DCCCLXXXIV. ðer for þe hepe up on Sunnan to Embenum, 7 þær fæt an gear. ^a ðer forðfende þe pelpillenda byscop Adelpold. ^b

An. DCCCLXXXV. ðer todælde þe forþpencena^b hepe on tpa. oþer ^c dæl ^d eart. oþer dæl to Dþofer-
ceartre. And ymbræton þa ceartre. 7 þorhton oþer fæsten ymbe hie selfe. 7 hý þeah ða ceartre aperedon. oð þ ^e Ælfred ^f cýnig com utan mid fýrde. Ða eode^f þe hepe to hiona fciþum. 7 forlet^g þ ^g zeþeorc. 7 hý purdon þær behorþude. 7 fona þý ylcan fumeþa ^h eft^h oþer fæ gefiton. ⁱ Andⁱ þý ylcan zeape fende Ælfred cýning fciþhepe ^k of Cænt^k on Eart-Engle. Sona fpa hie coman on Stupe-muðan^l. Ða metton^m hie xvi. fciþuⁿ fciþga^o. 7 ^p hie^p rið þa gefuhton. 7 þa fciþoⁿ eall^q gefæhton. 7 þa men ofþlogon. Ða hý ^r þa^r hampeard þendon^s mid þære hepe-hýðe. þa metton hie micelne fciþhepe fciþga. 7 ^t þa^t rið þa gefuhton þý ylcan dæge. 7 þa Denifcan ahton fize. ^u And^u þý ylcan zeape ær middum^u pintra forðfende Capl. Francana^x cýning. 7 hine ofþlog^y an eorþ. And ane^z zeape ær hif þroður forðfende. þe

A.D. 884. This year went the army up the Somme 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^l, another to Rochester.^l 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^z, who had also the Western kingdom. They were both

^a From *Cot.* ^b So *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* for-þpencenan, *Whel.* Afterwards tpy for tpa, *C.T. vi.*
^c *Abs. Laud.* ^d *Abs. Cant. C.T. vi.* probably from the repetition of dæl. ^e From *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.*
^f for, *Cant.* ^g folepton, *Laud. forlætan, Cant. -on, C.T. vi. and iv.* ^h From *Laud. C.T. vi. and iv.*
ⁱ *Abs. Laud. Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^k From *Laud. Cant. Cent, C.T. vi.* ^l So *Laud. Stupe- Cant. C.T. vi. Whel. Wutton.* ^m gemætton, *Laud. gemetten, C.T. vi.* ⁿ fciþa, *Laud.* ^o So *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p From *Cant.* ^q calle, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r *Abs. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^s So *C.T. vi.* þendon, *Laud. Cant.* ^t From *Laud.* ^u middan, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^x Francana, *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^y ofþloh, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* floh, *Cot.* ^z anum, *Cant.*

¹ "Antulem Franciam."—Flor. from Asser. afterwards, an. 886, 891, &c.
² "Tertio ante anno."—Flor.

hæfde eac þ̅ Ƴert-riçe. ^aand hie Ƴæron bezen Ðloþriȝer runa. ^bƳc hæfde eac þ̅ Ƴert-riçe". Ƴ^c forðŕeŕde ð̅ Ƴilcan" ȝeare þe ri0 runne aþ̅ȝr, oþ̅^e. Se Ƴær ^dþær Capler runu. þe Œþelwulf. Ƴert-Seaxna c̅ning. h̅r dohton hæfde "him" to cƳene. ^eAnd þ̅ Ƴilcan ȝeare, ȝeȝa-ðriode micel ŕcip-hepe ox Eald-Seaxum. Ƴ þær Ƴearð micel ȝofeoht tupa^h on ȝeare. Ƴ þa Seaxan hæfðon riȝe. Ƴ þær Ƴæron Fr̅ȝran mid. And þ̅ Ƴilcan ȝeare. Ƴenz Capl to þam Ƴert-riçe. and to eallum ⁱþam riçe þeⁱ beheonan Ƴendel-ŕæ. Ƴ heȝeondan þ̅ȝre ŕæ. Ƴpa hit h̅r þ̅riðða fæðer hæfde. butan Lidwic- cium^k. Se Capl Ƴær Ðloþriȝer runu. þe Ðloþriȝ Ƴær Capler b̅roðor. þe Ƴær Iuð̅ttan^l fæðer. þe^m Œþelwulf ⁿƳert-Seaxna" c̅ning. hæfde. And hie Ƴæron Ðloþriȝer runa. þe Ðloþriȝ Ƴær ^oþær" ealdan Capler runu. þe Capl Ƴær Pip- pener runu. ^pAnd" ð̅ Ƴilcan ȝeare forðŕeŕde þe ȝoda^q papa Mart̅nur. þe ȝeŕŕeode Ongel-c̅nner ŕcole^r be^s Œlŕŕeðer bene. ^bƳert-Seaxna" c̅n- ingeŕ. Ƴ he ŕende him "micla ȝiŕa" ^uon halidome". Ƴ þære riode ðæl þe C̅riŕt on þ̅riode. And þ̅ Ƴilcan ȝeare ^vþe hepe on Ear̅t-Englum b̅ræc" Ƴriȝð rið Œlŕŕeð c̅ning:

^a Abs. *Laud.* to Ƴ forðŕeŕde &c. Perhaps from the repetition of the same sentence, þe hæfde eac þ̅ Ƴert-riçe. þa Ƴæron, *Cant. C.T. vi.* Ðloþriȝer runu bezen, *C.T. vi.* ^b Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c þe, *Laud. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^d From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e So *C.T. vi.* aþeortrode, *Cant.* ^f Abs. *Laud.* ^g Abs. *Laud.* to Ƴ þ̅ Ƴilcan ȝeare forðŕeŕde, &c. ^h So *Cant. C.T. vi.* tua, *Whel.* ⁱ So *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k -piccum, *Cant.* -picinzum, *C.T. vi.* ^l Iuð̅ttan, *Cant.* Iuð̅ttan, *C.T. vi.* ^m þe, *Cant.* ⁿ From *Cot.* ^o Abs. *Cant.* ^p Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q ead̅ȝa, *Cot.* ^r ŕcolan, *Laud.* ^s þ̅rið, *Laud.* ^t miccle -- *Cant.* m̅ycle ȝeoua, *Cot.* micle ȝiŕa, *C.T. vi.* ^u for þe hepe on Ear̅t-Englum. Ƴ b̅ræc, &c. *Laud.*

¹ *Vid. an. 854.*

² "Ludovicus ille filius Pippini."—*Flor.*

An. DCCCLXXXVI. ðer for se hepe eft þer þe ær east zelænde. ⁊ þa up on Sihzene^a. ⁊ þær pinter-ſetl^b namon "æt Papiſ þære býrig". Ðý ylcan gearne zerette ſelſped cýning Lunden-burġ^d. and him eall Angel-cýn to cýrde. þ^e buton Deniſcra monna hæftneðe^f pær. ⁊ he^s þa beþærte þa burh ſeþeneðe ealdorpen^h to healðenne:

An. DCCCLXXXVII. ðer for se hepe up þurh þa brýcgeⁱ æt Papiſ. ⁊ þa^k up anlang^l Sizene oð^m Mæterne. "⁊ þa up on Mæterne" oð Caprieⁿ. ⁊ þa ræton þara^o þ^p innan Ionan tpa^q pinter. on þam tream ſtedum. And þý ylcan gearne forðſeðe Capl. Francna cýning. ⁊ Earpuſ^r hiſ broðor ſunu hine vi. pucum^s ær he forðſeðe^t.

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 Paris¹. 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 Paris²; and then upwards, along the Seine, to the Marne. Then upwards on the Marne as far as Chezy³; 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 be-

^a Sijne, *Cant. C.T. vi.* Sijene, *C.T. vi.* ^b rætu, *Laud. ſctu, Cant. C.T. vi.* ſctu appears to have been altered in *C.T. vi.* to ſetl. ^c From *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d -burh, *C.T. vi.* ^e þe, *Cant. f* hæftneðe, *Laud.* ^g So *Laud. Cant. hic, Whel.* ^h -menn, *C.T. vi.* ⁱ brýcge, *Cot. b* rýcge, *C.T. vi.* ^k þpa, *Cot.* ^l andlang, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^m æt, *Cant.* ⁿ So *C.T. vi. Caziei, Cot, C.T. vi.* Wigorn. Whel. in marg. ^o þar, *Laud.* ^p Abs. *Laud.* ^q So *Laud. Cant. t* up, *C.T. vi.* tu, Whel. ^r Arnulb, *Cot.* ^s pucan, *Laud. Cant. C.T. vi.* ^t ſeðe forð, *Cant.*

¹ 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.

² 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," &c.—"*pour empescher que les Normans ne se rendissent maîtres de Paris aussi facilement qu'ils l'avoient déjà fait tant de fois*," &c.—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 at this time.

³ Caziei, Flor. from Asser. Castig, Ethelw. It is a corruption of *caz-rei*, or *casa regia*; which accounts for the variation in the MSS. The most ancient retain the *r*, omitting *z*. The modern French have naturally softened it into Chezy, *Vid. Gest. Norm. p. 6.*

berædde^a æt þam rice. And þa pearð
 þ rice tōdæled on fif. ⁊ fif cýningar
 þan pæron^b to gehalgode. ^cDæt pær
 healf mid Eannulfes^d zeharunge^d. ⁊ he
 cpædon^e f þ he f to his honda^e healdan
 fceolpon^f. forþon^f þet heora nan næf
 on^f fædren healfe^g to^g zehopen buton
 him anum. Eannulf^h k þa^h punode on
 þam lande be Eartranⁱ Rin^m. ⁊ Droþ-
 ulf þa feng to þam middel-riçe. and
 Odaⁿ to þæm^o perf-dæle. ⁊ Beornzar
 ⁊ Wida to Long-beardna londe. and to
 þæm^o londum on þa healfe^p munter.
 And þ heoldun mid micelne^q unribbe.
 ⁊ tu^r folc^s zefeoh^t zefuhton. ⁊ þæt
 lond of^t ⁊ zelome forhefzodon. and
 æghræðen oðerne of^t rædlice ut-
 dræfde^t. And þý ylcan zeape þe re
 hefe for forð^u upp^u ofer þa bruce
 æt Paryf Æþelhelm^x ealdormon lædde
 Verf-Seaxna ælmeffan ⁊ Ælfreder
 cýninger to Rome.

An. DCCCLXXXVIII. ðer lædde
 Beocca ealdorman Verf-Seaxna ælmeffan
 ⁊ Ælfreder cýninger to Rome. ⁊
 Æþelrýpð cpen. reo pær Ælfreder
 rpeortor cýninger^y. forðfepe^z be
 Rompege^z. ⁊ hipe lic lið æt Paryan^a.
 And þý ylcan zeape Æþered. b fe^z ence-

rest 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 mid-
 dle district; Oda to the western; whilst
 Berenger and Witha became masters of
 Lombardy and the Cisalpine territory.
 But they held their dominion in great
 discord; fought two general battles, and
 frequently overran the country in par-
 tial encounters, displacing each other se-
 veral 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 year¹ alderman Beeke
 conducted the alms of the West-Saxons
 and of king Alfred to Rome; but queen
 Ethelswith, who was the sister of king
 Alfred, died on the way to Rome; and
 her body lies at Pavia². The same year³
 also Ethered, archbishop of Canterbury;

^a So C.T. vi. bæpædde, Gibs. from *Laud. Cant.* bæpædne, Whel. ^b From *Laud.* ^c ⁊ þ mid
 Arnulfes, *Cot.* ^d þarunge, *Laud.* ^e So C.T. vi. cpædon, Gibs. beheton, *Cot.* ^f þ hi him
 þet to handa, *Laud.* þ hi on his handa, *Cot.* ^g fceolþan, *Laud.* ^h Gibs. from *Laud. N.S.* ⁱ of,
Laud. ^k Abs. *Laud.* ^l Earcan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^m So C.T. vi. Rine, *Laud. Ren. Cot.* ⁿ Odda,
Cant. C.T. vi. þa, *Laud.* ^o þan, *Cot.* þam, *C.T. vi.* ^p healfe, *Laud.* ^q micel, *Laud.* ^r tpa,
Laud. Cot. Cant. ^s Abs. *Cant.* ^t So C.T. vi. ut-adræfde, *Laud. C.T. vi.* ^u From *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^x Æþelm, *C.T. vi.* After Paryf Wheloc inserts ⁊. So C.T. vi. with a mark of introduction. The par-
 ticle ðe is sometimes so used in Greek, and *et* in Latin. ^y After cýninger, ⁊ heo -- *Laud.* ^z From *Cot.*
^a Pavian, *Laud. C.T. vi.* Paue, *Cot. Cant.* ^b From *Cot.*

¹ An. 889. Flor.

² Ticinum, Flor.

³ An. 889. Thorn. So C.T. vi.

byrceop^a of Cantpapa-beſi". 7 Œþel-
pold^b ealdorman. forðferdon on anum
monþe :

An. DCCCLXXXIX. Ɔþer on þýrum
geape" næf nan fæpeld to Rome. butan
tpezen hleapenar Œlfred cýning fende
mid gepritum :

An. DCCCXC. Ɔþer lædde Beorn-
helm abbad þert-Seaxna ælmeſſan to
Rome. 7 Œlfreder cýningef. And
Godrum fe Nonþerna cýning forð-
ferde. Ɔæf fulriht-nama^d þæf Œþel-
ftan. fe þæf Œlfreder cýningef god-
funu. and he bude on Earc-Englum.
and þæt lond æperc gefæt. And þý
ýlcan geape for fe hepe of Sýgene^e
to Sand-laudan^f. þ 1f betpeoh^g Bnet-
cum 7 Fpancum^h. 7 Bnetar him pið
gefuhton. 1 7 hæfdon riȝe". 7 hý be-
þýfon ut on ane ea. and^k heora" mo-
niȝe adpenton^l : mþer þæf Plege-
mund gecopen of Gode. and ofⁿ eallen
hiȝ halechen" o to þam arceb-riȝe on
Cantpape-beſi" :

An. DCCCXCI. Ɔþer for fe hepe
earc. 7 Earnuþf cýning gefeaht pið
þæm næde-hepe. æf þa riȝu comon.
mid Earc-Fpancum and Seaxum and

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 let-
ters.

A.D. 890. This year¹ abbot Bern-
helm conducted² 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 Athelstan³. 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 Lo⁴, which
is between the Bretons and the Franks;
where the Bretons fought with them,
obtained the victory, and drove them out
into a river⁵, in which many of them
were drowned. This year⁶ also was Pleg-
mund chosen by God and all his saints
to the archbishopric in Canterbury.

A.D. 891. This year⁶ went the army
eastward; and king Arnulf fought with
the land-force⁷, ere the ships arrived,
in conjunction with the eastern Franks,

^a From *Cot.* ^b *Aþepold, Laud.* *Aþelpold, C.T. vi.* ^c So *C.T. vi.* on þýrum geape, *edd.*—
without hef;—an expression which now begins to be adopted. ^d *fulluht. Laud. Cant. Cot. C.T. vi.*
afterwards *Æþertan, C.T. vi.* ^e *Sigue, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f *Scand. Laud. Sand-loðan, Cant. Sant-*
loððan, C.T. vi. ^g *betrix, Laud. betuh, Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h *Francon, Cot.* ⁱ 7 riȝe namon, *Cot.*
— hæfdon, C.T. vi. ^k From *Cant.* ^l *adpenton, Laud. C.T. vi.* *adpentan, Cant.* ^m The *Laud*
MS. has the remainder in Latin. *abs. Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁿ *callan folce, Cot.* ^o From *Cot. N.S.*
^p *Abs. Laud.* So also *C.T. vi.* but the transactions recorded are placed to the year 892, as in *C.T. vi.*

¹ *An. 891.* Ethelw. Flor. agreeing with *MS.*
C.T. vi. which is generally the case.

² *Vid. an. 878.*

³ "*S. Laudi.*"—*Gesta Norm.*

⁴ Probably the river *Vire.*

⁵ *An. 889.* Flor.

⁶ *An. 892.* Ethelw. Flor. agreeing with *C.T. vi.*
as before. *Vid. Chron. Turon. an. 893. ap. Du-*
Chesne, p. 26.

⁷ "*Pedestri.*"—Flor.

Bægerum. and hine zeplýmde. And ðrý Scottar cpomon to Ælfræde cýn- inge on anum bate butan ælcum ze- peðum^a. of Diberria^b. c ʒ" þonon hi hi berælon. forðon þe hi polðon for Godeſ lufan on elþeodineſſe^d bion. hý ne pohton hræp. Se bat pær zeƿorht^c of þriððan^f healſpe hýðe. þe he on foron. ʒ hi namon mæð him þ̅ hie hæf- don to zeofon nihtum mete. ʒ þa co- mon hie ʒymb zeofon niht to londe^g on Corn-pealum^h. ʒ foran þa ſona to Ælfræde cýninge. ⁱ Ður hie pæron ze- nemðe^k. Dubſlane^l m ʒ" Maccebeðuⁿ. ʒ Maelinmun^o. And Spiſne^p ze betſta- læneop þe on Scottum pær zeƿor: ^q And ðý ylcan zeape ofep Eartron. ^rymb gang-ðagaſ' ofþe æp. æteopde ze rteop- na þe mon on boc-leden Cometa hæz. ʒume men cpeðað on Engliſc þ̅ hit ʒý- peaxede^s rteopna. forðæm þæp ſtent lang leoma of. hpilum on ane healſe. hpilum on ælce healſe^t:

DCCCXCII.

An. DCCCXCIII.^t Ðep ^uon þiſſum zeape^r for ze micela hepe. þe ze ze- ƿýrn ^xær^y ymbe ſppæcon. eft of þam ear-t-riçe^y peſtpeand to Bunnan. ʒ þæp

and Saxons¹, 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 provi- sions 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 Maelinmun². And Swin- ney, the best teacher that was among the Scots, departed this life. And the same year after Easter, about the gang- days³, 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

^a peðrum, *Cot.* zepeðrum, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^b Yrlande, *Cot.* ^c From *Cant.* ^d So *edd. C.T.* v. i. & c. elþeodigneſſe, *Cant. C.T.* v. iv. ^e zemacod, *Cot.* ^f þriððe, *Cot.* ^g binnan vii. nihtan -- *Cot.* embe vii. niht to lande, *C.T.* v. i. ^h -pealan, *Cot.* ⁱ heopa naman pæron zenemde, *Cot.* ^k zenemede, *C.T.* v. i. zehatene, *Cant.* ^l -ylana, *Cot.* ^m Abs. *Cant.* ⁿ Macceðað, *Cant.* Macbethu, *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^o Maelinmun, *Cant.* Maelinmum, *C.T.* v. i. ^p Spiſne, *Cant.* l. Spiſne. ^q An. DCCCXCII. *Whel. C.T.* v. iv. abs. *Laud.* ^r embe gandagaſ, *C.T.* v. i. ^s peaxede, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^t DCCCXCII. *Laud.* ^u Abs. *Laud.* ^x From *Laud. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^y peſt- *Cant.*

¹ "Saxonibus antiquis."—Flor.

² Mulmuninus, Flor. Magilmumen, Ethelw. Both agree with *MS. C.T.* v. i. in referring this expedition to the year 892.

³ "Circa rogationes."—Flor. un. 892. *Ambarvalia* in classical Latin; which precisely corresponds with the Saxon term *gang-days*. So Rogation-week is also called *gang-week*.

purdon zercipode. rpa þ hie aſetton him^a on ænne rið oſen zehopſode mid hopſum mid ealle. And þa coman up^b on^c "Limne muðan" mid ccl.^d rſipa^e. Se muða^f iſ on eaſtepearðne^g Cent. æt^h þæſ micelanⁱ puða eaſtende þe pe Andneð hatað. Je puðu iſ eaſt-lang 7 peſt-lang hund-ſelpſtizer^k mila lang. oþþe lengra. 7 þnyttizer mila brad. Je ea þe pe æſ^l ymbe^m rſpæcon lið ut oſ þæm pealde. On þa ea hie tugon up hiona rſipu oð þone peald. iv. mila ſpam þam muðan utepearðumⁿ. 7 þæſ abſæcon an zepeorc inne on þæm ſenne^o. ſæton pane^p ſeapa^q cipliſce men^r on. 7 þæſ ſam-ſopht. Ða ſona æſteþ þam com Ðæſten^r mid lxxx. rſipa^s 'up on' Temeſe muðan^u. 7 ſophte him *þæſ^v zepeorc æt Middel-tune. 7 Je oþen here æt Apulðe^v:

^zAn. DCCCXCIV. On þýſ zeape. þ þæſ *ymb ſelp^w monað. þæſ þe hie on þæm eaſt-riſe zepeorc zepopht hæfdon. Noſð-hýmbre^b 7 Eaſt-Engle hæfdon ſelſpede^c cýninge aþaſ zereald. 7 Eaſt-Engle ſonegýſla vi. And^d þeah^e. oſen þa tpeopa: rpa oſt rpa þa oðre heſgaſ^e mid ealle heſige utſpon.

that they transported themſelves cver al one time with their horſes withal. And they came up with 250 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, 120 miles, or longer, and 30 miles broad. The river that we before ſpøke 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 80 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

^a hi, *Laud. C.T.* vi. and iv. hie, *Cant.* ^b From *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^c Limenan, *Cant.* Limene-- *C.T.* vi. ^d mid þriðde healf hund rſipa, *Laud.* mid tſam hund rſipa, *Cant.* cc. rſýpa. *C.T.* vi. ^e rſipon, *Cot.* ^f muð, *Cot. C.T.* v. iv. ^g eaſt paſde, *Laud.* eaſte pearde, *Cot.* ^h on, *Cant.* *C.T.* vi. and iv. ⁱ mucelan, *Cot.* ilcan, *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^k -ſelpſtizer, *Laud. C.T.* v. iv. cxx. vi. So afterwards for þnyttizer, þnyttiz, *C.T.* v. iv. xxx. vi. ^l epe, *C.T.* v. iv. ^m embe, *C.T.* vi. ⁿ utan- *Laud.* utepearðan, *Cant.* utepearðun, *C.T.* vi. ^o ſætene, *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^p From *Cot. N.S.* ^q cýpliſce menn, *C.T.* vi. and iv. ceoplay, *Cot.* ^r Ðæſting, *Cot.* ^s rſipum, *Cot. Cant.* rſýpa, *C.T.* vi. ^t up inne, *Laud.* upp on, *Cant.* upon, Whel. upp, *C.T.* vi. ^u muðe, *Cot.* ^v From *Cant.* ^w Apulðe, *Laud. Cant.* Gibson adds here from *Laud. Hic obiit Wulſhere Northanhymbrorum archiepiſcopus.* ^z Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. ^{aa} -tpeolſ, *C.T.* v. iv. embe xii. vi. ^b Noſðan- *Cant.* Noſðam- *C.T.* vi. ^c So *Cant. C.T.* vi. *Ælſped*, Whel. ^d So *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^e heſgaſ, *Cant. C.T.* vi. as uſual; to denote the ſoft pronunciation of g after p.

þonne foron hie. oððe mid. oððe on heopa healfe. On þa zezadnōde ſelfred cýning hir fýrd. ⁊ for þ he bericode^a betuh þam ^btram^b hezgun þær ðær he nehrt nýmet hæfde for pudu-færtenne ⁊ for pæter-færtenne. fpa þ he mihte æzþerne zezæcan zif hie ænigne feļð fecan polden. Ða foron hie riððan æfter þam pealda^c hloþum ⁊ floc-padum. be fpa hpæðene efer fpa hit þonne fýrd-leaf pæf. And him^d mon eac mid oþrum floccum^e fohte mæftra ðaga ælce oþþe on ðæg oþþe on niht. ze of þære fýrde ze eac of þam burzum. Ðæfde fe cýning hir fýrd on tu^f tonumen. fpa þ hie pæron fýmle healfe æt ham. healfe ute. butan þæm monnum þe þa burh^g healðan þfcealðan^h. Ne com fe hepe oftop eall ute of þæm fætumⁱ þonne tupa. oðþe riðe þa hie æpæft to londe comon. ær fio fýrd zezamnōd pære. oþþe fiþe þa hie of þæm fætumⁱ fapan poldon. Ða hie zezenzon micle^k hepe-hýðe. ⁊ þa poldon feþian norðpeardez ofep Temere ^lin on^l Earc-Seaxe onzean þa fciþu. Ða for-pað fio fýrd hie foran. ⁊ him rið zezeahc æt Fearn-hamme. ⁊ þone hepe zezfýmde. and þa ^mhepe-hýðe^m hi þa ahredðon. ⁊ hý fluzon ofep Temere buton ælcum forða. þa up be Colneⁿ on ænne 1zgað. Ða beræt fio

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 highest 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 Farnham¹, routed their forces, and there arrested the booty. And they flew over Thames without any ford, then up by the Colne on an island². Then the king's forces beset them without as long as they had food; but they had their time set,

^a zepicōde, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c pealde, *Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^d hie, *Cant. vi.* *C.T. vi.* ^e folcum, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f tra, *Cant. C.T. vi.* *trp, vi.* ^g burza, *Cant. C.T. vi.* *burhza, vi.*; but the singular number and the plural sometimes have the same termination. ^h Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ⁱ zezetum, *Cant. zetum and zezetum, C.T. vi.* ^k mýccle, *Cant. micle, C.T. vi.* ^l innan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv. ^m So *Cant. hepe, Whel. hepe-hiþe ahpæðdon, C.T. vi.* ⁿ Calne, *Cant. C.T. vi.* and iv.

¹ "Fearnhamme loco."—Ethelw.

² Thornige, Ethelw.

fýrð hie þær utan þa hpile þe hie^a lengeſt mete hæfðon. ac hie hæfðon þa hioþa ſtemn^b zereſenne. ⁊ hioþa mete zenotudne^c. And pær ſe cýning þa þýðerþearðer^d eon fære mid þære ſcýne þe mid himſelfum fýrðedon. þa he þa pær þíðerþearðer^e ⁊ ſio oðeru fýrð pær hampeardes^f. And þa Deniſcan fæton þær behindan. foſðæm^g hioþa cýningz pær zepundod on þæm zepohte. ꝥ hie hine ne mihton ſerian. Ða zegaderedon^h i hieⁱ. þa þe in Norð-hýmbpum buzeað ⁊ on Earſt-Englum. ſum hund ſcipa. ⁊ foſon ſuð ýmbutan^k. and ſum ſeoperſtiz ſcipa norð ýmbutan^l ⁊ ýmbræton an zepoſc on Deſena-ſcýne be þære norð fæ. ⁊ þa þe m ſuð ýmbutan^m foſon ýmbræton Eaxan-cearſer. Ða ſe cýningz ꝥ hýrðe. þa pende he hine peſt pið Eaxan-cearſer mid eallre þære fýrðe. buton n fpyþeⁿ zepældenun dæle earſteþearðes þær folcer. þa foſon foſð oððe hie comon to Lunden-býriuz. ⁊ þa mid þam buhpapum. ⁊ mid þam fultume þe him peſtan com. foſon earſt to Beam-ſleote. Pær þa hæſten þær cum^o mid hýr heſze. þe ær æt Middeltune fæt. ⁊ eac ſe micela hepe pær þa þær to cum^o. þe ær on Limene-muðan^p fæt. æt Apulðne^q. Hæfde hæſten ær zepoſht

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 Northumbria¹ and East-Anglia about a hundred ships², and went south about; and with some forty more³ 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 Appledore³. Hasten had formerly constructed that work at Bamfleet, and was then gone out on plunder, the main army being at home. Then came the

^a After hie, þær, Whel. abs. *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^b ſtemninge, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ſteminge, *C.T.* vi. ^c benotudne, *Cant.* ^d þýðerþearð pær, *Cant.* þæðerþearðnes, *C.T.* vi. and iv. ^e Abs. *Cant.* from the repetition of þýðerþearðes. ^f hampeard, *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^g foſðon þe, *Cant.* foſþon, *C.T.* vi. and iv. ^h zegaderodan, *Cant.* ⁱ From *Cant.* ^k onbutan, *Cant.* ^l Abs. *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. from the repetition of ýmbutan. ^m ſuþan onbutan, *Cant.* ⁿ From *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^o cumen, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^p Limenan, *Cant.* ^q Apulðne, *Cant.* as at the conclusion of the preceding year; an error of the scribe, from the similarity of p and p.

¹ i. e. The Danes.

² 240, Flor.

³ Apultrea, Flor.

þ̅ ƷeƷeopnc æt Beam-Ʒleote. Ʒ Ʒær þa ut-
 aƷanen on heƷgað. Ʒ Ʒær Ʒe micela heƷe
 æt ham. Ða Ʒonon hie to. Ʒ ƷeƷlým-
 don þone heƷe. Ʒ þ̅ ƷeƷeopnc abƷnæcon. Ʒ
 Ʒenamom eall þ̅ þær binnan Ʒær. Ʒe on
 Ʒeo. Ʒe on ƷiƷum. Ʒe eac on beapnum.
 and bƷohton eall into Lunden-býriƷ. ^aƷ þa Ʒcipu ealle oððe tobƷnæcon oððe
 Ʒorbæpndon. oððe to Lunden-býriƷ
 bƷohton". oððe to ÐroƷeƷ-ceapƷe. And ÐærteneƷ ƷiƷ Ʒ hƷ Ʒuna tƷeƷen
 mon bƷohte to þam cýninge. Ʒ he ^bhie
 him eƷt ageaƷ. Ʒorðam" þe hƷona Ʒær
 oðeƷ, hƷ Ʒod-Ʒunu. oðeƷ ŒþeƷedeƷ
 ealðormonneƷ. Ðærðon hi hƷona on-
 Ʒangen æƷ Ðærten to Beam-Ʒleote
 come. Ʒ he him hæƷðe ƷeƷeald ƷiƷlaƷ Ʒ
 aðar. Ʒ Ʒe cýning him eac Ʒel Ʒeoh
 Ʒealde. and eac ƷƷa þa he þone cniht
 ageƷ^c Ʒ þ̅ ƷiƷ. Ac Ʒona ƷƷa hie to Beam-
 Ʒleote comon. Ʒ þ̅ ƷeƷeopnc ƷeƷorht
 Ʒær^d. ƷƷa heƷðe he on hƷ Ʒice þone
 "ilcan" ende þe ŒþeƷeð hƷ cum-ƷæðeƷ^f
 heoldan Ʒeolde. and eƷt oðƷe Ʒiðe he
 Ʒær on heƷgað Ʒelend on þ̅ ilce Ʒice.
 þa þa man hƷ ƷeƷeopnc abƷnæc. Ða Ʒe
 cýning hine ^eþa" ƷeƷt Ʒende mið þære
 ƷýƷðe Ʒið Exan-ceƷƷeƷ. ƷƷa ic æƷ
 Ʒæðe. Ʒ Ʒe heƷe þa buƷh beƷeten hæƷðe.
 þa he þær to ƷeƷanen Ʒær. þa eodon hie
 to hƷona Ʒcipum. Ða he ^eþa" Ʒið þone
 heƷe þær ƷeƷt abýƷƷod Ʒær. Ʒ þa heƷ-
 ƷaƷ^h ƷæƷon þa ƷeƷaðƷode beƷen to
 Sceo-býriƷ on EarƷ-Sexum. Ʒ þær Ʒe-

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
 his 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 adopt-
 ed 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 king-
 dom 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 Shoburg 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

^a Abs. C.T. v. iv. from the repetition of the same words, as usual. ^b hi eƷt him ageƷ. Ʒorðan --
 C.T. v. i. -- Ʒorðon -- Cant. ^c So C.T. v. i. as before. ageaƷ, Cant. C.T. v. iv. ^d hæƷðon, Cant.
 C.T. v. i. and iv. ^e Abs. Cant. ^f cum-ƷæðeƷ, C.T. v. iv. ^g Abs. Cant. C.T. v. i. ^h heƷeƷaƷ, Cant.
 C.T. v. i. and iv. as usual. So heƷeƷaƷ and heƷeƷoð, &c.

peorc porhtun. Foron ^aþa bezen æt-
zædere up be Temere. ⁊ him ^bcom mi-
cel eaca to". ægþer ze of Earþ-Englum
ze of Norð-hymbum. ^cForon þa up
be Temere. oð þ hie zedydon æt Sæ-
ferne. þa up be Sæferne". Ða zega-
dnode Æþered ealdorþan. ⁊ Æþelm
ealdorþan. ⁊ Æþelnoð ealdorþan. ⁊ þa
cýniger þeznar. þe þa æt ham æt þæm
zepeorcum wæron. of ælcne býrig be
earþan Fedredan. ze be perþan Seal-
puda. ze be earþan ze eac be norþan
Temere. ⁊ ^abe" perþan Sæferne. ze eac
rum dæl þær Norð-Weal-cýnner. Ða hi
þa ealle zegaderode wæron. þa of-foron
hie þone hepe hundan æt Butdizing-
tune^d on Sæferne-ŕtaðe^e. ⁊ hine þær
utan beræton on ælce healfe on anum
færtenne. Ða hie þa ^aþær" feala pu-
cena fæton. on tpa healfe þære ea. ⁊
þe cýning wæs perþ on Depenum wið
þone ŕcip-hepe. þa wæron hie mid 'mete-
learte zepæhte". and hæfdon þa mi-
celne dæl þara horra fneten. ⁊ þa oðne
wæron hungre acpolen. Ða eodan hie ut
to ^aþam" monnum þe on earþ-healfe
þære ea wicodon^f. ⁊ him wið zefuhton.
⁊ þa Criftenan hæfdon ŕige. And þær
wearð Ordhelm ^hþær cýniger þezn"
ofplegen. ⁊ ^heac monize oðne cýniger
þeznar". ⁱ⁊ þara Denŕcra þær wearð

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 Ethe-
red, alderman Ethelm, alderman Ethel-
noth, 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 col-
lected together, they overtook the rear of
the enemy at Buttington¹ on the banks
of the Severn, and there beset them with-
out on each side in a fortress. When
they had sat there many weeks on both
sides of the water, and the king mean-
while 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 Ordhelm²,
the king's thane, was slain; and also
many other king's thanes; and of the
Danes there³ were many slain, and that

^a From *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^b com to mycel eaca. *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^c Abs. *Cant. C.T.* v. i. foron þa up be Temere ⁊ be Sæferne, *C.T.* v. iv. ^d So Gibs, from Whel. Butting-*Ben. Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. See also below. ^e Sæferne-*Cant. Sæferne. C.T.* v. i. and iv. -ŕtaðe, *C.T.* v. iv. ^f metelearte zepæhte, *Cant. metelearte zepæhte, C.T.* v. i. ^g wæron, *Cant.* ^h From *Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ⁱ From *C.T.* v. i. a clause of importance to the sense. abs. Whel. Gibs.

¹ "Gesta hæc in Buttingtune prædicantur a priscis."—Ethelw. Buttingtun, Flor. "Apud Buttingatunam."—Asser. *Ann.* Budingtune, H. Hunt. Buttingdune, M. West. ² Ordeah, Flor. So *MS. C.T.* v. iv. Opdeh, *C.T.* v. i. Ordeinus, M. West.

micel zerlægen". 7 se dæl þe þær apez^a com purðon on fleame zenerede. Ða hie ^bþa" on Earþ-Seaxe comon to hiona zereornc 7 to hiona rcypum. þa zega- drode 7io laf eft on^c Earþ-Englum 7 of Norð-hymbnum micelne hepe. on- foran rintep. 7 beferdon hiona wif 7 hiona rcipu 7 hiona feoh on Earþ-Englum. 7 foron ^don" anrtreccer dæzer 7 nihtep. þ hie zedýdon on anre pertre ceartre on Wiphealum. 7io is Lega-ceartep^e gehaten. Ða ne mihte 7io fýrð hie na hindan of-ranan. ær hie wæron inne on þam zereornc. Beræton þa þeah þ zereorc ^futan" 7ume tpezen dagaz. 7 zenamon ceaper eall þ þær buton wæf. 7 þa men of-flogon þe hie foran for-wýðan mýhtan butan þam zereornc. 7 þ corn eall forwærndon. 7 mid hiona horfum ^gfræton" on ælcpe efen-ehðe. And þ wæf ýmb tref monað þær þe hie ær hider ofer ræ coman:

^hAn. DCCCXCV. Ond-þa 7ona æfter þam on þýrumⁱ zeape. for se hepe of ^kWipheale in on" Norð-wealar. forðæm hie þær rittan ne mihton. þ wæf for-ðý^l þe hie wæron benumene^m æzðer ze þær ceaper ze þær corner. þe hie zehergodⁿ hæfdon. Ða hie ^oþa" eft ^out" of Norð-wealum pendon mid wære hepe-hýðe. þe hie þær zenumen hæfdon. þa foran hie ofer Norð-hymbna

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^l 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

^a onpez, *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^b From *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^c of, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d From *Cant.* ^e Leg-*Cant. Lige- C.T. vi.* Lige- *iv.* ^f Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^g Abs. *Cant. frettan, C.T. vi.* ^h Abs. *Laud.* ⁱ So *Cant. C.T. vi.* þýrum, *iv.* þý, *Gibs.* ^k Wiphealan innan, *Cant.* ^l forðon, *Cant.* ^m benumen, *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ⁿ So *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* Whel. gehelgod, *Gibs. i.e. concealed.* ^o Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.*

^l *i.e.* by forced marches.

lond. ^a 7 Eart-Engla. 7pa 7pa 7io 7ýpð hie" 7eræcan ne mihte. oð 7 hie comon on Eart-Seaxna lond earþepearð. on an 7glond 7 7r ute on bæpe 7æ. 7 7r Mæper-7z haten. And 7pa^b 7e hepe e7t ham-pearð penðe 7e Ean-cearþe^c bereten hæfde. 7a he7zodon hie up on Suð-Seaxum neah C77re-cearþe. 7 7a buhpape hie 7e7lýmðon. 7 hio7a mon7z hund o77flogon. 7 hio7a 7cipu 7umu 7enamom. Ða. 7ý 7lcan 7epe. on77on^d 7inþe7. 7a Den7rcan. 7e on Mæper-7ze^e 7æton. 7uzon heo7a 7cipu 'up on" Temere. 7 7a up on L7zan^f. 7 7æ7 ýmb 7pa 7ep 7æ7 7e^h hie hiden o7e7 7æ comon :

ⁱAn. DCCCXCVI. ^kOn 7ý" 7lcan 7epe. 7o7hte 7e 7o7e777ecena hepe 7e-7eop7c be L7zan^f. xx. mila bu7an Lun-ðen-bý77z. Ða 7æ7 on 7ume7a 7o7on micel ðæl 7a7a buhpapa. 7 eac 7pa oð7e7 7olce7. 7 hie 7eðýðon æt 7a7a Den7rcana¹ 7e7eop7c. 7 7æ7 7u7ðon 7e-7lýmðe. 7 7ume 7eop7e7 cý7ninge7 7e7na7 o777ege7e. Ða 7æ7 on hæ77e7te. ^m7a" 77icode 7e cý7ning on neape7te bæpe bý-77z. 7a h7ile 7e hie heo7a cop7 7e7ý-7on. 7 7a Den7rcan him ne meahþon 7æ7 7ý7e7 7o77ý7non. Ða 7ume ðæze 7að 7e cý7ning up be bæpe ea. 7 7ehapade h7æ7 mon mihte 7a ea 7o77ý7can. 7 hie ne mihton 7a 7cipu utb7enzan. 7 hie 7a 7pa ðýðon. 7o7hton "7a" 7u^o 7e-

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 crop¹. 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

^a 7 7pa on Eart-Engle 7pa 7 hie 7eo 7ýpð, *Cant.* ^b 7a, *Cant. C.T. v i.* and iv. ^c So *Cant. C.T. v i.* and iv. -cearþe, *Gibs.* ^d on 7o7e-7e7ðne, *Cant.* -7eapðne, *C.T. v i.* ^e -7zge, *Cant. C.T. v iv.* ^f uppon, *Cant.* upp on, *C.T. v i.* as usual. ^g L7zgean, *Cant.* L7zenan, *C.T. v i.* L7zean, *v iv.* ^h So *Cant.* 7e, *Whel.* incorrectly. ⁱ Abs. *Laud.* ^k -- 7on, *Cant.* Ond 7a 7ý, *C.T. v iv.* ¹ Den7rcan, *Cant.* ^m Abs. *Cant. C.T. v i.* and iv. ⁿ Abs. *Cant.* ^o 7pa, *Cant. C.T. v iv.*

¹ "Quo minus Dani illorum messem vi auferrent."—Flor,

þeorc on twa healfe^a þæne ear^b. Ða hie "þa"^c þe zeþeorc fupðum ongunnen hæfdon. ^d ʒ þær to zeþicod hæfdon". þa onʒet^e ʒe hepe þ hie ne mýhton þa ʒcipu utþnengan. þa ʒopleton hi hi^f. ʒ eodon ofen land þ hie zedýdon æt Cpat-bnucze be Sæfepn^g. ʒ þær^h zeþeorc ʒophton. Ða ʒad ʒeo fýndⁱ 'þerþeapð" æfter þam hepiʒe^k. ʒ þa men of Lunden-býriʒ zepetedon^l þa ʒcipu. ʒ þa "ealle þe" hie alædan ne mihton hie toþræcon. ʒ þa þe þær ʒtæl-pýpðe þænon binnan Lunden-býriʒ zebpohton. And þa Deniſcan hæfdon hiona piſ-beþært^m innan Eaſt-Engle". æp hie ut of þæm zeþeorce ʒopon. Ða ʒæton hie þone pinter æt Cpat-bnuczeⁿ. þ þær °ymb þneo ʒer" þær þe hie on Limene-muðan^p comon hidep ofen ʒæ:

"An. DCCCXCVII. 'Ða þær" on ʒumena. on þiſum ʒepe. toþop ʒe hepe. ʒum on Eaſt-Engle. ʒum on Nonð-hýmbpe. And þa þe þeohleafe þænon hiſ þær ʒcipu beʒeton^s ʒ ʒuð ofen ʒæ ʒopon to Siʒene^t. Næpðe ʒe hepe. Goder þancer^u. Angel-cýn^x ealler ʒop-ʒpiðe^y zebnocod. ac hie þænon micele ʒpiðop zebnocede on þæm þriſum ʒearum mið ceapeſ cpilðe. ʒ monna ealler^z ʒpiðort mið þæm. þ manize þapa ʒel-ertena^a cýningeſ þezena^b. þe þær on

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 pennyless 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.

^a healfa, *Cant.* ^b ea, *Cant.* ^c Abs. *Cant.* ^d Abs. *C.T.* vi. from the repetition of hæfdon. Afterwards, utþnengon for utþnengan. ^e onʒet, *Cant.* ^f þa ʒcipu, *Cant.* þa ʒcýpu, *C.T.* vi. ^g Sæfýpn, *Cant.* ^h þ, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ⁱ Abs. *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^k hepe, *Cant.* hepze, *C.T.* vi. ^l -todan, *Cant.* ^m on Eaſt-Englum, *Cant.* ⁿ Bnucze, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^o embe þneo ʒear, *C.T.* vi. embe iii. ʒear, *Cant.* ^p Limenan, *Cant.* ^q Abs. *Laud.* ^r Onð þær, *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^s -zeaton, *Cant. C.T.* vi. -un, vi. ^t Siʒne, *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^u So *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. þonzeſ, *Gibs.* ^x -cýnneſ, *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^y ʒul- *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^z calpa, *Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^a ʒeleſtpa, *Cant. C.T.* vi. ^b þezna, *Cant. C.T.* vi. þezcna, *iv.*

londe pæron. forðferdon on þam þrým gearum. Ðara pær sum Spīðulf biſceop on Ðrofer-eartre. ⁊ Ceolmund ealdorman on Cent. ⁊ Beorhtulf ealdorman on Earſ-Seaxum.^a ⁊ Wulfſpedealdorman on Hamtun-ſcýne. and Ealheapð biſceop æt Dorce-eartre. ⁊ Eadulf^b cýninges þegen on Suð-Seaxum. ⁊ Beornulf pic-genera^c on Wintan-eartre^d. and Ecgulf cýninges hoſþen. ⁊ manige eac mid him. þeah ic þa gefun-generetan^e spitan^f nemde. Ðý ilcan gearne drehton ða hezgar^h on Earſ-Englum ⁊ on Norð-hýmbrum Verſ-Seaxna lond ſpīðe be þæm ſuð-ſtæðe mid ſtæl hezgam. ealra ſpīður mid þæm ærcum þe hie ſeala geara ær timbredon. Ða het Ælfrēd cýning timbrianⁱ lange ſcipu onzen^k þa ærcar. þa pæron ful-neah tra^l ſpa lange ſpa þa oðrum. ſumē hæfdon lx. anaⁿ. ſume ma. þa pæron æzðer ze ſpīrtan ze unpealtan. ze eac hýpan^o þonne þa oðrum. Næron^p hie naþer ne on Frýſſc^q zeſcæpene. ne on Deniſc. buton^r ſpa him ſelfum þuhte þæt hie nýt-ſýrðorſe^s beon meahton. Ða. æt ſumum cýnre þær ylcan gearer. comon þær ſcipu ſix to þiht. ⁊ ðær mýcel ýpel zedýdon. æzðer ze on Deſenum ze pel-hpær be þam ſæ-ſuman^t. Ða het ſe cýning ſapan

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-night twice as long as the others. Some had sixty¹ 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 every where on the sea-coast. Then commanded the king his men to go out against them with nine of the new ships,

^a Abs. Cant. C.T. v. i. and iv. ^b cingef þegen, Cant. C.T. v. i. cýnſef þeng, v. iv. ^c So Cant. C.T. v. i. and iv. zepara, Whel. ^d So Cant. C.T. v. i. and iv. Wintc- Gibs. ^e to eacan him, Cant. C.T. v. i. ^f So Cant. C.T. v. i. gefungetan, v. iv. þungnetan, edd. ^g From Cant. ^h hezgar, Cant. C.T. v. i. ⁱ timbran, Cant. ^k onzen, Cant. ^l So Cant. tu, Whel. ^m oðre, Cant. C.T. v. i. ⁿ apena, Cant. ^o heappan, Cant. C.T. v. i. heappa, v. iv. hepan ſuperscribed. ^p hi naþer, C.T. v. i. ^q So C.T. v. i. Frýſſc, Cant. ^r So Cant. C.T. v. i. and iv. bute, Gibs. ^s niht ſeorðorſe, Cant. ^t ſuman, Cant.

¹ 40, Brompt. from the transposition of the Roman numerals lx.

mid niȝonum^a to. þa þa niþena^b ȝcipa. ȝ ^cforþoran" him þone muðan foran on uter mere. Ða foron hie mid þrȝm ȝcipum ut onȝen hie. ^dȝ" þreo ȝtodon æt ufepearðum þæm muðan on dri- zum^e. pæron þa men upp on londe of- azane. Ða ȝerenzon hie þa þa þreora ȝcipa tpa^f æt þam muðan utepearðum. ȝ þa men ofrlogon. ȝ þ an oðpanð. on þæm pæron eac þa men^g ofrlegene butan ȝfum. Ða pæron hie eac ȝpȝðe forpundode. Ða comon ^hforðon" on pez þe þa oðnaⁱ ȝcipu aȝæton. ^kþa purðon eac ȝpȝðe uneðelice aȝeten. þreo aȝæton" on þa healfe ^lþær deoper" þe þa Deniȝcan ȝcipu aȝeten^m pæron. ȝ þa "oðru" ealle on oðre healfe. þ hiora ne mȝhte nan to oðrum. ac þa þ pæter pær æbbad^o feala ȝurlanȝa ȝrom þam ȝcipum. Ða eodon þa De- niȝcan ȝrom þæm^p þrȝm ȝcipum to þæm oðrum þrȝm þe on heora healfe beebude pæron. ȝ hie þa þær ȝefuhton. ȝ ðær pearð ofrlegen Lucumon: cȝn- ingeȝ ȝeneȝa. ȝ ȝulþhearð Frȝȝa. ȝ . Æbbe Frȝȝa. ȝ Æðelepe Frȝȝa. ȝ Æðel- ferð cȝningeȝ ȝeneat. ȝ ealpa monna Frȝȝiȝca ȝ Engliȝca LXII. ȝ þa þa De- niȝca cxx. Ða com þæm Deniȝcum ȝcipum þeah^q ær flod to. ær þa Cȝri- tenan^r mȝhton hiora ut aȝcuȝan^s. ȝ hie forðȝ^t ut ofreoron. þa pæron hie to þæm ȝeranzode þ hie ne mihton Suð- 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, beebbed; 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

^a niȝenum, *Cant.* ^b niȝpa, *Cant. C.T. A vi. B i.* ^c So *Cant.* ^d Abs. *Cant. C.T. B i.* ^e drȝȝzum, *Cant. C.T. A vi.* ^f So *Cant.* tu, *Whel.* ^g After men, ȝpȝðe, *Cant.* ^h So *Cant. C.T. A vi. B i.* ⁱ ofþeppa, *Cant. C.T. A vi. B i.* ^k Abs. *C.T. B iv.* from the repetition of aȝæton. ^l þære dȝpan, *Cant. C.T. A vi.* ^m ȝereten, *Cant.* ⁿ Abs. *Cant. C.T. B i.* ^o æbbod, *C.T. B i.* ȝeebbod, *Cant.* ^p After þæm, oðrum, *Cant. C.T. B i.* ^q So *Cant. C.T. B i.* þeh, *Gibs.* ^r So *Cant. C.T. B i.* and *iv.* Cȝriȝnan, *Gibs.* ^s -aȝcuȝan, *Cant.* ^t þurþ þ, *Cant.*

Seaxna lond utan beþopan. ac^a hiora þær tra^b ræ on lond bedra^c. 7 þa men mon lædde to Ƴinte-ceaſtre^d to þam cýninge. 7 he hie þær ahon het. 7 þa "menn" comon on Eaſt-Engle ðe on ðam anum rcipe þæron. rriðe forpundode. Ðý ylcan geare^e forþearð na^s lær þonne xx. rciþa^b mid monnum mid ealle. be þam ruð nýman. Ðý ilcan geare forðferde Ƴulfric cýninges hoſſ-þegen. re þær "eac" Ƴealh geara^k:

¹An. DCCCXCVIII. Ðer on þiſum gere gearoþ Æðhelm. Ƴiltun-rciþe ealdorþman: niȝon nihtum ær middum ſumera. And her forðferde Deahtan^m. re þær on Lundenne biſcopⁿ:

DCCCXCIX. DCCC.

An. DCCCCI. "Ðer gearoþ Ælfræd Aðulfring. rýx nihtum ær ealra halȝra mærran. re þær cýning oþer eall Onȝelcýnn. butan þam dæle þe under Dena onpealde þær. And he heold þ̄ riȝe oðrum Ƴhealſum^r geare lær þe xxx. rintraⁿ. 7 þa ſeng Eadþeard hiſ ſunu to riȝe. ⁹Andⁿ þa gearoþ Æþelpald^r. ²æþelingⁿ. hiſ fædþan^t ſunu. þone ham æt Ƴinburnan. 7 æt Treoneam^u. ²butan

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 ships¹, 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 Heahstan², 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

^a ah, *Cant.* ^b So *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. tu, *Whel.* ^c yeapp, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^d Ƴiltun-ceaſtre, *C.T.* v. iv. Ƴinte-ceaſtre superscribed by Josselin, with this remark: *Sic in Hist. Sax. Eccl. Xii. Cant.* Ƴinte-ceaſter, *C.T.* v. i. gezaderode, v. iv. for gearaȝode, a few lines above,—superscribed by the same hand. ^e From *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^f ſumera, *Cot. Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^g So *Cant. C.T.* v. i. no, *Gibs.* ^h rciþu, *Cant.* ⁱ Abs. *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^k So *Cant. C.T.* v. i. geara, *Whel. Joss. interl. C.T.* v. iv. ^l Abs. *Laud.* ^m Ealhtan, *C.T.* v. i. and iv.; whence Florence of Worcester, Ealhstanus: but Ealchstan, or Eallstan, who was bishop of Sherborn fifty years, died in the year 867. ⁿ From *Whel. C.T.* v. i. Ðer gearoþ Ælfræd cýning vii. kal. Nouembriȝ. 7 he heold þet riȝe xxxviii. rintra 7 healf gear. *Cot. Laud. C.T.* v. iv. with little variation. ^o gearoðferde, *Cot.* ^p So *C.T.* v. i. ^q From *Cant. C.T.* v. i. abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. ^r Aþelpold, *C.T.* v. i. invariably. ^s From *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^t fædþan, *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^u Treoxneam, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. -nam, v. iv. overlined -neam. ^v þær cingel uþanceȝ, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv.

¹ Of the Danes; Florence of Worcester.

² An. 900, Flor.

þær cýninges leafe" 7 his wítana. Ða
 wæs se cýning mid fýrde oð þ he gefe-
 oðe æt Baddan-býrig wíð Winburnan.
 and Æthelwald wæs binnan þam ham mid
 þæm monnum þe him to gebuigon: 7 he
 hæfde ealle þa zeatu^a forþrohte in to
 him. 7 wæde þ he wolde "ofer" oððe
 þær libban oððe þær licgan^c. Ða under
 þam þa "beræal he hine" on niht on-
 weg^e. and gefohte þone here on Norð-
 hýmbrum. 7 se cýning het wíðan
 æfter. 7 þa ne mýhte hine mon of-
 wíðan". 7 he hine underfengon heom
 to cinge. 7 him to buigon". Ða bewad
 mon þ wíf þ he hæfde ær genumen
 butan "þær" cýninges leafe. 7 ofer þara
 býceopa gebodⁱ. forðon þe heo wæs
 "ær to nunnan" gehalgod. And on þýr^l
 ilcan gere forðferde Æþered. "se"
 wæs on Deffenum^a ealdorman. feoper
 wucum^o ær Ælfred cýning :

^mAn. DCCCCII. Ðer wæs þ gefeoh-
 t æt þam Holme Cantwara and þara De-
 nircra" :

^pAn. DCCCCIII. Ðer gefor Aðulf
 ealdorman. Ealhfríðe broðor. "Ead-
 weardes modor cinger". 7 Uirgilius ab-
 bud "of Scottum". 7 Grimbald mæsse-
 preost. "VIII. idus Iulii". "Ðis ylcan
 gearas wæs gehalgod Nipe-mýnster on
 Win-cearter. 7 se Iudoc wæs cýme" :

towns of Winburn and of Twineham¹,
 without leave of the king and his coun-
 cil. 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 mean time he stole away in the
 night, and sought the army in Northum-
 berland. The king gave orders to ride
 after him; but they were not able to over-
 take him. The Danes, however, received
 him as their king. They then rode after
 the wife that Ethelwald had taken with-
 out the king's leave, and against the com-
 mand of the bishops; for she was former-
 ly consecrated a nun. In this year also
 died Ethered, who was alderman of De-
 vonshire, four weeks before king Alfred.

A.D. 902. This year² was the great
 fight at the Holme³ between the men of
 Kent and the Danes.

A.D. 903. This year died alderman
 Ethelwulf, the brother of Elhswitha, mo-
 ther of king Edward; and Virgilius ab-
 bot of the Scots; and Grimbald the mass-
 priest; on the eighth day of July. This
 same year was consecrated the new min-
 ster at Winchester, on St. Judoc's advent.

^a zatu, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* ^c hzean, *Cant. liczean, C.T. vi.* ^d wad
 se æþeling, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^e weg, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^f Abs. *C.T. vi.* ^g From *Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.*
^h From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁱ gebodu, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k nunne ær, *Cant.* ^l So *C.T. vi.* þý, *Cant.*
 þý, *Gib.* ^m From *Cant.* ⁿ Deffnum, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^o wucan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^p Abs. *Laud.*
^q on -- *Cant.* ^r of Scottum, *C.T. vi.* ^s So *Petrob.* ^t From *Col.*

¹ Tweoxbeam, Flor. incorrectly.

² An. 904, Flor. See the particulars more at
 large in Ethelwerd.

³ Or, in Holmsdale, Surry: hence the proverb

"This is Holmsdale,
 Never conquer'd, never shall."

^aAn. DCCCCIV. Hæp com Æðelpald hiden ofer ƿæ mid eallum þam flotan þe he ^bbezitan mihte. 7 him to gebozen ƿæs on Earƿ-Sexum". "Hæp mona aþeorƿode":

An. DCCCCV. Hæp arpon^d Æðelpald þone hepe on Earƿ-Englum to unƿrýðe. þ̅ hie hergodon ofer "eall" Mýrcna lond oð "þæt" hie comon to Cƿecca-gelade^f. 7 ƿonon þær ofer Te- mere. 7 namon ægðer ze on Brædene ze þær ýmbutan^e eall þ̅ hie gehentan mýhton. 7 pendon þa eft hampearð. Ða ƿon Eadpearð cýning æfter. ƿpa he ƿaðorƿt mýhte hiƿ ƿýrð zegadrían. 7 ofer-hergade eall hiona lond betpeoh dicum^h 7 ƿuran eall oð þa ƿennar norð. Ða he ⁱþa" eft þanon ⁱut" ƿapan ƿolde. þa het he beodan ofer ealle þa ƿýrð. þ̅ hie ƿonon ealle ut æt ƿomne^k. Ða æt- ƿæton þa Centýrcan þær bæƿtan^l ofer hiƿ bebod. 7 ƿeopen æpend-ƿacan he him hæfde to arend^m. Ða beƿar ƿe hepe hie þær. 7 hie þær zefuhton. 7 þær pearð Sipulƿⁿ ealdormon ofƿlegen. 7 Sigelm ealdormon. 7 Eadƿold cýn- ingeƿ þegen. 7 Cenƿulƿ^o abbod. 7 Sige- bryht Sipulƿeƿ^p ƿunu. 7 Eadƿald Ac- can ƿunu. 7 monrge eac mid^q him. þeah ic þa zehungeneƿtan^r nemde. And on

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 over-ran all the land of Mercia, until they came to Cricklade¹, 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 gather² his army, and over-ran all their land between the foss and the Ouse quite to the fens northward³. 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; Sigebriht⁴ the son of Siwulf; Eadwald, the son of Acca; and many also with them; though I have named the most consi-

^a Abs. *Laud.* ^b So *Cant. C.T. vi.* þe he mid ƿæg on Earƿ-Seaxe, *Whel.* ^c From *Cant.* ^d zelædde, *Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* ^e From *Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* ^f Cƿeacc- *C.T. vi.* Cƿeocc- *C.T. vi.* Cƿac- *Cant.* ^g onbutan, *Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* ^h dicon, *Cant.* ⁱ Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k ƿamne, *Cant.* ^l bæƿtan, *Cant.* ^m onƿend, *Cant.* ⁿ Sigulƿ, *Cant. C.T. vi.* Siulƿ, *C.T. vi.* ^o Cenulƿ, *C.T. vi.* Senulƿ, *Cant.* ^p Sigulƿeƿ, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^q to, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^r So *Cant. Vid. an. 897.*

¹ Creccanfordam, Flor.

² We now say "gather together,"—which is a kind of tautology.

³ "Terras,—quæ inter terræ limitem sancti regis Edmundi et flumen Usam sunt sitæ."—Flor.

⁴ Sibrihtus, Flor. Sibertus, M. West.

þara Deniscena^a healfe pearð^b ofplezen Eohric^c "hýra" cýng. ⁊ Æþelpald æþelinz^d "þe hine to þam unfríðe gerroñ". ⁊ Býrhtwige^e Beortnoðer^f sunu æþelinger. ⁊ Yropa hold. ⁊ Orscýtel hold. ⁊ fríðe monize eac^g "mid" him þe pe nu zenemnan ne mazon. And þær pær on gehpæðere hond micel pæl geflezen. ⁊ þara Deniscena^a "þær" pearð ma ofplezen. "þeah" hie pæl-ŕtope gepeald ahton. "And Ealhŕpýð^h gefor þý ylcan gearne". "Ðer oþýrðe cometa".ⁱ XIII. kt. Nouembriŕ":

DCCCCVI.

An. DCCCCVII.^m "Ðer on þiŕum^o gearne gefor Ælfræd. pær æt Baðum^p gereŕa. "⁊ on þam ilcan gere man gefærtnode þone^r fríð æt Yttingaforða. ŕpa ŕpa Eadpearð cýng gerædde. ægðer ge rið Eart-Engle^s. ge rið Norð-hýmbræ". "Ðer pær Lig-cearŕer geedneopad":

DCCCCVIII.

An. DCCCCIX. Ðer gefor Denulf. ŕe pær on Wintan-cearŕre biŕcop. "Ðer pær ŕce Oŕpaldes lic zelæd of Beardanize on Wýrce":

derable. 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. Ealwitha^h 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 Mercia².

^a Deniscena, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b pær, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^c Abs. *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^d þe hie heom to cinze gecupon, *Cant.* So *C.T. vi.* and *iv.* with very little variation. ^e Býrhtwige, *Cant.* Beoph- *C.T. vi.* ^f So *C.T. vi.* and *iv.* Býrhtnoðer, *Cant.* Beornnoðer, *Gibs.* ^g From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^h So *Cant. C.T. vi.* ⁱ An. DCCCCII. *Cant.* ^k So *Cant.* cometa æteopde, *C.T. vi.* ^l From *C.T. vi.* Some omissions here in *C.T. vi.* are supplied afterwards, fol. 138. ^m DCCCCVI. *Cant. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* omitting DCCCCVII.-VIII. ⁿ Abs. *Laud.* ^o So *C.T. vi.* þýrum, *Cant.* þiŕ, *Gibs.* ^p Baðan, *Cant.* Baþum tune, *C.T. vi.* Baþum, *vi.* incorrectly. ^q So *C.T. vi.* ⁊ þý ilcan gearne, *Cant.* Ðer gefærtnode Eadpearð cýng for neode frýð ægðer ge rið Eart-Engla hepe. ge rið Norð-hýmbræ. *Laud.* an. DCCCCVI. ^r þ, *Cant.* ^s Englum, *Cant.* ^t From *Cant.* ^u From *Cant.* *Vid. C.T. vi.* fol. 138. An. DCCCCIV. *C.T. vi.* with some variation.

¹ "Religiosa Christi famula, Ealhsuitha regina, mater regis Eadwardi,—quæ sanctimonialium monasterium Wintoniæ construxit."—*Flor.*

² "S. Oswaldi regis et martyris ossa de Bar-

thoneig in Merciam translata sunt."—*Flor.* an. 910. *Vid. Higd. Polychron.* an. 909. Hoveden, an. 906.. "A Bardney in Gloucestriam, ut dicitur."—*Chron. Johan. de Burgo,* an. 912.

An. DCCCCX. Ðer þeƿƿ Fp̄iðeƿtan^a to biſcopdome on ^bƿintan-ceanne". and Arƿe^c ^dbiſcop" ƿeƿon æƿteƿ þam. ƿe þæƿ æt Scipe-burƿnan biſcop. And þý ylcan ƿeƿe ƿende Eadƿeap̄d cýnƿ. ƿýƿe æƿðer ƿe of ƿeƿt-Seaxum ƿe of Mýrcum. ƿ heo^e ƿeƿeƿgade ƿƿýðe micel on þam noƿð heƿe. æƿðer ƿe on mannum ƿe on ^fƿehelcer cýnner ýƿƿe". and manige men ofƿlogon ðara Deniſcena^g. ƿ þæƿ ƿæƿon ƿiƿ ƿucan inne. ^hOn þýƿum ƿeƿe Enƿle ƿ Dene ƿeƿuhton æt Teotanheale. ƿ Enƿle ƿige namon. ƿ þý ilcan ƿeapne Æþelƿlæð ƿetimbƿede þa burh æt Bƿemeƿbýƿig":

ⁱAn. DCCCCXI. Ðer þƿæc ƿe heƿe on Noƿð-hýmbƿum þone ƿið. ƿ ƿoƿraƿon^k ælc ƿiht^l þe Eadƿeap̄d cýnƿ ƿ hiƿ ƿunu^m him budon. ƿ heƿƿodon ofeƿ Mýrcna lond. And ƿe cýnƿ hæƿde ƿeƿadƿod ƿum hund ƿcipa. ƿ þæƿ þa on Cent. ƿ þa ƿcipu ƿoƿon be ƿuðan-eanne andlang ƿæ toƿener him. Ða ƿende ƿe heƿe. þ̄ hiƿ ƿultumer ƿe mæƿta dæl ƿæne on þam ƿcipum. ƿ þ̄ hie mýhton. ƿapan unƿeohtene þæƿ þæƿ hie ƿoldon. Ða ƿeacƿadeⁿ ƿe cýnƿ þ̄. þ̄ hie ^out" on heƿƿað ƿoƿon. þa ƿende he hiƿ ƿýƿð æƿðer ƿe of ƿeƿt-Seaxum ƿe of Mýrcum. and hie of-ƿoƿon þonne heƿe^p. hindan þa þe he hamƿeap̄d þæƿ. ƿ him þa ƿið ƿeƿuhton. ƿ þonne heƿe ƿeƿlým-

A.D. 910. This year Friðestlan 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,

^a Fpaðoytan, *Cant.* Fp̄iðeƿtan, *C.T.* v. iv. ^b So *Cant.* ^c Oƿƿeƿ, *Cant.* ^d Abs. *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^e he, *C.T.* v. iv. ^f ƿehƿýlcum ýƿƿe, *Cant.* ^g -cna, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^h From *C.T.* v. i. fol. 138. Ðer Enƿle-heƿe ƿ Dene-heƿe ƿeƿeohtan æt Teotanheale. *Laud.* Ðer Mýrcce ƿ ƿeƿt-Seaxe ƿeƿuhton ƿið þone heƿe neh Teotanheale. on viii. iouƿ Agƿƿƿƿ. ƿ ƿige hæƿdon. ƿ þý ilcan ƿeapne Æþelƿlæð ƿetimbƿede Bƿemeƿburh. *C.T.* v. iv. ⁱ Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year, as usual. ^k -ƿapan, *Cant.* ^l So *C.T.* v. iv. ƿið, *Gib.* Æleƿƿið, *Whel. Vid. Flor.* ^m ƿicau, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ⁿ ƿeƿhƿode, *Cant. C.T.* v. iv. ^o Abs. *Cant. C.T.* v. iv. ^p Abs. *Cant.* from the repetition of þonne heƿe, though the second heƿe is omitted by Gibson.

don. 7 his feala þurenda ofrlogon. And þær pær Eopily^a cýng ofrlegen. ^b7 Healfden cing. 7 Ohter eopl. 7 Scufþa eopl. 7 Agmund hold. 7 Oþulf^c hold. 7 Benefing hold. 7 Anlaf re rpearta. 7 Ðunferð hold. 7 Ofperð hlýtte. and Guðferð hold”:

with the rear of the enemy as he was on his way homeward¹, and there fought with him and put him to flight, and slew many thousands of his men. There fell king Eowils², and king Healfden; earls Ohter and Scurf; governors Agmund, Othulf, and Benesing; Anlaf the swarthy, and governor Thunferth; Osferth the collector, and governor Guthferth.

An. DCCCCXII.^d Ðer egefor Æðe-
red ealdormon on Mercum”. 7 Ead-
pearð cýng feng to Lunden-býrig. 7 to
Oxna-forða^f. 7 to eallum^g þam landum
þe þær to hýrdon^h. Ðer com Æþel-
flæd. Mýrcna hlæfðige. on þone halgan
æfen inuentione rce crucif. to Scer-
geate^k. 7 þær þa buh getimbræde. 7
þær ilcan gearer þa æt Bricege”:

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^g also came Ethelfleda⁴, 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.

¹An. DCCCCXIII. Ðer on þýrsum
gearre. ýmbe Martines mærran. het
Eadpearð cýng atýmbnan^m þa norðanⁿ
buh æt Ðeorot-forða. betpeox^o ^pMe-
meran 7 Benefican’ 7 Lýgean. And þa
æfter þam. þær on rumeræ. betpeox^o
ganz-dagum 7 middum^q rumeræ. ‘þa’
for Eadpearð cýning mid rimum his
rultume^s on Earf-Seaxe to Mældune.
7 picode þær þa hyle þe man þa buh
porhte 7 ‘getimbræde æt Þitham’. and

A.D. 913. This year, about Martin-
mas, king Edward had the northern
fortress built at Hertford, betwixt the
Memer⁵, and the Benwic⁵, and the
Lea⁵. After this, in the summer, be-
twixt gang-days and midsummer, went
king Edward with some of his force
into Essex, to Maldon; and encamp-
ed there the while that men built and
fortified the town of Witham. And
many of the people submitted to him,

^a Eopilyc, *C.T.* v. iv. ^b From *Cant. C.T.* v. iv. ^c Apulf, *C.T.* v. iv. ^d DCCCCX. *Laud. Cot.* In both years, by mistake, *C.T.* v. iv. *Petrob.* ^e Æþeþed Mýrcena ealdor forðferðe, *Laud.* So nearly *C.T.* v. iv. in 910; but here it agrees with the printed Chronicles. ^f Oxana- *Cot.* ^g ealle, *Laud.* ^h gebýpedon, *Laud.* bebýpedon, *Joss. interlin. C.T.* v. iv. from *Petrob.* ⁱ From *Cant.* ^k Sceap- *Chron. Petrob.* according to Lambert. So *Flor.* ¹ Abs. *Laud.* to the end of the year. ^m getýmbnan, *Cant.* ⁿ norðan, *Cant. Joss. interl. C.T.* v. iv. ^o betuh, *Cant.* betpeoh, *C.T.* v. iv. and afterwards beþtux zandagum. ^p Meran 7 Benefixean, *Cant.* ^q middan, *Cant.* ^r Abs. *Cant. C.T.* v. iv. ^s -come, *Cant.* ^t getrymode æt Þitanham, *C.T.* v. iv. getimbræde, *Joss. interlin.*

¹ “*In campo, qui lingua Anglorum Wodnesfeld dicitur.*”—*Flor.* from Ethelw.

² Eowilsus, *Flor.* Eywysl, Ethelw.

³ *Vid. Flor. an. 913.* ⁴ Ægelfleda, *Flor.*

⁵ Meneran, Ficcean, Ligeam,—*Flor.* Memaran, Benifuthe (*al. Ficceam*), Ligeam,—*M. West.*

beah him god ðæl hæf fólceſ to. þe ær under Deniſcra^a manna anpealde pæron. ⁊ ſum hiſ fultum poſhte þa buh þa hþyle æt Deopot-foſda on ſuð healfe Lýgean. ^bDeſ Gode foſziſendum foſ ^cÆþelſlæd Mýrcna hlæfðige mid eallum Mýrcum to Tamapeoſðige. ⁊ þa buh þær zetimbode on foſpeapendne ſumor. ⁊ þær foſan to hlafmæſſan þa æt Staef-foſda'. Ða pæf oðre zeape þa æt Eadeſ-býriſ on foſpeapendne ſumor. ⁊ þær ilcan zeapeſ eſt on uſe-peapendne hæpfeſt þa æt Pæriſng-picon. Ða pæf oðre zeape on uſan midne pinteſ þa æt Cýric-býriſ ⁊ þa æt Pæand-býriſ. and þý ilcan zeape foſan to middan pinteſ þa æt Rumcoſan":

DCCCCXIV. DCCCCXV.

^dAn. DCCCCXVI. Deſ pæand Ecgþriht abbuð unſcýlðig ofſlegen. foſan to middan ſumera. on xvi. kaf. Iul. Ðý ilcan dæge pæf ſce Ciriciuſ tid þær þropeſer mid hiſ zeſerum. And þær ýmb iii. niht ſende Æþelſlæd ſýnd on Pælaſ. and abrac Brecenan-mepe. and þær zenam þær cinzeſ piſ. ſeopen ⁊ þriſtiſa ſume":

^eAn. DCCCCXVII. Deſ on þýſ zepe pad ſe hepe ut. ofeſ Eartnon. of Hamtune. ⁊ of Lýgeſa-ceaſtpe. ⁊ hſæcon þone ſſýð. ⁊ ſlogon^f monize^g men æt

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 Tamworth¹; and built the fort there in the fore-part of the summer; and before Lammas that at Stafford²: in the next year that at Eddesbury, in the beginning of the summer; and the same year, late in the autumn, that at Warwick³. 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 Runkorn⁴.

A.D. 916. This year⁵ was the innocent abbot Egbert slain, before midsummer, on the 16th⁶ 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

^a So *Cant.* Deniſcan, Whel. ^b From *Cant. Petrob. C.T.* A vi. briefly B iv. at the beginning of the year. *Vid. C.T.* B i. fol. 138. ^c Æþelſlæd zetimbode Tamepeoſðe. ⁊ eac Scaſſoſdabuh. *C.T.* B iv. briefly, at the beginning of the year. ^d From *Cant.* ^e *Abs. Laud.* DCCCCXIV. *Cant.* *C.T.* A vi. B i. and iv. all omitting þýſ before zepe. ^f ſlogan, *Cant.* ^g manegan, *C.T.* B iv.

¹ Tomewordinam, Flor. Thameworth, M. West. an. 914.

² "In septentrionali parte Sowi amnis."—Flor. "Fluminis Weiloand."—M. West.

³ Werewic, Flor. Eadesbyrig, *ibid.*

⁴ Runcofan, Flor.

⁵ An. 917. Flor.

⁶ vi. Flor. erroneously for xvi.

Docnepa-tune^a. 7 þær onbutan. And þa. ^bƿpýðe naðe" æfter þam. ƿpa þa oðre ham comon. þa fundon hie oðre floð-nade þ̅ pad ut ƿið Ligctuner^c. ^d7" þa fundon þa land-leode hīr ƿape^e. 7 him ƿið gefuhton. 7 gebrohton hie on ful-lum^f fleame. 7 ahreddon eall þ̅ hie zenumen hæfdon. 7 eac hīora hopra 7 hīora ƿæpna micelne dæl:

An. DCCCCXVIII.^g Hēr on þīrrum geare com micel ƿcip-hepe hīder of ƿe ƿuðan of Lidwicum^h. 7 tƿegen eoplar mið. Ohter 7 Hroaldⁱ. 7 foron ^kþa" ƿert onbutan. þ̅ hie gedýdon innan Sæfernumuðan. 7 heƿgodon on Norð-ƿealar æghƿær ^lbe þam ƿæ". þær ^mþær" hie þonne onhagode. 7 gefengon ⁿCamel-leac þone bīrcop on Ircingafelða". 7 læddon hine mið him to ƿcipum. 7 þa alýrde Eadƿearð cýng hine ^deƿt" mið XL. pundum^o. . Ða æfter þon^p þa for ƿe hepe eall up. 7 ƿolde ƿaran ða gýt on hezgað ƿið Yrcingafelðer. þa gemetton þa men hie of Hære-ƿorða. and of Gleape-ceartrre. and of þam nihtum^q . buphum. 7 him ƿið gefuhton. 7 hie geflymdon. 7 ofrlagon þone eopl Hroald^r.

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 year¹ came a great naval armament over hither south from the Lidwiccians²; 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 Camlac³ the bishop in Archenfield⁴, and led him with them to their ships; whom king Edward afterwards released for 40 pounds. After this went the army all up; and would proceed yet on plunder against Archenfield⁴; but the men of Hereford met them, and of Gloucester, and of the nighest towns; and fought with them, and put them to flight; and they slew the earl Rhoald, and the brother of Ohter the

^a Docnepe- Cant. ^b So C.T. v. ƿpýðe þe, Gibs. ^c Legctuner, Cant. C.T. A vi. ^d Abs. Cant. ^e gefape, Cant. gefær, C.T. v. ƿape superscribed by Josselin. ^f fullan, C.T. v. ^g DCCCCXVIII. Cant. abs. Laud. but the following notice occurs in DCCCCX. : Hēr mýcel ƿcip-hepe hīder com ƿuðan of Lidwicum. 7 heƿgedon ƿpýðe be Sæfernum. ac hī þær mært ealle ƿiððan forforon. The same notice is anticipated in that year in C.T. v. but repeated here more at large. ^h Lidwicum, C.T. v. ⁱ Hroald, Cant. C.T. A vi. vi. and iv. mið Hroald, v. ^k From Cant. C.T. v. ^l be þam ƿæðum, Cant. C.T. v. ^m From Cant. ⁿ Camelgeac -- Cant. Camel ge eac bīrcop on Ircingafelða, C.T. v. Afterwards, Ircingafelðer, *ibid.* ^o pundon, Cant. ^p So Cant. þam, C.T. v. ^q nihtan, Cant. neahtran, C.T. vi. nýxtan, v. overlined nihtan. ^r Hroald, C.T. v. as above.

¹ An. 915. Flor. Vid. Ethelw.

² The inhabitants of Armorica, now Bretagne; so called, because they abode day and night in

their ships; from lid, a ship, and piccian, to watch or abide day and night.

³ Cimegeacum, Flor.

⁴ Ircenfeld, Flor.

7 þær oðres eoples broðor Ohteres. 7 mycel þær heper^a. 7 bedrison hie on ænne pearruc. 7 beræton hie ðær utan oð^b þe^c hie him fealdon gyltas. þ hie of Eadweardes^c cýninges anpealde arpan^d poldon. And se cýning hæfde funden þ him mon fæt rið on suð-healfe Sæfern-muðan^e. pertan fram fealum. east oð^f Afene muðan. þ hie ne dorst on^g þ land nahpær^h ion þa healfe gerecanⁱ. Ða bertælon hie hie þeah nihtes upp æt sumum tram cýrnon^k. æt oðrum cýrre be eastan feceð. 7 æt oðrum cýrre æt Port-locan^l. Ða floh hie mon æt ægðrum cýrre. þ hiora feopa onpez comon. buton þa ane þe þær ut ætsummon^m to þam fciþum. And þa fæton hie ute on þam iglande. æt Bradanpeliceⁿ. oð þone fýrst þe hie purdon frife meteleare. 7 monige men hungre acpælon^o. forðon hie ne meahton nænne mete gerecan. Foron þa þonan to Deomodum^p. 7 9 þa ut^q to Yrlande. 7 his fær on hærfest. And þa æfter þam. on þam ylcan gearfe. fornan to Martines mæssan. þa for Eadweard cýning to Buccinga-hamme^r mid his fýrde. 7 fæt þær feoper pucan. 7 gepohhte þa burga^s buta on ægðere^t healfe ear^u ær he þonon^x fore. And Ðurcýtel eopl hine gerehte him to hla-

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. 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-holms¹; 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

^a heper, *Cant.* ^b Abs. *C.T. B iv.* ^c þær, *Cant. C.T. B iv.* ^d arpan, *Cant. C.T. B iv.*
^e Sæfýrn- *Cant.* ^f æt, *Cant.* ^g dorstean, *Cant.* ^h So *Cant. C.T. A vi.* ⁱ nahpær, *Whel.* ^l healfe
 gerecean, *Cant. C.T. A vi.* ^k cýrnam, *Cant.* ^m cýrnum, *C.T. A vi. and B iv.* ⁿ Poplocan, *C.T. B iv.*
^o -fýrman mihton, *Cant. C.T. B iv.* ^p Steopanpeolice, *Cant. C.T. A vi.* ^q Steapan- *B iv.* ^r So *edd.*
and C.T. B iv. ^s acpelen, *Cant. C.T. A vi.* ^t Deomodum, *Cant. C.T. B iv.* ^u þanon, *Cant. C.T. B iv.*
^v -ham, *Cant.* ^w býrga, *Cant.* ^x býrg, *C.T. A vi. B i. and iv.* ^y ægðre, *Cant.* ^z æghær, *C.T. B iv.*
¹ So *C.T. B i. and iv.* ^{ea}, *Cant.* ² þanon, *C.T. B iv.*

ƿorðe. 7 þa holdar^a ealle. 7 þa ýlðertan men ealle mæрте þe to Bedan-ƿorða^b hýrðon. 7 eac monize þara þe to Damtuſe^c hýrðon. ^dÐer ſe þelƿlæd. Mýrcna hlæƿdige. Gode ƿultumizendum^e. ƿoran to hlaƿ-mærran^f. begeat þa buh. mið eallum þam þe þær to hýrðe. þe iſ gehaten^g Deonaby. 7 þær ƿæron eac ofſegene ^hhipe þegna^h ƿeoper. þe hipe beƿorze ƿæron. binnan þam zatumⁱ”:

^kAn. DCCCCXIX. Ðer on þiſ zeape Eadƿearð cýning ƿor mið ƿýrðe to Bedan-ƿorða. ƿoran to Martiner mærran. 7 beget þa buh. 7 him cýrðon to mæрте ealle þa buhƿare þe hie ær buðon. 7 he ƿæt þær ƿeoper pucan. 7 het atýmbrian þa buh on ſuð healƿe þære ear. ær he þonan ƿore”:

^lAn. DCCCCXX. ^mÐer on þiſ zere. ƿoran to middum ſumera. ƿor Eadƿearð cýning to Mældune. 7 zétýmbrede þa buh 7 zertaðlode ær he þonan ƿore. And þý ýlcan zeape ƿor Ðurcýtel eopl ofen ƿæ on Fronc-lond mið þam mannum þe him zelærtan ƿoldon. mið Eadƿearðer cýninges ƿriðe 7 ƿultume^o. ^pÐer ſe þelƿlæd begeat on hipe zepeald. mið Godes ƿultome^o. on ƿeoperdum^p zeap. zezundſumlice^q. þa buh æt Lezra-ceartrne^r. 7 ze mæрта dæl þær hezger þe þær to hýrðe ƿearð hýne

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 year¹ 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 year², 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

^a So *edd.* and *Joss.* interlin. eoplar, *Cant. C.T.* B. i. and iv. ^b Bede- *Cant.* Beda- *C.T.* B. iv. ^c Dampune, *Cant.* ^d From *Cant. C.T.* A. vi. B. i. and iv. but in different years. ^e ƿult mizendum, *C.T.* A. vi. ƿultum zendum, B. i. ƿultumizendum, B. iv. ^f hlamærran, *C.T.* B. iv. ^g So *C.T.* B. iv. hatan, *Gibs.* ^h hýne þægna, *C.T.* B. iv. ⁱ So *edd. C.T.* A. vi. and B. i. zatan, B. iv. ^k Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* B. iv. ^l Abs. *Laud. C.T.* B. i. and iv. ^m Abs. *Cant. C.T.* B. i. and iv. ⁿ From *Cant. C.T.* B. i. and iv. in different years. Ðer heo -- B. iv. an. DCCCCXVIII. See also B. i. fol. 138. ^o ƿultume, *C.T.* B. iv. ^p -ƿeapðne, *C.T.* B. iv. ^q So *C.T.* B. i. abs. B. iv. zezundſumlice, *Gibs.* ^r Lezran- *C.T.* B. iv.

¹ *An.* 916. Flor.

² *An.* 917. Flor.

· under^a ðýðed^a. 7 hæfðon eac^b Eorpenric-
ingar hýne gehaten^c. 7 rume on pedde
zegeald. rume mid aþum zeræstnod. ꝥ
hie on hipe nædenne^c beon polðon^d. Ac
rriðe hræðlice þær þe hie þær^e zepor-
den hæfðe^f heo zefor. XII. nihtum ær
middan rumeþa. ^gppidie id. Iunū'. bin-
nan Tamanpeorðe^h. þý eahtoðan zeape
þær þe heo Mýrcna anpaldⁱ mid niht
hlaforð-dome healðende pær. 7 hipe lic
hð binnan Gleap-cearþre^k on þam earþ
portice rce Petres cipecean. ^lDer eac
pearð^m Æþeþeder dohtorⁿ Mýrcna
hlaforðer ælcer onpealderⁿ on Mýrc-
cum benumen. 7 on þerþ-Seaxe^o alæded.
^pþrum pucan ær middum rintpa'. 7eo
pær haten Hælfrin^q":

^rAn. DCCCCXXI. ^sDer on þýrrum
zepe foran to Earþron. Eadpearð
cýning het zefaran þa buþh æt Toþe-
cearþre. 7 hie zetýmbrian. And þa eft.
æfter þam. on þam ilcan zeape. to zang-
dagum. he het atýmbrian þa buþh æt
Þizinga-meþe. Ðý ilcan rumeþa. be-
treox hlaþ-mærpan 7 middum rumeþa.
7e heþe bræc þone rrið of Hamtune 7
of Lýzera-cearþre. 7 þonan norðan. 7
foron to Toþe-cearþre. 7 fuhton on þa

the Yorkists had also promised and con-
firmed, some by agreement and some
with oaths, that they would be in her
interest¹. But, very soon after they had
done this, she departed, twelve nights
before midsummer², at Tamworth, the
eighth year that she was holding the
government of the Mercians with right
dominion; and her body lieth at Glo-
cester, in the east porch of St. Peter's
church. This year also was the daugh-
ter of Ethered, lord of the Mercians,
deprived of all authority over the Mer-
cians, and led into Wessex, three weeks
before mid-winter. Her name was
Healfwina.

A.D. 921. This year³, 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 pa-
role from Northampton and from Lei-
cester; and went thence northward to
Towcester, and fought against the town

^a -þeode, C.T. B iv. -þýðded, A vi. Gibson omits hýne. ^b So C.T. B iv. Eorpenric gehaten, Gibs
incorrectly. ^c So C.T. A vi. and B i. nædinge, B iv. ^d So C.T. B iv. polðan, Gibs. ^e So C.T. A vi.
and B i. þær, B iv. ^f So C.T. B iv. but the sense or syntax requires hæfðon. ^g From C.T. B iv.
^h Tamanpeorðe, C.T. B iv. ⁱ anpeald, C.T. B iv. afterwards, rihte. ^k Glepe- C.T. B iv. afterwards,
innan for on, cipecean for cipecean. ^l An. DCCCCXIX. C.T. B i. and iv. ^m Æþeþeder dohter, C.T. B iv.
ⁿ anpealder, C.T. B iv. ^o -Seaxe, C.T. B iv. ^p þýrum pucan ær middan rintpa, C.T. B iv. 7e, after-
wards, for 7eo, *ibid.* incorrectly. B i. has rintpa and 7eo. ^q Ælfrýn, C.T. B iv. ^r Abs. *Laud.*
Cant. ^s Abs. C.T. B i. and iv.

¹ "Se ipsius voluntati et consilio in omnibus
consensuros."—Flor. un. 919.

² "19 cal. Julii."—Flor. un. 919. "Et uni-

cam filiam suam, Alfwinnam, ex Æthelredo sub-
regulo susceptam, hæredem regni reliquit."—*Ibid.*

³ An. 918. Flor.

burh ealne dæg. ⁊ þohton ꝥ hie ſceoldan abrecon. ac hie þeah aſeþede ꝥ folc þe þær binnan wæs. oð him manna fulum to com. ⁊ hie forleton þa þa burh. ⁊ foron aſeg. And þa eft. ſwiðe riðe æfter þam. hie foron eft ut mid ſtæl-hepige nihtes. ⁊ comon on ungearpe men. ⁊ genamon unlytel. ægðer ge on mannum ge on yſſe. betweox Burnepuda ⁊ Eglers-býrig. Ðý ylcan riðe for þe hepe of Huntan-dune ⁊ of Earc-Englum. ⁊ forhton ꝥ zeþeorc æt Temeſforða. ⁊ hit budon ⁊ býtleðon. ⁊ forleton ꝥ oðer æt Huntan-dune. ⁊ þohton ꝥ hie ſceoldon þanon of mid gepinne ⁊ mid unſwiðe eft þær landes mape gepæcan. And foran ꝥ hie gedýdon æt Bedan-forða. ⁊ þa foran þa men ut ongean þe þær binnan wæron. ⁊ him rið gefuhton. ⁊ hie geflymðon. and hiora godne dæl ofſlogon. Ða eft. æfter þam. þa giet zegadonode micel hepe hine of Earc-Englum ⁊ of Mýrcna londe. ⁊ foran to þære býrig æt Wigmora-mepe. ⁊ ýmbræton hie utan. ⁊ fuhton lange on dæg on. ⁊ namon þone ceap onbutan. ⁊ þa men aſeþedon þeah þa burh þe þær binnan wæron. ⁊ þa forleton hie þa burh. ⁊ foron aſeg. Ða æfter þam. þý ylcan ſumeres. zegadonode micel folc hit on Eadweardes cýninges anpealde. of þam nýhrtum burzum þe hit þa gefaran myhte. ⁊ foron to Temeſforða. ⁊ beæton þa burh. ⁊ fuhton þær on oð hie hie abrecon. ⁊ ofſlogon þone cýning. ⁊ Toglos eorl. ⁊ Mannan eorl hý ſunu. ⁊ hý broðor.

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 Tamsford; 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 highest towns that could go thither, and went to Tamsford; and they beset the town, and fought thereon; until they broke into it, and slew the king¹, and earl Toglos², and

¹ "Regem paganorum."—Flor.

² Togleam, Flor. now Douglas.

7 ealle þa þe þær binnan wæron 7 hie
 wæron woldon. 7 namon þa oðre. 7 eall
 þæt þær binnan wæs. Ða æfter þam.
 þær forwæde. zezadwode micel folc hit
 on hærfest. ægðer ze of Cent ze of
 Sudwum ze of East-Seaxum ze æg-
 hwonan of þam nihtum burhwum. and
 foron to Colne-ceastre. 7 ymbræton
 þa burh. 7 þær on fuhon oð hie þa
 zeeodon. 7 þæt folc eall ofsligon. 7 namon
 eall þæt þær binnan wæs. buton þam man-
 num þe þær oðfugon ofer þone weall.
 Ða æfter þan. þa gyt þær ylcan hærf-
 festes. zezadwode micel here hine of
 East-Englum. ægðer ze þær land-
 here ze þara wicinga. þe hie him to
 fultume arpanen hæfdon. 7 sohton þæt
 hie sceoldon zepnecan hiora teonan. 7
 foron to Mældune. 7 ymbræton þa
 burh. 7 fuhon þær on. oð þam burh-
 wum com mara fultum to utan to
 helpe. And forlet ze here þa burh. 7
 for fram. 7 þa foran þa men æfter
 ut of þære byrig. 7 eac þa þe him utan
 comon to fultume. 7 zeflymdon þone
 here. 7 ofsligon hiora monig hund
 ægðer ze ærc-manna ze oðþerra. Ða
 þær forwæde. þær ilcan hærfestes.
 for Eadweard cyning mid West-Seaxna
 fýrde to Passan-hamme. 7 sæt þær þa
 hwile þe mon forhte þa burh æt Tow-
 ceastre mid stan wealle. And him cilde
 to Dufferð eorl. 7 þa holdas. and eal
 ze here þe to Hamtune hýrde norð oð
 weolund. 7 sohton hine him to hlaforde
 and to mundboan. And þa ze fýrd-

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 force¹ collected soon in
 harvest, from Kent, from Surrey, from
 Essex, and every where from the highest
 towns; and went to Colchester, and be-
 set 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 har-
 vest, a great army collected itself from
 East-Anglia, both of the land-forces
 and of the pirates, which they had en-
 ticed 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 Ed-
 ward with the West-Saxon army to Pass-
 ham²; and sat there the while that men
 fortified the town of Towcester with a
 stone wall. And there returned to him
 earl Thurferth³, and the captains, and all
 the army that belonged to Northampton
 northward to the Welland, and sought

¹ " *Multa millia.*"—Flor.

² " *West-Saxoniam expeditionem ad Passā-*

ham duxit."—Flor.

³ Thutferthus (*Thurferthus?*), Flor.

ƿtemn ƿor ham. þa ƿor oðer ut. 7 ge-
 ƿor þa buh æt Huntan-dune. 7 hie
 zebete 7 zeedneopade. þær hio ær to-
 bƿocen ƿær. he Eadƿeardeƿ cýningeƿ
 hære. 7 þ̅ ƿolc eall þ̅ þær to lafe ƿær
 þara land-leoda beaz to Eadƿearde cýn-
 inge. 7 rohton hƿ ƿrið and hƿ mund-
 býnde. Ða gýt æfter þam. þær ylcan
 zereƿ. ƿoran to Martineƿ-mæƿran.
 ƿor Eadƿearde cýning mid ƿert-Seaxna
 ƿýnde to Colne-ceartre. 7 zebete þa
 buh 7 zeedneopade. þær hio ær to-
 bƿocen ƿær. And him cýnde micel ƿolc
 to. ægzðer ze on Eart-Englum ze on
 Eart-Seaxum. þe ær under Dena an-
 pealde ƿær. 7 eall ƿe hepe on Eart-En-
 glum him ƿƿor anneyre. þ̅ hie eall þ̅
 ƿoldon þ̅ he ƿolde. 7 eall þ̅ ƿriðian ƿol-
 don þ̅ he ƿriðode. ægzðer ze on ƿæ ze
 on lande. And ƿe hepe þe to Grantan-
 bƿýcge hýnde hine zeceaf ƿýndeƿlice
 him to hlaƿonde 7 to mund-boran. and
 þ̅ ƿærtnodon mid aðum. ƿpa ƿpa he hit
 þa aƿæd hæfde": "Ðer Eadƿearde cýn-
 ing zetimbrede þa buh æt Clede-mu-
 þan".^b 7 ðý ilcan zeape Sihtric cýning
 ofrløh Niel hƿ bƿoðor":

^cAn. DCCCCXXII. Ðer on ðiƿfum
 zere. betpeox ganz-ðazum 7 middan ƿu-
 meƿa. ƿor Eadƿearde cýning mid ƿýnde
 to Stan-ƿorda. 7 het zeƿiƿcan þa buh
 on ƿuð-healfe þære ear. 7 þæt ƿolc eal.
 þe to þære noƿðerƿan býriƿ hýnde.
 him beah to. 7 rohtan him hine to hlaƿ-

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 Ed-
 ward. 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 Martin-
 mas, 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 pro-
 tect 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 year¹, betwixt gang-
 days and midsummer, went king Ed-
 ward with his army to Stamford, and
 ordered the town to be fortified on the
 south side of the river². And all the
 people that belonged to the northern
 town³ submitted to him, and sought him

^a From *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^b From *Petrob.* Joss. interlin. *C.T.* v. iv. Ðer Sihtric cing, &c. Gibs.
 from *Laud. Cot.* ^c Abs. *Laud. C.T.* v. i. and iv.

¹ *An.* 919, Flor.

² "*Welund dicti.*"—Flor. See the year above.

³ "*Qui in septentrionali parte ejusdem flumi-
 nis arcem tenebant.*"—Flor.

orðe. ^aAnd þa. on þam retle þe he þær
ræt. þa zefon *Æþelflæd* hīr sƿeorter
æt Tameƿeorðige. xii. nihtum ær mid-
dum sumera". And þa zepad he þa
buph æt Tameƿeorðige. 7 him cýrðe to
eall se þeodrcýpe on Mýrcna lande þe
Æþelflæde ær under-þeoded ƿær. 7
þa cýningas on Norð-ƿealum. Hovel 7
Cledauc 7 Ieoðpel. 7 eall Norð-ƿeall-
cýn. hine sohton him to hlaforðe. Ða
for he þonan to Snotingaham. 7 zefon
ða buph. 7 het hie zebetan. and ze-
rettan ægðer ze mid Engliſcum man-
num ze mid Deniſcum. 7 him cýrðe
eall þ̅ folc to. þe on Mýrcna lande ze-
reten ƿær. ægðer ze Deniſce ze En-
gliſce :

^bAn. DCCCCXXIII. Ðer on þýr-
rum zeare for Eadƿearð cýning mid
fýrðe. on uran hærfert. to Ðælpæle.
7 het zepýrcan þa buph. 7 zerettan. 7
zemannian. and het oðre fýrð eac of
Mýrcna þeode. þa hpile þe he þær ræt.
zefaran Manige-cearter on Norð-hým-
bran. 7 hie zebetan 7 zemannian. ^cÐer
forðferðe Plegemund arcebiſceop".
^dÐer Reznold cýng zefann Eoferpíc" :

^eAn. DCCCCXXIV. Ðer on þýr-
rum zere. foran to middum sumera. for
Eadƿearð cýning mid fierðe to Sno-
tingaham. 7 het zepýrcan þa buph on
ruð healfe þære ear onzean þa oðre. 7
þa brýcge ofer Treontan betreox þam

for their lord. It was whilst he was tar-
rying there, that Ethelfleda his sister
died at Tamworth, twelve nights before
midsummer¹. Then rode he to the bo-
rough of Tamworth; and all the po-
pulation in Mercia turned to him, who
before were subject to Ethelfleda. And
the kings in North-Wales, Howel, and
Cledauc², and Jothwel³, and all the
people of North-Wales, sought him for
their lord. Then went he thence to Not-
tingham, 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 Ed-
ward with an army, late in the harvest,
to Thelwall⁴; and ordered the borough
to be repaired, and inhabited, and man-
ned. And he ordered another army also
from the population of Mercia, the while
he sat there, to go to Manchester⁵ in
Northumbria, to repair and to man it.
This year died archbishop Plegmund;
and king Reynold won York.

A.D. 924. This year⁶, before mid-
summer, went king Edward with an army
to Nottingham; and ordered the town
to be repaired on the south side of the
river, opposite the other⁷, and the bridge
over the Trent betwixt the two towns.

^a Ðer *Æþelflæd* forðferðe. Mýrcena hlafrðige, *Laud.* an. dccccxviii. So also *C.T.* v. i. and iv. and other MSS. of good authority, but more at large. *Vid.* an. 920 of the printed Chronicle. ^b Abs. *Laud.* *C.T.* v. i. ^c From *Petrob.* ^d From *Laud.* *Cot. Petrob.* *C.T.* v. iv. ^e Abs. *Laud.*

¹ *Vid.* an. 920.

² Clitwic, Flor.

⁵ Mamerceastram, Flor.

⁶ An. 921, Flor.

³ Juthwal, Flor.

⁷ "Contra urbem quæ in altera ripa sita erat."

⁴ Tealweale, Flor. an. 920.

—Flor.

ƿram buþhum. And þor þa þonan on Peac-land to Badecan-þýllan. 7 het ge-þýncan ane buþ þær on neapeƿte. 7 gefmannian. And hine gecear þa to fæ-ðere^a 7 to hlaforðe Scotta cýning. 7 ealle Scotta þeod. 7 Regnald^b. 7 Eadulfeſ ſuna. 7 ealle þa þe on Norð-hýmbrum bugeað. ægðer ge Englifce ge Denifce. ge Norðmen ge oðre. 7 eac Stræcled-þeala cýning. 7 ealle Stræcled-þealar :

An. DCCCCXXV. ƿHer Eadpearð cing zefon on Mýrcum æt Fearndune^d, 7 Ælſpearð hir ſunu ſƿiðe hƿaðe þær zefon. ƿýmbe xvi. ðagar". ƿon Oxna-ſorða". 7 heora lic licgað on ƿintan-ceaſtre. And Æðerſtan^e þær of Mýrcum zecopen to cinge. and æt Cingef-tune^h zehalgod. 7 he gear hir ſƿeoſtop"^k Offræ. Ealb-Seaxna cýnzer ſuna". 1And ſce Dunſtan pearð acæned". 27 ƿulhelm ſenzⁿ to þam arcebiſcop-riçe on Cantpape-býni". ƿHer Æþelſtan cýning 7 Sihtnic Norð-hýmbrna cýng heo gefamnodon æt Tameporðþize. vi. kt. Febpuaniuſ. 7 Æþelſtan hir ſƿeoſtop him porgear" :

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 Reynold¹, 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-wallians², and all his people.

A.D. 925. This year³ died king Edward at Farndon⁴ in Mercia; and Edward his son died very soon after this, in Oxford. Their bodies lie at Winchester. And Athelstan was chosen king in Mercia, and consecrated at Kingston⁵. 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 So Gibs. fæðer, Whel. ^b So Gibs. from Whel. Qu. Regnald? *Vid. an. 923, 942.* ^c From *Cant. C.T. v i. and iv. an. dccccxiiii.* Her Eadpearð cing porðferðe. 7 Æþelſtan hir ſunu ſenz to riçe. An. dccccxv. Whel. 925, in *Hist. D. Wulton, Joss.* ^d Fearndune, *C.T. v iv.* ^e From *C.T. v iv.* ^f æt Oxanſorða, *C.T. v iv.* Afterwards, æt ƿintan-ceaſtre, *ibid.* ^g Æþelſtan, *C.T. v iv.* ^h Cýnzer-tune, *C.T. v iv.* ⁱ From *Cant. C.T. v i. and iv.* but in *Cant. ƿýrftop* for ƿýrftop, incorrectly. ^k From *C.T. v iv.* the other MSS. ending abruptly at ƿeoſtop. Offræ is corruptly written for Offræ. Odda is afterwards found in *C.T. v i.* for Offræ, or OTHO, an. dccccxxxii. ^l Whel. from *Petrob. abs. Laud. Cant. C.T. v i. and iv.* ^m Whel. from *Petrob.* Her ƿulhelm biſcop þær zehalgod, *Laud.* ⁿ pearð zehalgod, *Col.* ^o From *C.T. v iv. an. dccccxv. abs. C.T. v i.*

¹ Reginaldus, H. Hunt. Reignaldus, Flor.

² Streatgledwalorum, Flor.

³ An. 924, Flor. An. 926, Ethelw.

⁴ Not Faringdon, as some understand it; which

was not in Mercia. Fearndun, Flor. Ferandune, H. Hunt.

⁵ "Ab Athelmo Dorobernensi archiepiscopo." —Flor.

^aAn. DCCCCXXVI. Dep oðeopdan fýpna leoman on norð dæl þære lýfte. 7 Sihtric acpæl. 7 Æþelstan cýning fenz to Norð-hýmbra rice. 7 ealle þa cýngar þe on þýrrum igrlande pæron he gepýlde. æperc Dupal Þert-Pala cýning. 7 Corstantin Scotta cýning. 7 Upen Þenta cýning. 7 Ealdred Ealdulfing ffrom Bebbanbýrig. 7 mid pedde 7 mid aþum frýþ gefærtodon on þære ftope þe zenemned is Æt Eamotum. on III. idur Iulii. 7 ælc deopolgeld tocprædon. 7 frýþan^b mid ribbe tocýrdon” :

^cAn. DCCCCXXVII. Dep Æþelstan cýning forðnar Guðfrith^d cýng’. And her Þulfelm arceb for^e to Rome^f :

[^gAn. DCCCCXXVIII. Þillemur fenz to Normandi. 7 healb xv. gear :]

DCCCCXXIX.—DCCCCXXXI.

^hAn. DCCCCXXXII. ¹Dep mon hadode Býrnstan biſcop to Þintan-cear-
tre iv. kt. Iunii. 7 he heold þriðde healp gear biſcopdom” :

An. DCCCCXXXIII. ^kDep forð-
ferde Friðerstan biſceop” : ¹Dep a-
þronc Æþrine æþeling on fæ” :

An. DCCCCXXXIV. Dep for Æþel-
ſtan cýning^m on Scotlandⁿ ægðer”
ge mid land-hepe ge mid fciþ-hepe. and

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

^a From *C.T. B.iv.* ^b frýþam, *MS.* ^c From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. Joss.* ^d *Abs. Cot.* ^e ferde, *Cot.* ^f So *Petrob. Joss. Rom, Gibs.* ^g From *Cot. Willelmus suscepit regnum, et xv. annis regnavit. Laud.* ^h An. dccccxxxi. Dep forðferde Iohannef Triðerſtan. biſcop Þentanur. 7 Býrnſtanur geblecrod on hý loh. *Cot. N.S.* ſufficiently corrupt. ¹ So Wutton, with little variation, an. dccccxxxi. *Joss. interlin. C.T. B.iv.* abs: *Laud. C.T. B.i.* and *iv. &c.* ^k Dep forðferð Friðerſtan biſceop, Wutton, an. dccccxxxi. *Joss. interl. C.T. B.iv.* ¹ From *Laud. Petrob. Joss. interl. C.T. B.iv.* ^m *Abs. Laud. Cant.* on Scotland mid hepe ge mid fciþ-hepe. 7 hý mycel ofephepgode. *C.T. B.iv.* ⁿ *Abs. Laud.*

hif micel ofer-hergade. ^aAnd Býrn-
rtan bircop forðferde on Wintan-cear-
tpe to Omnium Sanctorum”:

^bAn. DCCCCXXXV. ^cHer fenz
ſelpheah bircop to bircopdome” ^don
Win-ceartpe”:

DCCCCXXXVI. DCCCCXXXVII.

^eAn. DCCCCXXXVIII. Her

ſeðelrtan cýning:

eopla drihten.

beorna beah-gýfa.

7 hif broðor eac

Eadmund æðeling.

ealdor langne týp.

geþlogon æt fecce^f

rpeorða eczum

^gýmbe Brunan-burh”.

^hBorð-peall cluþon”.

heopon heaðolinde.

ⁱhameþa laþum”.

aþapan^k Eadpeaþer.

Spa him ge-æðele þær

þrom cneo-mægum.

þ hie æt campe oft

rið laðþa ge-hpæne

land ge-ealgodon.

hoþd and hamar.

waste a great part of it¹; and bishop
Burnstan died at Winchester at the feast
of All Saints.

A. D. 935. This year bishop Elf-
heah took to the bishopric of Win-
chester.

A. D. 938.² 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 Brumby³!

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.

^a So Wutton, with little variation, an. DCCCCXXXIII. Joss. interlin. C.T. v. iv. abs. *Laud. Cant.* v. i. and iv. ^b Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^c So nearly Wutton. Joss. interl. C.T. v. iv. ^d From *Cot.* ^e An. DCCCCXXXVII. *Cant. C.T.* v. i. v. i. and iv. Briefly thus in *Cot.*: Her Æðertan einz 7 Eadmund hif broðer lædde fýrde to Brunan-býri. 7 þar gereht rið Anelaþ. 7 Cwite fultumegende rege hæþde. N.S. More briefly still in *Laud.*: Her Æðelrtan cýning lædde fýrde to Brunan-býri.

^f rake, *Cant.* fecce, C.T. v. iv. ^g embe Brunan-burh, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^h So C.T. v. i. -peall luþan, *Cant.* beorð peal cluþan, v. iv. ⁱ So *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^k eaþapan, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and v. i.

¹ “*Quia rex Scotorum Constantinus sædus quod cum eo pepigerat dirupit.*”—Flor.

² “*Idioma híc et ad an. 942, et 975, perantiquum et horridum, &c.*”—Whel. “*Perantiquum proculdubio; horridum interim haud dicendum: quippe quod stylum Cædmonianum, elegantissi-*

mum plane, et in quo ducum res gestæ ob ejus sublimitatem decantari antiquitus solebant, aliquatenus saltem referat.”—Gibs. *Vid. H. Hunt.* p. 354.

³ Brunandune, Ethelw. Brunanburgh, Flor. Brunenburh, M. West.

Hettend crungun^a
^bSceotta leoda".
 and rcip-flotan
^cræge feollon".
 felb dýnede^d.
^erecga rpate".
 Sýððan runne up
 on morzen-tid.
 mæpe tunczol.
 glab ofep gmundar.
 Godef condel beopht
 ecef Drýhtner.
 oðð^f rto æþele zercearf
^grah to" retle:
 ðær læg recg mænig.
 garum ^hazeted.
 guma Norþerna".
 ofep rcýlb rcoten.
ⁱrpilce" Scýttirc eac
 pepig rizer^k-ræð^l:
 Þert-Seaxe^m forð
 onðlongneⁿ dæg
 eorod^o-cýrtum
 on-lart legðun^p
 laðum þeodum^q.
 heopon hepe-rlýman^r
 hindan þearle
 mecum mýlen^s-rcearpum^t:
 Mýrce ne pýrndon
 heorðer^u hond-plegan
 hæleþa^x nanum

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 herdes
 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

^a crungon, *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b Scotta leode, *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^c So *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.*
 ræger, *edd.* ^d dennade, *Cant. C.T. A vi. and vi.* dennode, *v iv.* ^e So *Cant. C.T. A vi. vi. and iv.*
 recgar hpate, *Gibs. from Whel.* ^f þ, *Cant.* ^g So *Cant.* ^h for-gmunden. guman norþerne,
Cant. Joss. guman norþerne, *C.T. v iv.* ⁱ From *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^k rizer, *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^l ræð, *C.T. v iv.* ^m ʒ þerþere, *C.T. vi.* þer-Seaxe, *v iv.* ⁿ ʒlangne, *C.T. v iv.* ^o eorod, *Cant.*
C.T. vi. and iv. ^p læddon, *C.T. v iv.* legdon, *v i.* ^q ðeodon, *C.T. vi.* ^r rplýmon, *C.T. vi.*
 heora rplýman, *v iv.* ^s mýcel, *C.T. v iv.* ^t So *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* rcearpan, *Gibs.* ^u hearðer,
Cant. C.T. A vi. vi. and iv. So hand gebland, &c. ^x So *C.T. A vi. vi. and iv.* hæle þa, *edd. H. Hunt.*
 translates it *Sanitas ibi nulla his, &c.*; as if he had read, *Dæleþ þa -- &c.*

^aþara" þe mið Anlafe
 ofen, ^bæra-geblond"
 on liden, boyme
 land gefohtun
 fæge to gefeohte :
 Fife lezun^c
 on þam camp-ŕtede
 cýningaŕ geonge
 ŕpeondum aŕpefeðe.
 Speolce^d feofene eac
 eoplaŕ Anlafeŕ.
^eand" unŕim
 heŕigeŕ-plotan :
 And Sceotta ðæp
 geflemed þearð.
 noŕðmanna bpezu^f.
 nýðe^g-gebæded
 to liden ŕteŕne
 litle pevede :
 Cnead-cneapon
 plot-cýning ut gefat
 on fealone flode
 feopn genevede :
 Spilce þæp eac fe fnoða
 mið fleame com
 on hiŕ cýððe noŕð
 Conŕtantinur :
 Ðaŕ Ðýlde-ŕinc
 hŕeman ne þoŕŕte
 mæcan^h gemanan.
ⁱÐer" þæŕ hiŕ mæga ŕceapð
 7 ŕpeonda gefýlled.
 on folc-ŕtede
^kberlaŕen æt feccen".
 And hiŕ ŕunu foŕlet

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

^a From *Cant. C.T. vi.* þæra, *C.T. vi.* ^b ear-gebland, *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^c lazon, *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^d spilce, *Cant. ŕpýlce, C.T. vi.* ^e So *C.T. vi.* ^f bpezo, *Cant. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^g neðe, *Cant. neaðe, C.T. vi.* ^h mecea, *Cant. mecga, C.T. vi.* ⁱ So *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^k foŕ-
 lægen -- *Cant. berlægen æt fæcce, C.T. vi.* berlezen æt fæcce, *C.T. vi.*

on pæl-ŕtole^a.
 pundum ƿorƿrunðen.
 zeonge æt zuðe.
 Gýlpan ne þorŕte
 beorn blanden-ŕeax^b
 bil-zeŕlehter :
 Eald Inŕiðða^c
 ne Anlaf þý ma
 mið heorna hepe-laŕum
 hlehan^d ne þorŕtan.
 þ̅ hie beadu-ƿeorca^e
 beteran ƿurðon.
 on camp-ŕteðe.
 cumbel-zehnader^f.
 zar-mittinger.
 zumena zemoter.
 ƿæpen-zeppixler.
 þær þe hie on pæl-ŕelða
 ƿið Eadƿearðer
 aŕonan^g plezodon :
 Geŕitan him þa Noŕðmen
 nægledon cneapnum.
 ðneoruz ðaneþa laŕ.
 on ðinner^h mepe.
 oŕer ðeop ƿæter
 Diŕelinⁱ ŕecan
^k heorna land".
 æpŕc-mode.
 Spilce þa zebroðer
 bezen æt ŕanne.
 cýning and æþeling.
 cýððe rohton.
 ƿeŕt-Seaxna^l land.
^m ƿiŕer hpeamie".
 Læton him behýndan

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

^a -ŕtope, *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^b ŕex, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^c Inŕyða, *C.T.* v. iv. -ŕitca, *Cant.* v. i. ^m ƿiðða, *Gibs.* from *Whel.* ^d hlihhan, *Cant.* ^e beado, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^f cumbol zehnaŕter, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ^g eaŕonan, *Cant.* ^h ðinger, *Cant. C.T.* v. i. ⁱ Dyŕlen, *Cant.* ^k eŕt Ipa-land, *Cant. Ypaland, C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^l ƿeŕŕexena, *C.T.* v. i. ^m ƿiŕer hpeamige, *Cant. C.T.* v. i.

^ahpa bryttian".
^bƿaloriz padan".
^cand" þone ſƿeartan hƿeƿn.
 hýrned nebban.
 ƿ ^dþane haƿean padan".
 eapn æftan hƿit
 æreſ bƿucan.
 ƿrædiſne ƿuð-haƿoc^e.
 ƿ þ ƿræge^f deoſ
 ƿulſ on ƿealde^g :
 Ne ƿearð ƿæl maƿe
 on ^hðire iſlande"
ⁱæreſ ƿýta"
 ƿolceſ ƿeƿýlled^k
 beƿonan þiſſum
 ƿƿeopdeſ ecƿum.
 þær þe uſ ƿecgað bec
 ealde uðƿitan.
 ƿiððan eaſtan hiðeſ
 Engle ƿ Seaxe^l
 up becomon.
 oſeſ ^mbrymmum bƿað"
 Brytene ſohton.
 ƿlaſce ƿiz-ſmíðar.
 ƿealarⁿ oſeſ-comon.
 eoſlar aſhpate.
 eapn beƿeaton :

raw to devour,
 the ſallow 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 Wélſh,
 moſt valiant earls,
 and gained the land.

DCCCCXXXIX. DCCCXXL.

An. DCCCXXLI. ^oHeſ Æðelſtan A.D. 941. This year^l king Athelſtan
 cýning ſonðſeſende ^pon Gleape-cear- died in Glouceſter², on the 6th day before

^a hpa bryttigan, *Cant.* hpa bryttigan, *C.T.* v. i. hpa bryttigan, v. iv. hpaſu Bryttian, *edd.*
^b So *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ƿaloriz padan, *Cant.* ƿalu ƿipadan, *Gibs.* from *Whel.* ^c Abs. *Cant.* *C.T.* v. i.
 and iv. ^d þone haƿopadan, *Cant.* haƿu padan, *C.T.* v. iv. ^e cuð-heaƿoc, *C.T.* v. iv. ^f ƿrege-
C.T. v. iv. ^g So *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ƿealde, *edd.* ^h þýr -- *C.T.* v. i. þýne -- v. iv. ðir englande, *edd.*
ⁱ æſpe -- *Cant.* *C.T.* v. i. and iv. -- ƿita, v. iv. ^k aſýlled, *Cant.* ^l Sexan, *Cant.* Sexe, *C.T.* v. i. ^m bƿaðe
 bƿumu, *C.T.* v. iv. ⁿ So *Cant.* *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ƿealleſ, *Gibs.* from *Whel.* ^o DCCCXXL. *C.T.* v. i. and iv.
 Heſ Æðelſtan cýning ſonðſeſende. ƿ ſeng Æðmund to ƿice hiſ bƿoðeſ. *Laud.* ^p From *C.T.* v. iv.

^l An. 940. Flor.

² "Apud Glouernam."—Flor.

træ". on vi. kt. Nouembriſ. ýmbe xli.^a
 rintpa butan anre nihte þær þe ſel-
 fred cýning forðfereðe. ⁊ Eadmund
 æþeling fenz to riçe. ⁊ he pær þa xviii.
 rintre. ⁊ ſedelſtan cýning^b riçade
 xiv. gear and x. wucan. ⁊ Her Norð-
 hýmbra aluzen hira zetneop-aða. ⁊ An-
 laf of Yrland him to cinze zecuron^c.

An. DCCCCXLII. Her

Eadmund cýning.
 Engla þeoden.
 maga^d mund-bona.
 Mýnce ze-eode.
 dýne dæd-friuma.
 fpadon fcaðeð
 hritan pýllef zeat
 ⁊ eDumbra ea^e.
 brada brým-ftream.
 burhza riçe.
 Lizona-cearfer.
 ⁊ Lindcýlne.
 f" Snotingaham.
 fpýlce Stanforðeac
 ⁊ Deoraby.
 eDene pæron æp".
 under Norðmannum
 nýde zebegeðe^h.
 on hæþenaⁱ
 hæfte-clómmum^k
 lange þnaze.
 oð ðe hie alýrde
 eft for hif peorð-fcýpe.
 piçgendra hleo.
 aþona Eadpearðer.
 Eadmund cýning:

the calends of November, about 41 win-
 ters, bating one night, from the time when
 king Alfred died. And Edmund Athel-
 ing took to the kingdom. He was then
 18 years old. King Athelstan reigned 14
 years and 10 weeks. This year the North-
 umbrians 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 xl. Cant. C.T. v i. and iv.

^b riçode xviii. gear ⁊ teon -- C.T. v iv.

^c From C.T. v iv.

^d macgea, Cant. mæzþa, C.T. v iv.

^e Dumbra ea, Cant. C.T. v iv.

^f Abs. Cant. C.T. v i.

^g Denum pæron æþon, Cant.

^h gebæðeð, Cant. C.T. v iv.

ⁱ hæþenum, Cant.

^k clammum, Cant.

An. DCCCCXLIII. ^aƆep Anlaf a-
bræc Tamewurþe. 7 micel pæl zepoel
on æghra^b hand. 7 þa Denan riȝe ahton.
7 mucele hepe-huþe mid him apez læd-
don. þær pær Wulfrun zenumen on
þære hepgunze. Ɔep Eadmund cýn-
mȝ ýmbræt Anlaf cýning 7 Wulfrtan
arcebyreoþ on Lezra-cearþe. 7 he hȝ
zepyldan meahte. næpe þ hi on niht
útne ætburston of þære býrig. 7
æfter þæm bezeat Anlaf Eadmunder
cýnȝer freondȝcipe. 7 re cýning Ead-
mund^c onfeng^d "þa" Anlape cýninge æt
fulrihte. ^e7 he him cýnelice ȝýfoðe".
7 þȝ ýlcan zepre. ýmb tealæ "micel
ræc" he onfeng^f "Rezenolde cýninge"
æt byreoþer handa. ^gƆep Anlaf cýn-
ing forðferðe^h :-

An. DCCCCXLIV. Ɔep Eadmund
cýning zeeode eallⁱ Norð-hýmbra^k land
him to zepéalde". 7 arlymde ut tpegen^l
cýningar^m. Anlafⁿ "Sýhtriȝer ŝunu". 7
Rezenald^o ^kGuðferðer ŝunu" :-

An. DCCCCXLV. Ɔep Eadmund
cýning ofen-hepgode eallⁱ Cumbra-
land. ^k7 hit let eall to^p Malculme^q Scot-
ta cýninge. on þ zepað^r þ he pære hir
midþȝrhta æȝðer ze. ^son ræ ze eac^t
on lande" :-

An. DCCCCXLVI. Ɔep Eadmund
cýning forðferðe^u. ^kon rȝr Augurȝi-

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 pre-
sents. 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 Northum-
brians 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

^a From C.T. v iv. to onfeng þa, &c. (abs. edd.) All the other MSS. seem to be defective here.
^b Læghra. ^c From C.T. v iv. abs. edd. What follows is also placed to the year 942 in the former
editions. DCCCCXLIII. Cant. ^d From C.T. v iv. ^e mycelne fȝȝȝ, Cant. C.T. v iv. ^f Reznalde --
C.T. v iv. Ræznoldeȝ cinȝer, Cant. ^g From Laud. Cot. ^h 7 Ricardȝ uetȝ ŝurȝepte pegnum.
7 pegnaut an. lri. Gibs. from Laud. ⁱ ealle, Laud. ^k Abs: Laud. ^l -zenc, Cot. ^m cýne-
þorene men, Laud. Cot. ⁿ Sihtrȝer -- C.T. v iv. abs. Laud. ^o Ræznold, Cant. Reznald, C.T. v iv.
^p let to eal, edd. ^q Malculpe, C.T. v iv. ^r ze-apæð, C.T. v iv. ^s on pege eac, C.T. v iv. in-
correctly. ^t DCCCCXLVIII. Laud. ^u forð ofȝtunȝen, Laud. Cot. Vid. C.T. v iv.

nur mæsse dæge". ^aþ þær wite cuþ. hu he hir dagas ge-endode. þ Liofa hine ofstang æt Puclan-cýrcan. 7 Æþelplæd æt Domephame. Ælfranes dohter ealdormanes. þær þa hir cpen". ^b7 he hæfde rice seofode healf 7er". 7 ^bþa "æfter him" fenz Eadred ^bæþelinz" hir broðor to rice. 7 "he" ^drona" 7e-pad ^aþa" eall Norð-hýmbra land him to 7epealde. 7 ^aþa" Scottas him aþas 7ealdon^c þ he woldon eall þ he wolde :

^aAn. DCCCCXLVII. Ðer com Eadred cýning to Taddenes-rcýlfe^f. 7 þær Wulfstan se arcebiseop 7 ealle Norð-hýmbra witan wite þone cýning hi 7e-7reofroden. 7 binnan litlan fæce hit eall aluzon. 7eþeð 7 eae aþas" :

^aAn. DCCCCXLVIII. Ðer Eadred cýning ofseþhegode eall Norð-hýmbra land. for þam þe hi hæfdon 7enumen him Yric to cýninge. 7 þa on þære hegunge þær þ mære mýnster for-bærnd æt Rýpon. þ 7ce Wlferð 7e-timbrede. 7 þa se cýning hampeard þær þa ofseþe se hefe innan ðeo-forwic. þær þær cýnges fýrde hindan æt Cearter-foþa. 7 þær mýcel pæl 7efrozon. Ða. weard se cýning 7pa 7ram þ he wold eft mýrdian. 7 þone eard mid ealle fordon. þa Norðhým-bra witan þ ongeaton þa forlæton hi

was widely known, how he ended his days;—that Leof stabbed him at Pucklechurch¹. 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-cliff²; 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 Rippon³ 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 Chesterford⁴. 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 aban-

^a From C.T. b. iv. ^b Abs. Laud. ^c From Laud. ^d From Laud. Cot. ^e Wpouon, Laud. Cot. ^f So MS. Nothing occurs in C.T. b. i. from the year 947 to 955, inclusive.

¹ "In regia villa, quæ Anglice Pucelecirce dicitur."—Flor. Micheleberith! M. West. C.T. b. iv. is remarkable in this place.

² "Villa quæ dicitur Taddenesclif."—Flor. Flor.

an. 949. The coincidence between Florence and

³ "Monasterium quod dicitur In Rhipun."—

⁴ Casterford, Flor.

hýrnyc. 7 rið Eadred cýningz gebeton þa dæde":.

^aAn. DCCCCXLIX. Ðer com Anlaf Crijan^b on Norð-hýmbra^c land":.

DCCCC.

An. DCCCCLI. ^dÐer forðferde ſelfheah. Ƴintan-ceartner biſcop. on r̄ce Gpezonier mæſſe dæg":.

An. DCCCCLII. Ðer Norð-hým- bpe forðriſan Anlaf cýningz. 7 under- pengon Ƴric Haroldeſ ſunu":. ^fÐer on þýſſum zeape het Eadred cýningz gebriſgan Ƴulſtan arcebiſceop in Iudan- býriſz, on þam færtenne. for þam he pæſ oft to þam cýninge forppegede. 7 on þýſſum zeape eac het ſe cýningz ofſlean mýcel pæl on þæne býriſz Ðeot- forða. on þær abbodeſ ppece þe hi æp ofſlogon":.

DCCCCLIII.

^gAn. DCCCCLIV. Ðer Norð-hým- bpe^h forðriſon Ƴric. 7 ſeðpedⁱ kcing' ſenz to Norðýmbra^l riſe":. ^fÐer Ƴul- ſtan arcebiſcop onſenz eft biſcop- riſer on Dorſe-ceartne":.

An. DCCCCLV. ^mÐer forðferde Eadred cýningz. ^kon r̄ce Clementer

doned Eriç, and compromised the deed with king Edred.

A.D. 949. This year came Anlaf Cur- ran 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 Northum- brians expelled king Anlaf, and received Eric¹ the son of Harold. This year also king Edred ordered archbishop Wulfstan to be brought into prison at Jedburgh²; because he was oft bewray- ed before the king: and the same year the king ordered a great slaughter to be made in the town of Thetford, in re- venge of the abbot³, whom they had formerly slain.

A.D. 954. This year the Northum- brians expelled Eric¹; and king Edred took to the government of the North- umbrians. 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 Frome⁴.

^a From *Laud. Cot.* ^b Gibson considers this as an adverb, from cýriſan, *redire*, to return. ^c Norð- umber-land, *Cot. N. S.* ^d Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T.* vi. and iv. Depe -- Ƴintan-ceartneſ -- Wutton.

^e From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* ^f From *C.T.* vi. ^g From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* vi. ^h -hýmbra, *Cot.*

ⁱ Eadred, *C.T.* vi. ^k Abs. *Laud. C.T.* vi. ^l Norð-hýmbra, *C.T.* vi. ^m An. DCCCCLVI. *Cant. C.T.* vi. Ðer forðferde Eadred cingz. 7 Eadriſz ſenz to riſe. *Cant.* So vi. but for Eadriſz, Eadri.

¹ Ircum, Flor. Eilricum, M. West. Eirikr, Johnstone's *Antiquitates Cello-Scandicæ.*

² Juthanbirig, Flor. Juthanbyrig, S. Dunelm. Withabirith! M. West.

³ Aldhelmi, Flor. M. West. &c.

⁴ So I understand the word. Gibson, from Wheloc, says—"in ætatis vigore;" a fact con- tradicted by the statement of almost every his- torian. Names of places seldom occur in old MSS. with capital initials.

mæsse-dæg. on Ffome. ⁊ he ricraðe teoþe healp Ʒer". *⁊ he Ʒer̃t on eald-an mýnreþe". ⁊ b̃þa" Ʒenz Eaðric. to "Ʒer̃t-Seaxena" rice. Eaðmunder Ʒunu b̃cýningeƷ". *⁊ EaðƷar "æþeling" hiƷ b̃roðor Ʒenz to Mýrcena^d rice. ⁊ hi Ʒæron Eaðmunder Ʒuna cýningeƷ ⁊ Ʒc̃e ŒlƷzýfe":

An. DCCCCLVI.^e ðer ƷorðƷende ƷulƷtan^f arceþ. Ʒof EueƷƷic". ^hon xvii. k̃l. IanuaƷi. ⁊ he ƷæƷ bebýrƷeð on Undelan. ⁊ on þam ýlcan Ʒeape ƷæƷ DunƷtan abbⁱ adnæƷeð ^kut of lande^o ofeƷ Ʒæ":

. DCCCCLVII.

*An. DCCCCLVIII. ðer on þýrƷum Ʒeape Oða arceþiƷcop totƷæmde Eaðri cýning ⁊ ŒlƷzýfe. Ʒor þæm þe hi Ʒæron to Ʒerýbbe":

An. DCCCCLIX.¹ ðer ƷorðƷende EaðriƷ^m cýning ⁿon k̃l. Octob̃ri". and EaðƷar hiƷ b̃roðor Ʒenz to rice "ægþeƷ ge on Ʒer̃t-Seaxum ge on Mýrcum ge on NoƷð-hýmb̃num. ⁊ he ƷæƷ þa xvi. Ʒintre". ^pðer he Ʒænte æƷteƷ Ʒc̃e DunƷtane. ⁊ ƷeƷe him þ̃ biƷcop-

He reigned nine years and a half; and he rests in the old minster¹. 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 January²; 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 bi-

* From *C.T. B iv.* ^b *Abs. Laud. C.T. B iv.* ^c From *Cant. C.T. B i.* an. DCCCCLVI. ^d Mýrcena, *C.T. B i.* ^e So *Gibs.* from *Laud. Cot.* DCCCCLVII. *C.T. B iv.* from which MS. we have inserted the greater part of what follows in this year after EueƷƷic. ^f So *C.T. B iv.* ƷulƷtan, *Gibs.* ^g From *Laud.* ^h From *C.T. B iv.* an. DCCCCLVII. ⁱ After abb^o, arce -- *MS.* as if for arceþiƷcop, — a title inapplicable at that time to Dunstan, but not so premature as that of *Saint in Cot. Petrob. Wutton, &c.* ^k From *Petrob. Wutton, &c.* an. DCCCCLV. which year *Gibson* concludes thus, after Ʒunu cýningeƷ: ⁊ Ʒ. ŒlƷzue. ⁊ aƷlæmde Ʒe. DunƷtan ut of lande. And after EueƷƷic, in this year, he adds, from *Cant.* ðer EaðƷar æþeling Ʒenz to Mýrcena rice. ^l So *Laud. C.T. B iv.* DCCCCLVIII. *Cant.* DCCCCLVII. *edd.* ^m Eaðri, *Laud.* The whole passage runs thus in *Cot.*: ðer Eaðri cing ƷorðƷende. ⁊ EaðƷar cing Ʒeapð æƷteƷe him oueƷi eal Býr̃tene. ⁿ *Abs. Laud. Cant.* ^o From *Cant. C.T. B i.* ^p From *Petrob.* placed by *Gibson* injudiciously at the end of the year, after the complimentary ode on the reign of king Edgar.

¹ *i. e.* at Winchester.

² "7 kal. Januarii."—*Flor.*

rice on Wignacæstres: 7 þær-æfter þ
 byscop-riçe on Lundune":

*On his dagum

* hit godode georne.

7 God him zeuðe

þ he punode on ribbe

þa hpile þe he leofode.

7 he dýde

gpa him þearf pær

earnode þær georne.

De arærde

Godes lof ríde.

and Godes lage lufode.

7 folces frið bette

fríðort þara cýninga

þe ær him zepurde.

be manna zemýnde.

And God him eac fylrte

þ cýningas 7 eoplas

georne him to buzon

7 purden under-þeodde

to þam þe he polde.

7 butan zefeohete.

eall he zepilde

þæt he rýlf polde.

De þearð ríde

geond þeod-land

fríde zepeorðað.

shopric 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

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;

* From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. abs. v. i. &c. Nothing occurs in v. i. from this year to the year 971. The Cotton MS. thus:

On his dagum

hit godode georne.

7 God hi zeuðe

þ he punode on ribbe

þa hpile þa he leouode.

Butan zefeohete

eal he zepýlb

þ he rýlf polde.

7 he dýde

gpa him þearf pær.

De purðode

Godes naman georne.

7 Godes lage meade
 ort 7 zelome.

7 Godes lof pærde

ríde 7 ríde.

and wýlice pædde

ealne his þeode

for Gode

7 for worulde.

forðam ðe he peopðode
 Godeſ naman zeorne.
 and Godeſ laze ſmeade
 oft 7 zelome.
 and Godeſ lof nærðe
 riðe 7 ſiðe.
 7 ſiſlice nædde
 oſtoſt á ſýmble.
 for Gode
 7 for peopulðe.
 ealpe hiſ þeode.
 Ane miſdæde he dýðe
 þeah to ſſiðe.
 þ̅ he el-þeodige
 unſiða lufoðe.
 7 hæþene þeapſ
 innan þiſan lande
 zebnohte to ſæſte.
 7 ut-lændiſce
 hiðen in-tihte.
 7 deopniende
 leoda berpeon
 to þýſan earðe.
 Ac God him zeunne
 þ̅ hiſ zod-dæða
 ſſýðſan pearþan
 þonne miſdæða.
 hiſ ſaple to zeſcýlðneſſe
 on langſuman ſýðe":

DCCCCLX.

^aAn. DCCCCLXI. *Deſ zepat Odo^b*
'ze zoda' ancebýrcop. 7 ſc̅e Dunſtan
ſenz^d to ancebýrcop-riçe". Deſ forð-

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 archbishop¹, and St. Dunstan
 took to the archbishopric. This year

^a From *Petrob. edd.* abs. *C.T.* v. i. and iv.
^d *pearð zecopen, Cot.*

^b So *Whel. Gibs. Oda, Cot.* ^c From *Cot.*

¹ "Post Odonem archiepiscopus factus est
Alfsinus (al. Elsinus) qui tamen à plerisque his-
toricis omittitur; quippe haud multo postea, dum

Romam ad pallium petendum proficisceretur, in
Alpinis montibus gelu constrictus periit."—*Gibs.*
 from *Flor.* and others.

ƿende *Ælfgar*. cýninges mæg. on *De-*
penum. 7 his lic lið on *Wiltune*. 7 *Sige-*
ƿerð cýning hine of-ƿeoll. 7 his lic
ƿerð æt *Wimburnan*. And ða on gearpe
ƿæs ƿýðe micel man-cƿealm. 7 se mý-
cela man-brýne ƿæs on *Lundene*. 7
Pauler minster ƿorbarn. 7 þý ilcan
gepe ƿearð eft zertaðelad. On þis yl-
can gearpe ƿor *Adelmod* mæsse-ƿreort
to *Rome*. 7 þær ƿorðƿende xviii. kt.
Septembri" :

DCCCCLXII.

An. DCCCCLXIII. ^aÐer ƿorðƿende
Wulfstan diacon on *Childermass-daye*.
7 æfter þon ƿorðƿende *Gýric* mæsse-
ƿreort" : ^bOn þý ilcan gearpe ƿenz
Athelwold abbot to þam bycƿrice on
Wintan-ceastræ. 7 hine mon zehalgode
in *uigila* 7. Andree. ƿæs *runnan-dæg*
on *dæg*" : [^cOn þer oðer gear. ƿýð-
ðon he ƿæs zehalgod. þa makode he
ƿeola minstra. 7 dræf ut þa clerca of
þe bycƿrice. ƿorðan þ hi nolton nan
reul healden. 7 rætta þær muneca.
He macode þær tra abbotrice. an of
muneca. oðer of nunna. þ ƿæs eall ƿið-
innan *Wintan-ceastræ*. Sýððan þa com
he to se cýng *Eadgar*. bed him þet he
reolde him zuen ealle þa minstra þa
hæþene men hæþden ær tobrocon.
ƿorði þet he hit polde zeeadnepion. 7
se cýng hit bliðelice týðode. And se

also died *Elfgar*, a relative of the king,
in *Devonshire*; and his body lies at *Wil-*
ton: 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 re-
stored. In this year *Athelmod*, the mass-
priest, went to *Rome*, and there died on
the 18th before the calends of *September*.

A.D. 963. This year died *Wulfstan*,
the deacon, on *Childermass-day*¹; 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. An-*
drew, which happened on a *Sunday*.
On the second year after he was conse-
crated, he made many minsters; and
drove out the clerks² from the bishop-
ric, 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 *Ed-*
gar, 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

^a Abs. *Laud. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^b So *Gibs.* from *Whel.* abs. *C.T.* v. i. and iv. Ðer fram *Eadgar*
cýning to þe bycƿdome on *Wintan-ceastræ* ƿer zecopen 7ce. *Adelwold*. 7 þe anceb' of *Cant-ƿar-býrig*
7ce. *Dunstan* him zehalgod to bycƿ on þe ƿýrte *runnon-dæg* of *Aduent*. þ ƿæs on 111. kal' *Decem-*
ber. *Laud. N.S.* ^c From *Laud. N.S.* to the end of the year.

¹ *i. e.* the feast of the Holy Innocents; a festi-
val of great antiquity.

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

byrcop com þa fýrr to Ely. þær rce
 Æðelþrið lið. 7 leot macen þone mýn-
 rtre. gear hit þa hif an munac. Bpūht-
 noð pær gehaten. Ðalgode him þa ab-
 bot. 7 fætte þær munecar. Gode to
 þepian. þær hpilon pærnon nun. bohte
 þa feala cotlif æt fe king. and macode
 hit fpyðe rice. Sýððon com fe byrcop
 Aðelpoð to þære mýnrtrre þe pær ge-
 haten Mederhamrteðe. ðe hpilon pær
 forðon fpa heðene folce. ne fand þær
 nan þing buton eallde peallar. and pilde
 puda. Fande þa hiddé in ða ealde pealle
 ppiter ðet Headda abbot hearðe æp
 zerriton. hu Wulfhere kýng 7 Æðel-
 red hif bpóðor hit hearðen ppoht. 7
 hu hi hit fneodon pið king 7 pið bi-
 rcop. and pið ealle peopulð-þeudom.
 and hu fe papa Agaðo hit feorfnode
 mid hif ppite. and fe arcebyrcop Deuf-
 dedit. Leot pincen þa þ mýnrtrre. 7
 fætte ðær abbot. fe pær gehaten Ald-
 ulf. macede þær munecar þær æp ne
 pær nan þing. Com þa to þe cýng. 7
 leot him locon þa zerrite þe æp pærnon
 zefunden. 7 fe kýng andrpepode þa and
 cped. Ic Ædgar zeate 7 zife to ðæi.
 toforon Gode 7 toforon þone æpcebi-
 rcop Dunrtan. fneodom rce Petref
 mýnrtrre Mederhamrteðe of kýng 7
 of byrcop. 7 ealle þa þorper þe þær to
 hn. þ if Æft-feld. 7 Doder-ðorp. and
 Eze. and Partun. And fpa ic hit fneo
 ðet nan byrcop ne haue ðær nane hære.
 buton fe abbot of ðone minrtrre. And
 ic zife þone tun ðe man cleopeð Un-
 dela. mid eall þet þær to lið. þ if þet

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 conse-
 crated 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. After-
 wards 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 ab-
 bot Hedda had formerly written ;—how
 king Wulfhere¹ and Ethelred his bro-
 ther 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 Ald-
 ulf ; and made 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 today, before God and before arch-
 bishop Dunstan, freedom to St. Peter’s
 minster at Medhamsted, from king and
 from bishop ; and all the thorsps that
 thereto lie ; that is, Eastfield², and Dod-
 thorp, and Eye, and Paston. And so I
 free it, that no bishop have any juris-
 diction there, but the abbot of the min-
 ster alone. And I give the town called

¹ *Vid. an. 656.*

² *Abs. Chart. Hist. Eccl. Petrob.*

man cleopeð Eahthe hundreð. and mar-
ket and toll. ꝥa ꝥeolice ꝥ ne king ne
biſcop ne eopl ne ꝥcýr-neue ne haue
ðæſ nane hæſe. he nan man buton ꝥe
abbot ane 7 þam þe he þæſ to ꝥæt.
And ic giꝥe Cꝥriſt 7 ꝥc̅e Peter. 7 þuþ
þeꝥ biſcop bene Aðelpoð. þaꝥ land. ꝥ
iꝥ. Barre. Þerminſtun. ſeꝥctun. Ke-
teꝥing. Caſtꝥa. Eglẽſpꝥurðe. Þaltun.
Þiðꝥingtun. Ege. Ðopp. 7 ane mýne-
teꝥ in Stan-foꝥð. Ðaꝥ land 7 ealla þa
oðre þe lin into þe mýnſtꝥe þa cꝥeðe
ic ꝥcýr. ꝥ iꝥ. ꝥaca 7 ꝥocne. toll 7 team.
7 inꝥanzenþeꝥ. þaꝥ nihting 7 ealle oðre
þa cꝥeðe ic ꝥcýr Cꝥriſt 7 ꝥ. Peter.
And ic giꝥe þa tꝥa ðæl of Þitelſmeꝥe.
mið þateꝥ 7 mið þæneꝥ 7 þeonneꝥ.
and ꝥa þuþ Meꝥelade on an to ꝥ
þæteꝥ ꝥ man cleopeð Nen. 7 ꝥa eaꝥt-
peaꝥ to Cýnſeꝥ-ðælſ. And ic pille ꝥ
maꝥete beo in þe ſelue tun. 7 ꝥ nan
oðeꝥ ne betꝥix Stan-foꝥð 7 Huntan-
dune. And ic pille þeꝥ þuꝥ be giꝥen ꝥe
toll. ꝥýꝥt ꝥa Þýtleꝥ-mæꝥe eall to
þe cýnſeꝥ toll of Noꝥð-manneꝥ-cꝥoꝥ-
hundreð. 7 eꝥt onſeꝥanþaꝥ ꝥa Þýtleꝥ-
mæꝥe þuþ Meꝥelade on an to Nen. 7
ꝥa ꝥa ꝥ þæteꝥ þeonneð to Cꝥulande.
7 ꝥa Cꝥulande to Muꝥt. 7 ꝥa Muꝥt
to Cýnſeꝥ-ðælſ 7 to Þýtleꝥ-mæꝥe.
And ic pille ꝥ ealle þa ꝥeodome 7 ealle
þa foꝥziuenefſe þe mine foꝥzenſleꝥ
geaꝥen. þeꝥ hiꝥ ſtande. 7 ic ꝥꝥite and
þeoꝥtꝥinge mið Cꝥriſteꝥe ꝥode-tacne. ✠

Oundle, with all that thereto lieth, called
Eyot-hundred¹, with market and toll ;
so freely, that neither king, nor biſhop,
nor earl, nor ſheriff, have there any ju-
riſdiction ; 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 Athel-
wold, theſe lands ;—that is, Barrow,
Warmington, Aſhton, Kettering, Caſ-
tor, Eylesworth, Walton, Witherington,
Eye, Thorp, and a minter at Stamford.
Theſe lands and all the others that be-
long to the miniſter I pronounce a ſhire ;
that is, with ſack and ſock, toll and team,
and inſangthief: theſe privileges and all
others pronounce I the ſhire of Chriſt
and St. Peter. And I give the two parts²
of Whittleſey-mere, with waters and
with wears and fens ; and ſo through
Meerlade along to the water that is call-
ed 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 theſe 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 Nen³, and as that
river runs to Crowland ; and from Crow-
land to Muſt, and from Muſt to Kings-
delf and to Whittleſey-mere. And I will
that all the freedom, and all the privi-

¹ Ethen-hundred, *Chart. Petrob.*

² "*Quartam partem stagni quod dicitur Willes-
mere,*"—*Chart. Petrob.*

³ "*Et inde sicut aqua currit ad Walmisforde,*

*et de Walmisforde usque ad Stanford, et de Stan-
forde juxta cursum aquæ usque ad Cruand,*" &c.
—*Chart. Petrob.* An omission probably in the
Saxon MS. arising from repetition.

—Ða andrpenade ge arcebiscop Dunstan of Cant-par-byrig. 7 ræde. Ic tȳðe þ̅ ealle þa þing þe her is gifen 7 rprecon. 7 ealle þa þing þe þin forzenzles 7 min zeatton. þa wille ic þ̅ hit rrande. 7 rpa hpa rpa hit tobræcoð. þa gif ic him Godes curf 7 ealra halgan 7 ealne hadede hearde and min. buton he cume to dæd-bote. And ic gif tocnaplece r̅e Peter min merrehacel 7 min rtol 7 min ræf. Crifte to þeupian.—Ic Orwald arcebiscop of Eoferwic zeate ealle þar wonde. þurh þa halgo rode þet Crift pæf on þropoð. ✠—Ic Adelpold biscop blætrize ealle þe þis healdon. 7 ic amanrumie ealle þe þis tobræcon. buton he cume to dæd-bote.—Der pæf Œlfrtan biscop. Adulf biscop. 7 Ercw abbot. and Orgar abbot. 7 Œdelgar abbot. 7 Œlfepe ealdorman. Œdelpine ealdorman. Britnoð. Orlac ealdorman. 7 feola oðre rice men. 7 ealle hit zeatton and ealle hit rriten mid Crifter mæl. ✠ Ðis pæf zedon r̅yðdon ure Drihtnes acennednesse DCCCCLXXII. þer kuzes XVI. gear. Ða bohte ge abbot Aldulf landes feola 7 manega. 7 zodeþe þa þ̅ mȳnrte r̅iðe mid ealle. and pæf þær þa rpa lange þ̅ ge arcebiscop Orwald of Eoferwic pæf forðzeriton. 7 man cæf him þa to ercebiscop. And man cæf þa rona oðer abbot of þe r̅ylfe mȳnrte. Kenulf

leges, 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 Elfere; alderman Ethelwin, Britnoth and Oslac aldermen¹, 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 16th 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

¹ "Ego Adelward minister. Ego Ernulf minister. Ego Afsis minister. Ego Alfunard minister. Ego Freyegist. Ego Thured. Ego Vif. Ego Wilfric. Ego Otferd. Ego Wolstan. Ego

Ringulf. Ego Alfstan. Ego Athelsis. Ego Wolfeah. Ego Athelmund. Ego Thureford. Ego Alfelin. Ego Frana. Ego Freyegist."—Chart. Petrob.

pær gehaten. ƿe pær ƿýðþon biſcop in ƿintan-ceaſtpe. And he macode ƿýrft þa pealle abutan þone mýnrte. gear hit þa to nama Burch. þe ær het Medeſhamrteðe. ƿær þær ƿpa lange þ̅ man ſette him to biſcop on ƿintan-ceaſtpe. þa cær man oðer abbot of þe ƿilue minrte. þe pær gehaten Ælfr̅. ƿe Ælfr̅ pær þa abbot ƿýððon ƿiſtiz ƿintpe. De nam up ƿc̅a Kýneburh. 7 ƿ. Kýneſurð. þe læzen in Caſtpa. and ƿ. Tibba þe læi in Rihala. 7 brohte heom to Burch. and offr̅ede heom eall ƿ. Peter on an dæi. 7 heold þa hpile þe he þær pær:]

An. DCCCCLXIV. ^a ðer ðpepðe Eaðgar cýning þa ppeoſta^b on Cear-
tpe ^cut' of ealdan mýnrte. 7 ^cea^c' of nýpan mýnrte. 7 of Ceofter-ize. 7 of Middel-tune. ^d and ſette hie mid mune-
can". And he ſette Æðelgar abbot to nýpan mýnrte to abbode. 7 Orð-
býrht to Ceofter-ize. 7 Cýnepeard to Middel-tune.

An. DCCCCLXV. ^e ðer on þýſſum gearpe Eaðgar cýning zenam Ælfr̅ýðe^f him to cpene. heo pær Orðgarer dohton ealdorpmanner":

^g An. DCCCCLXVI. ðer ðpepð^h. Gunneſer ƿunu. ƿophepꝛode ƿeſt-
morunga land. 7 þý ilcan gearpe Orlac ƿeng to ealdorpdome:

DCCCCLXVII. DCCCCLXVIII.

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 *Hic expulsi sunt canonici de veteri monasterio. Laud.* ^b *canonice, Cot.* ^c *From Cot.* ^d *7 he ſette þar to munecaſ, Cot.* ^e *From C.T. B iv.* ^f *Ælfr̅ýðe, MS. probably an error of the scribe.* ^g *From Laud. Cot. C.T. B iv. Petrob. Joss.* ^h *ðpepð, C.T. B iv.*

^aAn. DCCCCLXIX. Ðep on þýrsum
zeape Eadgar cýning het ofer-herzian
eall Tenet-land” :

^bAn. DCCCCLXX. Ðep forðferde
Orkýtel arcebiŕceop. ƿe ƿæŕ æpeŕt to
Dorke-ceaŕtne to leod-biŕceope zehal-
zode. 7 eft to Eoſepŕic-ceaŕtne be
Eadpedeŕ^c cingez unnan 7 ealna hiŕ ƿi-
tena^d ꝥ he ƿæŕ to arcebiŕceope zehal-
zod. And he ƿæŕ tpa 7 xx. ƿintpa bi-
ŕceop. 7 he forðferde on ealna halgena
mæŕŕe niht. x. nihton æŕ Martiner-
mæŕŕan. æt Tame. And Ðurkýtel ab-
bot hiŕ mæg feŕede þæŕ biŕceopeŕ lic
to Bedan-foŕða. foŕðan þe he ƿæŕ þæŕ
þa abbud on þone tman” :

An. DCCCCLXXI. “Ðep forðferde
Eadmund æþeling”. ^f7 hiŕ lic lið æt
Rumer-ize” :

DCCCCLXXII.

An. DCCCCLXXIII.

^gÐep ƿæŕ Eadgar.
Engla ƿaldend.
coŕðne micelþe^h
to cýngeⁱ zehalgod
on þæpe ealdan býŕuz
Acemanner-ceaŕtne.
ac hie buend^k.

A.D. 969. This year king Edgar
ordered all Thanet-land to be plun-
dered.

A.D. 970. This year died archbi-
shop Oskytel; who was first conse-
crated diocesan bishop at Dorchester,
and afterwards it was by the consent of
king Edred and all his council that he
was consecrated^e archbishop of York.
He was bishop two and twenty win-
ters; and he died on Allhallowmas
night, ten nights before Martinmas, at
Thame. Abbot Thurkytel, his rela-
tive, carried the bishop's body to Bed-
ford, because he was the abbot there at
that time.

A.D. 971. This year died Edmund
Atheling, and his body lies at Rums-
ey.

A.D. 973.

Here was Edgar,
of Angles lord,
with courtly pomp
hallow'd to king
at Akemancester,
the ancient city;
whose modern sons,

^a From *Laud. Cot. C.T. v. iv. Petrob. Joss.* ^b From *Cant. DCCCCLXXI. C.T. v. i.* ^c Eadpeardes, *C.T. v. i.* and so Gibson translates. ^d So *C.T. v. i.* ƿitenena, Gibs. ^e DCCCCLXXII. *C.T. v. i.* DCCCCLXX. *v. iv.* ^f Abs. *Laud. Cant. C.T. v. i.* and *iv.* ^g DCCCCLXXIV. *C.T. v. i.* Briefly thus *Laud.* : An. DCCCCLXXII. Ðep ƿæŕ Eadgar æþeling zehalgod to cýninge. on Pentecorŕe-mæŕŕe-dæi. on v. iduŕ Maíi. þe XIII. zeape þe he to ƿice ŕenz. æt Data-Baðum. 7 he ƿæŕ þa ana pana xxx. ƿintpa. Probably from *C.T. v. iv.* where it is remarkable that Pentecorŕeneŕ is retained, as in the consecration-ode below : Ðep ƿæŕ Eadgar æþeling zehalgod to cýninge. on Pentecorŕeneŕ-mæŕŕe-dæge. on v. iduŕ Maíi. þý XIII. zeape þe he on ƿice ŕenz. æt Data-Baðum. 7 he ƿæŕ þa ane pana xxx. ƿintpe. So nearly *Cot.* but less correctly than *Laud.* : Ðep ƿæŕ Eadgar æþeling zehalgod to cinge on Pentecorŕe-dæge. on v. iduŕ Maí. on þan þneotoðan zeape þaŕ he to ƿice ŕenz. at Acemanner-beŕu. ꝥ 1ŕ at Baðine. 7 he ƿæŕ þa xxix. ƿintpa. N.S. ^h micclum, *Cant.* ⁱ So *Cant.* cýning, Whel. kinge, *C.T. v. i.* ^k ezbuend, *Cant. C.T. v. i.* eac for ac, *C.T. v. i.* hic is feminine, to agree with býŕuz above.

oðre worde ^abeornar"
 Baðan^b nemnað.
 þær pær blýrr micel
 on þam eadegan^c dæge
 eallum zeporden.
 þone niða-bearn
 nemnað 7 cýgað^d
 Pentecostener dæg.
 Ðær pær ppreortā hearp.
 micel muneca þreat.
 mine zepæze.
 zleappa zegadrod.
 And þa azangen pær
 tyn hund rintra
 zetæled rimer
 fram zebýrd-tide
 bnemer cýninges
 leohta-hýrdes.
 buton þær-to
 lafe þa zet^e pær
 rintes-zetæles.
 þær þe zepritu recgað.
 seofon 7 tpentī.
 Spa neah pær
 rizona rnean
 þurend aurnen.
 þa þa þir zelamp^f.
 7 him Eadmunder
 earora hæfde
 nizgon 7 tpentī
 nið-peorca heard
 rintra on worulde.
 þa þir zeporden pær.
 7 þa on þam ^fþritigeðan"
 pær þeoden ^fzegalzod".

dwelling therein,
 have named her BATH.
 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 king¹.

^a From *Cant. C.T. B i.* ^b So *Cant. C.T. B i.* Baðon, *edd.* ^c eadgan, *C.T. B i.* ^d cegeað,
Cant. C.T. B i. ^e So *C.T. B i.* azan, *Gibs.* ^f So *C.T. B i.* xxx. --- 7 zegalzod, *Gibs.* from *Whel.*

¹ 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 *curi-*

ⁱAnd ƿona æfter þam ƿe cýnꝰ geleaðde^b
ealle^c ⁊ hƿ ƿcip-hepe^d to Læge-cear-
tpe^e. ⁊ þær him comon on geanf^f vi. cýn-
ingar. ⁊ ealle ƿrið hine zetƿeoƿrodon^g
þ̅ hi ƿoldon eƿenƿýrhtan^h beon on ƿæ
⁊ on lande” :

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

DCCCCLXXIV.

ⁱAn. DCCCCLXXV.

Ðer ze-ændode
eoƿðan-ðneamar
Eaðgar Enĝla cýning.
cear him oðer leoht.

A.D. 975.

Here ended
his earthly dreams
Edgar, of Angles king;
chose him other light,

ⁱ From *Laud. Cot. C.T. B iv.* ^b zelædde, *Cot. C.T. B iv.* ^c eal, *Cot.* ^d hƿ ƿcip-ƿýrðe, *C.T. B iv.*
^e Lege- *Cot. Lei- C.T. B iv.* ^f togeanf, *Cot.* ^g So *C.T. B iv.* him on hand ƿealdon, *Cot.*
rið tƿýƿrodon, *Gibs.* ^h So *C.T. B iv.* -ƿihtc, *Cot.* -ƿýhton, *Gibs.* ⁱ Briefly thus in *Laud.* :

Ðer Eaðgar zefor.
Anĝla ƿeccent.
ƿert-Seaxena ƿine.
⁊ Wýpcene mund-bora.
Cuð ƿær þet ƿide
zeond feala þeoda.
þ̅ aƿeran Eadmund
oƿer zaneteƿ-bað
cýningar hine ƿide
ƿurðodon ƿide.

buƿon to cýninge
ƿra ƿær him zecýnde.
nær ƿe floða ƿra ƿanz.
nē ƿe hepe ƿra ƿrang.
þ̅ on Anĝel-cýnne
ær him zefeteðe.
þa hƿile þe
ƿe æþela cýning
cýne-ƿtol zefehete.

And her Eaðgarð. Eaðgareƿer ƿunu. ƿenz to ƿice. And þa ƿona on þam ilcan zeape on hæƿfezte æteoyðe
cometa ƿe ƿteorpa. ⁊ com þa on þam eaƿtran zeape ƿƿýðe mýcel hungor. ⁊ ƿƿýðe mæniz-ƿealde ƿtýnunza
zeond Anĝel-cýn : Ðer Ælƿere ealðorþan het toƿurpon ƿƿýðe maniz munuc-liƿ þe Eaðgar cing het
ær þone halzan biƿcop Aðelpoð zertaðelian : And on þam timan ƿær eac Oƿlac ƿe mæra eoƿl zeuted
oƿ Anĝel-cýnne : More briefly thus in *Cot.* : Ðer Eaðgar cing ƿorðfeƿde. ⁊ Eaðgarð hƿ ƿunu ƿenz
to ƿice. And þýƿ ýlcan zeapeƿ on hæƿfezte atýƿde cometa ƿe ƿteorpa. And on þam ærtƿan zeape com
ƿƿýðe micel hungor. ⁊ ƿƿýðe manifealde [ƿtýnunza] zeond Anĝel-cýnn. &c.

ous 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. The fol-
lowing conjectural attempt to remove some of the
corruptions of the printed text of Ethelwerd may
perhaps be not unacceptable to the reader in this
place. At present I have no MS. of this author by
me, and I have sought in vain in several libraries.
Annis sextenis' siquidem per regna meatus
Bisque dies numero tenuit minus obice septem :
Argivæ 'hebdomadas' gentis posuere magistri ;

'Septimanas' recitant post quos nunc voce Latini.
Tingite nunc calamos, Musæ, propriumque vocate
Curmen, et ignoto ventis properato secundis ;
Cum placide steterint, fontes aperite poetæ.
Fungitur interea regno postanax in arce,
'Akmannis-castrum' a priscis jam nomine dicta,
Nec 'Bathon' ab aliis non pro ferventibus undis.
'Costis-pente' dies fuerat, quam quondam honore
Bradisonus Domino Moyses sacrarat amore.
Advenit et populus pariter, sine nomine turma,
*Quinetiam ferro syncipite rasa corona. * * **

plitig 7 pinfum.
 and ðis pace foplet lÿp
 þa^a læne nemnað
 leoda-beapn
 men on molðan.
 Ðæne monað zehpær
 on þisse æþel-tÿpp
 þa þe ær pær on
 on num-cræfte
 nihte-geotzene
 Iulur nomað.
 þ^b se zeonza" zepat
 on þone "eahtoðan" dæg
 Eadgar of life.
 beorna beah-gÿfa.
 And peng his beapn
 gÿððan to cÿne-riçe.
 cÿld unpeaxen.
 eopla ealdop.
 þam pær Eadpærð nama.
 And him tÿp-færct hæleð
 tÿn nihtum ær
 of Brÿtene zepat
 biſcop se zoda
 þurh zecÿndne cræft
 þam pær Cÿnepærð nama:
 Ða "pær on Mÿnce".
 on mine zepfæze.
 riðe 7 pel-hpær.
 palðender lof
 aſÿlled on folðan.
 Feala pærð
 todræfed gleappa
 Godeſ þeopa.
 þ^b pær znopnunz micel
 þam þe on bneortum.
 pæz býpnende luſan

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
 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

^a þis, *Cant. C.T. vi.*
 eahra-teoðan, *Gibs.*

^b þær se zeonza, *Cant. C.T. vi.* onza for zeonza, *edd.* ^c So *Cant. C.T. vi.*
^d pærð on Mÿnce, *Cant. C.T. vi.* mine zepfæze, *ibid.* omitting on.

metodeſ on mode.
 Ða pær mæpða fuma
 to-fpide fopprepen.
 figoſa palbend.
 podela nædend.
 þa man hiſ niht tobræc :
^a And" þa pærð
 eac adnæfed
 deor-mod hæleð
 Oſlac of earde.
 ofeſ yða-gepealc.
 ofeſ ganoteſ bæð.
 gamol-feax hæleð.
 piſ 7 pord-fnotor.
 ofeſ pæteſa-geðring.
 ofeſ hpæleſ-æþel.
 hama-beſeafod :
^a And" þa pærð
^b eac" ætýped
 uppe on podelum
 fteorſa on ftaðole.
 þone ftið-feþhðe
 hæleð hiſe-gleape
 hatað piðe
 cometa be naman.
 cſæft-gleape men.
 piſe foð-boſan.
 Pær geond pep-þeode
 palbender pſacu
 piðe gefſæge.
 hungor ofeſ hnuſan.
 þ eft heoſona
 pearnð gebette.
 bpego enġla.
 gear eft bliſſe gehpæm
 eġ-buenþna
 þuþ eorðan pæftm :

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.

^a Abs. Cant. C.T. B i. ^b From Cant. C.T. B i.

^aAn. DCCCCLXXVI. Ðer ^bon þýr
zepe' pær je micla hungor on Angel-
cýnne":

^aAn. DCCCCLXXVII. Ðer pær þ
miccle gemot æt Kýrtlingtune^c. ofen
Eartnan. 7 þær forðfeþde Sideman bi-
rceop on hræðlican deaðe. on 11. kaþ.
Maíi. je pær Deþna-rcipe birceop. 7
he pilnode þ hiſ lic-ræfte rceolde beon
æt Cridian-tune. æt hiſ birceop-rtole.
þa het Eadpeapd eing 7 Dunſtan arce-
birceop þ hine man feþede to rca Ma-
rian' mýnrſtre þ 1r^d æt Abbandune. 7
man eac rpa dýde. 7 he 1r^d eac arþýrð-
lice bebýrþed on þa norð healfe on rcr
Paulur portice^e":

An. DCCCCLXXVIII. ^fÐer ^gon
þýrrum zeape' ealle þa ýldeſtan An-
gel-cýnner pítan zepeollon æt Calne of
arne up-flopan. butan je halga^h Dun-
ſtan arcebircop ana æt-rtod uppon
anum beame. 7 rume þær' rriðe ze-
þnocode pænon. 7 rume hit ^kne zedýg-
dan mid þam liſe": ^lÐer pearð^m Ead-
peapd cýning ofplegenⁿ. ^oon æfen-tide
æt Corþeſ-zeate^p. on^s xv. kí. Aprí. 7
hine man þa bebýrþde^q ^ræt Væþham'
buton ^sælcum eýnelicum' purðrcipe.
Ne pearð Angel-cýnne nan 'pærþa dæd'
zedon þonne þeof pær. rýððon hi æpeſt

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

A.D. 977. This year was that great
council at Kirtlington¹, after Easter;
and there died bishop Sideman a sudden
death, on the eleventh day before the
calends of May. He was bishop of De-
vonshire; and he wished that his rest-
ing-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 fell at Calne
from an upper floor; but the holy arch-
bishop Dunstan stood alone upon a
beam. Some were dreadfully bruised;
and some did not escape with life. This
year was king Edward slain, at even-
tide, at Corfe-gate², on the 15th day be-
fore 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 mag-

^a From *Cant. C.T. vi.* ^b From *C.T. vi.* abs. *Cant. Gibs.* ^c So *C.T. vi.* Kýnt. *Gibs.* ^d hiſ, *C.T. vi.* but the aspirate is erased in the second instance. ^e (¶ Here end two MSS. of good authority; *Cant.* and *C.T. A vi.*) ^f From *Laud. Cot. C.T. iv.* ^g Abs. *Cot.* ^h So *Cot. C.T. vi.* and *iv.* halgan, *Gibs.* ⁱ of þam, *Cot.* ^k mid þam liue hit zebotcan, *Cot.* nýze dýdon -- *C.T. iv.* ^l DCCCCLXXIX. *Laud. Cot. C.T. iv.* to Cýningeſ-tune. ^m pær, *Laud. C.T. iv.* pær, *Cot.* ⁿ ofplegen, *C.T. iv.* zemartýpad, *vi.* ^o From *Laud. Cot. C.T. iv.* to Men hine &c. ^p Corþe- *Cot.* ^q býrþde, *Cot.* ^r on Vephamme, *C.T. iv.* ^s ælcan eýnelice, *Cot.* ^t pýrþe deað, *Cot.* pýrþe deað, *C.T. iv.*

¹ Florence of Worcester mentions three synods
this year; Kyrtilnege, Calne, and Ambresbyrig.

² Cyruessgate, Flor. *Vid. Brompt. inter X.*
Script. p. 873, &c.

Bryton-land^a zefohton". ^bMen hine of-mýrðrodon. ac God hine mæryode. De pær on life eorðlic cing. he is nu æfter deaðe heofonlic sanct. Hine noldon hys eorðlican mazaſ ppecan. ac hine harað hys heofonlica fæder ſpide zeppecen. Ða eorðlican banan poldon hys zemýnd on eorðan adilgian". ^cac ſe uplica ppecend^d harað hys zemýnd on heofenum^e 7 on eorðan tobræd. Forðam^f þa þe noldon ær to hys libbendum lichaman onbuza^g þa nu eadmodlice on cneopum abuzað to hys dædum^h banum". ^bNu ſe mazon onzýtan. 7 manna pýrdom. 7 heora ſmeazunga. 7 heora pædaſ. ſýndon nahtlice onzean Godeſ zeþeaht. And" ⁱon þis ilcan zeape". ſenz Æðelred fæþeling hys broðor" to þam rice. ^k7 he pær æfter þam. ſpide hrædlice. mid mýcclum zeþean Angel-cýnnes pítan. zehalgod to cýninge æt Cýningeſ-tune": ^lOn þam zeape forðſeþde Alſpold. ſe pær biſceop on Doſſrætum. 7 hys lic lið on þam mýnſtpe æt Scipe-burhan":

^mAn. DCCCCLXXIX. On þýſ zeape pær Æþelred to cýninge zehalgod. on þone ſunnan-dæiz ſeopeſtýne niht oþer Eartron. æt Cingreſ-tune. 7 þær pæron æt hys halgunge tpezen epce-biſceopaſ. 7 tyn leod-biſceopaſ. Ðý ilcan zeape pær zerepen blodiz polcen. on oſt-ſiðar. on fýſer zelicneſſe. 7 7

nified 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,

^a Brytene, *Cot.* Bryten- *C.T.* v iv. ^b From *Laud. C.T.* v iv. ^c From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* v iv. to Nu ſe mazon *Œc.* ^d drihten, *Cot.* ^e heofonan, *Cot.* heofonum, *C.T.* v iv. ^f Abs. *Laud. C.T.* v iv. ^g abuzan, *Cot.* ^h deadam, *Cot.* -an, *C.T.* v iv. So before, libbendan. ⁱ heſ, *Laud. C.T.* v iv. ^k From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* v iv. 7 he pær on þam ýcan zeape to cýninge zehalgod, v iv. ^l From *C.T.* v i. ^m From *C.T.* v i. Briefly thus in *Cot.*: An. DCCCCLXXX. Dep pearð Æðelred zehalgod on cingre on Cingreſ-tune.

pær ƿpýðoƿt on midde-niht oþýped. ⁊ ƿpa on miƿtlice beamaƿ pær zehpōd. þonne hit dazian ƿolde þonne tozlad hit^a:-

An. DCCCCLXXX. ^aÐer on þýr zeape pær Œhelgar abbod to biſceope zehalgod. on vi. nonaƿ Maí. to þam biſceop-ſtole æt Seoleſ-izze. ^b⁊ on þam ýlcan zeape pær Suþ-hamtun foſhep-zod ffram ſcip-hepizge. ⁊ reo buph-ƿapu mæƿt ofſlegen ⁊ zehæƿt. ⁊ þý ilcan zeape pær Tenet-land zehepzod. ⁊ þý ilcan zeape pær Lezecearſter-ſcip zehepzod ffram nonð-ſcip-hepizge^c. ^eÐer on þýſſum zeape [⁊. Dunſtanuſ ⁊] Œlſere ealdorþan zefette þær halgan cýningeƿ [⁊. Eadƿarð] lichaman æt ƿærþam. ⁊ zefepode hine mid mýcclum ƿurðſcipe to Sceaƿteƿ-býri^e:-

^aAn. DCCCCLXXXI. Ðer on þýr zeape pær ſce Petrocƿeƿ ſtop foſhep-zod. ⁊ þý ilcan zeape pær micel heapm zedon zehpær be þam ƿæ-þuman. ægþer ze on Deƿenum ze on ƿealum. ⁊ on þam ýlcan zeape foſðfeſnde Œlſſtan biſceop on ƿiltun-ſcipe. ⁊ hiſ lic lið on þam mýnſtre æt Abbandune. ⁊ ƿulſgar fenz þa to ðam biſceopdome. ⁊ on þam ýlcan zeape foſðfeſnde ƿo-mær abbod on Gent^a:-

^aAn. DCCCCLXXXII. Ðer on þýr zeape comon upp on Doſſætum iii. ſcýpu ƿicinga. ⁊ hep-zodon on Poſt-lande. þý ilcan zeape foſþarþn Lunden-býri^z. ⁊ on þam ýlcan zeape foſðfeſndon tpegen ealdorþmenn. Œþelmaer on Hamtun-ſcipe. ⁊ Eadþine on Suð-

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 Alfere 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 every-where 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

^a From *C.T.* b i. ^b An. DCCCCLXXXI. Ðer comon æpeƿt þa vii. ſcipu. ⁊ zehepzodon Hamtun. *Laud. Petrob. Joss. C.T.* b iv. ^c From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* b iv. ^d *Abs. Laud. C.T.* b iv. They are manifestly Norman interpolations. ^e Sceaƿteƿ-býri, *Cot.*

Seaxum. ⁊ Æþelmæres lic lið on Þintan-cearþre. on Niran-mýnŕtre. ⁊ Eadpines on þam mýnŕtre æt Abbandune. Dæŕ ylcan geares forðferdon tpa abboderran on Dorŕætum. Hereluþu on Sceaþtes-býrig. ⁊ Þulŕin on Þerham. And þý ilcan geare for Odda. Romana caŕene. to Grec-lande. ⁊ þa gemette he þana Sarcena mýcele fýrde. cuman up of ræ. ⁊ poldon þa þaran on hergoð on þ Cŕiŕtene folc. ⁊ þa gefeaht ŕe caŕene rið hi. ⁊ þær þær micel pæl zerlæzen on gehpæþere hand. ⁊ ŕe caŕene ahte pælfrope zepælb. ⁊ hpæþere he þær þær miclúm zerpenced. ær he þanon hpurpe. ⁊ þa he hampearb for þa forðferde hiŕ broðor ŕunu. ŕe þær haten Odda. ⁊ he þær Leodulŕer ŕunu æþelinger. ⁊ ŕe Leodulŕ þær þær ealban Oðdan ŕunu ⁊ Eadþearþer cininger dohtor ŕunu”:

An. DCCCCLXXXIII. Her forðferde Ælfhepe ealdorman. “⁊ ŕeng Ælfŕic to þam ilcan ealdordome^b. “⁊ Benedictus papa forðferde”:

An. DCCCCLXXXIV. Her forðferde ŕe pell-pillenda biŕceop^d of Þintan-cearþre” Aðelpold. “muneca fæder”. “⁊ ŕio halzung þær æfter-fýlgendan biŕceoper Ælfheaher. ŕe þe oðran naman þær gecized Godpine. þær xiv. kt. Novembriŕ. ⁊ he zeræt þone biŕcortol on þana tpeþna aporþola mæŕfedæz. Simonis ⁊ Iudæ. on Þintan-cearþre”:

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 Elder¹ and of the daughter of king Edward.

A. D. 983. This year died alderman Alfer, 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 From *Laud. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^b ealdordomŕice, *C.T.* v. i. ealdordomŕýpe, v. iv. ^c From *C.T.* v. i. ^d From *Cot.* ^e From *Laud. C.T.* v. iv. ^f Abs. *Laud C.T.* v. iv.

¹ Commonly called Otho the Great. See more in the Appendix.

An. DCCCCLXXXV. ^aƆep pær Ɔel-
fric ealƆorþman ut-aƆnræfed of earþe".
^bƆ on þam ilcan gearpe pær Eadwine to
abbode gehalgod to þam mýnrtrne æt
Abbandune":.

An. DCCCCLXXXVI. ^cƆep ^dƆe
cýning' for-ðýde þæt biƆcop-riƆe æt
ĐnoƆe-ceartrne". ^eƆ hep com æpertr Ɔe
mýccla ýnr-Ɔealm on Angel-cýn":.

An. DCCCCLXXXVII. ^fƆep pær
ƆæcedpoƆt gehergod^h":.

An. DCCCCLXXXVIII. ⁱƆep pær
Goda Ɔe DeƆenýca^k þægn ofrlægen. Ɔ
mýcel-Ɔæl mid him. And" ^lhep Dun-
ftan Ɔe halga arceþ forlet þýr hý Ɔ
gefernde þ heofonlice". Ɔ Ɔeðelgar^m bi-
rcop" Ɔenz æfter him to arceþ-Ɔtolⁿ.
Ɔ he litle hpile æfter þam lýfoðe.
butan an gear Ɔ oþreo" monþar":.

An. DCCCCLXXXIX. ^pƆep Ɔeð-
pine abb forðfernde". ^qƆ ƆulƆgar ab-
bot Ɔenz to þam riƆe":. ^rƆep SýgeƆic
pær gehadod to arceþ". ^sƆ æfter Ɔernde
to Rome æfter hý pallum":.

DCCCXC.

An. DCCCXC. ^tƆep pær GýpeƆ-
ric gehergod". ^uƆ æfter þam Ɔpyðe
naðe' pær Bpíhtnoð ealƆorþman of-

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 in-
vaded the bishopric of Rochester; and
this year came first the great murrain of
cattle in England.

A.D. 987. This year¹ 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 one². Bishop Ethel-
gar succeeded him in the archbishopric;
but he lived only a little while after,
namely, one year and three months.

A.D. 989. This year³ died abbot
Edwin⁴, and abbot Wulfgar succeeded
to the abbacy. Siric was this year in-
vested archbishop, and went afterwards
to Rome after his pall.

A.D. 991. This year was Ipswich
plundered; and very soon afterwards
was alderman Britnoth⁵ slain at Mal-

^a From *Laud. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^b From *C.T.* vi. DCCCCLXXXIV. *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. ^c From
Laud. Cot. C.T. vi. and iv. ^d *ÆgelƆeð cing, Cot.* ^e From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* vi. and iv.
^f DCCCCLXXXVIII. *C.T.* vi. So vi. but with a note of correction. ^g From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* Joss.
C.T. vi. and iv. *Ɔep ƆæcedpoƆt ƆeƆ* -- Gibs. from *Laud.* ^h *gehepeƆod, C.T.* vi. *Ɔorþærnd, Cot.*
ⁱ From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* vi. ^k So *C.T.* vi. *Dænýca, Gibs.* and *Danicus* in his translation.
^l From *Laud. Cot.* *DunƆtanuƆ* --- *Ɔorðfernde. Ɔ* *gefernde þ heofonlice hý. Cot.* Briefly thus *C.T.* vi. :
Ɔep geƆor DunƆtan arceþ'. ^m *abbod on Ný-mýnrtrne, Cot.* ⁿ *arce-Ɔtole, Cot. C.T.* vi. ^o So
C.T. vi. viii. *Cot.* ^p From *Laud.* ^q From *C.T.* vi. ^r From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* vi. *Sýic, Gibs.*
^s From *Cot.* ^t From *Laud. C.T.* vi. and iv. DCCCXC. *Petrob.* ^u *Ɔep, Cot.*

¹ An. 988. Flor.

² "14 kal. Junii."—Flor.

³ An. 990. Flor.

⁴ "Eadwinus Abbandunensis abbas."—Flor.

⁵ *Vid. Hist. Eliens.* ii. 6. He was a great bene-
factor to the church of Ely.

flægen æt Mælbune. And on þam
 "ylcan" zeape man zepædde. ꝥ man zeald
 æper̃t zapol Denircum mannum. for
 þam ^bmýcclan bnozgan' þe hi pophton
 be ^cþam' ræ-niman. ꝥ pæf æper̃t x. þu-
 rend punda. þæne næd zepædde ^dæper̃t
 Sizeric arcebircop":

^eAn. DCCCCXCII. Dep Orrald je
 eadiga arcebircop ^fforlet þir lif'. 7
 zepende ꝥ heoronlice. 7 ^gŒðelpine eald-
 orman zefon on þam ilcan zeape. Ðas
 zepædde je cýng. 7 ealle hir ritan. ꝥ
 man zegaderode ^healle" þa rcpu þe
 ahter pæron to Lunden-býrig. ⁱ7 je
 cýng þa betæhte þa fýrde to 'lædenne'
 Ealfrice. ealdorman. 7 Ðorode^k eopl. 7
 Œlfrtane bircop. 7 Œrcpize bircop. 7
 rceoldon cunnian zif hi meahton þone
 hepe ahræp utan^l betræppan. Ða
 rende je ealdorman Œlfric. 7 het
 parnian þone hepe. 7 þa on hæpe nihte.
 þe hi on þone dæg^m tozædere cuman
 rceoldon. þa rceoc he on niht fram
 hæpe fýrde. him fýlfum to mýcelum
 birmone. 7 je hepe þa ætbær̃t". bu-
 tonⁿ an rcp þær man ofrlah. And þa
 zemætte je hepe þa rcpu of Eart-En-
 glum 7 of Lundene^o. 7 hi þær ofrlagon
 mýcel pæl. 7 ꝥ rcpu zenamon eall ze-

don. In this same year it was resolved
 that tribute should be given, for the first
 time, to the Danes¹, 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 one²; and in
 the same year died alderman Ethelwin.
 Then the king and all his council re-
 solved, 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 Elf-
 ric, and earl Thorod, and bishop Elf-
 stan, and bishop Escwy; that they should
 try if they could any where without en-
 trap 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

* Abs. *Laud. C.T.* vi. and iv. ^b pundþan, *Laud.* ^c Abs. *Laud.* ^d So *C.T.* vi. ^e From
Laud. Cot. C.T. vi. and iv. *DCCCXCII. Petros. Joss.* ^f forðferde, *Laud.* ^g Dep, *Laud.* ^h to þan
 ꝥ man rcolde fandan zif man mighte betræppan þane hepe aghþar rið-utan. Ac Œlfric ealderman.
 an of þam þa je cýng hæfde mært trupe to. het zeparnian þone hepe. 7 on þare nihte þa hi rcoldon
 an morzen tozædere cuman je fýlfa Œlfric rceoc fram þare fýrde. 7 je hepe þa ætbær̃t. *Cot.*
¹ So *C.T.* vi. and iv. ^k Ðorode, *C.T.* vi. and iv. ^l So *C.T.* vi. and iv. utene, *Gibs.* ^m dæg,
C.T. vi. ⁿ butan, *C.T.* vi. and iv. The remainder of the year abs. *Cot.* ^o So
C.T. vi. *Lundenne, B iv.*

¹ Called *Danegeld* by historians.

² "Secundo kal. Martii—et Wigornie in ec-

*clesia Sanctæ Mariæ, quam ipse a fundamentis
 construxerat, requiescit."*—Flor.

pæpnod 7 Ʒepædod. þe Ʒe ealdorman on pæf. And þa. æfter Orpaldes arceb þorðriðe. fenz Galbulf abb *of Burch" to Eoferwic-Ʒtole 7 to Ʒizepa ceaf-Ʒne^b. 7 Kenulf^c to þam abbot-Ʒice æt Burch^d:

An. DCCCCXCIII. *Ʒep on þýrsum Ʒeape com Unlaf mid þrým 7 hund-niƷentigon Ʒcipum to Stane. and þor-herƷodon þ on ýtan. 7 þor þa þonan to Sándwic. 7 Ʒpa þonan to Gýperwic. 7 þæt eal ofep-eode. 7 Ʒpa to Mældune. 7 him com þær toƷener Býrht-nod ealdorman mid hif fýrde. 7 him rið Ʒepeaht. 7 hie þone ealdorman þær ofrlogon. 7 pæl-Ʒtope Ʒepeald ahton. 7 him man nam Ʒrið rið. 7 hine nam Ʒe cýning Ʒýððan to biƷcoper handa. fþurh SiƷicef lafe Cantpape biƷcoper. 7 ÆlƷeazeƷ ƷincæfƷne". *Ʒep. ^bon þif-Ʒum Ʒeape'. pæf Bebban-burh tobno-cen. 7 mýcel hepe-huðe þær Ʒenumen pæf. And æfter þam com to þumban-muðan Ʒe hepe. 7 þær mýcel ýfel Ʒeporhte ^bæƷðer Ʒe on LindeƷ-ize Ʒe on Norð-hýmban'. Ða Ʒegaderode man ^bƷriðe' mýcele fýrde. 7 þa hi toƷædere Ʒan Ʒceoldon. þa onƷtealdon þa hepe-toƷan æpef þone fleam. þ pæf Fnaena. 7 Godpne. 7 FriðezýrƷ". ¹On þýrsum 7 ýlcan Ʒeape het Ʒe cýng ablendan ÆlƷ-Ʒar ÆlƷƷicef Ʒunu ealdormanner":

An. DCCCCXCIV. ^kƷep þorðƷende

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 afterwards at episcopal hands¹ by the advice of Siric, bishop of Canterbury, and Elfeah of Winchester. This year was Bamboorough 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 archbi-

* From *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^b Ʒizepna- *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^c Kænulf, *C.T.* v. iv. ^d Burch, *C.T.* v. iv. Bupuh, v. i. ^e Abs. *Laud.* *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^f Whel. from *Petrob.* ^g From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^h Abs. *Cot.* ⁱ From *Laud. Petrob.* *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^k An. DCCCCXCIV. *Laud. Petrob. Cot. C.T.* v. i. and iv.

¹ See the following year, *an.* 994.

Sigeƿic^a arcebiſcop". ^bƿ Ælfric. ƿiltun-ſcipe biſcop. ƿearð gecopen on Earter-dæg. on Ambrey-býri. fram Ætelhede cinze ƿ fram eallan hiſ ƿitan". ^cƿer ^don þiſum zeare' com Anlaf ƿ Spezen ^eto Lunden-býriƿ. on Natiuitaſ ſce Marie. mid ^dfeoper ƿ' hund ^fnigontigum ſcipum'. ^gƿ hi þa on þa buh ƿætlice feohtende ƿæron'. ƿ eac hi mid ſýne outendan^h ƿoldon. Ac hi ⁱþær zefeƿdon maran hearm ƿ ýfel'. ^dþonne hi æſne ƿendon þ' heom æniƿ buhƿaru zedon ſceolde. Ac ſeo halige Godeſ modor on þam dæge. hiƿe mildheortniſſe. þære buhƿare zecýþde. ƿ hi ahredde ƿið heora ſeondum'. And ^kþa' ^dhi' þanon ſendon. ƿ ƿrohton þ' mæſte ýfel þe æſne æniƿ hepe ^ddon' mihte ^lon bæſnette. ƿ heſgunge. ƿ on man-ſlihtum. æƿðer be þam ſæ-riƿan on Ear-ſeaxum. ƿ on Cent-lande. ƿ on Suð-Seaxum. ƿ on Damtun-ſcipe. And æt nýxtan namon heom hopſ. ƿ riðon ſƿa ƿiðe ſƿa hi ƿoldon. ƿ unaregendlice ýfel ƿýncende ƿæron'. Ða zepædde ſe cýnƿ. ƿ hiſ ƿitan. ^mþ' him man to ſende. ƿ him zafol behete'. ^dƿ metſunge. ƿið þon þe hi þære heſgunge zepƿicon'. And hi þa þæt undeſſenƿon. ^dƿ com þa eall ſe hepe to Damtuneⁿ. ƿ þær ƿinter-ſetle namon'.

shop 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

^a So *C.T.* v i. and iv. *Sigic, Laud. Cot. Petrob. Joss.* ^b So *Cot.* An. dccccxcvi. *ƿer on þiſum zeare ƿæƿ Ælfric zehalgode to arceb' to Cƿiſter cƿiƿan, C.T.* v iv. *Petrob. Joss.* --- zehalgod --- cƿiƿean, *Laud.* ƿ ſeng Ælfric ƿiltun-ſcipe biſcop to þam arcebiſceoprice, *Whel. an.* dccccxciv. ^c From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v i. and iv. to the end of the year. ^d *Abs. Cot.* ^e into, *C.T.* v iv. but it does not appear from the sequel that they came into the city. *Lundene, Cot.* for *Lunden-býriƿ.* ^f *nigantýgon ſcipan, Cot.* ^g *ſætlice on þa buh ſuhton, Cot.* ^h *atenðan, Cot.* ⁱ *þær Gode þang ƿýri zefeƿðan, Cot.* ^k *Abs. Laud. C.T.* v i. and iv. ^l Briefly thus in *Cot.*: on eallon þingon ſƿa heſer ſƿa hi ſendon. ^m þ' heom man ſcolde zafol behatan, *Cot.* ⁿ *Damtun-ſcipe, C.T.* v i.

* 7 hi man þær febbe geond eall Ƴert-Seaxna rice. 7 him man zeald feor xvi. þurend punda. Ða sende se cýng æfter Anlaf cýninge Ælfeah bircop 7 Æþelpearð ealdorman. 7 man ziflade þa hpile into þam ricum^b. 7 hi þa læddon Anlaf mid mýcclum purðrice to þam cýnge to Andrefenan^d. 7 se cýng Æðelred hi onfeng^e æt bircoper handa. 7 him cýnelice zifode. And him þa Anlaf behet. fpa he hit eac zelæfte. þ he næfre eft to Angel-cýnne mid unfride cuman nolde^g”.

^hAn. DCCCCXCV. Ðer on þýrrum zeare æteopde^k cometa se rteopna”.

^lAn. DCCCCXCVI. Ðer on þýrrum zeare pær Ælfric gehalgode to arceb to Crýrter cýpican”.

^mAn. DCCCCXCVII. Ðer on þýrrum zeare sende se here abutan Devenanricýne into Sæfern-muðan. 7 þær zehergodon. æzðer ze on Corn-pealum ze on Norð-palum 7 on Devenum. 7 eodon him þa up æt Ƴeced-port. 7 þær mýcel ýfel pophton on bæpnette 7 on man-rlihtum. And æfter þam pendon eft abutan Penrýht-rcport on þa ruðhealfe. 7 pendon þa into Tamer-muðanⁿ.

sixteen thousand pounds in money. Then sent the king after king Anlaf bishop Elfeah and alderman Ethelwerd¹; 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.

A.D. 996. This year was Elfric consecrated archbishop at Christ church².

A.D. 997. This year went the army about Devonshire into Severn-mouth, and equally plundered the people of Cornwall, North-Wales³, and Devon. Then went they up at Watchet, and there much evil wrought in burning and man-slaughter. Afterwards they coasted back about Penwithstert on the south side, and, turning into the mouth of the Tamer, went up till they came

^a 7 ec heom foban gear of callan Ƴert-Seaxna rice, *Cot.* ^b ricum, *Cot.* into ricum, *C.T. Biv.* ^c man lædde, *Cot.* ^d So *C.T. B. i.* Andrefnon, *B. iv.* ^e afeng, *Cot.* anfeng, *Gibs.* ^f 7 eac, *Cot.* ^g Gibson inserts here from *Laud.*—*Hic Ricardus Vetus obiit, et Ricardus filius ejus suscepit regnum, et regnavit xxxi. annis.* ^h From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T. B. i.* and *iv.* ⁱ Abs. *Cot.* ^k pær æteopod, *Cot.* ^l From *Laud. Petrob. C.T. Biv.* ^m From *Laud. Petrob. C.T. B. i.* and *iv.* ⁿ Camed-muðan, *C.T. Biv.*

¹ 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.

² *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.

³ This is opposed to *West-Wales*, another name for Cornwall.

ƿ eodon þa up oð þ̅ hi comon to Ðlida-
forða^a. ƿ ælc þing bærnðon ƿ flugon þ̅
hi gemetton. ƿ Ordulfer mýnrter æt
Tæring-ƿtoc^b forbærnðon. ƿ unarec-
gendlice hepe-huðe mid him to ƿcipon
þrohton": "Ðer Ælfric arceb þerde
to Rome æfter hir arde":

^dAn. DCCCCXCVIII. Ðer gepende
re hepe eft earþearð into From-
muðan. ƿ þær æghpær up eodon. ƿpa
riðe ƿpa hi polðon. into Dorſætton.
And man of̅t fýrðe ongean hi zega-
derode. ac ſona ƿpa hi tozædere gan
ƿceoldan þonne pearð þær ærne þurh
rumþing pleam-artaht. ƿ ærne hi æt
ende riðe ahton^e. And þonne oðre
hpile lazon heom on ƿiht-lande. ƿ eoton
heom þa hpile of̅ Hamtun-ƿcipe ƿ of̅
Suð-Seaxum":

^fAn. DCCCCXCIX. Ðer com re
hepe eft abuton^g into Temere. ƿ
pendon þa up andlang Medepæzan to
Ðrofe-cearþne. ƿ þcom þa ſeo Centiſce
fýrðe þær ongean'. ƿ hi þa þær færte
tozædere þenzon. ⁱAc pa-la-pa þ̅ hi
tohraðe buzon ƿ flugon. forðam þe hi
nærðon fultum þe hi habban ƿceoldon'.
Ða ahton þa Deniſcan pæl-ƿtope ze-
peald. ƿ namon þa honf. ƿ riðon ƿpa
riðe ƿpa hi polðon ^kſýlfe'. ^lƿ forneah
ealle þeft-Centiſzar forðýdon' ^kƿ
forherzodon'. Ða næbbe re cing rið

to Liddyford, burning and slaying every
thing that they met. Moreover, Ord-
ulf'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 mean-
while 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 Ro-
chester; 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 deter-

^a Ðlidan-forða, *C.T.* v. i. ^b So *Petrob.* *C.T.* v. i. and iv. *Æteþing-Gibs.* ^c From *Cot.* ^d From
Laud. Petrob. *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^e ahton, *C.T.* v. iv. ^f From *Laud. Cot.* corrected and enlarged
from *Petrob.* *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^g Abs. *Cot.* abutan, *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^h þar com ſeo Centiſce
fýrð þær ongean hi, *Cot.* ⁱ So *C.T.* v. iv. abs. *Cot.* pala, *Gibs.* *C.T.* v. i. Hence the vulgar
corruption, "Well-a-way!" and still worse, "Well-a-day!" ^k Abs. *Cot.* ^l ƿ forðýdon
pæl-neah call þeft-Cent, *Cot.*

hif pītan. ꝥ man ſceolde mid ſcip-
fýrde 7 eac mid land-fýrde him on-
gean faran. *Ac þa þa ſcipu gearpe
pæron. þa ^belkede þa man' fram dæge
to dæge. 7 ſpencte ꝥ earne folc þe on
þam ſcipon laƿon. 7 á ſpa hit forð-
pærdne^c beon ſcolde ſpa hit lætne
pær. fram anre týde to oðre. 7 á hi
læton heora feonda ſepod pexan. 7 á
man nýmde fram þære ſæ. 7 hi ſerdon
æfre forð æfter". ^dAnd þonne æt
þam ende ne beheold hit nan þing. 7eo
ſcýp-fýrðing^e "ne 7eo land-fýrðing'
buton folcef ƿerƿinc. 7 7eof ſpilling.
7 heora feonda forðbýlðing":

^fAn. M. Ðer ƿon þýſſum gearpe' 7e
cýng ſerde into Cumber-lande^h. 7 hit
ſſpíðe neah' eall ſorhepƿodeⁱ. ^ƿAnd
hif ſcipu pendon ut abutan Leƿ-cear-
tre. 7 ſceoldon cuman onƿean hine.
ac hi ne mihton. þa ƿehpƿodon hi
Mænige'. 7 ^kſe' unſpíð-flota pær
þær ſumeſer ƿepend to Rícarðer^l
riƿe":

An. Ml. ^mÐer on þýſſum gearpe
pær micel unſpíð on Angel-cýnner
londe þurh ſcip-hepe. 7 pel-ƿehpær
hepƿedon 7 bæpndon. ſpa ꝥ hie up
aſetton on ænne ſíð ꝥ hie comon to
ſeðelínƿa-dene. 7 þa com þær to--

mined 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 re-
treated from the sea-coast;—and they
continually pursued them in vain. Thus
in the end these 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 cooperating with his land-forces;
but, finding it impracticable, they ra-
vaged Anglesey. The hostile fleet was
this summer turned towards the king-
dom 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 de-
solating the country with such rapidity,

^a Abs. Cot. to And þonne, &c. ^b il ke deman, C.T. v iv. for ilkede man. ýlcodan þa deman (the
counsellors or judges delayed, &c.), v i. ^c Corrected from Petrob. C.T. v i. and iv. The com-
parative degree here seems necessary to the sense, as opposed to lætne. forðþearde, Gibs. Accord-
ingly he translates—*si quando autem egressura erat classis, impedita fuit de uno in aliud tempus, &c.*
^d Ac hit naht na beheold, Cot. ^e From C.T. v i. abs. v iv. Laud. and Gibs. probably from the
repetition of fýrðing; but v iv. reads nan þing butan, &c. ^f From Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T. v i.
and iv. ^g Abs. Cot. ^h So C.T. v iv. Cumer-lande, C.T. v i. and Gibs. from Laud. ⁱ for-
ðýde, Cot. forhepƿode, C.T. v i. ^k So C.T. v i. and iv. abs. Cot. 7eo, Gibs. ^l Rícarðer-
C.T. v iv. ^m Abs. Laud. Cot. C.T. v i. and iv. to ſpíð ſíð nam. The remainder of the year thus: Ðer

gæaner Hamtun-rcýr. 7 him rið ze-
 fuhton. 7 þær pearð Æðelpearð
 cýninges heah-geþeƿa ofrlegen. and
 Leofric æt Driƿ-cirpan. 7 Leofwine
 cýninges heah-geþeƿa. and Ʊulþeþe
 biƿceoper þegn. and Godwine æt Ʊeorð-
 ize. Ælfriges biƿceoper runu. 7 ealna
 manna an and hund-eahtatiz. And
 þær pearð þara Denircra micele ma
 ofrlegenra. þeah þe he iæl-ƿtope
 zepeald ahton. And foran þa þanon
 ƿert oð þ̅ hie comon to Deƿenan. 7
 him þær togeaner com Palliz mid
 þam ricpan þe he zegadrnan mihte.
 forðam ðe he arceacen ƿær fram
 Æðelrede cýninge. ofer ealle ða ze-
 trýpða þe he him zereald hæfde. 7
 eac ƿe cýning him ƿel zýƿoð hæfde on
 hamon 7 on zolde and ƿeolƿne. And
 forþærnodon Tezntun. 7 eac ƿeala
 oðra zodra hama þe ƿe zenemnan ne
 cunnon. 7 heom man rýððan þær
 ƿrið rið nam". And hie foran þa
 þonan to Exan-muðan. ƿpa þ̅ hie aƿet-
 ton him up on ænne rið oð hie comon
 to Peonn-hó. 7 þær ƿær Cola þær
 cýninges heah-geþeƿa 7 Eadrize þær

that they advanced in one march as far
 as the town of Alton; where the peo-
 ple 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 Wulf-
 here, 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 west-
 ward, 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

com ƿe hepe to Exan-muðan". 7 up þa eodon to þære býriz. 7 þær b̅ ƿærlice" ƿeohtende ƿæron. "ac
 him man rýððe ƿærlice riðƿoð. 7 heaðlice". Ða zependon hi zeond^d "ealle" þ̅ land. 7 dýdon call
 ƿpa hi beƿuna ƿæron. ƿozon 7 beorndon "eal þ̅ hi to comon". "Ða" zeyomnode man þære ornæte
 "ƿýrde" of Deƿenirces ƿolces. 7 Sumon-ƿætricses "ƿolces". 7 hi þa to romne comon æt Peonn-hó.
 And zona ƿpa hie tozæþere ƿenzon þa beah *ƿeo Ænglizce ƿýrð". 7 hi þær mýcel ƿæl ofrlozon. 7
 riðon þa ofer þ̅ land. 7 ƿær ærre heora æƿtra rýð rýrre þonne ƿe ærpa. 7 mid him þa micele hepe-huðe
 to ricpon brohton. And þanon ƿendon into Ʊiht-land. 7 þær him ƿendon onbutan. ƿpa ƿpa hi rýlf
 ƿoldon. 7 him nan þing ne riðƿoð. ne him to ne doƿrte ricp-hepe on ƿe "to zenealæcan" ne land.
 ƿýrð. ^b ne eodon hi ƿpa ƿeor up". Ʊær hit þa on ælce ƿran hærize tíme. forðam ^b þe" hi nærre heora
 ýfeles ^a ne" zeryicon :: The principal variations in these MSS. are thus noticed:

^a -muðe, Cot. Exan-muþan, C.T. s iv. ^b Abs. Cot. ^c 7, Cot. ac him mon rýððe heaðlice ƿrýƿoð,
 C.T. s i. and iv. ^d ofer, Cot. ^e From Cot. abs. C.T. s i. and iv. ^f From C.T. s i. ^g So C.T. s iv.
 Englyce -- Giba. ^h ƿolc, C.T. s i. ⁱ From Cot. C.T. s i. and iv. abs. Laud.

cýninges zerefa togeanes him mid þæne fýrðe þe hie zegadrian mihtan. 7 hie þær aflýmede purdon. 7 þær pearð feala ofplegenra. 7 þa Deniscan ahton pæl-ŕtope-zepeald. And þær on menzen forbærndon þone ham æt Peonn-hó. 7 æt Cliftune. 7 eac feala godra hama þe pe zenemnan ná cunnan. And foran þa eft eart onzean oð hie comon to Fihc. 7 þær on menzen forbærndon þone ham æt Pealt-ham. 7 oðra cotliŕa feala. 7 him mon naðe þær rið þingode. 7 hie namon firið^a:

^bAn. MII. Her on þýrum zeape^c re cýng zepædde ^deft^e e7 hý ritan^f. 7 man ŕceolde zarol-gýlðan þam flotán. e7 firið rið hi zeniman^g. rið þon þe hi heopa ýfeles zepican ŕceoldon. eða ŕende re cýng to þam flotán Leofŕize ealdorman. 7 he þa þær cýnzes porde 7 hý rítana zrið rið hi zepætte. 7 þæt hi to metŕunge ŕenzon 7 to zarle. 7 hi þa 7 underŕenzon^h. 7 himⁱ man þa zezeald xxiv. þurend punda. eða on zemang þýrum ofŕloh Leofŕize ealdorman ŕeŕic þær cýnzes heah-zerefan. 7 re cýng hine þa zeutode of earde^j. And þa. on þam ilcan lenztene. com ŕeo hlæfðize. Ricarde7 dohtor. ^kÆlfzifa

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 Leofsy¹, 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 mean time alderman Leofsy¹ slew Eafy, high-steward of the king; and the king banished him from the land. Then, in the same Lent, came the lady Elfgive Emma², Richard's daughter, to this land.

^a Here ends the Cotton MS. of Wheloc. So also *Otho* v xi. and the Dublin transcript. ^b From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v i. and iv. ^c *Abs. Cot.* ^d *Abs. Laud. C.T.* v i. and iv. ^e heom, *Cot.* ^f From *Cot.* The whole period runs thus: And on þýran ýlcan zeape. on lencten. com Ricarde7 dohter. Ælfzifa Ymma. hider to laude. And on þýr ýlcan zeape pearð Eadulŕ arcebiŕcop of hýr liue.

¹ Leofsinus, Flor.

² "Emmam, Saxonice Alfgivam vocatam,

ducis Normannorum primi Ricardi filiam, rex Ætheredus duxit uxorem."—Flor.

Ymma'. hīðer to lande. ⁊ on þam ilcan
 ʒumeþa Eadulf arceb forðfeþde. ⁊
 *eac' ^bon þam' ʒearne fe cýnʒ het of-
 rlean ealle þa Deniſcan^c men þe on
 Angel-cýnne pæron. ^dðif pær ʒedon'
 on Briciuſ^e mæſſe-dæg. forðon þam
 cýnʒe pær ʒecýð þ̅ hi polbon hine be-
 ʒýneþian^f æt hiſ hiſe. ⁊ ʒýððan' ealle
 hiſ pitan. ⁊ habban ʒýððan hiſ riçe^h
 *butan ælcne pið-cpeþeneſſe":

ⁱAn. MIII. Hēr pær Eaxan-cear-
 ter^k abrocen ^lþurh þone Fpenciſcan
 ceopl Dugon'. þe^m ʒeo hlæfðige heafde
 ʒhiſe" ʒeret to ʒereþan. ⁊ fe hepe
 þa þa burh mid ealle forðýde. ʒj mýcle
 hepe-huðe þær ʒenamom'. ^o⁊ on þam
 ilcan ʒearne eode fe hepe up into Wil-
 tun-ſcipe'. Ða ʒegaderode man ʒpiþe
 mýcele fýrde ^ſof Wiltun-ſcipe and of
 Ðamtun-ſcipe. ⁊ ʒpiðe anpæðlice pið
 þær hepeſ pearð pæron'. Pj' þa ʒceolde
 ʒſe' ealdorþan ſelfriç lædan þa fýrde.
 ac he teah forð ʒþa' hiſ ealdan ppen-
 cear^q. ʒona ʒpa hi'pæron ʒpa ʒehende.
 þæt æʒðer hepe^r on oðerne^s hapeðe.
 þa ʒebpæde he hine ʒeocne^t. ⁊ onʒan he
 hine bþecan to ʒpiþenne. ⁊ cpæð þæt

And in the same summer died archbi-
 shop Eadulf¹; 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 churl²
 Hugh, whom the lady³ had appointed
 her steward there. And the army de-
 stroyed 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 Wilt-
 shire 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 reach, saying he was sick; and
 so betrayed the people that he should

^a Abs. *Laud. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^b on þý ylcan, *Cot.* ^c Deniſce, *Cot.* ^d From *C.T.* v. i. abs. v. iv.
^e Briciuſ, *Cot. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^f -ʒýrþian, *Cot.* -ʒýrþan, *C.T.* v. i. -ʒýreþan, v. iv. ^g Abs. *Cot.*
^h þiſ riçe, *Laud. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ⁱ From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^k So *C.T.* v. iv. Eaxear-
 ter, *Cot.* Eaxa-cearter, *C.T.* v. i. Eaxe-cearter, *Gibs.* ^l for aner Fpenciſceſ ceopleſ þunʒan. Dugo
 hatte, *Cot.* ^m þone, *Cot.* ⁿ ʒenamem, *Gibs.* ʒenam, *C.T.* v. iv.; but a change from the singular
 number to the plural, after nouns of multitude, is common. ^o From *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^p Abs. *Laud.*
C.T. v. iv. ^q ppencaſ, *Cot. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^r So *C.T.* v. i. and iv. heoþa, *Gibs. i. e.* of them;
 unless it be intended for hepa, genitive plural of hepe, *i. e.* either of the armies. ^s So *C.T.* v. i.
 oðer, v. iv. *Laud. Gibs.* oðre, *Cot.* ^t ʒeoc, *Cot.*

¹ "Aldulfus, archipræsul Eboracensis."—
 Flor. "In ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Wigornia est
 sepultus."—Ibid.

² Florence of Worcester makes him an earl,

instead of a churl;—"Normannici comitis,"
 &c.

³ "Emma, Saxonice Alfgiva vocata."—Flor.
 See p. 175.

he Ʒerclod Ʒæne. Ʒ ƷƷa Ʒ Ʒolc beƷƷac^a
^bƷ he lædan Ʒceolde. ƷƷa hiƷ ƷecƷeden
 ƷƷ: Ʒonne Ʒe heƷetoga Ʒacað. Ʒonne bið
 ealle Ʒe heƷe ƷƷiðe ƷehýndƷað^c. Ða Spe-
 zen ƷeƷeah Ʒ hi anƷæde^d næƷon. ^eƷ Ʒ hi
 ealle tohƷurƷon: Ʒa lædde ^bhe' hiƷ heƷe
 into Ʒiltune. ^fƷ hi Ʒa buƷh ƷeherƷodon
 Ʒ ƷorƷæƷndon'. Ʒ Ʒeode him' Ʒa to Sear-
 býriƷ. Ʒ Ʒanon eƷt toƷæ ^hƷeƷde. ƷæƷ
 he ƷiƷte hiƷ ýð-henƷerƷaƷ":

: ⁱAn. MIV. ÐeƷ com Spezen mið hiƷ
 Ʒlotan to NoƷð-Ʒic. Ʒ Ʒa buƷh ealle Ʒe-
 herƷode^k Ʒ ƷorƷæƷnde. Ða ƷeƷædde
 UlƷkýtel Ʒið Ʒa Ʒitan on EaƷt-Englum.
^lƷ hiƷ beƷeƷe ƷæƷe' ^mƷ man Ʒið Ʒone
 heƷe ƷƷiƷeƷ. ceapode'. ⁿæƷ hi to-mý-
 celne heaƷm on Ʒam eaƷde Ʒedyðon'.
 Ʒorðam ^bƷe' hi unƷaƷeƷ comon. ^oƷ'
^ohe' ƷýƷƷt næƷde Ʒ he hiƷ ƷýƷde Ʒe-
 ƷaðƷian^p mihte. Ða^q. undeƷ Ʒam ƷƷiðe
^bƷe heom beƷƷeonan beon Ʒceolde. Ʒa'
 beƷteal^r Ʒe heƷe up ƷƷam^s ƷcƷon. Ʒ
 Ʒendon^t ^bheona ƷoƷe' to Ðeod-Ʒonða^u.
^vÐa UlƷcýtel Ʒ undeƷƷeat. Ʒa Ʒende he
 Ʒ man Ʒceolde Ʒa ƷcƷu to-heapan. ac

have led: as it is said, "When the
 leader is sick, the whole army is hin-
 dered." When Sweyne saw that they
 were not ready, and that they all re-
 treated, then led he his army into Wil-
 ton; 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 pur-
 chase 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

^a becýƷde, *C.T.* v. i. and iv. which makes the antithesis more obvious.
 ƷehýndƷeð, v. iv. ƷehýndƷeð, *Gibs.* The proverb perhaps ran thus:

Ðonne Ʒe heƷetoga Ʒacað.

Ðonne bið ealle Ʒe heƷe ƷehýndƷað.

^b *Abs. Cot.*

^c So *C.T.* v. i.

^d So *C.T.* v. iv. *Gibs.* onƷæde, v. i. improperly explained *cōncordes* in v. iv. *Joss. interl. constantes*, *Gibs.*

^e So *C.T.* v. i. except toƷoƷan for tohƷurƷon. The whole clause is omitted in *Cot.* Ʒ ealle tohƷurƷon,
Gibs. from *Laud.* Ʒ ealle toƷoƷon lædde hiƷ heƷe --- v. iv. ^f Ʒ Ʒone tun ƷorƷbeƷndan, *Cot.* ^g So
C.T. v. i. and iv. eodon, *Gibs.* ^h *Hujusce clausulæ ex Cod. Laud. desumptæ quis sit sensus me omnino*

latet. *Gibs.* This clause in *C.T.* v. iv. is underlined by *Josselin.* It only required a different punctuation
 to render it intelligible. ⁱ From *Laud. Cot.* but corrected and enlarged from *Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv.

^k So *Cot. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ƷæƷndon, *Gibs.* ^l *Abs. Cot.* Ʒ hiƷ bæƷeƷe ƷæƷon, *Gibs.* incorrectly from
Laud. ^m Ʒ man Ʒcolde ƷƷiðian Ʒið Ʒone heƷe, *Cot.* ⁿ *Abs. Cot.* lanðe for eaƷde, *C.T.* v. iv. ^o So

Laud. C.T. v. i. and iv. na he, *Gibs.* from *Cot.* ^p ƷeƷadeƷeðe, *C.T.* v. iv. omitting mihte. So v. i. ^q ac,
Cot. ^r beƷteal, *Cot. C.T.* v. i. beƷtal, v. iv. ^s of, *C.T.* v. i. ^t ƷoƷan, *Cot.* ^u Ðeot-Ʒonða, *Cot.* incor-
 rectly. Ðeot-Ʒonða, *C.T.* v. iv. ^v Briefly thus *Cot.*: Ʒ UlƷcýtel ƷeƷadeƷeðe hiƷ heƷe. Ʒ Ʒor ƷeƷeƷ.

hi abruðon þa þe he toþohte. 7 he þa
gezadepode hir fýrde ðigolice swa he
fýrðort mihte. And se hefe com þa to
Deod-forda binnan þrým pucan þær
þe hi ær zehergodon Norð-pic. 7 þær
binnon ane niht wæron. 7 þa buruh
hergodon 7 forbærndon. Ða on mor-
zen. þa hi to feiron woldon. þa com
Ulfkytel mid hir wende. ^acwæð þæt hi
þær tozædere fon sceoldon. and hi
þær tozædere fearlice^b fengon. ^c7
mýcel wæl þær on ægðere hand ge-
feoll. Ðær wearð^d East-Engla folcer
^ereo' yld 'mýcel' ofslagen. ^fac 3if þæt
fulle mægen þær wære. ne eodon hi
næfre eft to feiron. Swa hi sylfe
wædon. ^gþæt hi næfre wýrran hand-
plegan on Angel-cýnne ne gemetton
þonne Ulfkytel him to brohte":

An. MV. ^hÐer Ælfric^h arceb-
forðfende. 7 Ælfeah^k ⁱbiscop' fenz
^ewæter him' to 'ham' ænce-rtole^m".
ⁿÐer on þýrrum gearne wæs se mýcla
hunzor zeond Angel-cýnn. swilce nan
man wæs ne gemunde swa grimme. And
se flota wæs gearwæ geþende of þýrrum
earde to Denemearce. ^o7 litelne fýrrt
let þæt he eft ne com":

An. MVI. ^pÐer man halgode Ælfeh^g
to arcebiscoppe. ^q7 Bjuhtwold biscop .

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, accord-
ingly, 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 them¹.

A. D. 1005. This year² died arch-
bishop Elfric; and bishop Elfeah suc-
ceeded him in the archbishopric. This
year was the great famine in En-
gland; so severe that no man ere re-
membered 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 Elfeah³ was
consecrated⁴ archbishop; bishop Brit-

^a From C.T. v i. ^b wælice, Cot. ^c Abs. Cot. ^d wæs, Cot. ^e Abs. Cot. ^f reo yðerca, C.T. v iv.
^g Abs. Laud. C.T. v iv. ^h From C.T. v i. and iv. ⁱ abs. Whel. Gibs. ^j An. 1001. Laud. Cot. C.T. v iv.
^k Ælfric, *ibid.* ^l From Laud. Cot. C.T. v iv. ^m Ælfeh, Cot. ⁿ Abs. Laud. ^o arcebiscop- Cot.
^p From Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T. v i. and iv. ^q 7 swa angean cýrde, Cot. ^r Abs. Laud. Cot.
C.T. v i. and iv. ^s From Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T. v i. and iv. with some variation.

¹ This speech of the Danes, now first printed, as well as that above of Ulfkytel to his army, is confirmed by the authority of Florence of Worcester, who has literally translated it:—" *Ut enim ipsi testati sunt, durius et asperius bellum*

in Anglia nunquam experti sunt, quam illis dux Ulfketellus intulerat." See also S. Dunelm.

² An. 1006, Flor. ³ Alfeagus, Flor.

⁴ *i. e.* of Canterbury. He was chosen the year before. *Vid. an. 1005.*

ƿeng to þam ^arice on ƿiltun-ƿcine". ^bAnd on þam ilcan gearfe ƿulƿgeate ƿær eall hiƿ aƿe of-zenumen". 7 ƿulƿeah and Uƿegeat ^cƿæron ablende". ^d7 Ælfelm ealdorþman ƿearð ofƿlagen". 7 Kenulf biƿeop forðƿerde. ^eAnd þa. ofeƿ þone midne ſumor". com þa ƿe ^fDeniſca flota" to Sand-ƿic. 7 ^gdýdon eall ſƿa hi æƿ-geƿuna ƿæron". hērgodon 7 bærnðon 7 flozon ſƿa ſƿa hi ƿerdon. Ða het ƿe cýng abannan ut ealne þeodƿcipe^f of ƿeſt-Seaxum^g 7 of Mýrcum. 7 hi lazon ute þa ealne þone hærfere^d on ƿýrðinge ongear þone hepe". ac hit naht ne beheold ^hþe ma þe hit ofton ær dýde. ac for eallum hiſrum ƿe hepe ƿerde ſƿa he ſýlf polde. 7 geð ƿýrðing dýde þæne land-leode ælcne hearþ þ̅ him naðer ne dohte ne innhepe ne uthepe". Ða hit ƿinter-læhte þa ƿerde geð^h ƿýrð ham. 7 ƿe hepe comⁱ ^kþa ofeƿ Martiur mæſſan" to hiƿ ƿrýð-ſtole ^lto ƿiht-lande". ^m7 tilode him þær æghƿær þær þe hi behofdon". And ⁿþa" ^oto þam midðan ƿintſan" eodon heom^o to heora gearpan^o ƿeopme ut þurh Ðamtun-ƿcine^p into Bearnc-ƿcine to Rædingan. ^q7 hi dýdon heora ^qealdan' geƿuna. atendon heora ^rhepe'-beacna ſƿa ſƿa hi ƿerdon. And ƿerdon" þa^r to

wald succeeded to the see of Wiltshire; Wulfgeat was deprived of all his property¹; Wulfeah and Ufgeat were deprived of sight¹; alderman Elfelm was slain¹; and bishop Kenulf² 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 where-soever 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 lighted their camp-beacons as they advanced. Thence they marched to Wallingford, which they entirely de-

^a bycop-ſtole, *Cot.* ^b From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. abs. *Cot.* ^c ƿurðon -- *Cot.* -- ablende, *C.T.* v. iv. Afterwards Kenulf, *ibid.* ^d Abs. *Cot.* ^e hepe, *Cot.* com ƿe micla flota, *C.T.* v. iv. ^f hepe, *Cot.* ^g -Sexan, *Cot.* ƿeſſeaxum, *C.T.* v. i. ^h So *Cot. C.T.* v. i. ƿe, *Laud.* v. iv. *Gibs.* ⁱ ƿerde, *Cot.* ^k Abs. *Cot.* þa ofeƿ þa Martiur- *C.T.* v. iv. -- ƿce. Martiur- v. i. ^l into ƿiht, *Cot.* ^m to þære xƿeƿ mæſſe, *Cot.* ⁿ Abs. *Cot.* him, *C.T.* v. iv. ^o gearoppe, *Cot.* gearpan, *C.T.* v. iv. ^p Dante- *Cot.* ^q From *C.T.* v. i. and iv. abs. *Gibs.* ^r ſƿa, *Cot.*

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

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

Ƴealinga-Ƴornda^a. Ƴ Ƴ eall ƳorƳpeldon^b.
^cƳ Ƴæron him Ƴa ane niht æt Ceoler-
 ege^d. ^eƳ Ƴendon him Ƴa andlang Ƴer-
 dune ^eto' CƳichelmeƳ-hlæpe. ^eƳ Ƴær
 onbidedon: beotƳa ƳylƳa. ƳorƳon ofƳ
 man cƳæd. ƳiƳ hi CƳichelmeƳ-hlæpe'
 ƳeƳohton. Ƴ hi næƳpe to Ƴæ Ƴan ne
 Ƴceoldon. Ƴendon him Ƴa oðƳeƳ ƳæƳeƳ
 hamƳeard^f. Ða Ƴær ^gƳær^h Ƴýnd ƳeƳom-
 nod^e æt Cýnetan. Ƴ hi Ƴær ⁱtoƳædeƳe
 Ƴenzon. Ƴ Ƴona^j ^kƳ Ƴærnod on Ƴleame
 Ƴebrohton^l. ^mƳ Ƴýððan hýƳa heƳe-huðe
 to Ƴæ ƳeƳedonⁿ. Ðær mihton ƳeƳeon
^oƳin-cearƳen-leodan^o Ƴancneⁱ heƳe Ƴ
 unearƳne. Ƴa^k hi be hýƳa Ƴate to Ƴæ
 eodon. Ƴ mæte Ƴ madmaƳ ofeƳ L. mila
^qhim^r ƳƳam Ƴæ Ƴetton. ^sÐa Ƴær Ƴe
 cýng Ƴepend ofeƳ TemeƳe inƳo ƳcƳob-
 beƳ-býriƳ-ƳcƳe. Ƴ nam Ƴær hiƳ Ƴeopme
 in ƳæƳe midde-ƳintƳeƳ Ƴide. Ða Ƴeard^t
 hit ƳƳa mýcel ege ƳƳam Ƴam heƳe. Ƴ nane
 maƳ ne mihte ƳeƳencan ne aƳmæƳan.
 hu maƳ of earde hi adƳiƳan^u Ƴceolde.
 oððe ƳiƳne earð Ƴið hi Ƴehealdan^v.
^wƳorðan Ƴe hi hæƳdon ælce ƳcýƳe on
 ƳeƳt-Seaxum Ƴcýðe ƳemeaƳcod mid
 bƳiƳne Ƴ mid heƳgunge. AƳan Ƴe cýng
 Ƴeopne to ƳmeaƳenne Ƴið hiƳ Ƴitan.
 hƳæƳ heom eallum ƳæðlicofƳ Ƴuhte. Ƴ
 maƳ ƳiƳum earde ƳebeopƳan mihte. æƳ
 he mid ealle Ƴondon Ƴurðe. Ða Ƴe-

stroyed, and passed one night at Chols-
 ey. They then turned along Ashdown
 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 Win-
 chester 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. Then¹ 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 ad-
 vantage of all the nation, though they

^a Ƴealing-Ƴorndan, *Cot.* ^b Ƴepende, *Cot.* ^c From *C.T.* vi. and iv. abs. *Gibs.* ^d Abs. *Cot.*
^e ƳezædeƳod, *Cot.* ^f Ƴ Englýce folc a-Ƴleame brohton, *Cot.* ^g Ƴ Ƴýððan ƳƳa to Ƴæ Ƴonan, *Cot.*
^h Ƴe leodne, *Cot.* -- leode, *C.T.* vi. which is probably the true reading. ⁱ ƳƳucne, *Cot.* ^k So
C.T. vi. and iv. Ƴ, *Gibs.* ^l From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* vi. and iv. Briefly thus *Cot.*: To Ƴape ýlcan
 xƳeƳ mæƳƳan Ƴær Ƴe cýng æt ƳcƳopeƳ-buri. Ƴ hiƳ Ƴeopme ƳaƳ heold. Ða Ƴeard^t ƳƳa mýcel ege ouer eal
 of Ƴam heƳe. ƳƳa nan maƳ ne mæƳ oððan ƳeƳƳan. ^m So *C.T.* vi. ƳebƳiƳgan, *Gibs.* ƳƳiƳgan, vi.
ⁿ From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* vi. and iv. abs. *Cot.*

ƿædde ƿe kȳnȳ ȳ hȳ ƿitan eallum þeod-
rcipe to þearfe. þeah hit him eallum
lað ƿære. þ̅ man nȳde moſte þam hepe
ȳarol-ȳȳldan". Ða ƿende ƿe kȳnȳ to
þam hepe. ȳ ^ahim" cȳðan het. þ̅ ^ahe
ƿolde. þ̅ heom ȳrið betƿeonan beon
rcolde. ȳ" ^bhim man ȳarol-ȳuld ȳ met-
runge ȳyllan rceolde". ȳ hi þa ^cealle" þ̅
undenƿenzon. ^eand him man metƿod
þa ȳeond Angel-cȳn":

^aAn. MVII. Ðer on þȳrrum ȳearpe ƿær
þæt ȳarol ȳelæſt ^eþam unƿriðe hepe'.
þ̅ ƿær xxx.^f þuſend ƿundaſ. ^bAnd'
^eon þȳrrum ȳearpe eac' ƿær Eadric ȳe-
rett to ealdorſman onⁱ ^keall' Mȳrcena-
riçe". ^lÐer ƿor ſelƿeah biſceop to
Rome æfter ƿallum":

^aAn. MVIII. ^mÐer bebead ƿe cȳnȳ
þ̅ man rceolde oƿer eall Angel-cȳnn
rcipu ƿærlice ƿȳrcan'. þ̅ ȳ. ^eþonne'
^aof' þȳȳm hund ^ahȳdum ȳ of tȳnum
hȳdum ænne rcaȳȳð. ȳ of VIII. hȳdum
helm ȳ býrnan":

^aAn. MIX. ^aÐer on þȳrrum ȳearpe
ȳerƿurdon þa rciƿu ȳearpe". ^aþe ƿe ær
ȳmbe rƿræcon". ȳ heora ƿær' rpa ƿeala
rpa næfne ær. ^eþær þe ȳr bec rcaȳȳð".
on Angel-cȳnne ne ȳerƿurdon^s ^eon naner-
cȳnningeſ dæȳe". ^tAnd hi man þa ealle

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 tri-
bute 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, thirty¹ thousand pounds. In this
year also was Edric appointed alder-
man over all the kingdom of the Mer-
cians. 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 possess-
ed of 310 hides to provide one galley
or skiff; and a man possessed of 8 hides
only, to find a helmet and breastplate².

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

^a From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. abs. *Cot.*

^b So *C.T.* v. i. man rcolde him ȳaul ȳȳldan

ȳ metrunȳa, *Cot.* ^c Abs. *Cot.* ^d From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^e Abs. *Cot.* þam

þam hepe, *C.T.* v. i. þam unƿriðe hepe, v. iv. ^f xxxvi. *C.T.* v. iv. ^g ƿundan, *Cot.* ^h Abs. *C.T.* v. iv.

ⁱ ouer, *Cot.* ^k Abs. *Laud. C.T.* v. iv. ȳeond Mȳrcna -- v. iv. ^l From *C.T.* v. iv. ^m Ðer ƿe cȳnȳ

het macian ȳcȳpa oƿer eal Angel-cȳnn, *Cot.* ⁿ Abs. *Laud.* ^o rciƿum. ȳ x. be tȳnum. anne

rcaȳȳð, *C.T.* v. iv. ^p From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. to the end of the year. ^q Ðer þa

rcipa ȳeara ƿurðan, *Cot.* -- ƿurðon þa rciƿo, *C.T.* v. iv. ^r ƿæran, *Cot.* ^s ƿurðan, *Cot.* ^t ȳ hi

ƿurðan þa ealle ȳerƿeade to Sand-riçe, *Cot.*

^u ȳ hi

¹ "xxxvi."—Flor. S. Dunelm. ȳ

² 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 fur-
nish. *Vid.* Flor. an. 1008.

tozæðene ferode to Sand-pic": 7 þær
 rceoldon^a blicgan. 7" cþyrne eard"
 healdan^d pið ælcne ut-hepe. eAc pe þa
 zýt næfdon þa gefælða. ne þone purð-
 rcipe. þ̅reo rcip-fýrð nýt pæpe
 þýrum earde. þe ma þe heo ofton
 ær pær": bDa zepearð hit" on þýr-
 rum^f ilcan tīman. b oððe htle ær.
 þæt" Brihtpic. Eadwicef bnoðon eald-
 ormannef. forpnegeðe Pulfnod's cild
 hþone Suð-Seaxīcan". 1Godwīnef fæ-
 ðer eopler". to þam cýninge. 7 he þa
 utzepende. 7 bhim þa to arpeon þæt
 he" hæfðe 1mid him" xx. rcīpa. k7 he
 þa hepgode æzhpær be þam ruð rīman.
 7 ælc ýfel pophte". bDa cýððe man
 into þære rcýp-fýrðe. þæt hý mann
 eaðe beþanan mihte. zif man ýmbe
 beon polde". 1þa zenam fe Brihtpic
 him to hund-eahtatiz rcýpa. 7 þohte þ̅
 he him mýcelef porðer pýrcan rceolde.
 þ̅he Pulfnod cuconne oððe deaðne be-
 zýtan rceolde. Ac þa hi þýðerpearð
 pæron. þa com him rpīlc pīnd onzean.
 rpýlce nan mann ær ne zemunde. 7
 þa rcīpo þa ealle tobeot 7 toþnærç.
 7 on land pearp". 7 com fe Pulfnod
 b rona". 7 þa rcīp^m forþæpnde. nDa
 þýf cuð pær to þam oðnum rcýpum
 þær fe cýng pær. hu þa oðne zependon.

wich; 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 arma-
 ment should be useful to this land, any
 more than it often before was. It
 was at this same time, or a little ear-
 lier, that Brihtic, brother of alderman
 Edric, bewrayed 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 plun-
 dered 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 Brihtic with
 him eighty ships; and thought that he
 should acquire for himself much reputa-
 tion, 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 remem-
 bered before; which beat and tossed the
 ships, and drove them aground; where-
 upon 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

^a So *C.T.* v iv. rcaldon, *Cot.* ^b Abs. *Cot.* ^c þýr land, *Cot.* ^d pēman, *Cot.* ^e ac hit
 to nahte zepearð eal ppa hit ofton ær zelamp, *Cot.* ^f þýrum, *Gibs.* from *Laud.* þýr, *Cot.* N. S.
^g So *C.T.* v i. Joss. Pulnoð, *Cot.* ^h -- Suð-Sexīcan, *Cot.* -- Suð-Seaxīcan, *C.T.* v iv. abs. v i.
ⁱ Abs. *Laud.* *C.T.* v i. and iv. ^k 7 he þa hepgode 7 ælc ýfel pophte be þam ruð-rīman, *Cot.* ppohton,
 for pophte, *Gibs.* *C.T.* v iv. ^l Da polde Brihtpic geeapnīan him hepe-porð. 7 nam þa lxxx. rcīpa
 forð mid him. 7 þohte þ̅ he polde Pulnoð zelæccan cucene oððe deaðne. Ac hi com rpýlce feðer azean
 þæt tobeot ealle þa rcīpan 7 to lande pearp. *Cot.* -- tobeoht 7 toþnærç. 7 on lande aþeopp. *C.T.* v iv.
^m So *C.T.* v iv. rcīpa, *Cot.* ⁿ Da þýf zehýrðe fe cýng þe mid þan oðran rcīpan belīuen pær. þa
 rēpðe he ham. 7 ealle þa ealðerpen. *Cot.*

pær þa ƿilc hƿt eall ƿædleaƿ ƿære. 7 ƿeþde ƿe cýnꝰ him ham. 7 þa ealdor-
menn 7 þa heah-ƿitan". 7 ƿoꝛleton "þa
ƿoꝛpo þur leohtlice. 7 þæt ƿoꝛc. þa þe
on þam ƿcipe ƿænon. ƿeƿcodoꝛ þa ƿcipo
eƿt to Lundene. And leton" ^bealleƿ
þeodƿcipeƿ ƿeƿƿinc" þur leohtlice ƿoꝛ-
ƿuꝛðan. "7 næƿ ƿe ege na beteƿa. þe
eall Angel-cýnn to hoꝛode". ^dÐa þeoƿ
ƿcip-ƿýꝛð þur ƿeendod ƿær. þa" com
"ƿona æƿteƿ Ðlam-mæƿran" ƿe unge-
metlica "unƿƿið"-heƿe. ^eƿehaten Ður-
killeƿ heƿe". to Sand-ƿic. 7 ƿona ƿendon
"heoƿa ƿoꝛe" to Cant-ƿape-býꝛiꝰ. ^f7
þa buꝛh ƿaðe ƿeodod. ƿiƿ hi þe ƿaðoꝛ
to him ƿƿiðeƿ ne ƿiꝛndon". 7 ealle
Eaƿt-Centiꝰgar ^gƿið þone heƿe ƿƿið
ƿenamon". 7 him ƿeƿealdon^h þneo þu-
reꝛð ƿunda ⁱto ƿƿiðe". ^kAnd ƿe heƿe
þa ƿona æƿteƿ þam ^lƿeƿende abuton
oð þ hi comon" to ƿiht-lande. 7 þær
æƿheƿe on Suð-Seaxum. 7 on Ðamtun-
ƿcipe. 7 eac on Beaƿƿuc-ƿcipe. heƿo-
doꝛ 7 bæƿndon. ƿƿa heoƿa ƿeƿuna iƿ^m.
Ða het ƿe cýnꝰ abannan ut ealne þeod-
ƿcipe. þæt man on ælce heaƿe ƿið hi
ƿehealþen ƿeolde. ac þeah-hƿæðeƿe hi
ƿeƿdon "loc hu" hi ƿoldon. Ða ƿum ƿiðe
hæƿde ƿe cýnꝰ hi "ƿoꝛne ƿoꝛgan" mið
ealne ƿýꝛde. þa hi to ƿcipan ƿoldon. 7
eall ƿoꝛc ƿeapꝰ ƿær heom on to ƿonne.

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, call-
ed Thurkill's army, to Sandwich; and
soon they bent their march to Canter-
bury; which city they would quickly
have stormed, had they not rather de-
sired peace; and all the men of East-
Kent made peace with the army, and
gave them three thousand 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 IS¹. Then ordered the king to
summon out all the population, that
men might hold firm against them on
every side; but nevertheless they march-
ed 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

^a Abs. *Cot.* ^b -- ƿƿiꝰ, *Cot.* -- ƿeƿƿincꝰ, *Gibs.* ealle þa ƿcipaƿ ƿeƿƿinc, *C.T.* v. iv. ^c Abs.
Cot. 7 næƿƿe ƿiꝰe na -- *C.T.* v. iv. ^d Æƿteƿ þiꝛan, *Cot.* Ða ðær -- *C.T.* v. iv. ^e From *C.T.* v. i. *Joss.*
^f Cant-ƿape-biꝛi, *Cot.* ^g ƿeƿƿiðeðan ƿið hi, *Cot.* ^h ƿiꝛan, *Cot.* ⁱ Abs. *Laud.* *C.T.* v. i. and iv.
^k Abs. *Cot.* to Ða æƿteƿ miððan ƿiꝛteƿa, *Œc.* ^l ƿende abuten oð he com, *C.T.* v. iv. ^m So *C.T.* v. i.
and iv. ƿaƿ, *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ⁿ loca, *C.T.* v. i. loca hu, v. iv. ^o So *C.T.* v. i. ƿoꝛe gan, v. iv.
ƿoꝛe began, *Gibs.* from *Laud.*

¹ 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.

ac hit pær þa þurh^a Eadric ealdorman
zelet. rpa hit ^bzýt ærpe r". Ða æfter
r̄c̄r Martinur mærran þa ferdon hi
eft on gearc^c to Cent. ⁊ namon him pin-
ter-ſetl on Temeſan. and liſedon him
of Earc-Seaxum ⁊ of þam r̄cipum þe
þær nýxt^d pæron on tream healfum
Temeſe. And of t^e hi on þa burh Lun-
dene gefuhton. ac r̄i Gode lof þæt heo
zýt gefund ſtent. ⁊ hi þær ærpe ýpel
geferdon. ^fÐa æfter middan rintra.
þa namon hi ænne up-gang ut þurh
Ciltepn^g. ⁊ rpa to Oxena-ſorða^h. ⁊
þa burh forbærndon. ⁊ namon ⁱhit"
þa ⁱon tpa healfa Temeſe" to r̄cipan-
pearð. Ða gefarnode man ⁱhi" þ̄ þær
pær fýrð zegaderod^k æt^l Lundene on-
gean^m ⁿhi". ^ohi zependon þa" ofep æt
Stane. ⁱþur ferdon ealne þone pin-
ter. ⁊ þone lencten pæron him on Cent.
⁊ betton heora r̄cipa:

^pAn. MX. Ðer ⁱon þýrrum gearpe" com
re forp-ſpneceña^q hepe ⁱofep Ear-
tron to Earc-Englum. ⁊ pendon" up
æt Gyper-pic. ⁊ eodon anſpneceſ^r ^sþær
hi geaxodon Ulfcýtel mid hir fýrðe".
ⁱÐis pær on þam dæge Prima Arcenſio

upon them; but the plan was then
frustrated through alderman Edric, as
IT EVER IS STILL¹. Then after Mar-
tinmas 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. Then² after midwin-
ter took they an excursion up through
Chiltern³, 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 afore-
said army, after Easter, into East-An-
glia; 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

^a þurh, C.T. v. iv. ^b So C.T. v. i. and iv. þa ærpe pær, Gibs. from *Laud.* ^c azen, C.T. v. i.
^d neaxr, C.T. v. iv. nexð, v. i. ^e So *Laud.* C.T. v. i. on, v. iv. incorrectly. ^f ⁊ æfter Cpurter
mærran hi naman heora rez to Oxana-ſorða-pýrð, *Cot.* ^g So C.T. v. i. and iv. Ciltepn, Gibs.
^h So C.T. v. iv. Oxne- Gibs. ⁱ Abs. *Cot.* ^k So C.T. v. i, abs. *Laud.* v. iv. zegaderod, Gibs. from
Cot. ^l a, *Cot.* ^m azen, *Laud.* ⁿ Abs. *Laud.* ^o ⁊ hi zependan, *Cot.* pendon him þa, C.T. v. iv.
^p From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* C.T. v. i. and iv. to the end of the year. ^q So C.T. v. i. -ſpneceña, v. iv.
-ſpneceña, Gibs. ^r anan, *Cot.* ^s þær hi gehýrðan rezgan þ̄ Ulfcýtel pær mid hir fýrðe, *Cot.*

¹ See note ¹ in preceding page.

² An. 1010. Flor.

³ i. e. the Chiltern Hills; from which the south-
eastern part of Oxfordshire is called the Chiltern

district. The MSS. preserved in the British Mu-
seum have enabled us to correct the erroneous
metathesis contained in the word Ciltepn, as
printed before. *Vid.* Flor. S. Dunelm. &c.

Domini". ȝ ^aþa" rona fluzon Eart-Engle. ^bþa ȝtod Granta-brýcȝ-ȝcine ȝærtlice onȝean". ^cÐær ȝær ofȝlæȝen ſeðelȝtan. þær cýnȝer ađum. ȝ Or-riȝ. ȝ hiȝ ȝunu. ȝ Wulfȝric. Leofȝwiner ȝunu. ȝ Eadwȝ. ſeȝicer bȝođor. ȝ ȝeala ođna ȝođna þeȝna. ȝ ȝolcer unȝerim". ^aDone ȝleam æȝeȝt aȝtealde Ðȝȝcýtel Mýnan-hearod". ^dȝ þa Denȝcan^e ahton ȝæl-ȝtope-ȝepeald. ^fȝ þær ȝurđon ȝehorȝode. ȝ ȝýđđan ahton Eart-Engla ȝepeald". and þone earđ þȝý monþar heȝȝodon ȝ bæȝndon. ȝeȝurđon on þa ȝilđan ȝennar hi ȝerđon. ȝ menn and ýȝȝe hi ȝloȝon. and bæȝndon ȝeond þa ȝennar. ȝ Ðeodȝorđ^g hi ȝorþbæȝndon. ȝ Granta-brýcȝe^h. And ȝýđđan ȝerđon eȝt ȝuđȝearđ into Temeȝe. ȝ ȝiđon þa ȝehorȝedan men onȝean þa ȝcȝo. ȝ ȝýđđan eȝt hræđlice ȝerđon ȝeȝ-ȝearđ on Oxena-ȝorđa-ȝcineⁱ. ȝ þanon to^k Buccingaham-ȝcine^l. ȝ ȝȝa andlang Uȝan ođ hi comon to Bedan-ȝorđa^m. ȝ ȝȝa ȝorđ ođ Temeȝan-ȝorđ. ȝ á bæȝndon ȝȝa hi ȝeȝerđon. ȝerđon þa eȝt to ȝcȝon mid heora heȝe-huđeⁿ. ȝ þone hi to ȝcȝon ȝȝeđđon. Ðonne ȝeolde ȝýȝd ut eȝt onȝean þȝ hi up ȝolđon. þonne ȝeȝde ȝeo ȝýȝd ham. ȝ þonne hi ȝæȝon be eartan. þonne heolđ man ȝýȝde be ȝeȝtan. ȝ þonne hi ȝæȝon be

the Ascension of our Lord. The East-Angles soon fled. Cambridgeshire stood firm against them. There was slain Athelstan, the king's relative, and Os- wy, 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 Myre-head¹ 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 Temsford, 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 to meet them as they went up, then went they home; and when they were in the east, then was the army

^a Abs. *Cot.* ^b ȝ Grante-brýȝe ana ȝærtlice ȝtod, *Cot.* ^c Thus briefly *Cot.*: ȝ þær ȝurđon ofȝlæȝan ȝeala ȝođna þeȝena. ȝ unȝerim ȝolcer. ^d Briefly thus *Cot.* to the end of the year: ȝ þa Denȝcan ahton ȝæl-ȝtope. ȝ Eart-Engla ȝeȝald þȝi monþar. ȝ heȝȝodon ȝ bæȝndon. ȝ men ȝ ofȝloȝon eal þȝ hi to comon. ^e Denan, *C.T.* v. iv. ^f Abs. *C.T.* v. i. from the repetition of ȝepeald. ^g Ðeodȝorđ, *C.T.* v. iv. ^h -brýcȝe, *C.T.* v. iv. ⁱ So *C.T.* v. iv. Oxna-ȝorđ- Gibs. ^k So *C.T.* v. iv. on, v. i. ^l Buccingham- Gibs. ^m Bede-ȝorđa, *C.T.* v. i. ⁿ So *C.T.* v. iv. -hýđe, v. i.

¹ *i. e.* *Caput Formicæ*, Brompt.

ƿuðan. þonne ƿær ure ƿýrð be norðan. Ðonne beað man ealle^a ƿitan to cýnge. and man þonne ƿæðan ƿceolde hu man þýrne eapð ƿerian ƿceolde. Ac þeah man hƿæt þonne ƿædde. þ̅ ne ƿtod ƿurðon ænne monað. æt nýxtan^b næf nañ hearoð-man þ̅ ƿýrðe gaðerian ƿolde. ac "ælc fleah" ƿpa he mæft mýhte. ne ƿurðon nan ƿcip nolde oðre zelæftan æt nýxtan^b. Ða. æt-foðan ƿc̅f An-ðreaf mæftan-^dðæg". þa com ƿe hepe to Ðamtune. 7 þone^e ƿort ƿona ƿor-þærndon. 7 þær namon abutan ƿpa mýcel ƿpa hi "ƿýlfe ƿoldon". and þanon ƿendon ofeƿ^f Temere into ƿeſt-Seax-um^h. and ƿpa ƿið Caningzan-mæftceƿⁱ. 7 þ̅ eall ƿorþærndon. Ða hi ƿpa ƿeop zegan hæfðon^k. ƿpa hi þa ƿoldon. 1 þa comon hi" to þam middan ƿintre^m to "hioða" ƿcipon :

°An. MXI. Ðeƿ on þýrsum^p zeape ƿende ƿe cýng 7 hiƿ ƿigan to þam hepe. 7 zeorndon^q ƿriðeƿ. 7 "him" zaƿol 7 metrunge beheton. ƿið þam þe hi heopa heƿgunge zepicon. Ði hæfðon þa ofeƿzan Eart-Engle. °I. 7" Eart-Seaxe. °II. 7" Middel-Seaxe. °III. 7" Oxen-foð-ƿcipe. °IV. 7" Gƿanta-þſycze-ƿcipe. °V. 7" Ðeort-foð-ƿcipe. °VI. 7" Buccingaham-ƿcipe. °VII. 7" Bedan-foð-ƿcipe. °VIII. 7" healfe Ðunta-ðun-

detained in the west; and when they were in the south, then was our 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

^a eallan, *C.T.* v. i. ^b nextan, *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^c So *C.T.* v. i. Gibs. Ælƿeah, v. iv. ^d From *C.T.* v. iv. abs. v. i. Gibs. ^e þ̅, *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^f So *C.T.* v. i. ƿýlfe ƿoldon, v. iv. ƿoldon ƿýlfe, Gibs. ^g So *C.T.* v. i. Gibs. of, v. iv. Perhaps compendiously for ofeƿ, in the original MS. of. ^h ƿeſſexum, as usual, *C.T.* v. i. ⁱ Canegan-meyceƿ, *C.T.* v. iv. ^k hearðon, *C.T.* v. iv. ^l comon þa, *C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^m ƿintre, *C.T.* v. iv. ⁿ From *C.T.* v. i. abs. v. iv. ^o From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. to the end of the year. ^p þýron, *Cot.* ^q zýrðe, *Cot.* ^r Abs. *Cot.* ^s So *C.T.* v. i. Oxen-*Cot.* Oxna-foðda- v. iv. So Gƿanta-þſycza- *ibid.* Gƿanta-þſyc-ƿcipe, v. i. There are other minute variations in the MSS., relating chiefly to orthography, which are too numerous to be specified. The Roman numerals, which are omitted in *Cot.*, are placed before the counties in v. i.

ƿcipe. ^aix. 7 micel on Hamtun-ƿcipe".
^bx. 7 be ƿuðan Temeƿe ealle^c Cent-
 inzar^d. and Suð-Seaxe^e. 7 Hærtinzar.
^b7" Suðriƿe^f. 7 Bearƿuc-ƿcipe. 7 Ham-
 tun-ƿcipe. 7 micel on^g ƿiltun-ƿcipe^h.
^bEalle þar unƿerælda uƿ zelumpon
 þurh unƿædar, ꝥ mann nolde him to-
 timanⁱ zarol beoðan. ^koþþe ƿið ze-
 ƿeohtan'. ac þonne hi mæƿt to ýfele
 zedon hæƿdon, þonne nam man zƿið 7
 ƿrið ƿið hi. And na þe læƿ ƿon eal-
 lum þiƿum zƿiðe. 7 ƿriðe. 7 zarole. hi
 ƿerðon æghƿiðer ƿloc mælum. 7 her-
 zodon. 7 uƿe earne ƿolc næpton. 7
 ƿlogon'. And" on þiƿum zeare. betƿýx
 natiuit' ƿcæ Mæriæ. 7 ƿcæ ^lMichaeler
 mæƿƿan". hi ýmbe-ƿæton^m Cant-ƿara-
 buh. 7 ^bhi" þær ⁿin to" comon þurh
 ƿýru-ƿƿencar^o. ƿorðan Ælƿmæƿ hi be-
 cýrðe ^pCant-ƿara-buh". þe^q ƿe aƿce-
 biƿceop Ælƿeah æƿ zenerede hiƿ liƿe.
 And hi þær ^pþa" zenamon þone aƿceþ
 Ælƿeah. 7 Ælƿƿearð þær cýnzer ze-
 ƿeran. 7 Leoffƿine^r abb^t. 7 Godƿine b.
 And Ælƿmæƿ abb hi læton^s aƿez. And
 hi þær zenamon inne^t ealle þa zeha-
 dodan menn. 7 ^bƿeraz 7 ƿiƿ. ꝥ ƿær"
 unafeczendlic^u ænizum menn hu mý-
 cel þær ƿolcer ƿær. ^b7 on þære býriƿ
 ƿýððan ƿæron ƿƿa lange ƿƿa hi ƿoldon".

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 every where 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 treach-
 ery; for Elfmar delivered the city to
 them, whose life archbishop Elfeah for-
 merly saved. And there they seized
 archbishop Elfeah, and Elfward the
 king's steward, and abess Leofruna^l,
 and bishop Godwin; and abbot Elf-
 mar they suffered to go away. And
 they took therein all the hooded men,
 and husbands, and wives; and it was
 impossible for any men to say how
 many they were; and in the city they
 continued afterwards as long as they
 would. And, when they had survey-

^a From C.T. v. i. and iv. abs. Gibs. ^b Abs. Cot. ^c eal, Cot. ^d Centing, Cot. Kentingaz,
 C.T. v. i. ^e -Sexa, Cot. -Sexe, C.T. v. i. ^f So C.T. v. i. and iv. Suðriƿe, Gibs. Suðƿe, Cot.
^g of, Cot. ^h ƿilte- Cot. ⁱ á-ƿman, C.T. v. iv. ^k From C.T. v. i. abs. Gibs. v. iv. ^l Michaeler-
 C.T. v. iv. Michael-mæƿƿ, Cot. ^m beƿæton, Cot. ⁿ in, Cot. ^o So C.T. v. i. ƿýru-ƿƿencar, Cot.
 hýne ƿƿencar, v. iv. ƿýne-ƿƿencear, Gibs. ^p Abs. Cot. C.T. v. iv. ^q þone, Cot. ^r So C.T. v. i.
 and iv. Leoffƿine, Gibs. Liƿƿine, Cot. ^s ƿapleton, Cot. ^t So C.T. v. i. abs. Cot. unze, v. iv.
^u unafeczend, Cot.

^l "Leofruna abbatisa."—Flor. The inser-
 tion of this quotation from Florence of Worcester
 is important, as it confirms the reading I have
 adopted in the text from C.T. v. i. and iv. The

abbreviation abb^t, instead of abb', seems to mark
 the abess. She was the last abess of St. Mil-
 dred's in the isle of Thanet; not Canterbury, as
 Harpsfield and Lambard say.

And þa hi hæfdon þa buþh ^aealle
aſmeade". pendon him þa to ſcipon. ⁊
læddon þone arcebiſceop mid him.

Ƴær þa næpling
ſe ^bþe" ær Ƴær
heafod Angel-cýnner
⁊ Cþriſtendomſ.
Dær man mihte^c
^bþa" zeſeon earneðe.
^dðær man oft
ær zeſeah bliſſe"
^bon þære earman býrig".
þanon ur com
æneft Cþriſtendom.
^b⁊ bliſſ for Gode
⁊ for worulde".

And hi hæfdon þone arcebiſceop mid
him ^eſpa lange oð þone tīman þe hi
hine gemartýredon":

^fAn. MXII. Dær ^bon þiſſum zeare"
coms ^bEadric ealdorman. ⁊" ^bealle þa
ýldeſtan witan. zehadode ⁊ læpede. An-
gel-cýnner" to Lunden-býrig. toforanⁱ
þam Eartron. Ƴær^k Earter-dæg þa on^l
þæm datanum idur Appulij". ⁊ hi þær þa
ſpa lange Ƴænon oð þ zafol eall zelæft
Ƴær. ofer þam Eartron. þ Ƴær^k eahta
and feoſertig þurend punða. Ða on
þone Sæterner dæg þa Ƴearð ſe hepe
ſſýðe zeftýred angean^m þone biſceop".
for ðam þe he nolde heom nan feoh be-
haten. ⁊^o he forbead þ man nan þing
wið him^p ſýllan ne moſte. Ƴænon hi

ed 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
him¹.

A.D. 1012. This year came alder-
man Edric, and all the oldeſt counſellors
of England, clergy and laity, to Lon-
don before Eaſter, which was then on
the ides of April; and there they abode,
over Eaſter, until all the tribute was
paid, which was eight and forty thou-
ſand 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 any thing for him.
They were alſo much drunken; for
there was wine brought them from the

^a eall arohte, Cot. ^b Abs. Cot. ^c meahc, C.T. v. iv. mehte, Cot. ^d So C.T. v. iv. þær ær
Ƴær bliſſe, Cot. ^e eal þa þ hi hine gemartýredon, Cot. ^f From Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T. v. i.
and iv. to the end of the year. ^g comon, Cot. ^h ealle þa witan þa on Angel-cýnner Ƴæpan, Cot.
ⁱ to, Cot. ^k Ƴæpan, Cot. ^l --- xiii. App', Cot. ^m azean, Cot. anzen, C.T. v. iv. ⁿ arce-
biſcop, Cot. ^o ac, Cot. C.T. v. iv. ^p hi, Cot.

¹ "Menses septem duodeno milite septum servavere."—Osborne. See the following year.

eac ƿpýðe ðruncene. ƿorþam þær ƿær
 zebnoht ƿin ƿuðan. ^aGenamon þa ^bhi
 þone biſceop^c. ^bƿ læddon hine to heora
 hurtinge^d on þone ƿunnan æfen. oc-
 tabar ƿarþe. þa ƿær XIII. kl. Mái^e. ƿ
 hine ^fþa ^gþær ^hbýrmonlice acpýlmdon^h.
 oftopfedonⁱ mid banum ƿ mid hrý-
 ðenaⁱ hearðum. ƿ ƿloh hine ^kþa^h an
 heora mid anre æxe ýre on þæt hearð.
 þæt^l he mid þam ðýnte nýðer aſah.
 and hiſ halige blod on þa eorðan ƿeoll.
 ƿ hiſ ^mþa^h haligan ƿaple to Godeſ ƿice
 aſende. ⁿAnd mon þone lichaman on
 menzen ƿerode to Lundene. ƿ þa bi-
 ſceopar. Eadnoð ƿ Elfhun. ƿ ƿeo buh-
 ƿaru. hine underſenon mid ealne ar-
 ƿurðnýſſe. ƿ hine bebýrigdon on ƿce
 Pauleſ mýnſtre^o. ^kƿ þær nu God ƿpote-
 lað þær^o halgan martýreſ mihta^h. Ða
 þæt gaſol zelært^p ƿær. ^kƿ þa ƿrið-aþar
 zepponene ƿæron^h þa toſende ƿe hepe
 ƿide. ƿpa he ær zegaderod ƿær. Ða^l
 buzon to þam cýninge of þam hepe ƿif
 and ƿeoperzig ƿcipa. ^kƿ him beheton
 þæt hi ƿoldon þýrne earð healðan. ƿ he
 hi ƿedan ƿceolde ƿ ƿcnyðan^h:

^qAn. MXIII. On þam æftan zeape
 þe ƿe arcebiſceop ^bElfez^h ƿær ze-
 martýrod. ƿe cýnz zepætte Lýſing^r
 biſceop to Cantara-býrig to þam
 arce-ſtole. And on þýſſum ilcan zeape.
 toſoran ^kþam^h monþe Auguſtuſ. com
 Spezen cýning mid hiſ ƿlotan to Sand-
 ƿic. ƿ ƿende ƿpýðe hpaðe abutan Eaſt-

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 shame-
 fully 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 bu-
 ried 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 Liſing to the archie-
 piscopal see of Canterbury. And in
 the same year, before the month Au-
 gust, came king Sweyne with his fleet
 to Sandwich; and very soon went about
 East-Anglia into the Humber-mouth,

^a þa namon, *Cot.* ^b Abs. *Laud. C.T.* v i. and iv. ^c arcebiſcop, *Cot.* ^d -za, *Cot.* -za,
Gibs. ^e So *C.T.* v i. XIII. kl. Mái. octabar ƿarþe, v iv. ^f Abs. *Cot.* þær þa, *C.T.* v i. and iv.
^g Abs. *Gibs.* ^h -topfedon, *Cot.* ⁱ hrýðeneſ, *Cot.* hrýðena neata, *C.T.* v iv. ^k Abs. *Cot.*
^l ƿ, *Cot.* ^m Abs. *Cot. C.T.* v i. ⁿ So *C.T.* v i. and iv. more correctly than Gibson. ^o þær, *Gibs.*
^p zeauen, *Cot.* ^q From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v i. and iv. ^r Luung, *Laud. i. e. Liuing.*

Englum into Humbrian-muþan^a. ^bƳ Ƴpa upppearð andlang Trentan. of þæt he com to Gæignef-burh. And þa Ƴona abeah Uhtred eopl. Ƴ ealle Norð-hymbre to him. Ƴ eall þ̅ folc on Linderige. Ƴ Ƴŷððan þæt folc of Fir-burhƳum^c. "and raðe þær eall hepe" be norðan Ƴætlinga-Ƴtræte. Ƴ him man Ƴealde ƳirlaƳ of ælceƳe Ƴcipe. ^dŷŷððan he underƳeat þæt eall folc him to ƳeboƳen Ƴær. þa beað he þ̅ mon Ƴeolde hiƳ hepe metian Ƴ hoƳųian". Ƴ he þa Ƴepende ^dŷŷððan" Ƴuðpearð mið Ƴulpe Ƴŷrde. Ƴ betæhte hiƳ Ƴcipa Ƴ þa ƳirlaƳ Cnute^e hiƳ Ƴunu. And Ƴŷððan "he com" ofeƳ . Ƴætlinga-Ƴtræte. poƳhton hi þ̅ mæƳte Ƴfel þæt^f æniƳ hepe ðon mihte. ^hƳende þa to Oxena-Ƴorða. Ƴ reo burhƳaru Ƴona abeah Ƴ Ƴirlude. Ƴ þanon to Ƴin-ceaƳtre. Ƴ hŷ þ̅ ilce ðŷðon. Ƴendon þa þanon" eaƳtpearð to Lundene. Ƴ mŷcel hiƳ ƳolceƳ^g aðƳanc on Temere. Ƴor ðam þe li nanpe^k brŷcƳe^l ne cepton. ^dða þe he to þære bŷriƳ com". ^mþa" nolde reo burhƳaru abuƳan. ac heoldon mið . Ƴullan ƳiƳe onƳean. Ƴorðan þær Ƴær inne Ƴe cŷning æðelred. Ƴ ðurkŷl mið him. ða pendeⁿ ŷpeƳen "re" cŷning þanon to Ƴeallinga-Ƴorða. and Ƴpa ^dofeƳ Temere peƳtpearð" to Baðan. Ƴ Ƴæt .

and so upward along the Trent, until he came to Gainsborough. Then soon submitted to him earl Utreð, and all the Northumbrians, and all the people of Lindsey, and afterwards the people of the Five Boroughs¹, and soon after all the army to the north of Watlingstreet; 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 Knute². And after he came over Watlingstreet, 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 bridge³. 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 Walingford; and so over Thames westward

^a muðe, *Cot.* ^b Abs. *Cot.* At the end of the sentence, into FirburhƳum, *C.T.* v. i. and iv. of FirburhƳan, *Gibs.* ^c Ƴ Ƴona þaƳ him abeah to eal hepe, *Cot.* ^d Abs. *Cot.* ^e Cnuðe, *Cot.* ^f hi coman, *Cot.* ^g So *Cot. C.T.* v. i. and iv. þe, *Gibs.* ^h pende þa to Oxana-Ƴorðan. Ƴ Ƴpa to Ƴin-ceaƳtre. Ƴ þa þa burh abuƳan Ƴ Ƴirlodean. And Ƴpa he ƳeƳde -- *Cot.* ⁱ folce, *Cot.* ^k nane, *Cot.* ^l brŷcƳe, *Cot.* brŷcƳe, *C.T.* v. i. brŷcƳe, v. iv.;—a bridge being to passengers by water what a brook or broc is to passengers by land; that is, a break. ^m ac, *Cot.* ⁿ Ƴepende, *Cot.* ^o Abs. *Cot. C.T.* v. i. and iv.

¹ Namely, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Stamford, and Derby. *Vid. an.* 942, 1015.

² Generally written *Canute* by historians.

³ This expression, though unnoticed by the Latin translators, implies that there were at that time many bridges over the Thames.

þær mid hys fýrde. And com Æðel-
 mæx ealdorþman "þýðer". 7 "ealle" þa
 perþena þægenar^c "mid him". 7 buzon
 "ealle" to Spezene. 7 zirludon. 7 "þa he
 eall þur zeparen hæfde. pende þa norð-
 pearð to hys rcipum. 7 "eall þeodrcipe"
 hine "fullice underþeng. 7" "heold þa"
 for fulne cýning. And reo buruhþaru
 "æfter þam" on Lundene beah^s "to
 him" 7 zirlode. "forðam hi ondrædon
 þ he hi forðon polde. Beað þa Spezen
 full-zild 7 metrunge to hys hepe þone
 pintep. 7 Ðurcýl beað þ ilce to þam
 hepe þe læz on Grenaric. 7 "buton
 þam" hi zeherzodon rpa of rpa hi
 poldon. Þa ne duhte naðor þyrre þeoda.
 ne ruðan ne norðan. þa pæf re cýnz
 "Æþelred" rume hpile mid þam plotan
 þe on Temere "læz". 7 reo hlæfðize
 pende þa ofep ræ^m to hys broðor Ri-
 carde". and Ælfrize abb of Burh mid
 hys. And "re cýnz rende" Ælfun bi-
 rceop mid þam æþelungumⁿ. Eaðpearde
 7 Ælfrede. ofep ræ^o. þ he hi beþitan
 rceolde. ^pAnd re cýnz zepende þa
 fram þam plotan to þam middan pin-
 tra to Þiht-lande. and pæf þær þa tid.
 7 æfter þære tide zepend þa ofep ræ
 to Ricarde. 7 pæf þær mid him oð ðone
 býre "þe Spezen deað pearð". ^rAnd þa
 hpile þe reo læfðize mid hys broðor

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 con-
 sidered 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 Thur-
 kill 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 Ethel-
 red abode some while with the fleet
 that lay in the Thames; and the lady¹
 went afterwards over sea to her brother
 Richard, accompanied by Elfsy, abbot
 of Peterborough. The king sent bi-
 shop Elfun with the ethelings, Edward
 and Alfred, over sea; that he might in-
 struct 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 lady¹ was with

^a Abs. Cot. ^b Abs. Laud. C.T. v. i. and iv. ^c þegenar, Cot. C.T. v. i. and iv. ^d 7 riddan
 jona, Cot. ^e þeod, Cot. ^f hearde, Laud. hæfde þa, C.T. v. i. and iv. þa, abs. Gibs. ^g abeah, Cot.
^h butan þam, C.T. v. iv. for eallon þam, v. i. ⁱ From C.T. v. i. ^k So C.T. v. i. and iv. pæpon, Gibs.
^l 7 re cýnz Æðelred rende hys epene Ælfrize Ymma to hys broðer ofep ræ Ricarde, Cot. ^m So
 C.T. v. i. and iv. reo, Gibs. ⁿ æþelinge, Laud. ^o re, Laud. ^p Briefly Cot.: 7 re cýnz
 jona him rýlf rende æfter. 7 pæf þær bezeondan eal þ Spezen pearð deað. ^q So C.T. v. iv. Gibs.
 þ Spezen pearð deað, Cot. v. i. ^r From Laud. Petrob. to the end. abs. Cot. C.T. v. i. and iv.

¹ This was a title bestowed on the queen.

pær bezeondan ræ. *Ælfrige* abb of Buph. þe þær pær mid þine. for to þone mýnrte þe is gehaten Boneual. þær r̄ce Florentiner lichama læg. Fand þær ærm r̄tede. ærm abb. 7 ærme munecer. forðam þe hi forhergode pæron. Bohte þa þær æt þone abb. 7 æt þe munecer. r̄ce Florentiner lichaman. eall buton þe hearod. to v. hundred punða. 7 þa þe he ongean com. þa offfrede hit Crist 7 r̄ce Peter":

^aAn. MXIV. Ðer ^bon þýrsum geare" Spegen "cing" zeendode ^bhýr dazar to Candel-mærran". ^dIII. nonar Februarū. "7 þý ilcan geare man hadode *Ælfrig*. þýrceop on Eoropric to Lunden-buruh on r̄ca Iuliana mærra-dæg". 7 se flota þa eall gecuron Cnut to cýninge. Ða geræddon ^bþa" ritan ealle. gehadode 7 zelæpede "Angel-cýnner". þ̄ man æfter þam cýninge *Æþelrede* rende. 7 cpædon þ̄ him^b nan hlarond leofne nære þonne heora gecýndeⁱ hlarond. 7if he hi rihtlicor healðan wolde. þonne ^bhe" ær dýde. Ða rende se cýng hýr sunu. *Eadweard* mid ^khýr ærend-pacan" hider. 7 het 7retan "ealne hýr leodrcipe". 7 cpæð þæt he heom hold hlarond beon wolde. 7 ælc þæra þinga betan þe hi ealle arcunedon. 7 ælc þæra þinga forgyfen beon r̄ceolde. þe ^mhim" gedon oððe gecpæden pære. r̄ð þam þe hi ealle ^banræðlice" buton r̄ricdome to him ge-

her brother beyond sea, *Elsy*, 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

^a From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T. v i.* and iv. to the end of the year. ^b *Abs. Cot.* ^c *Abs. Laud. C.T. v i.* and iv. ^d From *C.T. v iv.* to mærra-dæg. ^e *Abs. C.T. v i. Laud. Cot. Gibs.* ^f So *Gibs.* from *Cot. abs. Laud. C.T. v iv.* þe on Engla-lande pæron. gehadode 7 læpede, *C.T. v i.* s yendau r̄colde, *Cot.* ^h heom, *Cot.* ⁱ cýne, *Cot.* gecýnda, *C.T. v iv.* So leofra for leofne, above. ^k þam -- *Cot.* hýr ærendpacan, *C.T. v iv.* ærendpacum, *C.T. v i.* ^l ealle hýr leode, *Cot.* ^m So *Cot. C.T. v i.* and iv.

cýrdón. And man ^aþa fullne fpeond-
 rcipe gefærtnode. mid worde ^b⁊ mid
 weorðe ^c⁊ mid wædde. ^aon ægðere
 healfe. ^c⁊ ^aæfpe ælcne Deniſce cýn-
 ing utlah^c of Engla-lande gefrædon.
 Ða com Æðelred cýning innan þam
 Lenctene-tid ham to his ^aægenre
 þeode. ^d⁊ he glædlice fram heom eallum
 onfangen wæs. ^aAnd þa. fýððan Spe-
 zen dead wæs. fætt Cnut mid his here
 on Gezner-burh^e oð þa Eartron. ^c⁊ ge-
 weard him ^c⁊ þam folce on Lindeſe
 anef. þ hi hine horſian fceoldon^f. ^c⁊
 fýððan^g ealle ætgædere faran ^c⁊ her-
 gian. Ða com fe cýning Æðelred mid
 fulre fýrde þider. ær hi gearwe wæron.
 to Lindeſe. ^c⁊ mann þa hergode. ^c⁊
 bærnede. ^c⁊ floh eall þæt man-cýnn þ
 man aræcan mihte. ^b⁊ fe Cnut ⁱSpe-
 zener funu ^kgepende him afeig ut^l.
 mid his flotan. ^a⁊ weard þæt earwe
 folc þur beſpican þur hine. ^c⁊ wænde
 þa ^mfuðweard oð þ he com to Sand-
 pic. ^c⁊ let ⁿman don ^oþær up þa gýrlas þe his
 fæder gefealde wæron. ^c⁊ ceap of heora
 handa ^p⁊ earan. ^c⁊ heora noſa. ^aAnd
 buton eallum þifum yfelum fe cýning
 het gýldan þam here þe on Grenapic^q
 læg. xxi. þur end punða. And on þif-
 um gearwe on fe Michaeler mæffe-
 æfen. com þæt mýcele fæ-flod geond
^rweard ^sþifne earð. ^o⁊ ærn fpa ^pfeor
 up fpa næfpe ær ne dýde. ^c⁊ adpencte

him. Then was full friendship esta-
 blished, in word and in deed and in
 compact, on either side. And every
 Danish king they proclaimed an out-
 law for ever from England. Then came
 king Ethelred home, in Lent, to his
 own people; and he was gladly re-
 ceived by them all. Meanwhile, after
 the death of Sweyne, sat Knute with
 his army in Gainsborough until Eas-
 ter; and it was agreed between him
 and the people in 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 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 host-
 ages 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 twenty-one thou-
 sand 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,

^a Abs. Cot. ^b Abs. Laud. C.T. v. ^c So C.T. v. and iv. ^d ⁊ blidlice hi hine under-
 fengon, Cot. ^e Gæizner-burh, C.T. v. Genef. v. Vid. an. mxiij. ^f woldon, C.T. v.
^g wærd þan, C.T. v. ^h So C.T. v. ⁱ C.T. v. ^j Abs. Laud. C.T. v. and iv. ^k So C.T. v.
 yende ut, Cot. ^l From C.T. v. and iv. compared together. let þær up, Gibs. ^m From C.T. v.
ⁿ So C.T. v. Grenapic, Gibs. v. ^o Abs. Cot. -- ærn -- C.T. v. -- earan -- v. ^p So
 C.T. v. and iv. up feor, Gibs.

feala tuna. ⁊ mann-cýnnes ^aunari-medlic zeteall":

^bAn. MXV. Ðer ^con þýrsum zeape" þær þ̅ mýcele gemot on Oxena-ƿorða^d. ⁊ þær Eadric ealdorþman beƿpac Sigfeþe^e ⁊ Morcære^e. þa yldeſtan^f þæzenar into Seoron-burzum^g. beþæhte hi into hir bupe. ⁊ hi man þær inne^h oƿfloh ungerýenliceⁱ. And ſe cýng þa zenam eall heora æhta. ⁊ het niman. Sigfeþe^eder lafe. ⁊ zebriſgan binnan Mealdelmeſ-býriſ. ^kÐa" æfter litlum fæce feþde Eadmund æþeling to. ⁊ zenam þ̅ ƿif. ^loƿer þær cýnzer ƿillan". ⁊ heafde him to ƿife. Ða toforan na-tiuitar ^mſc̅e Marie" ⁿmæſſan". feþde ſe æþeling ƿerþan^o norð into Fif-burzum. ⁊ zepað ^prona" ealle Sigfeþe^eder afe ⁊ Morcære. ⁊ þ̅ folc eall him to beah. ^qAnd þa on þam" ylcan týman com Cnut ^rcýng" to^r Sand-ƿic. ⁊ pende þa ſona ^speal" abutan Cent-land into ƿerþ-Seaxum^s oð ^tþ̅" he com to Frommuðan^t. ⁊ heſzode ^uþa" on Dor-ſætum. ⁊ on ƿiltun-ſcipe^u. ⁊ on Sumeſ-ſætum. Ða læz ſe cýng ^vþelþed^x feoc æt Corham. ^wþ̅" þa zaderode Eadric ealdorþman fýrþde. ^cand ſe æþeling Eadmund

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 Malmsbury¹. 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 Towns², 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

^a -- zeteall, *Cot.* -mædlice -- *Gibs.* -- zetel, *B iv.* ^b From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T. B i.* and *iv.* to the end of the year. ^c *Abs. Cot.* ^d So *C.T. B i.* Oxana-ƿorða, *Cot.* Oxna-ƿorða, *B iv.* Oxona- *Gibs.* ^e *Morceſer, Cot.* ^f yldeſta, *Cot.* ^g -burzum, *C.T. B iv.* ^h innan, *Cot.* ⁱ -riſedlice, *Cot.* -riſyelic, *Gibs.* ^k ⁊ ſona, *Cot.* ^l þær cýnzer unþanceſ, *Cot.* ^m S. *Marian, Cot.* ⁿ *Abs. Laud. C.T. B iv.* ^o So *C.T. B i.* ƿærþan, *B iv.* ƿærþon, *Laud. abs. Cot. Gibs.* ^p *Abs. Laud.* ^q ⁊ to þam, *Cot.* ^r up æt, *Cot.* ^s -Sexan, *Cot.* ^t So *C.T. B iv.* Frommuðan, *Gibs.* ^u ƿilte- *Cot.* ^x *Cot.* repeats þed after *Æþelþed.*

¹ From the mere omission of the initial letter *W* in several MSS., some writers have referred this transaction to Amesbury! See *Lambard, Topograph. Dict.* p. 7.

² 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.

be norðan. Ða hi tozædeþe comon. ^aþa polde ^bre ealdorþman" beþþican þone æþeling" ^cEadmund. ac he ne mihte". ^dʒ hi tohpurþon þa buton ʒeþeohte for þam. ʒ riþndon heoþa feondum". ^eAnd Eadric ealdorþmann" arþeon "þa" feoþertī rīcīpa sƿnam þam cýninge ʒ beah^b "þa" to Cnute. ^bAnd þeƿt-Seaxe buzon. and ʒiflodon. and hoþrodon þone here. ʒ he þeƿ þeƿ þa oð midne þinter":

ⁱAn. MXVI. Ðer þon þiſſum ʒeare" com Cnut ^bcýning" mid ^bhiſ here" clx. rīcīpa, ʒ Eadric ealdorþmann mid him. oþer Temeſe into Mýrcan æt Cræcīlade^k. And þendon þa to þæringſiſcipe 'innon þæne midde-þinter ʒide". ʒ inne þaþe hi" heþgodon. ʒ bæþndon. ʒ flozon eal þ hi to comon. ^bÐa onzan re æþeling Eadmund to ʒaderiþenne fýrde. þa ſeo fýrð ʒeþomnod þeƿ. þa ne onhagode him ^aþeƿto. buton þ þeƿe þ þe cýng þeƿ mid þeƿe. ʒ hi hæfdon þæne buþþape fulþum of Lundene. ʒerþicon þa þeƿe fýrðing. ʒ ſeþde ælc mann him ham. Ða æfteþ þæne tide þa beað mann eƿt fýrde be fullum riþe. þ ælc mann þe feoþ^o þeƿe forð ʒeþende. ʒ mann ſende to þam cýninge to Lundene. ʒ bædon^p hine þ he come ongean þa fýrde mid þam fulþume þe he ʒeþaderþian mihte. Ða hi ealle to

A. D. 1016. This year came king Knute with a marine force of 160 ships, and alderman Edric with him, over the Thames into Mercia at Cricklade^l; whence they proceeded to Warwickshire², during the middle of the winter, and plundered therein, and burned, and slew all they met. Then began Edmund the ætheling 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

^a ʒ þohte, *Cot.* ^b Abs. *Cot.* ^c Abs. *Laud. Cot.* ^d ʒ hi toþeþdon -- *C.T.* v iv. abs. *Cot.*
^e ac he, *Cot.* ^f Abs. *Laud.* ^g of þeƿ cingef rīcīpon, *Cot.* ^h abeah, *Cot.* ⁱ From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v i. and iv. to the end of the year. ^k Cræcalade, *Cot.* Crægelade, *C.T.* v i. Crīcge-
lade, v iv. ^l Abs. *Cot.* ingang -- *C.T.* v iv. incorrectly. innan -- v i. ^m Abs. *Laud. C.T.* v i. and iv.
ⁿ So *C.T.* v iv. ^o ſeþe, *C.T.* v iv. ^p bedon, *C.T.* v iv. bæþ, v i.

^l Criccelade, Flor. Krickelade, Matth. West. Cricgealada, S. Dunelm.

² "Warrewicanam provinciam."—Flor. Wig. "Warcwicensem provinciam."—M. West.

romne comon. þa ne behold hit naht^a þe ma þe hit oftor ær dýde. þa cýðde man þam cýninge þ̅ hine mann berþican wolde þa þe him on fultume beon ƿceoldon. ƿoplet^b þa þa ƿýrde. 7 cýrde him eft to Lundene. Ða ƿad ƿe æþeling Eadmund to Norð-hýmbran to Uhtrede eople. 7 ƿende ælc mann þ̅ hi woldeon ƿýrde romnian onzean Cnut cýng. Ða ƿerdon^c hi into Staƿford-ƿcipe. 7 into Scrobber-býrig^d. 7 to Legeceafte. 7 hezgodon hi on heopa healfe 7 Cnut on his. And ƿende him þa ut þurh Buccingaham-ƿcipe into Beadanford-ƿcipe. 7 þanon to Huntandun-ƿcipe. ^e7 ƿa into Hamtun-ƿcipe andlang ƿenner to Stanforda. 7 þa into Lindcolne-ƿcipe. þanon þa to Snotingaham-ƿcipe. 7 ƿa to Norð-hýmbran to Eoforþic-ƿeard. Ða Uhtred zeaxode^f þis þa ƿoplet he his hezgunge. 7 eƿerte norðƿeard. 7 beah þa ƿor nýde. and ealle Norð-hýmbran mid him. 7 he gylode. 7 hine man þeah-hƿæðere ofgloh. ^gþurh Eadriƿer ƿæd ealdor-manner'. and Ðuncýtel Naƿanan ƿunu mid him. And þa æfter þam ƿe cýng ^hCnut' zeƿætte Yric into Norð-hýmbran him to eople eall ƿa Uhtred ƿer. 7 ƿýððan ƿendon him ƿuðƿeard oðner ƿezer eall be ƿertan. 7 com þa eall ƿe hepe toƿoran þam Eaftron to ƿcipon". 7 ⁱƿe" æþeling Eadmund ƿende to Lundene to his ƿæder. And ^{þa} æfter

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 Utrad 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 into 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 Utrad 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 Edric¹, and Thurkytel, the son of Naƿan, with him. After this, king Knute appointed Eric earl over Northumbria, as Utrad was; and then went southward another way, all by west, till the whole army¹ came, before Easter, to the ships. Meantime Edmund etheling went to London to his father: and after Easter went king Knute with all

^a nan þinc, C.T. v. i. and iv. ^b So C.T. v. i. and iv. ƿopleton, Gibs. ^c ƿýrdeðon, C.T. v. i. ƿýrdeðon, v. iv. ^d Scrob-ƿæton, C.T. v. i. ^e From C.T. v. iv. ^f zeahrode, C.T. v. i. and iv. ^g From C.T. v. i. and Joss. interlin. ^h Abs. C.T. v. i. and iv. ⁱ Abs. Cot.

Eartnon" pende^a b^bre cýng" Cnut mid eallum^c hýr rcipum^d to Lundene-peapd. þa^e b^bgelamp hit þæt" re cýng f^fþelpeð f^fær" forðferde ær þa rcipu comon. De s^szeendode hýr dagar" on h^hrcē Georziur" mæsse-dæg. iⁱærter mýcclum gerince. 7 earfoðnyrum hýr h^hfer". And b^bþa" æfter hýr ende. k^kealle þa ritan þe on Lundene pæron. b^b7 reo buph-papu". gecuron Eadmund to cýnge. 7 hýr nice he heardlice perode^l m^mþa hpile þe hýr t^tima pær". Ða comon þa rcipuⁿ to Grenapic to þam gang-dagum. 7 o^obinnon lýtlum fæce" pendon to Lundene. 7 hi dulfon b^bþa" ane b^bmýcele" dic on þa ruð-healfe. 7 drogon heora rcipa on per^rt-healfe þære brýcge. 7 bedicodon fýððán þa buph utan. þ^þ nan mann ne mihte ne inn ne ut. 7 of^oft-pædlice^p hi on þa buph fuhton. ac^a hi heom heardlice pið^rftodon. Ða pær Eadmund cýng ær þam zepend ut. 7 zepad þa Per^rt-Seaxan. 7 him beah eall þ^þ folc to. 7 paðe æfter þam he zepæht pið þone hepe æt Peonnan pið Gillingaham. And oðer zepæht he zepæht æfter middan sumera æt Sceoprtane^s. 7 þær mýcel pæl feoll on ægðre healfe. 7 þa hepar^t

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 Gillingham¹. A second battle he fought, after midsummer, at Sherston; where much slaughter was made on either side, and the leaders² themselves came together in the fight.

^a ferde, *Cot.* ^b Abs. *Cot.* ^c eallon, *Cot. C.T. v. i. and iv.* ^d rcipon, *Cot. C.T. v. i. and iv.*
^e ac, *Cot.* ^f Abs. *Laud. C.T. v. i. and iv.* ^g forðferde, *Cot.* ^h So *C.T. v. i. and iv.* *jer. -- Laud. S. Gregorius, Cot. incorrectly. Vid. S. Dunelm. Brompt. R. Dicet. Flor. Wig. &c.* ⁱ 7 he gecheold hýr nice mid m. z. 7 e. þa hpile þe hýr hýr pær. *C.T. v. i.* ^k ealle Angel-cýnney ritan, *Cot.* ^l perode, *Cot.*
^m hýr t^timan, *Cot.* ⁿ rcipa, *Cot.* ^o rona, *Cot.* ^p of^oft, *Cot.* ^q 7, *Cot.* ^r Abs. *Cot.* to hi ahpedde.
^s Scoptane, incorrectly, *C.T. v. iv.* ^t So *C.T. v. i.* heper, *v. iv. Gibs. &c.*

¹ Gillingham, Flor. Gillingaham is restored in the text on the authority of MSS. *C.T. v. i. and iv.* Gillinga, Gibs.

² This is a new interpretation; but the word hepar, the plural of hepa, will justify it; and it

points at once to the distinguishing feature of this battle, which was the single combat between Canute and Edmund. See an interesting description of the engagement, with many minute particulars, *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 130.

him ſylfe to eodon on þam zefeohte. 7 Eadric ealdorman. 7 Ælmær deopling pæron þam hepe on ſultume onzean • Eadmund cýnz. And þa zegaderode he þryddan riðe fýrde. 7 ferde to Lundene *eal be norðan Temere. 7 ſpa ut þurh Clærhangran. 7 þa buhpape ahnedde. 7 þone hepe aſlýmde to *hiora' ſcipon. And þa pær ýmb tpa niht þ̅ re cýning zepende ofer æt Brentforða^b. 7 þa rið þone hepe zefeahrt. 7 hine aſlýmde. 7 þær adrannc mýcel Ænglifer^c folcer for heora azenre zýmelearte. þa þe ferdon beforan þære fýrde. 7 fanz poldon fon. And ſe cýning pende æfter þam to Weſt-Seaxan. 7 hiſ fýrde zefomnode. þa zepende ſe hepe ſona to Lundene. 7 þa buh^d utan ýmbe fæt. 7 hýre ſtearlice onfeahrt æzþer^e ze be pætere ze be lande. ac ſe ælmihtiga God hi ahnedde". Se hepe zepende þa æfter þam fram Lundene mid heora ſcipum into Anpan^e. 7 þær up foran. ^f7 ferdon" on Wýrcan^f. 7 ſlogon 7 bærndon ^gſpa hpæt ſpa hi ofer foron". ſpa heora zepuna ^hſ^h. ^f7 heom meter tilodon. 7 hi dripon æzðer ze ſcipa ze heora ðrafa into Medepæge". Ða zefomnodeⁱ Eadmund cýnz feorþan riðe ^kealle Engla þeode". ^f7 ferde ofer Temere æt Brentforða". 7 ferde innan^l Cent. 7 ſe hepe ^mhim" fleah^m ⁿbeforan" mid ⁿhiⁿa" hoprum"

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

* From *C.T.* v. i. abs. v. iv. *Gibs.* & c. ^b *Brengentforða, C.T.* v. i. *Brengentforða, v. iv.* ^c So *C.T.* v. i. and iv. *ænlifer, Gibs.* ^d So *C.T.* v. i. and iv. except -- *fæton* -- and -- *æzþær.* utone *be-fæton* *Œc.*, *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ^e So *C.T.* v. i. and iv. *Anpan, Gibs.* ^f *Abs. Cot.* ^g So *Cot. C.T.* v. i. and iv. *Wýrcan, Gibs.* ^h So *C.T.* v. i. and iv. *pær, Gibs.* as usual, from *Laud. Cot.* ⁱ *zegaderode, Cot.* ^k *eall -- Cot.* *ealle hiſ fýrde, C.T.* v. i. ^l *into, Cot. C.T.* v. iv. They fought at Otford. *Vid. Flor.* ^m *fleiz, Cot.* ⁿ So *C.T.* v. i. and iv. *hopra, Gibs.* *hopfan, Cot.*

into Sceapige*. 7 ƿe cýng ofƿloh
^bheopa" ƿpa ƿeala ƿpa he ofƿapan mihte.
 And Eadric ealdorþmann ƿepende ^bþa"
 þone ^bcýng" onƿean æt Æzeleƿ-ƿorþða.
 næf nan mane unƿæd ƿened^c þonne ƿe
 ƿæf. Se hepe ƿepende eft^d ^bup on
 Earþ-Seaxan. 7 ƿerþe" into Mýrcan^e.
^b7 ƿorþdýde eall þ he ofeƿer-ƿerþe". ^fÐa
 ƿe cýng ƿeaxode þ ƿe hepe uppe ƿæf".
 þa ƿerþomnode^g he ƿifƿtan^h ƿiðe ealleⁱ.
 Engla þeode. ^k7 ƿerþe him æt hindan".
 7 ofeƿerþe hi^l ^binnan Earþ-Seaxan" æt
^bþære dune þe mann hæf" Arran-dun. 7
 þær toƿædeþe^m heaðliceⁿ ƿenƿon. Ða
 dýde Eadric ealdorþmann ƿpa ^oƿpa" he
 ofƿorþ^p ær dýde. arþealde þone ƿleam
 æƿerþ mid Mageræton. 7 ƿpa arƿac
 hiƿ cýne-hlaƿorþde 7 ealle þeode ^oAngel-
 cýnner". Ðær hæfþe Cnut ƿige. 7 ƿe-
 feaht him ^oƿið" ealle Engla-þeode. Ða
 ƿearð þær ofƿflægen Eadnoð biƿcop".
 7 ƿulƿige^q abb. 7 Ælfƿic ealdorþman.
 7 ^rGodƿine ē on Lindeƿige. and" Ulƿ-
 cýtel on Earþ-Englan. and Æðelƿearð
 Æðelƿige^r 7 unu ealdorþmanneƿ. 7 ^oeall
 ƿeo duƿoð of Angel-cýnner þeode þær
 ƿearð ƿorþon". Ða æfƿer þiƿum ƿe-
 feohte ƿepende Cnut cýng upp mid,
 hiƿ hepe to Gleape-cearþne-ƿcýne. ^tþær

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 mea-
 sure could be more ill-advised¹. The
 enemy, meanwhile, returned into Es-
 sex, and advanced into Mercia, destroy-
 ing 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 ald-
 erman Edric as he often did before,—
 he first began the flight with the Maise-
 vethians, 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 ab-
 bot Wulsy, and alderman Elfric, and
 alderman Godwin of Lindsey, and Ulf-
 kytel of East-Anglia, and Ethelward
 the son of alderman Ethelsy². And all
 the nobility of the English nation was
 there undone! After this fight went
 king Knute up with his army into Glo-
 cestershire, where he heard say that

* -ege, Cot. C.T. v. iv. ^b Abs. Cot. ^c ƿerþædd, Cot. ƿerþæd, C.T. v. iv. ^d eft, Cot. ^e So C.T. v. iv.
 Mýrcum, v. i. -cean, Gibs. from *Laud.* -cen, Cot. ^f þ ƿe hýrþe ƿe cýng, Cot. ^g ƿeƿædeþeode, Cot.
^h ƿifƿta, Cot. ⁱ eal, Cot. ^k 7 ƿerþe æfƿer þam hepe, Cot. ^l hine, Cot. ^m toƿædeþe, Cot.
ⁿ ƿæflice, Cot. ^o From C.T. v. i. and iv. compared together. ^p ofƿt, Cot. ^q ƿulƿi, Cot.
 ƿulƿie, C.T. v. iv. ƿulƿige, v. i. ^r So C.T. v. i. abs. Cot. ^s Æƿelƿineƿ, C.T. v. i. Ælfƿineƿ, v. iv.
^t þa -- Cot. þær he ofahƿæde, C.T. v. i. -- ofaxæde, v. iv.

¹ " *Nisi perfidus dux Edricus suis insidiis regem apud Eaglesford (ne suos persequeretur hostes) retineret, eo die plena potiretur victoria.*"—Flor.

² There is a marked difference respecting the name of this alderman in MSS. Some have Ethel-

sy, 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*."

he zehende recgan" þæt re cýng pær Eadmund. Ða zepædde Eadric ealdor-mann 7 þa pítan þe þær "zegaderade" pæron. þ þa cýningas reht namon heom betreonan. "7 hi zýrlas zeporhtan. And bezen þa cýningas comon tozædene æt Olan-ize^b. 7 þ Deophýrte. 7 purdon feolagan 7 ped-broðra. 7 heora fneond-rcipe þær zepæftnodon. æzþer ze mid pedde ze eac mid aðe. 7 þ zýld zeretton. rið þone hepe. And hi tohpurfon þa mid þýrrum rehte. 7 fenz þa Eadmund cing to Pery-Seaxan. 7 Cnut to Wýrcan. 7 to þam norð dæle". "Se hepe zepende þa to rcipon mid þam þingum þe hi zefanzen hæfdon. 7 Lundene-papu zriðede rið þone hepe. 7 heom fpið zebrohtan. 7 re hepe zebrohton heora rcipu on Lundene. 7 heom pinter-rcete þær inne namon". Ða to rçr Andpear mærran forðfernde re cýng Eadmund. 7 "17 býrzed" mid hý ealdan^e fæder Eadgare on Glærtinga-býrig. "And on þam ilcan zeape forðfernde Pulfgar abb on Abbandune. 7 feðel-rize fenz to" "ðam abbod-riçe":

^aAn. MXVII. "Der on þýrrum zeape fenz Cnut cýning to eall^k Angel-cýn-ner riçe". 7 hit todæld on feoper. him rýlfum Pery-Seaxan. 7 Ðurcýlle Ear-Englan. 7 Eadriçe Wýrcan^l. 7 Yriçe^m Norð-hýmban. And on þýrrum zeape

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 district¹. 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 alder-

^a From *C.T.* v. i. and iv. compared together. ^b *Clanize, Cot.* ^c *Abs. Cot.* ^d -- *bebýrzed, Cot.* So *C.T.* v. iv. *hý lic lið, v. i.* ^e *ealde, Cot.* ^f From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. *abs. Cot.* v. iv. ^g From *C.T.* v. i. *Joss. abs. Gibs.* ^h From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. to the end of the year. ⁱ *Der Cnut pearð zecopan to cingze, Whel.* ^k *eallan, Cot.* ^l So *C.T.* v. i. *Wýrcan, Gibs.* v. iv. ^m *Eiric, C.T.* v. iv. *Ipke, v. i. Northimbriam Irco comiti, Flor.*

¹ The two different readings of the MSS. are here combined; some having to Wýrcan or Wýrcan; others, to þam norð dæle. Both seem to be necessary.

pær eac Eadric ealdorþmann ofrlagen
 "on Lundene". and Norðman Leofpiner
 runu ealdorþmanner. ⁊ Æðelpearð Æ-
 ðelmæner runu þær ʒnætæn. ⁊ Briht-
 ric Ælfezer^b runu on Deſenan-ſcipe.
 ⁊ Cnut cýng aſlýmde ut Ædriʒ æþel-
 inʒ. "and eft hine het ofrlean". ⁊ Ead-
 riʒ ceopla cýng. And þa toſonan kt.
 Auguſt het ſe cýng ſeccan him Æðel-
 pedeſ laſe. þær oðreſ cýnʒeſ. him to
 cpene^d. Ricardeſ dohtor:

°An. MXVIII. "On þýrum ʒeape
 pær" þ ʒaſol-ʒelært oſer "eall" Anʒel-
 cýnn. þ pær^h "ealleſ". tpa ⁊ hund-ſeo-
 ponti þurend punda. buton þam þe ſeo
 burhþaruⁱ on^k Lundene ʒeald^l. mþ pær"
 "endlýfte healſ" þurend punda. "And
 ſe hepe ſeþde þa ſum to Den-meapcon.
 ⁊ XL. ſcipa belap mid þam cýninge
 Cnute". ⁊ Dene ⁊ Engle purdon ſam-
 mæle æt Oxna-ſorðaⁿ "to Eadʒaſer
 laʒe". "And heſ Æðelſiʒe abb. ſorð-
 ſeþde on Abban-dune. ⁊ ſenʒ Æðel-
 pine to":

°An. MXIX. Heſ ʒeþende Cnut
 "cýng" °mid IX. ſcýpum" to Den-meap-
 con^q. ⁊ "þær punode" ealne pinter. °⁊
 heſ ſorðſeþde Ælſſtan aþceþýceop.

man Edric slain at London¹, and Nor-
 man, son of alderman Leofwin, and
 Ethelward, son of Ethelmar the great,
 and Britric, son of Elfege of Devon-
 shire. King Knute also banished Ed-
 wy etheling, whom he afterwards or-
 dered 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, Ethel-
 red, the daughter of Richard, to wife.

A.D. 1018. This year was the pay-
 ment of the tribute over all England;
 that was, altogether, two and seventy
 thousand pounds, besides that which
 the citizens of London paid; and that
 was ten thousand five hundred pounds².
 The army then went partly to Den-
 mark; and forty ships were left with
 king Knute. The Danes and Angles
 were reconciled at Oxford to Edgar's
 law; and this year died abbot Ethelſy
 at Abingdon, to whom Ethelwine suc-
 ceeded.

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

^a From *Cot.* where the whole sentence runs thus: And on þýrum ýlcan ʒeape het ſe cýng ſeccan Æðelpedeſ laſe. Ricardeſ dohtor. him to cpene. þ pær Ælſiʒe Ymma. ⁊ Eadric ealdorþman pærð ofrlagan on Lundene ſýðe pithlice. ^b So *C.T.* vi. and iv. Ælſiʒeſ, *Gibs.* ^c From *C.T.* vi. ^d piſe, *C.T.* vi. and iv. ^e From *Laud. Petrob.* *C.T.* vi. and iv. ^f Deſ pærð, *Cot.* ^g Abs. *Cot.* ^h pærpan, *Cot.* ⁱ -paſe, *Cot.* ^k of, *Cot.* N.S. ^l So *C.T.* vi. guldon, *Gibs.* The whole sentence is omitted in vi. ^m Abs. *Laud.* ⁿ Oxana-ſorðan, *Cot.* Oxana-ſorða, *C.T.* vi. ^o From *C.T.* vi. ^p Abs. *Cot.* *C.T.* vi. and iv. ^q -marcan, *Cot.* ^r pær þar, *Cot.*

¹ "Rex Canutus, in nativitate Domini, cum esset Lundonia, perfidum duces Eadricum in palatio jussit occidere, quia timebat insidiis ab eo aliquando circumveniri, sicut domini sui priores,

Æthelredus et Eadmundus, frequenter sunt circumventi."—*Flor.*

² So Florence of Worcester; misquoted by Gibson M.D. "xv. millia."—*Sim. Duelm.*

re pær Līfingz genemned. ⁊ he pær
ƿriðe ƿæðƿært man ægher for Gode
⁊ for populde":

*An. MXX. ðer Cnut cýningz to
Engla-lande. ^b⁊ þa on Eartron pær mý-
eel gemot on Cýpen-ceartre. þa zeut-
lagode mann Æðelƿeard ealdorþan".
"⁊ Eadƿig ceopla cýngz". And on þir-
rum zeape ^are cýngz for" to Arran-
dune. "⁊ Ðurkyl eopl. ⁊ ƿulrtan arce-
biscop. ⁊ oðre biscopas. ⁊ eac abbodas.
⁊ maneza munecas mid heom". ^f⁊ let
týmbrian þær an mýnrter of rtane ⁊
lime for þare manna ƿaple þe þar of-
ƿlagene ƿæran. ⁊ zief hit hý anum.
þreortre þer nam pær Stigand". ^f⁊ ze-
halgodan þ̅ mýnrter æt Arrandune".
And Æþelnoð munuc. "re þe pær de-
canus æt Cƿirter cýncan. pær ^eon
þam ilcan zeape. on idus Nouembriþ".
to biscope^h ⁱzehalgod into Cƿirter
cýncan". ^kƿram ƿulrtane arceb":

*An. MXXI. ðer ^bon þýrum zeape"
Cnut cýngz ⁱto Martiurus mærran" ze-
utlagode Ðurkil eopl. "⁊ Ælfgar biscop
re ælmeƿulla forðfeode on Cƿirter
mærru uhtan":

*An. MXXII. ðer ^bCnut cýngz for
ut mid hý ƿcipum to ƿiht-lande. And"
Æðelnoð ^mbiscop for" to Rome. ⁊ pær
underƿanzen þær ƿram Benedicte þam
appurðan papan mid mýcclum ƿurð-
ƿcipg. ⁊ he mid hý azenum handum

was also named Lifing. He was a very
upright man both before God and be-
fore the world.

A.D. 1020. This year came king
Knut back to England; and there was
at Easter a great council at Cirencester,
where alderman Ethelward was outlaw-
ed, 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 order-
ed to be built there a minster of stone
and lime, for the souls of the men who
were there slain¹, and gave it to his own
priest, whose name was Stigand; and
they consecrated the minster at Assing-
don. 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 Christ-
mas day.

A.D. 1022. This year went king
Knut 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 magnifi-
cent pope, who with his own hand placed

^a From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^b *Abs. Cot.* ^c From *C.T. vi.* ^d he ƿefoe, *Cot.*
^e From *C.T. vi. and iv.* ^f From *Cot. abs. Laud. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^g So *C.T. vi. þer ilcan*
zeape, *Cot. þe ilcan zeape, Gibs. from Laud.* ^h *arcbiscop, Cot.* ⁱ From *C.T. vi. þær to zcha-*
ðod, Gibs. ^k *Abs. Laud. C.T. vi. and iv.* ^l *Abs. Cot. to ƿce. Martiney mærran, C.T. vi. ƿce be-*
ing overlined, with a note of introduction. ^m *arcbiscop ƿerde, Cot.*

¹ *Vid. an. 1016.*

him his pallium onafette. ^a 7 to anceb^b b^c 7 7p^dide" arpurðlice gehalgode". ^e 7 ge-blet7ade on non' Octob". And "he" 7yððan mid þam ^f ylcan" pallium þær mæ77ode ^g on þam 7ylfan dæge". ^h 7 7pa 7e papa him 7epi77ode". ⁱ 7 he hine 7e-7eop7ode æfter þam mid þam ^j 7ylfan" papan. 7 7yððan mid ful7e blet7unze ham 7epende". And Leoppine abb 7e 7ær un7i7tlice of Eli7 ad7æ7ed. 7ær 7e 7e7e7a. 7 hine þær^k ælce7 7inze7 7eclæn7ode þe him mann on 7æde. 7pa 7e papa him tæhte. on þe7 ancebe7 7e-7itne77e. ^l 7 on ealler þær 7e7e77i7ce7 þe him mid 7ær":

An. MXXIII. ^m 7e7 Cnut cýning com eft to Engla-lande. 7 Ðurcil 7 he 7æ7an an7æde. 7 he betæhte Ðurcille Denemeapcan 7 his 7unu to healdenne. 7 7e cýning nam Ðurcile7 7unu mid him to Engla-lande". ⁿ 7e7 7op77e7e7e 7ul77an^k anceb. 7 7enz 7el77ic to. ^o and 7egelnoð anceb hine blet7ode on Cant7ape-be7i". ^p 7e7 Cnut kýmng 7innan Lundene on 7ce Paule7 mýn-777e 7ealde 7ulle leape 7el7noðe ance-

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 homewards¹. Abbot Leofwine, who had been unjustly expelled from Ely, was his companion; and he cleared himself of every thing, 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 Denmark 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 leave² to archbishop

^a Abs. Cot. ^b From C.T. v iv. ^c Abs. Cot. 7e anceb77ocp, C.T. v iv. 7ona þær mid mæ77an 7anz, *ibid.* ^d Abs. Laud. ^e Abs. Cot. C.T. v iv. ^f 7 æfter mæ77an mid þan papan 7e7eop7e. 7 mid þær papan blet7unze 7ecý7e to his anceb77ocp-77ole. Cot. 7 7yððan þær æfter mid þam 7ylfan papan arpurðlice 7e7eop7ade. 7 eac him 7eol7 þone pallium 7enam on 7ce. Pet7e7 7eop7ode. 7 þa 7eodðan [mid ful7e blet7unze, Joss.] bliðelice ham to his eap7e 7e7e. C.T. v iv. The remainder of the year abs. *ibid.* The whole description is omitted in v i. ^g þær, Cot. ^h From C.T. v i. and iv. ⁱ From Laud. Cot. Petrol. ^k 7ul77an, Cot. ^l From C.T. v iv. Briefly thus v i.: 7 he let 7e7an 7yððan 7ce. 7el7e7e7 peliqui7 of Lundene to Cant7apa-bý77uz. So nearly Gibson from Laud. Cot.: And þær ylcan 7eap7 [on his ylcan 7eape, Cot.] 7el7noð anceb' 7e7e7e 7ce. 7el7e7e7 anceb' peliqui7 [itchaman, Laud.] to Cant7ap-bý77uz of Lundene.

¹ These particulars are stated more fully in C.T. v iv. See the Various Readings.

² Matthew of Westminster says, the king took up the body with his own hands.

biscoppe. ⁊ Brýhtwine biscoppe. ⁊ eallon þam Godeſ þeopum þe heom mid pæron. ꝥ hi moſton nýman up of þam býrgene þone arcebiſcop ſc̅e Œlſheah. ⁊ hi þa ſpa dýdon on vi. idur Junu. ⁊ ſe bſema cýng. ⁊ ſe arcebiſcop. ⁊ leod biſcopaſ. ⁊ eorlaſ. ⁊ ſſiðe manege hadode ⁊ eac læpeðe. ſeðedon on ſc̅ype hiſ þone halgan lichaman ofeſ Temeſe to Suðgepeonke. ⁊ þæſ þone halgan maſtýn þan arcebiſcope ⁊ hiſ geſeſum betæhton. ⁊ hi þa mid peoſðlican peoſode ⁊ pýnſaman dſeame hine to Hroſeſ-ceaſtſe ſeðedan. Ða on þam þſýððan dæge com Imma ſeo hlæfðie mid hiſe cýnelican beaſne Heaſda-Cnute, ⁊ hi þa ealle mid mýcclam þſýmme ⁊ bliſſe ⁊ loſ-ſange þone halgan arcebiſcop into Cantſe-þýſi ſeðedon. ⁊ ſpa puſðlice into cýrcan bſohton. on iii. idur Iuñ. Eſt ſýþþan on þam eahteoðan dæge. on xvii. kf. Iulu. Œðelnoð arcebiſcop. ⁊ Œlſſie biſcop. ⁊ Brýhtwine biſcop. ⁊ ealle þa þe mid heom pæron. zelozudon ſc̅e Œlſeageſ halgan lichaman on noſð healſe Xþeſ peoſodeſ. Gode to loſe. ⁊ þam halgan arcebiſcope to puſðmýnte. ⁊ eallon þam to ecepe hælðe þe hiſ halgan lichoman þæſ mid eſtſulpe heoſtan ⁊ mid ealpe eadmodnýſſe dæghpamlice ſeceað. God ælmihtig gemiltſie eallum Cſuſtenum mannum þuſh Œlſeageſ halgan gezeapnunza” :^a

An. MXXIV.

^b An. MXXV. Ðeſ ſoſ Cnut cýng

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

^a An. 1024. *Hic Ricardus Secundus obiit: Ricardus filius ejus regnavit prope uno anno, et post eum regnavit Rodbertus frater ejus viii. annis.* Gibs. from *Laud.* and Joss. in *C.T.* B iv. Nothing occurs in B i. from 1024 to 1027, inclusive. ^b From *Laud. Col. Joss.* in *C.T.* B iv. to the end of the year.

to Den-meapcon mid ſcipon to þam holme æt ea þære halgan. ⁊ þær comon onzean Ulf ⁊ Eglaf^a. ⁊ ſpīðe mýcel hepe ægðer ze land-hepe ze ſcip-hepe of Spaðeode^b. And þær pær ſpýðe peala manna ſoppapen^c don Cnuter cýnzer healfe. ægðer ze Deniſcra manna ze Engliſcra^d. ⁊ þa Speon^e hearðon peall-ſtore^f ^azepeald” :

^aAn. MXXVI. Ðer ſop ſElfric b to Rome. ⁊ onſenz pallium æt Iohanne papan on 11. id’ Novemb’ :

MXXVII.

^bAn. MXXVIII. Ðer ſop Cnut cýnz of Engla lande mid ſiſtiz ſcipum ¹Engliſcra þezena’ to Nonpezum^k. ⁊ aðpaſ Olaf cýning of þam lande. ⁊ zeahnodel him eall þæt land” :

^mAn. MXXIX. Ðer com Cnut cýnz eft ^aham’ to Engla lande” :

An. MXXX. ^aÐer com Olaf cýnz eft into Nonpezum. ⁊ þæt ſolc zezaderode him tozeaner. ⁊ him pið zepuhton. ⁊ he pearð þær ofrlagen”. ^oon Nonpezon. of hiſ azenum ſolce. ⁊ pær ſpýððan haliz. ⁊ þær zepes æp ðam ſoppende Hacun ſe dohtiza eopl on pæ” :

An. MXXXI. ^pÐer com Cnut. ſona ſpa he becom to Engla lande he zep into Cpiſter cýnican on Cantpapebyri þa hæpenan on Sand-pic. ⁊ ealla

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 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 canonized. Before this, in the same year, died Hacun 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

^a Eglaf, Cot. ^b Speoðode, Cot. ſpa ðeod, Joss. from *Petrob.* ^c ſoppapene, Cot. ^d Abs. Cot. ^e Speoðe, Cot. ^f pæl- Cot. peal- Joss. in *C.T.* v iv. ^g From *C.T.* v iv. ^h From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v i. and iv. ⁱ Abs. *Laud. C.T.* v i. and iv. ^k Nonð- Cot. ^l zezagenede, Cot. zeahnade, *C.T.* v iv. ^m From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v iv. abs. v i. ⁿ From *Laud. C.T.* v iv. ^o From *C.T.* v i. *Petrob. Joss.* in v iv. Nothing occurs afterwards in v i. from 1031 to 1033, inclusive. ^p Abs. *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v iv. to Ðer ſop, --- &c.

þa zepihra þe þær of arifað. of æiðre healfe þare hæfene. ꝥa þ loc hpenne þ plot býð ealra hehrt 7 ealra fullort. beo an ꝥcip plotizende ꝥpa neh þan lande ꝥpa hit nýxt. 7 þar beo an mann ꝥtande of þam ꝥcipe. and habbe ane taper-æx on hif [hande.] *ꝥpa hþær ꝥpa mæga taper-æx bie zeponne ut of þe ꝥcipe. ut á þ land þa zereulingef of Cꝥurter cýnic underþo þa zepizte".^b Ðer for^c Cnut cýng to Rome. 7^d þý ylcan zeape".^e ꝥona ꝥpa he ham com. þa for he" to Scotlande. 7 Scotta cýng him 'to beah" eMælcorm".^h 7 þearð hif mann". 7 tpezen oðne cýningaf. Mælbæðeⁱ. 7 Iehmarc. ^hac he þ lýtle hpile heold".^k And Rodbert eopl of Normandie þende to Ierufalem. 7 þar þearð deað. 7 Willelm þe þaf riððan cing on Engla lande þenz to Normandi. þe he cild þære":

¹An. MXXXII. Ðer on þifrum zeape atýpde þ pilde fýp. þe nan man æpor nan moðer' ꝥpýlce ne zemunde. 7 zehþær hit deþode "eac' on manezum ꝥtopum. And on þam ilcan zeape' forðþende Ælfrize biꝥcop on Win-ceafþe. 7 Ælfriþe þær cýngef pþeort þenz "þær' to":

²An. MXXXIII. Ðer on þifrum zeape' forðþende Meneþrit b on Sumer-ꝥæ-ton. 7 "he if bebýrgeð' on' Glæfzinga-

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

* From *Evident. Ecclesie Christi Cant. inter X. Scriptores*; where the whole passage runs thus; Spa þe þonne hit if full flod. 7 þ ꝥcip if aþloc. ꝥpa hþær ꝥpa mæga taper-æx bie zeponne ut of þe ꝥcipe. ut á þ land þa zereulingef of Cꝥurter cýnic underþo þa zepizte. See also Somner's *Dict.* ^b From *Laud. Cot. Petrob. C.T. v. iv.* to the end of the year. ^c þende, *Cot.* ^d þe ylcan zeapef, *Cot. abs. C.T. v. iv.* ^e So *C.T. v. iv.* þa hi ham com he for, *Gibs.* ^f eode him on hand, *C.T. v. iv.* ^g Abs. *Cot. C.T. v. iv.* ^h From *C.T. v. iv.* ⁱ Mælbæaðe, *Cot.* ^k From *Cot. N.S. Robertus comes obiit in peregrinatione et successit rex Willelmus in puerili ætate. Laud. Petrob.* ¹ From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* ² ——— *C.T. v. iv.* omitting all that follows to the end of the year. ^m Abs. *Laud. Petrob.* ⁿ Abs. *Cot.* ^o Abs. *Cot. Petrob.* ^p From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* ^q lið, *Cot.* ^r æt, *Cot.*

býrnig^a. ^bÐer forðferde Leofric b. 7 his lichama perfeð on Ƴignacæartre. 7 Brihteh pær on his setl ahafen^c :

^eAn. MXXXIV. Ðer forðferde Æþeric bircop. ^d7 he lið on Rameŷige^e :

An. MXXXV. ^eÐer forðferde Cnut cýng. ^bhe zepat^e æt Sceafter-býrnig^f. ^bon II. id' Nouþ^b. 7 he 7f bebyrzed on^h Ƴinceartre onⁱ ealban^k mýnrtræ^e. 7 he pær cýng ofen eall Engla land 7 Ƴpýðe neh^e xx. Ƴintna. ^mAnd Ƴona æfter his forŷiðe. pær ealra Ƴitena zemot on Oxna-Ƴorða^e. 7 Leofric eopl. 7 ^mmæŷt^e ealle þa þegenar be noþan Temeŷe^o. ⁿ7 þa liðŷ-men on Lunden^e zecuron Ðarold to healdeŷ ealles Engle-landes him 7 his broðor Ðardacnute þe pær on Denemearcon. ⁿAnd^e Godŷine eopl. 7 ealle þa ýldeŷtan^p menn on Ƴeŷt-Seaxon^q 7 lazon ongean^e. ⁿ7 Ƴpa hi leng-ort mihton^e. ^aac hi ne mihton nan þing ongean pealcan^e. ^tAnd man zepædde þa þ 7 Ælŷgifu. Ðardacnuteŷ modor. 7 æte on Ƴin-cæartre mid þær cýnges hurcaplum hýra Ƴuna. 7 heolban ealle Ƴeŷt-Seaxan him^u to handa. 7 Godŷine eopl pær heona healdeŷt^x mann. Sume

Leofsy, whose body resteth at Worcester, and to whose see Brihteh was promoted.

A.D. 1034. This year died bishop Etheric¹, 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

^aGlæŷt-beŷn, *Cot.* ^b From *C.T.* v iv. ^c From *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* v i. ^d From *C.T.* v i. and iv.; but the whole passage runs thus in v iv.: Ðer pær Ælŷric b' forðŷapen. 7 ligeð on Rameŷige. *Vid. an.* 1038. ^e MXXXVI. *Laud. Cot. Petrob.*; but I follow the authority of *C.T.* v i. and iv. *Vid. an.* 1039. ^f Sciefter-býrne, *Cot.* ^g 7 hine man Ƴepede to Ƴin-cæŷtre, *C.T.* v iv. ^h æt, *Petrob. C.T.* v i.; whence a, *Cot. N.S.* ⁱ an, *Cot.* ^k ealða, *Cot.* ^l pel neah, *Cot.* ^m Abs. *Cot. C.T.* v i. and iv. ⁿ Abs. *Cot.* ^o Temeŷan, *Cot.* ^p beŷtan, *Cot.* ^q -Seaxan, *Petrob.* -Sexan, *Cot.* ^r Ƴið-cƳædon, *Cot.* ^s ac hi naht na zepæddan, *Cot.* ^t Abs. *Cot.*; but Josselin has transcribed the whole in the margin of *C.T.* v iv. from *Petrob.* ^u heom, *Joss.* ^x ýldeŷt, *Joss.* Other unimportant variations are—menn, Ðarold, pær, Ælŷgifu, Ælhelmeŷ, hiŷ þuht, Ƴpýðe, þeah, &c.

¹ I here follow the printed Chronicle, which is supported by several MSS.; but I suspect that *C.T.* v iv. is correct in stating Ælŷric to be the

bishop buried at Ramsey. *Vid. an.* 1023, 1026. Ætheric is probably the same with Æthelric. *Vid. an.* 1038.

men rædon be Harolde. ꝥ he pæpe Cnuteſ ſunu cýnzer ꝥ Œlfzige Œlfelmeſ dohton ealdormanneſ. ac hit þuhte ſpýðe unzeleaplic manezum mannum". ꝥ he pæſ "þæh" ^bfull cýnz opeſ eall Engla land". "And Harold ræde ꝥ he Cnuteſ ſunu pæpe ꝥ Œlfzige þæpe Hamtunizca. þe hit foð næpe. he ſende to ꝥ let nýman of hipe ealle þa betſtan zæſſaman. þe ^dheo of healdan ne mihte. ðe' Cnut cýnz ahte. ꝥ heo ræt þeah foð þæſ binnan þa hpile þe heo moſte":

"An. MXXXVI. Deſ com Œlfſned. ſe unſceððiga æþeling. Œþelneðeſ ſunu cýnzer, hipeſ inn. ꝥ polde to hiſ moðoſ þe on Winceſtſe ræt. ac hit him ne zepafoðe^f þa "Godwine eoſl. ne eac oþpe men þe" micel peoldon ^hon þiſan lande". foſþan hit hleoðſnade þa ſpíðe to Harolde. þeah hit unſiht pæpe.

ⁱAc Godwine hine þa zelette.

ꝥ hine on hæſt ſette".

And hiſ zepenan he ^heac" foðþaſ.

ꝥ ſume miſlice ofſloh.

Sume hi man píð ſeo ſealde.

ſume hpeoplice acpealde.

Sume hi man bende.

^kꝥ eac ſume blende".

Sume hamelode.

ꝥ ſume ^hheanlice" hættode.

the son of king Knute and of Elfgive the daughter of alderman Elfelm; but it was thought very incredible by many men¹. 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 city² 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 Abs. Cot. ^b fullice, Cot. ^c From C.T. B iv. Joss. interl. ^d From Joss. interl. abs. C.T. B iv. probably from the repetition of þe. ^e From C.T. B i. and iv. Joss. interl. to the end of the year. ^f So C.T. B i. zepafoðon, B iv. ^g From C.T. B i. Joss. abs. B iv. ^h Abs. C.T. B i. ⁱ Ða let he hine on hæſt ſettan, C.T. B iv. ^k ſume hi man blende, C.T. B i.

¹ "Huic suspicioni causam dedit," say the Latin historians, "quod vulgo diceretur Ælf-gifum reginam, cum ex rege filium habere non potuit, recenter natum cujusdam sutoris filium

sibi afferri jussisse, regemque se filium illi jam peperisse credulum fecisse."—Flor., Rad. de Diceto, &c.

² i.e. Winchester. See page 207.

Ne pearð ðneoplicpe^a ðæð

gedon on þīran earde.

Siððan Dene comon^b.

Ƴ heƳ Ƴrýð namon^b.

Nu iƳ to zelýƳanne^c

to þan leofan

Gode. Ƴ hi bliƳri-

on bliðe mið CƳrte.

Ðe Ƴænon butan Ƴcýlde

earmlice acƳealde.

Se æþeling leofode^d þa Ƴýt

ælc ýfel man him behét^e.

Oð Ƴ man Ƴerædde

Ƴ man hine lædde

To Eli-býriƳ^f [ƳƳenne^g]

eal ƳƳa Ƴebundenne.

Sona ƳƳa he lende

on Ƴcýpe man hine blende.

And hine ƳƳa blinden

brohte to þam munecon^h.

And he þæƳ Ƴunode

þa hƳile þe he leofode^d.

Sýððan hine man býriƳde

ƳƳa him Ƴel ƳebýƳede.

ⁱÐæt ƳæƳ^g Ƴull Ƴeopð-

lice ƳƳa he ƳæƳ Ƴýrðe.

Ƴet þam ƳerƳ ende

þam Ƴtýpele Ƴulgehende.

On þam Ƴuð ƳoƳtice.

Ƴeo Ƴapul iƳ mið CƳrte^h :

An. MXXXVII. ^kHeƳ man ƳeƳear

Harold^l oƳen eall to kýnƳe^m. Ƴ ƳoƳƳoc

Harða-Cnut. ƳoƳ þamⁿ he ƳæƳ to lange

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:—¹

his soul with Christ doth rest.

A. D. 1037. This year men chose

Harold king over all; and forsook Har-

thacnute, because he was too long in

^a ðneoplicpe, C.T. vi. ^b So C.T. vi. an, vi. ^c enne, C.T. vi. ^d lýfode, Josc. C.T. vi. ^e gehet, C.T. vi. ^f EliƳ. C.T. vi. ^g Abs. MSS. but the rime requires something of this kind, unless the final é be pronounced in Ƴebundenne. ^h So C.T. vi. muncum, vi. ⁱ From C.T. vi. abs. vi. ^k From C.T. vi. and iv. ^l Harald, C.T. vi. ^m cinge, C.T. vi. ⁿ ðan, C.T. vi.

¹ *In australi porticu, in occidentali parte ecclesie.* Flor.

on Denemarcon. 7 man ðraf ^aða' ut
 hir modop Ælfzýfe. ^bCnuteſ cýnzer
 lafe'. butan ælcepe mildheoptneſſe.
 onzean þone pallendan pinter'. ^creo pær
^dEaðparðeſ 7 ^eHarðacnuteſ cýnzer mo-
 dop. 7 heo zehohte þa Baldepineſ zrið
^fbe ruðan ƿæ". 7 heo com þa to Bricze
 bezeondon ƿæ. 7 Balðpine eopł hi pel
 þær unðerfeng". 7 he zearf^g hiſe pun-
 unge^h on Bricze. 7 he hi mundode". ⁱ7
 hiſ þær zeheold þa hpile þe hiſe neod
 pærⁱ. 7 þær zener æp ƿopðferðe^k Æfric
 ƿe æðela decanuf on Eoƿerham"^l.

^mAn. MXXXVIII. ðeſ ƿopð-ferðeⁿ
 Æðelnoð ^oƿe zoda" Apceþ on kł. No-
 uemb. 7 ^pþær ýmbe lýtel" Æðelƿic bi-
 ƿcop on^q Suð-Seaxum^r. ^sƿe zepılnode
 to Gode þ he hine ne lete lýbban nane
 hpile æfter hiſ leoƿan ƿæðer Æðelnoð.
 7 he eac binnan ƿeopon nihton pær ze-
 ƿat". 7 ^tþa toƿonan Xþeſ mæſſan"
 Brihteþ b on ^uƿizna-cearþeſ-ƿcipe". 7
^xƿaðe þær" Ælfƿic b ^yon Earþ-Englum.
 And þa^z ƿenz Eaðrize b^a to þam Apceþ-
 ƿice^b. 7 Grýmcytel to ^cþam on" Suð-
^dSexum'. 7 ^eLiunz b^f to ƿiznacearþeſ-
 ƿcipe. 7 to Gleapecearþeſcipe":

^hAn. MXXXIX. ðeſ com ƿe mýcla

Denmark; and then drove out his mother
 Elgiva, the relict of king Knute, with-
 out 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 habitation at
 Bruges, and protected her, and enter-
 tained 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 Brihteþ in Worcestershire;
 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

^a From Josc. interl. C.T. v iv. Gibson begins the year from *Laud. Cot.* ðeſ man ðrafðe ut Ælfzýfe
 [Ælziue, Cot.] Cnuteſ cunzer lafe, &c. ^b So Josc. Interl. C.T. v iv. ða epene, v i. ^c Gibs. from
Laud. Cot. ^d Abs. *Laud.* ^e on Flandre, *Cot.* ^f From C.T. v i. and iv. ^g zif, *Cot.* ^h -za, *Cot.*
ⁱ The year ends thus in Gibson's edition: 7 heold þa hpile þe heo þær pær. ^k zepop, C.T. v i.
^l ðeopferhame, C.T. v i. (with a note of correction under the initial D.) ^m From *Laud. Cot. Petrol.*
 v i. and iv. ⁿ zepop, C.T. v i. ^o From C.T. v i. apceþ' ƿe zoda, v iv. ^p ýmbe lýtel ƿýpſe, *Cot.*
 abs. v i. and iv. ^q of, *Cot. N. S.* ^r --Sexan, *Cot. v iv.* ^s From C.T. v iv. ^t Abs. *Cot.* ^u ƿizop-
 cearþeſ, *Cot.* ^x þær ſona, *Cot.* ^y of, *Cot. N. S.* ^z Abs. *Cot.* ^a þeſ cunzer ppeoſe, *Cot.* ^b Apc-biſcop-
 ƿole, *Cot.* ^c Abs. *Cot.* ^d Seaxan, *Cot.* ^e Luunz, *Cot.* Luunz, Josc. apud C.T. v iv. ƿihpa- C.T.
 v i. Josc. interl. ^f Abs. *Cot.* ^g to ƿizop-cearþeſ 7 to Gleape-ƿcipe, *Cot.* ^h From C.T. v i., transcribed
 also by Joscelyn in the margin of v iv. with his usual designation of the MS., which in the present arrange-
 ment is marked v i. "Sic in hist. M^{ri} Boyer." His faithful retention of ec for zac is worthy of no-
 tice; but ðap seems to have been substituted inadvertently for ðap.

wind. 7 Býrhtmæn b̄ zefop on Licet-
felda. 7 Pealar flogon Eadwine. Leof-
ricer brōðor eoplef. 7 Ðurcil. 7 Œlf-
get. 7 gwiðe feलाzodra manna mid heom.
7 her com ec Harðacnut to Bricege.
7 þar hiſ modor pæf”.

An. MXL. ^aÐer forðferde Harold
cýng^b on Oxnarorda. on xvi. kf. Aprí.
7 he pæf^c bebýrzed æt Þer tmýnrre.
^dAnd he peolde Engla lander iv. gear.
7 xvi. pucan. 7 on hiſ ðazum man zealb
xvi. fciþan æt ælcepe hamulan viii.
marc. eall fpa man ær dýde on Cnuter
cýngzer ðazum’. And on þiſ ylcan
zeape ^eman ſend æfter Harðacnute
to Brýzge. pende þ man pel dýde. 7 he
com þa hideþ to Sandwic mid lx. fci-
pum^f vii. nihtum ær middan ſumera’.
^g7 he pæf ſona underfangen ^hæzðer’
ze ffram Anglum ze ffram Denum’. iþeah
þe hiſ næder-menn hit fýððon ftranze
forzuldon. Ða hi zepædden þæt man
zealde lxxii. fciþon. æt ælcepe hamelan
viii. marc’. ^k7 him pæf þa unhold eall
þ hiſ ær zýrnnde. 7 he ne zefremede eac
naht cýnelicef þa hpile þe he riþode. Ðe
lex ðrazan up þone deadan Harold 7
hine on fenn onfceottan’. ^bAnd on þiſ
ilcan zeape eode fe fæfter hþæter to
lv. penega. 7 eac fupðor”. ^lÐer Ead-
rige Arceb fop to Rome”.

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 Harthacnute to Bru-
ges, where his mother was.

A. D. 1040. This year died king Ha-
rold at Oxford¹, on the 16th before the
calends of April; and he was buried at
Westminster. He governed England 4
years and 16 weeks; and in his days tri-
bute was paid to 16 ships², at the rate of
8 marks for each steersman, as was done
before in king Cnute’s days. The same
year they sent after Harthacnute to Bru-
ges, supposing they did well; and he
came hither to Sandwich with 60 ships,
7 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 62 ships, at the rate of 8
marks for each steersman. Then were
alienated from him all that before de-
sired 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 55 pence, and even
further. This year archbishop Edsy
went to Rome.

^a An. MXL. *Whel. C.T.* v i. and iv. Ðer fpealt Harold cýng. 7 man ſende, *Œc. C.T.* v iv. ^b *Abs. Cot.* v i. and iv. ^c pæfð, *Cot.* ^d *Abs. Cot.* v i. and iv. Vid. an. mxxxv. ^e From *C.T.* v i. and iv. 1040. þa ſende man, *Œc.* v i.— com Harðacnut cýng to Sandwic, *Œc. Gibs.* from *Laud. Cot.* ^f *Abs. Cot.* fopan to middan ſumera. *C.T.* v i. and iv. ^g *Abs. C.T.* v i. and iv. ^h *Abs. Laud.* ⁱ 7 aſrealde þa fwiðe ftranze zýlb. þ man hit uneaðe mihte acuman. þ pæf viii. marc æt hamelan, *C.T.* v i. and iv. with little variation. ^k From *C.T.* v iv. 1040. So *Petrob.* v i. with little variation: v i. has ec, riþode, þæne, Ðarald, ſen, fceotan. ^l *Whel.* from *Ben. abs. Laud. Cot.* v i. and iv.

¹ “Lundoniæ.”—Flor. S. Dunelm. R. Dicet.

² “Octo marcas unicuique suæ classis remigi,

et duodecim unicuique gubernatori, de tota Angliæ præcepit [Rex] dependi.”—Flor.

An. MXLI. Ðer pær ƿe hepe-geold
 zelæƿt. þ̅ pæron xxi.^a þurend punda. ⁊
 xcix. punda. ⁊ man zeald ƿýððan xxxii.
 ƿcipon xi. þurend punda. ⁊ xlviii. pun-
 da^b. ^cÐer het^d Ðarðacnut heƿgian eall
 ƿýzƿacertƿercipe^e ƿop hƿ tƿezna hƿ-
 capla þingon þe þ̅ ƿƿanƿe^f zýlð bu-
 don. þa ƿlogon^g hi þ̅ ƿolc binnan ƿop-
 tennan þam mýnƿtƿe^h. And on þiƿ^h ilcan
 zeape ƿonaⁱ com Eadƿarð Æðelƿeðer
 ƿunu cínƿer^b hiden to lande ⁱon Med-
 dƿen^o of ƿeallande. ƿe pær Ðarðac-
 nuter^o bƿoðop cýnƿer^b. ^kþe pær æƿ
 ƿop ƿela zeapan of þiƿan zeapde adƿý-
 ƿen. ⁊ þeah pær to cýnƿe zepƿonen.
 ⁊ he ƿunode þa ƿƿa on hƿ bƿoðop hi-
 neðe þa hƿile þe he leofode^h. hi ƿæron
 bezen ^lÆlfƿiƿer ƿuna^m Ymman^m. ^bƿeo
 pær^o Ricarðer dohtop eopler^b. ⁿ⁊ on
 þiƿan zeape eac ƿƿac Ðarðacnut Ead-
 ulƿe under hƿ zƿýðe. ⁊ he pær ƿeð-
 loga. ⁊ heƿ man hadode Ægelƿic biƿcop
 to Eopƿƿic on iii. id. Ianuari^o.

An. MXLII. ^oÐer ƿopðƿende Ðarðac-
 nut cýnƿ^o ^oæt Lamb-hýðe. ^oƿƿa þ̅ he
 æt hƿ dƿince ƿtod. ⁊ he ƿæringa ƿeoll
 to þæne eopðan mið eƿerlicum anginne.
 ac hine þa zelæhton þe þæƿ neh ƿæron:
 ⁊ he ƿeodðan nan ƿopð ne zecƿæð. ac
 zepat^o ^bon vi. id. Iun.^o ^oþe ^opær cýnƿ^o
^boƿer eall Englaland^o tƿa zeap buton
 x. ^onihtum. ⁊ he ^oƿ bebyƿzed^o ^oon

A.D. 1041. This year was the tri-
 bute paid to the army; that was, 21,099
 pounds; and afterwards to 32 ships,
 11,048 pounds. This year also ordered
 Harthacnute to lay waste all Worcester-
 shire, 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
 Harthacnute, and had been driven from
 this land for many years: but he was ne-
 vertheless 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 Harthacnute 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 3d day before the ides of January.

A. D. 1042. This year died king Har-
 thacnute at Lambeth, as he stood drink-
 ing: 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 ex-
 pired on the 6th day before the ides of
 June. He was king over all England
 two years wanting ten nights; and he is

^a xxxi. *Cot.* ^b Abs. *Cot.* ^c From *C.T.* v. i. and iv. *Josc. interl.* mxli. ^d let, *C.T.* v. i. *Josc. interlin.* v. iv. ^e ƿýhn-- *C.T.* v. i. ^f So *C.T.* v. i. ƿƿanƿæ, v. iv. ^g ƿloh þ̅ ƿolc hi, *C.T.* v. i. ^h þýrum, *Cot.* ⁱ ƿona on *Meddƿen*, *Œc.*, *C.T.* v. iv. 1041, where the whole passage runs thus: ^o þær zepƿer ƿona com Eadƿarð hƿ bƿoðop on *Meddƿen* (*Medƿen*, *C.T.* v. i.) ƿƿam zeondan ƿæ. Æðelƿeðer (-ƿeðer, *C.T.* v. i.) ƿunu cýnƿer, *Œc.* ^k From *C.T.* v. iv. ^l Ælfƿiƿer ƿunu, *Cot.* ^m Abs. *Laud. Petrob.* v. i. and iv. ⁿ From *C.T.* v. iv. 1041. So v. i., with little variation, as far as ƿeðloga. ^o An. mxlii. *C.T.* v. i. and iv. *Whel.* ^p From *Laud Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^q From *C.T.* v. i. and iv. 1042. ^r ƿuxode, *Cot.* ^s nihtan, *Cot.* ^t lið, *Cot.* ^u a ƿin-ceaƿtƿe an ealða mýnƿtƿe, *Cot.* N.S.

ealdan mýnrte on Þinceartre" ^a mid Cnute cýnþe hir fæder". ^b And hir modeþ for hir faple gief into Nýpan-mýnrte ꝛ. Valentiner hearfoð þær martiner". ^c And ear þan þe he" bebýrzed þære eall folc zecear^d þa Eaðpaþ to cýnþe on Lundene. ^e 7 underþenzon hine to kýninge. eall fpa him pel gecýnde þær". ^f healde þa hpile þe him God unne". And eall þ zear þær fpiðe^g heriz time on manezum þingum ^h 7 miþlicum. ze on unþæderum ze on eorð-þærtum. And fpa mýcel onþer þær þær zearer forþaren". fpa nan man æþ ne gemunde. ⁱ ægðer ze þurh miþlice coða ze þurh unþerýderu. And on þir ilcan time forðfeþde Œlf^h abb of Buph. 7 man ceaf þa Arnpi munec to abb forðan þe he þær fpyðe zod man 7 fpiðe bilehpiⁱ":

ⁱ An. MXLIII. Þer þær Eaðpaþ^k gehalgod to cýnþe æt Þinceartre on forman^l Earter dæg. ^m mid mýccelum þýrðfipe. 7 þa þænon eartron on III. non. Apf. Eaðfize ancebifceop hine halgade. 7 toþonan eallum þam folceⁿ hine pel lærde. 7 to hir agenre neode 7 ealler folcer pel manude'. 7 Stizand ppeort þær zebletꝛad to bycope to Earc Englum". ^o 7 ðær zereþ XIII. nihton

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 3d 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, 14 nights before the mass of St. Andrew, it was advised

^a Abs. *Cot. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^b Abs. *Laud. Petrob. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^c 7 æþ ze cýnþ, *Cot.* ^d zecier, *Cot.* underþenz, *C.T.* v. i. ^e From *C.T.* v. iv. The first member of the sentence abs. v. i. Both MSS. here end the year 1042, and begin the next (1043) with the consecration of king Edward at Winchester. ^f Abs. *Cot.* ^g fpa, *Cot.* ^h Ælfþinuþ. ⁱ From *Laud. Cot. Petrob.* v. i. and iv. The Lambard transcript begins here, printed at the end of Lye's Saxon Dict. Vid. Wanl. *Cat.* p. 271. It ends abruptly with the words fæder ze--- A.D. MLXXIX., as does also *C.T.* v. iv. From this and other circumstances it is presumed to be a transcript from that MS. ^k So *C.T.* v. i. and iv. Eaðpaþ, Lye. Eaðuupaþ, Gibs. ^l Abs. Gibs. ^m From Gibs. *C.T.* v. i. abs. v. iv. ⁿ pel lærde to hir agenre neode 7 to ealler folcer freme, *Cot.* ^o So MS. ^p From *C.T.* v. iv. Lye from Lamb.

ær Andþear mærran man zepædde þan cýnge ꝥ he wæs of Gleapceſtre. ⁊ Leofric eopl ⁊ Godwine eopl ⁊ Sigþarð eopl mid heora zenge to Winceſtre on unþær on þa hlæfdian. ⁊ beneafedan hi æt eallon þan zærraman ðe heo ahte. þa wæron unatellendlice. forþan þe heo wæs æron þam cýnge hwe ſuna ſwiþe heard. ꝥ heo him læſſe dýde þonne he wolde ær þam þe he cýng wære. ⁊ eac rýððan. ⁊ leton hi þær riððan binnan ſittan". ⁊ wæde þær ſe cýng let zepidan ealle þa land þe hiſ modor ahte him to handa. ⁊ nam of hwe eall ꝥ heo ahte on golde ⁊ on ſeolſne "⁊ on unafcezendlicum þingum". forðam heo hit heoð ær "to wære" rið hine. "⁊ wæde þær man ſette Stizant^d of hiſ biſceoplice. ⁊ nam eal ꝥ he ahte þam cýnge to handa. for þam he wæs neht hiſ modor wæde. ⁊ heo for ſpa ſpa he hwe wædde. þær þe men wendon".

^eAn. MXLIV. Ðer Eadwige arcebiſceop forlet "þæt biſcoplice" for hiſ untrumniſſe. ⁊ bletode þærto Siward abb of ^fAbbandune to biſcope. be þær cýnges læſe^h ⁊ wædeⁱ. ⁊ Godwines eoples. Ðit wæs ^kealles ſearum mannum cuð ær hit zedon wæs. ^lforðan ſe Arcebende wære ꝥ hit ſum oðer man abidan wolde oþþe zebizgan. þe he hiſ wýſſe truwode and uðe". ^azif hit ma manna wiſe". And on þýrum zeare^m wæs rýðe mýcel hunzor ofer eallⁿ Engla

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 invade all the land that his mother had of him 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 they had of the king in his hands, 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

^a Abs. Cot. ^b ouer wære, Cot. to wære, Gibs. ^c From C.T. B i. only; now first printed.
^d So MS. ^e From Laud. Cot. An. MXLIII. C.T. B i. ^f hiſ Arce-biſcoplice, Cot. ^g Abbeddune, Cot.
^h zelean, Cot. læſe, Josc. ⁱ So Cot. Josc. wæde, Gibs. ^k So Cot. elles, Gibs. from Laud. N. S. ^l forðan ſe Arc-biſcop wære ꝥ ſum oðer man þe hit wýſſe uðe. hit abidan oððe zebizgan wolde, Cot. ^m Abs. Laud.

land. ^aƿ corn ƿpa dýpe ƿpa nan man æþ ne gemunde". ƿpa þ̅ ƿe^a ƿerter hƿæter eode to ^blx. penega. ^aƿ eac ƿurðor. And þ̅ær ýlcan gearer ƿe cýnz ƿor ut to Sandƿic mid xxxv. ƿcipon. ƿ Æðel-ƿtan cýnic-ƿearð ƿenz to þ̅am abbod-ƿice æt Abbandune". ^cƿ Stizand ƿenz to hƿ bƿcop-ƿice". ^dAnd on þ̅am ýlcan gere Eaðƿarð cing nam Eaðgýðe God-ƿiner eopleſ dohton him to ƿiſe. x. nihtum ær candelmæſſan". And^a on þƿ ilcan gearne ƿorðſende Bƿihtƿold. b. ^e on ƿiltunſcipe" ^fon x. kf. Mai". ƿ he ^gheold þ̅ær bƿcop-ƿiceſ" xxxviii. ƿintra. ^hþ̅ ƿar þ̅ bƿcop-ƿice of Scipeburh". ⁱand ðepeman þ̅er cýnzef ƿneorƿ ƿenz to þ̅am bƿcopƿice". And on þ̅ýrum gearne man ^khalgode ƿulſƿic to abb ^læt ƿce Augurtime ^mto Xþer mæſſan on Ste-phanef mæſſe-dæg". be þ̅er kýnzef ze- læſan. ƿ ⁿbe" Ælſſtanef abbotef" ƿor hƿ mýcelne^p untƿumnyſſe.

An. MXLV. ^qðer zefor Ælſſarð b on Lundene on viii. kf. ag'. ðe ƿær abb on Eoferhamme ænerƿ. ƿ þ̅ mýn-ƿtne ƿel zeforþode þa hƿile þe he þ̅ær ƿær. Gepende þa to Ramerege. ƿ þ̅ær hƿ hƿ alæt. ƿ Manni ƿær to abbode zecopen. ƿ zehadod on iii. id. ag'. ƿ ðær zefef man ðraſ Gunnilde út. þ̅ æþele ƿiſ. Cnuteſ cýnzef mágan. ƿ heo ƿýððan ƿæt æt Bƿýzce lang

corn so dear as no man remembered be- fore ; so that the sester of wheat rose to 60 pence, and even further. And this same year the king went out to Sand- wich with 35 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, 10 nights be- fore candlemas. And in the same year died Britwold, bishop of Wiltshire, on the 10th day before the calends of May; which bishopric he held 38 winters; that was, the bishopric of Sherborn. And Herman, the king's priest, succeed- ed to the bishopric. This year Wulfric was consecrated abbot of St. August- ine'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 8th day be- fore the calends of August. He was for- merly abbot of Evesham, and well fur- thered 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 4th day before the ides of August. This year Gunnilda, a woman of rank, a re-

^a Abs. *Cot.* ^b xl. *Cot.*, transposing the numerals. ^c Abs. *C.T.* b i. ^d From *C.T.* b i. "An. mxliii. ðer nam Eaðƿarð cýnz Godƿineſ dohton eopleſ him to cƿene." Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.*, prefixing a repetition of the former year. mxliv., *Cot.* ^e From *C.T.* b iv. an. mxlvi. ^f From *C.T.* b i. an. mxlv. ^g ƿær bƿcop, *Cot.* abs. *C.T.* b i. and iv. ^h From *Cot.* abs. *Laud.* b i. and iv. ⁱ Eaðƿarð cýnz gear ðepamanne hƿ ƿneorƿe þ̅ bƿceoppice, *C.T.* b i. ƿ man ƿette ðepeman on hƿ ƿeale, b iv., *Lye*, &c. ^k hadode, *Cot.* ^l to, *Cot.* ^m an oðerne Xþer mæſſe-dæg, *Cot.* ⁿ Abs. *Laud.* ^o abbot, *Cot.* ^p mýcelan, *Cot.* ^q From *C.T.* b iv. *Lye*, &c.

hpile. ⁊ for to Denmarcon riððan".
 "On þam zeape zegaderade Eadparð
 cýng mýcele rcýp-fýrde on Sand-
 pic ðurh Magnur ðreatunze on Nor-
 wegon. ac hif zepinn ⁊ Spezener on
 Denmarcon zeletton þ he her ne
 com".

"An. ^bMXLVI. "Her forðferde Lý-
 ringe re forðnotera bircop x. kī Aprī.
 ⁊ he hæfde iii. þrice. an on Deþena-
 rcire. and on Cornwalon. ⁊ on Wýrna-
 ceſtre: Ða fenz Leofric to Deþena-
 rcire. ⁊ to Cornwalon. "re pær þær
 cýnzer ppeort". ⁊ Aldred þ to Wýrna-
 ceſtre".

An. MXLVII. Her forðferde ſelf-
 wine þ on Winceſtre. "on iv. kī Sep-
 tembri". ⁊ Stigand bircop be norðan
 pær on hif ſetl ahaþen. ⁊ ær þam on
 þa ilcan zepe forðferde Grimcýtel þ
 on Suð-Sexum. "⁊ he lið on Crýſter
 cýnican on Cantparabyri". ⁊ Heca
 þer cýnzer ppeort fenz to þam þrice.
 ⁊ Spezen eac fende hider. bæd him
 fýlfter onzean Magnur Norweza cýng.
 þ man ſceolde fendan l. rcýpa him to
 fultume. ac hit þuhte unrað eallum
 folce. and hit pearð þa zelet þurh þ þe
 Magnur hæfde micelne rcýpcræft. ⁊
 he þa aýtte þa Spezen ut. ⁊ mid mýcelan
 manſlihte þ land zepann. ⁊ Dena^s him
 mýcel feoh guldon. ⁊ hine to cýnze un-
 derþenzon. ⁊ ði ylcan zeape Magnur

lative 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 threaten-
 ing of Magnus of Norway; but his con-
 tests with Sweyne in Denmark prevented
 him from coming hither.

A.D. 1046. This year died Liffing,
 the eloquent bishop, on the 10th day
 before the calends of April. He had
 three bishoprics; one in Devonshire,
 one in Cornwall, and another in Wor-
 cestershire. Then succeeded Leofric,
 who was the king's priest, to Devon-
 shire and to Cornwall, and bishop Al-
 dred 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 hi-
 ther, and requested the aid of fifty ships
 against Magnus, king of the Norwe-
 gians; but it was thought unwise by all
 the people, and it was prevented, be-
 cause 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

^a From *C.T.* Biv. Lye, &c. ^b MXLV., *Cot.* Bi. MXLVI., *C.T.* Biv. ^c From *C.T.* Biv.
^d Gibs. from *Laud.* *Cot.* ^e Abs. *Cot.* ^f From *C.T.* Bi. 1047. ^g So *C.T.* Biv., Lye, &c., but
it ought to be Dene. Dena is the gen. pl. ^h ⁊ on yumeþan pende ut, *Cot.*

forðfereþe. And on þam ilcan zeape fereþe Spezen eopl ut^a to Baldeþiner lande to Brýcge. ⁊ punode þær ealne wintep. ^b ⁊ penþe þa to ſumepe ut^c:

An. MXLVI. ^e Ðep on þýrum zeape for Spezn eopl into Wealan. ⁊ Griffrin je Nonþerna cýnz forð mid him. ⁊ him man ziflode. þa he hamþeþer þær þa het he feccan him to þa abbeþerran on Leomýnſtre. ⁊ hæfde hi þa phile^d þe him zelifte. ⁊ let hi rýþþan fapan ham." ⁊ on þif ýlcan zeape ^e man zeútlagode^e Orzod Clapan ftallepe^f. ^e foran to middan wintpe. ⁊ on þif ýlcan zeape. æfter Candelmeþran. com je ftanza wintep. mid forfte. ⁊ mid nape. ⁊ mid eallon unzepeþeþon. þ næf nan man þa on hie þ mihete gemunan fpa ftanze wintep fpa je þær. ze þuh man-cpealm. ze þuh onf-cpealm. ze fuzelar ⁊ fixar þuh þone micelan cýle ⁊ hunzer forpundan^g:

^h An. MXLVII. ^h Ðep forðfereþe feþelſtan abb. on Abbandune ⁱ on IIII. kf. Apríl. ⁊ fenz Spearhafoc munuc to of fce Eadmunder þýnig. ⁱ þa þær Efteþ dæg III. non. Apríl. ⁊ þær ofep eall Engla-land fpyþe mýcel man-cpelm on þam ýlcan zeape. And on þif ilcan zeapeⁱ comon to Sandpic^k Loþen ⁊ Ypling.

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 abess 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

^a Abs. Cot. ^b ⁊ on ſumeþan penþe ut, Cot. ^c From C.T. vi. now first printed. It appears to have been transcribed by Joscelyn in the margin of v. fol. 71; but some part of his transcript is totally illegible. ^d So in MS. This, I believe, is the earliest instance of *y* before *h*. ^e *þearð aplemeþ ut*, Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* An. m. xliv. -- ut adriþen, Cot. -- *Orzot*, Gibs. ^f From C.T. v. iv. ⁊ *Wagnuf zepann Denmarcon*, *id.* An. m. xlvii. Then follows in the same MS.: An. m. xlviii. Ðep þær je fciþa wintep. ⁊ þær zepes forðfereþe *Ælþpine*, &c. as printed in Lye's Appendix. The severe winter, it will be observed, did not begin till after Candlemas. ^g From *Laud. Cot.* chiefly. ^h m. xlv. Gibs. from *Laud.* m. xlvii. Cot. ⁱ From C.T. vi. ^k þifan lande, Cot.

mid xxv. ƿcipon. ^a ƿ herƿgodon'. ^b ƿ namon þær unafecgendlice hepe-huðe. on mannum ƿ on ƿolde ƿ on ƿeolƿne': ^c þet nan man nýrte hƿæt þær ealler ƿer. And ƿendon þa onbuton Tenet. ƿ ƿoldon þær þet ilce don. ac þet landƿolc handlice ƿiðrƿodon. ƿ ƿorƿerndon heom ægðer ze upƿanƿer ze ƿæteƿer. ƿ aƿlýmdon hi þanon mid ealle. And hi ƿendon heom þanon to Earƿ-Seaxan. ƿ herƿgodon þær ƿ namon menn. ƿ ƿpa hƿæt ƿpa hi ƿindan mihtan. And zeƿendon him þa earƿ to Baldeƿiner land. ƿ ƿealdon þær þet hi zeherƿgod hæƿdon'. ^d ƿ ƿerndon heom ƿýððon earƿ þanon þe hi ær comon ^e":

An. MXLVIII. ^f ðer com eft Spegen^s to Denamarcon. ƿ Harold ƿor to Norƿezum. Magnuƿ ƿæðeƿa. ƿýððan. Magnuƿ deað ƿær. ƿ Normen hine undeƿrenzon. ƿ he ƿende ýmb ƿrýð hider to lande. ƿ Spegen eac ƿende of Denmarcon. ƿ bæd Eaðƿarð cýnƿ ƿcýƿfultumer. þ ƿceolde beon æt lærtan. l. ƿcýpa. ac eall ƿolc ƿiðcƿæð. ƿ her ƿær eac eorð-ƿcýƿunƿ on kt. Mai. on manezum ƿtopum. on ƿiƿnaceƿrte. ƿ on ƿic. ƿ on Deorþý. ƿ eller zehƿær. ^h ƿide on Engla-land'. ƿ eac ƿær ƿrþe mycel man-cƿealm ƿ orƿ-cƿealm. ^h oƿer eall Engla-land'. ƿ eac þ ƿide ƿýr on Deorþýcýne micel ýfel dýde. ƿ zehƿær

also¹. The same year came to Sandwich Lothen and Irling, with 25 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 Der-

^a Abs. *Laud.* ^b ƿ naman menn ƿ æhtan. ƿ hƿæt ƿpa hi ƿinden mihten, *Cot.* ^c Abs. *Cot.*
^d ƿ zeƿendan eft þanon hi ær comon. *Cot.* ^e *Bellum apud vallium dunas*, *Gibs.* from *Laud.*
^f From *C.T.* b iv. Lye, &c. mxlix. See vi. *Flor.* &c. mxlviii. ^g *Spain*, *C.T.* b iv. ^h From *C.T.* b i.; where the year begins thus: ðer on þýrum zeare ƿær mycel eorð-ƿcýƿunƿ ƿide on, &c.

¹ The death of bishop Siward, and the re-appointment of archbishop Edsy, are here antici-

pated in Gibson's edition; but a more full statement is now given of these occurrences p. 219.

eller". * ʒ on þam ylcan ʒeape man ʒe-
 herʒode. Sandwic ʒ ʒiht. ʒ ofrlohan þa
 betƿta men þe þar wæron. ʒ Eadƿarð
 cining ʒ þa eorlas foran æfter þam
 ut mid heora ƿcƿun. ʒ on þam ylcan
 ʒeape Siƿarð biƿceop forlet þ̅ biƿceop-
 rice for his untrumnýrre. ʒ for to
 Abbandune. ʒ Eadƿiʒe ancebifceop
 ƿenz eft to þam biƿceoprice. ʒ he
 forðferde þær binnan viii. ƿucan. on
 x. kt. Nouembriƿ".

^bAn. MXLIX.^c ^dƿer' on þiran ʒeape
 ƿe caſere ʒegaderode unarimedlice
 ƿýrðe onʒean Baldrine of Brýʒce. þurh
 þ̅ ^dþ̅ he bræc ^eþa palentan' æt Neoma-
 zon. ʒ eac ƿela oþra unþanca þe he him
 dýðe. ƿeo ƿýrð ƿær unarimedlic^f þe he
 ʒegaderað hæfde. þær ƿær ^dLeo' ƿe
 papa ^dof Rome'. ʒ ƿe ƿatriarcha. ʒ
 ƿela oþra mærra manna of ʒehƿilcum
 leodƿcƿum. He ƿende eac to Eadƿarðe
 cýnʒe ʒ bæð hine ƿcƿ-ƿultumer. þ̅ he
 ne ʒeþarode þ̅ he him on ƿætere ne æt-
 burƿte. ʒ he for þa to Sandwic. ʒ læʒ
 þær mid mýclum ƿcƿ-hepe forð þ̅ ƿe
 caſere hæfde of Baldrine eall þ̅ he
 ƿolde. ðær com eac ^deft onʒean' Spe-
 zen eorl^s. þe for ær of þiran lande to
 Denmarcon. ʒ þær forƿorhte hine ƿið
 Denum. He com hiðer mid hipunʒe.
 cƿæð þ̅ he ƿolde eft buʒan to þam cýnʒe.
^dʒ his man beon. ʒ bæð Beorn eorl þ̅ he

byshire 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 bishop-
 ric from infirmity, and retired to Abing-
 don; upon which archbishop Edsy re-
 sumed the bishopric; and he¹ died
 within eight weeks of this, on the 10th
 day before the calends of November.

A.D. 1049.² This year the emperor
 gathered an innumerable army against
 Baldwin of Bruges, because he had de-
 stroyed 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. Where-
 upon he went to Sandwich, and lay there
 with a large naval armament, until the
 emperor had all that he wished of Bald-
 win. 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

^a From *C.T.* vi. mxlviii. as here printed. ^b From *C.T.* vi. and iv. Nothing occurs in Gibson from mxlix. to mli. inclusive. ^c ml. *C.T.* vi. ^d From *C.T.* vi. ^e þæne palant, *C.T.* vi. ^f unatellendlic, *C.T.* vi. ^g to Eadƿerðe cing, *C.T.* vi.

¹ *i. e.* Siward, within eight weeks of his retirement to Abingdon. See p. 222.

² 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.

him on fultume pæpe. ⁊ zýrnde to him lander þ̅ he mihte hine on afeðan. Ac Harold his broðor riðcpæð ⁊ Beorn eopl. þ̅ hiz nolðon him azýfan nan þingc þær þe se cing heom 'gezýfen hæfde. ac se cingc him æcer þingc forþýrnde. Ða zepende Spezen to his rcýpon to Boranham'. ^a Ða riððan þær careper reht pær ⁊ Balðpiner. foron rela rcipa ham. ⁊ se kýng belaf bæftan æt Sandpic mid feapum rcýpum'. ⁊ Godpiner eopl eac for mid XLII. rcýpum fram Sandpic to Peferenæræ^b. ⁊ Beorn eopl him for mid. ^c ⁊ þa se cing lýfde eallon Mýrceon ham. ⁊ hiz rpa dýdon'. Ða cýðde man þam cýngc þ̅ Ofgodlage on Ulpe mid XXXIX.^d rcýpon. ⁊ se cýngc þa sende æfter þam rcipum þe he ofrendan^e mihte ^a þe ær ham pendon'. ^f þe innan Norð-muþan lazon'. ⁊ Ofgod fetre his riþ on Brýcge^f. ⁊ pendon eft onzean mid VI. rcýpum. ⁊ þa oþre foron on Earc-Seaxon^g to Eadulfeþnærre^h. ⁊ þær hearþm dýdon. ⁊ pendon eft to rcýpon. ^a ⁊ heom com þa rtranþrinde to. rpa þ̅ hi pæron ealle forþarene buton feoper þa man ofrløh bezeondan ræ'. ^a On þam þe Godpiner eopl ⁊ Beorn eopl lazon on Peferenæræ^b ^c mid heora rcýpon'. þa com Spezenⁱ eopl ⁊ bæð Beorn eopl mid facne. ^a ðe pær his eamer runu'. þ̅ he his zepena pæpe to þam cýngc to Sandpic. ^c ⁊ his riþa riþ hine zebette'. ^a cpæð þ̅ he him aþar rperigan polde. ⁊ him

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. 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 wjth forty-two ships from Sandwich to Pevensy, 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 they¹ 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 Pevensy 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

^a From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. ^b So *C.T.* B i. Peferenæa, Lye. Peueneræa, B iv. ^c From *C.T.* B i. ^d XXIX. *C.T.* B i. ^e ofrendan, Lye. ^f Brýge, *C.T.* B i. ^g So *C.T.* B i. Suðrexe, B iv. incorrectly. Suð-Seaxe, Lye. ^h Eadulfeþnærre, *C.T.* B i. ⁱ So Lye. Spein, *C.T.* B iv.

¹ *i. e.* Osgod and his wife, with their whole retinue.

hold beon'. Ða wende Beorn for þære sibbe ꝥ he him swican nolde. nam þa iii. geferan mid him. ⁊ wodon þa ^ato-ward' Boranham. ^bþær his swipu lazon. eall swa hi sceoldon to Sandwic'. ⁊ hine man swona ^cþa' geband. ⁊ to swype lædde. ^dWende þa þanon mid him to Deptamusan'. ⁊ hine þær het swlean. ⁊ deope bedelfan. ^ehine man funde eft'. ^fac hine Harold his mæg þær sette'. ⁊ ^gto Wincestre lædde to ealdan mýnstre. ⁊ þær bebýrde wíð Cnut cing his eam. ^h⁊ se cing þa ⁊

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 his¹ 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.

^a So *C.T.* v. iv. ^b þær Spegenes swipa lazon, *C.T.* v. iv. after Sandwic, confusedly; for the king was at or near Sandwich, but the ships of Sweyne were at Bosham, as stated above from v. iv. : for swipa read swipe or swipu. ^c From *C.T.* v. iv. ^d ⁊ wodon þa to Deptamusan, *C.T.* v. i. ^e From *C.T.* v. i. ^f wende hine to W. ⁊ býrgde *W.C.*, *C.T.* v. iv. ^g The whole story runs thus in Gibson's edition, and is placed to the year m. lxxvi. ^h And on his ylcan zeape wende Eadward cýng ^aut to Sandwic mid mýcclan swip-hefe. ⁊ com Spegn ^beopl" ^ain" mid vii. swipon to Borenham. ⁊ wíðode wíð þone cýng. ^c⁊ behet man him ꝥ he mozte wíðe ælc þæra þinga þe he ær ahte. Ða wíðlæz Harold eopl his broðor. ⁊ Beorn eopl. ꝥ he ne mozte beon nan þæra þinga wíðe þe se cýng him zeunnen hæfde. ac sette man him iv. nihta wíð to his swipon". ^d Ða wearð hit under þam het þam cýnge com word ꝥ unswið swipa læzen be setan ⁊ hergodon. Ða ze Godwine eopl set on buton mid þer cýnges ii. swipum. þam anan sceopde Harold eopl. ⁊ þam oðran Torwig his broðor. and landes-manna swipa xlii. Ða seyste man Harold eopl up þær cýnges swipe þe Harold eopl ær sceopde. þa zependon hi set to Peuenesca. ⁊ læzen þær weder-sette'. ^e Ða þer hinnon ii. dagum. þa com Spegen eopl wíðer. ⁊ swec wíð his wæder'. and wíð Beorn eopl ^fþe þær wæs mid Godwine'. And ^ghe" bed Beorn ꝥ he sceolde swan mid him to þam cýnge to Sand-wic. ⁊ swýrtan him to þær cýnges sweonðswipe. ⁊ he þær wíðode. ^h zependon heom þa swýlce hi woldon to þam cýnge. Ða samanz þam þe hi wodon". ^a þa" bæd Spegen hine het he sceolde swan mid him to his swipon. ^b⁊" ^ctealde ꝥ his ^dswipeswey ^ewoldon wændon fram him". buton he þe wæðor come. Ði zependon þa bezen ^fþær his swipu læzen". ^g þa hi býðer comon". þa bæd Spegen ^heopl" hine ꝥ he sceolde ⁱ zependon mid him to swipe. ^j⁊" he ^kfor-weorde ^lswiðe". swa lange ^moð his" swipeswey zefenzon hine. ⁊ wuppon hine on þone bat. ⁊ bundon hine. ⁊ weopan to swipe. ⁿ⁊ dýdon hine þær on. Tuzon þa up heora setel". ⁊ unpon set to Axa-muðan". ^o ^p hæfdon hine mid heom. oð het hi" ofswogon hine. ^q⁊ namon þone lichaman". ⁊ bebýrgedon ^rinnan anre cýrican. ^s And comon þa his sweonð ^t⁊ lit-men of Lundene. ⁊ namon hine up. ⁊ wenedon hine to Wincestre to ealdan mýnstre. ⁊ he is þær býrged wíð Cnut cýng his eam. The following variations occur between *Laud.* and *Cot.*

^a Abs. *Cot.* ^b Godwine swipa eoples, *Cot.* ^c ꝥ him man behet ꝥ he mozte beon wýðe ealles þe he ær ahte. ac Harold his broðer ⁊ Beorn eopl wíðlæzan. ⁊ swa ꝥ hit man het ^dut binnan weoper nihtan. *Cot.* ^e ⁊ he wende. ⁊ swec wíð his wæder þe læz æt Peuenesca. *Cot.* ^f Abs. *Laud.* ^g —wende, *Cot.* ^h amanz ꝥ hi wíðan, *Cot.* ⁱ wæde, *Cot.* ^j —wæs, *Cot.* ^k hine swiplætan woldon, *Cot.* ^l to his swipon, *Cot.* ^m swan mid him into, *Cot.* ⁿ —wýrðde, *Cot.* ^o ꝥ þa, *Cot.* ^p —muðe, *Cot.* ^q býrgdan, *Cot.* ^r his swýð wíððan naman hine up. ⁊ wenedon hine to Wincestre. ⁊ býrgdon hine wíð Cnut cing his eam. *Cot.*

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

eall hepe cpædon Spezen for niðing'.
 *lytle ær þan þa men of Dærtinga-
 ceartne 7 þær-abutan gepunnon hir
 tra rcýpa mid heora rcýpan. 7 þa men
 ealle ofrgolon. 7 þa rcýpa brohton to
 Sandwic to þan cýnge'. Ehta rcýpu he
 hæfde ær he Beorn berpice^b. rýþþan
 hine forleton ealle buton tram. ^cAnd
 Spezen gepende þa eart to Baldþiner
 lande. 7 fæt þær ealne winter on
 Brýcge mid hir fullan grýðe': On þam
 ilcan gearne comon upp on Þýlhrce
 axa of Yrlande xxxvi. rcýpa. 7 þær-
 abutan hearmaþ dýdon mid Grýfiner
 fultume þæs Þælhrca cýnzer. man
 gegaderade þa folc togener. þær
 þæs eac Ealdred b' mid. ac hi hæf-
 don to lýtelne fultum. 7 hi comon
 unpær on heom on ealne ærne mer-
 zen. 7 þela godra manna þær ofrgo-
 zon. 7 þa oþre ætburston forð mid
 þam be. ðis þæs gedon on III. kf. Aug.
 *7 on þýrum gearne forðferde Ead-
 noð se goda b' on Oxnaforþrcipe'. 7
 Orrig abb' on Ðornize. 7 Wulfnoð
 abb' on Þerstmýnrte. 7 Eadweð cing
 gear Ulf hir ppeofte þ' birceoprice
 *þe Eadnoð hæfde'. 7 hit ýfele be-
 teah. *7 he þæs rýððan of adryron
 for þan ðe he ne gefremede naht
 bircopliceþ ðæron. rpa þ' uf rceamaþ
 hit nu mare to tellanne. 7 Sigwarð
 b' gefor. se lizeþ on Abbandune". ^c7 on
 þýron ýlcan gearne Eadweð cing rcý-
 lode ix. rcýpa of male. 7 hi foron mid

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 pro-
 claimed Sweyne an outlaw. A little be-
 fore this the men of Hastings and there-
 about 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 36
 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 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 bi-
 shop Ednoth in Oxfordshire; and Oswy,
 abbot of Thorney; and Wulfnoth, ab-
 bot 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

* From C.T. B iv. b amýrðrode, C.T. B i. c MCLVI. Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* 7 he
 gepende þa to Brice 7 þar punode mid Baldþine. C.T. B i. d Ðæg zener forðferde on Oxnaforð-
 rcipe. — B iv. omitting the name of Eadnoth. Orrig, Ðornize, *id.* Ulf pī þæs zeret þam b'rice to
 hýrde, *id.* * From C.T. B i.

ƿcýpon mid eallon anƿez. 7 belýpon v. ƿcýpa bæftan. 7 ƿe cing heom behet XII. monað ƿýlb". ^a7 on þam ýlcan ƿeape ƿerde Hereman b 7 Ealdræd b to Rome. to þam papan. on þær cingef ærende". 7 her man halgode þ micelle mýnrter æt Remýr. þær ƿær ƿe papa Leo. 7 ƿe caſene. Her þon þýrum ƿeape" ƿær ƿe mýccla ƿýnoð æt^c ƿce Remei^d. þær ƿær on Leo ƿe papa. ^b7 ƿe arceb of Burƿundia. 7 ƿe arceb of Býrincun. 7 ƿe arceb of Treuerýr. 7 ƿe arceb of Remýr". 7 manig ^eƿýr" mann ^bþær to". ^fƿe hadode ƿe læpede". 7 micelne ƿinoð þær hæfdon emb Godeſ þeopdom. þone ƿinoð ƿone-ƿæt ƿcýr Leo papa. hit iſ earfoð to ƿítanne þara býrcopa þe ðær comon. 7 huƿu abboda. And Eðƿarð cýng ƿende þider Dudoce býrcop. 7 ƿlſſic abb of ƿce Augur-tine. 7 Elſpine^e abb ^bof Rameſege".

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 Here-man 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. Remy¹; 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

^a 7 Hereman b 7 Ealdræd b ƿorpon to Rome, C.T. B iv. Lye, mli. And on þýrum ýlcan ƿeape ƿær ƿe mýcele ƿinoð ƿegaderod on Rome. 7 Eaðƿarð cýng ƿende þider Hereman b 7 Ealdræd b. 7 hi comon þýder on Earter-æfen. Gibs. mxlvii. from *Laud.* mxlix. *Cot.* ^b Abs. *Cot.* ^c a, *Cot.* ^d Remýr, *Cot.* ^e Abs. *Laud.* ^f ƿehadodre 7 læpedre. (for —dpa, gen. pl.) *Cot.* N.S. ^e Ælſpine, *Cot.* Aldwin. S. Dun. ^b From C.T. B iv. Lye, &c.

¹ *Vid. Flor.* A.D. 1049, and *verbatim* from him in the same year, Sim. Dunelm. *inter X. Script.* p. 184. l. 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, &c." (*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. There is a note added to this account in the history of Rheims, which gives the dates of several parts of the church of St. Remi. "*Herimar—batit l'église qui subsiste; Pierre de Celles, autre abbé, y ajouta, cent ans après, le portail, et peut-être les bas côtés—tam in fronte quam in ventre."* *Ibid.* p. 227.

“to þi” ꝥ hi ʳceolden þam cýnge cýðan hpæt þær to Xþendome. gecopen pære”. “And on þýrum ýlcan gearne com Spegen eopl into Engla-lande”:

An. ML. ʳHer on þýrum gearne comon þa byrceopar ham fram Rome. ʳman gearne Spegen eopl. ʳon þýr ýlcan gearne forðferde Eadrixe arce-byrceop on Cantparabýrig on III. kt. Nouembriʳ. ʳeac on þýr ýlcan gearne Œlfric arcebyrceop on Eofer-ric-cerþre. on XI. kt. Feb. ʳriþe ar-purþe per ʳriʳ. ʳhis lic lið on Burh. Ða hæfde Eadperð cinz pitenagemot on Lunden to mid-lencten. ʳsette Ðroðberð þam Freoncýrcan þe ær pær b on Lundene. to arceb to Cant-parabýrig. ʳAnd þær rýlþan Lentener he for to Rome æfter his pal-lum. ʳre cýng gear þet þrice on Lundene Sparhafoc abbot of Abban-dune. ʳhit pær eft of him genumen ær he gehadod pære. ʳre cýng gear ꝥ abbodrice of Abbandune Rodulfe b his mæge. ʳþær ýlcan gearer he sette eall þa litmen of male”. ʳAnd eft re papa hæfde rinoð on Uercel¹. ʳUlþ b com þær to. ʳforneah man

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 Christen-dom. This same year came earl Sweyne into England.

A.D. 1050. This year returned the bishops¹ home from Rome; and earl Sweyne had his sentence of outlawry reversed. The same year died Edsy, arch-bishop 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 ca-lends of February, a very venerable man and wise, and his body lies at Peterbo-rough. Then had king Edward a meet-ing 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 Rodolph his cousin. The same year he put all the lightermen out of pay². The pope held a council

^a Abs. *Laud.* ^b ʳceoldon gehýpan hpæt þær to Xpen-dome gecopen pære. ʳhim cýðan. *Cot.*
^c Gibs. from *Laud.* MCLVII. abs. *Cot.* ^d Chiefly from *C.T.* vi. ^e And on þýrum gearne forðferde Eadrixe arce-byrceop iv. kal' Nouembriʳ. Gibs, MCLVII. from *Laud.* MCLIX. *Cot.* Dep forðferde Eadrixe arce-byrceop. ʳRodbert peng to arce-byrceop-ric. Whel, MCLVIII. ^f From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c. ^g Gibs, MCLVIII. from *Laud.* ʳhe rona þær æfter perde *Œc.*, *Cot.* M. zief, of Lundene, Spearhauoce, *id.* ^h So MCLVII. Gibs. from *Laud.* MCLIX. *Cot.* ⁱ Vercelj, *Cot.*

¹ Hereman and Aldred, who went on a mis-sion to the pope from King Edward, as stated in the preceding year, p. 223.

² 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.

ƿceolde tobnecan hiƿ ƿtæƿ. ^azif he ne ƿealde þe mane zeƿruman'. ƿorðan he ne cuðe don hiƿ zeƿrihte^b ƿpa ƿel ƿpa he ƿceolde". ^cƿ on þam ýlcan zeape alede Eaðƿearoð cýng þ̅ heƿezýlð þe Æðelƿede cýng æƿ artealde. þ̅ ƿæƿ on þam niƿon ƿ ðriƿttizofan zeape ðæƿ þe he hiƿ ongunnon hæƿðe. þ̅ zýlð zeðnehte ealle Engla ðeode on ƿpa lanƿum ƿýƿrte ƿpa hiƿ buƿan heƿ arƿiten iƿ. þ̅ ƿæƿ æƿne æƿƿoran oþrum zýlðum þe man mýƿlice zealð. ƿ men mið me- niƿzealdlice ðnehte":

An. MLI. ^dƿer on þýrum zeape com Rodbeard ancebýceop hiðer ofen ƿæ mið hiƿ pallium" ^eƿram Rome anef ðæze æƿ s̅r̅c̅r̅ Petrus' mæƿre-æƿene. ƿ ^hhe' zeƿæt hiƿ anceb-ƿtol æt X̅ƿer cýncean on s̅r̅c̅r̅ Petrus' imæƿre-ðæg'. ^aƿ ƿona þæƿ to þam cýng zeƿænde'. ^kƿa com Sƿapharoc abb to him' mið þæƿ cýnzer zeƿrihte ^aƿ inzele'. to þan' þet he hine hadian^m ƿceolde ^ato b into Lundene'. ^oƿa ƿiðcƿeð ƿe anceb'. ƿ cƿæð þet ƿe ƿapa hiƿ him ƿorþboden hæƿðe. ^aƿa zeƿende ƿe abb onzean þone anceb eft to þam. ƿ þæƿ þeƿ biƿcop-haðer zeƿnde. ƿ ƿe anceb him anƿæðlice ƿorþeƿnde. ƿ cƿæð þet ƿe ƿapa hiƿ him ƿorþboden hæƿðe. ƿa zeƿende ƿe abbæt to Lundene. ƿ ƿæt on þam biƿcop-ƿice þe ƿe cýng him æƿ zeunnan hæƿðe. be hiƿ ƿulþe leaƿe. ealne þone ƿumor ƿ þone hæƿƿeƿt'.

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 39th 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

^a Abs. *Cot.* ^b *zeƿrihta, Cot.* ^c From *C.T.* iv. lye, &c. ^d From *C.T.* vi. ƿa com ƿe anceb', *Gibs.* mclviii. from *Laud.* ml. *Cot.* ^e From *Gibs.* chiefly to the words—neh þæne æƿre ƿca. *ƿapra mæƿra* (p. 227). ^f ænne, *Cot.* ^g ƿce. *Petres, Cot.* ^h Abs. *Laud.* ⁱ ðæze, *Cot.* ^k ƿ *Speapharoc* com to him, *Cot.* ^l þi, *Cot.* ^m bletƿian, *Cot.* ⁿ to þan biƿcop-ƿice on Lundene, *Cot.* ^o ƿ ƿe ancebýceop him andƿarode. anƿeðlice ƿo ƿýnde. *Cot.*

And ^acom þa up on þam ýlcan zeape' Eurstatiur. ^bre hæfde Eadparðer cýnzer rpeortep to riþe'. ^cfram zendonan ræ rona æfter þam biȝcop. 7 zepende' to þam cýnge. 7 rpæc rið hine ^dþ þ he þa polde. 7 zepende þa hampearð. Ða he com to Cantparbýniz earc. þa rnaðde he þær 7 hiȝ menn. 7 to Doŕpan zepende'. ^eÐa he pær rume mila oððe mare beheonan Doŕpan. þa dýde he on hiȝ býnnan. 7 hiȝ zepenan ealle. 7 foŕan to Doŕpan. Ða hi þider comon. þa poldon hi innian hi þær heom rýlþan zelicode'. ^eþa com an hiȝ manna. 7 polde pician æt aneȝ bundan-huȝe hiȝ unðancer. 7 zepundode þone huȝbunda. 7 re huȝbunda ofŕloh þone ofepne. Ða pearð Eurstatiur uppon hiȝ horŕe. 7 hiȝ zepenan uppon heora. 7 ferdon to þam huȝbunda. 7 ofŕlogon hine binnan hiȝ azenan heorðe. 7 pendon him þa up to þære buȝzepearð. 7 ofŕlogon ægðer ze riðinnan ze riðutan ma þanne xx. manna'. And þa buȝmenn ofŕlogon

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 liked. 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 20 men. The townsmen slew 19

^a on þýrum zeape com, *Cot.* ^b From *C.T.* B iv. Lye, &c.; where the whole transaction is thus stated: On þam ýlcan zeape Eurstatiur com up æt Doŕpan. re hæfde Eadparðer cýnzer rpeortep to riþe. Ða ferdon hiȝ men dýrlice æfter inne. 7 rumne man ofŕlogon of þam porte. 7 ofep man of þam porte heora zepenan. rpa þ ðær lazon vii. hiȝ zepenana. 7 mýcel hearpe þær zedon pær on æzþer healp mid horŕe 7 eac mid pærnum. oð þ folc gezaderede. 7 hi þa ætŕlogon þ hi comon to þam cýng to Gleapceartne. 7 he heom gnið realde. The story is omitted altogether in *B. i.*; where the events of the year (*MLI.*) are thus briefly stated: Ðep on þýrum zeape com Rodbearð ancebýrceop hider ofep ræ mid hiȝ pallium. 7 on þýr ýlcan zeape man flýmde Godþine eopl 7 ealle hiȝ runa of Engla-lande. 7 he zepende to Briȝe. 7 hiȝ riȝ. 7 hiȝ iii. runa. Spezen 7 Toȝtiz 7 Gýrð. 7 Ðarold 7 Leoŕpne pendon to Irlande. 7 þær punedon þæne rintep. 7 on þýr ýlcan zeape foŕðferde reo calde hlæfðize Eadþerðer cýnzer moder 7 Ðarðacnuteȝ. Imme hatte. ii. id' Ðarþ'. 7 hýpe lic lið on ealdan-mýnȝre rið Cnut cing. ^c Abs. *Cot.* ^d þa he hæfde zeprecen þ he polde. þa cýrde he azen. þa hiȝ men coman to Doŕpan: *Cot.* ^e þa polde hiȝ an man hepebeoȝian at aneȝ manneȝ hiȝ unðancer. rpa þ he pundode þone huȝbunda. 7 re huȝbunda ofŕloh þone man. Ða pær Eurstatiur rþýde rnað. 7 pearð upon hiȝ horŕe. 7 hiȝ menn. 7 ferdon to 7 ofŕlogon þone ýlcan huȝbandan. 7 eac to eacan him ma þonthe xx. men. *Cot.*

xix. menn on oðrē healfe. ⁊ zepun-
 dodan ^ama'. ^bþ hi nýrtan hu řela'.
 And Eur̄tatiur ætbær̄ft mid řearum
 mannum. ⁊ zepende onzean^c to þam
 cýnge. ^d⁊ cýdde be dæle hu hi zefaren
 hæfdon'. And^e pearð ře cýng řriðe
 zřam^f ^brið þa buþþape'. ⁊ ofřænde
^bře cýng' Godpīne eopl. ⁊ bæd hine
 řaran into Cent mid unřriða to Do-
 řřan^g. ^břorðan Eur̄tatiur hæfde ze-
 cýdd þam cýnge þet hit řceolde beon
 mare zýlt þæne buþþapu þonne hīř.
 Ac hit næř na řpa'. ^h⁊ ře eopl nolde
 na zepřarian ^bþæne inřape'. řorðan
 him pær lað to amýřřeneⁱ hīř ^kazenne
 řolgað'. Ða řende ře cýng æřter eal-
 lon hīř řitan. ⁊ ^lbead heom cuman' to
 Gleape-cear̄tre^m ^bneh þæne æřtre řca
 Maria mæřřan". Ða undepnam God-
 pīne řpýþe þ on hīř eoplđome řceold
 řpýlc zepeorþan. Onzan þa zadřian
 řolc ofęn ealle hīř eoplđom. ⁊ Spezen
 eopl hīř řunu ofęn hīř. ⁊ Harold hīř
 ofęn řunu ofęn hīř eoplđome. ⁊ hi ze-
 gadepodon ealle on Gleapceřter-řcīpe
 æt Langatreo mýcele řpýrde ⁊ una-
 řimedlic. ealle zeapre to řīze onzean
 þone cýng. buton man azeaf Eur̄ta-
 tiur ⁊ hīř men heom to hand-řceofe. ⁊
 eac þa Fřencýrcan þe on þam car̄telle
 pæron. Ðīř pær zedon vii. nihton æř

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 par-
 tially 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^l. 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 Langtree², 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^l, when king Edward was

^a Abs. *Laud.* ^b Abs. *Cot.* ^c azean, *Cot.* ^d ⁊ řæde þa þīng řpýře þonne hit pæpe, *Cot.*
^e þa, *Cot.* ^f řpað, *Cot.* ^g Dořřepan, *Cot.* ^h ac, *Cot.* ⁱ amýřřenne, *Cot.* ^k azene, *Cot.*
^l ⁊ het he cuman, *Cot.* ^m Glope-cīeřre, *Cot.* ⁿ From *C.T.* v. iv. Lye, &c., to—pedep com.

¹ Gibson seems to have totally misunderstood the latter part of this sentence; translating it thus—"paulo post festum sanctæ Mariæ:" as if there were only *one* festival of the Virgin in the year; whereas *two* are still retained by our

church,—the Purification and the Annunciation: and the *after-mass*, which is here mentioned, is the Nativity of the Virgin (Sept. 8); so called because it comes *after* the other two festivals.


² Langetrea, Flor.

þær lateſan ſc̅a M̅arian m̅æſſan: Ða p̅ær Eadp̅earð c̅yng on Gleap̅ceart̅re riſtende. Sende þa æfter Leofrice eople. ⁊ norð æfter Siward̅e eople. ⁊ bæd heora zenczer. ⁊ hi him þa tocomon æreſt mid medemum ſultume. ac ſýððan h̅y riſton hu hit ðær be ruþan p̅ær. Ða ſendon hi norð oþer ealle heora eorl̅dom. ⁊ læton bædan m̅ýcele ſýnde heora hlaſor̅de to helpe. ⁊ Raulf eac oþer hiſ eorl̅dom. ⁊ comon þa ealle to Gleap̅ceart̅re þam c̅yng̅e to helpe. þeah hit læt p̅ær. Þurdon þa ealle ſpa anr̅æde mid þam c̅yng̅e. ꝥ hi poldon Godwineſ ſýnde zerecan zif re c̅yng ꝥ polde. Ða leton h̅y ſume ꝥ. ꝥ m̅ýcel unr̅æd p̅ære ꝥ h̅y togedere comon. for þam þær p̅ær m̅ærte ꝥ notor̅te ꝥ p̅ær on ſ̅Engla-lande on þam tram zef̅ylcum. ⁊ leton ꝥ hi unum feondum n̅ýmdon to lande. ⁊ betp̅ýx ur ſýlfum to m̅ýcc̅lum forp̅ýr̅de. Ger̅æddon Ða ꝥ man ſeald ziflar betreonan. ⁊ ſetton ſteſna ut to Lundene. ⁊ man bæd þa folce þider ut oþer ealne þirne norð ende on Siward̅er eorl̅dom. ⁊ on Leofriceſ. ⁊ eac eller zehp̅ær. ⁊ ſceold Godwine eopl ⁊ hiſ ſuna þær cuman to riðer̅male. Ða comon h̅y to Suðzepeor̅ce. ⁊ micel m̅ænezeo mid heom of Þeſt-Sæxum. ac hiſ p̅ær̅ed panode ær̅ne þe lenz þe ſp̅iþor. ⁊ man boþh̅æſt þam k̅ýning̅e ealle þa þæz̅nar þe p̅ær̅on Harold̅er eopleſ hiſ ſuna. ⁊ man utlagode þa Spezen eopl hiſ oþer̅ne ſunu. þa ne onhagode him to cumenne to piþer̅male onzean þone c̅yng̅ ⁊ azean þone hepe þe him mid p̅ær. f̅or þa on niht ap̅æz.

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

7 re cýng hæfde þær on moþzen pī-
 tena-gemot. 7 cpæþ hine utlage. 7 ealle
 hepe. hine ^a7 hir wīfe 7 [ealle] hir
^aIII. suna. ^aSpezen 7 Tortiz 7 Grýð'.
 7 he pende řuð to Ðorneze. 7 hir wīf.
 7 Spezen hir suna. 7 Tortiz 7 hir wīf.
 Baldwines maze æt Brýcge. 7 Gerð
 hir suna. 7 Ðarold eopl 7 Leofwine
 řonan to Brýcge tope on ř. řcip þe
 Spezen eopl hæfde him řilfum ær.
 gearcod 7 gemetřod. 7 re cýng řende
 Ealdreð b of Lundene mid zenge. 7
 řceoldon hine ořřidan ær he to řcipe
 come. Ac hi ne mihton ořþe hi noldon.
 7 he pende þa ut of Ařene muðan.
 7 řenz řpa řtið peder ř he uneaþe
 ařæiz com. 7 him þær micel řor-
 řende. pende þa řorð to Irlande. þa
 him peder com". ^b Ða hæřdon þa
 řelīce menn zepnoht æne cartel on
 Ðereřorð-řcipe on Spezener eopler
 řolgoðe. 7 řnohten ælc þæra harne
 7 bīmepe þær cýnzer mannan þær
 abutan þe hi mihton. Ða com God-
 wine eopl. 7 Spezen ^ceopl'. 7 Ðarold
^ceopl' tozæðene æt Býřeņer-řtane^d.
^e7 maniz mann mid heom'. ^eto þon
 ř' ^ehi' řoldon řapan ^fto heopa cýne-
 hlařorðe'. ^e7 to þam řitan eallon þe
 mid zezaderode pæron. ř hi þær
 cýnzer řæd hæřdon. 7 hir řultum.
 and ealra pītena. hu hi mihton þær
 cýnzer bīmeņ appecan. 7 ealler þeod-
 řcipeř'. ^e Ða pæron þa řælīce men

and against the army that was with him;
 he went in the night away. In the morn-
 ing the king held a council, and pro-
 claimed 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 Thorney¹;
 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 mean time the Welsh-
 men had wrought a castle in Hereford-
 shire, in the territory of earl Sweyne,
 and brought as much injury and dis-
 grace on the king's men thereabout as
 they could. Then came earl Godwin,
 and earl Sweyne, and earl Harold, toge-
 ther at Beverstone, and many men with
 them; to the 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

^a From  C.T. B. iv. ^b From Gibs. ^c Abs. Cot. ^d Býřeņerřtane, Cot. ^e 7, Cot.
^f to þam cýnze, Cot. ^e Ða řapan þa * * * * * ærop mid þam cýnze, Cot.

¹ The ancient name of Westminster; which
 came into disuse because there was another

Thorney in Cambridgeshire. See afterwards, in
 this same year, p. 231.

ætƿoran mid þam cýnge'. 7 ƿoppregdon^a þa eoplar. þet hi ne moƿton cuman^b on hƿ eazon zepihðe'. eƿorðan hi ƿædon þ hi ƿoldon cuman þider ƿor þer cýnzer ƿƿicdome. Ƴær þær cuman Siparð eopl. 7 Leofric eopl. 7 mýcel folc mid heom norðan to þam cýnge. 7 ƿær þam eopple Godƿine 7 hƿ ƿunan zecýdd. þ ƿe cýng and þa menn þe mid him ƿæron ƿoldon ƿædon on hi. 7 hi tƿýmædon hi ƿærtlice onzegan. þæh him lað ƿæne þ hi onzegan heopa cýne-hlaƿorð ƿundan ƿceoldan'. Ða zepædden^d þa ƿitan eon ægzðer halfe'. þ man eþa' ælceƿ ýfeleƿ zepƿac. e 7 zear ƿe cýng Godeƿ zƿið 7 hƿ ƿulne ƿneondƿice on ægzðre healfe'. Ða zepædde^f ƿe cýning e 7 hƿ ƿitan'. þ man ƿceolde eodðre ƿýðan' habban ealra zepitena zemot on Lundene e to hæƿfeƿteƿ em-nihte'. 7 ehet ƿe cýning' bannan ut heƿe. ægzðer eze' be ƿuðan Temeƿe^h ze be norðan. eall þ eæƿne' betƿt ƿær. Ða cpæð man Spezen eopl utlah. 7 ƿteƿnodeⁱ e man' Godƿine eopple and Ðaƿolde e eopple' e to þon zemote ƿƿa ƿaðe ƿƿa hi hit zepapan mihton. Ða hi þider utcomon. þa ƿteƿnede heom man to zemote. þa zýƿnde hie zƿiðer 7 zƿiƿla þ he moƿte unƿƿican into zemote cuman. 7 ut of zemote. Ða zýƿnde ƿe cýng ealra þæra þegna þe

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 bewrayed 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 king¹ 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 second² 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

^a ƿpegden, *Cot.* ^b neh þam cýnge, *Cot.* ^c Abs. *Cot.* ^d zepædde, *Cot.* ^e 7 ƿe cýng zƿ þam eoplan hƿ ƿullan ƿneondƿice, *Cot.* ^f zehet, *Cot.* ^g eƿt, *Cot.* ^h Temeƿan, *Cot.* ⁱ beað, *Cot.*

¹ i. e. at Gloucester, according to the printed Chronicle; which omits all that took place in the mean time at London and Southwark.

² The account of the *first* assembly or council is omitted altogether in Gibson; though there is here a manifest allusion to such an assembly.

þa eoplar ær hæfdon. ⁊ hi letan hi ealle him to handa. Ða sende se cýng eft to heom. ⁊ bead heom' þ' hi ^acomen' mid xii. mannum ^binto þær cýnzer næde'. Ða zeopnde se eopl' c'eft' zriðer ⁊ zifla. þ' he mozte hine betellan æt c'ælc' þæra þinga þe him man onlede. ^dÐa pýpnde him man þera zifla. ⁊ fceapede him mann v. nihta zrið ut of lande to farenne'. ^eAnd zepende þa Godwine eopl ⁊ Spezen eopl to Borenham. ⁊ fcuþon ut heopa fciþu'. ^f⁊ zependon heom bezeondan fæ. ⁊ zefohton Balðpiner zrið'. ^g⁊ punodon þær ealne þone pintep. and Harold eopl zepende þeft to Yrlande. ⁊ þær ðær ealne ðone pintep on ðer cýnzer zriðe". ^h⁊ Godwine ⁊ þa þe mid him þæron pendan of Ðornege to Brýcge to Balðpiner lande on anum fciþe. mid fpa miclum zepfuman fpa hi mihton þæron mæft zelozian to ælcum mannum. Ðæt þolde ðýncan pundoplic ælcum men þe on Engla-lande þær. zif ænig man ær þam næde þ' hit fpa zepurþan fceolde. þorþam he þær ær to þam fpiðe upahafen fpylce he feolde þær cýnzer ⁊ ealles Engla-lander. ⁊ his funan þæron eoplar. ⁊ þær cýnzer dýrplingar. ⁊ his dohton þam cýnge bepeddod ⁊ beæfnad". ⁱAnd fona ðær ðe þif þær. þa^h foþlet se cýng þa hlæfdian. ^cfeo

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 12 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 Thorney¹ that Godwin and those that were with him went 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

^a fcolðan cuman, *Cot.* ^b to þam cinze, *Cot.* ^c Abs. *Cot.* ^d þa pýpnde men him. ⁊ bead him ut binnan v. nihtan. *Cot.* ^e ⁊ he feode ofep fæ to Balðpiner lande, *Cot.* ^f From *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c. ^g From Gibs. to Dpeppillon. And fona --- þær, abs. *Cot.* ^h ⁊, *Cot.*

¹ Now Westminster: see note p. 229. I have inserted this passage into the text from *C.T.* v iv.,

Lye, &c.; which connects this part of the history more closely with what had been said before p. 229.

pær gehalgod him to cþene'. *j let niman of hire' eall þ heo ahte on lande. j on golde. j on' jeolfrne. b j on eallon þingon'. c and betæhte b hy' hir ppyrten to Dþeppillon^d. e Ða rone com Willelm eopl fram zeondan ræ mid mycclum pepode Frencirca manna. j re cýning hine underþenz. j rpa feola hir zereþan rpa him to onhazode. j let hine eft onzean". f And Sparhafoc^e abb pearð b þa' adruþen^b b ut' of þam bircop-riþe on Lundene. j per Wilm þær cýnzer pþeort gehadodⁱ þær to. p And man sette þa Oddan to eople ofen Deþena-rcipe. j ofen Sumen-ræton. and ofen Dor-þeton. j ofen Wealar. j mann sette Ælfzar Leofricer sunu eopleþ þane eopldom on handa þe Ða-þold ær ahte":

: *An. MLII.¹ Ðen mon þýrrum zeape' forðþende. n on II. non' Ðaþ'. o reo ealde hlæfdrige' p Ælfzifu^q Ymma. r Eadþarþer cýnzer modor'. b j Ðarþacnuteþ cýnzer'. e Æðelþeder laf cýnzer. j Cnuteþ cýnzer'. o j hýne lic hð on ealdan mýnrþe pð Cnut cing". e Ðen hergode Grifþin re Wýlþca cýnz on Deþeþond-rcipe. þ he com rpyþe neah to Leomýnrþe. j men zadoroþon onzean æzþen ze landeþ men ze

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 March¹, died the aged lady Elfgiva Emma, the mother of king Edward and of king Harthacnute, 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 landsmen and the

^a j benam hire, *Cot.* ^b Abs. *Cot.* ^c þa man zebnohte to Dþeppellan. j hi þær abedþan betæhton, *C.T.* v. iv. Lye, &c. ^d Dþeppýlle, *Cot.* ^e From *C.T.* v. iv. Lye, &c. abs. Gibs. ^f Gibs. from *Laud. Cot.* ^g Speaphauoc, *Cot.* ^h zedruþen, *Cot.* ⁱ zeblerþod, *Cot.* The passage runs thus in *C.T.* v. iv. Lye, &c.: Ðær ilcan zereþ man jealde Wýllelme pþeort þ b'riþe on Lundene. þe pær ær Sparhafocce zereald. ^k From *Laud. Cot. C.T.* v. i. and iv. ^l MLI. *Cot. C.T.* v. i. ^m Abs. *Cot.* on þýr ylcan zeape, *C.T.* v. i. ⁿ II. id' Ðaþ', *C.T.* v. i. ^o From *C.T.* v. i. 1051. ^p Eadþarþer cingez modor j Ðarþacnuteþ. Imme hatte. *C.T.* v. i. ^q Ælfzifa, *Cot.* ^r þær cingez modor Eadþarþer. *Cot.*

¹ "Secundo nonas Martii,"—Flor.; quoted inaccurately by Gibson, "2^o nonarum Maii"!

Frencīrce men of ðam cartele. 7 man ðæne ofrlōh rpyðe feola Engliſera zodra manna. 7 eac of þam Frencīrcum. ꝥ þær þær ylcan dæges on ðreottene geara þe man ær Eadwine ofrlōh mid hīr zereſum". *And on þam rylfan geara zepædde ſe cýng. 7 hīr ritan. ꝥ mann ſceolde forþian ut to Sand-ric ſcipu. and ſetton Raulf eopl 7 Oddan eopl to heafod-mannum þær to". Ða zepende Godwine eopl ut fram Brýcge mid hīr ſcipum to Yſrepan. and læt ut ane dæge ær midſumereſ mæſſe æſene ꝥ he com to Næſſe. þe iſ be ſuðan Rumen-æa. Ða com hit to ritenne þam eoplum ut to Sandric. 7 hi þa zependon ut æfter þam oðrum ſcipum. 7 bead man land-ſýrde ut on-gean. þa ſcipu. Ða amang þiron þa parð Godwine eopl zeparuod. 7 zepende him þa into Peſeneſ-æa. 7 pearð ꝥ pæder rpyðe ſtranġ. ꝥ þa eoplar ne mihton zepitan hpet Godwine eopl zeparen hæfde. And zepende þa Godwine eopl

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

* *Abs. Cot.*; in which MS. the remainder of the year is thus stated:—And Godwine eopl ſerde ut of Brige mid hīr ſcipan to Yſrepan. 7 ſpa to Engla-lande. 7 com up at Næſſe be ſuðan Rumen-æa. 7 ſerde ſpa to ſiht. 7 nam þær ealle þa ſcipan þa to ahte mihtan 7 zīrlar. 7 cýrde him ſpa eartrparð. And Harold þar cumen mid ix. ſcipon up at Port-locan. 7 ofrlōh þar mýcel folc. 7 nam ofr. 7 menn. 7 æhta. 7 zepende him eartrparð to hīr pæder. 7 hi begen ſerdan to Rumon-æa. to līðe. to Folc-ſtane. to Doſrepan. to Sand-ric. 7 æſſe naman ealle þa ſcipan þe hi fundan ꝥ to ahte mihte. 7 zīrlar. eal ſpa ſerdan 7 zependon þa to Lundene. Ða hi to Lundene comon. þa læz ſe cing 7 ealle hīr eoplar þar on gean mid l. ſcipon. Ða ſerdan þa eoplar to þam cinge. 7 zeorndan ꝥ hi moſton beon heora þinga 7 afe purðe þe heom mid unrihte beumen þar. Ða riðlez ſe cing ſume hpile. ac Strigant. þe þar þer cingez pæd-zīfa 7 hīr hand-ſreort. 7 þa oðre riſe men zepæddan. ꝥ man zetrýmde zīrlar on ægðræ healfe. 7 ſpa ſcolde ſe ſreondſcipe beon zepæftuod. Ða Rodbert arcbiſcop ꝥ zeaxode. þa nam he hīr hoſ. 7 ſerde him to Eadulſer-næſſe. 7 pearð him on anum unſpæcum ſcipe. 7 ſerde him on an ofſer ſæ. 7 forlet hīr pallium. Ða epæð man mýcel gemot riðuton Lundene. 7 on þam gemote pæran þa betſtan men þe pæran on þýren lande. Ðar pær Godwine up hīr mal. 7 betealde hine rið Eadparð cing be eallum þam þingan þe him þar on geleð. 7 hīr bearnum. And man epæð Rodbert arcbiſcop utlaga. 7 ealla þa Frencīrce men. forðan hi pæran intinga hære pæðe þe þar betpýx him 7 þan cinge. And Strigan b' ſeng to þan arcbiſcop-riſe on Cantuar-beru.

ut azean þ he com eft to Brýcge. 7 þa oðra ſcipu zependen heom eft onzean to Sandwic. And zepædde man þa þ he ſcipu zependan eft onzean to Lundene. 7 ſceolde man ſetton oðre eoplar 7 oðre haræton to þam ſcipum. Ða lenzde hit man ſpa lange þ heo ſcipfýrd eall belaf. 7 zependon ealle heom ham. Ða zeaxode Godwine eopl þet: 7 teah þa up his rezl 7 his lið. 7 zependon heom þa peſt on an to Þiht. 7 eodon þær up. 7 hehzodon ſpa lange þær þ he folc zealb heom ſpa mýcel ſpa hi heom onlezden. And zependon heom þa peſtpeard oð þet hi comon to Portlande. 7 eodon þær up 7 dýdon to hearne ſpa hpet ſpa hi don mihton. Ða peſ Harold zepend ut of Yplande mid niwon ſcipon. 7 com þa up æt Portlocan "mid his ſcipum to Sæſepn-muðan. neh Sumep-ſæton zemære 7 Dapenarſipe. 7 þær mýcel zehenzode. 7 þ lande-folc him onzean zadepode. æz þær ze of Sumop-ſæton ze of Dapenarſipe. 7 he hýz aplýmde. 7 ðær offlor ma þonne xxx. zodra ðezna buton oþre folce. 7 ſona æfter þan for abuton Penriðrteort".^b 7 peſ þær mýcel folc zegadepod onzean. ac he ne pandode na him meter to týlienne. eode up 7 offlor þær mýcelne ende þer folcer. 7 nam him on ofre 7 on mannum 7 on æhtum ſpa him zepearð. And zepende him þa eaſtpeard to his fedep. 7 zependon heom þa bezen eaſtpeard þ hi

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 they¹ 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;

^a From *C.T. B i.* and *iv.* Lye, &c.

^b So *Gibs.* abs. *C.T. B i.* and *iv.* Lye, &c.

¹ *i. e.* earl Godwin and his crew.

comon to Þiht. 7 namon þær ƿ him ær ƿiðæftan ƿær. And zependon heom þa þanon to Peſener-ea. 7 bezeat ƿorð mid him ƿpa ƿela ƿcipu ƿpa þær ƿepa ƿæron. 7 ƿpa ƿorð ƿ he com to Næſſe. 7 bezeat ealle þa ƿcipu þe ƿæron on Rumen-ea. 7 on Hýðe. 7 on Folceſtane". ^aAnd þa læt Eadƿarð cýng ƿcýpian xl. ƿnacca. ^bþa lazon on Sandƿic. þa ƿceoldon 'cepan' Godƿineſ eorler ðe on Brýcge ƿær þone ƿinter. 7 he 'ðeah com hideſ to lande æneſt. ^cƿpa hý hit nýrtan'. 7 on þam 'fýrſte' þe he heſ on lande ƿær he zepreon 'him to' ealle Centingar. 7 ealle þa butſe-kanlar of Hæſtingum^f. 7 þær æghƿar 'abuton' be þære ƿæ-ƿiman. 7 'ealne Earſe-Sexan'. ^e7 Suð-Sexan'. 7 Suðe-ſegeⁱ. 7 mýcel eler to eacan þam. þa cƿædon ealle ƿ hi ^kƿoldon mid him libban 7 liczean". ¹Ða zeaxedon ƿ lið ƿ on Sandƿic læz embe Godƿineſ ƿare. ƿetton þa æfter. 7 he heom ætbærſt. 7 him-ſýlfan zebearh þær þær he þa mihte. 7 ƿ lið ƿende agen to Sandƿic. 7 ƿpa hampeſð to Lunden-býrig. Ða þa Godƿine zeaxode ƿ ƿ lið þe on Sandƿic læz ƿær ham zepend. þa ƿor he eft onzean to Þiht. 7 þær abutan be þam ƿæ-ƿiman ƿpa lange læz ƿ hi z comon tozædepe. Ða-

and they went both together eastward¹ 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 Ness²; 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, 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

^a From *C.T.* vi. and iv. Lye, &c. But the fragment of Lye abruptly terminates with ƿnacca, and the next year begins thus: ƿær ƿe mýcla ƿind, &c. ^b From *C.T.* vi. and iv. ^c ƿær man, *C.T.* vi. ^d ƿpa hi z nýrcen, *C.T.* vi. ^e From *Josc.* *C.T.* vi. abs. vi. ^f Hæſtingan, *C.T.* vi. ^g From *C.T.* vi. abs. vi. ^h callne þæne Earſe ende, *C.T.* vi. ⁱ Suðrigan, *C.T.* vi. ^k mid him ƿoldon liczean 7 lýbban, *C.T.* vi. ¹ From *C.T.* vi. to the words zeotendan hepe.

¹ *i. e.* from the isle of Portland; where Godwin had landed after the plunder of the isle of Wight. See the preceding page.

² *i. e.* Dungeness; where they collected all the ships stationed in the great bay formed by the ports of Romney, Hithe, and Folkstone.

poib eopl hīr ſunu ⁊ he. ⁊ hī na mýcelne hearpm ne dýdon ſýððan hīz tozædere comon. buton ꝥ heo metſunze namon. ac ſpeonnon heom eall ꝥ land-ſolc to be þam ſæ-ſuman. ⁊ eac up on lande. ⁊ hīz ſoþon topeþð Sandwic ⁊ læron æfpe ſoþð mid heom ealle þa butre-carlaſ þe heo gemetton. ⁊ comon þa to Sandwic mid geotendan hepe". *And zependon þa eaſt to Doſnan. ⁊ eodon þær up. ⁊ namon him þær ſcipu ⁊ zīrlaſ. ſpa ſela ſpa hī poldon. ⁊ ſeþdon ſpa to Sandwic. ⁊ dýdon hand ꝥ ſýlfa. ⁊ heom man zeaſ æghpeþ zīrlaſ ⁊ metſunza þær þær hī zýrndon. And zependon heom þa to Noþð-muðan ⁊ ſpa to Lundene-peaþð. ⁊ ſume þa ſcipu zependon binnon Sceþ-ige. ⁊ dýdon þær mýcelne hearpm. ⁊ zependon heom to Middel-tune þær cýnzer. ⁊ ſoþbearndon ꝥ eall. ⁊ pænon heom to Lundene-peaþð æfter þam eoplān. Ða hī to Lundene comon. þa læz ſe cýnz ⁊ þa eoplaſ ealle þær onzean mid l. ſcipum. Ða ſendon þa eoplaſ to þam cýnze. ⁊ zepndon to him ꝥ hī moſton beon puþðe ælc þæra þīnza þe heom mid unſihte of zenumen pæſ. Ða piðlæz ſe cýnz ſume hpile þeah. ſpa lanze oð þet ſolc þe mid þam eople peſ peaþð. ſpýðe aſtýned onzean þone cýnz ⁊

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 round¹ 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 Regis², 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 earls³ 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

* Gibs. from *Laud.* to zertýlde ꝥ ſolc.

¹ Some latitude is taken in the translation, to connect the new matter from *C.T.* vi. with the text of Gibson; in which Godwin and his son are represented as going from Romney, Hithe, and Folkstone, to Dover; which, though not directly east, is more so than from Sandwich. See

the preceding page.

² þær cýnzer, Sax.; because it was one of the royal villis from the time of king Alfred. *Vil.* Lambard's *Peramb.*, p. 238.

³ *i. e.* Godwin and his son Harold.

on gean his folc. swa þæt se eorl sylf earfoðlice gertylde þæt folc". ^a Ða Eadweard cýng þæt geaxode. þa sende he up æfter manan fultume. ac hi comon swýðe late. 7 Godwine sað him æfter toweard Lundener mid his liðe þæt he com to Sudsepeorke. 7 þær on bad sume hwile oð þæt flod up eode. On þam fýrste he eac gefaðode wið þa burhware þæt hi woldon mærc ealle þæt he wolde. þa he hæfde ealle his sawe gepencod. þa com se flod. 7 hig brudon up ða rona heora ancran. 7 heoldon þurh þa brýcge be ðam rýð lande. 7 seo land-fýrd com ufenon. 7 trýmedon. hig be þam Strande. 7 hi hwædon þa mid þam rýrdon wið þær norð-lander. swilce hig woldon þær cýnges rýra abutan betrymman. Se cýng hæfde eac mýcele land-fýrde on his healfe to eacan his rýpmannum. ac hit wæs heom mærc eallon lað þæt hig sceoldon sohtan wið heora agenes cýnnes mannum. for þan þas wæs lýt elles þe aht mýcel mýhton buton Engliscen men on ægðer healfe. 7 eac hig woldon þæt utlendiscum þeodum wære þer eard þurh þæt þe swiðor gerymed. þe hi heom sylfe ælc oðerne forrope. Gewæddon þa þæt man sende wære men betweonan. 7 setton gwið on ægðre healfe. 7 Godwine for upp. 7 Harold his sunu. 7 heora lið. swa mýcel swa heom þa gefuhte". ^b Ða sende Stigand hiscop to mid Godes fultume. 7 þa wære menn. ægðær ge binnan

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 flood¹ 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 flood¹; 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 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

^a From *C.T. vi.* to swa heom þa gefuhte.

^b Gibs. from *Laud.* to Cantparabyrig.

¹ *i. e.* the tide of the river.

burh ge buton. and zepæddon þ̅ man
 tremeðe zylar on æzðer healfe. and
 man rpa dýðe. Ða zeaxode Rotberð
 arceb̅ and þa Frencirce menn þ̅. zena-
 mon heopa hopf. and zependon rume
 per̅ to Pentecoster cartele. rume
 norð̅ to Rodberter cartele. And Rod-
 bert arceb̅ and Ulf byrcop zependon
 ut æt eft-zeate. and heopa zerepan.
 and ofrylogon 7 eller amýrðon manize
 iunze men. and zependon heom on an
 to Ealdulfer-næfe. 7 pearð̅ him þær
 on anon unprærte rcipe. and ferðe
 him on an ofer ræ. and forlet hif pal-
 lium and Xþendom ealne hef on lande.
 rpa rpa hit God polde. þa he ær be-
 zeat þone purðrcipe rpa rpa hit God
 nolde. Ða cpeð̅ mann mýcel gemot
 riðutan Lundene. 7 ealle þa eorlar. 7
 þa betrtan menn þe pæron on þiron
 lande. pæron on þam gemote. Ðær
 bæf Godpme eopl up hif mal. 7 be-
 tealde hine þær rið̅ Eadparð cýng hif
 hlarorð. 7 rið̅ ealle land-leodan. þet
 he pær unrcýlðig þær þe him zeled̅
 pær. 7 on Harold hif runu 7 ealle hif
 bearn. And fe cýng forzeaf þam
 eople 7 hif bearnum hif fulne rreond-
 rcipe. 7 fulne eorlðom. 7 eall þet he
 ær ahte. 7 eallon þam mannon þe him
 miðe pæron. And fe cýng zeaf þære
 hlæfdian eall þ̅ heo ær ahte. And
 cpeð̅ man utlaga Rotberð arceb̅ ful-
 lice. 7 ealle þa Frencirce menn. for-
 ðan þe hi macodon mæft̅ þet unreht
 betreonan Godpme eople and þam

advanced bishop Stigand with God's as-
 sistance, 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 archbi-
 shop 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 maim-
 ing many young men, and betook them-
 selves at once to Eadulf's-ness; where
 he¹ 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 obtain-
 ed an honour which God disclaimed.
 Then was proclaimed a general coun-
 cil 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 in-
 nocent of the crime laid to his charge,
 and to his son Harold and all his chil-
 dren. 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

¹ *i. e.* the archbishop. This change of number
 is very frequent, from the plural to the singular,

and *vice versa*. See more examples in pp. 234
 and 235.

cýnge. and Stigand b̄ fenz to þam ar-
 ceb̄-riče on Cant̄parabyriç. ^a ʒ pær
 þa ritena-gemot. ʒ man fealde God-
 pine clæne hiʒ eorl̄dom ʒpa full ʒ ʒpa
 foʒð ʒpa he f̄yrmeʒt ahte. ʒ hiʒ ſu-
 num eall ʒpa eall f̄ hi æp ahten. ʒ hiʒ
 piʒe ʒ hiʒ dehteʒ ʒpa full ʒ ʒpa foʒð
 ʒpa hi æp ahton. ʒ hi ʒefæʒtnodon
 heom þa ſulne f̄neondʒciʒe betʒeo-
 nan. ʒ eallum ſolce ʒode laze beheton.
 And ʒeutlazeðen þa ealle F̄renciʒce
 men. þe æp unlaze ʒæpdon. ʒ undom
 demdon. ʒ unʒæð ʒæddon. into þiʒ-
 ſum eaʒde. buton ʒpa feala ʒpa hiʒ
 ʒepæddon f̄ þam cýnge ʒelicode mid
 him to hæbbenne. þe him ʒetʒeope
 pæron ʒ eallum hiʒ ſolce. ʒ Rodbeap̄
 biʒceop ʒ ʒillelm b̄. ʒ Ulf b̄. uneaðe
 ætburſtan mid þam F̄renciʒcum man-
 num þe heom mid pæron. ʒ ʒpa ofeʒ
 ʒæ becomon. ʒ Godpine eopl ʒ Harold ʒ
 ʒeo cpen ʒæton on heoʒa aʒe. Speʒen
 foʒ æpoʒ to Hieruſalem of Bʒiçze.
 ʒ pearn̄ð hampeap̄ð dead æt Conſtan-
 tinopolim to Michaeleʒ mæʒfe. Ðæt
 pær on þone Monandæg æʒteʒ ʒça
 Manian mæʒfe. f̄ Godpine mid hiʒ
 ʒciʒum to Suðʒeʒeopce becom. ʒ þær
 on meʒgen. on þone Tipeʒdæg. hi ʒe-
 puʒdon ʒehte. ʒpa hit heʒ beʒonan
 ʒtent. Godpine þa ʒeʒiclude hpaðe
 þær þe he up com. ʒ eʒt ʒepýp̄te.
 Ac he dýde ealler to lýtle dædbote
 of þæne Godeʒ aʒe þe he hæʒde of
 manezum halzum ʒtopum. ^b And on
 þiʒ ýlcan týme foʒlet Arnpi abbot
 of Buph abbot-riče be hiʒ halpe liʒe.

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 or-
 dained good laws to all people. Then
 they outlawed all Frenchmen,—who be-
 fore instituted bad laws, and judged un-
 righteous judgement, 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 God-
 win, 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 Mi-
 chaelmas. 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 Tues-
 day, they were reconciled,—as it stands
 here before recorded. Godwin then
 sickened soon after he came up, and re-
 turned 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 Pe-
 terborough, resigned his abbacy in full

^a From *C.T.* b. i. to manezum halzum ʒtopum.

^b Gibs. from *Laud.* to the end of the year.

and gearf hit Leofric munec be þer cýnzer leafe and be þære munece. and fe abbot Arnwi lifode fyððon viii. pin- tpe. And fe abbot Leofric gilbede þ mýnrctpe. fpa þ man hit cleopede þa Gildene-burh. þa pæx hit fpiðe on land. and on gold. and on feolfer²:

An. MLIII.^a ^bÐær pær fe micla pind on Ðomef mærfre-niht^c. ^eƳ ge- hpær mýcelne hearf m dýde^d. ^fƳ eac eall þa mide-pintep pær mýcel pind. Ƴ man pædde þ man floh Ðnyf þær Pýlircean cýnzer broðer^e. ^ffor ðý þe he hearmaf dýde. Ƴ man brohte hif hearod to Glepceftpe^f on tpeftan æfen. ^gƳ þær ylcan zepet. foran to alpa halgena mærfan. forðfepe de Pulf- fýz b æt Licetfelða. Ƴ Godwin abb on Pincelcumbe. Ƴ Æzelpand abb on Gler- tingabýrig. ealle binnan anum monþe. Ƴ Leofwine æbb on Cofantpeo^g peng to þam þrice æt Licetfelde. Ƴ Aldret b peng to þam abbriçe on Pincel- cumbe. Ƴ Æzelnað peng to þam abb- riçe on Glercingabýrig^g. Ƴ þær ylcan zepet forðfepe de Ælfric. Oddan bro-

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 time¹ was the great wind, on the mass-night of St. Thomas; which did much harm every- where. 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-day². In this same year, before Allhallowmas³, died Wulfy, bi- shop of Lichfield; and Godwin, abbot of Winchcomb; and Aylward, abbot of Glastonbury; all within one month³. And Leofwine, abbot of Coventry, took to the bishopric at Lichfield; bishop Aldred to the abbacy at Winchcomb⁴; and Aylnoth took to the abbacy at Glas- tonbury. The same year died Elfric, brother of Odda, at Deerhurst; and his

^a Chiefly from *C.T.* v. i. and iv.; imperfectly printed in Lye. ^b Abs. Gibs. On þam ylcan zeape com fe fpanza --- *C.T.* v. i. MLII. ^c From *C.T.* v. i. abs. v. iv. Lye, &c. ^d eac man floh Ðnyf þær Pelycan cýnzer broðer, *C.T.* v. i.; which terminates in that MS. the year MLII. ^e From *C.T.* v. iv. as far as Peppcope; incorrect and mutilated in Lye. ^f In Lye's Appendix thus after Glepceftpe, there printed Glepceftep: On tpeftan æfen forðfepe de Ælfric --- &c.; ending the year with Peppcope. ^g Briefly thus v. i.: Ðær ylcan zeapef gefor Pulfrie b' on Licetfelða. Ƴ Leofwine abb' on Cofantpeo peng to þam bryceopriçe. Ƴ Æzelpand abbud on Glercingabýrig gefor. Ƴ God- wine abb' on Pincelcumbe.

¹ An. 1052, Flor. But the death of the Welsh king's brother is placed to the following year.

² "*Griffini regis Australium Walensium fra- ter, Rhesus nomine, propter frequentes prædas quas agebat, in loco qui Bulendun dicitur jussu regis Eudw' occiditur, et Glawornam caput ejus*

ad regem in vigilia Epiphaniæ Domini est alla- tum."—Flor.

³ "*Mense Octobri.*"—Flor.

⁴ "*- - - abbatiam Winchelcumbensem tam diu in manu tenuit, donec Godricum, regis capellani Godmanni filium, abbatem constitueret.*"—Flor.

ðer. on Deophýrte. ⁊ hīr lichama
 ƿerƿeð on ƿerƿcōpe". ^a On þýrum
 zeape ƿær fe cýning on ƿincearƿe on
 Eartran. ⁊ Godƿine eoƿl mīð him. ⁊
 Hapold eoƿl hīr ſunu. ⁊ Tortiz. Ða on
 oðran Eartran dæge ræt he mīð þam
 cýninge æt zereorðe. þa færinga ſah
 he mīðer ƿið þær fot-ſetles. ƿƿræce
 benumen ⁊ ealpe hīr mīhte. ⁊ hīne
 man þa bræð into þer kinges bupe.
 ⁊ Ðohtan ꝥ hīc oƿerzan ſceolde. ac
 hīc næf na ſƿa. ac þurh-ƿunode ſƿa
 unſƿecende ⁊ mīhtelear ƿorð oð þone
 þunſerðæg. ⁊ Ða hīr hīf alet". ^b on
 xvii. kl' Mai. ⁊ he iſ bebýrged on ƿin-
 cearƿe on ealða-mýnſƿe". ^c ⁊ Hapold
^d eoƿl' hīr ſunu ſenz to þam eoƿldome
 þe hīr fæðer ær hæfde. ^d ⁊ to eallum
 þam þe hīr fæðer ahte'. ⁊ Ælſgar eoƿl
 ſenz to þam eoƿldome þe Hapold ær
 hæfde". ^e Eac þýlſce menn zerlogan
 mýcelne dæl Enghſcer folces Ðæra
 ƿearðmanna ƿið ƿærthýniz. On Ðir-
 ron zeape næf nan arcebiſceop on

body resteth at Pershore¹. 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 Easter² sat he with the king
 at table; when he suddenly sunk be-
 neath against the foot-rail, deprived of
 speech and of all his strength. He
 was brought into the king's chamber³;
 and they supposed that it would pass
 over⁴: but it was not so. He conti-
 nued thus speechless and helpless till
 the Thursday; when he resigned his
 life, on the 17th before the calends of
 May; and he is 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

^a From *C.T.* v. i. to—Ða hīr hīf alet. Briefly thus v. iv.: ⁊ þær ýlean zeref ƿorðſerðe Godƿine eoƿl [eoƿl, *MS.*] ⁊ him zeýfelode þær he mīð þam cýnge ræt on ƿincearƿe. More briefly still *Cot.* MLII.: Ðer ƿær Godƿine eoƿl deað. *Gibs.* from *Laud.* thus: An. MLIII. Ðer on þýrum zeape ƿorðſerðe Godƿine eoƿl on xvii. kl' Mai. ⁊ he iſ bebýrged on ƿin-cearƿe on ealða-mýnſƿe. *Abs.* Lye. ^b *Gibs.* from *Laud.* *abs.* *Cot.* *C.T.* v. iv. &c. --- ⁊ he lið þær binnan ealða-mýnſƿe. v. i. ^c Chiefly from *C.T.* v. iv. *abs.* Lye. ⁊ hīr ſunu Hapold ſenz to hīr eoƿldome. ⁊ let of Ðan þe he ær hæfde. ⁊ Ælſgar ſenz Ðærto. v. i. ⁊ ſenz Hapold eoƿl hīr ſunu to þam eoƿldome. ⁊ to eallum þam þe hīr fæðer ahte. ⁊ ſenz Ælſgar eoƿl to þam eoƿldome þe Hapold ær ahte. *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ⁊ ſenz Hapold to þam eoƿldom. ⁊ ſenz Ælſgar to þam eoƿldome þe Hapold ahte. *Cot.* ^d *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ^e From *C.T.* v. i. to the end of the year.

¹ "*Alfricus, germanus Oddæ comitis, apud Deorhirste undecimo cal' Januarii obiit, sed in monasterio Persorensi est tumulatus.*"—*Flor.*

² *i. e.* Easter-Monday, or Monday in Easter-week: on oðran Eartran dæge, *Sax.*; as in the Latin idiom, *in altero Paschalis die.* But Florence of Worcester is pompously circuituous:

"--- dum secunda Paschalis festivitatis celebratur feria Wintonie," &c.

³ So *Flor.*, "--- in regis cameram." *bupe,* *Sax.*; literally, *bower.*

⁴ Thus explained by Florence of Worcester: "--- sperantes eum post modicum de infirmitate conualescere."

ðifran lande. butan Stigand b heold þæt birceornice on Cantpanabyrig on Cnirter cyncean. ⁊ Kynrige on Eorornic. ⁊ Leofwine ⁊ Wulfwi foran ofer ræ. ⁊ leton hig hadian þær to birceopum. ⁊ re Wulfwi feng to þam birceornice þe Ulf hæfde be him libbendum ⁊ ofadræfdum”.

An. MLIV. ^aDen ^bon þiſum zeape’ forðferde Leo re ^bhalga’ papa on Rome. ⁊ Victor pær to papan gecopen’ ^con hiſ rtede”. ^dAnd on þiſum zeape pær ſpa mýcel ofſcealm ſpa man ne gemunde ſela rintnum ær”. ^eDen ferde^f Sipand eopl mid miclum^g hepe ^hon Scotland’. ⁱæzðer ze mid ſcýp-hepe ze mid land-ſýnde. ⁊ feaht rið Scottar’. ^k⁊ aſlýmde þone kýnz Macbeoden. ⁊ ofſloh eall þæt þær betrt pær on þam lande. ⁊ lædde þonan micle hepe-huðe. ſpilce nan man ær ne bezeat’. ^lEac feoll mýcel on hiſ healfe. æzþer ze Denſce ze Engliſce. ⁊ eac’ hiſ ^magen’ ſunu Oſbarn. ⁊ hiſ ſpeortor ſunu Sihpanð. ⁿ⁊ of hiſ huſ-carlum’ ⁊ eac þær cýnzer purdon ^oþær ofſlæzene’. on þone dæg Septem dormientium. ^pÐær ilcan zepet’ for Aldred b

Stigand¹ 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

^a From *Laud. C.T.* v. iv. (MLIII. *Cot.*) with little variation: but the death of Leo and the succession of Victor are disjoined in Gibson; and in v. iv. both are placed at the end of the year thus: ⁊ hep forðferde ſcſ. Leo papa. ⁊ Victor pær to papan gecopen on hiſ rtede. ^b Abs. *Cot. C.T.* v. iv. ^c From *C.T.* v. iv. abs. *Gibs.* ^d *Gibs.* from *Laud.* abs. *Cot. C.T.* v. iv. The year then concludes in *Gibs.* with a Latin extract from *Laud.*: *Bellum apud mare mortuum.* ^e From *C.T.* v. i. and iv.; imperfectly printed in *Lye.* abs. *Gibs.* to the end. ^f for, *C.T.* v. i. ^g mýcculum, *C.T.* v. i. ^h into Scotlande, *C.T.* v. i. ⁱ From *C.T.* v. iv. *Lye.* &c. abs. v. i. ^k ⁊ mýcel pæl of Scottum zefloh. ⁊ hiſ aſlýmde. ⁊ re cinz ærbærſt. *C.T.* v. i. ^l From *C.T.* v. i. ^m From *C.T.* v. i. abs. v. iv. *Lye.* &c. ⁿ þære ofſlegene, *Lye.* ^o Abs. *Lye.* -- zepetes, *C.T.* v. iv. On þam ýlcan zeape ferde Ealdred biſcop --- &c. v. i.

¹ *Vid. an.* 1058, towards the end.

“into Sexlande’ to Colne “ruð’ ofer
 ræ. þær küngeſ ærende. ⁊ þearþ ðær
^bundenſanzen mid mýcclan peopð-
 rcipe’ fram þam Carene. ⁊ þær he
 punode pel-neh an zep. ⁊ him gear æg-
 ðer þeneſte ze ze b̄ on Colone ⁊ ze
 Carene. ⁊ he lofoðe Leoffine þe to
 halzianne ꝥ mýnſter æt Eoferhamme.
 “Ðær ylcan gearer man halzode ꝥ mýn-
 rter æt Eoferhamme’ on vi. id’ Oc-
 tobriſ. “Ðy ylcan gearer rƿalt Oſgod
 “Clapa’ færinga^c on hiſ bedde. “ſpa
 ſpa he on hiſ neſte læz”.

An. MLV.^d Ðer “on þiſum gearer
 forðſende Sƿarð^e eopl ſon Eofer-
 ric. ^h⁊ hiſ lic lið binnan þam mýnſtre
 æt Galmanho. þe’ he ſylf ær ⁱlet tim-
 brian ⁊ halzian. on Godeſ ⁊ Olapeſ
 namon’. Gode to lofe. ⁊ eallum hiſ hal-
 zum”. ^k⁊ Kýnric arceb’ fetre hiſ pal-
 lum æt Victore papan”. Ða “ðær
 æfter binnan lýttlan fýrte” ^lbead
 man ealra pitenagemot”, ^mvii. nihton
 ær mid-lenctene”. ſon Lundene”. ⁿ⁊
 man zeutlagode þa ſelgar eopl”.
^oLeofriceſ ſunu eopleſ”. ^pfor-neh
 butan ælcan gýlte”. forðon him man

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 Galmanho¹, which
 he had 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 ge-
 neral council was summoned in Lon-
 don, seven nights before mid-Lent; at
 which earl Elgar, son of earl Leof-
 ric, was outlawed almost without any
 guilt; because it was said against him,

^a From C.T. vi. abs. v. Lye, &c. ^b mid mýcelne arƿurðneſſe unbenanzen, C.T. vi.
^c Lye mistook this word for a proper name. ^d MLV. Cot. ^e Abs. Cot. ^f So C.T. vi.
 Gibs. &c. ^g Sýhpapð, v. ^h From C.T. vi. and iv. abs. Gibs. ⁱ ⁊ he lizeð æt Galmāho
 on þam mýnſtre þe — ^j C.T. v. ^k From C.T. v. zetimbpad — C.T. vi. ^l From
 C.T. v. abs. vi. Gibs. &c. ^m Gibs. from Laud. abs. Cot. þær pitenagemot on Lundene, C.T. v.
ⁿ Gibs. from Laud. abs. Cot. ^o So C.T. vi. ⁊ utlagode man — Gibs. from Laud. ⁊ Algar eopl
 þær zeutla, Cot. ^p From C.T. vi. and iv.: but vi. omits forneh, and iv. omits ælcan.

¹ “In monasterio Galmanho, quod ipse con-
 struxerat, sepultus est.”—Flor., copied as usual
 by Hoveden. The church, dedicated to St. Olave,
 was given by Alan earl of Richmond, about 33
 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, i. e. Galmanna-hýðe: not Gal-
 manlith, as printed by Tanner and others; who
 seem to be very much in the dark on the subject
 of Galmanho.

pearp on^a. ꝥ he ^bþær" "þær cýnzer
 ꝥꝥica 7 ealpa land-leoda". ^dAnd he þær
 zeanþýrde þær "ætƿonan eallum þam
 mannum þe þær zezaderode þæron".
 þeah him ꝥ ƿorð ofſcute "hýr unn-
 ðanceſ". 7 ƿe cýnꝥ zearf þone eorl-
 dom Toſtize. "Godwíner ſunu eorler".
 þe Sýpanð "eorl" ær ahte. "And Ælſ-
 zar eorl zehohte Gríffíner zeheald
 on Noꝥð-pealan". ^e7 he zepende ða to
 Irlande. 7 bezeat him þær líð. ꝥ þær
 xviii. ſcipa butan hýr azenan. 7 ƿendan
 ða to Brýtclande to Gríffíne cinze
 mið þam ƿenede. 7 he hine underſenz
 on hýr zriðe. 7 híz zezaderadan ða
 mýcle fýrde mið ðam Ynſcan man-
 nan 7 mið ƿalkýnne. 7 Rapulſ eorl za-
 derade mýcele fýrde azean to Depe-
 forð-poꝥt. 7 hı rohtan hı ðær. ac ær
 þær ƿæne æniz ſpepe zercoten ær
 pleah ðæt Enghſce folc. for ðan þe
 híz ƿæran on hoꝥran. 7 man flah ðær
 mýcel ƿæl. abutan feoper hund manna

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. Where-
 upon earl Elgar sought Griffin's terri-
 tory in North-Wales; whence he went
 to Ireland, and there gat him a fleet of
 18 ships, besides his own; and then re-
 turned 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 Hereford¹;
 where they met; but ere there was a
 spear thrown the English people fled,
 because they were on horses². The ene-
 my then made a great slaughter there—
 about 400 or 500 men; they on the

^a uppan, *Cot.* ^b ſcolde beon, *Cot.* ^c þær cýnzer --- ealpa ðeode, *Cot.* ^d he ƿar þær zepýrde, *Cot.*
^e Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *Cot.* ^f zief, *Cot.* In *C.T.* v iv. the whole stands thus after the death of
 Siward: 7 Toſtꝥ ſenz to þan eorlðome þe he hæfde. Then follows, as printed in the text above,
 7 Kýnſe aꝥeb' ſette hýr pallum, *Œc.* ^g From *C.T.* v i. chiefly to the end of the year. Briefly thus
 Gibs. from *Laud.*: 7 on þýum zcæpe Gríffín and Ælſzar forþærðon ſce. Æðelþrýhter mýnſer. 7
 ealle þa buhþ Depeforð. The year mlv. then concludes; and the subsequent year has only the fol-
 lowing Latin extract from *Laud.* annexed to it: *Hic Henricus Romanorum imperator obiit, cui successit*
ſilius ejuſ Henricuſ. In *C.T.* v iv. some particulars are omitted, and others added. The sack and plun-
 der of Hereford are stated thus: Ac he zepende to Dýplande 7 Brýtclande. 7 bezeat him þær micel
 zenz. 7 feþde ſpa to Depeforða. ac him com þær tozener Raulſ eorl mið mýccelan hepe. 7 mið lýclan
 zepinne hı on fleam zebrohte. 7 micel folc on þan fleame offlah. 7 zependon þa into Depeforð-poꝥte.
 7 forþezode ꝥ. 7 forþærnde ꝥ mæpe mýnſer þe Æþelſtan b' zetimbode. 7 offlah þa ƿeoꝥtaꝥ inuan
 þan mýnſere. 7 maneze þærto eacau. 7 namon þærinne ealle þa maðmar 7 mið heom aꝥz læddon.

¹ Depeforð-poꝥt in the original; which occurs
 in other places, as in 1056. The fields to the
 north-west of the city are still called 'The Port
 Fields.'

² *Contrary to their usual custom*; according to

Florence of Worcester, copied by S. Dunelm. and
 Hoveden:—"Timidus dux Radulphus—Anglos
 contra morem *in equis pugnare jussit*." The main
 strength of an army is still considered to be in its
 infantry.

oððe fipe. 7 hi nænne agean. 7 hiȝ
 ȝependan ða to þam port. 7 ðæt
 forþærndan. 7 þæt mæne mýnſter. ðe
 Œþelſtan ȝe annurða biſcop ær let
 ȝetimbrian. þæt hiȝ berýrtan 7 be-
 nearþodan æt halȝdome 7 æt hþeae.
 7 æt eallon ðingan. 7 þæt folc floȝan 7
 ȝume onpeȝ læddan. Ða ȝaderade
 man fýrðe ȝeond eall Engla-land ȝriðe
 neah. 7 hiȝ coman to Gleapceartre. 7
 þendan ȝpa unfeorn ut on þealar. 7
 þær laȝon ȝume hþile. 7 Haralð eopl
 let dician ða dic abutan þæt port þa
 hþile. þa on þam þa ȝræc man to ȝriðe.
 7 Haralð eopl 7 ða ðe mid him þærnon
 coman to Býlȝerleȝe. 7 þær ȝrið 7
 ȝneondȝcipe heom betpeonan ȝeſært-
 nodan. ^a7 man ȝeinlaȝode þa Œlȝar
 eopl. 7 man ageaf him eall þæt him þær
 ær ofȝenumen. 7 þæt ȝcplið ȝepende to
 Leȝe-ceartre. 7 ðær abiden heora
 maleȝ þe Œlȝar heom behet. Se
 mannſlýht þær on ix. kt Novb'. On
 ðam ýlcan ȝeape forðfeþende Treme-
 riȝ^b ȝe Þýlſca biſcop. ȝona æfter
 ðære heȝunge. ȝe þær Œþelſtaner

other side none. They went then to the
 town, and burned it utterly; and the
 large minster¹ 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 nigh²; and
 they came to Gloucester: whence they
 sallied not far out against the Welsh,
 and there lay some time. And earl Har-
 rold 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 Bils-
 ley³, where amity and friendship were
 established between them. The sentence
 of outlawry against earl Elgar was re-
 versed; and they gave him all that was
 taken from him before. The fleet return-
 ed to Chester, and there awaited their
 pay, which Elgar promised them. The
 slaughter was on the 9th before the ca-
 lends of November. In the same year died
 Tremerig⁴ the Welsh bishop⁵, soon after

^a After apez læddon, thus *C.T.* v. iv.: And þa þa hi hæfdon mært to ýfele ȝedon. man ȝeþædde þone
 pæde þæt man Œlȝar eopl ȝeinlaȝode. 7 ageaf him hiȝ eoplðome. 7 eall þæt him ofȝenumen þær. Ðeor
 heȝung þær ȝeþorden on non' kt' Noueb'. The remainder corresponds nearly with vi. ^b Tȝýmepin,
 altered afterwards to Tȝemepin, *C.T.* v. iv. The true reading, perhaps, is Tȝemepung. The other variations
 in v. iv. are—ýlcan and ȝriððan, for ýlcan and ȝýððan; with the abbreviation b', for biſcop and biſcoper.

¹ Called St. Ethelbert's minster; because the
 relics of the holy king Ethelbert were there de-
 posited and preserved.

² 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 ga-
 thered 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.

³ "*In loco qui Bililesleaga dicitur.*"—Flor.
 Byligesleage, S. Dunelm. Billigesleage, Hoved.

⁴ Tremerinus, Flor., Hoveden. Tremerius,
 Somner, *Dict. Sax. voc.* unfepe.

⁵ *i. e.* the bishop of St. David's.

bircoper zerpelia rýððan he unfepe
pær”:

^aAn. MLVI. ^bHeþ forlet Ægelpic
bircop hir bircopplice æt Dunholm. 7
feþde to Buph to ræ Petref mýnrte. 7
7 hir broðor Ægelpine feþg ðærto.
7 eac’ heþ forðfeþde Æðelrtan 7
appurða’ bircop on III. id’ Febrii. 7
7 hir lic lið on Hereforð-port^d. 7 man
rette Leofgar^e to bircupe. fe pær
Danoldeþ eopleþ mæffe-pneort. ^fSe
peþede hir kenepaþ on hir pneorthade’.
oððæt he spær bircop’. Se forlet hir
cniþman. 7 hir hrode^h. hir garþican
pærnuⁱ. 7 feþg to hir rpeþe 7 to hir
rpeorþe^k. læfter hir bircuphade’. 7
rpa for to rýrþe^m onzean Grifþin
þone rýlirþan cingⁿ. 7 ^ohe pearð þær
ofrlagen’. 7 hir pneortef^p mid him. 7
Ælþnoð rciþ-zeþeþa. 7 manega 7oðne’
zode men^r 7 mid heom. 7 þa ofþe æt-
þlugon’. þir pær ehtan nihton^s ær mid-

the plundering; who was bishop Athel-
stan’s substitute, after he became infirm¹.

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 Hereford². To him
succeeded Leofgar, who was earl Ha-
rold’s mass-priest. He wore his knap-
sack 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 king³.
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 midsummer⁴. Difficult is it to

^a From *C.T.* v. i. and iv. now first printed. ^b From *C.T.* v. iv. In v. i. the year begins thus:
Deþ zepoþ Æþelrtan, &c. ^c From *C.T.* v. i. abs. v. iv. ^d Deþeþorþa, *C.T.* v. iv. ^e Leþeþar,
C.T. v. iv. ^f 7 on hir pneorthade he hæþde hir kenepaþ, *C.T.* v. iv. ^g b’ pærþ, *C.T.* v. iv. ^h rode,
C.T. v. iv.; where 7 is inserted after rode. ⁱ pærþna, *C.T.* v. i. ^k rþurþe, *C.T.* v. i. ^l From
C.T. v. i. abs. v. iv. But it is manifest from the context that Leofgar was then a bishop; for his death
is recorded almost immediately. ^m feþde, *C.T.* v. iv. ⁿ cing, *C.T.* v. iv. ^o hine man ðar ofrlah,
C.T. v. i. ^p pneortef, *C.T.* v. i. ^q From *C.T.* v. iv. abs. v. i. ^r menn, *C.T.* v. i. ^s nihte, *C.T.* v. iv.

¹ “*Erat enim per annos 13 oculorum lumine privatus.*”—Flor.

² See before, note ¹, p. 244. He died at Bosan-
birig (Bosbury) according to Flor., and was bur-
ied in his new church at Hereford, which he had
built from the foundation.

³ 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, testi-
fies his admiration. The Latin historians have

omitted most of these interesting particulars; but
Matthew of Westminster thus eulogizes the bi-
shop:—“*Ecclesiarum amator, pauperum recrea-
tor, viduarum et orphanorum defensor, oppres-
sor subventor, virginitalis possessor!*” It is
remarkable that the eulogy itself is applied almost
verbatim by Florence of Worcester, in the same
year, to a different person.

⁴ “16 cal’ Julii . . . in loco qui Clastbirig
(Cleobury) vocatur.”—Flor. Glastbyrig, S. Du-
nelm. Glastingebirie, Hoveden.

ðan rumeþa*. ^bƆarpoðlice is to atel-
 lanne feo gednecednes 7 feo fare eall.
 7 feo fýrdung. 7 þ feo zerrinc. 7 manna
 fýll. 7 eac honra. þe eall Engla hepe
 ðneah. oððæt Leofric eopl com rið. 7
 Harald eopl. 7 Ealdred b. 7 macedan
 feht þær betreonan. fpa þ Griffin
 fpon aðar. þ he polde beon Eadparde
 kinge hold under-kingc 7 unrricigende'.
 7 Ealdred birceop feng to ðam bi-
 rcuprice þe Leofgar^c hæfde ^dær' xi.
 pucan 7 iii. ðazar. ^eOn ðam ýlcan
 zeape gefon Cona fe Carene'. ðær
^fzeper gefon' Odda eopl. 7 shir lic'
 lið on Perfcopan^h. ⁱ7 he' þær to mu-
 nece gehadod ær hir^k ende. ^lhe gefon'
 on ii. kt Septb. ^mgod man 7 clæne 7
 friðe æþele":

ⁿAn. MLVII. ^oƆer on þifum zeape"
 com Eadparð^p æðeling. ^qEadmunder
 funu cýnzer". ^rhider to lande". ^s7
 fona þær gefon. 7 hir lic is bebýrzed
 innon fcr Pauluf mýnrne on Lun-
 bene". ^tSe þær Eadpearðer broðor
 funu kýnzer. Eadmund ^ocýng" Ipen-

relate all the vexation and the journey-
 ing, 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 vice-roy to king Edward.
 Then bishop Eldred took to the bishop-
 ric which Leofgar had before eleven
 weeks and four days. The same year
 died Cona¹ the emperor; and earl Odda²,
 whose body lies at Pershore, and who
 was admitted a monk before his end;
 which was on the second before the ca-
 lends 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 Lon-
 don. He was brother's son to king
 Edward. King Edmund was called
 Ironside for his valour. This etheling

* rumeþe, C.T. v iv. ^b From C.T. v i.: transcribed by Joscelyn in v iv. with his usual remark,
 "Sic in libro M^{ri} Boyer." ^c Leofgar, C.T. v iv. ^d From C.T. v i. abs. v iv. ^e From
 C.T. v i. And Cona fe Carene forðferde. C.T. v iv. at the end of the year. ^f zeper forðferde,
 C.T. v iv. ^g he, C.T. v iv. ^h Perfcopa, C.T. v iv. ⁱ fe, C.T. v iv. ^k is, C.T. v i., omitting
 the aspirate. ^l And he gefat, C.T. v iv. So Josc. ap. v i. ^m Abs. C.T. v i.; but transcribed
 by Josc. ap. v i. Then v i. becomes defective; leaving two-thirds of the page blank, and beginning
 the next with MLXV. ⁿ The greater part of this year is from C.T. v iv.; imperfectly printed by Lye,
^o Abs. Lye. ^p Eadparð, Gibs. ^q Gibs. from Laud. abs. C.T. v iv. In the margin of Cot.,
 or, to speak correctly, in the original MS. inscribed *Domitian A viii.*, among other things nearly obli-
 terated are these words, distinctly legible: Eadparð æþelung. Eadgarer fæder 7 Margaretan. The
 same anticipation of the history of Edgar and Margaret occurs in Henry of Huntingdon, p. 366.
^r to Engla-lande, C.T. v iv. ^s Gibs. from Laud. abs. C.T. v iv. ^t From C.T. v iv. to gecopen.

¹ Called also *Cona* and *Cuno*.

² "*Comes Agelwinus, id est Odda, ab Aldredo Wigornensi episcopo ante suum obitum monachi-*

zatus, secundo cal' Septembris apud Deorhyrste decessit, sed in monasterio Persorensi honorifice sepultus quiescit."—Flor.

rið pær zeclýpōð for hīr rnellrcipe. Ðirne æðeling Cnut cýng hæfde for-
 rend on Ungeþ-land. him to beþpicane.
 ac he þær^a zeþeh to zodan men. rpa
 him God uðe. ⁊ him pel zebýneðe. rpa
 þ he bezeat þær Careney maga to riþe.
 ⁊ bi þære ræzerne bearn-team ze-
 rtrýnde. reo^b pær Agaðer zehaten.
 Ne rihton pe for hpýlcan intinzan þ
 zedon pærð. þ he ne mozte hīr mæzer
 Eadpaðer cýnzer zereon. Þa la! þ
 pær hreoplic rið ⁊ hearmlīc ealne þi-
 rere þeode. þ he rpa raðe hīr hīr ze-
 endade þær þe he to Engla-lande com.
 for ungerælhðe þirrepe earman þeode.
 °On þam ilcan zere^c dforðfeþde Leof-
 ric eopl on II. kt Octb. re pær rriðe
 riþ for Gode ⁊ eac for populde. þ
 rremode eallre þirne þeode. He lið
 æt Coþentreo. ⁊ hīr runu Œlþgar
 renz to hīr riþe. °And on þam zeape^d
 forðfeþde Raulþ eopl on XII. kt Iaþ.
 ⁊ lið on Burh. eac zefon Heca^e b on
 Suð-Sexum. ⁊ Œgelric pær on hīr retl
 ahafen. °⁊ her Victor papa forð-
 feþde. ⁊ Steþanur^f pær to papan ze-
 copen. s re pær abbot on Monte Car-
 rino^g :

king Knute had sent into Hungary, to
 betray him: but he there grew in fa-
 vour 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 off-
 spring. Her name was Agatha. We
 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 na-
 tion¹. He lies at Coventry²: 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 ele-
 vated to his see. This year also died
 pope Victor; and Stephen was chosen
 pope, who was abbot of Mount Cas-
 sino.

^a þære, Lye. ^b re, Lye; mistaking the gender. ^c Abs. Lye. ^d More briefly thus
 Gibs. from *Laud.*: And Leofric eopl forðfeþde. ⁊ renz Œlþgar hīr runu to þam eopldome þe re
 ræðer an (*q. ap or æp?*) hæfde. The year then concludes. ^e Heca, Lye, erroneously. And on
 þam zeape forðfeþde Heca b' on Suð-secan. Gibs. from *Laud.* an. MLVIII. Heca, *Cot.* as here.
^f Steþanur, Gibs. *Laud. Cot.* ^g Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* s iv. Lye, &c. The whole runs thus
 in *Cot.*: Ann. MLV—MLVI. Deþ forðfeþde Victor papa. ⁊ Steþanur þær zecopen. re pær abbot de
 Monte Carrino. With this last sentence Gibson asserts that the Cotton MS. just quoted concludes:
 "Hic desinit *Cod. Cot. qui inscribitur Domitianus A 8.*" But this is a mistake: for it is legible as far
 as the end of the year MLVIII.; and it has been here collated accordingly.

¹ 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.

² He died at his villa at Bromleage (Brom-
 ley in Staffordshire).—Flor.

An. MLVIII. ^a ðer man ytte ut ðelƷan eopl. ac he com Ʒona inn^b on-gean mid rtrpece ðurh Grýffiner Ʒultum. ^c Ʒ heƷ' com Ʒcýp-hepe of NorpeƷan. Ðit iƷ langrum to atellanne ealle hu hit Ʒefapen pæƷ. ^c On þam ilcan Ʒepe' Ealdned b̄ halƷode þ̄ mýn-rtre on Gleapceartre^d. þe he rýlf Ʒe-Ʒorðode^e. Gode^f to lofe Ʒ r̄ce Petre. Ʒ rpa Ʒende to ÐieruƷalem mid rƷilcan peopðrcipe rpa nan oþer ne dýde æt-Ʒonan him. Ʒ hine rýlfne þær God be-tæhte. Ʒ Ʒurðlic lac eac ƷeoƷƷode to uner Ðrihtener býrgene. þ̄ pæƷ an Ʒýlben calic on rƷ maƷcon rƷiþe Ʒun-ðolliceƷ ƷeƷonceƷ". ^e On þam ilcan Ʒepe ƷorðƷende SteƷanuƷ papa. Ʒ Be-nedictuƷ pæƷ to papan ƷeƷet. re Ʒend pallium Stizande biƷcobe" ^h hider to lande. Ʒ Stizand aƷcebiƷcop hadode ðelƷelnic munuc æt XþeƷ cýrcean to b̄ to Suð-Seaxum. Ʒ SiƷarð abb̄ to biƷcop to Ðrofe-ceartreⁱ":

^k An. MLIX. ðer on þiran Ʒepe pæƷ

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 raised¹ to the honour of God and St. Peter; and then went to Jerusalem² with such dignity as no other man did before him, and be-took himself there to God.³ 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 Bene-dict was appointed pope. He sent hi-ther the pall to bishop Stigand; who as archbishop consecrated Egelric, a monk at Christ church, bishop of Sus-sex; and abbot Siward bishop of Ro-chester.

A.D. 1059. This year was Nicholas

^a From C.T. v iv. to the word ƷeƷonceƷ: imperfectly printed by Lye. ^b in, Lye. Grýffiner, *id.* ^c Abs. Lye. ^d Gleapceartre, Lye. ^e ƷeƷorðode, Lye. ^f God, Lye. There are other minute variations, too numerous to be specified; which are probably either errors of the printer or of the transcriber. ^g So C.T. v iv. abs. Lye. ðer on þirum Ʒeape ƷorðƷende SteƷanuƷ papa. Ʒ pæƷ BenedictuƷ ƷehalƷod to papan. re ýlca Ʒende Stizande aƷceb' pallium --- &c., Gibs. from *Laud.* ðer ƷorðƷende SteƷanuƷ p̄p. Ʒ BenedictuƷ p̄Ʒ ƷebletƷod þarto. re ýlca Ʒende Stizande aƷb' pallium hider to lande. *Cot.*; not collated by Gibson. ^h From Gibs. to the end of the year: abs. Lye. And ðelƷelnic p̄Ʒ to biƷcobe Ʒehadod to Suð-Seaxum. Ʒ SiƷarð abb' to biƷcobe to Ðrofeceartre. C.T. v iv. After hider to lande, *Cot.* ends thus: Ʒ þeca b' ƷorðƷende. Ʒ Stizand aƷb' hadode ðelƷelnic munec of XþeƷ cýrcean to b' to Suð-Seaxum. Ʒ SiƷarð abb' to b' to RoƷe * * *

ⁱ Here ends MS. *Cot.* DOMITIAN A viii. ^k From C.T. v iv. In Lye the events of MLX. are placed to this year, and those of this year are omitted altogether. ðer on þirum Ʒeape p̄Ʒ NicolauƷ to papan ƷeoƷen. re p̄Ʒ biƷcop æt FloƷencie þære buh. Ʒ p̄Ʒ BenedictuƷ ut-abriƷen. re p̄Ʒ æƷ papa. Gibs. from *Laud.*

¹ He built a new church from the foundation, on a larger plan. The monastery existed from the earliest times. The words ƷeƷorðode and ƷeƷorðode are confounded in general; though they are very different, in sense as well as in sound.

² Florence of Worcester says, that he went through Hungary to Jerusalem; "*quod nullus archiepiscoporum vel episcoporum Angliæ eato-nus dinoscitur fecisse.*" "*Per Pannoniam, quæ nunc Ungaria dicitur.*"—S. Duvelm.

Nicolaur gecopen to papan. 7e pær byrcop ær æt Florentia hæpe buph. 7 Benedictur pær utadrýfen. 7e hæp pær ær papa. ^aAnd on þýran gepe pær 7e rtypel gehalgad æt Buph on xvi. kt Novb":

An. MLX.^b ^cOn þýran gepe' pær micel eorð-dýne on translatione rci Martini. 7 Heimric^d 7e cýng forðferðe on Franc-riçe. 7 Kýnric arceb on Eorþeric gepat on xi. kt Iaň. 7 he lizeð^e on Buph. 7 Ealdræd b' fenz to þam riçe. 7 Waltepe fenz to þam b'riçe on Hereforþricpe. 7 Duduc^f b' eac forðferðe. 7e pær b' on Sumerpætæn. 7 man sette Gýra ppeort on hir rtede":

^gAn. MLXI. ^hDep' for Ealdræd b' to Rome æfter hir pallum. 7 he hine underfenz æt þam papan Nicolae. ^h7' 7e eorl Torrtig 7 hir rýf ^heac' foronⁱ to Rome. 7 7e byrceop 7 7e eorl gebidan mycele earfoðnýrre^k þa hi hampanð foran". ^h7 hep" ^lon þam ilcan geape" forðferðe Godwine b' æt rce Martine ^lon vii. idur Mj". 7 ^lon þam

chosen pope, who had been bishop of Florence; and Benedict was expelled, who was pope before. This year also was consecrated the steeple¹ at Peterborough, on the 16th before the calends of November.

A.D. 1060. This year was a great earthquake on the Translation of St. Martin, and king Henry died in France. Kinsey, archbishop of York, died on the 11th 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's², on the 7th before the ides of March; and in

^a Abs. Lye, Gibs. &c. ^b MLIX. Pær micel eorð-dýne --- ^c &c., Lye. In Gibs. the events of this year are thus briefly stated from *Laud.*: An. MLX. On þýrjum geape forðferðe Kýnricge arceb' on Eorþoric on xi. kt Iaň'. 7 fenz Ealdræd b' hæp to. 7 Waltepe fenz to þam byrcop-riçe on Hereforða. Then follows a Latin extract from *Laud.*: *Hic Henricus rex Francorum obiit, cui successit Philippus filius ejus.* The death of Dudoc, &c. is placed to the year MLXI. ^c Abs. Lye. ^d Heimric, Lye. ^e lizeð, Lye. ^f Buduc, Lye. Sumerpætæn, *id.* An. MLXI. Dep on þýrum geape forðferðe Duduc b' on Sumerpætæn. and fenz Gýra to. Gibs. ^g Chiefly from *C.T.* v iv., imperfectly printed by Lye, MLX. For Ealdræd --- ^h &c., abs. Gibs. to hampanð foran: but the year begins with the death of Dudoc, &c.; then follows the death of Godwin. ^h From *C.T.* v iv. abs. Lye, &c. ⁱ foron, Lye. ^k earfoðnýrre, Lye. ^l Gibs. from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c.

¹ This must not be confounded with a *spire-steeple*. The expression was used to denote a *tower*, long before spires were invented.

² 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.

rylfan geape forðferde" Wulfric abbæt æt rēe Augurtime^a binnon þære Earter-pucan". ^con xiv. kl Mai". ^bȝ Nicolaus papa forðferde. ȝ Alexander pær to papan gecoren. ȝe pær b̄ æt Lucan". ^dDa com þam cýnȝe forð. þ̄ ȝe abbot Wulfric forð-gefarjen pær. þa zecear he Æðelȝize munuc þær to of ealdon mýnſtre. folȝode þa Stigande arceb̄. and pearð zehalgod to abbæt Windleſoran on rēſ Augurtime mæſſe-dæȝ":

MLXII.^c

^fAp̄ MLXIII. ^eOn þiſſum geape forð Harold eopl æfter middan wintre of Gleapeceartne to Rudelan. þe Grifſiner pær. ȝ þonne ham forbærnde. ȝ hiſ ſcipa. ȝ alle þa zepæda þe þær to zebýrede. ȝ hine on fleame zebrohte. ȝ þa to þam zong-dagan forð Harold mid ſcipum of Brýcȝtore^h abutan Brýtland. ȝ þ̄ folc zriðede. ȝ zifledon. ȝ Toſtiz forð mid land-ferdeⁱ on zean. ȝ þ̄ land zeeodon. ^eAc her on ðiſſan illcan geape on herferte^k pearð. ^lGrifſin kýnc ofrlangen'. on nonaſ Augurtime^m. fram hiſ azenum mannum. þurh þ̄ zepin þe he pon rið Harold eopl. Se pær kýningⁿ ofen ^eeall' ſeal-

the self-same year died Wulfric, abbot of St. Augustine's, in the Easter-week, on the 14th 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

^a So *C.T.* v iv. and *Lye.* Augurtime, *Gibs.* from *Laud.* ^b From *C.T.* v iv. abs. *Lye.* &c.
^c So *Gibs.* from *Laud.* on IIII. x. kl' April', *C.T.* v iv. *Lye.* ^d *Gibs.* from *Laud.* abs. *C.T.* v iv. *Lye.* &c. ^e *Hoc anno subjugata est Cynomania comiti Normanniæ Willelmo.* *Gibs.* from *Laud.* *Vid. an.* 1073. ^f From *C.T.* v iv., inaccurately printed by *Lye.* More briefly thus *Gibs.* from *Laud.*: An. MLXIII. Dep for Harold eopl ȝ hiſ broðor Toſtiz eopl. æȝðer ze mid land-ſýrde ze mid ſcip-herne. into Brýt-lande. and þet land zeeodon. and þ̄ folc heom zifledon and tobuzon. and foron ſýððan to and ofſlogon heora cýnȝ Grifſin. ȝ brohton Harold þe hiſ hearod. ȝ he ſette oferne cýnȝ þær to. ^g Abs. *Lye.* ^h So *C.T.* v iv. Brýcȝtore, *Lye.* ⁱ So *C.T.* v iv. -ſýrð, *Lye.* ^k hærfert, *Lye.* ^l So *C.T.* v iv. Grifſine cýnȝ ofrlagen, *Lye.* ^m So *C.T.* v iv. Augu., *Lye.* ⁿ So *C.T.* v iv. cýnȝ, *Lye.*

cýnn. and man brohte hīr heafod^a to Harold eople. ⁊ Harold hit þam kýnze brohte. ⁊ hīr rīceſ heafod. ⁊ þa bone þer mid. ⁊ ſe kýnz Eadward betæhte ꝥ land hīr tſam zebroðran Bleðgente ⁊ Rigpatlan. ⁊ hīz aðar ſponon. ⁊ zīrlar ſaldan þæm cýnze ⁊ þæm eople. ꝥ heo him on allum ðingum unſpicende beon polbon: ⁊ ecghpar^b him gearpe. on pætepe ⁊ on lande. ⁊ ſpýlc of þam lande. zelærtan ſpýlc man dýðe toforan ær oðrum kýnze":

MLXIV.

An. MLXV. ^cÐer on þīſrum gearpe. foran to hlaſmæſſan. het Harold eopl. býthian on Brýtlande æt Portarçihð. Ða þa he hit^d zegan hæfde. ⁊ þær^e mýcel zod^f 'to' zezaderode. ⁊ þohte þonne^g cýnz^h Eadward þær^e toⁱ habane for huntroðer' þingon. ac þa hit^k eall pær gearo'.^l þa for Cradoc to. Grýſſiner ſunu. mid eallon þam zenze þe he bezeotan mihte. ⁊ ꝥ ſolc eall mært ofrlōh þe þær tīmbrode. ⁊ ꝥ zod þe þær zezearcod pær namon'.^m Ne ſīten pe hpa þone unſæd æperz zepædde'.ⁿ Ðīz pær zedon on ſcē Bartholomeuz mæſſe-dæg. And ſona æfter þīran"

king over all¹ 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 Rigwate²; 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.

A.D. 1065. This year, before Lamas, 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 York-

^a So Lye and Gibs. eafod, *C.T.* v. iv. omitting the aspirate; a frequent occurrence also in v. i.

^b So *C.T.* v. iv.: a reading not to be despised; sounding more like *each-where* than the more usual readings, æghpær, ahpær, &c. ^c From *C.T.* v. i. and iv., abs. Lye, to zezaderode. ^d hýt, *C.T.* v. iv. ^e þar, *C.T.* v. i. ^f Abs. *C.T.* v. i. ^g þone, *C.T.* v. i. ^h kīnz, *C.T.* v. i. ⁱ habbenne fo (*l.* for) huntroðer, *C.T.* v. i. ^k eall mært zezaderod pær, *C.T.* v. i. ^l þa for Cradoc Grýſſiner ſunu to mid eallon þam þe he bezýtan mihte. ⁊ ꝥ ſolc mært eall ofrlōh þe þær tīmbrode. ⁊ ꝥ zod zenam þe þær zezaderod pær. *C.T.* v. i. ^m ⁊ ſe mannſiht pær on ſcē Bartholomeuz mæſſe-dæg. ⁊ þa æfter Michaelez mæſſan --- *ſc.*, *C.T.* v. i.

¹ So MS. *C.T.* v. iv.: but the word eall is omitted by Lye, though of considerable importance, as illustrative of the history of Wales; which on the death of Griffin, who was inde-

pendent monarch of the whole, was divided into North and South Wales, and governed by his two brothers, as tributary to the English kings.

² "*Blethgento et Rithwalano.*"—Flor.

ⁱ zezæderedon þa ⁊ zegenar hi ealle on Eo-
 forpic-rcipe ⁊ on Norðhýmbrā-lande
 tozædere ⁲ to Eoferpic'. ⁊ zeutlazedan
 heora eopl Toſt. ⁊ ofſlogon hiſ hipeð-
 menn ealle þe hi z ʼmihten to cumen'.
 æzþær ze Engliſce ze Deniſce. ⁊ naman
 ealle hiſ wæpna on Eoſorpic. ⁊ zolb^d
 ⁊ zeolſer. ⁊ eall hiſ ſceattar. þe hi z
 mihton ahpær þær zeacſian^e. ⁊ ſendon
 æfter Morkepe ſelſzaper ſunu^f eop-
 ler. ⁊ zecuron hine heom to eople. ⁊ he
 for ſuð mid ⁱealpe' þære ſcipe. ⁊ mid
 Snotingham-rcipe ⁊ Deorbý-rcipe ⁊
 Lincolna-rcipe. oð he com to Hamtune.
 ⁊ hiſ broþor Eadwine him com tozeaner
 mid þam mannum þe on hiſ eopldome
 wepon^h. ⁊ eac ſela Brettarⁱ comon mid
 him. Ðær^k com Harold eopl heom to-
 zeaner. ⁊ hi z læzdon æpende on hine
 to þam cýninge Eadwarde. ⁊ eac æpend-
 nacan mid him ſendon. ⁊ bædon þ̅ hi
 moſton habban Morkepe heom to eople.
 ⁊ ze cýning þær zeuðe. ⁊ 'ſende eft'

shire and in Northumberland gathered
 themselves together at York, and out-
 lawed 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 Not-
 tinghamshire and Derbyshire and Lin-
 colnshire, till he came to Northamp-
 ton; 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 er-
 rand 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 Northamp-

* Some place these events to the preceding year. So Gibs. from *Laud.* beginning thus: AN. MLXIV. Dep
 on þiſſum zeape foron Norð-hýmbræ tozædere. ⁊ utlazedon --- *ſc.* The extract printed by Lye
 begins the year abruptly here: in other respects it agrees nearly with *C.T.* v. iv. In v. i. the remainder
 of the narrative runs thus: --- foran þa þeznar ealle on Eoferpicſcipe to Eoferpic. ⁊ Toſtizeſ
 eopler huſcarlar þar ofſlogon ealle þa þe hi z zeaxian mihton. ⁊ hý z wæpman namon. ⁊ Toſtiz
 wæs þa æt Breþforðan mid þam kinze. ⁊ þa ſel ſaðe þar æfter wæs mýcel zemet æt Norð-hamtune.
 ⁊ wra on Oxenaforda on þon dæiz Simoniz ⁊ Iude. ⁊ wæs Harold eopl þar. ⁊ ſolde heora zeht wýrcan.
 zif he mihte. a^h he na mihte. ac eall hý eopldom hýne anwæðlice forſoc ⁊ zeutlazedo. ⁊ ealle þa
 mid him þe unlæze wæron.

For þam þe he wýrte
 zod æroft. ⁊ ealle þa beſtwýrte.
 þe he ofer mihte.
 æt hife ⁊ æt lande.

And hi z namon heom þa Morkepe to eople. ⁊ Toſtiz for þa ofer wæs ⁊ hý wæs mid him to Baldrineſ
 lande. ⁊ wintre-ſetl namon æt we. Audomare. And Eadward kinze com to ſeſtewýnſtre --- *ſc.*

^b From *C.T.* v. i. ^c So *C.T.* v. iv. ^d So *C.T.* v. iv. Lye, & c. ^e So *C.T.* v. iv.
 zeaxian, Lye. zeaxian, Gibs. ^f wuna, Gibs. ^g So *C.T.* v. iv. Gibs. ^h So *C.T.* v. iv. wæron,
 Lye, Gibs. ⁱ So *C.T.* v. iv. Lye. Brettar, Gibs. ^k So Gibs. Dep, *C.T.* v. iv. ^l So
 Gibs. wænde æfter, Lye.

Ɔapold e heom ^ato' to Ɔamtune. on Ɔē Sýmoner 7 Iuda mæƆƆe æƆen. 7 kýððe heom Ɔ ilce. 7 heom Ɔ a-hand Ɔealde. 7 he nýpade þær Ɔnuter lage. 7 þa Rý-ðrenan^b dýðan mýcelne hearn abutan Ɔamtune þa hpile þe he Ɔon' heopa ærende. æzþær Ɔ hi ofƆlogon menn. 7 bærnðon huƆ 7 Ɔorn. 7 namon eall Ɔ of Ɔ þe hiƆ mihton to cuman. Ɔ þær Ɔeola ðurend. 7 Ɔela hund manna hi naman. 7 læððan norð mid heom. Ɔpa Ɔ þeo ƆcīƆ 7 þa ofþa ƆcīƆa þe þær neah Ɔindon punðan Ɔela ƆintƆa þe þýƆƆan. 7 ToƆtīƆ eopl 7 hiƆ ƆīƆ. 7 ealle þa þe Ɔoldon Ɔ he Ɔolde. Ɔonon^d Ɔuð ofeƆ Ɔæ mid him to ^eBaldƆīne eople'. 7 he hi ealle unðerƆenƆc. 7 hiƆ þæron ealne þone ƆinteƆ þær". ^fAnd ƆaðƆarð cýnƆ

ton, 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 house 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

^a Abs. Gibs. ^b So *C.T.* v. iv. Lye. ^c From *C.T.* v. iv. abs. Lye.
^d So Gibs. ^e Japan, *C.T.* v. iv. Lye. ^f So *C.T.* v. iv. Lye. ^g Baldwin's lands, v. i. Gibs. ^h The death of Edward and the succession of Harold are placed together thus by Gibson, partly from *Laud.* and partly from *Wheloc*, at the beginning of the following year:—AN. MLXVI. On þīƆƆum Ɔeape man halƆode þet mýnƆteƆ æt ƆeƆt-mýnƆteƆe. on Cýlða-mæƆƆe dæƆe. And heƆ ƆorðƆeƆe Ɔduuapð king. on tƆelƆta mæƆƆe-æƆen. 7 hine mann behýƆƆede on tƆelƆtan mæƆƆe-dæƆ. innan þære nýƆa-halƆoðƆe cīƆcean on ƆeƆt-mýnƆteƆe. And Ɔapold eopl ƆenƆ to þam nīce. Ɔpa Ɔpa Ɔe cýnƆ hiƆ him Ɔeudðe. and eac men hine þær to Ɔecupon. 7 þær ƆebletƆoð to cýnƆe on tƆelƆtan mæƆƆe-dæƆ. 7 heold hiƆ XL. Ɔucena 7 ænne dæƆ. Then, within the compass of thirty short lines, are dispatched the most important and critical events, perhaps, in the annals of England; terminating in the overthrow of Saxon freedom, and the transfer of the crown to a Norman usurper:—And þý ýlcan Ɔeape þe he cýnƆ þær. he Ɔon ut mid ƆcīƆ-heƆe toƆeaner Ɔīll'me. 7 þa hpile com ToƆtīƆ eopl into DumbƆan mid LX. ƆcīƆum. ƆaðƆīne eopl com land-ƆýƆe. 7 ðƆaf hine ut. 7 þa butƆe-ƆapƆay hine ƆorƆocan. And he Ɔon to Scotlande mid XII. Ɔnaccum. and hine Ɔemette Ɔapold Ɔe NðƆƆena cýnƆ mid CCC. ƆcīƆum. 7 ToƆtīƆ him to beah. 7 hi beƆen Ɔonan into DumbƆan. oð þet hi coman to ƆoƆeƆƆic. 7 heom Ɔīð Ɔeaht ƆorkeƆe eopl and ƆaðƆīne eopl. and Ɔe NðƆƆena cýnƆ ahte ƆīƆeƆ ƆeƆeald. And man cýððe Ɔapold cýnƆ hu hiƆ þær þær Ɔedon 7 ƆeƆorðen. 7 he com mid mýcelum heƆe EnglīƆeƆa manna. 7 Ɔemette hine æt StæƆƆƆorðeƆ-þƆīƆe. 7 hine ofƆloh. 7 þone eopl ToƆtīƆ. and eallne þone heƆe ahtlice ofeƆcom. And þa hpile com Ɔīll'm eopl up æt ƆeƆtīƆƆan on Ɔcē Ɔīchaeler mæƆƆe-dæƆ. 7 Ɔapold com norðan 7 him Ɔīð ƆeƆeaht eap þan þe hiƆ heƆe come eall. 7 þær he Ɔeoll and hiƆ tƆæƆen ƆebƆoðƆa. GýƆð 7 LeoƆƆīne. and Ɔīllelm þīƆ land-Ɔeode. and com to ƆeƆt-mýnƆteƆe. and ƆaldƆeð aƆeƆbīƆcƆp hine to cýnƆe ƆealƆode. and man Ɔulðon him Ɔýlð. 7 ƆīƆƆay Ɔealdon. 7 Ɔýððan heopa land bohtan. *Wheloc*, in the first edition of the Saxon Annals, is still more brief in his account of the Norman Conquest:—ƆeƆ com Ɔīllelm. 7 ƆeƆann Engla land. *Veni, vidi, vici*, is the boast of another invader.

com to Westmýnſtne to þam middan
 rintne. 7 þæt mýnſtne þær let hal-
 zian. þe he ſýlf zetimbnode ^aGode to
 lofe. 7 ſc̅e Petne. 7 eallum Godeſ hal-
 zum. 7 reo cýric-halgungz pær on Cil-
 da-mæſſe-dæiz'. 7 he forðſeþde on
 tpełfta-mæſſe-æfen. ^a7 hine man be-
 býrigde on tpełftan dæiz on þam ylcan
 mýnſtne. ſpa ^bhýt heþ æfter ſeizð".

Deþ Eadpaþ cing^c.

Engla^d hlaforþ.

ſende forðſæfte^e

ſaple^f to Crifte^g.

On Godeſ þeþa^h

zart halizne.

De on þeopoldaⁱ heþ

^kpunode þnaze".

on kýne-þrýmme^l

cræftiz^m næða.

ⁿFeoþeþ 7 tpeñtiz"

ſpeolic pealdend^o

rintna zepimeþ^p

peolan^q þritnode.

^rAnd he hælo-tið"

hæleða pealdend

peold pel zeðungz^s.

ſalum 7 Scottum

7 Brýttum eac.

býne ſc̅delþeþe.

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.

¹Here Edward king,

of Angles lord,

sent his stedfast

soul to Christ.

In the kingdom of God

a holy spirit²!

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,

^a From C.T. v. i. and iv. ^b hit --- ſeizð, C.T. v. iv. ^c kingc, C.T. v. i. ^d So C.T. v. i. Englena,
 v. iv.; for Englena, gen. pl. ^e forðſeþte, C.T. v. iv. ^f ſaple, C.T. v. iv. ^g Crifte, C.T. v. i.
^h þeþa, C.T. v. i. ⁱ populda, C.T. v. i. ^k punodæ þnaze, C.T. v. iv. ^l kine-, C.T. v. iv.
^m cræftiz, C.T. v. iv. ⁿ XXIII. MSS. ^o -and, C.T. v. iv. ^p pimeþ, C.T. v. iv. ^q peolm,
 C.T. v. i. þrýtnode, *ibid.* altered improperly to þrýtnodeon. ^r 7 hæle-tið, C.T. v. i.: q. for hæle-?
^s -gan, C.T. v. iv. but corrected.

¹ This threnodia on the death of Edward the
 Confessor, now first printed, will be found to cor-
 respond exactly, both in metre and expression,
 with the poetical paraphrase of Genesis ascribed
 erroneously to Cædmon. The two poems, there-

fore, illustrate each other.

² William of Malmſbury appears to have had
 this passage before him: "*Simplicem spiritum
 celeſti regno exhibuit.*"—*De Geſt. Reg. Angl.*
 lib. ii.

Englum 7 Sexum^a.
 opec-mæzcum^b.
 Spa ýmb-clýppaþ
 cealda^c brymmaþ.
 ꝥ eall Eadpaþde^d
 æþelum kinze
 hýrdon^e holdlice
 hazeþtealde^f menn.
 ƿær á bliþe-mod
 s bealu-leaþ kýnz^g.
 h þeah he lang^h æp
 lande-beþeaþoðⁱ
 k þunode þpæclaþtum^k
 riþe zeond eorþan.
 rýððan^l Knut oþercom
 cýnn^m Œðelþeþer.
 7 Denaⁿ peoldon
 ðeope riþe
 Engla-landeþ.
 o Eaht 7 tþentiz^o
 þintþa zeþimeþ
 pþeolan þnytnodon^p.
 Sýððan^q þorð becom
 þpeolic^r ingeatþum.
 kýningc-kýþtum^s.
 god clæne 7 milde.
 Eadpaþ þe æðela^t.
 eðel beþeþode^u.
 land 7 leode^v.
 Oððæt lunzeþ becom
 Deað þe býþeþa^y.
 7 þpa ðeope zenam

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.
 Eight and twenty
 winters' rounds
 they wealth dispensed¹.
 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

^a Sæxum, C.T. v iv. ^b opec- or oþex-, C.T. v iv. ^c -ceald-, C.T. v i. ^d Eadpaþdæ, C.T. v iv.
^e hýrdan, C.T. v iv. ^f -þealde, C.T. v iv. ^g beale-leaþ kýnz, C.T. v iv. ^h þah he langa, C.T. v iv.
ⁱ landeþ- C.T. v iv. ^k þunodæ þpæclaþtum, C.T. v iv. ^l zeoððan, C.T. v iv. ^m kýnn, C.T. v i.
ⁿ Deona, C.T. v iv. ^o xxviii. MSS. See note^a, preceding page. The words are necessarily printed
 on account of the metre. ^p þelan þnytnodan, C.T. v i. ^q rýððan, C.T. v iv. ^r -lice, C.T. v i.
^s kýngc-cýþtum, C.T. v iv. ^t æþele, C.T. v iv. ^u þaþeþe, C.T. v iv. ^v leodan, C.T. v iv.
^y býþeþa, C.T. v i.

¹ *i. e.* from A.D. 1014 to A.D. 1042.

æðelne of eorðan.
 Englas feredon
 roðfærte^a faple
 innan^b fpezley leoht.
 And fe fioda fpa ðeah
 befærte f fice
 heah-ðunzenum^c menn.
 Harolde fylfum.
 æðelum eople.
 Se in ^dealne tid"
 hýrde^e holdelice.
 f herpan fýnum".
 fporðum 7 dædum.
 Fihete ne azælde.
 þær þe ðearf^f þær.
 ðær þeod-kýninge^h.

And her pearð Harold ⁱeopl" eac to cýnge^k gehalgod. 7 he lýtle ftilnerre^l þær^m on gebað þa hpile þe he ficef peold :

ⁿAn. MLXVI. On þifum zeape com Harold kýng of Eoroppe to Fefrtmýn-
 ftre to þam Eartran þe þæron æfter
 þam middan rintnan þe fe kýng forð-
 ferde. 7 ⁱþæron. þa Eartran on þone
 dæg^o. xvi. kl' Mai. þa pearð zeond eall
 Engla-land fpýlc tacen on heopenum
 zerepen fpilce nan mann ær ne zereh^p.
 Sume menn cpædon f hýt cometa fe
 fteorpa þære. þone fume menn hatað
 þone fexedan^q fteorpan. 7 he æteorpe
 ærefc on þone æfen LETANIA MAIOR^r.

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 king¹.

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 16th 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. It² appeared first on the eve called *Litania major*, that is, on the 8th before the

^a -ferce, C.T. v. iv. ^b inne, C.T. v. iv. ^c -na, C.T. v. iv. ^d ealle tid, C.T. v. i. ^e hepdæ,
 C.T. v. iv. ^f hæppan fnum, C.T. v. i. ^g ðearfe, C.T. v. iv. ^h kýngce, C.T. v. iv. ⁱ Abs. C.T. v. i.
^k kýnge, C.T. v. i. ^l ftilnerre, C.T. v. i. ^m þær, C.T. v. i. ongebæd, v. iv. ⁿ Chiefly new
 matter, from C.T. v. i. and iv. ^o dæg, C.T. v. iv. ^p zereah, C.T. v. iv. ^q fæxedon, C.T. v. iv.
^r Gibson, following Wheloc, introduces the comet, with a trifling difference in the date of its appear-
 ance, briefly thus at the end of the year: 7 her atrepede cometa xiv. kl' Mai.

¹ " *Vivente Edwardo, quæcunque contra eum bella incensa sunt, virtute sua compressit.*"—

W. Malmsb. *De Gest. Reg. Angl.* lib. ii. *sub fin.*

² Literally, "And he appeared," &c.

*þ ýr'. viii. kt Ðai. 7 ƿpa ƿcean^b ealle þa ƿeoƿon niht. 7 ƿona þaƿ æfter com Toƿtƿiz eoƿl 'in' ƿnam bezeondan ƿæ into ƿiht mid ƿpa mýclum lrðe ƿpa he bezýtan mihte. 7 him man zeald þaƿ æizðer ze ƿeoh ze metƿunze. *7 ƿon þa þanon. 7 hearmaƿ dýde æƿpa be þam ƿæ-ƿiman. þa he to mihte. oð þ he becom to Sandƿic. Ða cýdde man Ðapolde kýnze. þe on Lundene ƿær. þ Toƿtƿiz hiƿ bƿoðor ƿær cumen to Sandƿic. ^dþa zegadonade he ƿpa mýcele ƿcip-ƿýrðe. 7 eac land-ƿýrðe. ƿpa nan cingc æƿ heƿ on lande ne zegaderade. ƿon ðam þe him ^eƿær to ƿoðan zepæð. þ ƿillelm eoƿll ƿnam Nonmandize. Eadƿarðer cingcer mæg. ƿolde hideƿ cuman. 7 hiƿ land zegan'. eall ƿpa hit ƿýððan a-eode. ^fÐa Toƿtƿiz þ zexode. þ Ðapolð cingc ƿær toƿarð Sandƿic. þa ƿon he of Sandƿic. 7 nam of þam butrekaplon ƿume mid him. ƿume þancer. ƿume unþancer. 7 zepende norð into' ^gDumbƿan mid ƿixtízum ƿcipum'. ^h7 þær heƿzode on Linderzege. 7 þær manezga

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 cousin¹, 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 60 ships²; whence he plundered in Lindsey, and there slew many good men. When the earls Edwin³

^a Abs. C.T. v iv. ^b ƿcan, C.T. v iv. ^c Abs. C.T. v i. ^d After metƿunze, C.T. v iv. thus: And Ðapolð cýniz hiƿ bƿoðor zegæðpade ƿpa micelne ƿcip-hepe 7 eac land-hepe ƿpa nan cýniz heƿ on lande æƿ ne dýde. ƿon ðam þe him --- &c. ^e More briefly thus C.T. v iv.: --- ƿær zecýðð. þ ƿillelm barƿarð ƿolde hideƿ. 7 hiƿ land zepinnen. ^f Briefly thus C.T. v iv.: 7 þa ƿile com Toƿtƿiz eoƿl into --- &c. ^g From C.T. v iv. So Gibs. from *Laud.* In v i. there is a blank space left after into; ^h From C.T. v i. abs. v iv.

¹ This relationship is omitted in C.T. v iv., where that appellation of William is retained which bespeaks an undeniable argument against his legal title to the crown of England. Thus he is called in *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* " ƿilhiálmƿ Barƿarðr, Ruðo-Japl:" William the Bastard, earl of Rouen.—p. 216. See also pp. 218, 219.

² xl. Bromt., transposing the numerals.

³ Waltheof is uniformly substituted for Edwin, as the brother and associate of Morcar, in *An-*

tiq. Celto-Scandicæ. So in the following passage: " Ða ƿopo Japlar upp í Iorƿík. Ðaƿno-káƿi Japl, oc ƿalþioƿr Japl aƿ: Ðunda-túnom, bƿóðir hanƿ, oc höƿðo óƿízan heƿ:" Then were the earls up at York; earl Morkar, and earl Waltheof of Huntingdon, his brother; and they had an unconquered army.—*Vid.* p. 201 *et seqq.* In C.T. v iv. Edwin only is mentioned in this place; but his brother Morkar joins him afterwards at York.

gode mēn ofrlōh'. ^a Ða Eaðpīne eoþl
 7 Wopkepe eoþl ƿ undergeaton. þa
 coman hī þýðer 7 hine of þām lande
 aðriƿon. ^b 7 þa butƿacaplar hine ƿop-
 ƿocan'. 7 he ƿop ^c Ða' to Scotlande ^b mid
 XII. ƿnaccum'. 7 Scotta cýnning hine
 gniðede. 7 him to metƿunze ƿýlſte. 7
 þær ealne ſumop ƿunode. ^b 7 hine ge-
 mette þær Ðapold cýng of Norþegon
 mid þreom hund ƿcýpum. 7 Toſtig him
 to beah 7 hīſ man ƿearð'. ^c Ða com
 Ðapold cinunze to Sandƿic. 7 þær hīſ
 liðer abad. ƿop þam þe hit ƿær lang ær
 hit man zegaderian mihte. 7 þa hīſ lið
 zegaderað ƿær. þa ƿop he into ƿihc. 7
 þær læg ealne þone ſumop 7 þone hæp-
 ƿærſc. 7 man hæfde land-ƿýpde æghƿar
 be ræ. þeh hit æt þam ende naht ne
 ƿopſtode. Ða hit ƿær to natiuitar
 ƿcæ Mapiæ. þa ƿær manna metƿunz
 aƿan. 7 hīz nan man þar na lenz ge-
 healban ne mihte. Ða lýfde man man-
 num ham. 7 ƿe cýnzc rað up. 7 man
 ðnar þa ƿcýpu to Lunden. 7 manega
 ƿoppurdon ær hī þýðer comon'. ^d Ða
 Ða ƿcýpu ham coman. þa com Ðapold
 cýning of Norþegan norð into Tinan
 on unƿaran. mid ƿpýðe miclum ƿcip-
 hepe. 7 na lýclan. ƿ mihte beon ^e mid
 ðreo hund ƿcýpum' oððe ma. 7 Toſtig

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 300
 ships. And Tosty submitted to him, and
 became his man¹. Then came king Ha-
 rold² to Sandwich, where he awaited his
 fleet ; for it was long ere it could be col-
 lected : 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 be-
 gan ; 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 Lon-
 don ; but many perished ere they came
 thither. When the ships were come
 home, then came Harold king of Nor-
 way north into the Tine, unawares,
 with a very great sea-force—no small
 one ; that might be, with 300 ships
 or more : and earl Tosty came to him

^a 7 Eaðpīne eoþl com mid lanƿepde. 7 aðnar hine ut, *C.T.* v. iv. ^b From *C.T.* v. iv. abs. v. i.
^c From *C.T.* v. i. abs. v. iv. ^d This account of the expedition of Harald king of Norway, now first
 printed chiefly from *C.T.* v. i., varies considerably from that in v. iv. ; where, after the words 7 hīſ man
 ƿearð, it follows—7 hī ƿopan þa bezen into Dumbpan, &c. ^e From *C.T.* v. iv. ; but supplied by
 Joscelyn in v. i., where there was a blank space left, as before. *Vid.* note ƿ, preceding page.

¹ These facts, though stated in one MS. only,
 and now first printed, prove the early coopera-
 tion 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.

² *i. e.* Harold king of England ; or, ure cýng,
 our king ; as we find him afterwards called in v. iv.,
 to distinguish him from Harald king of Norway.

eoſl him com to mid eallum þam þe he beſiten hæfde. eall ſpa hý ær ƒerſſe- cen hæfdon. ^aƒ. ſoran þa bezen mid eallum ðam liðe andlang Uſan up to Eoſerſſic ƿarð. Ða cýðde man Ðarold cýnƒe be ſuðan. þa he of ſcipe cumen ƿær. þ̅ Ðarold cýnƒ on Nonƿegan ƒ Toſtƒz eoſl ƿænon up cumene neh Eoſerſſic. þa ſor he norðƿearð dæƒer ƒ nihter ſpa hraðe ſpa he hiſ fýrðe ƒezaderian nihte. Ða. ær þam þe ſe cýnning Ðarold þýðer cuman nihte. þa ƒezaderode Eadƿine eoſl ƒ Morkepe eoſll of heora eoſldome ſpa mýcel ƿe- ƿod ſpa hi beſitan nihton. ƒ ƿið þone hepe ƒeruhton. ƒ mýcel ƿæl ƒerfloƒon. ƒ þær ƿær þær Engliſcan ſolceſ mýcel ofſlagen. ƒ adƿenct. ƒ on ſleam be- ðriſen. ƒ Nonmen ahton ƿæl-ſtope ƒe- ƿald'. ^bMan cýðde þa Ðarolde Engla cýnƒe. þ̅ þiſ ƿær þuſ ƒerapen'. ^cƒ þiſ ƒeſeoht ƿær on VIGILIA MATHEI aphi'. ^dƒ ƿær ƿodnerðæƒ. ƒ þa æfter þam

with all those that he had got¹; just as they had before said: and they both then went up with all the fleet along the Ouse toward York. 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 enemy². 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 Wednesday³. Then

^a More briefly thus in *C.T.* v. iv.: ƒ hi ſoran þa bezen into Dumbſan oð þ̅ hi comon to Eoſerſſic. ƒ heom þær ƿið fuhton Eadƿine eoſl ƒ Morkepe eoſl hiſ broðor. ac þa Nonmen ahton ſƒe. ^b From *C.T.* v. iv. ^c ƒ þiſ ƒeſeoht ƿær on VIGILIA ſc̅i Mathel. *C.T.* v. iv. ^d From *C.T.* vi. abs. v. iv.

¹ Not only the 12 smacks with which he went into Scotland during the summer, as before stated, but an accession of force from all quarters. The following passage in the *Antiquitates Cello-Scandicæ* forms an interesting illustration of our Chronicle: "Fór þá ſpa ſem hann hæfði ſaƒt Ðapalði konunƒi, fýrr ep þeiſ ſuudoz, ac ſiöldi manna ðreiſ til þeiſſa í Englandi; þat ſoro ſſændor oc ƿinſ Toſta Jarlſ; oc ƿarð konunƒi þat mikil ſc̅yſkr lidſ:" Then happened it the same as he (Tosty) had said to king Harald when first they met; that a drove of men followed them in England, who were friends and associates of earl Tosty; whereby the fleet of the king became much stronger.—p. 204. The words in the original Saxon, call ſpa hý ær ƒerſſe- cen hæfdon,

which are rather obscure, are here sufficiently explained:—"as they had foretold would be the case;" or, "as they had previously agreed upon:" when they met in Scotland, as stated in *C.T.* v. iv.; or on the river Tine, as in vi. "*Ut prius con- dixerant.*"—Flor.

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

³ "*Oppoſta ƿar midƿicodag inn næſta fýrr Matthiaſ meſſo:*" The attack was on mid-week-day, next before the mass of St. Matthew (not Matthias, as Johnstone interprets).—*Antiq. Cello-Scand.* p. 203.

gefeohhte for Harold cýningc of Norpezan 7 Torctig eopl into Eorþepic mid rpa miclum folce rpa heom þa gefuhte. 7 him mon gýrlade of þære burh. 7 eac to metrunge fýlste. 7 rpa þanon to rcipe foran. 7 to fullan frýðe gerpæcon. þ̅ hý ealle mid him ruð fapan polbon. 7 þýr land zegan. ^a Ða amanz þýrran com Harold Engla cýningc mid ealpe hýr fýrde on þone Sunnan-dæg to Tada. 7 þær hýr lúð fýlcáde. 7 for þa on Monan-dæg þurh-ut Eorþepic. 7 Harold cýningc of Norpezan 7 Torctig eopl 7 heopa gefýlce wæron arapen of rcipe bezeondan Eorþepic to Stanforð-brýcge^b. for þam þe him wæron behaten to gewýrran. þ̅ him man þær of ealpe þære rcipe onzean hý gýrlaf brýngan wolde. Ða com Harold Engla cýningc heom onzean on unþapan. bezeondan þære brýcge. 7 hi þær tozædere fenzon. 7 rpyðe heardlice lange on dæg feohhtende wæron. 7 þær wæf Harold 'Harfagera' cýningc of Norpezan. 7 Torctig eopl. ofrlagen. 7 unzepim folcef mid heom. æzþer ze Normana ze Englýca. 7 þa Norþmen 'þe

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 Stamfordbridge¹; 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'd²; king of Norway, and earl Tosty, and a multitude of people with them, both of Normans and English³; and the Nor-

^a Briefly thus *C.T.* v iv., incorrectly printed by Lye from the Lambard transcript: Ða com Harold ure cýng on unþær on þa Norþmenn. 7 hýtte hi bezeondan Eorþepic æt Steanfopð-brýcge mid mýcclan hepe Englýcef folcef. 7 þær wearð on dæg rpyðe rþranglic gefeohht on ba halfe. þær wearð ofrlægeu Harold Harfagera. 7 Torctig eopl. 7 þa Norþmen. þe þær to lafe wæron. wurdon on fleame.

^b Steanfopðbrýcge, *C.T.* v iv. So H. Hunt., Steinfordesbrige; and Stainfordbrige in the margin. Steanfopð-brýcge, Lye. Stanzfopðerbrýcge, Gibs.

^c From *C.T.* v iv. Lye.

¹ Stanforðbrige, Flor. Steinfordesbrige, H. Hunt. Steinfordbrige, *Chron. Man.* Ƴð Stanzfopð-brýcge (q. Stain-?), *Antiq. Cello-Scand.* Stamfordbrige, Bromt.

² Called also Dapð-þaad (Severus), to distinguish him from Dapð Harfagera who was contemporary with Alfred the Great.

³ 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 Fpencyrcan or *Frenchmen*.

þær to lafe pæron'. *flugon þa Engliſca'. ^b ʒ þa Engliſcan hi hundan hetlice flugon. oð þ̅ hiʒ ſume to ſcýpe cuman. ſume adrunčen. ʒ ſume eac forþærnde. ʒ ſpa miſlice forſarene. þ̅ þær pær lýt to-laſe. ʒ Engle ahton pæl-ſtope zepeald'. ^c Ða pær þer an of Norwegan þe wiðſtod þet Engliſce folc. þet hi ne micte^d þa bruggo oferſtizan. ne riʒe zerechen. þa ſeite an Engliſce mið anre plane^e. ac hit nacter ne wiðſtod. ænd þa com an oþer under þere bruggo. end hine þurh ſtang en under þere brunie. þa com Ðarold Engla chingz oþer þere bruggo. ʒ hýr ſurde forð mið hine. ʒ þere michel pel zeflogon. ze Norwey ze Flæmingz. ʒ þer cýningz ſun.^f Ðetmundur. let Ðarold ſaran ham to Norweie mið alle þa ſcipe^g". ^h Se cýnz þa zear znyð Olafe þær Norna cýnzg ſuna. ⁱ ʒ heopa biſcope'. ʒ þan eople of Orcanegz. ʒ eallon þan þe on þam ſcipum to-laſe pæron. ʒ hi foron þa upp to uran kýningz. ʒ ſporon aðar. þ̅ hi ærre poldon ſnyðe ʒ ſreondſcýpe into þiran lande halðan. ʒ ze cýnz hi let ham ſaran mið xxiiii. ſcýpum. Ðar tra folc-zereohc pæron zefnemmede . 24 ſhips². Theſe two general battles

* purdon on fleame, *C.T.* v iv. Lye. ^b From *C.T.* v iv. ^c From *C.T.* v i. to alle þa ſcipe. ^d It appears to have been micten in the MS. originally; but the n has been erased by a more modern hand. ^e The two last letters are nearly obliterated. ^f ſun—, *MS.*; part of the word being obliterated. ^g Here ends the valuable MS. marked in our series *C.T.* v i. The concluding part, from flugon þa to alle þa ſcipe, is more modern than the rest, at least in its general character and orthography; occupying only eight lines of the last page or folio of the manuscript. ^h From *C.T.* v iv. to And þa pær Leofric, &c. p. 265; incorrectly printed by Lye. ⁱ ʒ B. ʒ þær eopl— Lye.

¹ "Paulum nomine."—Flor. Paull Thorfinson,—*Antiq. Celto-Scand.* ² xx. Flor., Hoveden, &c.

binnan fīf nihtan. *And ða hpile com Willelm' eorl ^b of Normandige into Peſneſea' on fce Michaeler mæſſe-æfen. 7 ſona þær hi ſene wæron porhton carſtele æt Dæſtinga-port. Ðiſ wearð þa Ðarolde cýnge gecýdde. 7 he gaðerade þa mýcelne hepe. 7 com him togener æt þære hapan Apulðran. 7 Willelm him com on gearon on unpær ær hiſ folc gefýlced wære. Ac ſe kýng þeah him ſwiþe hearðlice wiþ ſeah t mid þam mannum þe him gelæſtan woldon. 7 þær wearþ micel wæl geflægen on æghpe healfe. Ðær wearð offlægen Ðarold cýng. 7 Leofwine eorl hiſ broþor. 7 Gýrð eorl hiſ broþor. 7 ſela godra manna. 7 þa Frenccýrcan ahton wæl-ſtope gepeald. eall ſwa heom God uðe for folcef ſinnon. Aldred arcb 7 ſeo burhparu on Lundene woldon habban þa Eadgar cild to kýnge. eall ſwa him wel gecýnde wæs. 7 Eadwine 7 Morkere him beheton þ hi mid him ſeohtan woldon. ac ſwa hit ærfe forðlicor beon ſceolde ſwa wearð hit ſam dæge to dæge lætpe 7 wýrpe.^c

were fought within five nights¹. Mean- time earl William came up from Nor- mandy into Pevenſey on the eve of St. Michael's maſs; and ſoon after his land- ing was effected, they conſtructed a caſtle at the port of Haſtings². This was then told to king Harold; and he gathered a large force, and came to meet him at the eſtuary of Appledore. William, how- ever, came againſt him unawares, ere his army was collected; but the king, ne- vertheleſs, 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 Har- rold, 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

* So Gibs. Ða com Willelm --- C.T. v iv. ^b up æt Dæſtingan, Gibs. from *Laud*. ^c wýrpe, C.T. v iv.

¹ Lye obſerves that there is no mention of the former battle: "*Nulla tamen prioris mentio*," &c. The defect is now ſupplied from C.T. v i. The former battle, however, was not between the brothers of Harold and the Norwegians, as Lye imagined; but that deſcribed immediately before this: between the Norwegians and Flemings, headed by Harald Haſfager and earl Toſty, on the one hand; and the Engliſh, commanded by Edwin and Morkar, on the other.

² This circumſtance, combined with the read- ing in Gibſon's edition, up æt Dæſtingan, has led hiſtorians to call the encounter between William

and Harold "the Battle of Haſtings;" though it took place nine miles from Haſtings. The event is thus deſcribed in the *Antiquitates Celto-Scan- dicæ*, p. 218:—"Fundr þeirra, Ðaraldr kon- ungr oc Wihialm Japlr, wæp wæp á Eoglandr wið Dæſtinga-port (*i. Dæſtinga-port*). Wæp þær oppoſta mikil: þær fell Ðaraldr konungr, oc Gýrðr Japlr bróðr hans, oc mikill luti liðr hans:" Their place of meeting—that is, of king Harold and earl William—was in the ſouth of England, near the town of Haſtings. Terrible was the on- ſet there. There fell king Harold, and earl Girth his brother, and eke a large lot of his army.

eall swa hit æt þam ende eall gefe-
 ferde. Ðis gefeoht wæs gedon on
 þone dæg Cæleſt^a papæ. ⁊ Willelm
 eorl for eft on gean ^bto' Dæſtingan.
 ⁊ geanbidode þær hwæþer man him
 to buzan wolde. Ac þa he on geat þ
 man him to cuman nolde. he for upp
 mid eallon his here þe him to lafe wæs
 ⁊ him ſyþþan fram ofer sæ com. ⁊
 hergade ealne þone ende þe he ofer-
 ferde. oð þ he com to Beornham-
 ſtede. ⁊ þær him com on gean Ealdred
 arceb. ⁊ Eadgar cild. ⁊ Eadwine eorl.
 ⁊ Monkeſe eorl. ⁊ ealle þa betſtan
 men of Lundene. ⁊ buzon þa for
 neode. þa mæſt wæs to hearf gedon.
 ⁊ þ wæs micel unſæd. þ man ænor swa
 ne dýde. þa hit God betan nolde for
 urum ſýnnum. ⁊ gýfledan ⁊ ſporon
 him aðar. ⁊ he heom behet þ he wolde
 heom hold hlaford beon. ⁊ þeah on-
 manz þiſan hi hergedon eall þ hi
 ofer foron. Ða on midwintres dæg
 hine halgode to kýnge Ealdred arceb
 on Feſtmýnſtre. ⁊ he ſealde him on
 hand mid Cniſtes bec. ⁊ beac' ſpor.
 ær þan þe he wolde þa corona him
 on heafode ſettan. þ he wolde þiſne
 ðeodſcýpe swa pel haldan swa ænig
 kýngc ætforan him betſt dýde. gif
 hi him holde beon woldon. Swa ðeah
 leide gýld on mannum ſwiþe ſtið.
 c ⁊ for þa on þam lengtene ofer sæ
 to Normandize. ⁊ nam mid him Sti-

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 return-
 ed 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 archbi-
 shop Aldred came to meet him, with
 child Edgar, and earls Edwin and Mor-
 kar, 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, see-
 ing 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 plun-
 dered wherever they went. Then on
 midwinter's day archbishop Aldred hal-
 lowed 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,

^a Lye prints Cæleſtⁱ, and translates "*Cœlestii papæ*;" misled by an incorrect copy of the text. "*Hic est*," says Joscelyn in the margin of *C.T.* B iv. "12^o. die Octobris." But it ought to be "14^o."

^b Abs. Lye.

^c More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.* at the beginning of the following year: An. MLCXVII. Ðer for se cýng ofer sæ. ⁊ hæfde mid him gýlar. ⁊ ſceatar. ⁊ com þær oðres geares ou ſcē Nicolaes mæsse-dæg. ⁊ he gear ælces mannes laud þa he on gean com.

Ʒand ærceb. Ʒ Ægelnað abb on Glær-
 tingabýrig^a. Ʒ Eadgar cild. Ʒ Ead-
 pine eopl. Ʒ Morkere eopl. Ʒ Wælðeof
 eopl. Ʒ manige oðre gode men of En-
 gla-lande. Ʒ Oda b Ʒ Wýllelm eopl be-
 hren her æfter. Ʒ porhton cartelar
 ride geond þar ðeode. Ʒ earne folc
 rpente. Ʒ á rýððan hit ýflade rpiðe.
 Wupðe god re ende þonne God wýlle".
 And þa wæs Leofric abb of Burh æt
 þ ilca feorð. Ʒ ræclode þær. Ʒ com
 ham. Ʒ wæs dæd rone þær æfter on
 ælpe-halgan-mærre niht. God afe hir
 raule. On hir dæg wæs ealle bliſre
 Ʒ ealle gode on Burh. Ʒ he wæs leaſ
 eall folc. rpa þ re cýng gear rce Pe-
 ter and him þ abbot-riçe on Býr-
 tune. Ʒ re of Couentre. þ re eopl
 Leofric. ðe wæs hir eam. ær hearðe
 macod. Ʒ re of Crulande. Ʒ re of
 Dorneie. And he dýde rpa mýcel to
 gode into þ mýnrre of Burh. on
 golde. Ʒ on reolſre. Ʒ on rcrud. Ʒ on
 lande. rpa neſre nan oðre ne dýde
 toforon him ne nan æfter him. Ða
 wearð gildene burh to rreccce burh.
 Ða cufen þa munecar to abbot Brand
 rrouort. forðan þ he wæs rpiðe god
 man. Ʒ rpiðe rir. Ʒ renden him þa to
 Ædgar æðeling. forðan þet þe land-
 folc pendon þ he rceolde cýng wupðen.
 Ʒ re æðeling hit him gearre þa bliðo-
 lice. Ða re cýng Wýllelm gehýrde þ
 recgen. þa wearð he rpiðe rpað. Ʒ
 ræde þ re abbot him hearðe forrezon.
 Ða eodon gode men heom betpenen. Ʒ

taking with him archbishop Stigand,
 and abbot Aynoth 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 peo-
 ple; and ever since have evil increased very
 much. May the end be good, when God
 will! In that same expedition¹ was Leof-
 ric, abbot of Peterborough; who sick-
 ened 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 of 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 bo-
 rough. 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 said that the abbot had
 renounced him: but good men went be-

^a So Lye. Ʒl bñ, C.T. v iv.; but superscribed in an ancient hand, Ʒlærtingabýri.

¹ *i. e.* in the expedition against the usurper William.

rahtloden heom. forðan þ̅ re abbot
pær godþeora manne. Gear þa þone
cýng xl. manc goldes to rahtnýrre.
7 þa lifede he litle hpile þær æfter.
buton þrý gear. Sýððon comen ealle
ðræuednýrre 7 ealle ifele to þone
mýnrre. God hit zemiltre.

An. MLXVII. Deþ com re kýng eft
on gear to Engla-lande on r̅ce Nicolaer
mæsse-dæge. ^a7 þær dæges forþan
Cristes cýrice on Cantpabýri". ^b7
Pulfr̅ b forðferde. 7 is bebýrzed æt
his stole on Dorca-certr̅. 7 Eadric
cild 7 þa Brýttar purdon unrehte. 7
punnon heom rið þa carþelmenn on He-
reforda. 7 þela hearþas heom dýdon.
7 her re kýng^c sette micel gýld on
earm folc. 7 þeah-hpæþre let ærre
hergian eall þ̅ hi oferforon. And þa
he ferde to Deþenascire. 7 beræt^d þa
bunh Exancerter xviii. daga. 7 þær
pearð micel his hefer forþanen. ac
he heom pel behet. 7 ýfele zelærte.
7 hig him þa bunh agearon for þan
þa ðegenas heom zerricon hærdon".
^eAnd þær sumes Eadgar cild for
ut mid his modor Agatha^f. 7 his tram
rreortran. Margareta 7 Xpina^g. 7
Mæra-Spegen. 7 þela godra manna
mid heom. 7 comon to Scotlande on
Malcholmes cýninges gnyð. 7 he hi
ealle underfeng. Ða bezann^h re cýngc

tween them, and reconciled them; be-
cause the abbot was a good man. He
gave the king 40 marks of gold for his
reconciliation; and he lived but a little
while after,—only three years. After-
wards 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 coun-
try that they went over; and then he
marched to Devonshire, and beset the
city of Exeter 18 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 sis-
ters Margaret and Christina, and Merle-
Sweyne, and many good men with them;
and came to Scotland under the protec-
tion of king Malcolm, who entertained

^a So nearly *Laud.* -- cýrice -- Cantpabýriuz, *Lye.* And her on þiron gear þan Xþer cýricean,
near the end of *MLXVI.*, *Gibs.* from *Whel.* ^b From *C.T.* v iv. *Lye.* &c. abs. *Gibs.* to 7 þer su-
meser, &c. ^c So *C.T.* v iv. cýng, *Lye.* ^d So *C.T.* v iv. berette, *Lye.* ^e The remainder
of this year is thus briefly stated by *Gibson* from *Laud.*: And þær sumes for Eadgar cild ut. 7
Mæra-Spegen. 7 þela manna mid heom. 7 foran to Scotlande. 7 re cýng Malcolm hi ealle underfeng.
7 zenam þer cildes rreortran to þire Margaretan. ^f So *C.T.* v iv. Agatha, *Lye.* ^g So *C.T.* v iv.
Xina, *Lye.* ^h So *C.T.* v iv., superscribed in a smaller but ancient hand. he bezann -- *Lye.*

Mt" zýrnan ^a þer cildes" rreortor him to rife Marzaretan: ac he 7 hir menn ealle lange riðcrædon. 7 eac heo rýlf riðroc. 7 cræð þ heo hine ne nanne habban polde. zýf hipe reo uplice arfærtnyf zeunnan polde. þ heo on mægðhade mihtigan drihtne mid lichomanlice^b heortan on þiran life rceortan on clænre forhæfednyfreceman mihte. Se kýnz^c befealh zeorne hipe bpeder. oð þ he cræþ ia rið. 7 eac ^dhe" eller ne dorjte. for þan þe hi on hir anpald becumene pæron. Dit pearþ þa rpa zeporden rpa God forrceapode on ær. 7 eller hit beon ne mihte. eall rpa he rýlf on hir zodrpelle ræið. þ rurdon^e an rpearra on zrýnd^f ne mæg befeallan forutan hir forrceapunge^g. Se foreritola rcýppend rihte on ær hpæt he of hýne zedon habban polde. for þan þe heo rceolde on þan lande Godef lof zeeacnian^h. 7 þone kýnz^c zerihtan of þam dpeliandan pæðe. 7 zebezean hine to betenan pezeⁱ. 7 hir leode ramod. 7 alezcean^k þa unþearf þe reo ðeod ær beode. eall rpa heo rýððan dýde. Se kýnz^c hi þa undeppenz. þeah hit hipe unðancer pære. 7 him zelicate hipe ðearf. 7 ðancode Gode þe him rpylce zemæccan mihtiglice forgear. 7 rihtlice hine beþohte. rpa he fullritter pær. 7 apende hine rýlfne to

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

^a So Gibs. from *Laud.* hir, *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c. ^b So Lye; but hipe is superscribed over lichoman in a smaller hand in *C.T.* v iv. Q. lichoman 7 heortan, *with body and soul?* ^c So *C.T.* v iv. cýnz, Lye. ^d From *C.T.* v iv. abs. Lye. ^e So *C.T.* v iv. rurdon, Lye. ^f So Lye. zrýn, *C.T.* v iv. ^g So *C.T.* v iv. forrceapunge, Lye. ^h -ýccan, superscribed in *C.T.* v iv. without an erasure; probably as a various reading. ⁱ So *C.T.* v iv. pæze, Lye. ^k So *C.T.* v iv. alezcean, Lye.

Gode. ⁊ ælce unſiuepnýſſre^a oſepho-
zode. Be þam ſe apoſtol Pauluſ ealra
ðeoda laſeop cƿæð. ^bSaluabitur" uſ
inſidelis þer mulierem fidelem: ^bſic"
et mulier inſidelis þer uſum fidelem."
&c. ſ̅iſ on uſan zeþeode. Ful oft ſe un-
zeleaſfulla^c þer biþ zehalgad ⁊ ze-
hæled þurh ſ̅ leaſfulle ƿiſ. ^d⁊ ſpa
zelice ſ̅ ƿiſ þurh zeleaſfulne þer".
Deoſ ſoneſſnece ne cƿen ſeoððan on
þam lande manezze nýtrýrðe dæda ze-
ſnemeðe Gode to loſe. ⁊ eac on þa
kýneſiſan þel zeþeh. eall ſpa hiſe ze-
cýnde ƿæſ. Of zeleaſfulan ⁊ æðelan
cýnne heo ƿæſ aſppunzon. Hiſe fæ-
der ƿæſ Eadƿarð æðeling. Eadmunder
ſunu kýnzer. Eadmund ſeðelneðing.
ſeðelneð Eadgaring. Eadgar Eadneð-
ing. ⁊ ſpa ſonð on ſ̅ cýne-cýnn. ⁊
hiſe modor-cýnn zæð to ðeinpice
Caſere. þe hæfde anƿalð oſer Rome.
And her ſerðe Gyða ut. ðapolder
modor. ⁊ manezza zodra manna ƿiſ
mið hýne into Bradan-neolice. ⁊ þær
punode ſume hƿile. ⁊ ſpa ſor þanon
oſer fæ to ſ̅e Audomare. On ^dþiſan"
Eaſtron com ſe kýnz to ƿinceſtre.
⁊ þa ƿæron Eaſtra on x. kt April.
⁊ ſona æfter þam com Mathild ſeo
hlæfdie hider to lande. ⁊ Ealdneð an-
ceþ híz zehalgode to cƿene on ƿer-
mýnſtre on hƿitan ſunnan dæg. Ða
kýðde man þan kýnize ſ̅ ſ̅ folc be
noſðan hæfdon heom zegaderad to-
zæðere. ⁊ ƿoldon him onzean ſtandan.

turned himself to God, and renounced
all impurity; accordingly as the apostle
Paul, the teacher of all the gentiles,
saith: "*Salvabitur vir infidelis per mu-
lierem fidelem; sic et mulier infidelis per
virum fidelem,*" &c.: that is in our lan-
guage, "Full oft the unbelieving hus-
band is sanctified and healed through
the believing wife, and so belike the
wife through the believing husband."
This queen aforesaid performed after-
wards 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-
dred 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, Har-
old's mother, and the wives of many
good men with her, to the Steep-Holms,
and there abode some time; and so de-
parted thence over sea to St. Omer's.
This Easter came the king to Winches-
ter; and Easter was then on the 10th
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

^a So *C.T.* v. iv. -ſýſepnýſſre, *Lye.* ^b From *C.T.* v. iv. abs. *Lye.* ^c So *C.T.* v. iv. -leaſfulla, *Lye.*
^d From *C.T.* v. iv. abs. *Lye.* There are many minute corrections here of the printed fragment of *Lye*
from *C.T.* v. iv., too numerous to be specified.

gif he come. De for þa to Snotingaham. ⁊ forhte þær cartel. ⁊ "for" rpa to Eoferpic. ⁊ þær forhte trefzen cartelar. ⁊ on Lincolna. ⁊ zehpar on þan ende. ⁊ Gospatric eopl ⁊ þa betrtan menn foron into Scotlande. ⁊ amanz þiran com an Dapolder runa of Yrlande mid rcýphepe into Apenan muþan unpær. ⁊ herzode rona ofer eall þone ende. foron þa to Brygctope. ⁊ þa buh abrecan poldon. ac seo buhparu heom heardlice riðfeahc. ⁊ þa hi ne mihton of þære þurh naht zepinnan. hi foron þa to rcýpan mid þan þe hi zehertod hæfdon. ⁊ rpa hi foron on Summerætton. ⁊ þær upp eodon. ⁊ Eadnoð rtallepe heom rið zefeahc. ⁊ pearð þær ofrlæzen. ⁊ manege zode menn on æzþre healfe. ⁊ þanon aperi foron þe þær to lafe pæron.:

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 every where 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.

^bAn. MLXVIII. ^aDeþ on þirrum geape" Willelm cýngz gear Rodbearde A.D. 1068. This year king William gave earl Robert the earldom over North-

^a From *C.T.* B IV. abs. Lye.

^b This and the following year are thus stated in Gibson's edition from *Laud.*: An. MLXVIII. Deþ on þirrum geape Willelm cýngz gear Rodbearde eople þone eopldom on Norð-hýmþra land. Ða comon þa lander menn tozeaner him. ⁊ hine ofrlagon. ⁊ ix. hund manna mid him. And Eadgar æþeling com þa mid eallum Norð-hýmþrum to Eoferpic. ⁊ þa portmen rið hine zriðedon. ⁊ je cýng Willelm com ruðan mid eallan hir fýrde. ⁊ þa buh forherzode. and rcla hund manna ofrlah. ⁊ je æðeling for eft to Scotlande.:

An. MLXIX. Deþ man rprezde þone hircop Ægelric on Buh. ⁊ reude hine to Þert-mýnre. ⁊ utlagode hir broðer Ægelrinc b. Ða betryx þam tram rcā Marian mærran. comon easton of Dæn-marcum mid ccc. rcipum. þ pæron Spæzney runan cýnges. ⁊ hir broðer Orbearn eopl. And þa reude je eopl Valðear ut. ⁊ com he ⁊ Eadgar æðeling. ⁊ rcla hund manna mid heom. ⁊ zemetton þæt hð innan Dumbpan. ⁊ reodon to Eoferpic. ⁊ up-eodan. ⁊ þa cartelar zepunnan. ⁊ ofrlagon rcla hund manna. ⁊ to rcipe læddon rceattar rcla. ⁊ þa hearod-men hæfdon on beandon. ⁊ lazon betryx Vran ⁊ Trentan ealne þone rintes. And je cýng Willelm for into þære rcipe. ⁊ hi eall forde. And on þirum alcan geare forðreude. Brand abb. of Buh. on v. kal. Decembr.

eoþle þone ealdorþom of ƿer Norðhým-
bna land. ac þa lander-menn hine be-
ƿoron innan þære buþ æt Dunholme.
ƿ hine ofƿlogon. ƿ ix. c. manna mið
him. ƿ ſona þær^a æfter Eadgar
æðeling com. mið eallum Norðhým-
bnum to Eoƿorpic. ƿ þa buþ-menn
riþ hine gnyðedon. ƿ ƿýllelm kýng com
ſuðan on unpær on heom mið zeoten-
dan here. ƿ hi aƿlýmde. ƿ þa ofƿloh þa
þe æt-ƿleon ne mihton. þ ƿæron ſela
hund manna. ƿ þa buþ ƿorþerzode. ƿ
ðce Petreſ mýnſter to býrmeþe ma-
cede. ƿ ealle þa ofne eac ƿorþerzode. ƿ
ƿorþýnde. ƿ re æðeling ƿor eft onzean
to Scotlande. ^bÆfter þiſum coman
Haroldeſ ſunaſ of Yrlanðe to þam
miððan ſumera mið lxxiii. ſcýpum in-
to Tap muþan. ƿ þær unpærlice^c up
eodon. ƿ Breon^d eoþl com on unpær
heom tozeiner mið unlýtlan ƿeorode.
ƿ rið zeſeaht. ƿ ofƿloh þær ealle þa
betſtan menn þe on þam lýþe ƿæron.
ƿ þa ofne lýtlan ƿeorode to ſcýpum
ætflugon. ƿ Haroldeſ ſunaſ ƿoron eft
to Yrlanðe onzean:”

An. MLXIX^e. ^bÐer ƿorðſerþde
Alþreð ærceþ. on Eoſerpic. ƿ iſ þær
bebýrzed æt hiſ b ſtole. ƿ he zeƿat
on þone ðæg ƿroti ƿ Iacínþi. ƿ he
heold þone ærce-ſtol mið mýcclan
ƿeorðmýnte x. zeap butan xv. ƿucan
panan. ðona þær æfter coman of Den-
marcon ðreo Spezeþer ſuna kýningeſ

umberland; but the landsmen attacked
him in the town of Durham, and slew
him, and 900 men with him. Soon aft-
erwards Edgar etheling came with all
the Northumbrians to York; and the
townsmen made a treaty with him; but
king William came from the South un-
awares 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 Scot-
land. After this came Harold's sons
from Ireland, about Midsummer, with
64 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 15 weeks. Soon after this
came from Denmark three of the sons
of king Sweyne with 240 ships, together

^a þær, Lye. ^b From *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c. abs. *Laud.* Gibs. ^c So *C.T.* v iv. uþedon, Lye; which he translates “*permiserunt.*” ^d So *C.T.* v iv. Beorn, Lye. There are other corrections in this page, too numerous to be specified. ^e So *Flor.* We have therefore inserted the designation of the year from him.

mid cc. fcyfum 7 xl. 7 E7beopn eopl 7 Ðurkyl eopl. into Dumbnan. 7 heom com þær tozener Eadgar cild. 7 Waldþeof eopl. 7 Mæple-Spezen. 7 Gorpatric eopl. mid Norðhýmbrum. 7 ealle þa landleoden. midende 7 zangezende mid unmætan hefe fpiþe fæzengende. 7 fpa ealle anrædlice to Eofeptric foron. 7 þone cartel tobræcon 7 topurpan. 7 unarimendlice zærfuman þærinne zepunnari.^a 7 fela hund manna Fren-circa þær offlogon. 7 fela mid heom to fcypan læddan. 7 ær þan þe þa fcyrmenn þider comon. hæfdon þa Frencircan þa burh forþærned. 7 eac f halie mýnfter Sc7 Petrus eall forþerzod 7 forþærned. Ða fe kýnz þif zeaxode. þa for he norðward mid ealre þif fýrde þe he zezaderian mihte. 7 þa fcipe mid ealle forþerzode. 7 afepte. 7 flið læiz ealneþinter innan Dumbne. þær fe kýnz heom to cuman ne mihte. And fe^b kýnz pæf þone midþinter dæiz on Eofeptric. 7 fpa ealne þone þinter on þam lande. 7 com to Þincerþe on þa ilcan Eartron. 7 Ægelric b. pæf forþrezed. þe pæf on Burh. 7 hine man lædde to Feftmýnfter. 7 utlagode þif broþor Ægelwine b.^c And on þifum ilcan zeape forðfeþde Brand abb of Burh on v. kal. Decemþi^d.

^dAn. MLXX. Ðer Landfranc. fe þe pæf abb on^e Kadum. com to Engla^f lande. fe æfter feapum dagum peapð Arceþ on Kantpareberiz. Ðe pæf ze-

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 landmen; 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, who 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 5th 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 in-

^a From *C.T.* v iv. abs. Lye.

^b So *C.T.* v iv. þe, Lye. N. S.

^c Gibs. from *Laud.*

^d Whel. and Gibs. from Ben. to ---bletjungan underþeng. Abs. *C.T.* v iv. *Laud. Petrob. Lye, &c.*

^e an, Whel.

^f Engla, Whel.

hæðeð III. kal. Septembriſ. on hiſ aze-
num biſcopſe. fram eahte biſco-
pum hiſ underþioddum. þa oðre þe þær
næron. þurh ærend-ſakean ⁊ þurh
zeppite atipdon hi hi þær beon ne miht-
ton. On þam zeape Thomaſ^a. ſe pær
zeconan biſcop to Eſſepic. com to
Cantpapeberiz. ꝥ man hine þær zeha-
dede æfter þan ealdan zepunan. Ða þa
Landſranc cnafeðe fæſtnunze hiſ ze-
heſſumneſſe mid að-ſſepunze. þa foſ-
roc he. ⁊ fæde ꝥ he hit nahte to donne.
Ða zepnaðede hine ſe arceb. Land-
ſranc. ⁊ bebead þam biſcopan þe þan
cumene pænan be þaſ arceb. L. hære
þa ſeſſiſe to donde. ⁊ eallan þan mu-
necan. ꝥ hi ſcoldan hi unſeſpýðan. ⁊ hi
be hiſ hære ſpa didan. Spa Thomaſ^a to
þam timan azean ſeſde buton bletſun-
ga. Ða ſona æfter þiſan belamp ꝥ ſe
arceb Landſranc ſeſde to Rome. ⁊
Thomaſ^a foſð mid. Ða þa hi þýðer co-
mon. and umbe oðer þing zepſſecon
hæfdon umbe ꝥ hi ſſpēcān poldan. þa
angan Thomaſ^a hiſ ſpæce. hu he com
to Cantuapebýri. ⁊ hu ſe arceb ax-
ode hýſſumneſſe mid að-ſſepunze at
him. ⁊ he hit foſroc. Ða azann ſe ar-
ceb. L. atýpian mid openum zeſceade.
ꝥ he mid nihte cnafeðe þaſ þa he cna-
feðe. ⁊ mid ſeſangan cþýðan ꝥ ylce
zeſæſtnode tofoſan þam papan Alex-

vested on the 4th before the calends of
September in his own see by 8 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 cho-
sen bishop of York, came to Canter-
bury, to be invested there after the an-
cient custom. But when Landfranc cra-
ved confirmation of his obedience with
an oath, he refused; and said, that he
ought not to do it. Whereupon arch-
bishop 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.¹ And they by his order
so did. Thomas therefore, for the time,
departed without consecration. Soon
after this, it happened that the arch-
bishop Landfranc went to Rome, and
Thomas with him. When they came thi-
ther, 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 arch-
bishop 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 ar-
guments he confirmed the same before

^a So Whel. Domay, Gibs. The other variations are unimportant.

¹ Gibson, following Wheloc, translates the passage inaccurately; as if it were hine, instead of hi. Landfranc declined performing the ceremony of investiture and consecration without the oath of allegiance to him, and therefore ordered

the bishops and monks, whom he had appointed to perform the service, to unrobe themselves and depart. Geppaðede hine is also improperly translated both by Wheloc and Gibson. It is a reflexive verb in both cases.

andpe. 7 toporan eallan þam concilium þe þar gezadred þar. 7 swa ham foran. Æfter þýran com Thomaſ Cantpape-býri 7 eal þ̅ re arceb̅ æt him cpafeðe eadmedlice gefýlde. 7 rýððan þa blet-rungan underfeng": * ðer je eopl þalðeof zriðede rið þone cýng. And þær on Lengten je cýng let hepzian ealle þa mýnſtra þe on Engla-lande pænon. Ða on þam ilcan zeape com Spegn cýng of Den-marcan into Humbpan. 7 þ̅ land-folc comen him onzean. 7 zriðedon rið hine. pændon þ̅ he rceolde þet land oferzan. Ða comen into Eliz Xþiſtien þa Denrce b̅. and Of-bearn eopl. 7 þa Denrca huſ-carleſ mid heom. and þet Engliſce folc of eall þa feon-lander comen to heom. pendon þ̅ hi rceoldon pinnon eal þ̅ land. Ða hepdon þa munecaſ of Buph ræzen þ̅ heona agene men polden hepzon þone mýnſtre. þ̅ pær ðerepand 7 hiſ zenze. þ̅ pær forðan þet hi hepdon ræzen þet je cýng hearðe zýfen þ̅ abbot-riſe an. Frenciſce abbot. Turolde pær gehaten. 7 þ̅ he pær rpiðe rſýrne man. 7 pær cumen þa into Stanforpe mid ealle hiſe Frenciſce menn. Ða pær þær an cýnece-peapd. Ypape pær gehaten. nam þa be nihte eall þet he mihte. þet pænon Xþeſ bec 7 mæſſa-hakeleſ. 7 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 over-run 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,

* These events are stated thus in *C.T.* v iv. *Petrob*, Lye, &c.:—An. MLXXI. ðer je eopl þalðeof zriðode rið þone cýnge. 7 pær on lengten je kýngc let hepzian ealle þa mýnſtra þe on Engla-lande pænon. 7 þær zereſ pær micel hunzer [abs. *Petrob*]. 7 man hepzade þ̅ mýnſter æt Buph. þ̅ pænon [7 þær-on, Lye]. þa menn þe je b. Ægelric ær amanſumade for þon þe hi namon þær eall þ̅ he ahte [ða pær mýcel hunzer ðær zeapeſ, *Petrob*]. 7 þær ilcan rumerſ com þ̅ lið into Temeſe. 7 lazon þær tra niht. 7 heoldon rýððan to Denmarcon. 7 Baldarine eopl forðfepe. 7 Anpulf hiſ junu feng to þan riſe. 7 Francena kýning 7 Þillelm eopl rceoldon beon hiſ zeheald. ac þær com Rodbeap [-briht overlined]. 7 ofſloh Anpulf hiſ mæiz. 7 þone eopl Þýllelm. 7 þone kýngc aſlýmde. 7 ofſloh hiſ manna ſela ðuſenda. Wheloc ends with --- bletzungan underfeng.

cāntelcapar. ⁊ reaper. ⁊ spilce litler
 hpat rpa hpat rpa he mihte. ⁊ ferde
 rona ær dæg to þone abbot Tupolde.
 ⁊ rægde him þ he sohte hir zriðe. ⁊
 cýdde him hu þa utlazer rceolde-
 cumen to Buph. þ he dýde eall be
 þære munece ræde. Ða rona on mor-
 gen comen ealle þa utlaza mid rēla
 rcipe. ⁊ poldon into þam mýnrre. ⁊ þa
 munecar riðrtoden. þ hi na mihton in-
 cumen. Ða lægdon hi rýr on. ⁊ for-
 bæpndon ealle þa munece hufer. and
 eall þa tun. buton ane hufer. Ða comen
 hi þurh rýre in æt Bolhiðe-geate. ⁊
 þa munecar comen heom togeaner.
 beaden heom zrið. Ac hi na pohten na
 þing. zeodon into þe mýnrre. clum-
 ben upp to þe halge rode. namen þa
 þe kýnehelm of ure Drihtner hearod.
 eall of rmeate zolde. namen þa þet
 rot-rpune. þe pær undernæðen hir
 rote. þ pær eall of read zolde. Clum-
 ben upp to þe rtepel. brohton dune þ
 hæcce þe þær pær behið. hit pær eall
 of zold ⁊ of reolrne. hi namen þære
 tra zildene rcriner. ⁊ ix. reolrne. ⁊
 hi namen ríftene mýcele roden. ze of
 zolde. ze of reolrne. hi namen þære
 rpa mýcele zold ⁊ reolrne. ⁊ rpa ma-
 neza zerfumar on rceat. ⁊ on rcrud.
 ⁊ on boker. rpa nan man ne mæi oðer
 tællen. rægdon þ hi hit dýden for þer

testaments, mass-hackles, cantel-copes,
 and reefs, and such other small things,
 whatsoever he could; and went early,
 before day, to the abbot Thorold; tell-
 ing 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 gate¹; 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 table² that was hid there, which was
 all of gold and silver, seized two golden
 shrines, and nine of silver, and took
 away fifteen³ 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

¹ "Janua ab australi parte monasterii Peterburgensis, vulgo hodie Bulldyke-gate dicta." Gibs. *Vid.* Hug. Cand. *Cænob. Burg. Hist.* edited by Sparke, p 49. See also a curious Gallo-Norman poem printed at the end of the same volume, p. 252.

² *Pallium* and *ependytis*, Gibs. And so Lye,

Dict. in voc. but we follow the sense of the context, supported by the joint authority of Hugo Candidus and of the poem above-mentioned.

³ *Duodecim*, Hug. Cand. So also the poem above-mentioned:

"E XII. croiz noblement e ben uparçilles."

mýnrteƿer holdſcipe. Sýððon zeden heom to ſcipe. feþden heom to EliƷ. betæhtan þær þa ealla þa zærrume. Ða Deneſcæ menn pændon ꝥ hi ſceoldon ofencumen þa Frenſcſca men. þa todneƿodon ealle þa munekeſ. beleaf þær nan butan an munec. he pær gehaten Leofſwine Lange. he læi ſeoc in þa ſecpæ-man in. Ða com Tuſold abbot. ⁊ æhte ſiðe tƿenti Frenſcſce men mid him. ⁊ ealle full-pepnode. Ða he þideſ com þa fand he foſbæpnd ſiðinnan ⁊ ſiðutan eall butan þa cipece, ane. þa pæron þa utlaƷar ealle on floce. ſiſtan ꝥ he ſcolde þideſ cumen. Ðiſ pær don þær dæƷer III. Non. Junii. Ða tƿegen kýnƷar ſillelm ⁊ SpæƷn purðon ſæhtlod. þa feþdon þa Dæneſcæ menn ut of EliƷ mid ealle þa foſenſpæcena zærrume. ⁊ lædon mid heom. Ða hi comen on middepande þe ſæ. þa com an mýcel ſtorſm. ⁊ todneƿerde ealle þa ſcipe þær þa zerrumeſ pæron inne. ſume feþdon to NorpæƷe. ſume to Yrlande. ſume to Dæn-marce. ⁊ eall ꝥ þideſ com. ꝥ pær þone hæcce. and ſume ſcſpine. ⁊ ſume roden. and ſela of þa oðne zærrume. and bhohten hit to an cýnƷer tun hatte. and dýden hit eall þa in þone cýpce. Ða ſýððon þuþ heora zemeleſt. ⁊ þuþ heora ðrun- cenhed. on an niht foſbæpnde þa cýpce. ⁊ eall þet þær inne pær. Ður pær ſe mýnrteƿe of Buþch foſbæpnd ⁊ foſhæpƷod. ælmihtiz God hit zemiltƿe

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 Thoroſold and eight times twenty¹ 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 4th 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 table², 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

¹ *Centum et quadraginta*, Hug. Cand.
 “*Deus cenx Normans*,” Poem. G. Norm.

² *Ependytis*, Gibs. See note³ in the preceding page.

þurh hīf mýcele midheptneffe. And þur fe abbot Turold com to Burh. ⁊ þa munecaſ comen þa onzean. ⁊ dýðan Xþer þeudom in þære cýrce. ꝥ ær hæfde ſtanden fulle reoſenht forutan ælceſ cýnneſ riht. Ða heþde Ægelric biſcop þet zereczon. þa amanrumede he ealle þa men þa ꝥ ýfel dæde hæfden don. Ða þær mýcel-hunzeþ þær zeapeſ. ⁊ þa þær rumepeſ com þet lið norðan of Dumbþan into Tæmeſe. ⁊ lazon þær tpa niht. ⁊ heolðan rýððon to Dæn-meþcan. And Baldepine eoþl forðfeþde. ⁊ hīf ſunu Arnulſ ſeng to riçe. and Willelm eoþl ſceolde ben hīf zeheald. ⁊ Fþanca cýng eac. ⁊ com þa Rodbriht eoþl ⁊ ofſloh hīf mæz Arnulſ ⁊ þone eoþl. ⁊ þone cýng aþlýmda. ⁊ hīf menn ofſloh þela þuþenda:

^aAn. MLXXI^b. Dep Eadpine^c eoþl ⁊ Morkeþe eoþl utþlupon^d. ⁊ miſlice ſeþdon on puðu ⁊ on þelða^e. ^fÐa zeþende Morkeþe eoþl to Eliz on ſcipe. ⁊ Eadpine eoþl þearð. ofſlagen aþlice ſþam hīf azenum mannum. ⁊ com ſe biſcop Ægelþine. ⁊ Siþarð Beapn. ⁊ þela hund manna mid heom into Eliz."

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 out¹, 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

^a From this year to the end of the chronicle Gibson printed from the *Laud.* MS. only, not being aware of the existence of any other. But *C.T.* v iv. and *Petrob.* are here collated to the year 1080.

^b So *Gibs.* *Petrob.* MLXXII. *C.T.* v iv. *Lye.*

^c So *C.T.* v iv. and *Lye.* Ædþine, *Gibs.* but Eadþine below. *Lye* begins the year abruptly, as usual, without Dep.

^e So *Petrob.* puða --- þelðon, *C.T.* v iv. *Lye.*

^f oð ꝥ Eadþine þearð ofſlægen ſþam hīf azenum mannum. ⁊ Morkeþe mid ſcipe aþlice zeþende to Dēliz. ⁊ þær com Ægelþine b. ⁊ Siþarð Barn. *C.T.* v iv. --- mid ſcýp-heþe þende, *Lye.*

^d hlupon ut, *C.T.* v iv. *Lye.*

^e oð ꝥ Eadþine þearð ofſlægen ſþam hīf azenum mannum. ⁊ Morkeþe mid ſcipe aþlice zeþende to Dēliz. ⁊ þær com Ægelþine b. ⁊ Siþarð Barn.

^g Abs. *C.T.* v iv. *Lye.*

¹ *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 by a living writer in the romance of *Ivanhoe.*

"And þa þe re cýng Willelm ꝥ zeaxode." king William heard that, then ordered þa bead he ut ꝥcip-ꝥýrde ꝥ land-ꝥýrde. he out a naval force and land force, and ꝥ þæt land ^beall" ^cabutan ꝥæt. ꝥ brycge zepnohte." ^dꝥ inn-ꝥop." ꝥ ^ereo" bridge, and went in; and the naval force ꝥcip-ꝥýrde on þa ꝥæ-healꝥe. ^fAnd þa at the same time on the sea side. And utlagan þa ealle on hand eodan." ^gꝥ the outlaws then all surrendered; that wæs Ægelwine biꝥcop ꝥ Morkere eopl. was, bishop Aylwine, and earl Morkar, ꝥ ealle þa þe mid heom wæron. buton and all that were with them; except Hereward ^h alone, and all those that him woldon." ꝥ he hi ahtlice utlædde. would join him, whom he led out triumphantly. And re cýng zenam ⁱheopa" ꝥcipa. ꝥ ships, and weapons, and many treasures²; and all the men he disposed of wæpna. ꝥ ꝥeattar manega. ꝥ þa men as he thought proper. Bishop Aylwine and ^kþone biꝥcop Ægelwine" he sende he sent to Abingdon, where he died in to Abban-dune. ꝥ he þær ꝥopðꝥende the beginning of the winter³. ^lsona þær pinterꝥ":

An. MLXXII¹. Den Willelm cýng A.D. 1072. This year king William lædde ꝥcip-ꝥýrde ꝥ land-ꝥýrde to led a naval force and a land force to Scot-lande. and ^mþ land on þa ꝥæ-healꝥe Scotland, and beset that land on the sea- mid ꝥcipum ýmbe-læiz. ⁿꝥ hiꝥ land- side with ships, whilst he led his land- ꝥýrde æt þam Gepæde inn lædde." ꝥ force in at the Tweed⁴; but he found he þær naht ne ꝥunde þær þe him þe nothing there of any value. King Mal- bet^a wære. And re cýng Melcolm com colm, however, came, and made peace ꝥ zriðede wið þone cýng Willelm. ꝥ with king William, and gave hostages,

^a ac þa re kýngc Wýllelm ðiꝥ zeahrade, *C.T.* v iv.

^b From *C.T.* v iv. abs. Gibs.

^c utan

embrette. ꝥ brycge wophite, *C.T.* v iv. So nearly Lye.

^d From Gibs. *Petrob.* abs. *C.T.* v iv.

Lye, &c. ^e Abs. *C.T.* v iv. Lye.

^f ꝥ hi ealle þa eodon þan kýninge on hand. *C.T.* v iv.

--- cýning --- Lye.

^g So *Laud.* *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c. ꝥ, Gibs. incorrectly.

^h into him

ætleon mihton, *C.T.* v iv. Lye.

ⁱ tóe. ꝥ ðýde of heom ^j he wolde, *C.T.* v iv. Lye.

^k Ægel-

wine b. *C.T.* v iv. Lye.

^l So *Petrob.* MLXXIII. *C.T.* v iv. abs. Lye.

^m So Gibs. ꝥ himýlf

mid hiꝥ land-ꝥýrde wende inn oꝥer ⁿþ wæð (qu. þa Tꝥæð?) *C.T.* v iv.

^o betere, *C.T.* v iv. *melius*,

Ann. Waverl. which is a literal translation.

¹ The author of the Gallo-Norman poem printed by Sparke elevates his diction to a higher tone, when describing the feats of this same Hereward, whom he calls "le uthlage hardi."

² Or much coin; many *scettæ*; such being the denomination of the silver money of the Saxons. See Ruding's *Coinage of Britain*, and the plates engraved for this work.

³ Sona þær pinterꝥ, Sax. —soon of the winter; *i. e.* in the early part of it; or, soon after it began; *ἀντίμα τοῦ χειμῶνος*, Gr.

⁴ Scodwade; *Ann. Waverl.* ap. Gale; qu. *Scotorum vadum*? Florence of Worcester and those who follow him say that William proceeded as far as Abernethy; where Malcolm met him, and surrendered to him.

gylfar fealde. ⁊ hīr man pær. ⁊ se cýng ham zepende mid ealne hīr fýrde. And se bīrcop Egelric forðferde. he pær to bīrcop hadod to Eoferpīc. ac hit pær mid unriht him ofzenumen. ⁊ man gear him þ̅ bīrcoprice on Dunholme. ⁊ he hearde hit þa hpile þe he polde. ⁊ forlet hit riððan. and ferde to Burch to r̅ce Petre mīnre. ⁊ þær drohtnode XII. gear. Ða æfter þam þe Willelm cýng zepan Engla-lande þa nam he hine of Burch. ⁊ sende hine to Westmýnre. ⁊ he "þær" forðferde on Id. Octob. ^b ⁊ he īr bebýrzed þær innan þam mýnre. innon r̅c Nicholaur portice":

An. MLXXIII^c. On þīrum zeape Willelm cýng lædde Englice here ⁊ Frencisce ofer r̅. ⁊ zepan þ̅ land Manr. ⁊ hit Englice men r̅de amýrdon. pingeardar hī forðýdon. ⁊ burza forbærndon. ⁊ r̅de þæt land amýrdon. ⁊ hit eall abezdon ^d þan kýninge Willelme to handa. ⁊ hī riððon ham zependon ^e to Engla-lande":

An. MLXXIV.^f ^g On þīran zepene" Willelm cýngc forofer r̅ to Normandige. ⁊ Eadgar cild com of Fleminga-lande into Scotlande on S̅ce Grimbaldes mæsse-dæg. ⁊ rekýngc Malcholom ⁊ hīr

and became his man; whereupon the king returned home with all his force. This year died bishop Aylric¹. 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-day²; where king Malcolm and his sister

^a From *C. T.* v iv. abs. *Gibs.*

the other variations are immaterial.

^b ⁊ īr bebýrzed innan r̅ce Nicholaur portice. *C. T.* v iv. The

^c MLXXIV. *C. T.* v iv. abs. *Lye.*

^d From *C. T.* v iv. abs. *Gibs.*

^e From *Gibs. Petrob.* abs. *C. T.* v iv.

^f So *Gibs. Laud. Petrob.* MLXXV. *C. T.* v iv. *Lye.*

^g Abs. *Lye.*

Briefly thus *Gibs.* from *Laud.* An. MLXXIV. On þīrum zeape for Willelm cýng ofer r̅ to Normandig. ⁊ Eadgar cild com of Scotland to Normandige. and se cýng hine zeinlagode ⁊ ealle hīr men. ⁊ he pær on þer cýnges hýpede. ⁊ nam r̅plice zepihca r̅pa se cýng him zeuðe. So *Petrob.* collated by *Joscelin.* *Lye* is corrected here from *C. T.* v iv. which appears to be the original MS.

¹ *Cilricus*, (i. *Eilricus*) *Ann. Waverl.* ap. *Gale.* Sc. from the Saxon *Eilricus*.

² *Clito Edgarus de Scotia per Angliam venit in Normanniam*, &c. *Flor. An.* MLXXIII.

ƿƿeoƿtop Mārƿarēta hine undeƿfenzon mid mýcclan ƿeoƿðƿcýpe. On þæpe ilcan tide fende ƿe kýnƿc of Fƿancƿice. Philippur^a. ƿeƿrit to him. ⁊ beað him þ he to him com. ⁊ he ƿolde ƿeoƿan him þone caſtel æt Murtſæl. þ he mihte ƿýððan ðæghƿamlice hiƿ unƿinan unþancar ðon. Ðƿæt þa ƿe cýnƿc Malcolm ⁊ hiƿ ƿƿeoƿter Mārƿarēta ƿeoƿan him mýcela ƿeoƿa. ⁊ manega ƿæƿrama. ⁊ eallon hiƿ mannan. on ƿcýnnan mid ƿælle betozen. ⁊ on meƿðeƿne ƿýleceon. ⁊ ƿnárchýnnene. ⁊ heaƿma ƿcýnnene. ⁊ on ƿællon. ⁊ on ƿýlðenan ƿaton. ⁊ on ƿeoƿnenan. ⁊ hine ⁊ ealle hiƿ ƿcýpeƿan mid mýcclan ƿeoƿðƿcýpe of hiƿ ƿnýðe alædde. ac on þæpe ƿepe heom ýfele ƿelamp. þa hi ut on ƿæ ƿænon. þ heom on becom ƿƿiþe hƿeoh ƿeðer. ⁊ ƿeo ƿode ƿæ ⁊ ƿe ƿtranƿa ƿinð hi on lande aƿeapƿ. þ ealle heoƿa ƿcýpa tobuƿſton. ⁊ hi ƿýlfe eaƿfoðlice to lande coman. ⁊ heoƿa ƿeƿrama ƿoƿneh eall loƿade. ⁊ hiƿ menn eac ƿuƿdon ƿume ƿelæhte of Fƿencýrcan mannan. ac he ƿýlƿ ⁊ hiƿ ƿeƿertan^b menn ƿeƿdon eƿt onƿean to Scotlande. ƿume hƿeoƿlice on ƿotan ƿangende. ⁊ ƿume eaƿmllice niðende: Ða ƿeƿædde ƿe kýnƿc Malcolm him þ he ƿende to ƿýllelme cýnƿc ofeƿ ƿæ. ⁊ bæð hiƿ ƿnýþer. ⁊ he eac ƿƿa dýde. ⁊ ƿe cýnƿc him þæƿ ƿetiþade. ⁊ æƿter him ƿende. ⁊ ƿe kýnƿc eƿt Malcolm ⁊ hiƿ ƿƿeoƿtop him ⁊ eallon hiƿ mannan unapumeðe ƿæƿrama ƿeoƿan. ⁊ ƿƿiðe ƿeoƿðlice hine eƿt of heoƿa ƿnýðe ƿendon.

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 gray-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 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

^a So Lye. Filipp^o, C.T. B iv.

^b So Lye. ƿeƿertan, C.T. B iv. i. e. fairest.

7 7e 7cip-gehefa of Eofo7pic com him tozeaner æt Dūnholme. 7 7e7de ealne 7eiz mid him. 7 let him 7indan mete 7 7odboræt ælcan ca7telle 7 hito comon. oð 7 hitz o7e7 7æ to þam kýninge coman. 7 7e kýnz c 7ýllelm mid mýcclan 7eop77cýpe þa hine under7e7zc. 7 he 7æ7 þæ7 þa on h7 h7e7de. 7 toc 7pýlce 7e7ihta 7pa he him 7ela7ade:

An. MLXXV^a. On þ7um 7eape 7ýllelm cýnz 7eaf Raul7e eople 7ýllemer dohton Orbeapne7 7unu. 7 7e ýlca Raul7 7æ7 B7ýtt7c on h7 modenheal7e. 7 h7 7æ7e7 7æ7 Engli7c. Raul7 hatte. 7 7æ7 7ebopen on Norð-7olce. Ða 7eaf 7e cýnz ^b7op7ði" h7 7unu þone eop7dom on Norð-7olc 7 Suð-7olc. þa lædde he 7 77 to Norð-7ic.

Ðæ7 7æ7 7 7pý7-eala
mannum to beala.

Ðæ7 7æ7 Roge7 eop7. 7 7alðeop eop7. 7 h7copa7. and abbote7^d. 7 7æddon þæ7 "7pa" 7 hi 7oldon 7 þone cýnz 7e7ettan ut of Engle-lande7 cýnedome." ^eAnd hit 7eap77 7ona 7e7ý7ð þam cýnze to Nor7mandize. hu hit 7æ7 7e7æ7. 7 7æ7 Roge7 eop7 7 Raul7 eop7 þe 7æ7on ýl7a7t to þam un7eode." 7 hi 77eonan ^h þa B7ýttar heom to" 7 7endon ea7t^k to Den-meapcan æ77e7 "7cip-he7e".

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 William¹ 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.

^a So Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* MLXXVI. *C.T.* v iv. abs. Lye. ^b From *C.T.* v iv. abs. Gibs. In *C.T.* v iv. the whole sentence runs thus:—7 7e kýnz c 7eaf 7op7ði h7 7una þæ7 þone eop7dom. 7 Suð7olc eac. Ðe þa lædde, &c. ^c Ðæ7 7æ7 7 7pý7-ealo. 7 7æ7 mane7pa ma7na bælo, *C.T.* v iv. ^d abboda7, *C.T.* v iv. ^e Abs. *C.T.* v iv. ^f heopa kýne-hla7op7 of h7 cýne-7ice ad77an, *C.T.* v iv. ^g 7 þ7 7æ7 þam kýninge 7ona to Nor7mandie 7e7ý7ð. Rapul7 eop7 7 Roge7 eop7 7æ7on ho77ingaz æt þ7an un7æde, *C.T.* v iv. ^h 77eopan, *Petrob.* See Josc. ap. *C.T.* v iv. ⁱ heom to þa B7ýttar, *C.T.* v iv. ^k So Gibs. *Laud. Petrob.* eac, *C.T.* v iv.

¹ *Herefordensis comes Rogerus, filius Gulielmi, ejusdem pugi comitis, East-Anglorum comiti Radulpho (contra præceptum regis Gulielmi) sororem suam conjugem tradidit.* Flor.

“heom to fultume.” And Roger^b ferde
fer to his eorlbome. [and gezade-
node his folc to þæs cýnzer unþearfe.
he þohte. ac hit pearð heom feolþan
to mýcelan hearne. ac he pearð ze-
let.” And Raulf^c eac on his eorlbome
pold forðgan mid his folce. ac þa car-
tel-men þe pæron on Engla-lande and
eac þ̄ land-folc him togeanes comen.
and gemacodon þ̄ ^dhe naht ne dýde.”
^eac for to fcipe æt Norðric. And his
pif pæf innan þam cartele. ⁊ hine heold
þ̄pa lange þ̄ man” hipe zryð fealde^f. ⁊
heo eufende þa” of Engla-lande. ⁊
ealle hipe men^h þe hipe mid poldon.
And fe cýngⁱ riððan com to Engla-
lande. ⁊ ^kzenam Roger” eopl his mæg.
⁊ ^lzefernode hine.” ^m⁊ Þalþeof
eopl ferde ofer fæ. ⁊ ppeide hine
fýlfne. ⁊ bæd forgyfenýffe. ⁊ bead
zærfuman. ac fe kýngc let lhtice of.
oð þ̄ he com to Engla-lande. ⁊ hine let

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 him-
self. He was however prevented¹.
Ralph also in his earldom would go
forth with his people; but the castle-
men that were in England and also the
people of the land², came against him,
and prevented him from doing any
thing. He escaped however to the
ships at Norwich³. 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 wish-
ed 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 he⁴

^a Abs. *C.T.* v iv.

^b Roger, *C.T.* v iv. as above.

^c Raulf eac pold mid his eorlbome

forðgan, *C.T.* v iv.

^d hi naht ne dýdon, *C.T.* v iv.

^e So *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. ac pæf fagen

þ̄ he to fcyfum ætfeah. ⁊ his pif belaf æfter in þam cartele. ⁊ hine þ̄pa lange heold of þ̄ man, &c.

C.T. v iv. ^f jalde, *C.T.* v iv.

^g þa ut ferde, *C.T.* v iv.

^h menn, *C.T.* v iv.

ⁱ kýngc,

C.T. v iv. ^k fenz Roger, *C.T.* v iv.

^l zefernode hine, *Petrob.* fetce on ppyun, *C.T.* v iv.

^m So *C.T.* v iv. More briefly thus Gibs. from *Laud.* ⁊ Þalþeof eopl he zenam eac.

¹ “*A Wulstano Wigorniensis episcopo et Agel-
wio abbate Eoreshamensi, Ursone vice-comite Wi-
gornie et Waltero de Laccio.*”—Gibs. ex Flor.

² “*Quos congregarunt Odo Baiocensis epi-
scopus regis frater, et Gotfridus Constantiensis
episcopus.*”—Gibs. ex Flor.

³ Whence he sailed to Bretagne, according to
Flor. S. Dunelm, &c.; but according to Henry
of Huntingdon he fled directly to Denmark,—
“*recessit in Duciam*”; returning afterwards
with Cnut and Hacco, who invaded England
with a fleet of 200 sail.

⁴ *i. e.* Earl Waltheof; the Latin historians in
general seem to have understood these words
“until he (king William) came to England;”
and as he was in England already, some have
omitted the whole passage, because they did not
comprehend it.

William of Malmsbury has done worse; he
has perverted it:—“*Normanniam ultro enavi-
gans rem regi, causa sua duntaxat celata, detu-
lit.*” De Willielmo I^o. p. 105. ed. Franc. 1601.
See Sharpe's translation, 4to. 1815, p. 329.

ƿýððan tacan. " And ƿona æfter þam^a
 comon^b beartan" of Den-meapcan^c tƿa
 hund ƿcýpa. ^b and" þær on ƿæron
^b tƿeƿgen" heapod^d-menn. Cnut Spæz-
 ner^e ƿunu. 7 Ðacon^f eopl. 7 ^bhi" ne
 doƿſtan nan zereohc healðan ƿið ƿil-
 lelme cýnge. ^eac ƿerdon to Eoƿorƿic.
 7 bƿæcon ƿce Petƿer mýnſter. 7 to-
 con þærinne mýcele æhta. 7 ƿoron
 ƿpa aƿeƿ. ^bac heoldon ofeƿ ƿæ to Flan-
 dƿan." ^eac ealle þa ƿorƿerdon þe æt þam
 ƿæde ƿæron. þ ƿær Ðaconer ƿunu
 eopler. 7 maneƿe ofne mið him." And
 Eaðƿýð^h ƿeo hlæƿdieⁱ ƿorðſernde. ^eƿeo
 ƿær Eaðƿarðer cýnƿer zereſta." ƿeo
 ƿon niht^k æƿ Cƿriſter mæſſan. on ƿin-
 ceſtre^l. 7 ƿe cýnƿ hiƿ let bƿýnƿan
 to ƿerſtmýnſtre mið mýcclan ƿurð-
 ƿcýpe. 7 ^mlæƿde hi" ƿið Eaðƿarðe
 cýnƿe hiƿe hlaforðe. And ƿe ^ekýnƿc"
 ƿær ^eþa" on ƿerſtmýnſtre þone mið-
 ƿinter. 7 ⁿman ƿorðýde þær" ealle þa
 Bƿýttar þe ƿæron æt þam bƿýð-ealoð^o
 æt Noƿðƿic. ƿume hý ƿurðon ablænðe.
 7 ƿume of land adƿiƿene. ^e7 ƿume zeta-
 ƿapod to Scande." ƿpa ƿurðon ^eþær
 kýnƿnƿer ƿillelmeſ ƿƿican zeniðƿaðe":

came to England; when he had him
 seized. Soon after that, came east from
 Denmark 200 ships; wherein were two
 captains, Cnute Swainson, and earl Hac-
 co; but they durst not maintain a fight
 with king William. They went rather
 to York, and broke into St. Peter's min-
 ster, and took therein much treasure,
 and so went away. They made for
 Flanders over sea; but they all perish-
 ed 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 Westmin-
 ster with great pomp; and he laid her
 with king Edward, her lord. And the
 king was then at Westminster, at mid-
 winter; 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 Scandi-
 navia. So were the traitors of king
 William subdued.

^a þƿan, *C.T.* v iv. ^b From *Gibs.* abs. *C.T.* v iv. ^c Denemeapcon, *C.T.* v iv. ^d heapðer,
C.T. v iv. ^e Spæzner, *C.T.* v iv. ^f Ðacon, *C.T.* v iv. ^g From *C.T.* v iv. abs. *Gibs.*
^h Eaðƿýð, *Gibs.* ⁱ hlæƿdiz, *Gibs.* but we find hlæƿdie in *C.T.* v iv. the Norman terminations being
 now frequently substituted for the Saxon. ^k vii. nihton, *Gibs.* ^l ƿinceaſtre, *Gibs.*
^m Ieibe heo, *C.T.* v iv. ⁿ þær mon ƿorðembe, *C.T.* v iv. ^o bƿýðlope, *C.T.* v iv. D. S. The
 Danes still retain *bryllup* for a *wedding*, and the Swedes *bröllop*. ^p In *C.T.* v iv. the story con-
 cludes with something like a rhiming ballad:

Sume h1 ƿurðon zeblenðe.
 7 ƿume ƿƿecen of lande. ⁱ
 7 ƿume zetaƿapod to Scande.
 Ður ƿurðon þær kýnƿnƿer ƿillelmeſ
 ƿƿican zeniðƿaðe.

An. MLXXVI.^a On þiŕum^b zeape forðŕepnde Spægn cýng^c on Dæn-mercan^d. 7 Harold hiŕ runu ŕeng to þe^e cýne-riçe. And ^fheŕ Þýllem^g ^hŕe^e cýngz geaf ⁱþ abb-riçe^h Þer^e-mýnr^eter. Uithele^h abbode. ŕe pæŕ æp abbod onⁱ Bærnege. 7 ^fheŕ^g ^hÞalðeoŕ eoŕl pæŕ behearðod on Þinceŕŕe. ^fon ŕçe Petronella mæŕŕe-dæge.^h 7 hiŕ lic peapð zelæd to Cŕulande. ^f7 he þæp iŕ bebýr^gzed.^h And ^fÞillelm^g ^hŕe^e cýngz for oŕer ŕæ. 7 lædde ^hhiŕ^g ^hŕýrde to Bŕýtlande. 7 beŕet^k þone caŕtel ^fæt^h Dol. ac^l þa Bŕýttar hine heoldon ^foð^h ^hþ ŕe cýngz com of Franc-land^m. 7 Þillelm^g ^fcýngz þa^h þanon for. 7 þæp ŕopleaŕ ægðer ^hze^h menn zeⁿ hopŕ. 7 ^oŕeola hiŕ zeŕŕuma^h.

An. MLXXVII. ^pÞer on þiŕum zeape purdon ŕæhte Franca cýng 7 Þillelm Engla-lander cýng. ac hiŕ heold litle hpile. And þer zeaper ŕopbarn Lünden-burh. anŕe nihte æp Aŕŕumptio ŕçe Mapiæ. ŕpa ŕŕiðe ŕpa heo

A.D. 1076. This year¹ 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. Petronilla²; and his body was carried to Croyland, where he lies buried. King William now went over sea, and led his army to Brittany, and beset the castle of Dol; but the Bretons defended it, until the king came from France; whereupon king Wil 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

^a So *Laud. Petrob. Gibs.* MLXXVII. C.T. B iv.

^d Denemarcon, C.T. B iv. ^e hiŕ, C.T. B iv.

^h Fiþele, C.T. B iv.

^m -riçe, C.T. B iv.

^p From *Laud. Petrob. Gibs.* abs. C.T. B iv. Lye, &c. to ---geŕtabeled pæŕ.

^b þiŕan, C.T. B iv.

^c kýngz, C.T. B iv.

^f From C.T. B iv. abs. Gibs.

^g From

ⁱ æt, C.T. B iv.

^k beŕæt, C.T. B iv.

^l So

^o unapmede zeŕŕaman, C.T. B iv.

¹ So *Chron. de Mailros.* Flor. but the decapitation of Waltheof and the king's expedition into Bretagne, are placed by both to the preceding year.

² *i. e.* ii^o Kal. Iūn. or, the thirty first of May. 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. She was no less a person than the daughter of St. Peter himself; who, being solicited to marry a nobleman at Rome of the name of Flaccus, and on her refusal allowed three days to deliberate, after passing the whole time in fasting and prayer, and receiving the sacrament at the hands of Nicomedes the priest, expired on the third day! This is no Romish legend of modern growth, for her name appears in the Martyrology of Bede, and in the most venerable records of primitive Christianity.

næfpe æp næf, riððan heo zertabeled pær". ^aÐer fe mona aðýrtþode ðneom nihton æp Candelmæfpan". ^bAnd on þifum zeape" foþðfeþde Æzelpiz ^cfe populd-þnotpa" abbod on Eoþefhamme^d. ^eon þam dæge xiv. kt. Mar". ^fon fca Iuliana mæfpe-dæg. 7 þaltene pær to abb. zereþ on hif fteþe". 7 Ðepeman biþcop ^eeac" foþðfeþde. ^eon þam dæge x. kt. Mar". ^gfe pær b. on Beapnuc-rcine 7 on þiltunrcine 7 on Dorætatan. ^h7" heþ Malcholom kýngcⁱ zepann Mælfæhtan modop. ^{*k}7 ealle hif bet-rtan menn. 7 ealne hif zæpþuman. 7 hif opf. 7 he fýlf uneaðe^l æþbæpft. * * * * * 7 heþ^m pær ^hfe" ðna þumop. 7 þilde fýpⁿ com on manega fcyþa^o. 7 foþbæpnde þ feþa tuna. 7 eac manega þurza foþþunon^q:

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 14th 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 10th 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.

MLXXVIII^r.

An. MLXXIX. ^aÐer Robbert^t. ðær cýngzef þunuⁿ þifm. hleop þþam hif

A. D. 1079. This year Robert, the son of king William, deserted from his

^a From *C.T.* v iv. MLXXVIII. abs. Gibs. In Lye's fragment, the year begins thus:—MLXXVIII. Se mona aðeoþþode ðneom nihtum æp Candelmæfpe. 7 Æzelpiz, &c. ^b From Gibs. abs. *C.T.* v iv. ^c From *C.T.* v iv. abs. Gibs. --- populd-þnotpa, Lye. ^d So *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c. Eueþham, Gibs. ^e From *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. abs. *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c. ^f From *C.T.* v iv. abs. Gibs. on Scē Juliana mæfpe dæg, &c. Lye. zereþte, ibid. The remainder varies but little from *C.T.* v iv. ^g From *C.T.* v iv. MLXXVIII. printed with some trifling variations in Lye's appendix. abs. Gibs. ^h abs. Lye. ⁱ cýng, Lye. ^k Here there is a blank space in the MS. consisting of two half lines only; which we have marked with an asterisk. There seems to be no such "*hiatus maxime deflendus*" as the number of asterisks in Lye's fragment would lead us to imagine. There is a greater chasm below, after æþbæpft. ^l uneað, Lye. ^m So *C.T.* v iv. þæþ, Lye. ⁿ fýþe, Lye. ^o fcyþa, Lye. ^p foþbæpnd, Lye. ^q foþþunon, Lye; but the reading in the original MS. (*C.T.* v iv.) is preferable; foþþunon being easily derivable from foþþænan or foþþanan, to waste away, to perish, to become desolate, &c. foþþunon was probably an alteration which suggested itself to a transcriber from the mention of fire before. ^r As there is nothing in *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. placed opposite to this year, we return to an uniformity of chronology with *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c. in the next year. "*Nihil dignum memoriæ.*" *Chron. de Mailros.* ^s From *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c. to --- jæþepze, with the exception of a few passages from *Laud. Petrob.* Gibs. which we have noticed. ^t --- beapft, Lye. ^u þuna, Lye.

fæder to his eame Rotbryhte on Flan-
dron. for þan þe his fæder ne wolde
him lætan waldan his eorlðomey on
Nopmandige. þe he sylf 7 eac se kynn
Filipp^a mid his geðafunze him zegý-
ren hæfdon. 7 þa þe betrc^b wæron on
þam lande hæfdon aðar him zepwonon.
7 hine to hlaforde zenumen. Der^c
Rodbert^d feht^e wið his fæder f wið-
utan Nopmandige. be anum cartele
Gerborneð hatte". 8 7 hine on þa
hande zepundade". 7 his hors. f þe he
on ræt". h pearþ under ofrcoten". i 7
rpa ofrlagon" k 7 se þe him oþer to-
brohte pearþ þære rihte mid anan ap-
blarte ofrcoten. þ wæs Tokiz Þigzoder
runu". l 7 þela þær wurdon ofrlægen.
7 eac zefangene". m 7 eac his sunu
Willelm pearð þær zepundod". k 7 Rot-
bert^d eft zepende to Fleminga-lande.
Ne wylle þe þeh her na mare rcaðe
apritan þe he his fæder ze—"". o On
þisumzeape com Melcolm cýng of Scot-

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 al-
so 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 return-
ed to Flanders. We will not here how-
ever record any more injury that he did
his father. This year came king Mal-
colm from Scotland into England,
betwixt the two festivals of St. Mary 1;

^a So *C.T.* v iv. Philippus, Lye. ^b betrc, Lye. ^c here, Lye. ^d --- beart, Lye.
^e feht, Lye. And þi lcan zeape se cýng Willelm zefeah togeaney his sunu Rotbearde, Gits. ^f From
Petrob. Laud. Gits. abs. *C.T.* v iv. Lye. ⁸ 7 se cýng Willelm pearð þær zepundod, Gits.
^h ofrlagen, Gits. ⁱ *Petrob.* See Josc. ap. *C.T.* v iv. ^k From *C.T.* v iv. Lye, abs. Gits.
^l 7 þela manna ofrlægene, Gits. ^m From Gits. abs. *C.T.* v iv. Lye. ⁿ Here ends, abruptly,
the valuable MS. preserved in the British Museum, which is marked in our series *C.T.* v iv. Here also
ends the fragment printed in the appendix to Lye's Saxon Dictionary, from a transcript by Lambard.
In a more modern hand there is an addition to *C.T.* v iv. concerning Anagus, or Angus, erroneously
placed to the year MLXXX; whereas it ought to be MCXXX: or, in Saxon characters, MEXXX; the
Saxon E being mistaken for L. This addition, as well as a paper transcript from *Petrob.* by Joscelyn,
inserted in the same MS. beginning with the year 1123, and ending with the year 1131, will be noticed
in the proper place. With these exceptions, the remainder of the Chronicle, from 1080 to the end,
is from the *Laud.* MS. only, as already printed by Gibson, and now collated with the original. ^o From
Laud. Petrob. placed by Gits. at the beginning of the year; abs. *C.T.* v iv. Lye, &c.

¹ So *Ann. Waverl.* literally, "inter duas fes- preceding year. "Post Assumptionem S. Ma-
tivities Sanctæ Mariæ," &c.; but placed to the riæ," &c. Flor.

lande into Engle-lande. betpýx þam
 7ram Māriam mærran. mid mýcclum
 fýrde. zeheryode Norðhýmbrna land
 oð hit com to Tine. 7 ofrlōh þela hund
 manna. 7 ham lædde manize ſceattar.
 7 zephyuma. 7 men on heftninge”.

An. MLXXX. On þiſum zeape pær
 7e biſcop 7alchepe ofrlagen on Dun-
 holme. æt anum zemote. 7 an hund
 manna mid him. Frençirce 7 Flemirce.
 7 he ſylfe pær on Hloðerunga zeboren.
 þiſ dýdon Norðhýmbrnan on Mæſer
 monðe.

An. MLXXXI. On þiſum zeape 7e
 cýng lædde fýrde into 7ealan. 7 þær
 zephyode þela hund manna:

An. MLXXXII. Heſ nam 7e cýng
 Oðan biſcop. 7 heſ pær mýcel hun-
 zop:

An. MLXXXIII. On þiſum zeape
 anaſ 7eo unzehpærner on Glæſtinga-
 býniſ betpýx þam abbode Ðurſtane 7
 hiſ munecan. Æneſt hit com of þær
 abboteſ unſiſdome. ꝥ he miſbead hiſ
 munecan on þela þingan. 7 þa munecaſ
 hit mændon luſlice to him. and beadon
 hine ꝥ he ſceolde healdan hi ſihtlice. 7
 luſian hi. 7 hi poldon him beon holde.
 7 zehýrume. Ac 7e abbot nolde þær
 naht. ac dýde heom ýpele. 7 beheot him
 pýrſ. Aneſ dæzer 7e abbot eode into
 capitulan. 7 ſpæc uppon þa munecaſ.
 7 polde hi miſtukian. 7 ſende æfter
 læpede mannum. 7 hi comon into capi-

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 trea-
 sure, 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 May¹.

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 ab-
 bot Thurstan and his monks. It pro-
 ceeded 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 them²;

¹ 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 deci-
 dedly Anglo-Norman.

² *i. e.* In the service; by teaching them a new-
 fangled chant, brought from Feschamp in Nor-
 mandy, instead of that to which they had been
 accustomed, and which is called the Gregorian
 chant.

tulan on uppon þa munecar full-geþeþeneþe. And þa pæron þa munecar ſpīðe aþeneþe of heom. nýſton hpet heom to donne pæne. ac to ſcuton. ſume urnon into cýpcan. ⁊ belucan þa ðupan into heom. ⁊ hi ſeþdon æfter heom into þam mýnſtre. ⁊ poldon hiȝ utþraȝan. þa ða hiȝ ne doſſten na utȝan. Ac peoplic þing þær ȝelamp on þ̅ dæg. þa Frençirce men bræcen þone choþ. ⁊ toſþeþon toþærþ þam peofoþe þær þa munecar pæron. ⁊ ſume of þam cnihtan ſeþdon uppon þone upþfloþe. ⁊ ſcoþeþon adunþeard mið aþeþan toþeard þam halȝdome. ſpa þ̅ on þæne þode þe ſtod buþon þam peofoþe ſticoþon on mænige aþeþan. And þa pþecan munecar laȝon onbuton þam peofoþe. ⁊ ſume cþuþon undeþ. ⁊ ȝýrne cleoþeþon to Gode hiȝ miłtre biðþende. þa þa hi ne mihton nane miłtre æt mannum beȝýtan. Ðpæt maȝon pe ſecȝean. buton þ̅ hi ſcoteþon ſpīðe. ⁊ þa oðþe þa ðupa bræcon þær adune. ⁊ eodon inn. ⁊ ofſloȝon ſume þa munecar to deaðe. ⁊ mænige ȝepundeþon þærinne. ſpa þ̅ þet bloð com of þam peofoþe uppon þam ȝnaðan. ⁊ of þam ȝnaðan on þa floþe. þþeo þær pæron ofſlaȝene to deaðe. ⁊ eahteteone ȝepundade. And on þær ilcan ȝeaþeþ ſoþþeþe Mahtilð. Þiſmeþ cýnȝeþ cþen. on þone dæg æfter ealpa halȝena

and sent after some laymen, and they came full-armed into the chapter-house upon the monks. Then were the monks very much afraid¹ 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 floor², 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 slew³ some of the monks to death, and wounded 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-

¹ Literally, "afearcd of them"—i. e. terrified by them. "Afeared" occurs frequently in Shakspcare, whereas "afraid," I believe, occurs only once.

² Probably along the open galleries in the upper story of the choir.

³ "Slæȝan," in its first sense, signifies "to strike violently;" whence the term "sledgehammer." This consideration will remove the supposed pleonasm in the Saxon phrase, which is here literally translated. The same expression occurs a few lines below.

mæsse dæg. And on þer ylcan gearfe
æfter mīde-winter. se cūng let beodan
mýcel gild ⁊ herelic ofer eall Engla-
land. ꝥ þær æt ælcepe hýde tra ⁊ hund
feofenti peanega.

An. MLXXXIV. Deo on ðiŕum
gearfe forðfeode Fulŕuold abb on
Ceoteŕege. on þam dæge xiii. kt. Ma:

An. MLXXXV. On þiŕum gearfe
menn cýðodon. ⁊ to foðan feadan. ꝥ
Cnut cūng of Den-mearcan. Spægneŕ
ŕune cýnges. fundade hiderpað. ⁊
polde gearinnan þiŕland mid Rodbeardeŕ
eoŕles ŕultume of Flandran. forðan
þe Cnut hearfe Rodbeardeŕ dohter.
ða Willelm. Engla-landeŕ cūng. þe þa
þær ŕittende on Normandige. forðig
he ahte ægðer ge Engla-land ge Nor-
mandige. þiŕ gearode. he feode into
Engla-lande mid ŕpa mýcclan hepe ni-
dendra manna ⁊ gangendra. of Franc-
rice and of Brýtlande. ŕpa næŕfe ær
þiŕland ne gearhte. ŕpa ꝥ men funde-
don hu þiŕland mihte eall þone hepe
afedan. Ac se cūng let toŕcýfton þone
hepe gearod eall þiŕland to hiŕ manion.
⁊ hi feaddon þone hepe ælc be hiŕland
efne. And men hearfon mýcel gearfinc
þær gearfe. ⁊ se cūng lett afeŕtan ꝥ
land abutan þa fe. þet gif hiŕ feond
comen upp. ꝥ hi næfdon na on hram
hi feogon ŕpa nædlice. Ac þa se cūng
gearode to foðan ꝥ hiŕ feond gelætte
pæpon. ⁊ ne mihten na gearfoðian
heona fepe. þa lett he ŕum þone hepe

mass. And in the same year also, after
mid-winter, the king ordained a large
and heavy contribution¹ over all Eng-
land; that was, upon each hide of land,
two and seventy pence.

A.D. 1084. In this year died Wulf-
wold abbot of Chertsey on the thirteenth
day before the calends of May.

A.D. 1085. In this year men report-
ed, and of a truth asserted, that Cnute,
king of Denmark, son of king Sweyne,
was coming hitherward, and was resol-
ved to win this land, with the assistance
of Robert earl of Flanders²; for Cnute
had Robert's daughter. When Wil-
liam, 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 won-
dered 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 any thing 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

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

² —and of Olave Kyrre, king of Norway.
Vid. *Antiq. Celto-Scand.* p. 226.

ƿapen to heopa agene lande. and sum
 he heold on þyrum lande oƿer ƿinter.
 Ða. to þam miðe ƿintre. ƿær re cýng
 on Gleape-cearƿe mið hiƿ ƿitan. ⁊
 heold þær hiƿ hiƿeð v. ðagar. ⁊ ƿýððan
 þe ancebýrcop ⁊ gehaðode men hæf-
 den ƿinoð þreo ðagar. Ðær ƿær Mau-
 riciuƿ gecopen to býrcop on Lundene.
 ⁊ ƿillm to Norðfolce. ⁊ Rodbeard to
 Cearƿen-ƿcipe. hi ƿæron ealle þær
 cýnges cleƿeas. Æfter þyrum hæfðe
 re cýng mýcel geðeahƿ. and ƿƿýðe
 ðeope ƿræce ƿið hiƿ ƿitan. ýmbe þy
 land. hu hit ƿære geƿett. oððe mið
 hƿýlcon mannon. Sende þa oƿer eall
 Engla-land into ælcepe ƿcipe hiƿ men.
 ⁊ lett agan ut hu ƿela hundreð hýða
 ƿæron innon þære ƿcipe. oððe hƿet re
 cýng him ƿýlf hæfðe landes. ⁊ oƿer
 innan þam lande. oððe hƿilce geƿihtæ
 he ahte to habbanne to XII. monðum
 oƿ þære ƿcipe. Eac he lett geƿitan.
 hu mýcel landes hiƿ ancebýrcopas hæf-
 don. ⁊ hiƿ leod-býrcopas. ⁊ hiƿ abbotas.
 and hiƿ eoplas. and þeah ic hit lengre
 telle. hƿæt oððe hu mýcel ælc mann
 hæfðe þe land-ƿittende ƿær innan En-
 gla-lande. on lande oððe on oƿre. ⁊
 hu mýcel ƿeor hit ƿære ƿurð. Spa
 ƿƿýðe neapƿelice he hit lett ut arƿý-
 ƿian. þ̅ nær an ælƿiġ hide. ne an gýrðe
 landes. ne ƿurðon (hit iƿ ƿceame to
 tellanne. ac hit ne þuhte him nan
 ƿceame to donne) an oxe ne an cu ne
 an ƿƿin nær belýƿon þ̅ nær geƿæt on

expedition!, 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 bish-
 op of London, William of Norfolk, and
 Robert of Cheshire. These were all the
 king's clerks. After this had the king a
 large meeting, and very deep consulta-
 tion 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 arch-
 bishops 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 narrow-
 ly, indeed, did he commission them to
 trace it out, that there was not one single
 hide, nor a yard² of land, nay, moreover
 (it is shameful to tell, though he thought
 it no shame to do it), not even an ox, nor

¹ 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. Celto-Scand.* p. 228. See also our Chronicle, A.D. 1087.

² *i. e.* a fourth part of an acre.

hif Ʒepnite. 7 ealle þa Ʒepnita pæron Ʒebroht to him Ʒyððan:

An. MLXXXVI. ÐeƷ Ʒe cýnƷ bæƷ . hif coƷona. 7 heold hif hipeð. on ƷinceaƷtƷe to þam eaƷtƷan. 7 ƷƷa he Ʒenðe þ he pæƷ to þam PentecortƷen æt ƷæƷtminƷtƷe. 7 dubbade hif Ʒunu ÐenƷic to riðere þæƷ. Sýððan he Ʒenðe abutan ƷƷa þ he com to Lam-mæƷƷan to Seape-býrnƷ. 7 þæƷ him comon to hif Ʒitan. 7 ealle þa land-Ʒittende men þe ahteƷ pæron ofeƷ eall Engle-land pæron þæƷ manneƷ men þe hi pæron. 7 ealle hi buƷon to him. 7 ƷeƷon hif menn. 7 him hold-aðar ƷƷoƷon þ hi Ʒoldon onƷean ealle oðƷe men him holde beon. Ðanon he Ʒenðe into Ʒiht. ƷoƷðig he Ʒold Ʒapan into NoƷmandigƷe. 7 ƷƷa dýðe Ʒyððan. 7 þeah he dýðe æƷeƷt æƷteƷ hif ƷeƷunan. beƷeat ƷƷiðe micelne Ʒceatt of hif mannan þæƷ he mihte æniƷe teale to habban oððe mið ƷihtƷe oððe elleƷ. FeƷde þa Ʒyððan into NoƷmandigƷe. 7 EaðƷar æðeling. ÆðƷarðeƷ mæƷ cýnƷeƷ. beah þa ƷƷam him. ƷoƷðig he næƷde na mýcelne ƷuƷðƷiƷe of him. ac Ʒe ælmihtigƷa God him ƷiƷe ƷuƷðƷiƷe on þam toƷeapðan. And CƷriƷtina þæƷ æþelingƷeƷ ƷƷuƷteƷ. beah into mýnƷtƷe to RumeƷeƷe. 7

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 him¹.

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 dubbed² 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 landsmen 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

¹ 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*. The latter title occurs in the second volume of the survey itself; in which there is a reference to the first. At the end is this memo-

rial:—"Anno millesimo octogesimo sexto ab incarnatione Dñi, vigesimo vero regni Will'mi, facta est ista descriptio, non solum per hos tres comitatus (Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk) sed et jam per alios."

² Vid. Spelman's *Posthumous Works*, p. 176. "De modo creandi militem honoratum."

underfrenz halig neft. And þær ilcan gearnes þær fpiðe hefelic gearne. ⁊ fpiðe fprinçfull ⁊ foþhfull gear innan Engle-lande on oꝛf-cpealme. ⁊ corn and pærtmar pænon ætftandene. ⁊ fpa mýcel ungelimp on pæderunze. fpa man naht æfelice zeþencean ne mæg. fpa ftop þunꝛing ⁊ lægt þe. fpa þ hit acpealde manige men. ⁊ áá hit pýꝛfode mid mannan fpiðon ⁊ fpiðon. Gebete hit God elmigþtiza þonne hif pilla fý:

An MLXXXVII. Aften upe Driht-nes Hælendes Cnihtes gebýrtide. an þurend pinta. ⁊ feoꝛan ⁊ hund-eahta-tiz pinta. on þam an ⁊ tꝛentizan gearne þær þe Willelm peolde ⁊ ftihte Engle-land. fpa him God uðe. zepeanð fpiðe hefelic ⁊ fpiðe pold-bependlic gear on þifrum lande. Spýlc coðe com on mannum. þ full neah æfne þe oðer man þearð on þam pýꝛneftan ýfele. þet if on þam dripe. ⁊ þet fpa ftran-lice þ mænige men fpulton on þam ýfele. Syððan com þuh þa mýcclan unzeþeþunz. þe comon fpa þe befo-pan tealdon. fpiðe mýcel hungor oꝛeꝛ eall Engle-land. þ maniz hundþeð manna eapmlice deaðe fpulton þuh þone hungor. Eala! hu eapmlice ⁊ hu neoplic tid þær þa. Ða þa pꝛeccæ men læzen foꝛðriþene full neah to deaðe. ⁊ riððan com fe fceapꝛa hungor ⁊ abyðe hi mid ealle. Ðꝛam ne mæg eapmian fpýlcepe tide? oððe hpa if fpa heard heoꝛt þ ne mæg þepan fpýlceꝛ ungelimpeꝛ? Ac fpýlce þing zeþurðað foꝛ folceꝛ fýnna þ hi nellað luꝛian God

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 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 diarrhœa; 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 afterward 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

7 nihtwyrnerre. Spa swa hit wæs þa on þam dagum. þ̅ litel nihtwyrnerre wæs on þisum lande mid ænige men. buton mid munecan ane þær þær hi wæll ferdon. Se cýng 7 þa heafodmen lufedon 7 wriðe. 7 ofer-wriðe. giferung on golde 7 on seolfe. 7 ne nohtan hu synlice hit wære begytan. buton hit come to heom. Se cýng realde his lande swa deoþe to male swa heo deoþost mihte. þonne com sum oðer 7 beade mare þonne þe oðer ær realde. 7 se cýng hit lett þam menn þe him mare bead. Ðonne com se þriðde. 7 bead geat mare. 7 se cýng hit lett þam men to handa. þe him eallra mearst bead. 7 ne nohte na hu wriðe synlice þa zerefan hit begeatan of earme mannon. ne hu manige unlaða hi dýdon. Ac swa man wriðor swæc embe rihte laze. swa man dýde mare unlaða. Ði awerdon unrihte tollas. 7 manige oþre unrihte hi dýdan. þe synðon earfeþe to awecenne. Eac on þam ilcan geare ætforan hæwferste. forþan þ̅ halige mýnsterne s̅ce Paule. þe biwcop-stol on Lundene. 7 mænige oðre mýnsteres. 7 þ̅ mæwte ðæl 7 þ̅ wotterste ealle þære burh. Spýlc eac on þam ilcan timan. forþan full neah ælc heafod-port on eallon Engle-land. Eala! neoplic 7 wependlic tid wæs þær geares. þe swa manig ungelimp wæs forð-bringende. Eac on þam ilcan geare. toforan Arrumptio

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 city¹. 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,

¹ A contemporary writer thus forcibly describes the fire in Latin:—"Heu! heu! volatu citissimo ignis alta corripit, tectorum culmina violenter involvit, ac repente tota lignorum strues accenditur, ac omnino combusta deperit. Non-

dum arcus lapideos, quos vulgo dicimus voltas, nostri manus artificis ita plene, sicut nunc, attigerat; sed trabibus parietibus superjectis univ ersum ecclesiam venusta testudine superficies integra palliabat, &c."—Leland. Coll. I. 23, 24.

r̄ce Marie. for Willelm c̄yng of Nor-
 mandige into France mid f̄yrde. ⁊
 he rzode uppan h̄r azenne hlafor̄d
 Philippe þam c̄yngze. ⁊ floh of h̄r man-
 non m̄ycelne d̄æl. ⁊ forbearnde þa
 burh Maþante. ⁊ ealle þa halige m̄yn-
 r̄treþ þe w̄æron innon þære burh. ⁊
 t̄rezen halige menn þe h̄yr̄medon
 Gode. on ancer-ſettle puniende. þær
 w̄æron forbearnde. Ðiſrum þur ge-
 done. ſe c̄yng Willelm cearde onzean to
 Normandige. Reoplic þing he d̄yde. ⁊
 neoplicor̄ him zelamp. Du neoplicor̄?
 him zeŷfelade. ⁊ þ̄ him r̄tranzlice egl-
 ade. Ðræt mæg ic teollan? Se r̄cearra
 deaðe. þe ne forlet ne riçe menn
 ne heane. ſeo hine zenam. Ðe ſpealt on
 Normandige on þone nextan dæg
 æfter natiuitar r̄ce Marie. ⁊ man be-
 b̄yrzede hine on Caþum æt r̄ce Stepha-
 ner m̄ynr̄tre. æreþ he hit ar̄erde. ⁊
 r̄iððan mænifealdlice zegodade. Eala
 hu leaþ ⁊ hu unppert iſ þirreſ middan-
 eardeþ pela! Se þe w̄æþ æruþ riçe c̄yng.
 ⁊ manizeſ landeþ hlafor̄d. he næfde þa
 ealleſ landeþ buton ſeoſon fot mæl. ⁊
 ſe þe w̄æþ h̄ylon zeſc̄rið mid golde. ⁊
 mid zimmum. he læz þa oſerppozen
 mid moldan. Ðe læfde æfter him þ̄reo
 ſunan. Rodbearð het ſe ŷlder̄ta. ſe w̄æþ
 eopl on Normandige æfter him. ſe
 oðer het Willelm. þe bæþ æfter him on
 Engle-land þone kine-helm. ſe þ̄riðda
 het Ðeanric. þam ſe fædeþ bec̄ræð
 zep̄ruman unateallendlice. Giſ h̄pa ze-
 pilnizeð to zep̄tane hu zedon man he
 w̄æþ. oððe h̄ilcne punð̄ſcipe he hæfde.
 oððe hu ſela lande he w̄æþ hlafor̄d.
 þonne wille þe be him ar̄pitan ſpa ſpa

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 Mantz, and all the holy min-
 sters 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 for-
 merly 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 be-
 queathed immense treasure. If any per-
 son 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 under-

pe hine azeaton. þe him onlocodan. ⁊ oðre hpile on hīf hīpede punedon. Se cýng Willelm þe pe embe ꝥpecað pær ꝥꝥiðe pīf man. ⁊ ꝥꝥiðe riçe. ⁊ pūpðfulne ⁊ ꝥꝥenzerne þone æniȝ hīf ꝥopegenȝna pære. He pær milde þam ȝodum mannum þe God lufedon. ⁊ oꝥer eall ȝemettt ꝥtearic þam mannum þe piðcpædon hīf pillan. On þam ilcan ꝥteode þe God him ȝeude ꝥ he moꝥte Engleland ȝegan. he aþerþe mære mýnrter. ⁊ munecaꝥ þær ȝeꝥætte. ⁊ hit pæll ȝeȝodade. On hīf dagan pær ꝥ mære mýnrter on Cantpabýniȝ ȝetýmbrad. ⁊ eac ꝥꝥiðe maniȝ oðer oꝥer eall Engla-land. Eac þīf land pær ꝥꝥiðe aꝥilled mið munecan. ⁊ þa leopodan heona hīf æꝥter ꝥꝥ Benedictuꝥ ꝥeȝule. ⁊ ꝥe Cniȝtendom pær ꝥꝥilc on hīf dæȝe. ꝥ ælc man hꝥæt hīf hade to belumpe ꝥolȝade ꝥe þe polde. Eac he pær ꝥꝥiðe pūpðful. þniȝa he bæp hīf cýnehelm ælc ȝeare. ꝥpa oꝥt ꝥpa he pær on Englelande. on Eartron he hine bæp on Winceartrne. on Pentecorȝten on Þeꝥtmýnrtrne. on miðe-pinter on Gleapeceartrne. And þænne pænon mið him ealle þa riçe menn oꝥer eall Engla-land. aꝥce-biȝcopaꝥ. ⁊ leod-biȝcopaꝥ. abbodaꝥ ⁊ eoplaꝥ. þeȝnaꝥ ⁊ cnihtaꝥ. Spýlce he pær eac ꝥꝥýðe ꝥtearic man ⁊ næðe. ꝥpa ꝥ man ne doꝥꝥte nan þiȝȝ onȝean hīf pillan don. He hæꝥde eoplaꝥ on hīf bendum. þe dýdan onȝean hīf pillan. Biȝcopaꝥ he ꝥætte oꝥ heona biȝcopriçe. ⁊ abbodaꝥ oꝥ heona abbodriçe. ⁊ þæȝnaꝥ on cpearterin. ⁊ æt nextan he ne ꝥpaode hīf aȝenne bnoðor Odo het. He pær ꝥꝥiðe riçe

stand 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 any thing 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 epi-

biſcop on Normandize. on Bauſ pær hiſ biſcop-ſtol. and pær manna fýr-merſt to eacan þam cýnge. And he hæfde eopldome on Engle-lande. ⁊ þonne ſe cýng pær on Normandize. þonne pær he mægeſte on þiſum lande. ⁊ hine he ſætte on cpeartepn. Betpýx oðrum þingum nýr na to forgytane ꝥ zode fpið þe he macode on þiſan lande. ſpa ꝥ an man þe himſýlf aht pære mihte ſapan oſer hiſ riçe mid hiſ borum full goldeſ ungedepað. ⁊ nan man ne doſſte ſlean oðerne man. næfde he næfne ſpa mýcel ýfel zedon pið þone oðerne. ⁊ ziſ hpił capl-man hæmde pið pimman hiſe unðanceſ. ſona he ſoplear þa limu þe he mid plea-zode. He riçade oſer Englæ-land. ⁊ hit mid hiſ zeapſcipe ſpa þunh-ſmeade. ꝥ næf an hid landeſ innan Englæ-lande. ꝥ he nýrte hpa heo hæfde. oððe hpær heo purð pær. ⁊ riððan on hiſ zeppit zeſætt. Bpýt-land him pær on zepealde. ⁊ he þær inne caſteleſ zeppnohte. and þet Mann-cýnn mid ealle zepealde. Spýlce eac Scotland he him underþædde ſon hiſ mýcele ſcpenzþe. Normandize ꝥ land pær hiſ zecýnde. ⁊ oſer þone eopldome þe Manſ iſ zehaten he riçade. ⁊ ziſ he moſte þa zýt tpa zeap libban. he hæfde Yplande mid hiſ peſſcipe zeapunnon. ⁊ piðutan ælcon pærnon. Þitodlice on hiſ timan hæfdon men mýcel zeſpinc. ⁊ ſpiðe manize teonan. Caſteleſ he let pýpcean. ⁊ eaſme

ſcopal ſtall ; and he was the foremoſt man of all to aggrandize 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 book¹. 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 native² 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

¹ This is certainly an evident alluſion to the compilation of Doomsday book, already deſcribed A.D. 1085, as Gibſon obſerves ; and it is

equally clear to me, that the compoſition of this part of the chronicle is by a different hand.

² "*Jure hæreditario*," Gibſ. improperly.

men fpiðe fpencean. Se cýnꝰ pæf fpa fpiðe fteapc. ⁊ benam of hif undeþeoddan man manig marc goldes. ⁊ ma hundred pundas feolfefer. þet he nam be nihte ⁊ mid mýcelan unrihte. of hif leode for lictelne neode. ðe pæf on zitrunge befeallan. ⁊ gnræðmæfpe he lufode mid eallan. ðe fætte mýcel deofpfið. ⁊ he lægde laga þær pið. þ fpa hpa fpa floge heort oððe hinde. þ hine man fceolde blendian. ðe forbead þa heortas. fpýlce eac þa banas. fpa fpiðe he lufode þa headeof. fpýlce he pæne heofa fæder. Eac he fætte be þam hapan. þ hi moften fneo fapan. ðifpice men hit mændon. ⁊ þa earne men hit beceofodan. Ac he pæf fpa ftið þ he ne pohte heofa eallra nið. ac hi mofton mid ealle þef cýnꝰer pille folgian. gif hi polbon libban. oððe land habban. land oððe eahta. oððe pel hif fehta. Pa-la-pa þ ænig man fceolde modigan fpa hine fýlf upp-ahébban. ⁊ ofen ealle men tellan. Se ælmihtiga God cýþæ hif faule mildheoftnifpe. ⁊ do him hif fýnna forzifenerpe. ðar þing pe habbað be him zepnitene. ægðer ze zode ze ýfele. þ þa zodan men niman æfter þeofa zodnerpe. ⁊ forfleon mid ealle ýfelnerpe. ⁊ gan on þone weg þe uf lett to heofonan rice. Fela þinga pe magon pwtan þe on þam ilcan zeape zepordene pænon. Spa hit pæf on Den-meapcan. þ þa Dænercan. þe pæf ænur zeteald eallra folca zetneofaft. purdon apende to þæne merfe untrifðe. ⁊ to þam mæften fpidome þe æfpe mihte zepurðan. ði zecufon ⁊ abuzan to Cnute cýnꝰe. ⁊ him aðar fporon. ⁊ fiððan hine

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 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 das-

eaphlice ofrlogon innan anre cýrcean. Eac pearð on Iſpanie. ꝥ þa hæðenanmen foran. ⁊ hergodan uppon þam Cþiſtenan mannan. ⁊ mýcel abezdan to heora anpealde. Ac ſe Cþiſtena cýng. Anphor pær gehaten. he ſende ofeſe eall into ælcan lande. ⁊ zýrnde fultumer. ⁊ him com to fultum of ælcan lande þe Cþiſten pær. ⁊ ſerþon ⁊ ofrlogon and apez adriſan eall þet hæðena folc. ⁊ zepunnon heora land onzean. þurh Godeſ fultum. Eac on þiſan ilcan lande. on þam ilcan zeare. forðſerþon manega rice men. Stizand biſcop of Ciceartre. ⁊ ſe abbot of rče Auguſtine. ⁊ ſe abbot of Baðon. ⁊ þe of Peþſconan. ⁊ þa heora eallra hlaforð. Þillelm Engla-lander cýng. þe pe ær beforan embe rpæcon. Æfter hiſ deaðe hiſ ſune Þillelm hæte eallra þe fæder. ſenz to þam rice. ⁊ pearð zebletrod to cýnge fram Landſpance arcebiſcope on Peſtmýnſtre. þneom dagum ær Michaelſmæſſedæg. ⁊ ealle þa men on Engla-lande him to abuzon. ⁊ him aðar ſporon. Ðiſum þur zedone. ſe cýng ſende to Þinceartre. ⁊ ſceapode ꝥ madmehuſ. ⁊ þa zepſuman þe hiſ fæder ær zegaderode. on golde ⁊ on ſeolſe. ⁊ on faton. ⁊ on pællan. ⁊ on zimman. ⁊ on manize oðre deorpurðe þingon. þe earpoðe rýndon to ateallene. Se cýng dýde þa rpa hiſ fæder him bebead ær he dead pære. dælde þa zepſuman for hiſ fæder ſaule to ælcan mýnſtre þe peſ innan Engla-lande. to ſuman mýnſtre x. marc goldeſ. to ſuman vi. to ælcan cýrcean

tardly 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 every where 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 moſtetry that was in England; to ſome ten marks of gold, to ſome ſix, to each upland¹ church ſixty pence. And

¹ uppe-land, Sax.—i. e. village-church—*“unicuique eccleſiæ rurali,”*—Gibs. *“eccleſiis*

in civitatibus vel villis ſuis.”—Flor. Vid. p. 301. l. 26.

uppe-land lx. pænegas. ⁊ into ælcepe
rcipe man feonde hundped punda feor.
to dælanne earne mannan for hir
raule. And ær he forðferð. he beað þ
man rceolde unlefan ealle þa menn þe
on hæftnunze pæron under hir an-
pealde. ⁊ se cýng pæf on þam mide-
pintre on Lundene.

An. MLXXXVIII. On þisum zeape
pæf þis land rriðe artipað. ⁊ mid
mýcele rricdome arýlled. rpa þ þa ri-
cefte Fnencirce men þe pæron innan
þisan lande. polden rrican heora hlafr-
orde þam cýnge. ⁊ poldon habban hir
broðer to cýnge Rodbearð þe pæf eorl
on Normandize. On þisum næde pæf
æperc Oða bircop. ⁊ Gorfrid bircop.
⁊ Willelm bircop on Dunholme. Spa pæll
dýde se cýng be þam bircope. þ eall
Engla-land færde æfter hir næde. ⁊
rpa rpa he polde. ⁊ he þohete to donne
be him eall rpa Iudas Scarioð dide be
ure Drihtene. And Rogere eorl pæf
eac æt þam unræde. ⁊ rriðe mýcel folc
mid heom. ealle Fnencirce men. ⁊ þæf
unræd pærð zeræd innan þam Leng-
tene. Sona rpa hit com to þam Eartron.
þa ferdon hi. ⁊ herzodon. ⁊ bærnðon.
⁊ aperton þæf cýnzer feorwe-hamef.
⁊ eallra þæra manna land hi forðýdon
þe pæron innan þæf cýnzer hold-ferpe.
⁊ heora ælc ferde to hir cartele. ⁊ þone
mannoden ⁊ metroden rpa hig betrc
mihton. Gorfrid bircop. ⁊ Rodbearð
amundbræg ferdon to Briceg-rcrope. ⁊
herzodon. ⁊ brohton to þam cartele þa

into each shire were sent a hundred
pounds of money to distribute amongst
poor men for his soul. And ere he de-
parted, he bade that they should release
all the men that were in prison under
his power¹. 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 French-
men 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 Gosfrith²,
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 French-
men. This conspiracy was formed in
Lent. As soon as Easter came, they
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 cas-
tle, 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

¹ "Fratrem nempe suum Odonem Baiocensem episcopum, comites Morcarum et Rogerum, Sewardum cognomento Barn, et Wulnothum regis Haraldī germanum, &c."—Flor.

² "Odo Baiocensis episcopus — Robertus comes Moritunensis—Gosfridus episcopus Constantiensis,—Rogerus comes Scrobbsbiriensis—Guilielmus episcopus Dunholmensis."—Flor.

heargunge. And riððon foron ut of þam cartele. ⁊ heargodon Baðon. ⁊ eall þ land þær abutan. ⁊ eall Beornlea hýrneſſe hi apærton. And þa men þe ylbert pærnon of Hereforde ⁊ eall þeo ſcip forþmid. ⁊ þa men of Scrobſcipe mid mýcele folce of Brýt-lande. comon ⁊ heargodon and bærnðon on Þiðneceartneſcipe forð þ hi comon to þam porte gylfan. And woldon þa þæne port bænnen. ⁊ þ mýnſter pærſian. ⁊ þær cýnzer cartel zepinnan heom to handa. Ðar þing zereonde ſe arpuða biſcop Fulfrtan. pærð ſpide zednefed on hiſ mode. forðig him pær betæhte þe cartel to healbene. Ðeah hpeðer hiſ hired men ſerðon ut mid feape mannan of þam cartele. ⁊ þurh Godeſ mild-heortneſſe. ⁊ þurh þær biſcoper zearnunga. ofſlogon ⁊ zelæhton ſif hundred manna. ⁊ þa oðne ealle aſlymðon. Se biſcop of Dunholme dýde to heapme þ he mihte ofeſ eall be norðan. Rogeſ het an of heom ſe hleop into þam cartele æt Norðpic. ⁊ dýde zit eallra pærſt ofeſ eall þ land. Duzo eac an þe hit ne zebette nan þing. ne innan Læzne-ceartne-ſcipe. ne inna Norðhamtune. Ðe biſcop Odo þe þar cýng of apoc an ſerðe into Cent to hiſ eopldome. ⁊ forðýde hit ſpide. ⁊ þær cýnzer land ⁊ þær arcebiſcoper mid ealle aperton. ⁊ brohte eall þ god into hiſ cartele on Ðnoſe-ceartne. Ða þe

went out of the castle, and plundered Bath, and all the land thereabout; and all the honor¹ 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 rife 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 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 them²; 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

^a " *Vitium aliquod, opinor, huic subest lectioni. Certe quis sit ejus sensus, me omnino latet.*"—Gibs.

¹ hýrneſſe, Sax.—*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.

² *i. e.* of the conspirators.

cýng undergeat ealle þar þing. ⁊ hþilcne . . .
 ꝥꝥicdom hi dýdon toþeapd hir. þa þeapd . . .
 he on hir mode ꝥꝥiðe gednefed. Sende . . .
 þa æfter Engliŕce mannan. ⁊ heom . . .
 foþeþæde hir neode. ⁊ zýrnþe heoþa . . .
 fulume. ⁊ behet heom þa betŕta . . .
 laza þe æþne ær þær on þiran lande. ⁊ . . .
 ælc unriht zeold he foþbead. ⁊ zeatte . . .
 mannan heoþa þudaŕ ⁊ flætinge. ac hit . . .
 ne ŕtod nane hþile. Ac Engliŕce men . . .
 ꝥꝥa þeah þenon to þam cýnþe heoþa . . .
 hlafoþde on fulume. Feþdon þa to- . . .
 þeapd Ðnoþe-ceaŕþne. ⁊ poþdon þone . . .
 biŕcop Oþan bezýtan. þohtan zif hi . . .
 hæþdon hine þe þær ærup heafoþ to . . .
 þam unþæde þ hi mihton þe bet bezý- . . .
 tan ealla þa oðþe. Ði comon þa to þam . . .
 caŕtele to Toneþricze. þa þænon innan . . .
 þam caŕtele Oþa biŕcoper cnihtaŕ. ⁊ . . .
 oðþe manize þe hine healdon poþdan . . .
 onþean þone cýnþ. Ac þa Engliŕce men . . .
 feþdon. ⁊ toþnæcon þone caŕtel. ⁊ þa . . .
 menn þe þær inne þænon zniðodon rið . . .
 þone cýnþ. Se cýnþ mið hir heþe feþde . . .
 toþeapd Ðnoþe-ceaŕþne. ⁊ þendon þ . . .
 biŕcop þæne þær inne. ac hit þeapd . . .
 þam cýnþe cuð þ þe biŕcop þær aŕapen . . .
 to þam caŕtele a Peþeneþea. ⁊ þe cýnþ . . .
 mið hir heþe feþde æfter. ⁊ beþætt . . .
 þone caŕtel abutan mið ꝥꝥiðe mýcele . . .
 heþe fulle ŕix þucan. Betþýx þiŕum . . .
 þe eoþl of Nonmandize Rodþeapd. þeþ . . .
 cýnþeþ þnoðeþ. zadenode ꝥꝥiðe mýcel . . .
 þolc. ⁊ þohte to zepinnane Engle-lande . . .
 mið þæþa manna fulume þe þænon . . .
 innan þiran lande onþean þone cýnþ. ⁊ . . .
 he þende of hir mannan to þiŕum lande. . . .
 ⁊ poþde cuman himŕýlþ æfter. Ac þa . . .
 Engliŕce men þe þæþdeþon þæþe þæ . . .

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 En-
 glishmen, 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 in-
 to the castle, and the men that were there-
 in agreed with the king. The king with
 his army went toward Rochester. And
 they supposed that the bishop was there-
 in; 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 con-
 siderable force, and thought to win En-
 gland with the support of those men that
 were in this land against the king. And
 he sent some of his men to this land, in-

zelæhton by þam mannon. ⁊ flogon. ⁊ adrenzton ma þonne ænig man wite to tellanne. Sýððan heom afeorode mete widdinnan þam cartele. þa gýrnodon hi gwiðar. ⁊ azeferan hine þam cýnge. ⁊ se bircop. swop þ he wolde ut of Engle-lande faran. ⁊ na mare cuman on þiran lande butan se cýng him æfter sende. ⁊ þ he wolde agýfan þone cartel on Drofe-ceastræ. Ealra se bircop sende ⁊ sceolde agýfan þone cartel. ⁊ se cýng sende his men mid him. þa arisan þa menn þe wæron innan þam cartele. ⁊ namon þone bircop ⁊ þes cýnges men. ⁊ dydon hi on hæftnung. Innan þam cartele wæron swiðe gode enihtas. Eustatius þe iunga. ⁊ Rogeres eowles þreo sunan. ⁊ ealle þa betst boren men. þe wæron innan þiran lande. oððe on Norman-dige. Ða se cýng undergeat þas þing. þa sende he æfter mid þam here þe he þær hæfde. ⁊ sende ofer eall Engla-lande. ⁊ bæd þ ælc man þe wære unniðing sceolde cuman to him. Fren-cisce ⁊ Englisce. of portes ⁊ of uppe-lande. Ðim com þa mycel folc to. ⁊ he for Drofe-ceastræ. ⁊ beset þone cartel. oððet hi gwiðedon þe þær inne wæron. ⁊ þone cartel azeafon. Se bircop Odo mid þam mannum þe innan þam cartele wæron ofer sæ sendon. ⁊ se bircop swa folcet þone purðscip þe he on þis land hæfde. Se cýng wiððan sende here to Dunholme. ⁊ let besittan þone cartel. ⁊ se bircop gwiðode ⁊ azeaf þone cartel. ⁊ folcet his bircoprice. ⁊ sende to Normandige. Eac manige Frencisce men folcton

tending 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 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

heopa land. ⁊ ferdon ofer ræ. ⁊ re cýng gear heopa land þam mannum þe him holde pæron:

An. MLXXXIX. On þýrum geare .re arpurða muneca fæder ⁊ frouer Landfranc arcebýrcop gear of þýrum life. ac re hopað þ he ferde to þ heofanlice rice. Spilce eac gearð ofer eall Engle-land mýcel eorð-ŕtýnunge. on þone dæg iii. Idur Aug. ⁊ pær ŕriðe lætrum gear on corne. ⁊ on ælcer cýnner pærtmum. ŕpa þ manig men pæron heopa corn onbuton Martiner mæŕran ⁊ git later:

An. MXC. Indictione xiiii. Ðýrum þur gedon eall ŕpa pæ ær abufan fæðan be þam cýnge. ⁊ be hý broðer. ⁊ be hý mannon. re cýng pær ŕmægende hu he mihte ppecon hý broðer Rodbeard. ŕriðort ŕpencean. ⁊ Normandige of him gepinnan. Ðeah þurh hý gearcipe. oððe þurh gearuma. he be gear þone cartel æt ŕce Valeri. ⁊ þa hæfenan. ⁊ ŕpa he be gear þone æt Albemare. ⁊ þar inne he ŕette hý cnihtar. ⁊ hi dýdon hearmer uppon þam lande on hergunge. ⁊ on bærnete. Æfter þýrum he be gear ma cartelar innan þam lande. ⁊ þær inne hý riðeraz gelogode. Se eopl of Normandige Rodbeard riððan he under gear þ hý gearporene men him trucedon. ⁊ azeron hepa cartelar him to hearne. þa ferde he to hý hlaforde Phillippe. Francena cýnge. ⁊ he com to Normandige mid mýcelan here. ⁊ re cýng ⁊ re eopl mid or mætre fýrd be gear þone cartel abuton. þær þær cýnges men

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 favorer 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 xiiii. These things thus done, just as we have already said above, by the king, and by his brother, and by his 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

of Engle-land inne p̄ænon. Se cýng Willelm of Engla-lande fende to Phillippe Francena cýnge. ⁊ he for his lufan. oððe for his mýcele geyrma. forlet fpa his man þone eopl Rodbearð ⁊ his land. ⁊ fende onzean to France. ⁊ let heom fpa peorðan. And betp̄yx þifum þingum þif lande p̄æf fpiðe forðon on unlaga zelde ⁊ on oðre manize unzelimpe:

An. MXCI. On þifum zeape fe cýng Willelm heold his hipeð to Criftef merran on Fæf-murte. ⁊ þæf æf-ter to Candelmaffran he fende for his broðæf unþearfe ut of Engla-lande into Nonmandige. On manz þam þe he þæf p̄æf heora fehte tozæðere eode. on þ̄ gepað þ̄ fe eopl him to handan let Uefcam. ⁊ þone eopldom æt Ou. ⁊ Klæfer-burh. ⁊ þæf to eacan þef cýnges men facleaf beon morfon on þam cartelan. þe hi æf þef eoples unþancer begiten hæfðon. And fe cýng him onzean þa maneze behet þe æf heora fæðer gepann. ⁊ þa ffram þam eople zebogen p̄æf zebýgle^a to donne. ⁊ eall þ̄ his fæðer þæf bezeonðan hæfðe. butan þam þe he þa cýnge þa zeunnen hæfðe. ⁊ þ̄ ealle þa þe on Engle-lande for þam eople æfor heora land forlufon. hit on þifum fehte habban fceoldan. ⁊ fe eopl on Engle-lande eall fpa mýcel fpa on heora forpærðe p̄æf. ⁊ gif fe eopl forðfeþe butan funu be rihte æpe. p̄æfe fe cýng

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 annoyance¹ 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

^a So in MS. and so Manning in his Supplement to Lye's Saxon Dictionary; but Lye himself seems to have read *gebýlge* here, and in p. 212, 45, Gibs. ed.

¹ unþearfe, literally *unthrift*, from þearfian, whence, by metathesis, to *thrive*.

Ƴrfe-numa of eallon Normandiz. Be þyrne ƳlƳan forþarnde. Ƴif Ƴe cýng Ƴpulte. þære Ƴe eorl Ƴrfe-numa ealler Engla-landes. Ðar forþarnde Ƴerþoran xii. þa betrte of þer cýnges healfe. Ƴ xii. of þer eorles. þeah hit Ƴiððan litle hpile Ƴtode. On manƳ þiƳum Ƴæhte þearð EadƳar æþeling belandod of þam þe Ƴe eorl him æpor þær to handa Ƴelæten hæfde. Ƴ ut of Normandiz for to þam cýnge hiƳ aadume to Scotlande. Ƴ to hiƳ Ƴpurton. On manƳ þam þe Ƴe cýng Ƴillelm ut of Engle-lande þær. þerde Ƴe cýng Melcolm of Scotlande hideþ into Englum. Ƴ hiƳ mýcelne ðæl ofeþ-heƳgode. oð þ þa Ƴode mæn þe þiƳ lande beþiƳton him Ƴýrde onƳean Ƴændon. Ƴ hine Ƴecýrðon. Ða þa Ƴe cýng Ƴillelm into Normandize þiƳ Ƴehýrde. þa Ƴearcode he hiƳ Ƴare. Ƴ to Engle-lande com. Ƴ hiƳ broðer Ƴe eorl Robbearð mid him. Ƴ Ƴona Ƴýrde het ut abeodan. æƳðer ƳcipƳýrde Ƴ landƳýrde. ac Ƴeo ƳcipƳýrde. ær he to Scotlande cuman mihte. ælmaert earmlc forþor. þeopan ðagon toþoran Ƴce Michæles mæƳran. And Ƴe cýng Ƴ hiƳ broðer mid þære landƳýrde þerðon. ac þa þa Ƴe cýng Melcolm Ƴehýrde þ hine man mid Ƴýrde Ƴecean polð. he for mid hiƳ Ƴýrde ut of Scotlande into Loðenē on Engla-land Ƴ þær abad. Ða ða Ƴe cýng Ƴillelm mid hiƳ Ƴýrde Ƴealehte. þa þerðon betpux Robbearð eorl Ƴ EadƳar æþeling. Ƴ þæra cýnga Ƴehte Ƴpa Ƴema-

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 Melcolm 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 Melcolm 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

* "Vox ea non hic, ut fere, reddendum est per generum, si quidem Melcolmus Eadgari sororem,

(ut testatur nostri Chronici An. MLXVII.) non vero filiam duxerit uxorem."—Gibs.

cedon. ꝥ re cýng Melcolm to unan cýnge com. ⁊ hýr man pearð. to eall fýrlyce gehýrsumniýre fpa he ær hýr fæder dýde. ⁊ ꝥ mid aðe gefertnode. ⁊ re cýng Willelm him behet on lande ⁊ on eallon þinge þær þe he under hýr fæder ær hæfde. On þýrum rehte pearð eac Eoðgar æþeling rið þone cýng gefæhtlad. ⁊ þa cýngar þa mid mýcclum rehte tohpurpon. ac ꝥ litte hpile ftoð. And re eorl Roðbearð her oð Cþrifter mæýre forneah mid þam cýnge punode. ⁊ litel foðer þær on maný of heora forpearde onfand. ⁊ tram ðagon ær þæne tide on Wihc fcirode. ⁊ into Normandýg for. ⁊ Eaðgar æþeling mid him.

An. MXCII. On þýrum geape re cýng Willelm mid mýcelne fýrde ferde norð to Canleol. ⁊ þa buph gefæðftaþelede. ⁊ þone cartel aþerðe. ⁊ Dolfin utaðraf þe ænor þær þer lander feold. ⁊ þone cartel mid hýr mannan gefette. ⁊ riððan hider fuð gefænde. ⁊ mýcele mænige cýrlycer folcer mid wýfan ⁊ mid orfe þýder fænde. þær to punizenne ꝥ land to tilianne.

An. MXCIII. On þýrum geape to þam Længtene parið re cýng Willelm on Gleapceartre to þam fýrde gefeclod. ꝥ he þær ofer eall deað gefcýð. And on hýr broke he gode feala behæra behet. hýr azen hý on wihc to lædene. and

the peace of the kings, that the king Melcolm came to our king, and did homage¹, 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 Carlisle², 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 rustic³ 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

¹ Literally "became his man"—"Ic becom eopp man" was the formula of doing homage. See ancient court-rolls *passim*.

² *Ad civitatem, quæ Britannice Kairleu, Latine Legubalia vocatur.*—Flor.

³ cýrlycer folcer. Gibson finding in the MS. Eýrlycer, proposes to read Englycer, and translates it "*multitudinem Anglorum*"—but it is presumed that the slight alteration of e into o will give a more natural sense to the passage.

Godeſ cýrcean ȝriðian ȝ friðian. ȝ næfne ma eft rið feo ȝerýllan. ȝ ealle rihte lage on hiſ þeode to habbene. ȝ þ̅ ancebircoppice on Cantpar-býriȝ þe ær on hiſ aȝenre hand ȝtod. Anfelme betæhte. fe pæf ær abbot on Bæc. ȝ Rodbearð hiſ cancelere þ̅ biſcoppice on Lincolne. ȝ to manezan mýnſtren land ȝeude. ac þ̅ he riððan ætbræd. þa him ȝebotad pæf. ȝ ealle þa ȝode laga foſlæt þe he uſ ær behet. Ða æfter þiſſon ſende cýnȝ of Scotlande. ȝ þære foſeparde ȝýrnde þe him behaten pæf. ȝ fe cýnȝ Þillelm him ȝteornode to Glope-cearſne. ȝ him to Scotlande ȝiſlar ſende. ȝ Eadȝar æþeling æft ȝ þa men riððan onȝean. þe hine mið mýcclon purðſcipe to þam cýnȝe bnohtan. Ac þa þa he to þam cýnȝe com. ne mihte he beon peorðe naðre ne une cýnȝer ȝpæce. ne þæra foſeparde þe him ær behatene pæron. ȝ foſði hi þa mið mýcelon unſehte tohpurfon. ȝ fe cýnȝ Melcoln ham to Scotlande ȝepænde. Ac hnaðe þær þe he ham com. he hiſ fýrde ȝeȝaderode. ȝ into Enȝle-lande heȝende mið manan unſæde feþde þone him abehoſode. ȝ hine þa Rodbearð fe eoſl of Norðhýmbran mið hiſ mannan unſæſer beſýpede ȝ ofſloh. Ðine floh Moræl of Bæbbaburh. fe pæf þær eoſler ȝtiſpand. ȝ Melcomeſ cýnȝer ȝodſiþ. Mið him pæf eac Eðpand hiſ ſune ofſlagen. fe æfter him cýnȝ beon ſceolde. ȝiſ

to the churches of God, and never more again with fee to sell; to have none but righteous laws amongst his people. The archbishiopric of Canterbury, that before remained in his own hand, he transferred to Anselm, who was before abbot of Bec; to Robert his chancellor the bishiopric 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 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 Melcolm 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 friend¹ of king Melcolm. With him was also slain Edward

¹ 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. Gibson translates it "*susceptor*," *i. e.*, an "undertaker."

he hit zehfode. Ða þa reo zode cpen
 Manzariða þif zehýrde hife þa leof-
 rtan hlaforð 7 runu þur befpikene.
 heo pearð oð ðeað on mode zeanc-
 rumed. 7 mid hife ppeftan to cýncean
 eode. 7 hife zepihtan undeppenz. 7
 æt Gode abæd. ꝥ heo hife zart ageaf.
 And þa Scottar þa Dufenal to cýnze
 zecuron Melcolmer broðer. 7 ealle þa
 Enghyrce utaðræfdon. þe ær mid þam
 cýnze Melcolme pæron. Ða þa Dune-
 can Melcolmer cýnzer runu þif eall
 zehýrde þur zefaren. re on þær
 cýnzer hýpede Þillelmer pær. rpa rpa
 hif fæder hife upef cýnzer fæder ær
 to zirle zereald hæfde. 7 hær rpa rið-
 ðan belaf. he to þam cýnze com. 7
 rpile zetpýrða dýde. rpa re cýnz æt
 him habban polde. 7 rpa mid hif unne
 to Scotlande for. mid þam fultume
 þe he bezýtan mihte Enghyrca 7
 Fpencyrca. 7 hif mæze Dufenal þer
 ricef benam. 7 to cýnze pearð unde-
 rangen. Ac þa Scottar hi eft rume
 zegaderoden. 7 forneah ealle hif mænu
 ofplogan. 7 he rýlf mid feapum æt-
 bærfc. Siððan hi purdon fehte on þa
 zepad. ꝥ he nærfe eft Enghyrce ne
 Fpencyrce into þam lande ne zelo-
 zize.

An. MXCIV. Ðer hæfde re cýnz
 Þillelm to Criftes mærfan hif hipeðe
 æt Gleape-cearfce. 7 him þider fram
 hif broðer Rodbearde of Normandiz.

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 chose¹
 Dufenal to king, Melcolm's brother, and
 drove out all the English that formerly
 were with the king Melcolm. When
 Duncan, king Melcolm'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 after-
 wards), 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 king-
 dom, and was received as king. But the
 Scots afterwards gathered some force to-
 gether, and slew full nigh all his men;
 and he himself with a few made his
 escape². Afterwards they were recon-
 ciled, on the condition that he never
 again brought into the land English or
 French.

A. D. 1094. This year the king Wil-
 liam held his court at Christmas in
 Gloucester; and messengers came to him
 thither from his brother Robert of Nor-

¹ From this expression it is evident, that
 though preference was naturally and properly
 given to hereditary claims, the monarchy of Scot-
 land, as well as of England, was in principle

elective. The doctrine of hereditary, of divine,
 of indefeasible *right*, is of modern growth.

² See the following year towards the end,
 where Duncan is said to be slain.

bodan coman. þa cýðdon þ̅ h̅ir b̅roðer
 ȝrið ȝ ȝoneparnde eall æfter-cpæð.
 butan ȝe cýng ȝelærtan wolde eall þet
 hi on ȝoneparnde hæfdon ær ȝerrihte.
 ȝ uppon þ̅ hine ȝorȝorenne ȝ trýp-
 learne clýpode. buton he þa ȝoneparnde
 ȝeheolde. oððe þider ȝende ȝ hine
 þær betealde þær ȝeo ȝoneparnde ær
 pær ȝerriht and eac ȝerripen. Ða
 ȝende ȝe cýng to Ðærtingan to þam
 Candel-mæſſan. ȝ on manȝ þam þe he
 þær pedereſ abad. he let halȝian þ̅
 mýnrter æt þære Bataille. and Ðer-
 bearde Lorange þam biſcope of Ðeot-
 ȝorðan h̅ir ȝtæf benam. and þær
 æfter to mid Lengtene ofen ȝæ ȝor
 into Normandȝe. Sýððan he þider
 com. he ȝ h̅ir b̅roðer Rodbeard ȝe
 eopl ȝecpæðan. þ̅ hi mid ȝriðe to-
 ȝædere cuman ȝeolðan. ȝ ȝpa dýdon.
 ȝ ȝeremeðe beonne mihtan. Sýððan
 eft hi toȝædere coman mid þam ilcan
 mannan þe ær þ̅ loc makedon. ȝ eac þa
 aðar ȝorpen. ȝ ealne þone b̅ryce
 uppon þone cýng tealdon. ac he nolde
 þær ȝeþara beon. ne eac þa ȝoneparnde
 healðan. ȝ ȝorþam hi þa mid mýcelon
 unȝehte tocýrdon. And ȝe cýng ȝýð-
 ðan þone cartel æt Bureſ ȝepann. ȝ
 þer eopleſ men þær inne ȝenam. þa
 ȝume hýðer to lande ȝende. Ðær to-
 ȝeaner ȝe eopl mid þer cýnȝer ful-
 tume of France ȝepann þone cartel
 æt Argentȝer. ȝ þear inne Rogȝer
 Peiteuin ȝenam. ȝ ȝeopen hundreð
 þer cýnȝer cnihta mid him. ȝ ȝýððan

mandy; who said that his brother re-
 nounced all peace and conditions, un-
 less 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
 Battel¹, 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 Ro-
 bert the earl said that they should
 come together in peace (and so they
 did), and might be united. After-
 wards 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 con-
 fess this, nor even adhere to the treaty;
 and for this reason they parted with
 much dissatisfaction. And the king aft-
 erwards 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 assist-
 ance of the king of France, won the
 castle at Argence, and took therein
 Roger of Poitou², and seven hundred
 of the king's knights with him; and

¹ *Ecclesiam de Bello.*—Flor. *i. e.* Battel-
 abbey, in Sussex.

² Peitevin, which is the connecting link be-
 tween *Pictaviensem* and *Poitou*.

þone æt Hulme. ⁊ oft nædlice heora ægðer uppon oðerne tunar bærnðe ⁊ eac menne læhte. Ða sende cýng hider to lande. ⁊ het abeodan ut xx. þyrenda Engliſcra manna him to ful-tume to Normandiz. ac þa hi to ſæcoman. þa het hi man cýrpan. ⁊ feoh ſýllan to þæſ cýnges behoſe þe hi genumen hæfðon. þet þæſ ælc man healp punda. ⁊ hi ſpa dýdon. And ſe eopl-innon Normandiz æfter þiſon mid þam cýnge of France. ⁊ mid ealioþan þe hi gegaderian mihton ſeþdon toparðer Ou. þær ſe cýng Willelm inne þær. ⁊ þohtan hine inne to beſittanne. ⁊ ſpa ſoran oð hi coman to Lunzeule. Ðær þearð ſe cýng of France þurh geymeah gecýrped. ⁊ ſpa ſýððan eal ſeo ſýrðing toþearf. Ðer on mang þiſon ſe cýng Willelm ſende æfter hiſ bnoðer Deanriþe ſe þær on þam cartele æt Damfront. ac ſorþi þe he mid ſriðe þurh Normandiz ſapan nemihhte. he him ſende ſcipon æfter. ⁊ Hugo eopl of Cearþne. Ac þa þa hi toparðer Ou ſapan ſceoldan þær ſe cýng þær. hi ſoran to Engle-lande. ⁊ upp coman æt Hamtune on ealra halgena mæſſe-ærne. ⁊ her ſýððon punedon. ⁊ to Criftes mæſſan þæron on Lunden. Eac on þiſum ilcan zeape þa Wýliſcemen hi gegaderodon. ⁊ rið þa Fren-ciſce þe on Walon oððe on þære neapriþe þæron. ⁊ hi ær belandedon. gepinn upp-ahoron. ⁊ manige ſeſtena ⁊ cartelar abræcon. ⁊ menn ofſlogon. ⁊ ſýððan

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 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 Hamton¹, 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,

¹ Now called Southampton, to distinguish it from Northampton; but the common people in

both neighbourhoods generally say "Hamton" to this day.

heopa gefylce peox. hí hí on ma to-
dældon. Þið sum þæra dæle gefeahc
Hugo eorl of Scrob-rcire 7 hi arlymde.
Ac þeah-hpeðer þa oðne ealler þær
gearer naner ýfeles ne gefpicon þe hi
don mihton. Ðifer gearer eac þa Scot-
taf heopa cýng Dunecan berýpedon 7
ofplogan. 7 heom rýððan eft oðne
rýðe hir fæðenan Dufenal to cýnge
zenamon. þur þer lape 7 to-tihtinge
he pearð to deaðe berpícen:

An. MXCV. On þiрум geare pær fe
cýng Þillelm to Cnister mærran þa
feoper forpærde dagaf on Ðpitrand.
7 æfter þam feorðan dæge hider to
lande for. 7 upp com æt Doferan.
And Ðeanrið þer cýnger broðer her
on lande oð Lenzten punode. 7 þa
ofer fæ for to Normandið mid mýc-
clon gefuman. on þær cýnger heldan.
uppon heopa broðer Rodbearð eorl.
7 gelomlice uppon þone eorl pann. 7
him mýcelne hearð ægðer on lande
7 on mannan dýde. And þa to Eartran
heold fe cýng hir hipeð on Þinceartne.
7 fe eorl Rodbearð of Norð-hýmbjan
nolde to hipeðe cuman. 7 fe cýng
forðan pearð rið hine rýðe artýrod.
7 him to fænde 7 hearðlice beað. 3if
he 3riðer feorðe beon polde. ꝥ he to
Pentecorfen to hipeð come. On þiрум
geare pæron Eartron on viii. kl. Apr.
7 þa uppon Eartron. on rce Ambro-

and broke into many fastnesses and cas-
tles, 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 ¹, 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 ², 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

¹ The title is now earl of Shrewsbury.

² The Saxon is hearðlice, hardly—but *harsh*,

in fact, is a derivative from *hard*, being probably
contracted from *hardish*.

riur mæsse niht. þ̅ 17 11. Non. Apr. p̅ær zerepen forneah of̅er eall þ̅ir land sp̅ilce forneah ealle þ̅a niht sp̅iðe mæni-fealdlice f̅teorpan of heofenan feollan. naht be anan oððe t̅pam. ac f̅pa þ̅iclice þ̅ hit nan mann ateallan ne mihte. Ðer æfter to Pentecosten p̅ær se c̅yng on Windlesoran. 7 eall h̅ir p̅itan mid him. butan þ̅am eople of Norð-h̅ymban. forðam se c̅yng him naðer nolde ne z̅irlas f̅yllan. ne uppon t̅r̅ypðan zeunnon þ̅ he mid z̅riðe cumon moŕte 7 f̅aran. And se c̅yng forði h̅ir f̅ynde beað. 7 uppon þ̅one eopl to Norð-h̅ymban for. 7 f̅ona þ̅er þ̅e he þ̅ider com. he maneze 7 forneah ealle þ̅a bet̅rte of þ̅ær eoples h̅ipeðe innan anan f̅ærtene zepann. 7 on hæftene zedyðe. And þ̅one caŕtel æt Tine-muðan beŕæt oððet he hine zepann. 7 þ̅ær eoples broðer þ̅ær inne. 7 ealle þ̅a þ̅e him mid p̅æron. 7 f̅yððan f̅erðe to Bebbaburh. 7 þ̅one eopl þ̅ær inne beŕæt. Ac þ̅a þ̅a se c̅yng zereah þ̅ he hine zepinnan ne mihte. þ̅a het he makian ænne caŕtel toforan Bebbaburh. 7 hine on h̅ir f̅p̅æce Malweŕin het. þ̅ 17 on Englisc f̅pel nehhebur. 7 hine sp̅iðe mid h̅ir mannan zef̅ætte. and f̅yððan f̅uðpeard for. Ða f̅ona æfter þ̅am þ̅e se c̅yng p̅ær f̅uð af̅aren. feorðe se eopl anpe nihte ut of Bebbaburh

of St. Ambrose, that is, the second before the Nones of April¹, nearly over all this land, and almost all the night, numerous and manifold stars were seen 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 council² with him, except the earl of Northumberland; for the king would neither give him hostages, nor own³ 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*⁴." 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

¹ The fourth of April. Vid. *Ord. Vit.*

² h̅ir p̅itan, his *wights*, his wise men, his council, or, p̅itena-zemoce.

³ zeunnon, an Anglo-Norman corruption of zeunnan, the usual termination of the infinitive

in the pure Saxon, in which it remarkably coincides with the Greek. By a similar corruption, *vice versa*, *an* is sometimes substituted in the third person plural of the indicative for *on*.

⁴ "*Quod est Anglice malus vicinus.*"—Gibs.

toƿarðer Tinemuðan. ac þa þe innan þam nīpan cartele ƿæron hīr zepær ƿurdon. ⁊ him æfter ƿoran ⁊ on-
 fuhton. ⁊ hine zepundedon. ⁊ ſyððan zelæhton. ⁊ þa þe mid him ƿæron ſume of-
 flogan. ſume hīfer zefenzon. On manz þīron ƿearð þam cýnge cuð. ꝥ þa ƿýlīrce men on ƿealon ſumne
 cartel hæfdon toþnoken Muntzumpī hatte. ⁊ Huizon eorler menn of-
 flazene þe hine healdon ſceoldan. and he ƿorðī oðre fýrde het ƿearlice abannan. ⁊
 æfter ſce Michaeler mæſſe into ƿealan ƿerde. ⁊ hīr fýrde to-ſcýrte.
 ⁊ ꝥ land eall þurhƿor. ſƿa ꝥ reo fýrde eall tozædere com to eallra halgena
 to Snapdune. Ac þa ƿýlīrce á toƿoran into muntan ⁊ moƿan ƿerdan. ꝥ heom
 man to cuman ne mihte. ⁊ re cýnꝥ þa hamƿearð zepende. ƿorðam he zereah.
 ꝥ he þær þer ƿintſer mare don ne mihte. Ða þa re cýnꝥ onzean com. þa
 het he nīman þone eorl Rotbeard of Norð-hýmbrian ⁊ to Bæbbaburh lædan.
 ⁊ æzðer eaze ut adon. buton þa þe þær inne ƿæron þone cartel azýfan
 poldan. Hine heoldan hīr ƿīf ⁊ Moreal re ƿær ſtīƿarð ⁊ eac hīr mæg. Ðurh
 þīr ƿearð re cartel þa azýfen. ⁊ Moreal ƿearð þa on þær cýnꝥer hīede.
 ⁊ þurh hine ƿurdon maneze æzðer ze zehadode ⁊ eac læpede zeýpte. þe mid
 heora ƿæde on þer cýnꝥer unheldan ƿæron. Ða re cýnꝥ ſume ær þære

towards Tinemouth; but they that were in the new castle were aware of him¹, 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 moors², 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 eyes³, 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 court⁴; and through him were many both of the clergy and laity surrendered, who with their counsels had conspired against the king. The king

¹ "*hujus rei præmoniti*"—Gibs. incorrectly.

² "*Paludes*"—Gibs. improperly, as usual, confounding *moors*, or high ground, with *meres*, or lakes.

³ "æzðer eaze," literally "either eye"—

Gibson might have hazarded the same idiom in Latin, "*utroque oculo*"—In English, I fear, at present, the expression would imply "a choice of one."

⁴ Vid. *Ord. Vital.* sub anno.

tide het on hæftneðe gebþingān. ⁊
 ƿýððān ƿƿiðe gemahlice ofep eall þīr
 land beoðan. ꝥ ealle þa þe of þam cýnge
 land heolðan. eall ƿpa hī ƿƿiðep ƿeopðe
 beon ƿoðan. ꝥ hī on hīƿeðe to tide ƿæp-
 on. ⁊ þone eoƿl Rotbert het ƿe cýng
 to ƿýndleƿoƿan læðan. ⁊ þær innan þam
 cartele healðan. Eac on þīr ýlcan gearpe.
 togeaner .Eartƿon. com þær Papan
 ƿande hīðep to lande. ꝥ ƿær ƿaltear .
 biƿceop. ƿƿiðe goð hīƿep man. of Albin
 þære ceafƿne. ⁊ þam ancebiƿcope An-
 ƿealme uppon Pentecofƿten. of þær Pa-
 pan healfre Uƿbanur. hī ƿallium gearp.
 ⁊ he hine unðerƿeng æt hī ƿnceƿtole .
 on Cantƿana-býrīg. And ƿe biƿcop
 ƿaltear hep on lande þær gearp ƿýð-
 ðān lanze ƿunode. ⁊ man ƿýððān ꝥ
 Rom-geƿceot be him ƿende ƿpa man
 manegan gearpan ænoþ ne dýðe. Ðīep .
 ýlcan eac gearp ƿæpion ƿƿiðe untīð
 gepīðepa. ⁊ ƿoƿði geonð eall þīr land
 ƿunðon eoƿðƿæfƿtmaƿ eall to medem-
 lice gepende.

An. MXCVI. On þīron gearpe heolð
 ƿe cýng ƿillelm hī ƿiƿeð to Cƿīfƿter
 mæfƿan on ƿýndleƿoƿan. ⁊ ƿillelm bi-
 ƿcop of Dunholme þær ƿoƿðepende to
 gearp dæge. ⁊ on Octab. Epīphan. ƿær
 ƿe cýng ⁊ ealle hī ƿitan on Seap-býrīg.
 Ðær beteah Goƿfƿei Bainarð ƿillelm
 of Ou þær cýngep mæg ꝥ he hæfðe
 gebeon on þep cýngep ƿƿīcðome. and
 hīt him ongeƿeahƿ. ⁊ hine on onƿepƿe

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 him¹ 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-scot², which they had
 not done for many years before. This
 same year also the weather was very un-
 seasonable; 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 Wind-
 sor; and William bishop of Durham died
 there on new-year's day; and on the oc-
 tave of the Epiphany was the king and
 all his counsellors 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

¹ So *Annal. Waverl.* and again *infra* A. D. 1115.

² Commonly called *Peter-pence*.

oþercom. 7 7yððan he oþercumen þær. him het 7e cýng þa eazan utadon. 7 7yððan belírnian. 7 hīf 7cīpanð 7illelm hatte 7e þær hīf modþrian 7unu. het 7e cýng on 7ode ahon. Ða 7earð eac Eoda eoþl of Campaine þær cýnzer aðum 7 maneze oðre belende. 7 7umne man to Lundene lædde 7 þær 7pīlde. Ðīf 7e 7earþ eac to þam Eartran 7earð 7pīde mýcel 7cýpnunz 7eond ealle þar þeode. 7 7ela oðra þeodan. þurh Urþanur 7e þær Papa 7ehaten. þeah þe he þær 7etleþ naþunz næfde on Rome. 7 7ende unarīmedlice 7olc mīd þīran 7 cīldan to þī þī hi uppon hæðene þeodan þīnnan 7oldan. Ðurh þar 7ape 7earð 7e cýng 7 hīf þnoðor Rodþearð eoþl 7ehte. 7pa þ 7e cýng oþer 7æ 7or. 7 eall Norþmandīz æt him mīd 7eo alīfde. 7pa 7pa hi þa 7ehte 7æron. And 7e eoþl 7yððan 7ende. 7 mīd him 7e eoþl of Flandran. 7 7e of Bunan. 7 eac manīze oðre heafod men. 7 7e eoþl Rodþearð. 7 þa þe mīd him 7endon. þone 7īnter on Puille 7unedon. Ac þer 7olcer þe be Hungrie 7or 7ela ðurenda ðær and be 7æze earþlice 7orþoran. and 7ela hreoplice 7 hunzerbitene onzean 7īnter ham 7uon. Ðīf þær 7pīde hefīz-tīme 7ear 7eond eall Angel-cýn. æzðer 7e þurh mænīz-7ealde 7ýlða. 7 eac þurh 7pīde hefīz-

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 stepmother, 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 killed¹. 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 many other men of rank². And the earl Robert, and they that went with him, passed the winter in Apulia³; but of the people that went by Hungary many thousands miserably perished there and by the way. And many drag-

¹ Gibson improperly says, "*ibi interfecit*," as if the king killed them with his own hand. The original says 'man lædde—and 7pīlde.' It is well known that in the Saxon idiom the prefix 'man' is used with a singular verb like the French *on*, i. e. *om*, now *homme*. Thus the phrase above may be rendered "*on menoit et tuoit*."

² 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.

³ "On Puille," N. S. from the Italian "*La Puglia*," without the article,—*en Puille*, Fr.

timne hunger þe þīrne eard þær gearer
 rīðe gedrehte. Eac on þīron geare
 þa hearod men þe þīr land heoldan
 oftrædlice fýrde into þealon ren-
 don. ⁊ mænig man mid þam rīðe
 gedrehtan. ac man þær ne gearædde.
 butan man-mýrringe. ⁊ feoh-fpil-
 linge:

An. MXCVII. Dep on þīron geare
 pear fe cýng Þillelm to Crīster mærg-
 ran on Normandig. ⁊ þa togeaner Ear-
 tron hider to lande for. forðam he
 þohte hīr hīed on Þincearþe to
 healbenne. ac he pearð þurh peden
 zelet oððet Earþne æfen. þ he upp-
 com æporst æt Arundel. ⁊ forði hīr
 hīed æt Þindlesoran heold. And þær
 æfter mid mýcclum hepe into þealon
 ferde. ⁊ þ land rīðe mid hīr fýrde
 þurhfor. þurh fume þa Þýlīrcean þe
 him to pæron cumen. ⁊ hīr lædteopar
 pæron. ⁊ þær inne punode fram mid-
 fumeþan forneah oð Auguſt. ⁊ mýcel
 þær inne forlear on mannan ⁊ on
 horran. ⁊ eac on manegan oðran
 þingan. Ða Þýlīrcean men. fýððon hī
 fram þam cýnge zebuþon. heom ma-
 neze ealdþar of heom fýlþan zecupon.
 fum þæra pær Caduugaun zehaten. þe
 heora peorðar pær. fe pær Grīf-
 fīner broðer runu cýnzer. And þa
 þa fe cýng zereah þ he nan þinge hīr
 piller þær zeforðian ne mihte. he

ged 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 tri-
 butes, 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 afflict-
 ed, producing no results but destruction
 of men, and waste of money.

A. D. 1097. In this year was the
 king William at Christmas in Nor-
 mandy; and afterwards against Easter
 he embarked for this land; for that he
 thought to hold his court at Winches-
 ter; 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 coun-
 try from midsummer nearly until Au-
 gust, 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 them-
 selves; one of whom was called
 Cadwgan¹, who was the worthiest of
 them, being brother's son to king Grif-
 fin. And when the king saw that he
 could do nothing in furtherance of his

¹ This name is now written, improperly, Ca-
 dogan; though the ancient pronunciation con-

tinues. "Cadung," *Ann. Wav.* erroneously,
 perhaps, for "Cadugn."

on gean into þiſon lande ƿop. ⁊ hƿaðe æfter þam he be þam gemæron caſtelas let gemakian. Ða uppon ƿce Michaeler mæſſan. iv. Non. Octob. ætýpde an ƿelcuð ƿteopna on æfen ƿcýnende ⁊ ƿona to ƿetle ganzende. Ðe ƿær zerepen ƿuð-ƿearc. ⁊ ƿe leoma þe him ofƿtod ƿær ƿƿiðe lang zebuht. ƿuð-eaſc ƿcinende. ⁊ ƿorneah ealle þa ƿucan on þaſ ƿiſan ætýpde. Manege men leton ꝥ hit cometa ƿære. Sona æfter þiſon ƿe arcebiſcop Anſealm of Cantƿan-býriſ leaƿe æt þam cýnzenam. þeah hit þam cýnzenge unzeƿill ƿære. þær þe men leton. ⁊ ofen ƿæ ƿop. ƿopðam him þuhte ꝥ man on þiſne þeodan lýtel æfter nihte ⁊ æfter hiſ dýhte dýde. And ƿe cýnzen þær æfter uppon ƿce Martiner mæſſan ofen ƿæ into Nonmandiſ ƿop. ac þa hƿile ðe he ƿedeſer abad. hiſ hiƿed innon þam ƿciſan ðær hi lazon. Ðone mæſton hearƿ dýdon ðe æƿe hiƿed oððe hepe innon ƿƿið-lande don ƿceolde. Ðiſ ƿær on eallon þinſan ƿƿiðe heſiſ-týme gear. ⁊ ofen zepincƿull on unzeƿedenan. þa man oððe tilian ƿceolde. oððe eſc tilða zegaderian. and on unſýlban þa næſe ne ablunnon. Eac manege ƿciſan. þe mið ƿeopce

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 October¹, appeared an uncommon star, shining in the evening. and soon hastening to set. It² was seen southwest, and the ray that stood off from it was thought very long, shining southeast. 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 leave³ of the king (though it was contrary to the wishes of the king, as men supposed⁴), and went over sea ; because he thought⁵ 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

¹ It was evidently, therefore, not on Michaelmas day, which would probably have been æt or to ; but during the continuance of the mass or festival which was celebrated till the octave following. "Upon" also sometimes signifies "soon after." See below.

² In the original "he ;" so that the Saxons agreed with the Greeks and Romans with respect to the gender of a comet.

³ 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.

⁴ "leton," in the same sense as above, "men leton þæt hit cometa ƿære." Gibson translates the words "*hunc populum relinquendi*," &c.

⁵ In the original, "*him thought*," him þuhte ; "methought" is still retained from the Saxon idiom. Vid. *Επειτα πρεσβευτα*, vol. ii. p. 406.

to Lundenne belumpon. purdon hæpne
zedrehte. þurh þone peall þe hi porph-
ton on butan þone tur. ⁊ þurh þa
bricge þe forneah eall to flotan pær.
⁊ þurh þær cýnzer healle zereorc þe
man on Þerctmýnrte porhte. ⁊ mæ-
nize men þær mid zedrehte. Eac on
þurum ylcan zeape ſona uppon ſce
Michaeler mæſſan ferde Eadgar æþel-
ing mid fýrde þurh þær cýnzer ſul-
tum into Scotlande. ⁊ þet land mid
ſtranzlicum feohthe zepann. ⁊ þone
cýnꝰ Dupenal ut adræfde. ⁊ his mæg
Eadgar. ſe pær Melcolmeſſunu cýnzer
⁊ Marzarite þære cpenan. he þær on
þær cýnzer Þillelmeſ heldan to cýnꝰze
zerette. and ſiððan onzean into Engle-
land for:

An. MXCVIII. On þurum zeape to
Cniſter mæſſan pær ſe cýnꝰ Þillelm
on Normandiz. ⁊ Valcelin biſcop on
ſincearſtre ⁊ Baldepine abbot on ſce
Ædmund innan þære tide bæzen forð-
ferdan. And on þurum zeape eac Tu-
rolb abbot of Burh forðferde. Ðiſer
zeaper eac to þam ſumenan innan
Barnucſcipe æt Finchamſtæde an
mere blod peoll. ſpa ſpa manize trýpe
men ſædan þe hit zereon ſceoldan.
And Ðuzo eopl pearð ofrlagen innan
Angleſege ſnam utpikingan. ⁊ his
broðer Robbert pearð his ýrfe-numa.
ſpa ſpa he hit æt þam cýnꝰge of-eode.

fruits of their tilth; and from unjust con-
tributions they never rested. Many coun-
ties also that were confined to London
by work, were grievously oppressed on
account of the wall that they were build-
ing 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 Seotland, and with hard fighting
won that land, and drove out the king
Dufnal; and his nephew Edgar, who
was son of king Melcolm and of Mar-
garet the queen, he there appointed king
in fealty to the king William; and aft-
erwards again returned to England.

A.D. 1098. In this year at Christ-
mas was the king William in Nor-
mandy; and Walkelin bishop of Win-
chester, and Baldwin abbot of St. Ed-
mund's, within this tide¹ both departed.
And in this year also died Turolb ab-
bot 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
see² it. And earl Hugh was slain
in Anglesey by foreign pirates³, and
his brother Robert was his heir, as he
had settled it before with the king.
Before Michaelmas the heaven was of

¹ That is, within the twelve days after Christ-
mas, or the interval between Christmas day, pro-
perly called the Nativity, and the Epiphany; the
whole of which was called Christmas-tide or Yule-

tide, and was dedicated to feasting and mirth.

² —“*qui hoc videre debuerunt.*” *Ann. Wav.*
an evident translation from the Saxon.

³ The king of Norway and his men. *Vid. Flor.*

Topoƿan ƿæc Michaeler mæƿƿan æt ƿðe
reo heoƿon ƿƿilce heo ƿorƿneah ealle þa
niht býrnende ƿære. Ðiƿ ƿær ƿƿiðe
ƿerƿincfull ƿeare þuƿh manigƿeald un-
zýlð. 7 þuƿh mýcele ƿenar ðe ealles
ƿeares ne ablunnon ƿorƿneah ælc tilð
on meƿƿc-lande ƿorƿreƿde:

An. MXCIX. Ðer ƿær ƿe cýng
ƿillelm to miðe-ƿintƿa on Norƿmandiƿ.
and to Eaƿtƿon hiðer to lande com.
7 to Pentecorƿten ƿorƿman ƿiðe hiƿ
hiƿed innan hiƿ niƿan ƿebýttlan æt
ƿerƿmýnƿtƿe heold. 7 þær Rannulƿe
hiƿ capellane þ ƿiƿcopƿice æt Dun-
holme ƿear. þe æroƿ ealle hiƿ ƿemot
oƿer eall Engle-land ðƿar 7 beƿiƿte.
7 ƿona þær æƿter oƿer ƿæ ƿor. 7
þone eoƿl Eliaƿ oƿ þære Maniƿge adƿar.
7 hi ƿiððan on hiƿ ƿeƿeald ƿerættte. 7
ƿƿa to ƿæc Michaeler mæƿƿan eƿt hiðer
to lande com. Ðiƿer ƿeares eac on ƿæc
Martiner mæƿƿe-ðæg aƿƿnanƿ up to
to þan ƿƿiðe ƿæ-ƿlod. 7 ƿƿa mýcel to
hearƿe ƿedýðe. ƿƿa nan man ne ƿe-
munet þ hit æƿre æroƿ dýðe. 7 ƿær
þær ýlcan ðægƿer luna ƿƿima. And
Ormond ƿiƿcop oƿ Seapbýriƿ innon
Aduent ƿorðƿeƿde:

An. MC. On þiƿon ƿeare ƿe cýng
ƿillelm heold hiƿ hiƿed to Cƿiƿter.

such an hue, as if it were burning,
nearly all the night. This was a
very troublesome year through mani-
fold impositions; and from the abun-
dant 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 West-
minster; and there he gave the bishop-
ric of Durham to Ranulf his chaplain,
who had long directed and governed his
councils over all England¹. 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

¹ "Qui prius tenuerat placita sua per totam Angliam." *Ann. Wav.* p. 141.

From the words "ðƿar hiƿ ƿemot," &c. he appears to have been a sort of *justice itinerant*, or judge of assize, who went through all England to redress grievances, to hear and determine causes, and to receive appeals, &c. In the Latin chronicle of Peterborough, published by Sparke *typis* Bowyer, fol. 1723. p. 57, there is a curious notice of this Ranulph at the conclusion of

the year 1099—*Ranulphus, Regis Placitator, fit episcopus Dunelmensis: iste conscripsit quandam librum, quem titulavit, DE LEGIBUS ANGLIÆ.* He may therefore be safely called the father of English lawyers, or at least law-writers. How many Lives of Saints might be surrendered in exchange for such a book, if it could be recovered. It was probably the foundation of the later works of Bracton, Fleta, Fortescue, and others.

mærra on Gleape-ceartrne. 7 to Ear-
 tron on Winceartrne. 7 to Pentecosten
 on Westmynstrne. And to þam Pente-
 costen wæs gerepen innan Bannuc-
 rice æt anan tune blod peallan of
 eorðan. swa swa mænige sædan þe hit
 zereon sceoldan. And þær æfter on
 morzen æfter hlammæsse dæge wearð
 se cyng Willelm on huntrode fram his
 anan men mid anre fla ofscoten. 7
 riððan to Winceartrne gebroht. 7 on
 þam bircoprice bebryged. þæt wæs þær
 þreotodeðan gearwe þe he rice onfeng.
 He wæs swiðe strang 7 neðe ofer his
 land 7 his mænn. 7 rið ealle his neahhe-
 bura. 7 swiðe ondrædendlic. 7 þurh
 yfelra manna ræðas þe him æfre
 zecpeme wæran. 7 þurh his azene zit-
 runga. he æfre þas leode mid hefe 7
 mid ungyrde tynrigende wæs. forðan
 þe on his dagan ælc riht afeoll. 7 ælc
 unriht for Gode 7 for worulde up-
 aras. Godes cyrcan he nýðeræde. 7
 þa bircoprice 7 abbotrice þe þa
 ealdras on his dagan feollan. ealle he
 hi oððe rið seo zerealde. oððe on his
 azenne hand heold. and to garle ze-
 rette. forðan þe he ælces mannes ge-
 hadodes 7 læwodes yfresnuma beon
 wolde. 7 swa þæt wæs dæges þe he zereoll.
 he hæfde on his azenne hand þæt arce-
 bircoprice on Cantuar-byrig. 7 þæt
 bircoprice on Winceartrne. 7 þæt on Seap-
 byrig. 7 xi. abbotrice. ealle to garle
 zereutte. 7 þeah þe ic hit læng ylde.

in Gloucester, and at Easter in Win-
 chester, and at Pentecost in West-
 minster. And at Pentecost was seen
 in Berkshire at a certain town¹ 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 hunt-
 ing, by an arrow from his own men,
 and afterwards brought to Winches-
 ter, and buried in the cathedral².
 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
 Canterbury, with the bishopric of Win-
 chester, and that of Salisbury, and
 eleven abbacies, all let for a sum; and
 (though I may be tedious) all that was

¹ Q. Finchamstead? Vid. An. 1098 and 1103.

² "In choro monachorum ante majus altare."
 —Ann. Waverl. 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 ma-
 terials, in the church-yards of villages; and are
 only one remove from the grassy sod.

eall þæt þe Gode pær lað: 7 nihtful mannan. eall þ̅ pær zepunelic on þīran lande on hīr tȳman. 7 forði he pær forneah ealne hīr leode lað. 7 Gode andræte. swa swa hīr ænde ætȳrde. forðan þe he on midde-parðan hīr unrihte buten behreoprunge 7 ælcepe dæd-bote zepat. On þæne þunnersdæg he pær ofrlagen. 7 pær on morzen bebȳrzed. 7 riððan he bebȳrzed pær. þa ritan. þe þa neh handa pæron. hīr broðer ðeanriȳ to cȳnge zecupan. 7 he þær nihte þ̅ biȳcoprice on Wincearȳne Willelme Giffarde gear. and riððan to Lundene for. and on þan runnan dæge þær æfter toforan þam peofode on Wermȳnȳrte Gode and eallan folce behet eallan þa unrihte to aleggenne þe on hīr broðer tīman pæran. and þa betȳtan laȳan to healdene þe on æniger cȳnzer dæge toforan him rȳodan. and hine riððan æfter þan ze biȳcop of Lundene Mauricius to cȳnge zehalgode. 7 him ealle on þeoran lande to abuzan. 7 aðar spropan. 7 hīr men sƳrdon. And ze cȳnȳrona æfter þam be þære næde þe him abutan pæran. þone biȳcop Rannulf of Dunholme let nīman. 7 into þam zupe on Lundene let zebriȳȳon. 7 þær healdan. Ða tofean r̅ce Michaeler mærran com ze arcebiȳcop Anųealm of Cantpar-bȳriȳ hider to lande. swa swa ze cȳnȳ ðeanriȳ: be hīr

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 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 minis-

¹ *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*." The author of *Ann. Wav.* translates it "*illicd*."

pitena pæde him æfter sende. forþan þe he pær ut of þis lande gefaren. for þan mýcelan unrihte þe se cýng Willelm him dýde. And riððan ðona her æfter se cýng genam Mahalde him to wífe. Malcolm se cýnges dohter of Scotlande 7 Margareta þære goda cræne Eðwardes cýnges magan. and of þan rihtan ſEngla-landes kýne-kýnne. 7 on ſc̅e Martines mæsse-dæg heo pearð him mid mýcelan peopðrice forgiſen on Peſtmýnſtre. 7 se arcebiſcop Anſealm hi him bepæddade. 7 riððan to cræne gehalgode. 7 se arcebiſcop Ðomas of Eofenric her æfter ðona forðſende. Ðeoſes ylces geares eac innan hæfſeſt com se eopl Rotbert ham into Normandi. 7 se eopl Rotbert of Flandres. 7 Eurtatius eopl of Bunan. fram Ierusalem. 7 ðona ſpa se eopl Rotbert into Normandig com. he pearð fram eallan þam folce bliðelice underfangen. butan þam caſtelan þe pænon gefætte mid þæs cýnges ðeanriſes manna. togeanes þan he manega zepealc 7 gepinn hæfde.

An. MCI. Ðer on þisum gearo to Criftes mæſſan heold se cýng ðeanriſ his hised on Peſtmýnſtre. 7 to Eartnan on Winceafte. And þa ðona þær æfter purdon þa heafod-men her on lande riðerþæden togeanes þam cýnge. ægðer ze for heoran azenan mýcelan ungetriþðan. 7 eac þurh þone eopl Rodbert of Normandig. þe

ters 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 royal¹ 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 archbishop² Thomas of York soon hereafter died. During the harvest of this same year also came the earl Robert home into Normandy, and the earl Robert of Flanders, and Eustace earl of Boulgne, from Jerusalem. And as soon as the earl Robert came into Normandy, he was joyfully received by³ 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 chief⁴ 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

¹ 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.

² *iv. Cal. Decembris, die Dominica.*—Flor.

³ Or, "he experienced a blithe reception from," &c.

⁴ "*Barones hujus terræ.*"—Ann. Wav.

mid unfrīðe hīder to lande fundode. And se cýng frīððan rcīpa ut on rærende hīr broðer to dæne 7 to lættinge. ac hī sume æft æt þære neode abruðon. 7 fram þam cýnge gecýrdon. 7 to þam eople Rotberete gebuzan. Ða to middesumēan feþde se cýng ut to Peſeneræ mid eall hīr fýrde togeanes hīr broðer. 7 hīr þær abad. Ac on mang þīron com se eopl Rotbert up æt Portes-muðan xii. nihtan toforan Ðlaſ-mæſſan. 7 se cýng mid ealne hīr fýrde him togeanes com. Ac þa heafod-men him betpenan foran. 7 þa broðra gerehtodan on þa zepad. þet se cýng forlet eall þ he mid fteangðe innan Normandið togeanes þam eopl heold. 7 þ ealle þa on Engle-lande heora land onzean hæfdon. þe hit ær þurh þone eopl forlunon. 7 Eufstater eopl eac eall hīr fæder-land her on lande. 7 þet se eopl Rotbert ælce zeane fceolde of Engla-lande þneo þurend manc feolſſes habban. 7 loc hpeder þæra gebroðra oðerne ofenbīde. pære yrfepæand ealles Engla-landes 7 eac Normandiðes. buton se forðſapena yrfenuman hæfde be nihtre æpe. 7 þīr þa mid aðe zepertnodan xii. þa hīhte of ægðre healfe. 7 se eopl frīððan oððet ofen fce Michaeler mæſſe her on lande punode. 7 hīr men mýcel to hearpe æfne zedýdon ſpa hī zependon. þa hpile þe se eopl her on lande punode. Ðīres zeaper eac se bīcop Rannulf to þam Candel-mæſſan ut of þam tupe on

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 back¹, 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 mean time 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 forgo 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

¹ æft, Sax. *aft* and *abaft* are now expressions strictly nautical. They are, however, pure English.

Lunden nihtes oðbærft. þær he on hæftneðe wæs. ⁊ to Normandize for. þurh þes macunze mæst ⁊ tosprýttinge se eopl Rotbert þises geares þis land mid unfride gesohte.

An. MCII. On þisum geare to Natwiteð wæs se cýng ðeanrig on Westmýnstre. ⁊ to Easton on Winceastre. And ðona þær æfter þurdon unfræhte se cýng ⁊ se eopl Rotbert of Bælærme se hæfde þone eorlðom her on lande on Scrobberbýrig. þe his fæder Roger eopl ær ahte. ⁊ micel rice þærto ægðer ge beheonon þa fæ. ge begeondon. And se cýng ferde ⁊ besæt þone cartel æt Arundel. ac þa he hine fpa hraðe gepinnan ne mihte. he let þær toforan cartelas gemakian. ⁊ hi mid his mannan getette. ⁊ riððan mid ealne his fýrde ferde to Brigg. ⁊ þær þurde oððet he þone cartel hæfde ⁊ þone eopl Rotbert belænde. ⁊ ealles benæmde þer he on Engla-lande hæfde. ⁊ se eopl fpa ofer fæ gepat. and se fýrde fýððan ham cýrde. Ða þær æfter to fce Michaelæs mæssan wæs se cýng æt Westmýnstre ⁊ ealle þa heafod men on þis lande. gehadode ⁊ læpede. ⁊ se arcebiſcop Anſealm heold gehadodra manna fnoð. ⁊ hi þær manega beboda fetton þe to Cristendome belimpað. ⁊ ægðer manige Frencisce

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 hostility¹.

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 Belesme², who held in this land the earldom of Shrewsbury, that his father, earl Roger, had before, and much territory therewith both on this side³ 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 that⁴ 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 many⁵, both French

¹ "Erant et alii plurimi, qui ad idem stimulant."—*Chron. Petrob.* à Sparke, p. 58.

² Hence, by corruption, the name of Bellamy.

³ "beheonon," Sax. I have not ventured on the phrase "behither and beyond," though nothing is more common in the language of our English rustics.—*Ultra citraque*, Lat.

⁴ "þer," the genitive case: literally "of all

of that he had." A complete Atticism; whereby the relative is made to agree with the antecedent in case as well as in gender and number.

⁵ *Scilicet Guido Persorensis, Aldwinus Ramesiensis, Wimundus Tauestokenensis, Haimo de Cernel, et ille de Wicleneia, Ægelricus de Middeltuna, Godricus de Burgo, Ricardus de Heli, Robertus de sancto Eadmundo.*—Flor.

ƿ Engliſce þær heora ƿtaƿar ƿ nice ƿoplunon þe hi mið unrihte bezeaton. oþþe mið ƿoge þær on hƿeðon. And on þiſum ýlcan zeape on Pentecoſten mæſſan ƿuce. þa coman þeoƿar. ſum of Aluearnie. ſum of France. ƿ ſum of Flandreſ. ƿ þneokan þa mýnſtre of Burh. ƿ þær inne naman mýcel to gode on golde ƿ on ſeolfe. þet ƿæron ƿoden ƿ calicen and candelyttican :

An. MCIII. Heƿ on þiſum zeape to miðe-ƿintſa ƿær ſe cýng Deanrið æt ƿæſtmýnſtre. And þær æfteƿ ſona ſende ſe biſcop ƿillelm Giſſard ut of þiſ land. ƿorðan þe he onzean riht nolde hiſ haðeƿ onfon æt þam arcebiſcop Giſarðe of Eoſerpic. And þa to þan Eaſtran heold ſe cýng hiſ hƿeð on ƿinceaſtre. ƿ þær æfteƿ ſende ſe arcebiſcop Anſealm of Cantſar-býrið to Rome. ſƿa ſƿa him ƿ þam cýngze zeƿearð. Ðiſeƿ zeapeƿ eac com ſe eopl Rotbert of Nonmandið to ſƿecene ƿið þone cýng heƿ on lande. ƿ æƿ he heonne ſende he ƿorzeaf þa þne o þu-

and English, were there deprived of their staves¹ and dignity, which they either obtained with injustice, or enjoyed with dishonour. And in this same year, in the week of the feast of Pentecost², there came thieves, some from Auvergne³, 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 right⁴ 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 Rome⁵, 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

¹ "ƿtaƿar."—*i. e.* their *pastoral* staves. The writer alludes to some abbots who lost their abbasies, and whose names are preserved by Florence of Worcester. See the preceding page.

² "On Pentecoſten mæſſan ƿuce." We now say briefly "*Whitsun-week, Whitsun-tide,*" &c.

³ *Auvergne* at that time was an independent province, and formed no part of France. About the middle of the 14th 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.

⁴ There is an ambiguity in the original, perhaps not altogether undesigned: for, according to the order of the words, it may be literally translated thus: "for that he, contrary to right, would not accept," &c.; which would transfer the blame to bishop Giffard. The Latin historians, however, being in general good Catholics, have extolled the bishop for his refusal to accept his investiture from any other hands than those of the Pope, or such as were legitimately empowered by his holiness.

⁵ *Quinto Cal. Maii.*—Flor.

rend manc þe him seo cýng ðeanrig
 be forþearþ ælce geare zifan fceolde.
 On þifum geare eac æt ðeamfede
 innan Bannucfipe pæf zerepen blod
 of eorþan. Ðif pæf fride zedeorffum
 gear hef on lande þurh mænifealde
 zýlb. 7 þurh orf-cpealm. 7 pæftma
 forþeordeneffe ægðer ze on corne.
 7 eac on eallon tpeop-pæftman. Eac on
 morzen uppon fce Laurentiuf mæffe-
 dæg zedýde fe pind fpa mýcel to
 hearne hef on lande on eallon pæft-
 man. fpa nan man ne gemunde þ æffe
 ænig æf zedýde. On þifum ýlcan geare
 Maðiaf abbot of Buph forðfende. fe
 ne lýfode na leng þam an geare fýð-
 ðan he abbot pæf. fEfter fce Mi-
 chaeler mæffan on xii. kt. Nov. he pæf
 mid Proceffion underfangan to ab-
 bot. 7 on þam ýlcan dæge þer oðfer
 gearer he pearðe dead on Gleap-cea-
 ftre. 7 þæf bebýrzed:

An. MCIV. Ðer on þifum geare to
 Cpurter mæffan heold fe cýng ðean-
 rig hir hined æt Þerftminftrre. 7 to
 Eartron on Þincearftrre. 7 to Pente-
 coften eft on Þerftmýnftrre. Ðifef
 gearer pæf fe forþma Pentecofter dæg
 on Non. Jun. 7 on þam tifaefdæge þæf
 æfter ætýþan feoper circular to þam
 mid-dæge onbutan þæfe funnan hþiter
 hiper. ælc under oðþan zebroiden
 fpylce hi gemette pæfon. Calle þe hit

three thousand marks that he was bound
 by treaty to give him each year. In
 this year also at Hamstead¹ in Berk-
 shire was seen blood [to rise] from the
 earth. This was a very calamitous year
 in this land, through manifold imposi-
 tions, 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 re-
 membered 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 ab-
 bot; and on the same day of the next
 year he was dead at Gloucester, and
 there buried.

A. D. 1104. In this year at Christ-
 mas held the king Henry his court at
 Westminster, and at Easter in Win-
 chester, and at Pentecost again at West-
 minster. This year was the first day
 of Pentecost on the Nones of June²;
 and on the Tuesday following were
 seen four circles at mid-day about the
 sun, of a white hue, each described un-
 der the other as if they were measured³.
 All that saw it wondered; for they

¹ Q. Finchamstead? Vid. An. 1100.

² "Nono Junii," erroneously, in the Annals of Waverley, from the abbreviation "NON. IVN." i.e. *Nonis Junianis*.

³ Gibson, from Florence of Worcester, says, "quasi essent picti." So Matth. Westm.—

"*albi, picti, et mirabiliter implicati.*" The writer means, that they were as accurately defined as if drawn with a pair of compasses. A white cross is said to have been observed in the heavens in 1815 with its angles precisely defined.

geƿaron punðredon. forðan hi næfpe ær ſƿilce ne gemundon. Ðer æfter purdon rehte ſe eorl Rotbert of Normandiȝ 7 Rotbert de Bælærme. þe ſe cýng Ðeanriȝ æron belænd hæfde. 7 of Engla-lande adriſen. 7 þurh heora rehte purdon riðer-næde ſe cýng of Engla-lande 7 ſe eorl of Normandiȝ. And ſe cýng hiſ folc ofen ƿæ into Normandiȝ ſende. 7 þa heapod-men þer on lande hi underſpenȝon. 7 on heora hlaforðer þær eorler ſƿicdome into heora caſtelan gelogodan. þanon hi manige gedrecedniſſa on heſgunȝa 7 on bærnige þam eople gedýdon. Eac þiſer gearer ƿillelm eorl of Moretonn he non of lande into Normandiȝ for. ac ſýððan he aſanen ƿer. he rið þone cýng geƿorhte. for hpan hine ſe cýng ealler benæmde 7 belænde þær þe he her on lande hæfde. Niſ eaðe to aſczenne þiſer lander earmða þe hit to þiſan tīman dreogende ƿær þurh miſtlice 7 mænig-ſealdlice unriht 7 gýld. þe næfpe ne geſƿican ne ne ateorodon. 7 æfpe eal ſƿa ſe cýng for. ful heſgunȝ þurh hiſ hiſed uppon hiſ ƿrecea folc ƿær. 7 þær on manȝ for of bærneta 7 man-ſihtar. Eall þiſ ƿær God mid to ȝnemienne. 7 þar arme leode mid to treȝienne:

never remembered such before. Afterwards were reconciled the earl Robert of Normandy and Robert de¹ 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 Moreton² went from this land into Normandy; but after he was gone he acted against the king; because³ 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.

¹ The Latino-Franco-Norman particle *de* is here used, I believe for the first time, instead of the Saxon *of*.

² A title taken from a town in Normandy, now generally written Moretaine, or Moretagne; de Moreteon, de Moritonio, Flor. The name has been corruptly printed in many books, Moretoil, Moretail, Mortul, de Moritolio, &c.

³ “for hpan.” This is the first time that the modern form of the relative appears: and it seems to be here used *improperly* for *þan*; a common practice when a novelty of expression is introduced. It is not unlike the Atticisms *ὡν ἐνεκα, ἀνθ’ ὧν*, &c. “*quia*”—*Ann. Wav.* So below we have a Græcism, *ταυτης της γης την δυστυχίαν, ήν επαθε, κ.τ.λ.*

An. MCV. On þiſum zeape to Natuſteð heold ſe cýng Denriç hiſ hiſeð æt Þindleronan. ⁊ þær æfter to þam Lengtene he for ofer ræ into Normandiç uppon hiſ broðer Rotbert eopl. And on mang þam þe he þær punode he zepann of hiſ broðer Caþum ⁊ Baiur. ⁊ mæſt ealle þa caſtelar ⁊ þa hearod-men þær on lande him purdon under-þeodde. ⁊ ſe riððan to hefferet eft onzean hideſ to lande com. And þ he on Normandiç zepunen hæfde. rýððan on riſbe ⁊ him zebýzle punode. butan þa þe þam eople Þillelme of Morſtoin ahpær neah punedon. þa he zelomlice zepæncte ſpa he ſpiðort mihte for hiſ land-lýne heſ on lande. And þa toforan Criſtes mæſſan com Rotbert de Bæleſme hideſ to lande to þam cýnge. Ðiſ pær ſpiðe zedýrſum zeap heſ on lande þurh pærta forþodeneſſa. ⁊ þurh þa mænizzealde zýlð þe næfne ne zepican ær ſe cýng oferforne. ⁊ þa hpile þe he þær pær. ⁊ eft rýððan he onzean com:

An. MCVI. Ðeſ on þiſon zeape pær ſe cýng Denriç to Natuſteð on Þeſtmýnſtre. ⁊ þær hiſ hiſeð heold. ⁊ uppon þære tide Rotbert de Bæleſme mid unrehte fram þam cýnge ut of þiſon lande into Normandiçe for. Ða heſ æfter on foran Længtene pær ſe cýng æt Norðhamtune. ⁊ ſe eopl Rotbert hiſ broðer of Normandiç þýdeſ to him com. ⁊ forðam ſe cýng him nolde ariſan þ he on Normandiçe

A. D. 1105. In this year, on the Nativity¹, held the king 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 any where 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 this 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

¹ "Natuſteð," N. S. from *Nativitas*. Vid. An. 1102; where, I believe, is the earliest appear-

ance of this word; instead of which the older Saxons used *Christmas* or *Midwinter*.

uppon him genumen hæfde. hie mid unſehte tohpurfon. ⁊ ſe eopl ſerð ofer ſe ſona eft onſean. On þære forman Længten pucan on þone ffrize-dæg xiv. kl. Mar. on æfen ætýrðe an unſepunelic fteopra. ⁊ lange ftunde þær æfter þær ælce æfen zerepen hpile ſcinende. Se fteopra ætýrðe innon ꝥ ſuð-ſerf. he þær litel zebuht ⁊ deorc. ac ſe leoma þe him ffram ftod þær ffride beorht ⁊ ſpilce onmæte beam zebuht norð-eaſt ſcinende. ⁊ ſumne æfen þær zerepen ſpilce ſe beam onſeanpearðer rið þer fteopran þarð ffrinclende þære. Gehpýlce fædon ꝥ hiz ma on þiron timoñ uncuðra fteopra zerafon. ac þe hit openlicor ne arriton forðam þe þe hit fýlfe ne raſon. On þa niht þe on morzen þær cena Domini. ꝥ iſ ſe þunſerðæg toforan Eartran. þæron zerepen tpezen monan on þære heofonan toforan þam dæge. oðer be eaſtan. ⁊ ſe oðer be perfan. bezen fulle. ⁊ þær ýlcan dæzer þær ſe mona xiv. To Eartran þær ſe cýng æt Baðan. ⁊ to Pentecorfen æt Seapbýrnz. forðam þe he nolde on hiz fundunze ofer ſe hipeð healdan. Ðær æfter toforan Auguſt ſerðe ſe cýng ofer ſe into Normandiz. ⁊ ealle mærf. þe þær on lande þæron him on hiz pillan to zebuzon. riðuton Rotbert de Bæleſme. and þam eople of Moretoin. ⁊ ſeapa oðre of þam heafoðmannan þe mid þam eople of Norman-

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 beam¹ shining north-east; and some evening this beam was seen² as if it were moving itself forwards against³ 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 supper⁴, 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 king over sea into Normandy; and almost all that were in that land submitted to his will, except Robert de Balesme, and the earl of Moretaine, and a few others of the principal persons who yet held with the earl of Normandy.

¹ "*quasi ingens trabes.*"—Flor.

² þær zerepen. So *videbatur* Lat. *i. e.* seemed or appeared as if, &c.

³ Or, "in opposition to."

⁴ "*cena Domini,*"—commonly called Maundy Thursday.

bize þe ȝýt heoldan. 7 forðan ȝe cýng ȝýððan mid ȝýrde for. 7 beæt þær eople ǣnne cartel of Moretoin. Tenecebrai hatte. On mang þam þe ȝe týng þone cartel beæt. com ȝe eopl. Rotbert of Normandig on ȝe Michaeler mæsse æfen uppon þone cýng mid hý ȝýrde. 7 mid him Rotbert de Bælerme. 7 Willelm eopl of Moretoin. 7 ealle þa þe mid heom woldan. ac ȝeo ȝreongðe 7 ȝe riȝe weard þær cýnges. Ða weard ȝe eopl of Normandig ȝefangen. 7 ȝe eopl of Moretoin. 7 Rotbert de Stutteuile. 7 to Engla-lande ȝýððan ȝerende. 7 on hæftneðe ȝebrohte. Rotbert de Bælerme þær weard aȝlymed. 7 Willelm Crispin ȝelæht. 7 manige forðmid. Eadgar æþeling. þe litle ær fram þam cýnge to þam eopl wæs ȝefaren. þær wæs eac ȝefangen. þone let ȝe cýng ȝýððan ȝaclear faran. Sýððan ȝeode ȝe cýng eall þ̅ on Normandige wæs. 7 hit on hý willan 7 ȝe wealde ȝerette. Ðiȝes ȝeares eac wæron ȝriðe. heȝige and ȝinlice ȝewinne betwux þam Cærene of Sexlande and hý sunu. 7 on mang þam ȝewinnan ȝe fæder forðferde. 7 ȝe sunu feng to þam riȝe:

An. MCVII. On þiȝum ȝeare to Crister mæssan wæs ȝe cýng Denri on Normandig. 7 þ̅ land on hý ȝe weald dihte. 7 ȝette. 7 þær æfter to Længtene hider to lande com. 7 to Eartan hý hieð on Winderstan heold. and to Pentecorten on Wermýnster. And ȝýððan eft to Auguster anȝinne on Wermýnster wæs. 7 þær þa biȝcop-

For this reason the king afterwards advanced with an army, and beset a castle of the earl of Moretaine, called Tenecebrai¹. 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

¹ Now Tinchebrai.

ričen 7 abbodričen gear 7 sette þe on Engle-lande oððe on Normandige buton ealdre 7 hýrde. Ðeþa wæron swa fela swa nan man næf þe gemunde þæt æfre ær swa fela tozædere gýfene wæron. And æt þer ylcan gýðe. on mang þa oððre þe abbotricef underfenzon. Ernulf þe ær wæs prior on Cantpar-býrig. fenz to þam abbotrice on Burh. Ðis wæs rihtlice ýmb VII. gear þær þe se cýng Henri cýnedomef onfenz. 7 wæs þæt an 7 fopertig-eðe gear þær þe Francan þisef landef peoldan. Manege fædon þet hi on þam monan þisef gearef mirtlice tacna gefaron. 7 on gear cýnde his leoman wexende 7 waniende. Ðisef gearef forðfendon Mauniciuf byscop on Lunden. 7 Rotbeart abbot on rce Eadmundesbýrig. 7 Ricard abbot on Ely. Ðisef gearef eac forðfende se cýng Eadgar on Scotlande Idur Januar. 7 fenz Alexander his broðer to þam rice swa se cýng Henri him geuðe:

An. MCVIII. Ðer on þisum gearfe wæs se cýng Henri to Natiwteð on Westmýnstre. 7 to Easton on Winceastre. 7 to Pentecosten eft on Westmýnstre. 7 þær æfter toforan Aug. he fende into Normandig. And se cýng of France Philippuf forðfende Non. Aug. 7 fenz his sunu Loðerif to þam rice. 7 wurdon gýððon manege gefinn betwux þam cýnge of France 7 þam of Engle-lande. þa hwile þe he on Normandig wunode. On þisum gearfe

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 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

¹ "his," Sax. the moon being of the masculine gender, as in Arabic, and the sun of the feminine. *Vid. an.* 1110.

eac forðferð þe arcebiſcop Girard of Eorſepic toforan Pentecoſten. ⁊ þearð ſyððan Ðomar þær to gerett:

An. MCIX. Ðer on þiſon geape þær þe cýng Ðenri to Criſter mæſſan ⁊ to Eartron on Normandiz. ⁊ toforan Pentecoſten hideþ to lande com. ⁊ hiſ hiþed on Þerþmýnſtpe heold. Ðær purdon þa forþearða fullproþte. ⁊ þa aðar gærþone hiſ dohter þam Carene to zifene. Ðiſer geaper gepurdon ſpíðe ſela þunpa. ⁊ þa ſpíðe æzerlice. ⁊ þe arcebiſcop Anſealm of Cantpara-býriþ forðferðe on þam dæge xi. kl. Apr. ⁊ þær þe forþma Earter dæg on Letania maior:

An. MCX. On þiſum geape heold þe cýng Ðenri hiſ hiþed to Criſter mæſſan æt Þerþmýnſtpe. ⁊ to Eartron he þær æt Mæplebeorge. ⁊ to Pentecoſten forþan ſíðe hiſ hiþed on þam niþan Þindleronan heold. Ðiſer geaper ſend þe cýng toforan Længtene hiſ dohter mid mænizrealdan madman ofer ſæ. ⁊ hi þam Carene forþear. On þære fiſtan nihte on Maiſer monðe. ætýpðe þe mona on æfen beoþhte ſcinende. ⁊ ſiððan litlan ⁊ litlan hiſ leoht panode. ſpa þ he ſona nihter to þam ſpíðe mid ealle acþanc. þ naðer ne leoht. ne trændel. ne nan þing mid ealle of him þær gæræpen. ⁊ ſpa þurh-punode fulneah oð dæg. ⁊ ſyððan full ⁊ beoþhte ſcinende ætýpðe. he þær þær ýlcan dæger feoper-

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 daughter¹ to the emperor². 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 came³, it⁴ was so completely extinguished withal, that neither light, nor orb⁵, nor any thing at all of it⁶ was seen. And so it continued nearly until day, and then appeared shining full and bright. It⁷ was this same day a

¹ Matilda, Mathilde, or Maud.

Henry V. of Germany, the son of Henry IV.

² Or, "in the early part of the night," &c.

⁴ "he," Sax. *Vid. an.* 1107.

⁵ "trændel," Sax. whence the modern word "trendle," and, by corruption, "trundle."

⁶ "of him," Sax. *Vid. an.* 1107.

⁷ "he," Sax. See above, and *an.* 1107.

týne nihta eald. Ealle þa niht pær feo lýrt fride clene. ⁊ þa fteorpan ofen eall þa heofon fride beophhte fcinende. ⁊ tfeop-pærtmar purdon þære nihte þurh forfte fride fornumene. Ðær æfter on Junief monðe ætýrde an fteorpa norðan-eartan. ⁊ hif leoma ftod toforan him on þet fud-perft. ⁊ þur maneza niht pær zerepen. ⁊ furðor nihtef. fyððan he ufop aftah. he pær zerepen on bæc on þ norð-perft zangende. Ðifef zearer purdon belænde Philippur de Braufe. ⁊ Willelm Mallet. ⁊ Willelm Bainart. Eac þifef zearer forðfernde Eliar eopl. þe þa Mannie of þam cýnge Ðeanri zeheold. ⁊ on "cfeop". ⁊ æfter hif forfride feng to fe eopl of Angeop. ⁊ hi tozeaner þam cýnge heold. Ðif pær fride zedeopffum zear her on lande þurh zýld þe fe cýng nam for hif dohter zýfte. ⁊ þurh unzepæðera for hpan eorðperftmar purdon fride amýrde. ⁊ tfeop-perftmar ofen eall þif land forneah eall forpurdon. Ðifef zearer me began æporft to peopcenne on þam nifan mýnrftre on Ceorfteræge:

An. MCXI. On þifon zeape ne bæp fe cýng Ðenri hif cononan to Cniftef mæffan. ne to Earftnon. ne to Pente-

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-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 Braiose¹, and William Mallet, and William Bainard. This year also died earl Elias, who held Maine in fee-tail² of king Henry; and after his death the earl of Anjou succeeded to it, and held it against the king. This was a very calamitous³ 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

^a Gibson says, "*Lectio fortasse vitiosa: certè vocabuli significatio me latet.*"—Gibs.

¹ "*De Braiosa,*"—Ord. Vit. *Vid. an. 1112.*

² That is, the territory was not a *fee simple*, but subject to *tailage* 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.

³ *zedeopffum*—the same as *zeþearffum*. The author of the *Waverley Annals* seems to have read *zedeopffum*, or to have understood the word as synonymous with *deop* or *zedeop*: for in the passage which is an evident translation of this, he says, "*Hic annus erat valde carus,*" &c.

corten. And innan Augurc he fende ofer ræ into Normandiz, for unrehte þe wið him hæfdon sume be þam gemæran of France. ⁊ rriðort for þam eople of Anzeop þe þa Mannie togeaney him heold. ⁊ riððan he þider ofer com. manega unraða ⁊ bæpnetta ⁊ herzunga hi heom betreonan zedyðan. On þiſon zeape forðfende ge eopl Rotbert of Flandran. ⁊ peng hiſ ſunu Baldepine þærto. Ðiſer zeaper pær rriðe lang winter ⁊ hefiſ time ⁊ ſtranſ. ⁊ þurh þ eorðpærftmar purdon rriðe amýrde. ⁊ zepearð ge mærta orſcpealm þe æniſ manni mihte gemunan:

An. MCXII. Eall þiſ zeap punode ge cýng Henri on Normandiz for þære unrehte þe he hæfde wið France. ⁊ wið þone eopl of Anzeop þe þa Mannie togeaney him heold. And on manſ þam þe he þær pær. he belænde þone eopl of Eupneur. ⁊ Þillelm Crispi. ⁊ ut of Normandi adnaſ. ⁊ Philippe de Bruar hiſ land ageaſ. þe ær pær belænd. ⁊ Rotbert de Bæleſme he let niman. ⁊ on þriſune don. Ðiſ pær rriðe zod zeap ⁊ rriðe þiſtfull on pudan ⁊ on ſelðan. ac hiſ pær rriðe hefiſ time ⁊ rophfull þurh orpætne mancpealm:

An. MCXIII. Ðer on þiſon zeape pær ge cýng Henri to Nativiteð ⁊ to Eaſtron ⁊ to Pentecorten on Normandiz. And þær æfter to ſumepan he rænde hidep to lande Rotbert de Bæleſme

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 thereto¹. 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.

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

¹ i.e. to the earldom of Flanders.

into þam cartele to Wærham. ⁊ himrylf
rona þær æfter hider to lande com:

An. MCXIV. On þison zeape heold
re cýng Denri hir hined to Nativiteð
on Þindlesoran. ⁊ þær zeaper ryððan
he ne heold hined nan oþra. And to
middan sumenan he ferde mid fynde
into Pealon. ⁊ þa Þylircean coman ⁊
rið þone cýng zriðedon. ⁊ he let þær
inne cartelar peorcean. ⁊ þær æfter.
innan Septembar. he for oþer ræ into
Normandiz. Ðifer zeaper. on æfte-
pard Mai. pær zerepen an zelcuð
rteorpa mid langan leoman manege
niht rcinende. Eac on þis ylcan zeape
pær rpa mycel ebba æghpær anef
ðæzer. rpa nan man ænor ne gemunde.
⁊ rpa þ man ferde ridende ⁊ zangende
oþer Tæmere be earþan þære brigge
on Lunden. Ðifer zeaper pæron rriðe
mycele pindar on October monðe. ac
he pær oþmæte mycel on þa niht Octab.
rancti Martini. ⁊ þ zehpær on pudan
⁊ on tunan zecyðde. Eac on þisum
zeape re cýng zeaf þ ancebircoprice on
Cantraþa-býrig Raulfe. re pær ænor
bircop on Drocecastræ. ⁊ re an-
cebircop on Eoþerpic Ðomar forðferde
⁊ peng Tursteim hæro. re pær ænor
þær cýnger capelein. On þær ylcan
týme feorðe re cýng topeard þone ræ.
⁊ oþer polde. ac pæder him lætte. þa
hpile þa rende he hir rrit æfter þone
abbot Ernulf of Burh. ⁊ bebead him
þ he efeortlice rcolde to him cuman.

castle at Wareham, and himself soon
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 after-
wards during the year. And at mid-
summer 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 every where 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 it² was
immoderately rough in the night of
the octave of St. Martin; and that was
every where manifest both in town and
country³. In this year also the king
gave⁴ the archbishopric of Canterbury
to Ralph, who was before bishop of
Rochester; and Thomas⁵ archbishop of
York died; and Turstein⁶ succeeded
thereto, who was before the king's chap-
lain. About this same time went the
king toward the sea, and was desirous
of going over, but the weather pre-
vented him; then meanwhile sent he
his writ after the abbot Ernulf⁷ of Pe-

¹ *Mense Julio.*—Flor.

² "he," Sax. So the French idiom has "il
sait froid," &c.

³ Literally, "in woods and in towns."

⁴ *iv. Cal. Maii, die Dominica.*—Flor.

⁵ *vi. Cal. Maii, feria tertia.*—Flor.

⁶ *Die Assumptionis sanctæ Mariæ.*—Flor.

⁷ *Vid. an. 1107, p. 330.*

forðr þ he wolde gprecon mid him ðærne gprece. Ða he to him com. þa neodde he him to þam byrcoppice of Drofe-ceartrne. 7 þa arcebircoper 7 byrcoper 7 þ þugeð þ þær on Engla-lande forð mid re cýng. 7 he lange rið-rtod. ac hit ne forheol naht. 7 re cýng þa bebead þone arcebircop þ he gceolde him læden to Cantpana-býrnig. 7 blet-ron him to byrcop wolde he nolde he. Ðis þær ðon on þære tuna þa man cleopað Burre. þ þær þer ðæger xvii. kal. Octob. Ða þe munecar of Burch hit herdon jægen. þa þæron hi gpa garu gpa hi nærne ær ne þæron. forðr þ he þær gpiðe god 7 gofte man. 7 ðýde mýcel to gode riðinnan 7 rið-utan þa hpile þe he þær punode. God ælmihtig punie ærne mid him. Ða gona þær æfter þa gear re cýng þone abbot-lice an munec of Sæir Johan þær gehaten. þurh þær arceb gearnunge of Cantpan-býrnig. And gona þær æfter gende re cýng him 7 re arcebircop of Cantpan-býrnig to Rome æfter þær arceb Pallium. 7 an munec mid him, þarner þær gehaten. 7 þone arce-ðæcne Johan þær arcebircoper neare. 7 hi þær pell gpreðdon. Ðis þær ðon þer ðæger xi. kal. Octob. on þone tuna þe man cleopað Rugenone. 7 þær ylcer ðæger eode re cýng on rcipa on Portermuðe:

terborough, 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 not¹. This was done in the town called Bourne² 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 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 Ports-mouth.

¹ We have still the form of saying "*Nolo episcopari*," when a see is offered to a bishop.

² *i.e.* East Bourne in Sussex; where the king was waiting for a fair wind to carry him over sea.

An. MCXV. Ðer pær se cýng Ðenri to Natiwiteð on Normandiz. ⁊ on mang þam þe he þær pær. he dýde þ̅ ealle þa hearoð mæn on Normandiz dýdon man-ræden and holdaðar hīr sunu Willelme þe he be hīr cþene hæfde. ⁊ æfter þan ƿýððan innon Julies monðe hider into lande com. Ðīres gearer pær ƿpa ƿtrnang ƿinter mid ƿnape ⁊ mid ƿorste. ƿpa nan man þe þa lifode ær þan nan ƿtrnengre ne gemunde. ⁊ ƿearð þurh þ̅ ungemæte orþcpealm. On þīron geare ƿænde se papa Pærchalī Raulfe arceb̅ on Cantpapa-býrniz pallium hider to lande. ⁊ he hīr onfeng mid mýcelan ƿurðrcipe æt hīr ancertole on Cantpapa-býrniz. Ðine brohte Anſealm abbot of Rome. se pær neƿa Anſealmeƿ ærceb̅. ⁊ se abb̅ Johan. of Burh:

An. MCXVI. On þīron geare pær se cýng Ðenri to Natiwiteð æt ƿce Albane. ⁊ þær let þ̅ mýnrter halgian. ⁊ to Eartron on ƿudiham. And ƿer eac þ̅yres gearer ƿriðe heƿiz-týme ƿinter. ⁊ ƿtrnang ⁊ lang. ƿið orþ ⁊ ƿið ealle þing. And se cýng æfter Eartron ƿona ƿerde oƿer ƿæ into Normandiz. ⁊ ƿurdon manega unƿada. ⁊ næfunga. and caſtelar genumene. betƿux France ⁊ Normandiz. Mært þīr unrehte pær ƿorðan þe se cýng Ðenri ƿylste hīr neƿan þam eople Tædbalde de Blair. þe þa ƿýrne hæfde togeaner hīr hlaƿorðe þam cýnge of France Loðerī. Ðīr pær ƿriðe gearƿincfull gear ⁊ býnr̅full

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 Canterbury¹. 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

¹ v. *Calend. Julii, die Dominica.*—Flor.

on eorðpærftman þurh þa ormaete þe-
nar þe coman fona onforan Augurft. ⁊
fpiðe gedrehton ⁊ zefpencton þe zit
þe com Candel-mæfpan. Eac þif gear
pær fpa "zærne on mæfene". fpa þ
on eallon þifon lande ne eac on þealon
ne zehýrde me of nanan fezcean. Ðif
land ⁊ þar leodan purdon eac þifer
gearer oftræðlice fape zefpencte
þurh þa zýlb þe fe cýng nam. æzðer
ze binnan burzan ⁊ butan. On þifum
ýlcan gearer bærnðe eall þ mýnftre
of Burh. ⁊ eallæ þa huraf butan fe
capitel-hur ⁊ fe flæpperne. ⁊ þær to
eac bærnðe eall þa mæfte dæl of þa
tuna. Eall þif belamp on an ffrizðæg.
þ pær II. Non. Augt.:

An. MCXVII. Eall þif gear punode
fe cýng Denri on Norþmandiz. for þer
cinzer unrehte of France ⁊ þif oðra
nehhebura. And þa to þan fumeran
com fe cýng of France ⁊ fe eopl of
Flandra mid him mid fýrde into Nor-
mandiz. ⁊ ane niht þær inne punedon.
⁊ on morzen butan zefeohcte onzean
ferden. And Norþmandiz pearð fpiðe
gedreht æzðer ze þurh zýlb ze þurh
fýrde þe fe cýng Denri þær onzean
zaderode. Eac þeor þeode þurh þif
ýlce. þurh manizfealde zýlb. pearð
ftanze zefpenct. Ðifer gearer eac
on þære nihte kt. Decembif purdon
ormætlica pæðera mid þunfe. ⁊ lilt-
inge. ⁊ þeine. ⁊ hazole. And on þære

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, harrassing
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 with-
out. In this same year was consumed by
fire the whole monastery of Peterbo-
rough, 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 ac-
count 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 op-
pressed through the same means, name-
ly, through manifold exactions. This
year also, in the night of the calends of
December, were immoderate storms with

.. "Haram vocum significationem ignoro."—Gibs. The Waverley Annals omit the passage; but
gizened and wizened are still understood in Scotland.

nihte III. Iduꝛ Decembꝛiꝛ. pearð ƿe mona-lange nihteꝛ ƿꝛýlce he eall blodig ƿæne. ⁊ ƿꝛýððan aþiꝛtþode. Eac on þæne nihte XVII. k̅ Janꝛ. ƿæꝛ ƿeo heoꝝon ƿꝛýðe neað ƿeꝛeþen. ƿꝛýlce hit bꝛýne ƿæne. And on octab. ƿc̅i Johanniꝛ Euanġeliꝛtæ ƿæꝛ ƿeo mýcele eorðbýꝛung on Lumbardiġe. ƿoꝛ hꝛan manega mýnꝛtaꝛ ⁊ tuꝛaꝛ ⁊ huꝛeꝛ ƿeꝛeollon. ⁊ mýcelne heaꝛm on mannan ƿeðýdon. Ðiꝛ ƿæꝛ ƿꝛiðe býꝛtful ƿeaꝛ on coꝛne. þuꝛh þa ƿenaꝛ þe ƿoꝛneh ealleꝛ ƿeaꝛeꝛ ne ƿeꝛꝛicon. And ƿe abbot Gilebeꝛt oꝝ ƿeꝛtmýnꝛte ƿoꝛð-ƿeꝛde VIII. Iduꝛ Decembꝛiꝛ. ⁊ Faꝛiꝛt abbot oꝝ Abbandune VII. k̅ Martií. And on þiꝛum ýlcan ƿeaꝛe.

An. MCXVIII. Ðeꝛ eall þiꝛ ƿeaꝛ punode ƿe cýng Ðenꝛi on Noꝛmandiġ ƿoꝛ þeꝛ cýnġeꝛ ƿýꝛne oꝝ France. and þæꝛ eopleꝛ oꝝ Anġeoꝝ. ⁊ þæꝛ eopleꝛ oꝝ Flandꝛan. And ƿe eopl oꝝ Flandꝛa ƿaꝛð innan Noꝛmandiġ ƿeꝛundod. ⁊ ƿꝛa ƿeꝛundon into Flandꝛan ƿoꝛ. Ðuꝛh þiꝛna unſehte ƿeaꝛð ƿe cýng ƿꝛiðe ƿeðneht. ⁊ mýcel ƿoꝛleaꝛ æġðeꝛ ƿe on ƿeoþ ⁊ eac on lande. ⁊ mæꝛt liue ðꝛýꝛdon hiꝛ aġene men þe him ƿelome ƿꝛam buġon ⁊ ƿꝛicon. ⁊ to hiꝛ ƿeondan cýꝛdon. ⁊ heom to þæꝛ cýnġeꝛ heaꝛme ⁊ ƿꝛicdome heoꝛa caꝛtelas aġeaꝛon. Eall þiꝛ ƿꝛtanġe ƿebohte Engla-land þuꝛh þa mæniġſealdlice ġýld þe ealleꝛ

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 Faritz¹ 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

¹ Faricius—*Ann. de Margan.*

þīres geares ne gearwicon. On þīron gearre. on þære pucon ðeophanie. þær anes æfenes rpyðe mýcel lhtinge. ⁊ ungemetlice flæge þær æfter. And seo cpen Mahald forðferde on Westmýnstrre þær dæges kt Mai. ⁊ þær þær bebýrgeb. And se eopl Rotbert of Mellent þīres geares eac forðferde. Eac on þīron gearre to rce Domas mæsse. þær swa rpyðe ungemetlice-mýcel wind þ nan man þe þa lifode nænne manan ne gemunde. ⁊ þ þær æghþær gereone. ægðer ge on husan. ⁊ eac on treopan. Ðīres geares eac forðferde se Papa Parchalīr. ⁊ feng Johan of Gaetan to þam Papdome þam þær oðer nama Gelasīr.

An. MCXIX. Ðīr gear eall punode se cýng Denri on Normandīg. ⁊ þær þurh þær cýnges rpyrre of France. ⁊ eac hīr agenra manna þe him mid rpyrdome fram þæron. mid abuzon oftrædlice. rpyðe gedreht. oððet þa trezen cýngas innan Normandīge mid heonan folcan coman tozædere. Ðær þearð seo cýng of France aflymed. ⁊ ealle hīr betrte mæn genumene. ⁊ rpyððan þær cýnges mæn þearpiger manega him to gebuzen ⁊ rpyð hine acorðedan. þe æron mid heopa cartelan him togeanes þæron. ⁊ sume þa cartelaf he mid rtrængþe zenam. Ðīres geares ferde Willelm. þær cýnges sunu þearpiger ⁊ þære cpen Mahalde. into

abated not. This year, in the week of the Epiphany¹, 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 every where seen both in houses and also in trees. This year² 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 France³ 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 castellans⁴, 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

¹ "Theophany," according to the original; "*La vigile de la Thephan*," occurs in old French. See Wheatley's *Illust. Com. Prayer*.

² xiv. *Calend. Februarii*.—Florentii Contin.

³ Louis le Gros.

⁴ "*Châtellans*," Fr. from "*Castellani*," Lat. "those who form the garrison of a castle." Gibson translates, "*castella adversus illum tenentur*;" confounding "cartelan" with "cartelaf" in the next sentence.

Normandige to hys fæder. ⁊ þær
 pearð him forziſen ⁊ to riſe beped-
 dod þær eopleſ dohter of Anzeop. On
 ſcē Michaeler mæſſe æfen þær mycel
 eorðbiſung on ſuman ſteodan her
 on lande. þeah ſpīðort on Glopecear-
 tre-ſcīpe. ⁊ on Wīgneceartre-ſcīpe.
 On þis ylcan zeare forðferde ſe
 Papa Gelariuſ on þas halfe þære mun-
 tan. ⁊ þær on Cluniſ bebýrged. ⁊
 æfter him ſe arcebiſcop of Uiana
 pearð to Papan gecopen. þam pearð
 nama Calixtuſ. Se ſýððan to ſcē
 Lucaſ mæſſan Euanzealīta com into
 France to Ræmſ ⁊ þær heold Conci-
 lum. ⁊ ſe arcebiſcop Turſteim of
 Eorſpīc hýðer ferde. ⁊ forði þe he
 tozeaner rihte. ⁊ tozeaner þam arce-
 ſtole on Cantpapa-býriſ. ⁊ tozeaner
 þær cýnzer pillan hys had æt þam
 Papan undeſſenz. him wiðſpæð ſe
 cýnſ ælceſ zeanfereſ to Engla-
 lande. ⁊ he þus hys arcebiſcopriſeſ
 þærnode. ⁊ mid þam Papan to-
 pardeſ Rome for. Eac on þis
 zeare forðferde ſe eopl Balde-
 pine of Flandſan of þam pundan
 þe he innan Normandige ze-
 ſenz. ⁊ æfter him ſenz Capl hys
 faða ſunu to þam riſe. ſe þær
 Cnuteſ ſunu þær halzan cýnzer
 of Denmarcan.

An. MCXX. Ðiſer zeareſ purdon
 rehte ſeo cýnſ of Engle-lande ⁊ ſe of

father, and there was given to him,
 and wedded to wife, the daughter of
 the earl of Anjou. On the eve¹ of the
 mass of St. Michael was much earth-
 heaving in some places in this land;
 though most of all in Gloucestershire
 and in Worcestershire. 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 Ca-
 lixtus. He afterwards, on the festival
 of St. Luke the Evangelist, came into
 France to Rheims, and there held a
 council². 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 Eng-
 land. And thus he lost his archbishop-
 ric, 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 recon-
 ciled the king of England and the king

¹ "On ſcē Michaeler mæſſe æfen," Sax.—
 "on Michaelmas eve;" which Gibson improperly
 translates, "*In S. Michaelis festo, vesperi*,"
 —"on Michaelmas day, in the evening;" where-
 as it ought to have been "*In vigiliā S. Michae-
 lis*." "iv. kal. Octobris,"—Cont. Flor. Vig.
 &c. an. 1119. So far was it also from being in

the evening, that the authority above cited states
 the earthquake to have been felt "*circa horam
 diei tertiam*;" i. e. "about nine o'clock in the
 morning."

² Of this council see a full account in the
Histoire de Reims by Anquetil, i. 266. *Sim-
 Dun.* inter. x. Script. p. 240.

France. ⁊ æfter heora rehte acorðe-
dan ealle þær cýnzer ðeanrizer agene
mæn rið hine innan Normandize. ⁊ re
eopl of Flandran ⁊ re of Puntip.
Sýððan her æfter rætte re cýnz
ðenriꝰ hir cartelar ⁊ hir land on Nor-
mandi æfter hir willan. ⁊ rpa toforan
Aduent hider to lande for. And on
þam fære purdon adpuncene^a þær cýnzer
tpezen sunan Willelm ⁊ Ricard. ⁊ Ri-
card eopl of Cearþne. ⁊ Ottuel hir
broðor. ⁊ rriðe manega of þær cýnzer
hined. rtiparðar. ⁊ burðenar. ⁊ býrlar.
⁊ of myrthicean rican. and ungerim
rriðe ænlíceſ folceſ forð mid. Ðýrra
deað þær heora freondan tpyrealdlic
rar. an þ hi rpa feaplice þreſ liſer
loredan. oðer þ feapa heora lichaman
ahpær rýððan fundena pæron. Ðreſ
zeaper com þet leoht to Sepulchrum
Domini innan Ierusalem tpezer. æner
to Earþron. ⁊ oðre riðe to Arrump-
tio rðe Marie. rpa rpa zeleafpulle ræ-
don þe þanon coman. And re arce-
biſcop Turſtein of Eoſepric pearnð
þurh þone Papan rið þone cýnz acor-
dad. and hider to lande com. and hir
biſcopriſer onfeng. þeah hit þam arce-
biſcope of Cantpara-býriꝰ rriðe un-
gepille pære:

An. MCXXI. Her pær re cýnz ðenri
to Crifter mæſſan on Bramtune. ⁊
þæræfter. toforan Candel-mæſſan.
on Wíndleſoran him to wife forgyfen.

of France; and after their reconcilia-
tion all the king Henry's own men ac-
corded 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 Rich-
ard, and Richard earl of Chester, and
Ottuel his brother, and very many of the
king's household, stewards, and cham-
berlains, and butlers, and men of various
abodes; and with them a countless mul-
titude of very incomparable folk besides.
Sore was their death to their friends in
a twofold respect; one, that they so sud-
denly lost this life; the other, that few¹
of their bodies were found any where
afterwards. This year came that light
to the sepulchre of the Lord in Jerusa-
lem twice; once at Easter, and the other
time 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 land², and reco-
vered his bishopric, though it was very
undesirable to the archbishop of Can-
terbury.

A. D. 1121. This year was the
king Henry at Christmas at Bramton,
and afterwards, before Candlemas, at
Windsor was given him to wife Athe-

^a l. adpuncene.

¹ Amongst those few was the body of Richard
earl of Chester, according to *Ordericus Vitalis*;
who uses the Greek word *σωματα*, instead of
corpora. "*Pernices viri—querentes somata*

perditorum, avidè discurrunt per litora maris,
&c." an. 1119.

² ii. *Nanas Januarii*.—Flor. Cont.

Aðeliſ. ⁊ rýððan to epene gehalgod. ſeo pæſ þæſ hepetogan dohton of Luuain. And ſe mona aþýrtode on þære nihte None Appiliſ. ⁊ pæſ xiv. luna. And ſe cýng pæſ to Eartran on Beorclea. ⁊ þæſ æfter to Pentecorſten he heold mýcelne hýned on Veſtmýnſtre. ⁊ rýððan þæſ ſumereſ mid fýrde into Pealan ſop. ⁊ þa Þýlſcean him on gear coman. ⁊ æfter þeſ cýnges pillan hi rið hine acorðedan. Ðireſ geareſ com ſe eopl of Angeop fram Ieruſalem into hiſ lande. ⁊ rýððan hider to lande ſende. ⁊ hiſ dohter let ſecean. ſeo pæſ Willelme þeſ cýnges ſune æpor to riſe ſonþýran. And on þære nihte uigilia Nataliſ Domini pæſ ſpide mýcel rið ofen eall þiſ land. ⁊ þeſ weapð on mane gearan þingan ſpide geſene:

An. MCXXII. On þiſ geare pæſ ſe cýng Deanri on Cniſter mæſſan on Nohtſpic. ⁊ on Paſcheſ he weaſ on Noht-hamtune. And on þone Lenten týde þæſ toſopen ſopbeapn ſe buſch on Gleapecearſtre. þa hpile þe þa munecaſ ſunzen þære meſſe. ⁊ ſe dæcne haſde ongunnan þone Godſpell “Prætereius Ieſuſ.” þa com ſe fýr on uſenweapð þone ſtepel. ⁊ ſopbeapnde ealle þe mýnſtre. ⁊ ealle þa

liſ¹; ſoon afterwards conſecrated queen, who was daughter of the duke of Louvain². 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 Welch 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*³ 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 before⁴ that, the town of Gloceſter was on fire: the while that the monks were ſinging their maſs, and the deacon had begun the goſpel, “Prætereius Jeſus,” at that very moment came the fire from the upper part of the ſteeple⁵, and burned all the minſter, and all the treaſures that

¹ *Atheleida*.—Flor. Cont.

² *Lotharingæ*.—Flor. Cont.

³ A new term; hitherto “Chriſtmas,” or the “Nativity.”

⁴ “þæſ toſopen,” Sax.—theretofore or then-tofore: the latter expreſſion occurs in legal documents of no very diſtant date. The alteration of an to en is here alſo remarkable; and is an additional proof of the gradual introduction of the Franco-Norman orthography. The whole

paragraph relating to the fire of Gloceſter is an addition by a different hand.

⁵ By “ſteeple” we are here to underſtand not a *ſpire*, but a *tower*; ſpires not being then invented. I believe *ſpeap* is the word in Saxon to expreſs what we mean by a ſpire; *ſtepel*, or *ſtepel*, ſignifying only a ſteep, lofty or perpendicular ſtructure: and our old antiquaries very properly make a diſtinction between a “*ſpire-ſteeple*” and a “*tower-ſteeple*.”

geþrumer þe þær binnen wæron. for-
 uton feape bec. 7 iii. meyrhakeles.
 þet þer þer dæies viii. Iduf Mart.
 And þær æfter. þe Tiferdæi æfter
 Palmer Sunendæi. wæs fride mycel
 wind on þæt dæi xi. kt Apr. þær æf-
 ter comen feale tacne wite hwear on
 Engle-land. 7 feole dild weapen ge-
 reogen 7 geheorð. And þer niht viii.
 kt Aug. wæs fride micel eorðdýne .
 ofer eall Sumerfetercýpe. 7 on Gleape-
 cetercýpe. Siððon on þæs dæi vi.
 Iduf. Sept. þet wæs on fce Marie
 mæsse-dæi. þa weard fride micel wind
 fram þa undern-dæies to þa fparte .
 nihte. Deof ilce gearer forðfende
 Raulf feo arcebifcop of Cantpara-
 býrig. þæt wæs on þæs dæies xiii. kt.
 Nouemb. Dær æfter wæron feole
 fciþmen on fæ. 7 on wæter. 7 fædon .
 þæt hi fægon on norð-eaft fip micel 7
 brad wite þone eorðe. 7 weax on lengþe
 up on an to þam polcne. and fe polcne
 undide on foper healfe. 7 fæht þær
 to gearer. fpile hit fcolde á cpencen. 7
 fe fip weax na þa ma up to þe heouene.
 Dæt fip hi feagon in ðe dæi-fime and
 læfte fpa lanze þæt hit wæs liht ofer
 eall. þet wæs þæs dæies vii. Iduf De-
 cemb:

An. MCXXIII*. On þýffum geare
 wæs fe king Henri on Cwifter wite
 æt Duneftable. 7 þær comen þer

were there within; except a few books,
 and three mass-hackles. That was on
 the eighth¹ day before the Ides of
 March. And thereafter, the Tuesday
 after Palm-Sunday, was a very violent
 wind on the eleventh day before the ca-
 lends 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 Gloucester-
 shire. Soon after, on the sixth day be-
 fore the Ides of September, which was
 on the festival of St. Mary², 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 thirteenth³
 day before the calends of November.
 After this there were many shipmen on
 the sea, and on fresh water, who said,
 that they saw in 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 never the
 less 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 se-
 venth day before the Ides of December.

A.D. 1123. In this year was the
 king Henry at Christmas-tide at Dun-
 stable; and there came to him the am-

* In *C.T.* n. iv. there is a paper transcript by Joscelyn, which begins here, and ends, after some omissions, with the year 1131; but it is of no great value, and differs but little from Gibson's edition.

¹ vii.—Flor. Cont.

² xiv.—Flor. Cont.

³ The nativity of the Virgin Mary.

eoþles randeþmen of Anzeop to him. ⁊ þeonen he ferde to Þudeſtoke. ⁊ hiſ biſcoper ⁊ hiſ hiþd eall mið him. Ða tidde hit on an Þodneſða. þet þær on -iv. Ðuſ Januar. þ̅ ƿe king rað in hiſ ðer-fald. ⁊ ƿe biſcop Roger of Seþerþýriþ on an halþ him. ⁊ ƿe biſcop Rotþeþt Bloet of Lincolne on oþer halþ him. and riðen þær ſƿe-cende. Ða aþeh ðune ƿe biſcop of Lincolne ⁊ ƿeide to þam kýng. Laþeþd kýng. ic ſpelte. ⁊ ƿe kýng alihte ðune of hiſ hoþſ. ⁊ alehte hine betpux hiſ earneſ. and let hine beþan ham to hiſ inne. ⁊ þearð þa ƿone ðeað. ⁊ man ſerode hine to Lincolne mið micel þurðſcipe. ⁊ beþýriþde hine toþonen ſce Maþie þeþod. ⁊ hine beþýriþde ƿe biſcop of Ceapþre Rotþeþt Pecceth þær gehaten. Ða ſona þær æþter ſende ƿe kýng hiſe ſƿite oþer eall Engla-lande. ⁊ beð hiſe biſcoper ⁊ hiſe abbater ⁊ hiſe þeiþner ealle þet hi ſcolden cumen to hiſ ƿeritene mot on Candel-meþre ðeiþ to Gleap-ceapþre him togeaner. ⁊ hi ſƿa ðiden. Ða hi þæran þær ƿeþaðeþod. þa beð ƿe cýng heom. þæt hi ſcoldon ceþen hem æþceþiſcop to Cantþana-þýriþ ſƿa þam ſƿa ſƿa hi þoldon. ⁊ he hem hit

bassadors 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-fold¹; the bishop Roger of Salisbury² 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. Mary. And the bishop of Chester, whose name was Robert Pecceth³, 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 Canter-

¹ *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.

² 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: but as "Sarum" is a barbarous and unauthorized cor-

ruption of "Sorbiodunum," or "Sardown," that appellation would be equally improper.

³ Now written Peckett, and Peckitt. The monkish historians, who chose to write the affairs of their own country in Latin, have attempted to *elegantize* this name; some calling him "Peccator," others "Peccatum." Hence, probably, the Normanized appellations of Pyke, Peake, and Peachey.

polde tȳþian. Ða ƿppæcon þa biſcopaſ hem betpenan. 7 ƿæden. þæt hi næfpe mane ne polden haſen munec-haderman to epcabiſcop oſep hem. ac iedon ealle ſamodlice to þone kȳng 7 ieopnden. ꝥ hi moſten ceſen oſ clepc-haderman ƿpa hpam ƿpa ƿpa hi polden to epcabiſcop. 7 ƿe kȳng hit hem tidde. Ðiſ ƿæſ ealleaſ gedon þuſh ƿe biſcop oſ Seſerþbȳriȳ. 7 þuſh ƿe biſcop oſ Lincolnæaſ he ƿæne dead. ƿoſði þet næfpe ne luueden hi munece ƿegol. ac ƿæron æfpe togeaneſ munecer 7 hepe ƿegol. And ƿe ƿriop. 7 ƿe munecaſ oſ Cantpapa-bȳriȳ. 7 ealle þa oðne þe þæp ƿæron munec-hadermen. hit ƿiðcpæðen fulle tpa daȳaſ. ac hit naht ne beheld. ƿoſ ƿe biſcop oſ Sæſer-bȳriȳ ƿæſ ſtpanȳ. 7 ƿealde eall Engleland. 7 ƿæſ þæp togeaneſ eall ꝥ he mihte 7 cuðe. Ða cuſen hi an clepc. Ʒillelm oſ Curboil ƿæſ gehaten. he ƿæſ canonie oſ an mȳnſtpe Cice hatte. 7 bpohten him toſopen ƿe kȳng. 7 ƿe kȳng him gear þone æpcebiſcoplice. 7 ealle þa biſcopaſ him undeſpenȳen. him ƿiðcpæðen muneceſ. 7 eoſleſ. 7 þeiȳner ealle mert þe þæp ƿæron. On þa ilca tȳma ƿeþden þeſ eoſleſ ſandermen mið unſæhte ƿnam kȳng. na oſ hiſ ȳſpe naht ne pohton. On þa ilca tȳma com an leȳat oſ Rome. Ðenſi ƿæſ gehaten. he ƿæſ abbot oſ ſce Johſ.

bury, 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 was¹ 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 Chiche². 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 messengers³ in hostility from the king, reck-

¹ "pæpe," Sax. *i. e.* "Ere he were dead." This is one of the earliest instances of a *sub-junctive* mood, as it has been called: "*antequam esset mortuus.*" Such a distinction was unknown to the earlier writers among the Saxons, as well as among the Romans. They had no idea of the

governing prerogatives of certain conjunctions, without any reference to *sense*.

² St. Osythe, in Essex; a priory rebuilt a. 1118, for canons of the Augustine order, of which there are considerable remains.

³ *i. e.* Of the earl of Anjou.

mýnŕtpe of Aniel. and he com æfter þe Rome-ŕcot. ⁊ he ræde þone cýng. ꝥ hit pær togeaner niht ꝥ man ŕcolde ŕetten clepc oþer muneceŕ. ⁊ ŕpa ŕpa hi hæfden coren ærcebiŕcop æpor in hepe capitele æfter nihte. ac ŕe cýng hit nolde undon. for þer biŕcop luuen of Sæneŕbýnig. Ða ŕende ŕe ærcebiŕcop ŕone þær æfter to Cantpapa-býnig. ⁊ pær þær underŕangan. þæh hit pære hepe unþancaŕ. ⁊ paŕ þære ŕone gebletŕod to biŕcop ŕnam ŕe biŕcop of Lundene. ⁊ ŕe biŕcop Ernulf of Roueceartpe. ⁊ ŕe biŕcop Þillelm Giŕard of Þinceartpe. ⁊ ŕe biŕcop Bernard of Þaler. ⁊ ŕe biŕcop Roger of Seapeŕ-býnig. Ða ŕone in þe Lenten ŕende ŕe ærcebiŕcop to Rome æfter hiŕ pallium. ⁊ mid him ŕende ŕe biŕcop Bernard of Þaler. ⁊ Seŕned abbot of Glearting-býnig. ⁊ Anŕealm abbot of ŕ. Ædmund. ⁊ Johan ærceðæcne of Cantpapa-býnig. and Giŕard. pær þer kinzer hiŕð-clepc. On þa ilca tima ŕende ŕe ærcebiŕcop Ðunŕtan of Eoŕenŕic to Rome þurh ðer papeŕ here. and com ðider ðre dagaz ær ŕe ærcebiŕcop of Cantpapa-býnig come. ⁊ pær þære underŕangan mid micel purðŕipe. Ða com ŕe ærcebiŕcop of Cantpapa-býnig. ⁊ pær þære fulle ŕeoueniht ær hi^a mihte cumen to þer papeŕ ŕpŕæce. ꝥ pær ŕonðan ꝥ hit pær don þone pape to underŕanden. ꝥ he hæfde underŕangen þone ærcebiŕcoplice togeaner þa muneceŕ of

less 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 Angelo; 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 bishop¹ by the bishop of London, and the bishop Ernulf of Rochester, and the bishop William Gifard of Winchester, and the bishop Bernard of Wales², 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 Wales²; 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

^a "Lege he." Gibs.

¹ xiv. *Calend. Martii.*—Flor.

² *De sancto David.*—Flor.

þe mýnſtpe. 7 togeaner rihte. Ac þ̅ opencom Rome þ̅ opencumeð eall þ̅ eoruld. þ̅ iſ gold 7 ſeolufe. 7 þe pape ſpeðolode 7 gaſ him hiſ pallium. 7 þe æncebiſcop ſp̅on him underðeod-nyſſe of ealle þa þing þ̅ þe Papa him on leide on 7. Petreſ heuod. 7 7. Pauleſ. 7 7ende him ham þa mid hiſ bletſunge. Ða hpile þ̅ þe æncebiſcop p̅ar ut of lande gear þe cýng þone biſcoplice of Baðe þeſ cpeneſ canceleþ Godeſneid̅ p̅ar gehaten. he p̅ar bopen of Luuen. þ̅ p̅ar þeſ d̅æigeſ Annuntiatio 7. Marie at 7udeſtoke. Ða ſone þ̅ar æfteſ þende þe kýng to 7inceaſtpe. 7 p̅ar ealle Eaſtneſ t̅yde þ̅æne. 7 þa hpile þ̅ he þ̅ar p̅ar þa gear he þone biſcoplice of Lincolne an clepc. Alexander p̅ar gehaten. he p̅ar þeſ biſcoper neſe of Seapeſ-býniſ. þ̅ he d̅yde eall ſon þeſ biſcoper luuen. Ða þende þe kýng þenen to Poſteſmuðe. 7 læi þ̅æne eall ofeſ Pentecoſte puce. þa ſone ſpa he hæfde p̅ind ſpa þende he ofeſ into Normandie. 7 bet̅æhte þa eall Engleland to geamene 7 to pealden þone biſcop Rogeſ of Seapeſ-býniſ. Ða p̅ar þe cýng eall þeſ geareſ in Normandie. 7 peax þa micel unſrið be-ſpux him 7 hiſe þeignar. ſpa þ̅ þe eopl 7al̅anam of Wellant. 7 Hamalſi. 7 Huſgo of Mundſp̅ond. 7 7illelm of

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 silver¹. 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 year² in

¹ How fortunate for the writer that the pope and his cardinals did not understand Saxon! The boldness of this remark might otherwise have procured him the distinguished honour of an excommunication. Matthew Paris has a similar remark, but less openly expressed, respecting

the venality of the Roman see: "*quæ nulli deesse consuevit, dummodo albi aliquid vel rubei intercedat.*"—*An.* 1103.

² The writer means, "the remainder of this year;" for the feast of Pentecost was already past, before the king left England.

Romane. ⁊ ſela oðre þendan fram him. and helden hepe caſtles him togeanes. And ſe kȳng held ſtranȳlice hem togeanes. ⁊ þeſ ilceſ geanes he pan of ſalarnam hiſ caſtel Punt Alde-mer. ⁊ of Huſo Mundſorð. ⁊ riððen he ſpedde æfre leong þe bet. Ðeſ ylce geanes ær ſe biſcop of Lincolne com to hiſ biſcoprice. forþearn eall meart ſe buh of Lincolne. and micel ungerime folceſ. þæpmen ⁊ þimmen forþurnen. ⁊ ſpa micel hearn þær þær gedon ſpa nan man hit cuðe oðer ſecgen. þ̅ þær þeſ dægeſ xiv. kt. Junii.

An. MCXXIV. Eall þiſ gear þær ſe king Deanri on Normandi. þ̅ þeſ for ſe miccle unfrid þ̅ he hæfde rið ſe king Loðerij of France ⁊ rið ſe eopl of Anſeop. ⁊ rið hiſ agene men alpe mert. Ða ſelamp hit. on þeſ dægeſ Annuntiatio ſ. Marie. þ̅ ſe eopl ſale-ram of Mellant ſende fram hiſ an caſtel Belmunt het to hiſ an oðer caſtel ſatteuile. mid him ſende þeſ kingeſ ſtiparð of France Amalri. ⁊ Huſo Gerueiſeſ ſunu. ⁊ Huſo of Mundſorð. ⁊ ſela oðre zodre cnihte. Ða comen hem togeanes þeſ kingeſ cnihteſ of ealla þa caſteleſ þa þær abuton. þænon. ⁊ ſuhton rið hem. ⁊ aplemden hem. ⁊ namen þone eopl ſale-ram. ⁊

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 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 Annuntiation 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 Gervase¹, 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

¹ Gervaisson, or Fitz-Jervoise.

Hugo Gervase's sunu. ⁊ Hugo of Mund-
 fford. ⁊ fif ⁊ tƿenti oðre cnihter. ⁊
 brohton hem to þone kinze. ⁊ se king
 let don þone eopl Valeſam and Hugo
 Gervase's sunu on heftnunze on þone
 cartel on Roðem. ⁊ Hugo of Mundf-
 ford he ſende to Engle-lande ⁊ let hine don
 on iſele bendar on þone cartel on Glep-
 ceſtre. ⁊ of þa oðre ſpa ſela ſpa him
 þuhte he ſende norð ⁊ ſuð to hiſe
 carteleſ on heftnunze. Ða riððon
 ſende ſe king. ⁊ pann ealle þer eopler
 carteleſ Valeſam þa pæron on Nor-
 mand. ⁊ ealla þa oðre þa hiſ riðre-
 pineſ healden him togeaner. Eall þar
 þer unfrid for þer eopler ſunu Rot-
 bert of Normandi Willelm het. Se ilce
 Willelm heſde numen Fulkeſ eopler
 zingre dohter to piſe of Angeop. ⁊
 forði ſe king of France ⁊ ealle þar
 eopler heolden mid him. ⁊ ealle þa rice
 men. ⁊ ræidon þet ſe king heold hiſ
 broðer Rotbert mid ppanze on heft-
 nunze. and hiſ ſunu Willelm mid un-
 rihte aplemde ut of Normandi. Ðer
 ilceſ geaner pæron ſæla untime on
 Engle-lande. on corne and ealle peſtme.
 ſpa þ betweonen Cwiſter meſſe and
 Candel-meſſe man rælde þ acer-ræd
 hpæte. þ iſ tpegen ræd-læpaſ. to fix
 ſcillingaſ. ⁊ þ bærlie. þ iſ þne ſed-
 læpaſ. to fix ſcillingaſ. ⁊ þ acer-ræd
 aten. þ iſ ſeoper ræd-læpaſ. to ſeoper
 ſcillingaſ. Ðet pæſ forði þ corn pæſ
 litel. ⁊ ſe penig pæſ ſpa iſel þ ſe man
 þa hæfde at an market an pund he ne
 mihte cýrten þær of for nan þing

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 Mont-
 fort 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 hos-
 tility was on account of the son of the
 earl Robert of Normandy, named Wil-
 liam. 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 un-
 favourable 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
 adulterated¹, that a man who had a

¹ The pennies, or pence, it must be remembered, were of silver at this time.

twelfe penegar. On þer ilcer gearer
 forðferde se eadig biſcop Ernulf of
 Roucecaſtre. se ænon þær abbot on
 Burch. þet þær þer dæier Idur Martii.
 And þær æfter forðferde se king
 Alexander of Scotlande on þer dæier
 ix. kt. Mai. ⁊ Dauid his broþer. þa þær
 eopl of Northamtune-ſcine. fenz to
 rice. ⁊ hæfde þa baðe togedere þone
 kinerice of Scotlande. ⁊ þone eorlome
 on Engle-lande. And on þær dæier xix.
 kt. Januar. forðferde se pape on
 Rome. Calixtus þær gehaten. ⁊ Hono-
 rius fenz to papedom. Ðer ilcer
 gearer æfter r. Andnear meſſe. to-
 ſopen Criftes meſſe. held Raulf Bar-
 ret ⁊ þer kinges þæiner gepitene mot
 on Leðecæſtre-ſcine at Hundehoze.
 ⁊ ahengen þær ſpa ſela þeſar ſpa
 næfre ær ne ænon. þet ænon on þa
 htle hple ealles feoper ⁊ feopert
 manne. ⁊ ſix men ſpilbe of hepe ægon
 ⁊ of hepe ſtaner. Fela foðferde men
 ræidon þ þær ænon manege mid micel
 unrihte gerpilbe. oc ure Laforð God
 ælmihtig. þa eall digelneſſe feð ⁊ pat.
 he feoð þ man læt þ ærme folc mid
 ealle unrihte. ænor man hem be-
 næfoð her eahte. ⁊ riðdon man hem
 ofrlæð. Ful heu gear þær hit. Se
 man þe æni god hearde. him mē hit be-
 næfode mid ſtrange zeoldeſ ⁊ mid
 ſtrange moter. þe nan ne hearde
 ſtærfe of hunzor.

An. MCXXV. On þis gear rende se
 king Denri toſopen Criftes meſſe of
 Northandi to Engla-lande. ⁊ behead þ

pound at a market could not exchange
 twelve pence thereof for any thing. 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 king-
 dom; and had both together, the king-
 dom 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 Calix-
 tus, and Honorius succeeded to the
 popedom. This same year, after St. An-
 drew's mass, and before Christmas, held
 Ralph Basset and the king's thanes a wit-
 tenmoot in Leicestershire, at Huncot-
 hoe, and there hanged more thieves than
 ever were known before; that is, in a lit-
 tle 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 pro-
 perty, 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 Nor-
 mandy to England, and bade that all

man ſcolde beniman ealla þa mintere þe pæron on Engle-lande heopa liman. ꝥ pæſ hepe elceſ riht hand. ⁊ heopa ſtanen beneðan. ꝥ pæſ for ſe man þe hafde an pund he ne mihte cýſten ænne peni at anne maþket. And ſe biſcop Rozeſ of Sæneſ-býrig ſende ofer eall Engla-lande. ⁊ bebeað hi ealle ꝥ hi ſcolden cumen to Wincearþre to Cwiſter merre. Ða hi þider coman þa nam man an ⁊ an. ⁊ benam ælc þone riht hand. ⁊ þa ſtanef beneðan. Eall þiſ pæſ gedon wiðinnon þa twelf-niht. ⁊ ꝥ pæſ eall mid micel rihte. forði ꝥ hi hafden forðon eall ꝥ land mid hepe micele falſ ꝥ hi ealle abohton. On þeſ ilceſ zæneſ ſende ſe Papa of Rome to þiſe lande an Cardinal Johan of Creme pæſ gehaten. He com firſt to þone king on Normandi. ⁊ ſe king hine underſenz mid micel purðſcipe. be-teahte hine wiððon þone ærcebiſcop ſ. of Cantpara-býrig. ⁊ he hine ledde to Cantpara-býrig. ⁊ he pæſ þær underſangen mid micel purðſcipe. ⁊ mid micel proceſſionem. ⁊ he ſanz þone heh-merre on Earþen dæi æt Cwiſter weod. And wiððon he ſende ofer eall Engla-lande to ealle þa biſcop-riſe ⁊ abbotriſe þa pæron on þiſe lande. ⁊ ofer eall he pæſ underſangen mid purðſcipe. ⁊ ealle hine jæfen micele zife ⁊ mæne. And wiððon he heold hiſ Concilie on Lundene fulle þreo dagas on natiuitas ſ. Maræ on Septemben, mid ærcebiſcoper ⁊ mid leodbiſcoper. ⁊ abbotef. ⁊ læped ⁊ laped. ⁊ beað þær

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 Salisburie 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 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 abbaſcies 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,

þa ilce lazar þa Anſelm ærcebiſcop hæfde æron beboden. ⁊ ſela mā. þeah hit litel forſtode. And þeonon he for ofer ſæ ſone æfter ꝥ. Michaeler merre. ⁊ ſpa to Rome. ⁊ ꝥ ærcebiſcop Willelm of Cantara-byrig. ⁊ ꝥ ærcebiſcop Ðurſtan of Eſſepic. ⁊ ꝥ biſcop A. of Lincolne. ⁊ ꝥ biſcop of Loðene J. ⁊ ꝥ abbot of ꝥ. Alban G. ⁊ pænan þær underſangen of þone pape Hononiuſ mid micel purðſcipe. ⁊ pænon þære eall þone pintre. On þer ilceſ gearer pearð ſpa micel flod on ꝥ. Laurent. merre-dæg. ꝥ ſeola tunef and men peorðan adnencte. ⁊ brygger tobroke. ⁊ corn ⁊ mædpe ſpilt mid ealle. ⁊ hunger ⁊ cpealm on men ⁊ on erue. ⁊ on ealle perſtme ſpa micel untime pearð ſpa hit ne pær ſeola gear ær. And þer ilceſ gearer forðſende ꝥ abbot Johan of Bunch on ii. Ðour Octob. s.

An. MCXXVI. Eall þiſ gear pær ꝥ kýng Ðeanri on Norpmandi. eall to æfter hepueſt. þa com he to þiſ lande betpýx natiuit. ꝥ. Marie ⁊ Michaeler merre. mid him com ꝥ cpen. ⁊ hiſ dohter ꝥ he æron harde giuen þone kære Ðeanri of Lohepenge to riſe. And he brohte mid him þone eopl Paleſam. ⁊ Ðugo Gepueſer ſunu. ⁊ þone eopl he ſende to Brygge on heſtnunge. ⁊ þeonon he ſende him to Palingeſonde riððon. ⁊ Ðugo to Þind-

the learned and the lewd¹; 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 qualm² 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 John³ 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 Lorrain 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

¹ i. e. Clergy and laity.

² This word is still in use, but in a sense some-

what different; as qualms of conscience, &c.

³ Johannes de Sais.

leofra. ⁊ let hine don on hande bande. And þa æfter Michaeler mæsse com se Scotte kīng Daud of Scotlande hider to lande. ⁊ se kīng Deanri underfeng hine mid micel purðrice. ⁊ he punode þa eall þet gear on þis lande. On þes ilces geares let se kīning nimen his broðer Rotbert fram þone bīscop Roger of Sænesbūri. ⁊ betakte hine his sunu Rotbert eorl of Glēpcæstre. ⁊ let hine læden to Bricstowe. ⁊ þær dīden on þone castel. Ðæt wæs eall don þurh his dohtres wād. ⁊ þurh se Scotte kīng Daud hīe eam :

An. MCXXVII. Ðis gear healð se kīng Deanri his hīrð æt Crīstes mæsse on Wīndlesoune. þær wæs se Scotte kīng Daud. ⁊ eall þa heaðeð læred ⁊ læued þ̅ wæs on Engle-land. And þær he let wpen ærcebīscopes ⁊ bīscopes ⁊ abbotes ⁊ eorles. ⁊ ealle þa þeines þ̅ þær wæron. his dohter Æðelic Engle-land ⁊ Normandi to hande. æfter his dæi. þe ær wæs þes Careres wif of Sexlande. And sende hīe wīðden to Normandi. ⁊ mid hīe sende hīe broðer Rotbert. eorl of Glēucestre. ⁊ Brian þes eorles sunu Alein Fergan. ⁊ leot hīe bepeddan ðes eorles sunu of Angeop. Gorfneid Martæl wæs gehaten. Ðit ofpuhte naðema ealle Frençisc ⁊ Englisc. oc se kīng hit dýde for to hauene sibbe

Hugh to Windsor, whom he ordered to be kept in strong bonds. Then after Michaelmas came David, the king of the Scots, from 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 lewd¹. 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 Fergan²; 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

¹ V. *suprà*, 1125.

² See an account of him in *Ord. Vit.* 544.

Conan, another son of this Alan, earl of Britany, married a daughter of Henry I.

of the earl of Anjou. ⁊ for helpe to hauene togæner his neue Willelm. Ðer ilceſ zæneſ on þone Lenten tide wæs þe earl Kaple of Flandreſ ofſlagen on ane circe. þær he læi ⁊ bæd hine to Gode. tofor þone weofede. amang þane merre. fram his agene manne. And þe künz of France brohte þone eopler ſunu Willelm of Normandi. ⁊ iæf hine þone eorlþom. ⁊ þet land folc him rið toc. Ðer ilce Willelm hæfde æron numen þer eopler dohter of Anjou to wife. oc hi wæron riðden totreamde for ſibreden. þet wæs eall þurh þone künz Deanri of Engle-land. Siðden þa nam he þer künzer wifer ſwureter of France to wife. ⁊ forði iæf þe künz him þone eorlþom of Flandreſ. Ðer ilce zæneſ he gear þone abbotrice of Burgh an abbot Deanri wæs gehaten of Peitope. þe hæfde his abbotrice. ⁊. Johanniſ of Angeli on hande. ⁊ ealle þa ærcebiſcoper ⁊ biſcoper ſeidon þæt hit wæs togeaner riht. ⁊ þæt he ne mihte haſen twa abbotriceſ on hande. Oc þe ilce Deanri diðe þone künz to undeſtandene. þæt he hæfde læten his abbotrice for þæt micle unriðbe þæt wæs on þæt land. ⁊ þæt he diðe þurh þer wifer næd ⁊ leue of Rome. ⁊ þurh þer abboter of Clunni.

king did it for to have the alliance¹ 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 men². 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 he³ 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 relinquished his abbacy on account of the great hostility that was in the land; and that he did through the counsel and

¹ Gibson translates it "*pacem*," but this idea appears derogatory to the character of the warlike Henry, who, after defying the united armies of France and Normandy, ought not to be represented as too solicitous about the peaceful disposition of the earl of Anjou. A matrimonial and political alliance with him, however,

might seem peculiarly calculated to promote his views of territorial aggrandizement, and to crush the pretensions of his nephew William. *V. Ord. Vit.* 884.

² An amplification quite rhetorical: "*In foro P. R. publicum negotium agens*," &c. Cic.

³ *i. e.* Henry, king of England.

7 þurh þæt he pær legat of þone Rome-rcott. Oc hit ne pær naðema eallſpa. oc he polde hauen baðe on hand. 7 ſpa hæfde ſpa lange ſpa Godeſ pille pær. De pær on hſ clærſ-hade biſcop on Sceſſcunſ. riððan paſð he munec on Clunni. 7 riððon pſiop on þone ſeolue mýnſtpe. 7 riððon he pærð pſiop on Sauenni. þaſ æftop. þurh þ he pær þeſ kýnſer mæi of Engle-land. and þeſ eopler of Peitope. þa zeaf ſe eopſ him þone abbotſice of ſ. Johan. mýnſtpe of Angeli. Siððon þurh hſ micle pſenceſ þa bejæt he þone ærcebiſcopſice of Beſencun. 7 hæfde hit þa on hande þne ðaſaſ. þa ſoplaſ he þ mid nihte. ſopði þ he hit hæfde ænop bejeten mid unnihte. riððon þa bejet he þone biſcopſice of Seinter. þ pær ſiſ mile ſſam hſ abbotſice. þ he hæfde ſullneah ſeoueniht on hande. þenon bſoht ſe abbot him of Clunni. ſpa ſpa he ænop ðiðe of Beſencun. Ða beþohte he him. þ 7iſ he mihte ben *notſeſt on Engle-land þ he miht habben eall hſ pille. Beþohte þa þone kýnſ 7 jæiðe him þ he pær eald man. 7 ſopbſocen man. 7 þ he ne mihte þolen þa micle unnihte. 7 þa micle unſiðbe. þa pæpon on hepe land. 7 jærnðe þa þurh him 7 þurh ealle hſ ſneond namcuðlice þone abbotſice of Bunch. 7 ſe cýnſ het

leave of the pope of Rome, and through that of the abbot of Clugny, and because he was legate of the Romescot. 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 Soissons¹; 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 week² 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

¹ *Hujus vocis significatio mihi plane incognita.* Gibs.

¹ "*Apud Suessionem civitatem.*" Cont. Hug. Cand.

² Seoueniht, Sax. "a se'nnight," the space of seven nights; as we still say, "a fortnight," i.e. the space of fourteen nights. The French ex-

press the space of one week by "*huit jours*," the origin of the *octave* in English law; of two by "*quinze jours*." So "*septimana*" signifies "seven mornings;" whence the French word "*semaine*."

him jætte forði þ he pær hī mæj. ⁊ forði þ he pær an hæfod þa að to gƿepene ⁊ ƿitneƿre to beƿene þær þa eopleƿ ſunu of Normandi ⁊ þer eopleƿ dohter of Angeop pæron totƿemde for ſibreden. Ður eapmlice pær ðone abbotrice gifen betƿix Cƿiſtermeƿre ⁊ Candelmeƿre at Lundene. ⁊ ſƿa he ferde mid þe cýng to ƿinceſtre. ⁊ þanon he com to Burch. ⁊ þær he punede ealle riht ſƿa ðrane doð on hīue. Eall þ þa beon ðrazen toƿarð. ſƿa ſƿett þa ðrane ⁊ ðrazað ſƿaƿarð. ſƿa diðe he. eall þ he mihte tacen. ƿiðinnen ⁊ ƿiðuten. of læped ⁊ of læped. ſƿa he ſende ouer ſæ. ⁊ na god þær ne diðe. ne na god þær ne læuede. Ne þince man na ſellice þ ƿe roð ne ſezzen. for hit pær ſul cuð ofen eall land. þ ſƿa naðlice ſƿa he þær com. þ pær þer ſunendæieƿ þ man ſingað. Exurze quare o D— Ða ſon þær æfter þa ſægon ⁊ heƿdon ſela men ſeole hunter huntē. Ða hunter pæron ſƿarte ⁊ mīcele ⁊ ladlice. ⁊ heƿe hunder ealle ſƿarte ⁊ bƿadegeðe ⁊ ladlice. ⁊ hī ƿiðone on ſƿarte hoƿſ. ⁊ on ſƿarte buccer. Ður pær ſegon on þe ſelue ðer-ƿald in þa tune on Burch. ⁊ on ealle þa ƿudeƿ þa pæron ſƿam þa ſelua tune to Stanforðe. ⁊ þa munecer heƿdon þa hoƿn blapen þ hī blepen on nihter. Soðferte men heom kepten on nihter. ſæidon þer þe heom þuhte þ þær mihte pel ben abuton tƿenti oþer

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 dwelt¹ 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 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 thither², which was on the Sunday when men sing “Exurge quare o D— &c.” 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

¹ Literally, “woned.” *Vid.* Chauc. *Cant. Tales*, v. 7745. In Scotland, a lazy indolent manner of doing any thing is called “*droning*.”

² “þær,” Sax. instead of ðýðer; the earliest in stance, I believe, of that negligence; which observes no distinction between *there* and *thither*.

þruttu horn-blaþeneſ. Ðiſ pær ſægon
 7 heþð fram ꝥ he þideſ com eall ꝥ
 Lented tid on an to Eaſtren. Ðiſ
 paſ hiſ inſang. of hiſ utſang ne
 cunne pe jett noht ſeggon. God ſcape
 ſone:

An. MCXXVIII. Eall þiſ zeape pær
 ſe kýng Deanu on Norþmandi ſop þone
 unſrið ꝥ pær betpenen him 7 hiſ neſe
 þone eopl of Flandreſ. Oc ſe eopl
 pærð. gepunded at an zepiht fram
 anne ſpein. 7 ſpa gepundod he ſop to
 ſ. Berhtineſ minſtpe. 7 ſone þear
 pærð munec. 7 luode ſiððon ſiſ
 daſaſ. 7 he pærð þa dæd. 7 þær be-
 býriſed. God zeape hiſ ſaple. ꝥ pær
 þeſ daieſ vi. kt. Aug. Ðeſ ilceſ zeapeſ
 ſopðſeþde ſe biſcop Randulſ Paſſe-
 flambard of Dunholme. 7 pær þære
 bebýriſed on Non. Septemb. And þeſ
 ilceſ zeapeſ ſeþde ſe ſopenſſpenece
 abbot Deanu ham to hiſ azen min-
 ſtpe to Peitou be þeſ kýngeſ leue.
 He diðe þone kýng to undeſtanden.
 ꝥ he polde mð alle ſoplæten þone
 minſtpe 7 ꝥ land. 7 þær punien mð
 him on Engla-lande 7 on þone mýn-
 ſtpe of Buph. Oc hit ne paſ naðema
 ſpa. he hit diðe ſopði ꝥ he polde þuph
 hiſ micle piler þear beon. pær hit
 tpeolſ-monð oððe mare. 7 ſiððon on-
 zeon cumen. God ælmihtig haue hiſ
 milce oſeſ ꝥ ppece ſede. Ðeſ ilceſ
 zeapeſ com fram Jeruſalem Huſo of

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 he¹ 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 monas-
 tery of St. Bertin; where he ſoon be-
 came 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 Randulph
 Paſſeſlambard of Durham; and was
 there buried on the nones of September.
 And this ſame year went the aforeſaid
 abbot Henry home to his own miniſter
 at Poitou by the king's leave. He gave
 the king to underſtand, that he would
 withal forgo that miniſter, 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

¹ The abbot Henry of Angeli.

þe temple to þone kýng on Norþman-
diz. ⁊ ƿe kýng him underfenz mid
micel purðrice. ⁊ micelle ƿerfumer
him gear on gold ⁊ on siluþe. And
ƿiððon he ƿende him to Engla-lande.
⁊ þær he ƿær underfangen of ealle
gode men. ⁊ ealle him ƿeauen ƿerfume.
⁊ on Scotlande eall-ƿpa. ⁊ be him
ƿenden to Jeruſalem micel eahte mid
ealle on gold ⁊ on siluþe. And he be-
bead folc ut to Jeruſalem. ⁊ þa ƿon
mid him ⁊ æfter him ƿpa micel folc
ƿpa næfre ær ne diðe ƿiððon þ̅ ƿe
ƿiſrte ƿape ƿær on Urbaner ðær
pape. þeah hit litel behelde. He ƿeide
þ̅ fulle ƿeoht ƿar ƿett betpenen þa
Cniſtene ⁊ þa heðene. þa hi þiden
comen þa ne ƿær hit noht buton læ-
runge. þur earmlíce ƿearð eall þ̅ folc
ƿpenct.

An. MCXXIX. On þis gear ƿende
ƿe kýng to Engla-land æfter þone
eoplſalemam. ⁊ æfter Huþo Geruēſer
ƿunu. ⁊ þær hi ƿiſleden hem. ⁊ Huþo
ƿende ham to his agen lande to France.
⁊ ſalemam belaf mid þone kýng. ⁊ ƿe
kýng him gear eall his land buton his
caſtel ane. Siððon þa com ƿe kýng to
Engla-land innon heſuērt. ⁊ ƿe eopl
com mid him. ⁊ purðon þa alſpa gode
ƿneond ƿpa hi ƿær on æron ƿeond. Ða
ƿone. be þer kýnþer næð ⁊ be his leue.
ƿende ƿe ærcebiſcop ſillelm of Cant-
papa-býrig ofen eall Engla-land. ⁊
bead biſcoper ⁊ abbotes ⁊ ærce-
ðæcner. and ealle þa ƿrioper. muneþer.

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 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 be-
gun between the Christians and the
heathens; but when they came thither,
then was it nought but leasing¹. Thus
pitifully was all that people swinked².

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 ex-
cept 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 arch-
bishop William of Canterbury over all
England, and bade bishops, and abbots,
and archdeacons, and all the priors;

¹ "Thou shalt destroy them that speak
leasing," &c. *Psalms*.

² *i. e.* Vexed, harassed, fatigued, &c. Milton
has used the word in the last sense.

and canoniars. þa wæron on ealle þa cellas on Engla-land. ⁊ æfter ealle þa þet Cristendome hæfdon to bezemen ⁊ to locen. ⁊ þ̅ hi fcolden ealle cumen to Lundene at Michaeler messer. ⁊ þær fcolden fprecon of ealle Godes rihtes. Ða hi þider comen þa began þ̅ mot on monen-dæig ⁊ heold on an to þe ffriddæig. Ða hit eall com forð þa weorð hit eall of ærce-dæcnes fises. ⁊ of fpreotes fises. þ̅ hi fcolden hi forlæten be f. Andreas messer. ⁊ se þe þ̅ ne fcolden done. forgede his cruce and his hus. ⁊ his ham. and ne fna manan clepunge þær to na hæfe mane. Ðis bebæd se ærcebyrcop Willelm of Cantara-byrig. and ealle þa leodbyrcopes þa þa wæron on Engla-lande. and se k̅ng hem gear ealle leue ham to farenne. and fpa hi ferdon ham. ⁊ ne forstod noht ealle Ða bodlaes. ealle heoldon here fises be þer k̅nges leue fpa fpa hi ear didon. Ðes ilces geares forðfende se byrcop Willelm Giffard of Wincestre. ⁊ þær bebryged on viii. kt Febr. and se k̅ng Henri gear þone byrcoprice æfter Micheles messer þone abbot Henri his nepe of Glafing-byri. ⁊ he wæs gehalgod to byrcop fram þone ærcebyrcop Willelm of Cantara-byri þer dæier xv. kt. Decemb. Ðes ilces geares forðfende Honorius papa. Se he wære pel ded. þa wære þær copen tra papes. Se an wæs gehaten Petrus. he wæs munc of Clunni. ⁊ wæs boren of þa piccetes men of Rome. mid him

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 before¹. 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 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

¹ *Accepit rex pecuniam infinitam de presbyteris pro suis focariis redimendis.* M. Par. p. 60.

helden þa of Rōme. ⁊ ƿe duc of Sicilie. Se oðer het Gnegoriuſ. he ƿær clepc. ⁊ ƿærð flemd ut of Rome fram þon oðer Pape ⁊ fram hiſ cinner men. mid him held ƿe Karene of Sexlande. ⁊ ƿe kȳng of France. ⁊ ƿe kȳng Deanri of Engle-land. ⁊ ealle þa be þiſ halſ þa munter. Nu ƿærð ſpa micel dpyld on Criſtendom ſpa it nærne ær ne ƿær. Criſt ſette þed for hiſ ƿnece folc. Ðiſ ſcer gearer on ſ. Nicholaer merre niht litel ær dæi ƿær micel eopðdine:

An. MCXXX. Ðiſ gearer ƿær ƿe mȳnſtne of Cantpara-bȳri halgod fram þone ærcebiſcop ƿillelm þer dæier iv. Non. Mai. Ðær ƿæron þar biſcopaſ. Johan of Roueceartne. Gilbert Uniueral of Lundene. Deanri of ƿinceartne. Alexander of Lincolne. Roger of Sæneſbȳri. Simon of ƿigorceartne. Roger of Couentne. Godeſneð of Baðe. Eoupað of Noruic. Sigeſnið of Cicaertne. Bepnað of ſ. Dauid. Audoenur of Eueneur of Normandi. Johan of Sæiſ. Ðer ſeopðe dæger þær æfter ƿær ƿe king Deanri on Roueceartne. ⁊ ƿe burch forbernde ælmært. ⁊ ƿe ærcebiſcop ƿillelm halgede ſ. Andnear mȳnſtne. ⁊ þa forſpnecon biſcoper mid him. And ƿe kȳng Deanri ſende ouer ſæ into Normandi on hepueſt. Ðer ilcer gearer com ƿe abbot Deanri of Angeli æfter æfterne to Burch. ⁊ ſeide þ he hæfde forlæten þone mȳnſtne mid

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. Andrew¹, 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 monastery² withal.

¹ *In Dominica Ascensionis.*—Flor.

² The monastery of Angeli.

ealle. *Æfter* him com *re* abbot * of Clunni. *Petrus* gehaten. to Engle-lande bi *þer* künzer leue. *7* *pær* underpanzen ouer eall. *7* *pær* hwar *7* *pær* he com. mid micel purðrice. To Burch he com. *7* *þær* behet *re* abbot *Deanu* him. *þ* he *ƿ*colde beieton him þone mýnrne of Burch. *þ* hit *ƿ*colde beon underðed into Clunni. oc man *ƿ*eð to biƿorðe

“ hæge ƿitteð

ða acener ðæleth.”

God ælmihtig adýlege iuele *ƿ*æde. And *ƿ*one *þær* æfter *ƿ*ende *re* abbot of Clunni ham to his ærde. [*þ* *þer* *ƿerþ* Anagur ofrleien fram Scotta ééje. *7* *þer* *ƿerþ* micel peel ofrleizen mid him. *þer* *ƿer* Coder *niþt* zerochen on him. *ƿ*or þæ he *ƿer* all *ƿ*orþrórn :]

An. MCXXXI. *Ðis* gear æfter *Cristes* meyre. on an mone niht. æt þe *ƿ*orðe *ƿ*læp. *pær* *re* heouene o' ðe norðhalp eall *ƿ*ilc hit *pære* bærnende *ƿ*ir. *7* *pær* *þ* ealle þe hit *ƿ*ægon *pær*on *7* *pær* ofræped *7* *pær* hi næpne ær ne *pær*on. *þ* *pær* on iii. *Idus* Ianuar. *Ðer* ilces geares *pær* *7* *pær* micel ofrƿalm. *7* *pær* hit næpne ær ne *pær* on manne gemýnd. ofen eall Engle-land. *þ* *pær* on næt *7* on *ƿ*in. *7* *pær* *þ* on þa tun þa *pær* tenn plogef oðer tpepse zang-

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.

A.D. 1131. This year, after Christmas, on a Monday night¹, at the first sleep, was the heaven on the northern hemisphere² all as if it were burning fire; so that all who saw it were so dismayed³ 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

* From Joss, trans. abs. *Laud. Gibs.* But it appears necessary to the sense.

† This insulated fragment of Scottish history is inserted from *C.T.* v. iv. where it stands on a blank page, as an addition in a more modern hand, and improperly placed to the year MLXXX, whereas it ought to be MLXXX; the Saxon E being mistaken by the copyist for L. “ *Angusius, comes Moraviensis,*” &c. *Fordun, Scotichron. an. 1130.* *Comes Murransensis, &c. ap. Spake, p. 69.*

¹ “ *Luna splendente,*” *Gibs.* “ on an mone-niht,” *Sax.*

² *Aurora Borealis, or the northern lights.*

³ ofræpð, *Sax. appear'd* and *afear'd* are very frequently used by Shakespeare, while *afraid, I believe, occurs only once.*

ende. ne belæf þær noht an. ⁊ je man þa hearðe tpa hundred oððe þne hundred rpin ne beleaf him noht an. Ðær æfter rpulten þa henne fugeley. þa rcýrte þa flermete. ⁊ je ceore. ⁊ je butere. God hit bete þa hýr pille beð. And je kýng ðeanri com ham to Engle-land toponen hepuert æfter r. Petre merre þe rinner. Ðer ilcer gearer for je abbot ðeanri toponen. Eartnen fram Bunch ofer ræ to Normandi. ⁊ þær rpreac mid þone kýng. ⁊ ræde him. þet je abbot of Clunni. hearðe him beboden. þ he rcolde cumen to him ⁊ betæcen him. þone abbotrice of Angeli. ⁊ riððen he polde cumen ham be hýr læfe. and rpa he ferde ham to hýr azen mýnrre. ⁊ þær punode eall to midrumer-dæi. And þer oðer dæier æfter r. Johanne merredæi. curen þa munecer abbot of hem relf. ⁊ brohten him into cýrce mid ppoceffionem. rungen Te Deum laudamur. ringden þa belle. retten him on þer abbotes rettle. diden him ealle hefrumnerre rpa rpa hi rcolden don hepe abbot. ⁊ je eopl ⁊ ealle þa hearð-menn ⁊ þa munecer of þa mýnrre flemden je oðer abbot ðeanri ut of þa mýnrre. hi rcolden neder. on rir ⁊ rpenti rintre ne biden hi næfre an god dæi. Ðer him rpucode ealle hýr mýcele cræfter. nu him behofed þ he crape in hýr mýcele codde in ælce hýrne. 31 þær pæne

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* ¹. 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 should 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

¹ "De rirper," Sax. "en la ferrure," Fr. "St. Pierre és liens," in the French calendars, which is the first day of August. Manning has given

another interpretation. Vid. Supplement to Lye. Gibson says, very honestly, "*Vocis hujusce significationem plane nescio.*"

hupe an unpreste ppencc þæt he mihte
 zet berpccen anef Cpurc 7 eall Cpurc-
 tene folc. Ða ferde he into Clunni. 7
 þær man him held þæt he ne mihte na
 earc na perc. ræide se abbot of
 Clunni þæt hi hearðon forþolon 7. Jo-
 hanner mýnrcne þurh him. 7 þurh hir
 mýcele rotcrice. Ða ne cuðe he him
 na betre bote. bute behet hem. 7
 aðer rpor on halðom. þæt 3if he mozte
 Engle-land recen þæt he rcolde begeton
 hem þone mýnrcne of Burc. rpa þæt
 he rcolde fetten þær rrior of Clunni
 7 circepearð. 7 honðene. 7 reilþein.
 7 ealle þa þing þa pænon riðinne mýn-
 rcne 7 riðuten. eall he rcolde hem
 betæcen. Ður he ferde into France.
 7 þær punode eall þæt gear. Cpurc ræde
 for þa ppecc munecer of Burc 7
 for þæt ppecc rtede. nu hem behofeð
 Cpurcer helpe 7 eall Cpurcener
 folcer².

: An. MCXXXII. Ðif gear com ðenri
 king to þif land. þa com ðenri abbot
 7 uureide þe munecer of Burc to þe
 king. forði þæt he uuolde underþeden
 þæt mýnrcne to Clunie. rpa þæt te king
 par pelneh bepaht. 7 rende efter þe
 munecer. 7 þurh Godef milce. 7 þurh
 te biſcop of Seferþeri. 7 te biſcop
 of Lincoln. 7 te oðre rice men þe þer
 pænon. þa pirte þe king þæt he ferde
 mid rpicdom. Ða he nan moþ ne mihte.
 þa uuolde he þæt hir nefe rculde ben

wrench¹, 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 pro-
 mised them, and swore oaths on the
 holy cross, that if he might go to Eng-
 land he should get them the minster of
 Peterborough; so that he should set
 there the prior of Clugny, with a
 churchwarden, a treasurer, and a sacris-
 tan: and all the things that were within
 the minster and without, he should pro-
 cure 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 Peter-
 borough 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,

² Here ends the last transcript or collation by Josselyn in *C.T.* v. iv.

¹ "Any restless manœuvre 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.

abbot in Burch. oc Crist hit ne
uolde. Þar hit noht sƿiðe lang þer
eƿter. þ̅ te king rende eƿter him. ⁊
diðe him gýuen up þ̅ abbotrice of
Burch. ⁊ ƿanen ut of lande. ⁊ te king
iaf þ̅ abbotrice an ƿrior of s̅. Neod.
Martín ƿar gehaten. he com on s̅.
Petres messedei mid micel ƿurrcipe
into þe minstre:

MCXXXIII.

MCXXXIV.

An. MCXXXV. On þis geƿe for þe
king Denri ofer r̅ æt te Lammaſſe.
⁊ þ̅ oðer ðei. þa he lai an s̅lep in s̅cip.
þa þertræde þe ðæi ouer all landes. ⁊
uuarð þe sunne s̅ƿilc alſ it uuarð
þ̅re-niht-alð mone. an s̅ternes abuten
him at middæi. Þurþen men s̅ƿiðe
offundned ⁊ ofðned. ⁊ r̅æden þ̅ micel
þing s̅culde cumme her eƿter. s̅ƿa
diðe. for þ̅ ilc gær ƿarð þe king ðed.
þ̅ oðer ðæi eƿter s̅. Andreas marre-
ðæi. on Normandi. Ða ƿer t̅re s̅ona þar
landes. for æuric man s̅one r̅æuede
oðer þe mihte. Ða namen his s̅une
⁊ his s̅ƿend ⁊ b̅rohten his lic to
Engle-land. ⁊ bebriend in Reding.
God man he ƿer. ⁊ micel æie ƿer of
him. Durste nan man miydon ƿið
oðer on his time. Þais he makede
men ⁊ ðær. Þua s̅ua bare his b̅ýrðen
gold and s̅ilure. durste nan man s̅ei
to him naht bute god. En mang þis
ƿar his neſe cumen to Engle-land.
Stephne de Blair. ⁊ com to Lundene.
⁊ te Lundeniſce folc him underſenz.
⁊ renden eƿter þe ærcebiſcop Willelm
Cupbuil ⁊ halechede him to kinge on
mide ƿintre ðæi. On þis kinges time
ƿer al unſƿið. ⁊ ýfel. ⁊ r̅æflac. for

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.

An. 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

azener him riȝen ſona ða riȝe men þe
 pæron. ƿriker. Al ƿe ƿýrȝt Balduin
 e Reduerȝ. ȝ held Exceſtpe azener
 him. ȝ te king it beræt. ȝ riððan
 Balduin acorðede. Ða tocan ða oðre
 and helden her caſtles azener him.
 and Dauð king of Scotland toc to
 ƿerrien him. Ða ðohpethere^a ꝥ hepe
 ranðer ƿeorðen betpýx heom. and hi
 tozæðere comen ȝ ƿurðe ræhte. þoð
 it litel ƿorȝtode.

MCXXXVI.

An. MCXXXVII. Ðiȝ zæpe ƿor þe
 king Stephne ofen ræ to Norþandi.
 ȝ þer ƿer underfangen. ƿorði ꝥ hi
 penden ꝥ he ſculde ben alȝuic alȝe þe
 eom ƿer. ȝ ƿor he hadde zet hiȝ
 trefor. ac he todeð it ȝ ſcateped
 ƿotlice. Micel hadde Henri king ga-
 ðeped gold ȝ ſýluer. and na zod ne
 ðide me ƿor hiȝ ſaule þar of. Ða þe
 king Stephne to Engla-land com þa
 macod he hiȝ gaðerung æt Oxeneſorð.
 ȝ þar he nam þe biſcop Rozer of
 Sepeſberu. ȝ Alexander biſcop of Lin-
 coln ȝ te canceler Rozer hiȝe neuer.
 ȝ ðide ælle in ƿriȝun. til hi iapen up
 hepe caſtles. Ða þe ſuiker under-
 zæton. ꝥ he milde man ƿar. ȝ ƿorfe
 ȝ zod. ȝ na iuſtice ne ðide. þa ðiden
 hi alle ƿunder. Ði hadden him manped
 maked. and aðer ſuopen. ac hi nan
 tpeuðe ne heolden. alle he pæron ƿor-
 ƿopen. ȝ hepe tpeoðer ƿorlopen.
 ƿor æuic riȝe man hiȝ caſtles
 makeðe and azæner him heolden. and

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 after-
 wards 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 con-
 cluded that he should be all such as the
 uncle was; and because he had got his
 treasure: but he dealed it out, and scat-
 tered 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 Alex-
 ander bishop of Lincoln, and the chan-
 cellor 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 main-
 tained. They were all forsworn, and for-
 getful of their troth; for every rich man
 built his castles, which they held against
 him: and they filled the land full of

^a So *Laud*. ðohpethere, Gibs. erroneously. It is observable, that p in this latter part of the MS. frequently resembles ƿ. The Chronicle, indeed, is now more decidedly Anglo-Norman.

fýlden þe land full of cartles. Ði
 fuencten fuidē þe pncece men of þe
 land mid cartlepeorcer. þa þe cartles
 pafen maked. þa fýlden hi mid deoules
 and yuele men. Ða namen hi þa men
 þe hi penden ꝥ anu god hefden. baðe
 be nihtes and be dæies. carl-men ⁊
 pimmen. and ðiden heom in þpifun
 eftes gold and fýluer. ⁊ pined heom
 untellendlice pining. for ne pæren
 næupe nan martýr fpa pined alre hi
 pæron. Me henzed up bi þe fet and
 fmoaked heom mid ful fmoake. me
 henzed bi þe þumber. ofen bi þe
 hefed. ⁊ henzed brýniges on her fet.
 Me ðide cnotted ftenzes abuton
 here hæued. ⁊ uupýðen to ꝥ it gæde
 to þe hæpnes. Ði ðiden heom in
 quartepne þar nadres ⁊ fnales ⁊
 pades pæron inne. ⁊ ðrapen heom fpa.
 Sume hi ðiden in crucethur. ꝥ is in an
 cepte ꝥ þar fcorc ⁊ napeu. ⁊ undep. ⁊
 ðide fcæpne ftanes þer inne. ⁊
 þpenzde þe man þær inne. ꝥ hi bræcon
 alle þe limes. In manu of þe cartles
 pæron lof ⁊ gnum. ꝥ pæron fachtezes
 ꝥ tra oðer þne men hadden onoh to
 bæron onne. ꝥ þar fpa maced. ꝥ is
 fæftned to an beom. ⁊ ðiden an
 fcæpp ipen abuton þa mannes þnote
 ⁊ his hal. ꝥ he ne mihte nopiden-
 pades ne fitten. ne lien. ne flepen.
 of bæron al þ ipen. Man þuren hi
 ðrapen mid hungær. I ne canne. ⁊ ne
 mai. tellen alle þe pundes. ne alle þe
 pines. ꝥ hi ðiden pncece men on þis
 land. ⁊ ꝥ lafede þa xix. pintre pile
 Stephne þar king. ⁊ æupe it þar
 uuepre ⁊ uuepre. Ði læiden gæilber

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 dun-
 geons, 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 19 winters
 while Stephen was king; and it grew

on þe tuner æupeu pile. 7 clepeden it tenreie^a. þa þe ppece men ne hadden nan mone to giuen. þa pæueden hi and bpendon alle þe tuner. ꝥ þel þu mihter þapen all a dæir þane ſculdeſt þu neupe ſinden man in tune ſittende. ne land tiled. Ða paſ corn dæne. 7 flec. 7 cære. 7 butere. for nan ne pæſ o þe land. Ppece men ſtupuen of hungær. ſume ieden on ælmer þe þapen ſum pile riçe men. ſum flugen ut of lande. Þer næupe gæt mare ppecehed on land. ne næupe heðen men þerre ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer riðon ne forþapen hi nouðer. circe ne cýrceiærð. oc nam al þe god ꝥ þar inne paſ. 7 bpenden rýðen þe cýrce 7 altegædere. Ne hi ne forþapen biſcoper land. ne abboteſ. ne ppeoſteſ. ac næueden munecer. 7 clepeker. 7 æuric man oðer þe ouer myhte. Giſ tra men oðer þne coman riðend to an tun. al þe tunſcipe flugæn for heom. penden ꝥ hi pæron næueper. Ðe biſcoper 7 leped men heom cuprede æupe. oc paſ heom naht þar of. for hi pæron all forcupræd 7 forſuopen 7 forlopen. Paſ ræ me tilede. þe erðe ne þar nan corn. for þe land paſ all forðon mid ſuilce dæder. 7 hi ræden openlice. ꝥ Crift ſlep. 7 hiſ halechen. Suilc 7 mare þanne pe cunnen ræin. pe þolenden xix. rintpe for upe rinneſ. On al þiſ yuele time heold Martiñ abbot hiſ

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 shouldst 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 sea¹: the earth bare no corn, for the land was all laid waste by such deeds; and they said openly, that Christ slept, and

^a “*Quæ sit hujus vocabuli significatio, videant alii*, Gibs. *Cens* and *censerie*, in Norman French, signify taxation and tribute, from *census*, Lat. *c* and *t* are often confounded.

¹ i. e. *Frustra arabant*. Gibs.

abbotrice xx. winter. ⁊ half gear. ⁊ VIII. dæyr. mid micel ruinc. ⁊ fand þe munekeſ ⁊ te geſteſ al þ heom behoued. ⁊ heold mycel carited in the hur. and þoðpeðene ppohte on þe cırce. ⁊ sette þar to landeſ ⁊ nenteſ. ⁊ zoded it ruýðe. and læt it neſen. and bpohte heom into þe nepæ mýnrte on r. Petreſ mæſſedæi mid micel purſſcipe. þ paſ anno ab incarnatione Dom. MCXL. a comburſtione loci xxiii. And he for to Rome ⁊ þær pær pæl underſanzen fram þe Pape Eugenie. ⁊ beſæt thape pııııle-ger. an of alle þe landeſ of þ'abbotrice. ⁊ an oðer of þe landeſ þe lien to þe cırcepan. ⁊ zıf he lenz morſe luen. alþe he mint to don of þe hondep-rycan*. And he beſæt in landeſ þ rice men heſden mid rtenzþe. of Willelm Malduit. þe heold Rozingham þæ caſtel. he pan Cotingham ⁊ Ertun. ⁊ of Hugo of Palteule he pan Hýrtlingb. ⁊ Stanery. ⁊ LX. foſ. of Aldepingle ælc gear. And he makede manie munekeſ. ⁊ plantede pıııæpð. ⁊ makede manie peopkeſ. ⁊ pende þe tun betere þan it ær pær. and pær zod munec ⁊ zod man. ⁊ forði him luueden God and zode men. Nu pe pillen rægen ſum ðel pat belamp on Stephneſ kıngeſ tıme. On hıf tıme þe Iudeuſ of Norwic bohton an Cırten cıld. beſopen Ertnen. and pineðen him alle þe ilce pııııng þ upe

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 every thing 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 them¹ 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 23rd 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.

* "*Hujus vocabuli sensum nescio*," Gibs. The meaning, however, seems perfectly obvious; literally "the treasurer's house;" hondep-rycan being opposed to cırce-pııııcan above.

¹ *Scil. Monachos.* Gibs.

Drihten þar pineð. and on lang-
fridæi him on rode hengen for ure
Drihtnes luue. ⁊ rýðen býrieden
him. Þenden ꝥ it ſculde ben for-
holen. oc ure Drihtin atýpede ꝥ he
þar halí martýr. ⁊ te munekeſ him
namen. ⁊ bebýried him heglíce in ðe
mýnrþre. ⁊ he maket þur ure Drihtin
pundeſlice and manifældlice miracleſ.
⁊ hatte he r. Þillelm:

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 tor-
tured him after the same manner as our
Lord was tortured; and on long-friday¹
hanged him on a rood, in mockery of
our Lord, and afterwards buried him.
They supposed that it would be conceal-
ed, 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 work-
eth wonderful and manifold miracles,
and is called St. William.

An. MCXXXVIII. On þiſ zæp com
Dauid king of Scotland mid opmete
ræpð to þiſ land. polbe pinnan þiſ
land. ⁊ him com tozæneſ Þillelm eopl
of Albamar. þe þe king adde beteht
Euorpic. ⁊ to oðer æuez men. mid
ræu men. ⁊ ſuhten rið heom. ⁊
flemden þe king æt te ſtandard. ⁊
ſlogen ſuðe micel of hiſ zenge:

MCXXXIX.

An. MCXL. On þiſ zæp polbe þe
king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eopl of
Glouceſþre. þe kingeſ rune Denriſe.
ac he ne mýhte. for he paſt it paſ.
Ðeſ eſten in þe lengten. þeſþede þe
ſunne ⁊ te dæi abuton nontid dæieſ.
þa men eten. ꝥ me lihteðe candleſ to
æten bi. ⁊ þat paſ XIII. kí. Appil. Þæpon
men ſuýðe oppundped. Ðeſ eſten
forðþeopde Þillelm ærcebiſcop of

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

¹ Now called "Good-Friday." Vid. Mareschalli *Obs. in Vers. A. S. Nov. Test.*

Cantuarbýrig. 7 te king makeðe Teobald ærcebiſcop. þe paſ abbot in þe Bec. Ðer eſter pæx ſuýðe micel uueſne betuýx þe king 7 Randolf eopl of Cærtrne. noht forði þ he ne iaſ him al þ he cuðe axen him. alþe he ðide alle oðre. oc ærþe þe mare he iaſ heom þe pærþe hi pærnon him. Ðe eopl heold Lincol agæner þe king. 7 benam him al þ he ahte to hauen. 7 te king for þider 7 beſætte him. 7 hiſ bnother Willelm de R... aſe^a in þe caſtel. 7 te eopl ſtæl ut. 7 ſende eſter Rodbert eopl of Glouceſtrne. 7 bnoht him þider mið micel ſend. and ſuhten ſpýðe on Candelmaſſe-ðæi agener heope lauerð. 7 namen him. for hiſ men him ſuýken 7 ſlugæn. 7 læð him to Briſtore 7 ðiden þar in pſiſun. 7 . . . teſer^b. Ða paſ al Engle-land ſtýped maſ þan ær pær. and al yuel pær in lande. Ðer eſter com þe kingeſ dohter Henneſ þe heſde ben Empeſic on Alamanie. 7 nu pær cunteſſe in Angou. 7 com to Lundene. 7 te Lundeniſſce ſolc hiſe polde tæcen. 7 ſcæ fleh. 7 ſopleſ þar micel. Ðer eſter þe biſcop of Winceſtrne Henri. þe kingeſ bnother Stephneſ. ſpac wið Rodbert eopl 7 pýð þempeſice. 7 ſuop heom aþaſ. þ he neupe ma mið te king hiſ bnother polde halden. 7 cuſſede alle þe men þe mið him heoldon. 7 ſæde heom. þ he polde íuen heom up Winceſtrne. 7 ðide heom cumen þider. Ða hi þær inne pærnen þa com þe kingeſ cuen * mið al”

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, 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 Win-

^a l. Romare.^b f. quærteſer.^c m̄ al, *MS. Laud.* nearly obliterated; abs. *Gibs.*

hipe ſtrēngthe 7 beſæt heom. ꝥ þer
 pær inne micel hungær. Ða hi ne
 leng ne muhten þolen. þa ſtali hi ut 7
 flugen. 7 hi purthen þar wiðuten. 7
 ſolecheden heom. and namen Robbert
 eopl of Glouceſtre. and ledðen him to
 Roueceſtre. and diðen him þape in
 þriſun. and te emperice fleh into an
 miſtre. Ða feorðen ða wære men
 betwýx. þe kinges freond 7 te eoples
 freond. and ſahtlede ſua. ꝥ me ſculde
 leten ut þe king of þriſun for þe
 eopl. 7 te eopl for þe king. 7 ſua
 diðen. Siðen ðer eftes ſahtleden þe
 king 7 Randolf eopl at Stanforð. 7
 ather ſuopen. and treuþes færton. ꝥ
 her nouðer ſculde beſwýken oþer. 7
 ic ne forſtod naht. for þe king him
 ſiðen nam in Hamtun. þurhe wicci
 wæð. 7 diðe him in þriſun. 7 eftones
 he let him ut. þurhe wære wæð. to
 ꝥ foreþarðe ꝥ he ſuop on halidom.
 7 gýrles fand. ꝥ he alle his caſtles
 ſculde íuen up. Sume he íaf up.
 and ſume ne íaf he noht. and diðe
 þanne wære ðanne he hæp ſculde.
 Ða þar Engle-land ſiðe todeled. ſume
 helden mid te king. 7 ſume mid þem-
 perice. for þa þe king þar in þriſun.
 þa wæðen þe eoples 7 te wice men.
 ꝥ he neure mare ſculde cumme ut. 7
 ſahtleden wýð þemperice. 7 brohten
 hipe into Oxenforð. and íauen hipe
 þe burh. Ða ðe king þar ute. þa
 herðe ꝥ ſægen. and toc his feorð.
 7 beſæt hipe in þe tun. 7 me læt
 hipe dun on niht of þe tun mid wære.
 7 ſtali ut 7 ſcæ fleh 7 læde on ſote
 to Walinſforð. Ðær eftes ſcæ wære

chester; 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 mo-
 nastery. Then went the wise men be-
 tween,—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 after-
 wards 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 cruci-
 fix, 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 pri-
 son, 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

oƿer ƿæ. ⁊ hi of Normandi penden alle ƿra þe king to þe eopl of Angæu. ƿume hepe þanker ⁊ ƿume hepe unþanker. ƿop he beƿæt heom til hi aiauen up hepe caſtles. ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæfden of þe king. Ða ƿerde Eurtace. þe kinges ƿune. to France. ⁊ nam þe kinges ƿurten of France to ƿife. pende to biƿæton Normandi þær þurh. oc he ƿpedde litel. ⁊ be ƿode rihte. ƿop he ƿar an yuel man. ƿop ƿape ƿe he ƿer ðide mape yuel þanne ƿod. he ƿeuede þe landes. ⁊ læide micel ƿilðes on. he bƿohte hiƿ ƿif to Engle-land. ⁊ ðide hiƿe in þe caſtele of . . . teb. ƿod ƿimman ƿcæ ƿæf. oc ƿcæ hedde litel bliƿfe mið him. ⁊ ƿƿiƿt ne ƿolde ꝥ he ƿculde lanze ƿixan. ⁊ ƿærd ðed and hiƿ moder beien. ⁊ te eopl of Angæu ƿærd ðed. ⁊ hiƿ ƿune Ðenri toc to þe ƿice. And te cuen of France toðælde ƿra þe king. ⁊ ƿcæ com to þe iunze eopl Ðenri. ⁊ he toc hiƿe to ƿiue. ⁊ al Peitou mið hiƿe. Ða ƿerde he mið micel ƿærd into Engle-land. ⁊ ƿan caſtles. ⁊ te king ƿerde aƿener him mið micel mape ƿerd. ⁊ þoðƿæþene ƿuhten hi noht. oc ƿerden þe æricebiƿcop ⁊ te ƿife men betƿux heom. ⁊ makede ꝥ ƿahte. ꝥ te king ƿculde ben lauepd ⁊ king ƿile he luede. ⁊ æfter hiƿ ðæi ƿape Ðenri king. and he helde him ƿop ƿader ⁊ he him ƿop ƿune. and ƿib ⁊ ƿæhte ƿculde ben

beset her in the tower ¹. 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 ² 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 * * * ³. 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:

¹ The tower of the castle at Oxford, built by D'Oyley, which still remains.

² An. 1050, Matt. West.

³ The MS. is here deficient; but . . . b for -býriƿ is discernible.

betwýx heom 7 on al Engle-land. Ðiŕ and te oðre fornuarðeŕ þeŕ hi make- den ŕuopen to halden þe king 7 te eopl. and te biŕcop. 7 te eopleŕ. 7 ŕicemen alle. Ða paŕ þe eopl under- fanzen æt Wincetŕe and æt Lundene mið micel purtŕipe. and alle ðiden him manþeð. and ŕuopen þe paŕ to halden. and hit paŕð ŕone ŕiððe goð paŕ ŕua þ̅ neupe paŕ here. Ða paŕ ðe king ŕtŕengere þanne he æueŕt her paŕ. 7 te eopl ŕeþðe ouer ŕæ. 7 al ŕolc him luuede. ŕoŕ he ðide goð juŕtice 7 madeðe paŕŕ:

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 here before. Then was the king stronger than he ever was before. And the earl went over sea; and all people loved him; for he did good justice, and made peace.

MCXLI—MCLIII.

An. MCLIV. On þiŕ zæŕ þæŕð þe king Stephne ðeð. 7 bebýried þeŕ hiŕ piŕ and hiŕ ŕune þæŕon bebýried æt Fauŕeŕfeld. þæt miŕtŕe hi makeðen. Ða þe king paŕ ðeð þa paŕ þe eopl beionde ŕæ. 7 ne duŕŕte nan man ðon oðeŕ bute goð ŕoŕ þe micel eie of him. Ða he to Engle-land com. þa paŕ he underfanzen mið micel purtŕipe. 7 to king bletcæð in Lundene on þe ŕunnen ðæi beŕopen miðŕintep- ðæi. and þeŕ held he micel cuŕt. Ðat ilce ðæi þ̅ Mart. abbot of Buŕch ŕculde þideŕ ŕanen. þa ŕæclede he 7 paŕð ðeð iv. Non. Jan. 7 te munekeŕ innen ðæiŕ curen oðeŕ of heom ŕælŕ. Willelm ðe Walteuile iŕ gehaten. goð cleŕc and goð man. 7 pæl luued of þe

A.D. 1154. In this year¹ 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 Walteville², a good clerk,

¹ An. 1153. Chron. Norman. *ap.* Du Chesne, p. 990.

² Or Vaudeville.

king 7 of alle gode men. and munecer
al byrnen þabb. hehlíce. 7 7one þe coran
abb ferde. 7 te munecer mid him. to
Oxenford to þe k'. 7 te k' iaf hi þet
abbriçe. and he ferde 7one to Burch.
7 þar þer mid te abb. ær he ham come.
7 7e k' þar underfangen mid micel
purtycýpe æt Burch. mid micel pro-
ceffiun. 7 7ua he þar al7ua at Rame7æie.
7 at Thorn'. 7 at 7 Spaff.* 7 at
. ^bbe7er. 7 abbot 7
haueð begunnon"

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 he¹ 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 * *

* *i. e.* Spalluz, now Spalding, in Lincolnshire. Ramsey and Thorney are elicited from some faint traces in the *Laud. MS.* which seem to have escaped the penetration of Gibson. The last paragraph, if Gibson's reading be correct, appears to relate to some building which the abbot and monks of Peterborough had begun about this time. See Gunton's *History of Peterborough Minster*, and *Cont. Hug. Candid. ap. Sparke*, pp. 92, 93.

^b The remainder is faithfully repeated from Gibson to the end, though the MS. is so obliterated that some of the words seem doubtful. Notwithstanding this defect, however, we have every reason to conclude that the MS. contained very little more than is here printed, and that little, probably, was confined to the history of Peterborough.

¹ The facts which are here brought to light respecting the progress of Henry II. from Oxford to Peterborough, to Ramsey, to Thorney, to Spalding, &c. serve to illustrate the character of that monarch, and confirm the general statement of succeeding historians, that he acquired considerable popularity by visiting different parts of his kingdom, and making himself known to his

subjects. And here, in conclusion, I deem it not flattery, but a just tribute of applause, a fit subject for congratulation, to point to a living parallel in the person of the reigning monarch, under whose auspices this work is happily finished; who, within the short space of three years since his accession to the throne, has successively visited his Hanoverian dominions, Ireland and Scotland.

END OF THE CHRONICLE.

APPENDIX:

CONTAINING

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

TO the Saxon genealogy of the kings of Wessex, which properly belongs to the year 494, and is probably the production of king Alfred, an interesting addition may be made from a copy preserved in the Cathedral Library at Rochester, which escaped me before, because it is merged in the miscellaneous volume denominated "Textus Roffensis," compiled by bishop Ernulf, who flourished in the reign of Henry I. As this genealogy is sometimes found prefixed to Alfred's Saxon version of Bede, so here it immediately precedes a copy of his Saxon laws. Those who continued the genealogy from the reign of Alfred to the accession of Edward the martyr, seem to have omitted the passage in question as too great an interruption to the series of kings. It is, however, well worthy of occupying the first place in our Appendix, as an early specimen of Saxon poetry, consisting of three irregular stanzas in Cædmonian metre, which may be read thus, after *zæeodon*," p. 20, l. 3. .

(Modern version.)

Se Cerdic pær
ƿpa ic æn cpæð
ƿe ƿopma [kýning] ¹
þe ƿert-Seaxana
land mid ƿige
on ƿealum zæeode.

Cerdic was HE of Saxons first,
Who won West-Saxon land;
And through the ranks of Britons burst
With his victorious band.

¹ The word *kýning* is added for the sake of the metre, and therefore placed within brackets. The abbreviation *k'* was perhaps originally used to express *kýning*, and afterwards omitted. It is remarkable, that when the death of Cerdic is recorded in the Chronicle, an. 534, p. 22, the following brief description of him is added in one MS. nearly in the words above, "ƿe ƿopma ƿert-Seaxana cýnꝰ." *MS. Cot.*

And his ofspring, as that race became,
Whom war and glory led,
Defended and made fast the claim
Which he so nobly sped.

His offspring, as that race became,
Whom war and glory led,
Defended and made fast the claim
Which he so nobly sped.

By that same craft, which God had lent
To each successive son,
They held, and with increas'd extent,
The empire he had won.

By that same craft, which God had lent
To each successive son,
They held, and with increas'd extent,
The empire he had won.

P. 29, l. 8, for *the son of Heringhuse* read *Hering, the son of Hussa*; and in the text divide thus: *Deþing. Hurran runu.* Though Bede, Fordun and others give an account of this expedition, yet we are indebted, I believe, to the Saxon Chronicle for the name of the leader. The only person of that name mentioned by the Scottish historian is John de Heryng, in the 14th century. Hussa, the the founder of the numerous families of Hussey and House, and of the clan of Dal-housie in Scotland, was the 7th Saxon king of Northumberland. See a fragment of a Northumbrian chronicle written in the year 737, *ap. Wanl. Cat. p. 288.* Simeon of Durham changes the name to Hussus. Till the above division occurred to me, I might say with Gibson in his Preface, "*vocabuli hering-hurran sensum ignoravi.*"

P. 33, Note, l. 1, for 625 read 600: and for an additional explanation of the Dionysian cycle, if necessary, the reader is referred to the remarks in the Preface, "On the Chronology of the Saxon Chronicle."

P. 58. l. 10. *And Dnyhtelm pær of lýfe zelæd.* As I have here departed from Gibson's edition in substituting *Dnyhtelm* for *Bnihtelm*, something more may be deemed necessary to support this correction than what has appeared in the notes. In addition, therefore, to the references to Bede and Matt. of Westminster, whose account of *Drihtelm* is a garbled copy of Bede, the reader may be told, that the remains or relics of Saint *Drihtelm* still repose at Melros abbey¹. This extraordinary man, the noble thane of Cunningham, a part of the ancient Northumbria, afterwards a monk and confessor at Melros, seems to have been a person of some note in his time; for, having recovered from a severe illness, which in the figurative language of the monks of Melros was a resurrection from the dead, he reported his vision² of the other world, not only to Hemgils, a priest, from whom Bede derived his information, but to king Alfrid himself, who is said to

¹ "In Megelros sanctus Drithelmus Confessor." Hug. Candidus *apud* Sparke, p. 40.

² The vision of Charles king of the Franks, related by Malmsbury, appears to be copied, with some little variation and improvement, from this of *Drihtelm*. See Sharpe's Malmsbury, p. 117.

have become a monk of the same monastery. Wanley, in his Catalogue of Saxon MSS., notices five different volumes of homilies and miscellaneous works, in which the visions of Drihtelm are recorded. They are found also in some theological collections of Alcuinus, or Albinus, a contemporary of Bede. It may not, perhaps, be altogether superfluous to add an extract from one of the homilies above mentioned, containing the *Incipit* and *Explicit* of the story of Drihtelm; from which it will be manifest, that the brief notice in our Chronicle relates to the same person.

Incip. Ðer pær Drihtelm sum æðele þegen on Norðhumbra lande on æfnunge ¹of þýrrum life zelead". 7 hý lic leag ealle þa niht inne-berett. Ac he anar of deaðe on ærne morzen. 7 þa lic-men ealle mid fýrhte fornumene ²pluzon apez. buton þam piþe anum. þe hine fpiþert lufoðe". belaf þæf afýrht....

Expl. þa hine mon zeaxode. hu he nihte þone mýclan cýle fpa forberan. Ðe andþýrde 7 ep. Stiðþan 7 pýrþan he zereah. Spa he hit macode on hýr life. 7 manega oðre he zepihte-leahte mid porde ze mid býrnonze to rihtan zeleanan. Gepihtelæce uf. Drihten Ðælend Cpirt. þunþ þinþan mýclan mildheoptnerffe. fpa fpa þin pilla fý. Amen.

P. 77, Note, l. 1, for *suos* read *suas*.

P. 83, l. 31, for *Ethelbert* read *Ethelherd*.

P. 85, l. 20, for *crucifix* read *cross*; literally, "a rood-token."

Ibid. l. 30, for *ccc* read *dccc*.

P. 91, V.R. Note 1, for *Canpara* read *Cantpara*.

P. 93, l. 21, for *Ceolped* read *Ceolnoð*, as it stands corrected in the translation. *Ceolped*, Gibs. but *Ceolred* was abbot of Peterborough.

P. 94, l. 18. Though some additional illustration of this passage may be desirable, yet the full discussion of the subject to which it relates would lead me into too wide a field. Wheloc long since printed some extracts from Saxon MSS. respecting the early payment and application of tithes, on which too much stress has been laid; for modern arrangements will not be much affected by a recurrence to times so remote. One remark, however, may be made on the passage before us:—that the grant of Ethelwulf literally refers to a tenth of the land, and not to a tithe of the produce; whence it should seem to relate to the establishment of portions of glebe, for the support of the church and the maintenance of the clergy. But in the reign of Alfred, every species of tithe is acknowledged as at present; whether *personal*, *predial*, or *mixt*. Not only a tenth

¹ Of lýpe zelæð, Chron. Sax.—to ðam ýtemerþan dæge zelæðeð. Alfred's Bede.—"ad extrema perductus." Bede.

² ut pluzon, butan hýr piþe anum. þe hine fpiþort lufoðe. Alfred's Bede.

in money, called church-scot, but the first fruits of all animal and vegetable productions were enjoined to be paid for the service of God: “Ðine teoþan-ƿceattar. 7 ðine ƿnum-ƿpan gāngender 7 ƿeaxender. azýƿe ðu Gode. Thy tithe-scots, and thy first fruits or firstlings of every kind, whether going or growing, whether walking or waxing, give thou to God.” The law indeed is built on that of Exodus xxii. 29, which I give in the Saxon version, because it is more intelligible than the English, and affords a better illustration of the Saxon law: “Ne ýlð þu mid teoþungum ne mid ƿnumƿceattum. ƿýlle me þine ƿome beapn.” “Withhold not thou thy tithes, nor thy first fruits: give me thy first produce.” This, like most of the Mosaic or Levitical laws, is put in the negative or prohibitory form, as well as in the declaratory, and is the foundation of those penalties for subtraction of tithes, which were formerly more severe than at present.

P. 95, l. 7. All the Latin historians, I believe, except Asser, concur in naming Winchester as the burial-place of king Ethelwulf, the father of Alfred. Ethelwerd, the best authority, who closely follows the Saxon Chronicle, says, “*corpus requiescit in urbe Wintonia.*” Florence of Worcester, who changes “*requiescit*” to “*sepultus,*” transcribes Asser almost *verbatim* till he comes to the place of interment, when he suddenly deserts him, and writes “*apud Wintoniam,*” on the authority of Ethelwerd and the Saxon Chronicle; whereas it is in Asser “*apud Stemrugam*” as Camden and Wise have it, “*apud Steningham*” according to Gale. The fate of this passage in Asser is curious. Some copies have omitted it altogether; and I believe it remains to this day unexplained. The various readings under Stanƿorðbrycge in page 261 of our Chronicle, will serve to throw some light upon it, and to confirm a suspicion which I have long entertained, that STONEHENGE lies concealed under Stemruga or Steinruga; for Steningham is probably a corruption, derived from a passage in Alfred’s Will relating to Steyning in Sussex. Obadiah Walker, in his notes on Spelman’s Life of Alfred, p. 2, says of Ethelwulf, “*Obiit in Stamrige, anno 857, et Wintoniæ sepultus est;*” thus endeavouring, by an ingenious contrivance, to unite the two accounts: but it does not appear that he knew any thing of this same Stamrige. The probable supposition is, that Ethelbald, the eldest son and successor of Ethelwulf, who lived in a state of heathenism, first conspiring against his father, and then marrying his widow, preferred a “heathen burial-place” to the sepulchres of Christian kings at Winchester, and therefore deposited his father’s remains under a barrow at Stonehenge; but that afterwards, probably in the reign of Alfred, the body was removed, and re-interred at Winchester; such removals being considered acts of piety in those times. In the chartulary of Wilton-abbey, preserved in Dugdale’s *Monasticon*, Stonehenge is expressly called Stan-hƿýcge; whence Stamruga, Stem-

ruga, or Steinruga is easily formed; and I have seen a loose paper of reference to the place in Mr. Warton's handwriting, in a copy of Dugdale's *Monasticon*; on which are these words: "Stonehenge mentioned." If Steningham be preferred, as in Gale, to Stemrugam, still it may relate to Stonehenge; for Huntingdon writes it *Stanenges*; but, if that reading were substantiated, the mention of the same place in Alfred's Will, combined with the Saxon remains at Bramber church and castle, would incline me to believe that Steyning might have been the first place of interment; particularly as Ethelwulf had surrendered Wessex to his son before his death, confining himself to Sussex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex. It is hoped that the length of this note will meet with the reader's indulgence, as it relates to a subject which required illustration.

P. 114, l. 11. One of the Danish ships here mentioned, it is said, has been recently discovered in the channel of the river Rother, formerly called Limene or Limne, in a perfectly sound and entire state, after a lapse of 929 years. It was found buried ten feet deep in the sand. This relic of antiquity, if rightly ascribed to the period in question, affords a singular confirmation of the accuracy of king Alfred's account of the Danish invasions contained in the Saxon Chronicle.

P. 117, l. 30, for *Shoburg* read *Shobury*: as in another place for *Wemburg* read *Wembury*. The final *z*, it must be remembered, was a mere guttural.

P. 129, *dele* the first line repeated from the preceding page.

P. 131, Note ², for *inhabitants* read *pirates*.

P. 145, l. 24, for *placce* read *plance*.

P. 152, l. 31, *dele* ^a before An. and place it before *Den*.

P. 153, l. 11, *dele* double accent after *Septembur*.

Ibid. l. 3. *Ʒ Sigeƿepð cýning hine of-ƿeoll.* This *Sigeƿepð*, or *Sifferth*, is probably the same who makes a conspicuous figure in the Dano-Saxon poem printed by Hickes, Gram. A. S. p. 192, which it was intended to reprint here with a modern version; but as Mr. Conybeare has, in some degree, anticipated the Editor in this respect, he has not thought it necessary to swell the volume by a repetition of it; though it is one of the most spirited fragments of Saxon poetry remaining, and perhaps may be illustrated on some future occasion.

P. 155, l. 14, for *I pronounce a shire* read *bequeath I clear*.

Ibid. l. 17, for *pronounce I the shire of* read *bequeath I clear to*.

Ibid. l. 28, after *peonneð to*, the following passage is supposed to have been omitted in the text from the repetition of the same words: *Ʒelmeƿƿonð. Ʒ ƿƿa Ʒelmeƿƿonðe to Stanƿonð. Ʒ ƿƿa Stanƿonðe ƿƿa ƿƿa Ʒ ƿæteƿ peonneð to.* Vid. *Cart. R. Edg.* ap. Sparke, p. 20, and *Dugd. Mon. Anglican.* I. 65.

P. 159, l. 24, for *near* read *nigh*.

P. 160. Among the corrections of the text of Ethelwerd, for *siquidem*, which offends against prosody, read *equidem*; and for *Bradisonus* or *Bradifonus* read *Grandisonus*. This latter word was probably abbreviated in the MS. thus: Gpādironur. To the corrections already offered of this veteran historian, the first Latin translator of the Saxon Annals, unless Bede be considered in that light, I am induced to add the following, previous to the commencement of that great national undertaking recently announced—the publication of our ancient historians by the Record Commissioners. After stating, in rather pompous prose, the date of the coronation or consecration of king Edgar, which occupies 15 lines in page 159 of the Chronicle, he proceeds thus with his translation of the Saxon poetry :

Sibi proles Eadmundi summa
 Properat equidem numero bis denis
 Super augere novem, seculi prisca
 Recolligens mente ingenia, forsan
 Addens et recenti temporis nova.
 Ter monadis decem
 Numero fluente coronatur anax.
 Interea denis sex, et supra,
 Regimen sub ipso contentum rite
 Stipulator passim præstiterat illi elementorum.
 Postque spiramen reddit auctori.
 Telluris insultus marcescens, ab ea
 Lumina cernit Altitonantis,
 Omissa tandem luce corrupta,
 Anglorum insignis rex Eadgarus ;
 A Cæsare quidem nominato mense,
 Julio vulgus usitare solet,
 Potius pestis sublimare sollers visum humanas
 Quam magis divorce ab alto
 Cuncta cernenti reddere vota.
 In cursu ogdoi transeunte diei,
 Auri largus, exanime corpus relinquit
 Monarchus Britannum,
 Nobilis, ex stirpe frondens Saxonum,
 Eadgarus anax ; namque sermone Latino
 Fausti Contum nuncupârunt Beatum.

P. 162. Among the Various Readings under the year 975, which are very

numerous, the following from *C.T. v. iv.* was omitted in the proper place. - It relates to the accession of Edward the Martyr.

On hīr dazum.
 for hīr iugoðe.
 Godeſ riðærſacan
 Godeſ laze bræcon.
 Œlfepe ealðorþman
 7 oþre manega.
 7 munuc-pezol mýrðon.
 7 mýnrtra toſtæncton.
 7 munecaſ toðræfton.
 7 Godeſ þeopaſ feſedon.
 þe Eaðzaþ kýning
 het ær þone halgan
 biſcop Aþælpoð
 zertaðelian¹.
 7 riðepaþ beſtrýptan
 offt 7 zelome.
 7 feþa unrihta
 7 ýfelþa unlaga
 aþýraþ up riððan.
 7 áá æfteþ þam
 hit ýfelode ſpíðe.
 7 on þam tīman þær eac
 Orlac ſe mæþa eoþl
 zeuntod of Angel-cýnne.

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 Oslac
 The mighty earl
 Hunted from England's shores.

P. 166, Note ¹, *dele* "See more in the Appendix." When this reference was made to the Appendix, the Editor had reasons, which no longer exist, for adding some illustrations of this piece of German history ; for so it is, though Otho is called emperor of the Romans.

P. 182, l. 9, 10, for *Wulnoth, the South-Saxon knight*, read *Child Wulnoth, the South-Saxon*. *Child* was a title given to an heir of noble rank, as *ætheling* was properly applied to those of royal birth ; but when this part of the translation was written, the epithet had not been familiarized to the modern reader by the pilgrimage of "Childe Harold." The title occurs again repeatedly in pp. 266, 267, *et seqq.* where it is extended to the heir apparent to the throne ; at least it is applied to Edgar *ætheling*. *Wulfnoth*, or *Wulnoth*, is called *Ulfnadr* in the

¹ *zertalian*, MS. an abbreviation for *zertaðelian*, as in the *Laud. MS.* which appears to be partly copied from *C.T. v. iv.* *Aþælpoð* seems to be *poëtice* for *Aþelyoð*.

Celto-Scandic Antiquities, p. 133 ; where an interesting and romantic account is given of the early fortunes of his son Godwin, who was afterwards so powerful ; but as it is too long for insertion here, it must be reserved for a separate volume which I am preparing to illustrate our early history and poetry, particularly from the Icelandic and other Northern writers.

P. 201, l. 21, for *reconciled* read *united under*.

P. 208, An. 1036. The tragical particulars here related of the treatment of prince Alfred by the partizans of Harold are now first printed from MSS. in the British Museum. The author of the *Encomium Emmæ*, a contemporary writer, (ap. Duchesne, p. 174) has preserved a forged epistle, which is said to have been written by Harold in the name of Emma, inviting the royal brothers to England in order to get them into his power. The poetical part of the narrative contains, I believe, the first specimen of regular *rime* in our language ; for it must be remembered that $\rho\omicron\delta\eta\alpha\tau$ must be pronounced $\rho\omicron\delta\eta\acute{\alpha}$, $\epsilon\alpha\eta\delta\epsilon$ must be softened into $\epsilon\alpha\prime\delta\epsilon$, as *earth* is by our rustics into *ea'th* ; and the final $\acute{\epsilon}$ I am disposed to leave in $\eta\epsilon\text{b}\acute{\text{u}}\text{n}\acute{\text{d}}\acute{\epsilon}$ to rime with $\text{E}\text{li}\text{-}\text{b}\acute{\text{y}}\text{r}\acute{\text{u}}\text{z}$, pronounced $\text{E}\text{li}\text{-}\text{b}\acute{\text{y}}\text{r}\acute{\text{é}}$. So also there is sufficient authority for pronouncing the final $\acute{\epsilon}$ in $\text{C}\eta\text{r}\acute{\text{t}}\acute{\epsilon}$ and $\rho\omicron\text{p}\text{t}\acute{\text{í}}\acute{\epsilon}$. In p. 209, therefore, l. 15, *dele* the conjectural word [$\epsilon\eta\text{f}\acute{\text{e}}\text{n}\acute{\text{n}}\acute{\epsilon}$] with the note below, to which the reference belongs, as there is no authority for it.

P. 211, V. R. Note ^a, for *An. MXL.* read *From*.

P. 214, l. 12, for *invade* read *invest*.

Ibid. l. 13, *dele of him*.

Ibid. l. 14, for *her* read *his*.

Ibid. l. 19, 20, for *all that they had of the king in his hands* read *all that he had into their hands for the king*.

P. 217, l. 5, and l. 23, *dele* the designation of the years **MXLVI.** and **MXLVII.** which seem to be unaccountably repeated from the preceding page. The chronology is here more than usually intricate, from the variations in the MSS.

P. 268, l. 25, for *Steep-Holms* read *Flat-Holm*.

P. 276, l. 26. Malmsbury, I know not on what authority, dispatches Edwin and Morcar both together. See Sharpe's *Malmsbury*, p. 326. There is an interesting account of the two brothers in *Ordericus Vitalis*, who follows William of Poitou, a Norman contemporary. Edwin, it appears, spent six months in collecting forces, not only in England, but in Wales and Scotland, to oppose the conqueror. He was nevertheless treacherously slain in the attempt by three brothers of his own party, who sent his head to the king ; but the magnanimous Norman, instead of rewarding them for the base deed, banished them from the kingdom. At the end of Sir A. Fountaine's dissertation on the Saxon coins, printed by Hickee in his *Thesaurus*, there is a description, with an engraving annexed, of a small shield of silver, not more than six inches in diameter, con-

taining an inscription with the name of *Ædupen*, which I conclude to be the *Eadpene* of the Chronicle. This singular curiosity was turned up by the plough, in 1694, in a field near Sutton in the isle of Ely; where the rebel chiefs are said to have met. From the size of the shield, as well as from the inscription, it appears to have been worn as a female charm, or amulet; being supposed to have the double property of protecting the person who wore it, and the person for whose sake it was worn. As the inscription is scarcely made intelligible by Hickes, I venture to lay it before the reader with a new interpretation of it.

(*Saxon.*)

Ædupen me azagé.
 Hýo . Drihten . Drihtén .
 hine á þe me
 þe me hine æt þe me.
 " Buton hýo me þellé
 hine agener pillér¹.

(*Latin.*)

Edwinus me pignori dat.
 Illa, o Domine, Domine,
 eum semper defendat,
 quæ me ad pectus suum gestet;
 nisi illa me alienaverit
 suâ sponte.

(*Free translation in modern English.*)

Edwin his pledge has left in me,
 Now to the battle prest;
 His guardian angel may SHE be,
 Who wears me at her breast.

To HIM true-hearted may she prove,
 O God, to thee I pray;
 Edwin shall well requite her love
 Returning from the fray.

But if, forgetful of her vows—
 May Heav'n avert the thought!—
 She sell this love-charm of her spouse,
 Which never could be bought,

If of her own free will she cast
 This talisman away,
 May Edwin's life no longer last
 To rue that hateful day.

¹ The accents are added to mark the rimes: azagé is N. S. for azageð; *engage*, Fr. The final consonants were quiescent long before they were relinquished in writing.

P. 277, Note ², for *the silver money* read *the smallest silver money*, &c. The size to which this volume has already extended precludes any long dissertation on the Anglo-Saxon coins, which might have been expected in consequence of a note in p. 75. Besides, since that note was written, the late lamented Mr. Ruding has enriched our store of knowledge on that subject by the publication of his truly national and laborious work in four volumes 4to. To that work, therefore, I gladly refer the reader; but as it may not be within the reach of every one, a regular series of the principal coins to the Conquest, compressed within three plates, is annexed to this Appendix.

P. 283, Note ². To the account of Petronilla may be added the following extract from the Saxon calendar in the library of Benet college, under *Maury*, or *Ðny-mýlce*: “xxxī. Sċe Petronellan tȳd þære fæmnan. heo pær rċe Petner dohton ðana aporſtola aldner.”

P. 295, l. 33. The following attempt at a metrical arrangement of this passage, relating to the character and conduct of William I. being supported partly by conjecture only, as there is only one MS. it has been thought proper to reserve for the Appendix :

Ƴitodlice on hīr tīman
 hærfdon men mýcel gerrinc Ƴ rƳiðe manige teonan.
 Cartelar he let pýncean
 Ƴ earme men rƳiðe rƳencean
 Se cýng pær rƳa rƳiðe rƳearc
 Ƴ benam of hīr underðeodan man manig marc.
 1þ pæron of¹ zolder
 Ƴ ma hundred punda reolſner.
 þet he nam be rihte
 Ƴ mid mýcelan unrihte.
 of hīr leode
 for littelre neode.
 De pær on gitrunge beſeallan
 Ƴ zræðinærre he lufode mid² eallan.
 De rætte mýcel deor-ſƳið
 Ƴ he lægde laza þær-ſið.
 þ rƳa hpa rƳa rloze heort ofþe hinde
 þ hine man rceolde³ blinde.
 And¹ he forbead þa heortar.
 rƳýlce eac þa banar.

¹ Abs. MS.² call, MS.³ blindian, MS.

PLATE I.



Canobaltus rex



Uncerum



Eadberht I



Eadbert



Eadberhtus



Eadberht



Eadred.



Eadred



Eadward



Eadvald



Offa



Cenweth regina



Eadbert rex



Ceovulf



Ceovulf



Beornwulf



Iudca



Beorhtulf



Burgred



Ceovulf II



Beonna

PLATE 2.



Eadmund



Eadstan



Eanred



Eadred



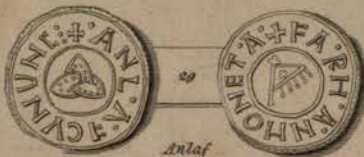
Eadwulf



Osbert



Regnold



Anlaf



Eric



lanberht



Ashehard



Valfrid



Caspeht



Flymnad



Eanbald



Vigmund



Ulhere



Eadbarht



Eadwulf



Aethelbarht



Aethelred

PLATE 3.



Alfred



Edward I



Edward I



Edward I



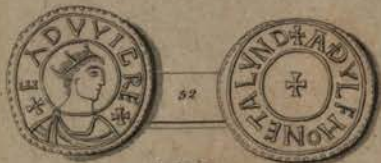
Athelstan



Edmund



Eadred



Eadwig



Eadgar



Eadward II



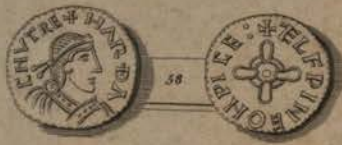
Athelra II



Canute



Harold I



Harthacnut

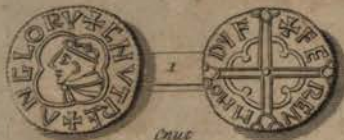


Eadward the Confessor



Harold II

Appendix



Canute



Harold I



Eadward the Confessor

ANGLQ-SAXON COINS.

Spa rriðe he lufoðe þa hea-ðeor
 rpylce he pæne heona fæder.
 Eac he fætte be þam hapan
 ꝥ hi moſten fneo fapan.
 Ðiſ riçe men hit mændon
 7 þa earne men hit beceorðan.
 Ac he pæf rpa rtið
 ꝥ he ne rihte heona eallra nið.
 ac hi moſton mid 'eallan"
 þeſ cýnðeſ pille folgian.
 3iſ hi poldon libban
 oððe land habban—
 land oððe eahta
 oððe pel hiſ rehta.
 Þa-la-pa
 ꝥ ænið man rceolde moðigan rpa.
 hine rylf upp ahebban
 7 oſen ealle men tellan.
 Se ælmihtiga God cýþæ
 hiſ faule mildheortniſſe.
 7 ðo him hiſ
 rýnna foſgiſeneſſe.

P. 305, l. 21, for Capleol read Capdeol, as in MS. Notwithstanding the British etymology of Caer-Leil, and the modern orthography of Carlisle, there is more authority for Capdeol than might be imagined. It is not only supported by the *Waverley Annals*, by *Ordericus Vitalis*, &c. but, which is more, we find CARDV. and CARDVL. on coins supposed to have been struck here in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. Vide Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, &c. vol. iii. p. 7. The same orthography is observable in the following distich, on the death of king David of Scotland, inserted in the chronicle of Melros, *apud* Gale, I. 598:

" Postquam castellis regnum munivit et armis,
 Rex Carduillæ fertur obisse senex."

P. 312, l. 9, for Muntzumpi read Muntzumni, as in MS. and Gibson; probably so written and pronounced by the Normans.

P. 346, l. 4, for *Angelo* read *Angeli*.

P. 357, l. 26, for *at* read *to*.

¹ ealle, MS.

A TABLE OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR, USED BY THE SAXONS.

	<i>Mar. Jul.</i>	<i>Mai. Octob.</i>	<i>Jan. Decemb.</i>	<i>Aug. Sept.</i>	<i>Apr. Nov.</i>	<i>Februar.</i>
1	Kalendæ.		Kalendæ.		Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	VI. Nonas.		IV. Nonas.		IV. Nonas.	IV. Nonas.
3	V. Nonas.		III. Nonas.		III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.
4	IV. Nonas.		Pridie Nonas.		Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. Nonas.		Nonæ.		Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	Pridie Nonas.		VIII. Idus.		VIII. Idus.	VIII. Idus.
7	Nonæ.		VII. Idus.		VII. Idus.	VII. Idus.
8	VIII. Idus.		VI. Idus.		VI. Idus.	VI. Idus.
9	VII. Idus.		V. Idus.		V. Idus.	V. Idus.
10	VI. Idus.		IV. Idus.		IV. Idus.	IV. Idus.
11	V. Idus.		III. Idus.		III. Idus.	III. Idus.
12	IV. Idus.		Pridie Idus.		Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. Idus.		Idus.		Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Idus.		XIX. Kal.		XVIII. Kal.	XVI. Kal.
15	Idus.		XVIII. Kal.		XVII. Kal.	XV. Kal.
16	XVII. Kal.		XVII. Kal.		XVI. Kal.	XIV. Kal.
17	XVI. Kal.		XVI. Kal.		XV. Kal.	XIII. Kal.
18	XV. Kal.		XV. Kal.		XIV. Kal.	XII. Kal.
19	XIV. Kal.		XIV. Kal.		XIII. Kal.	XI. Kal.
20	XIII. Kal.		XIII. Kal.		XII. Kal.	X. Kal.
21	XII. Kal.		XII. Kal.		XI. Kal.	IX. Kal.
22	XI. Kal.		XI. Kal.		X. Kal.	VIII. Kal.
23	X. Kal.		X. Kal.		IX. Kal.	VII. Kal.
24	IX. Kal.		IX. Kal.		VIII. Kal.	VI. Kal.
25	VIII. Kal.		VIII. Kal.		VII. Kal.	V. Kal.
26	VII. Kal.		VII. Kal.		VI. Kal.	IV. Kal.
27	VI. Kal.		VI. Kal.		V. Kal.	III. Kal.
28	V. Kal.		V. Kal.		IV. Kal.	Pridie Kalendas;
29	IV. Kal.		IV. Kal.		III. Kal.	or II. Calendas.
30	III. Kal.		III. Kal.		Pridie Kalendas.	
31	Pridie Kalendas.		Pridie Kalendas.			

Note, That in every Bissextile, or Leap-Year, February reckons 29 days, and the 24th and 25th of that month are both written VI. Kal. Mart.

INDEX

TO

THE SAXON CHRONICLE.

A. D.	A	PAGE.	A. D.	A	PAGE.
656 (664)	ÆBON, alderman	45	571	Ægelesburh (Aylesbury) taken from the Britons	26
710	Acca bishop of Hexham	61	1053	Ægelnath (Aylnoth) abbot of Glastonbury	240
733	expelled	66	1058	Ægelric bishop of Sussex	249
737	dies	66	1070	excommunicates Hereward	276
782	Aclea, synod of	77	1069	Ægelric (abdicated) bishop of Durham arrested	271
116	Adrian (Hadrian) succeeds to the empire of Rome	9	1072	dies	278
785	Adrian 1st, pope, sends legates to England	78	1053	Ægelward abbot of Glastonbury dies	240
794	dies	80	1077	Ægelwig abbot of Evesham dies	284
675 (680)	Adrian, legate, in England	53	1069	Ægelwin bishop of Durham outlawed	271
	<i>Æ. Vide Ea and E.</i>		1071	joins Morkar at Ely	276
897	Æbbe killed	123	1071	surrenders and dies	277
1007	Ædric alderman of Mercia	181	603	Ægthan king of Scots defeated	28
1009	favours the Danes	184	1006	Ælfelm, alderman, killed	179
1015	murders Sigeferth and Morkar	194	961	Ælfgar, Edgar's kinsman, dies	153
1015	deserts to Cnut	195	993	Ælfgar, son of alderman Ælfric, blinded	169
1015 }	his treachery towards Ed-		1053	Ælfgar, son of Leofric, takes to Harold's earldom	241
1016 }	mund	195, 198, 199	1055	outlawed and joins Griffin	243, 244
1016	advises the death of earl Utred	196	1055	his outlawry reversed	245
1017	receives the government of Mercia from Cnut	200	1057	succeeds to Leofric's earldom	248
1017	killed in London	201	1058	banished and recalled	249
1017	Ædwig, ætheling, banished by Cnut	201	1002	Ælfgiva Emma comes to England	175, 176
933	Ædwine, prince, drowned	140	1013	takes refuge in Normandy	191
1002	Æfic, high sheriff, murdered	175	1017	marries Cnut	201
650	Ægelbyrht, or Æthelbryht, bishop of Wessex	39			
660	leaves England	47			

A. D.	PAGE.	A. D.	PAGE.
1023	Ælfiva Emma meets the body of St. Elphege at Rochester	1023	} Ælfric archbishop of York 203, 205
	204	1026	
1035	appointed to the regency of Wessex with earl Godwin and others	1038	Ælfric bishop of East Anglia dies 210
1037	expelled, and retires to Bruges	1053	Ælfric, brother of earl Odda, dies 240
1043	her treasures seized by Edward	963 (972)	Ælfsige, Ælfsi, or Elfsinus, abbot of Peterborough 157
1052	dies, and is buried at Winchester	1013	goes to Normandy with queen Emma 191
935	Ælfheah bishop of Winchester	1013	purchases the body of St. Florentine for 500 pounds 192
951	dies	1041	dies 213
984	Ælfeah St., bishop of Winchester	1023	Ælfsy bishop of Winchester assists in removing the body of St. Ælfeah 204
993	with archbishop Siric counsels Æthelred	1032	dies 206
994	with alderman Ethelwerd conducts Anlaf to Æthelred	963 (972)	Ælfstan bishop of London 156
	171	992	commands Æthelred's fleet 168
1006	archbishop of Canterbury	981	Ælfstan bishop of Wiltshire dies 165
1011	taken by the Danes	1044	Ælfstan abbot of St. Augustine's resigns 215
1012	martyred, and buried at St. Paul's	1045	Ælfward bishop of London dies 215
1023	relics of, removed to Canterbury	925	Ælfweard, son of king Edward, dies 139
968 (972)	Ælfhere alderman of Mercia	1011	Ælfweard, sheriff, taken by the Danes 187
975	expels the monks (V.R.)	679	Ælfwine, the brother of Ecferth, killed 54
980	removes the body of Edward the martyr from Wareham to Shaftsbury	1032	Ælfwine bishop of Winchester 206
	165	1047	dies 216
983	dies	1049	Ælfwine abbot of Ramsey sent to St. Remy 223
1012	Ælfhun, bishop in Essex, assists in burying the body of St. Ælfheah		Ælfwyn, or Ælfwina; <i>vide</i> Hælfwin.
	189	656 (664)	Ælhmund 45
1013	sent abroad with Æthelred's sons	477	Ælla arrives in Britain, and attacks the Welsh 16
	191	485	engages a second time with the Welsh 17
792	Ælfled wife of Æthelred	490	takes Andred-cæster 17
1056	Ælfnoth (Elnoth) sheriff killed	560	succeeds Ida in Northumberland 24
	246	588	dies 27
	Ælfred king of Wessex; <i>vide</i> Alfred.	827	his power noted 88
634	Ælfric the father of Osric	867	Ælla, usurper of Northumberland, killed 98
983	Ælfric alderman of Mercia	1011	Ælsmær, abbot, betrays Canterbury 187
985	banished		
992	} his treachery and cowardice 168, 176		
1003			
994	Ælfric archbishop of Canterbury		
996	consecrated		
997	goes to Rome		
1005	dies		
1016	Ælfric, alderman, killed		

INDEX.

389

A.D.		PAGE.		A.D.		PAGE.		
1016	Ælmar the Darling	198		673	Ætheldryth St. (St. Audry) founds Ely monastery	49		
455	Æsc reigns with his father Hengest	15		679	dies	54		
457	}			963	relics of, at Ely	154		
465			his battles	15, 16		897	Æthelere, a Frisian, killed	123
473						593	Æthelferth, Æthelfrith, or Ælfrid, king of Northumberland	27
488	sole king of Kent	17		603	defeats Ægthan (Ædan)	29		
992	Æscwine bishop of Dorchester	168		607	defeats the Britons	30		
674	Æscwine king of Wessex	50		617	killed by king Reodwald	32		
675	fights with Wulfhere	50		897	Æthelferth, Alfred's herdsman, killed	123		
676	dies	53		913	Æthelfled, lady of Mercia, builds fortresses	129, 130		
	Æthebald; <i>vide</i> Æthelbald.			916	takes Brecknock	130		
716	Æthelbald king of Mercia	62		918	Derby	133		
733	takes Somerton	65		920	Leicester	133		
737	lays waste Northumberland	66		922	dies at Tamworth	138		
742	attends the synod of Cloveshou	67		964	Æthelgar abbot of the new monastery at Winchester	157		
743	fights with the Welsh	67		980	bishop of Selsey	165		
752	defeated by Cuthred	68		988	archbishop of Canterbury	167		
755	killed at Seckington	72		728	Æthelheard king of Wessex	19, 64		
851	Æthelbald, son of Æthelwulf, fights with the Danes	92			fights with Oswald the etheling	64		
854	succeeds to the kingdom of Wessex	96		741	dies	67		
860	dies	96		790	Æthelheard, or Athelard, archbishop of Canterbury	79		
656 (664)	Æthelbold	45		796	holds a synod	82		
552	Æthelberht, Æthelbriht, or Ægelberht, born	24		799	goes to Rome	83		
560	king of Kent	25		803	dies	85		
568	defeated by Ceawlin	26		794	Æthelheard, alderman, dies	81		
616	dies	30		852	Æthelheard, alderman	93		
827	his dominion noted	88		837	Æthelhelm, alderman or duke, killed by the Danes	91		
766	Æthelberht archbishop of York	74		887	Æthelhelm, or Æthelm, alderman of Wiltshire, carries alms to Rome	111		
780	dies	77		894	fights with the Danes	118		
776	Æthelberht bishop of Whithern	76		898	dies	124		
797	dies	83		655	Æthelhere, brother of Anna, killed	40		
854	Æthelbryht king of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex	96		750	Æthelhun, alderman Æthelic (Alicia); <i>vide</i> Matilda.	68		
860	king of Wessex	19, 96		1013	Æthelmær, alderman, submits to Swegen	191		
1055	Æthelbryht's, St., monastery plundered and destroyed	245		800	Æthelmund, alderman, killed	84		
748	Æthelbryht king of Kent	68		894	Æthelnoth, alderman, fights with the Danes	118		
760	dies	73						
792	Æthelbryht king of East Anglia beheaded	79						
633	Æthelburg, Edwin's widow, takes refuge in Kent	35						
722	Æthelburh, queen, demolishes Taunton	63						

A. D.		PAGE.	A. D.		PAGE.
1020	Æthelnoth, or Ægelnoth, arch- bishop of Canterbury . . .	202	1014	Æthelred recalled . . .	193
1022	goes to Rome for his pall . . .	202	1014	defeats the Danes in Lindsey	193
1022	performs mass there, &c. . .	203	1015	seizes the property of Sigferth and Morkar . . .	194
1023	consecrates Ælfric archbishop of York . . .	203	1015	falls sick at Corsham . . .	194
1023	assists in removing the body of St. Ælfeah . . .	204	1016	dies in London . . .	197
1038	dies . . .	210	588	Æthelric king of Northumber- land . . .	27
664	Æthelred, brother of Wulfhere, assists in the consecration and endowment of Medham- sted . . .	41, 42, 44, 45	1038	Æthelric bishop of Sussex dies	210
675	king of Mercia . . .	50	1016	Æthelsige, alderman . . .	199
676	lays waste Kent . . .	54	1016	Æthelsige abbot of Abingdon	200
680	confirms Wulfhere's grant . . .	50	1018	dies . . .	201
695	loses his queen Ostrithe, . . .	60	1061	Æthelsige abbot of St. Augus- tine's . . .	251
704	becomes a monk . . .	60	836	Æthelstan king of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex . . .	90
716	buried at Bardney . . .	62	851	defeats the Danes . . .	92
774	Æthelred son of Moll Æthelwold king of Northumberland . . .	74	883	Æthelstan, alderman, sent to Rome . . .	107
778	deposed . . .	76	925	Æthelstan king of Mercia . . .	139
790	regains the throne . . .	79	925	marries one sister to the empe- ror Otho, and another to Siht- ric king of Northumberland	139
792	marries Ælfled . . .	80	926	on the death of Sihtric becomes sole monarch of England	140
794	killed by his own people . . .	80	927	expels Guthfrith . . .	140
978	Æthelred king of England . . .	164	934	invades Scotland . . .	140
986	lays waste the diocese of Ro- chester . . .	167	938	defeats Anlaf and Constantine	141
992	raises a fleet . . .	168	941	dies . . .	145
993	makes peace with Anlaf . . .	169	1010	Æthelstan, Ethelred's son-in-law, killed . . .	185
994	adopts Anlaf in baptism . . .	171	1044	Æthelstan abbot of Abingdon	215
999	prepares an expedition against the Danes . . .	172	1047	dies . . .	217
1000	lays waste Cumberland . . .	173	1056	Æthelstan bishop of Here- ford . . .	245, 246
1002	makes peace with the Danes	175	888	Æthelswith queen of Mercia dies	111
1002	banishes Leofsy . . .	175	661	Æthelwald king of Sussex re- ceives Wight . . .	47
1002	massacres the Danes . . .	176	828	Æthelwald bishop of Litchfield dies . . .	89
1006	orders a general levy from Wes- sex and Sussex . . .	179	901	Æthelwald, prince, revolts and is defeated . . .	125
1006	goes into Shropshire, and re- solves on peace with the enemy . . .	180, 181	904	invades England . . .	126
1008	orders ships and armour . . .	181	905	killed . . .	127
1009	orders a general levy . . .	183	994	Æthelweard, alderman . . .	171
1011	sues for peace . . .	186	1001	high sheriff, killed . . .	174
1013	appoints Lifing to the see of Can- terbury . . .	189	1016	Æthelweard, son of Æthelsige, killed . . .	199
1013	goes abroad . . .	191			

A. D.	PAGE.	A. D.	PAGE.
1017	Æthelweard, son of Æthelmær the Great, killed	709	Aldhelm bishop by Westwood dies 61
963 (972)	Æthelwine, alderman	1046	Aldred bishop of Worcester (<i>vide</i> Ealdred)
992	dies	727	Aldulf bishop of Rochester
1018	Æthelwine abbot of Abingdon	729	joins in consecrating archbishop Tatwine
737	Æthelwold bishop of Hexham dies	729	Aldwine bishop of Litchfield
888	Æthelwold, alderman, dies	1127	Alein Fergan earl of Britany
1020	Æthelword, alderman, outlawed	114	Alexander Ist, pope, decree of (V. R.)
836	Æthelwulf king of Wessex	1070	Alexander II, pope, decides for the supremacy of Canterbury
840 } battles of, with the Danes	91, 92	1107	Alexander king of Scotland
851 }		1124	dies
853	conquers North Wales	1123	Alexander bishop of Lincoln
853	sends his son Alfred to Rome	1125	goes to Rome
854	grants a tenth part of his land to the church	1130	at the consecration of Christ Church
854	passes a year at Rome	1137	imprisoned by Stephen
854 (855)	marries Judith	853	Alfred, or Ælfred, sent to Rome
854 (857)	dies	854 (857)	consecrated king by pope Leo
	his genealogy	868	advances to Nottingham with his brother in aid of king Burhred
860 } Æthelwulf, alderman, defeats the Danes	96, 99	871	fights nine battles with the Danes in one year
871 }		871	king of Wessex
871	killed	875	defeats the Danes at sea
866	Æthered king of Wessex	876	makes peace with them
868	aids Burhred	877	pursues them to Exeter
871	battles of, with the Danes	878	driven by the Danes to Athelney
871	dies	878	defeats the Danes, and becomes godfather to Guthrum
870	Æthered archbishop of Canterbury	882	fights with the Danes at sea
888	dies	883	sends alms to Rome and India
886	Æthered, alderman of Mercia, governor of London	885	delivers Rochester
894	godfather to a son of Hastings	885	obtains the freedom of the English school at Rome, and commits it to alderman Æthered
894	besieges the Danes at Buttington, or Bodington	886	repairs London
912	dies	887 }	
901	Æthered, alderman of Devon, dies	888 } sends alms to Rome	111, 112
1034	Ætheric bishop of Dorchester dies	890 }	
1067	Agatha mother of child Edgar	891	receives three Irish pilgrims
675 (680)	Agatho, pope, rescript of	894	defeats the Danes at Farnham
911	Agmund, Hold, killed	894	defeats the Danes in the West
651	Aidan bishop of Lindisfarne dies	896	blocks up the river Lea
283	Alban, St., martyred		
1116	Alban's, St., monastery consecrated		
780	Alchmund bishop of Hexham dies		
788	Aldberht, abbot, dies		

A. D.	PAGE.	A. D.	PAGE.
897	Alfred, long ships of, defeat the Danes	654	Anna king of the East Angles killed
901	dies	1087	Anphos (q. Alphonzo ?)
907	Alfred sheriff of Bath dies	1093	Anselm archbishop of Canterbury
799	Alfun bishop of Dunwich dies	1095	receives a pall
778	Alfwold, or Alwold, king of Northumberland	1097	leaves England
780	sends to Rome	1100	recalled
789	killed	1102	holds a synod
852	Alhhun bishop of Worcester	1103	goes to Rome
765	Alhred king of Northumberland	1109	dies
774	deposed	1125	laws of, sanctioned
798	Alric killed	1115	Anselm abbot of St. Edmund's Bury
1123	Amalri, or Hamalric (Amaury IV th) earl of Evreux, at war with Henry Ist	1123	goes to Rome
1124	defeated	875	Anwind, a Danish king
884	Amiens (Embenum) occupied by the Danes	1094	Argence, castle of, taken by Robert earl of Normandy
1130	Andrew, St., monastery of, at Rochester, consecrated	Armenia, Britons derived from	
477	Andred, wood or forest of	1070	Arnulf, count of Flanders, killed
490	Andredes-cester besieged	1042	Arnwi abbot of Peterborough
449	Angles arrive in Britain	1052	resigns
636	East, converted	1102	Arundel castle besieged by Henry I.
823	submit to Egberht	1016	Assandun (Assington), battle of, won by treachery
866	receive a Danish army	1020	church built at
890	colonized by Guthrum	910	Asser bishop of Sherborn dies
905	plundered by Edward	Athelbald; <i>vide</i> Æthelbald	
653	Middle, converted	1121	Athelis married to Henry Ist
1000	Anglesey plundered	961	Athelmod, priest, dies at Rome
Anjou, earls of— <i>vide</i> Fulk Vth, Geoffrey, Henry.	173	884	Athelwold, bishop, dies
911	Anlaf the Swarthy killed	963	Athelwold bishop of Winchester
938	Anlaf king of Ireland defeated by Æthelstan and Edmund	(964)	expels the secular priests
941	chosen king by the Northumbrians	(964)	repairs Ely and Medhamsted
943	demolishes Tamworth	(972)	attests the charter of Medhamsted
943	escapes from the siege of Leicester	984	dies
943	received by Edmund in baptism	903	Athulf, or Ethelwulf, ald ⁿ dies
943	dies	963 (972)	Athulf, bishop
944	Anlaf, king, son of Sihtric, expelled from Northumberland	1130	Audoenus (Owen) bishop of Evreux
949	Anlaf Curran invades Northumberland	597	Augustin, St., arrives in Britain
952	expelled	601	receives a pall from Gregory
		604	consecrates bishops
		607	prediction of, verified
			B.
		871	Bagsæc, a Danish king, killed
		924	Bakewell, a fortress built there
		1037	Baldwin Vth, earl of Flanders, receives Ælfgiva

INDEX.

393

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
1047	Baldwin Vth, earl of Flanders, receives earl Swegen		217
1049	at war with the emperor of Germany		219
1065	receives earl Tostig and others		254
1070	Baldwin VIth, earl of Flanders, dies		276
1111	Baldwin VIIth, earl of Flanders		333
1117	invades Normandy		337
1118	mortally wounded		338
1119	dies		340
1098	Baldwin, abbot of St. Edmund's, dies		317
1135	Baldwin de Redvers rebels		365
791	Baldwulf bishop of Whitern		79
823	Balred (Baldred) king of Kent, driven over the Thames		87
547	Bamborough built by Ida		23
993	pillaged		169
1095	besieged and taken		311, 312
1124	Barley, high price of		349
669	Basse, a priest, founds Reculver monastery		48
577	Bath taken by Cuthwine and Ceawlin		26
973	also called Akemancester		158
1013	occupied by Swegen		191
1088	plundered		299
1087	Battel Abbey founded		294
1094	consecrated		308
734	Bede dies		66
571	Bedford, battle there		26
919	taken and fortified by Edward		133
921	garrison of, defeats the Danes		135
1016	Bedfordshire laid waste by Canute		196
482	Benedict, St., miracles of		17
509	dies		21
596	monastery of, destroyed (V. R.)		28
1087	order of, prevalent in England		294
1022	Benedict IXth, pope, consecrates Æthelnoth archbishop of Canterbury		203
1058	Benedict Xth, pope		249
1059	expelled		250
911	Benesing, Hold, killed		129
804	Benfleet or Bamfleet fortress		116, 117
571	Bensington (Benson) taken by Cuthulf		26
	Bensington, battle there		75
888	Beocca, alderman, sent to Rome		111
775	Beonna, abbot of Medhamsted, lease of		75
710	Beorhtfryth, alderman, fights with the Picts		61
851	Beorhtulf, king of Mercia, defeated		92
897	Beorhtulf, alderman of Essex, dies		122
690	Beorhtwald, or Brihtwald, the first English archbishop of Canterbury		57
693	consecrated		58
693	consecrates Tobias bishop of Rochester		58
694	attends a council at Baccanceld (Bapchild)		58
727	consecrates Aldulf bishop of Rochester		64
729	dies		65
780	Beorn, alderman, burnt		77
1049	Beorn, earl, murdered		221
887	Beorngar, or Berenger, king of Lombardy		111
890	Beornhelm, alderman, sent to Rome		112
802	Beornmod bishop of Rochester		84
905	Beortnoth, or Brihtnoth, prince		127
755	Beornred, king of Mercia, deposed		72
823	Beornwulf, king of Mercia, slain		87
897	Beornwulf, or Beornulf, portreve of Winchester, dies		122
684	Berht, or Briht, alderman, invades the Scots		55
699	killed		60
1088	Berkeley, honour or lordship of, laid waste		299
1123	Bernard, bishop of St. David's, goes to Rome		346
1130	assists at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury		360
634	} Bernicia, kingdom of		35, 54
678			
501	Bieda or Beda, arrives in Britain		20
671	Birds, destruction of		49
627	Blecca, first Christian convert in Lindsey		34
654	Blithburgh, the burial place of king Anna (Note)		39

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
685	Blood, rain of 56		
1098	} springs of, in Berkshire 317, 319, 325		
1100			
1103			
894	Boddington besieged 118	Britons, their wars with the Sax-	
627	Boniface, pope 34	ons 14-30	
678	Bosa bishop of Deira 54	607 Brockmail, a British alderman,	
685	dies 56	defeated 30	
654	Botulf founds a monastery 39	656 (664) Brordan, or Brorda 45	
785	Botwine, abbot of Rippon, dies 78	775 Brordan, or Brorda, alderman,	
	Boulogne, earls of; <i>vide</i> Eustace	grant of 76	
	IId and Eustace IIIId.	938 Brunanburh, battle of 141	
876	Bracelet, Danish oath on the 103	918 Buckingham fortified 132	
910	Bramsburgy (Bremesbyrig) fortifi-	1016 Buckinghamshire ravaged 196	
	fied by Ethelfleda 128	1094 Bures, castle of, taken by Wil-	
1066	Brand abbot of Peterborough 265	liam II. 308	
1069	dies 271	822 Burhelm, alderman, killed 87	
916	Brecknock taken by storm 130	853 Burhred, king of Mercia, assisted	
759	Bregowine archbishop of Canter-	by Æthelwulf, reduces North	
	bury 73	Wales, and marries Æthel-	
762	dies 73	wulf's daughter 93, 94	
1127	Brian, son of Alein Fergan 353	868 applies for aid against the Danes 98	
912	Bridgenorth built by Ethelfleda 129	874 expelled by the Danes 102	
1102	besieged 323	1066 Burton Abbey held by abbot Leo-	
1038	Brihteh, bishop of Worcester,	fric 265	
	dies 210	685 Butter turned into blood 56	
693	Brihtelm (<i>i. Dryhtelm</i>) 58	1131 } scarcity of 362, 367	
963 (964)	Brihtnoth abbot of Ely 154	1137 }	
963 (972)	Brihtnoth alderman 156	784 Byrhtic king of Wessex 77	
993	killed 169	787 marries Eadburga, the daughter	
1009	Brihtric accuses child Wulfnoth 182	of Offa 78	
1009	fails in his expedition against	800 dies 84	
	Wulfnoth 183	905 Byrhtsig, son of prince Beortnoth,	
1017	killed 201	killed 127	
1006	Brihtwold, bishop of Sherborn 179	634 Byrinus, or Birinus, bishop, con-	
1044	dies 215	verts the West Saxons 35	
1088	Bristol plundered 298	635 baptizes Cynegils 36	
	Britain, description of 1	639 and Cuthred 36	
	conquered by Julius Cæsar 3	932 Byrnstan bishop of Winchester 140	
46	by Claudius 6	934 dies 141	
	nearly lost by Nero 7	1039 Byrtmar bishop of Lichfield dies 211	
189	invaded by Severus 9		
1065	Britford, earl Tosty there with		
	king Edward the Confessor		
	(V. R.) 253		
189	Britons converted to Christianity 10		
443	apply to the Angles for aid		
	against the Picts 13		

INDEX.

395

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
823	87	1075	282
754	69		288
851	92	1085	288
1011	187	1087	296, 297
1013	190	1119	340
1014	192	1065	252
1014	193	1092	305
1015	194, 195	897	121
1016	195	986	
1016	196	1042	
1016	197	1054	
1016	197	1086	167, 213,
1016	197	1103	242, 291, 325, 333, 352, 361
1016	199	1111	
1016	200	1125	
1017	200	1131	
1017	201	664	48
1017	201	633	35
1019	201	685	55
1020	202	686	56
1020	202	686	56
1020	202	687	56
1020	202	688	57
1021	202	556	24
1022	202	560	24
1023	203	568	26
1023	203	571	26, 27
1023	203	591	27
1025	205	593	27
1028	205	827	88*
1029	205, 206	429	12
1031	205, 206	661	47
1035	207		47
1065	254	674	50
		675	50
		704	60
		709	61
		716	62
		1137	367
		676	54
		681	55
		643	37;

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
643	Cenwulf king of Wessex builds the old church at Winchester		38
645	expelled by Penda		38
646	baptized		38
648	grant of land to his nephew		38
652	} battles of		39, 46, 47
658			
661			
672	dies		49
796	Cenwulf, king of Mercia, ravages Kent		82
819	dies		86
905	Cenwulf, abbot, killed		126
805	Ceolburh, abbess, dies		85
1006	Ceolesege (Cholsey) occupied by the Danes		180
897	Ceolmund, alderman of Kent, dies		122
830	Ceolnoth archbishop of Canterbury		89
870	dies		99
709	Ceolred king of Mercia		61
715	fights with Ina		62
716	dies		62
852	Ceolred abbot of Medhamsted		93
591	Ceolric, or Ceol, king of Wessex		27
597	Ceolwulf king of Wessex		28
607	fights with the South Saxons		29
794	Ceolwulf, bishop (of Dorchester?) retires		80
796	dies		82
819	Ceolwulf king of Mercia		86
821	deposed		86
874	Ceolwulf, thane, made governor of Mercia by the Danes		102
877	retains a share of Mercia		104
851	Ceorl, alderman, defeats the Danes		92
495	Cerdic arrives in Britain with his son Cynric		17
519	conquers Wessex		21
534	dies		22
779	} Charles (Charlemagne), wars of		76, 79
788			
800	emperor of the West (V. R.)		84
810	makes peace with Nicephorus emperor of Constantinople (V. R.)		85
812	dies		85
854	Charles (the Bald) king of France		
	gives Æthelwulf his daughter in marriage		95
885	Charles (Carloman) killed by a boar		108
885	Charles (le Gros) king of France		109
887	deposed and dies		110, 111
1119	Charles earl of Flanders		340
1120	makes peace with Henry I.		341
1127	killed		354
1131	Cheese scarce		362
1110	Chertsey Abbey begun		332
894	Chester occupied by the Danish army		119
907	repaired		127
980	county of, plundered by pirates		165
1031	Christ Church, Canterbury, grant to		205
1067	burnt		266
1130	restored and consecrated by William Corboil		360
1070	Christien, a Danish bishop, comes to Ely		273
806	} Circles round the sun		85, 325
1104			
577	Cirencester taken by Cuthwine and Ceawlin		26
628	a battle and treaty there		34, 35
879	occupied by the Danes		106
1020	a council there		202
812	Cireneius makes peace with Charlemagne (V. R.)		86
916	Ciricius, St., his festival		130
477	Cissa, son of Ælla, arrives in Britain		16
490	with his father at the siege of Andred-cestre		17
46	Claudius conquers Britain and the Orkneys		6
922	Cledauc, a Welsh king, submits to Edward		138
92	Clemens Ist, pope, dies		8
964	Clergy expelled from the monasteries of Winchester, Chertsey, and Milton		157
1001	Clist, a village in Devonshire, burnt by the Danes		175
568	Cnebba, alderman, killed Cnut; <i>vide</i> Canute.		26
1001	Cola, sheriff, defeated		174, 175
921	Colchester taken by the Danes		136

INDEX.

397

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
921 Colchester repaired by Edward	137	1112 Crops, good	333
679 Coldingham burnt	54	199 Cross, Holy, found	10
664 Colman, bishop of Lindisfarne, leaves England	48	883 a piece of the, sent to Alfred	107
560 Columba abbot of Iona	25	774 Cross seen in the heavens	75
678		806 in the moon	85
729		1066 Croyland Abbey annexed to Peterborough	265
891		1096 } Crusades	314, 358
905 } Comet 54, 64, 113, 127, 160, 171,		1128 }	
975 } 257, 316		593 Cryda, king of Mercia, dies	27
995		945 Cumberland reduced by Edmund	147
1066		1000 laid waste by Ethelred	172
1097		755 Cumbra, alderman	69
1056 Cona, emperor of Germany, dies	247	568 Cutha, or Cuthwulf, defeats Æthelbyrht	26
883 Condé occupied by the Danes	107	571 defeats the Britons at Bedford	26
1140 (1153) Constantia, daughter of Philip Ist, married to prince Eustace	372	dies	26
938 Constantine defeated by Athelstan and Edmund	143	656 (673) Cuthbald abbot of Medhamsted	46
(Corn injured; <i>vide</i> Crops.)		685 Cuthberht bishop of Hexham	55
1040		741 Cuthberht, or Cuthbryht, archbishop of Canterbury	67
1044 } Corn, high price of 211, 215, 349		742 present at a synod at Cloveshou	67
1124 }		758 dies	72
1137 }		775 Cuthbriht alderman	75
254 Cornelius, pope (V. R.)	10	Cuthburh, daughter of Cenred (Geneal.)	19
813 } Cornwall, or West Wales, laid waste	86, 171	718 married to Ealdferth, king of Northumberland, but separated from him	63
997 }		718 founds Winborn monastery	63
835 joins the Danes against Egbert	90	639 Cuthred, king, baptized at Dorchester	36
1066 (1054) Coventry, abbey of, founded by earl Leofric	265	648 receives lands from Cenwalh	38
1086 Cristina, princess, takes the veil	290	661 dies	47
1042		Cuthred king of Wessex	67
1044		743 fights with the Welsh	67
1086		750 with alderman Æthelhun	68
1089		752 defeats Æthelbald at Burford	68
1095		753 fights with the Welsh	68
1097		754 dies	68
1098 } Crops, failure of 213, 215, 291, 302,		805 Cuthred, king of Kent, dies	85
1103 } 313, 316, 318, 325, 327, 332, 333,		Cuthwine, father of Cuthwulf or Cutha	19, 65
1105 } 337, 338, 349, 352		577 defeats the Britons with Ceawlin	26
1110		Cwenburh, daughter of Cenred	19, 63
1111		593 Cwichelme, the brother of Ceawlin, dies	27
1116			
1117			
1124			
1125			
1137			

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
614	30	793	80
Cwichelm, son of Cynegils, defeats the Britons with his father		Danes plunder Lindisfarne	
626	33	794	81
being king of Wessex with his father, sends an assassin to murder Edwin		their ships wrecked at Wear-mouth	
628	34	832	89
fights with Penda at Cirencester		ravage Sheppey or Shepey	
636	36	833	89
baptized and dies		defeat Egbyht	
528	22	835	90
Cycle of Easter by Dionysius (V. R.)		defeated by Egbyht	
625	32	837-851	90-92
Decennovenalian. (V. R.)		harass England	
477	16	851	92, 93
Cymen arrives in England		defeated by Æthelwulf	
799	83	851	92
Cynebryht, bishop of Wessex, goes to Rome		winter in Thanet	
611	18, 30	853	94
Cynegils, king of Wessex		defeated there	
614	30	854	94
fights with the Britons at Bampton		winter in Sheppey	
628	34	860	96
with Penda at Cirencester		storm Winchester, and defeated by Osric	
635	36	865	97
baptized at Dorchester		winter in Thanet and ravage Kent	
754	68	866	97
Cyneheard, bishop of Winchester		winter in East Anglia	
784	69, 77	867	97, 98
Cyneheard, prince, killed Cynehelm; <i>vide</i> Kenelm.		conquer Northumberland	
964	157	868	98
Cyneward, abbot of Milton		winter at Nottingham, and treat with Mercia	
975	161	869	99
dies bishop of Somerset		pass one year at York	
721	63	870	99
Cynewulf, prince, killed by Ina		defeat St. Edmund and conquer East Anglia	
737	66	871	99, 101
Cynewulf, bishop of Lindisfarne		their battles with Æthered and Alfred	
780	77	872	102
resigns his see		winter at London	
782	77	873	102
dies		in Lindsey	
755	69	874	102
Cynewulf deposes Sigebyht, and made king of Wessex		conquer Mercia	
775	75	875	103
fights with Offa at Benson		in Northumberland and at Cambridge	
784	69, 77	875	103
Cynewulf killed		defeated by Alfred	
778	76	876	103
Cynewulf, high-sheriff, killed		make peace with Alfred, and parcel out the land of Northumbria	
495	18	877	104
Cynric arrives in Britain		again defeated and make peace, and parcel out the land of Mercia	
495	}	878	104
508		reduce Wessex	
519		defeated by Alfred	
527		at Chippenham, Cirencester, and Fulham	
530		colonize East Anglia	
556	one division of, invades France		
534	22	880-882	106
succeeds to the kingdom of Wessex		proceed up the Scheldt to Condé	
748	68	883	108
Cynric, prince of Wessex, killed Cyrencester; <i>vide</i> Cirencester.		up the Somme to Amiens	
D.			
Dælreodi or Dalreodi (Dalreathians) 2, 29			
715	61	885	108
Dagobert II dies		besiege Rochester in vain	
787	78	885	108
Danes arrive in England		defeat Alfred's fleet	
		886	110
		proceed up the Seine to Paris, where they winter	

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
887	110	1004	177, 178
890	112	1005	178
891	113	1006	179, 180
893	113, 114	1007	181
893-897	114-121	1009	182-184
897	124	1010	185, 186
902	125	1011	187
905	126	1012	188
907	127	1012	189
910	128	1013	190
911	128, 129	1013	191
917	131	1014	192
918	132	1015 } ravage various parts of En-	
921	135, 136	1016 } gland	194, 195
921 } submit to Edward	137, 138, 139	1016	196-200
922 }		1018	201
923	168	709	61
943	147	721	63
943	147	729	65
992	169	744	67
993	169	745	68
994	170	1124	350
997,998	171, 172	1126	353
999	172, 173	1135	365
1000	173	1135	365
1001	174	1138	369
1002	175	634 }	
1002	176	644 }	35, 38, 54, 56
1003	176, 177	678 }	
		685 }	
		909	127
		918	133
		942	146
		1048	218
		1048	218

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
823	87	616	30
		Eadbald, king of Kent, renounces his baptismal faith restored to the right belief by Laurentius	31
851 } 878 } 894 } 897 } 981 } 997 } 1001 }		640	36
		794	80
		Eadberht, king of Kent	64
		748	68
		656 (664)	45
		738	66
		Eadberht, archbishop of Canterbury	40-46
		664	48
		dies	48
1087	291	757	72
		768	74
1092	305	794	81
		Eadbryht Præn, king of Kent	81
1085 } 1087 }	289, 295	796	82
		taken prisoner, and carried into Mercia	82
998 } 1015 }	172, 194	787	78
		Eadburga marries king Byrhtic	78
1051	226	819	86
793	80	Eadbyrht, alderman, dies	86
693	58	1044	215
891	113	Eadgith, or Editha, married to Edward	215
833	89	1051	232
1049	224	deprived of her treasures	232
		1052	238, 239
1060	250	regains them	238, 239
1093	307	1075	282
1094	310	dies	282
1097	317	678	54
740	67	Eadhed, first bishop of Lindsey	54
1093	307	1012	189
1094	310	Eadnoth Ist, bishop of Dorchester, assists in burying the body of St. Ælfeah	189
925	139	1016	199
956	150	killed at Assandun	199
959	150, 151	1046	222
		Eadnoth II, bishop of Dorchester, dies	222
961	152	1067	269
978	163	Eadnoth, master of the horse, killed in a battle with one of Harold's sons	269
988	167	1001	175
		Eadsige, a portreve in Devonshire, defeated by the Danes	175
		1038	210
		Eadsige, archbishop of Canterbury	210
		1040	211
		goes to Rome	211
		1043	213
		consecrates Edward	213
		1044	214
		resigns his archbishopric	214
		1048	219
		resumes his see	219
		1050	224
		dies	224
		897	122
		Eadulf, thane, dies	122
		924	139
		Eadulf, sons of, submit to Edward	139
		1041 (1040)	212
		Eadulf betrayed by Haroldacnut	212
		905	126
		Eadwald, the son of Acca, killed	126

E.

Ea; *vide* Æ or E.

INDEX:

401

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
1010 Eadwig, the brother of Ælfic, killed	185	797 Eanbald II, - - receives a pall	83
1017 Eadwig, king of the Churls, banished	201	806 Eanberht, bishop of Hexham, dies	85
985 Eadwine abbot of Abingdon	167	626 Eanfled, the daughter of Edwin, born	33
989 dies	167	617 Eanfrid, or Eanfrith, the son of Æthelfrith, banished	32
982 Eadwine, alderman, dies	165	634 king of Bernicia	35
905 Eadwold, thane, killed	126	845 Eanwulf, alderman, defeats the Danes	91
851 Ealchere, or Ealhere, alderman, defeats the Danes at Sandwich	92	795 Eardwulf or Eardulf, king of Northumberland	81
853 killed in the isle of Thanet	94	806 deposed and banished	85
823 } Ealchstan, or Ealhstan, bishop of Sherborn, defeats the Danes	87, 92	1048	
845 } dies	98	1089	
867 dies	98	1119 } Earthquakes (in England)	218,
722 Ealdbryht, or Ealdbyrht, prince, exiled	63	1122 } 302, 340, 343, 360	
725 killed	64	1129	
685 Ealdferth, or Aldfrith, king of Northumberland	55	1117 (in Lombardy)	338
705 dies	61	449 East Anglia, by whom peopled	15
1049 Ealdred, or Aldred, bishop of Worcester, sent to Rome	223	636 converted to Christianity	36
1053 takes to the abbacy of Winchcomb	240	823 seeks the protection of Egbricht	87
1054 sent by the king to Cologne	242	838 harassed by the Danes	91
1058 consecrates the abbey-church at Gloucester	249	870 conquered by the Danes	99
1060 archbishop of York	250	880 colonized by Danes	106
1066 consecrates William I. as king	264	905 laid waste by Edward	126
1069 dies	270	907 makes peace with Edward	127
727 Ealdulf, or Aldulf, bishop of Rochester	64	921 joins the rebel army against Edward	135, 136
778 Ealdulf, sheriff, killed	76	921 submits to Edward	137
963 (972) Ealdulf, Eadulf, or Aldulf, abbot of Peterborough	153	1004 } invaded by the Danes	177, 184
963 (972) enriches the monastery	156	1010 }	
992 succeeds to the sees of York and Worcester	169	678 Eata bishop of Hexham	54
1002 dies	176	778 Ecga killed	76
897 Ealheard, bishop of Dorchester, dies	122	664 Ecgbryht or Ecbriht king of Kent	48
766 Ealhmund bishop of Hexham	74	673 dies	49
784 Ealhmund king of Kent	78	716 Ecgbryht St., or Ecbryht, reforms the monks of Iona	63
903 Ealhswith, Alfred's queen	125	729 dies	64
905 dies	127	734 Ecgbriht, or Ecgberht, archbishop of York	66
780 Eanbald I, archbishop of York	77	766 dies	74
796 dies	82	800 Ecgberht, or Ecgbryht, king of Wessex	84
796 Eanbald II, archbishop of York	82	813 ravages Cornwall	86
		823-827 conquests of, in England	87, 88
		828 reduces Wales	89
		833 defeated by the Danes	89
		835 defeats the Danes and the Welsh	90

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.		
836	Ecgbert, or Ecgbryht, king of Wessex, dies	1067	Edgar ætheling takes refuge in Scotland		
803	Ecgbert bishop of Lindisfarne	1068	makes a treaty at York		
916	Ecgbriht, abbot, killed	1069	plunders York		
670	Ecgferth, or Ecferth, king of Northumberland	1074	on his return from Flanders invited to France		
678	expels bishop Wilfrid	1074	received into favour by William I.		
684	sends an army against the Scots	1086	revolts from William I.		
685	killed	1091	deprived of his estates by William II., takes refuge in Scotland		
785	Ecgferth, or Ecgfrith, consecrated king	1091	reconciled to William II. and returns to Normandy		
794	succeeds to the kingdom of Mercia and dies	1093	accompanies Malcolm to the court of William II.		
794	Ecgferth's monastery (Monkwearmouth) plundered	1097	aids Edgar the son of Malcolm		
897	Ecgulf, Alfred's horse-thane, dies	1106	taken prisoner by Henry I.		
538	Eclipses of the sun	1097	Edgar king of Scotland		
540		1107	dies		
664		870	Edmund (St.) king of East Anglia, killed		
733		22, 23, 48, 65,	941	Edmund, king, succeeds Æthelstan	
807		85, 106, 369	942	conquests of	
879			943		
1135			944		
1140			945		
795		of the moon	946	killed by Liofa at Pucklechurch	
800			81, 84, 85, 88, 126,	971	Edmund, the son of Edgar, dies
802	331, 338, 342		1015	Edmund Ironside, son of Ethelred, marries against his father's consent	
806			1016	lays waste the western counties chosen king	
827			1016		battles of, with the Danes
904			1016		makes peace with Cnut and dies
1110			946	Edred, king, succeeds to Edmund	
1117		947	meets archbishop Wulstan and the Northumbrian council at Taddenscliff		
1121		948	ravages Northumberland, &c.		
955	Edgar king of Mercia	952	imprisons archbishop Wulstan at Jedburgh		
959	of Wessex and Northumberland	952	makes a great slaughter at Thetford		
959	recalls St. Dunstan and promotes him	954	possesses himself of Northumberland		
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				

INDEX:

403

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
955	Edred, king, dies	149	
1067	Edric, child, fights with the castle- men at Hereford	266	
901	Edward (the elder), king	124	
	occupies Badbury camp near Winburn	125	
905	lays waste East Anglia	126	
907	makes peace with the East An- gles and Northumbrians	127	
911	defeats the Danes	128	
912	takes London and Oxford into his own government	129	
913	}	in conjunction with Ethelfle- da, Lady of Mercia, forti- fies the towns	129-139
918-924			
921	receives the submission of East Anglia, Cambridge and Essex	137	
922	of North Wales and Mercia	138	
924	of the king of Scots and others	139	
925	dies	139	
975	Edward (the Martyr), king	161	
978	murdered	163	
980	body of, removed from Ware- ham to Shaftesbury	165	
1013	Edward (the Confessor), the son of Æthelred; sent abroad	191	
1014	sent to England	192	
1041 (1040)	arrives from Normandy	212	
1042 (1041)	chosen king	213	
1043 (1042)	consecrated	213	
1044 (1043)	marries Edgitha, daughter of earl Godwin	215	
1051	banishes earl Godwin and dis- misses his queen	231	
1052	restores their estates	238	
1066	dies	255	
1057	Edward, prince, the son of Ed- mund, dies	247	
1093	Edward, prince, the son of Mal- colm, killed	306	
617	Edwin king of Northumberland	32	
626	escapes assassination, and in- vades Wessex	33	
627	baptized	34	
633	killed	35	
1065	Edwin, son of Ælfgar, joins his brother Morkar	253	
1066	defeats Tostig	259	
1066	Edwin, son of Ælfgar, is defeated by Harold, king of Norway	260	
1071	flees from William Ist, and is slain	276	
955	Edwy king of Wessex	150	
958	divorced from Elgiva	150	
959	dies	150	
686	Egbalthe abbot of Peterborough	56	
1140 (1152)	Eleanor, queen of France, marries Henry earl of Anjou	372	
189	Eleutherius, bishop of Rome	10	
1099	Elias, earl of Maine, expelled	318	
1110	dies	332	
	Elnoth; <i>vide</i> Ælnoth.		
673	Ely monastery founded by St. Etheldrith (St. Audry)	49	
963 (965)	renewed by bishop Athel- wold for monks only	154	
1070	}	Danes at	273, 276
1071			
1018	English and Danes united under Cnut	201	
1096	Eoda, earl of Champagne, loses his lands	314	
905	Eohric, a Danish king, killed	127	
626	Eomer attempts to murder king Edwin	33	
661	Eoppa preaches Christianity in Wight	47	
632	Eorpwald baptized	35	
911	Eowils, a Danish king, killed	129	
640	Ercenberht (or Arcenbryht), king of Kent	36	
664	dies	48	
640	Ercengota daughter of Ercenberht	37	
640	Ermenred son of Eadbald	36, 37	
1107	Ernulf abbot of Peterborough	330	
1114	bishop of Rochester	335	
1123	assists at the installation of Wil- liam Corboil	346	
1124	dies	350	
449	Essex, or kingdom of the East Saxons	14	
604	converted to Christianity	29	
823	submits to Ecubryht	87	
913	}	recovered from the Danes by Edward	130, 137
921			
994	ravaged by the Danes	170	

A. D.	PAGE.	A. D.	PAGE.	
1011	Essex under the power of the Danes	186	829 Feologild, abbot, chosen archbishop of Canterbury, and dies the same year	89
	Ethelbert; <i>vide</i> Æthelberht.		961 Fever in London	153
1130	Everard, bishop of Norwich, at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury	360	1125 Flood	352
1137 (1145)	Eugenius III, pope, grants certain privileges to Peterborough	368	1013 Florentine, St., relics of	192
1051	Eustace II, earl of Boulogne, his affray at Dover	226	1087 (1084) Forest or game laws enacted by William I.	296
1088	concerned in the conspiracy against William II	301	1088 repealed for a time by William II.	300
1096	Eustace III, earl of Boulogne, goes to Jerusalem	314	626 Forthhere stabbed by Eomer	33
1100	returns	321	709 Forthhere, bishop of Westwood	61
1101	recovers his lands from Henry I	322	737 goes to Rome	66
1140 (1150)	Eustace, son of Stephen, marries the sister of Louis VII	372	803 Forthred, abbot, dies	85
1140 (1153)	dies	372	871 Fræna, a Danish earl, killed	100
877	Exeter taken by the Danes	104	993 Fræna, a leader of the English, takes to flight	169
894	besieged by the Danes	116, 117	425 France, first kings of (V.R.)	12
894	relieved by Alfred	117	887 empire of, divided into five portions	111
1003	taken and demolished by the Danes	176	780 Franks fight with the Old Saxons	77
1067	besieged and taken by William I.	266	1094 Frenchmen (or Normans) rebel against William II.	309
1135	besieged by Stephen	365	766 Fritheberht, bishop of Hexham, dies	74
	F.		993 Frithegist, an English leader, takes to flight	169
46	Famine in Syria	6	910 Frithestan, bishop of Winchester	128
793			933 dies	140
975			763 Frithewald, bishop of Whithorn, dies	73
976			955 Frome, king Edred dies at	150
1005			1110 } Frost, severe	332, 336
1044			1115 }	
1070	in England	80, 162, 163, 178, 214, 276, 286, 291, 315, 352, 367	1103 }	
1082			1110 } Fruit trees injured	325, 332, 333
1087			1111 }	
1096			1112 } productive	333
1125			737 Frythogith, queen, goes to Rome	66
1137			879 Fulham occupied by the Danes	106
577	Farinmail, a British king, killed	26	1110 Fulk Vth, earl of Anjou, seizes Maine	332
1117	Faritz, abbot of Abingdon, dies	338	1111 }	
636	Felix, bishop, converts the East Angles	36	1112 }	at war with Henry I. . . 333, 338
			1118 }	
			1119	his daughter married to William, son of Henry I. . . 340
			1121	returns from Jerusalem, and takes back his daughter. . . 342

INDEX:

405

A.D.	PAGE:	A.D.	PAGE:
1123	Fulk V. sends messengers to Henry	577	Gloucester taken
1123	his messengers return dissatisfied	1058	abbey church consecrated
1124	at war with Henry I.	1122	burnt
1127	makes an alliance with Henry I.	988	Goda, a thane of Devonshire, killed
G.			
1087	Game laws, origin of	1123	Godfrey bishop of Bath
1118	Gelasius II, pope	1130	at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury
1119	dies	875	Godrum, or Guthrum, a Danish king
	Genealogy and succession of Sax- on kings, chiefly of Wessex, 17 (V.R.), 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 34, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 62, 64, 65, 72, 95, 96, 268	693	Godwin, a Gallican bishop
1096	Geoffrey Bainard overcomes Wil- liam of Eu in single combat	994	Godwin treacherously flees from the Danes
1125	Geoffrey, abbot of St. Alban's, goes to Rome	1001	Godwin, son of bishop Elfsy, killed
1127	Geoffrey Martel, son of the earl of Anjou, marries the empress Alicia (Matilda)	1011	Godwin II, bishop of Rochester, taken prisoner
1140 (1142)	as earl of Anjou, reduces Normandy	1016	Godwin, alderman of Lindsey, killed
1140 (1150)	dies	1035	Godwin, earl, supports Hardacnut
1103	Gerard, or Girard, archbishop of York, his right to consecrate bishops denied	1036	forms a strong party in the state
1108	dies	1043	his violent conduct towards the mother of king Edward
710	Gerent, a Welsh king, fights with Ina	1044	marries his daughter Eadgitha to king Edward
1122	Ghosts seen and heard	1049	accompanies earl Beorn from Sandwich to Pevensey
1123	Gifard, Henry's chaplain, goes to Rome	1051	conspires against the king
693	Gifmund, bishop of Rochester, dies	1051	accused of treason, outlawed, &c.
1117	Gilebert abbot of Westminster, dies	1052	invades England
1130	Gilbert Universal, bishop of Lon- don, at the consecration of Christ Church	1052	restored to the king's favour
1060	Gisa bishop of Wells	1053	dies
1067	Githa, Harold's mother, retires to the Steep-holms, and thence to St. Omer's	1053	Godwin, abbot of Winchcomb, dies
921	Gladmouth (Cledemutha) fortified	1061	Godwin III, bishop of Rochester, dies
688 (698 or 708)	Glastonbury abbey built by Ina	606	Gordianus, father of Gregory I.
1083	tumults at	1088	Gosfrith, bishop, rebels
		1067	Gospatric, earl, retires to Scot- land
		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

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
606	Gregory 1st, pope, dies . . .	29	
1129	Gregory; <i>vide</i> Innocent II.		
1055	Griffin, king of Wales, assists in burning Hereford . . .	244	
1056	makes peace with king Edward	247	
1058	recalls Elgar the outlaw . . .	249	
1063	killed	251	
903	Grimbald, priest, dies	125	
1038	Grymkytel, bishop of Selsey (or Sussex)	210	
1047	(1045) dies	216	
1045	(1044) Gunnilda banished	215	
911	Guthferth, Hold, killed	129	
927	Guthfrith, king of Northumber- land, expelled	140	
944	his son expelled	147	
714	Guthlac, St., dies	62	
1066	Gyrth, the brother of Harold, kill- ed	263	
H.			
1030	Hacon, earl, a formidable pirate, dies	205	
1075	Hacon, a Danish earl, invades England	282	
920	Hælfwin, or Ælwyn, deprived of the government of Mercia	134	
1035	Hardacnut in Denmark	207	
1037	superseded by Harold	209	
1039	joins his mother at Bruges	211	
1040	succeeds to the kingdom of Eng- land on the death of Harold	211	
1042	dies at Lambeth	212	
871	Hareld, or Harold, a Danish earl, killed	100	
1035	Harold I. king of England	209	
1040	(1039) dies at Oxford	211	
1051	Harold II. the son of Godwin, joins his father in opposing king Edward	227	
1051	goes to Ireland	229, 231	
1052	invades England	234	
1052	reconciled to Edward	239	
1053	succeeds to his father's earldom	241	
1063	conquers Wales	252	
1064	negotiates with Morkar	253	
1066	king of England	257	
1066	killed at the battle of Hastings	263	
1066	Harold (Hardrad), king of Nor- way, invades England, and is killed at the battle of Stan- ford-bridge	259, 261	
1076	Harold king of Denmark	283	
893	Hastings, or Hæsten, invades Eng- land	114	
894	receives his wife and children from Alfred	117	
805	Heabyrht, or Heardberht, alder- man, dies	85	
1047	(1045) Heaca, or Fleca, bishop of Selsey or Sussex	216	
1057	dies	248	
963	(870) Headda, an abbot of Med- hamsted	156	
871	Heahmund, bishop of Sherborn, killed	101	
898	Heahstan, bishop of London, dies	124	
871	Healfden, a Danish king	100	
875	conquers Northumberland	102	
876	divides the land among his troops	103	
911	killed	129	
1098			
1117	} Heaven red and fiery	318, 338,	
1122			343, 361
1131			
676	Hedda bishop of Winchester	53	
703	dies	60	
449	Hengest arrives in Britain	14	
455-473	fights with the Britons	15, 16	
1060	Henry 1st, king of France, dies, and is succeeded by Philip	250	
1055	(1056) Henry IIIrd, emperor, dies, and is succeeded by his son, Henry IVth (V.R.)	244	
1106	Henry IVth, emperor, dies, and is succeeded by his son, Henry Vth	329	
1110	Henry Vth marries Matilda	331	
1086	Henry, the son of William 1st, knighted by his father	290	
1087	inherits great treasures from his father	293	
1094	comes to England	309	
1095	makes war upon Robert earl of Normandy	310	
1100	king of England	320	

INDEX.

407

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
1100	Henry, the son of William 1st, marries Matilda, daughter of K. Malcolm	1132	Henry, abbot of St. Jean d'An- geli, fails in his attempt to sub- ject Peterborough to Clugny, and deprived
	321		364
1101	his war and treaty with his bro- ther Robert	1129	Henry (de Blois) bishop of Win- chester
	322		359
1102	reduces Robert earl of Shrews- bury	1140	deserts his brother Stephen
	323		370
1105	wins Caen and Baieux	1140 (1152)	Henry, earl of Anjou, mar- ries Eleanor queen of France
	327		372
1106	conquers all Normandy	1140 (1153)	invades England and treats with Stephen
	329		372
1107	fills up the vacant sees in Eng- land	1154	king of England
	330		373
1108	at war with France	1154	visits Oxford, Peterborough, and other parts of England
	330		374
1110	gives his daughter in marriage to the emperor Henry V.	1131	Hens, mortality amongst
	331		362
1111	} in Normandy 333, 337, 338, 339	1094	Herbert Losang, bishop of Thet- ford, deprived of his staff
1112			308
1113			838 Herebryht, alderman, killed
1117			833 Hereferth, bishop of Winchester, dies
1118			89
1119			656 (664) Herefrid, alderman
1114	reduces Wales		45
1115	makes the barons of Normandy do homage to his son William	1055	Hereford burnt
	336		245
1119	defeats Louis	1067	attacked by child Edric
	339		266
1120	makes peace with Louis	982	Herelufu, abbess of Shaftsbury, dies
	340		166
1121	marries Athelis of Louvain, and invades Wales	1044 (1043)	Hereman bishop of Sher- born
	342		215
1123	at war with his thanes in Nor- mandy	1049	sent to Rome
	347		223
1124	his victories	1077	dies
	349		284
1126	returns to England	1070	Hereward plunders Peterborough
	352		273
1127	causes the English to swear al- legiance to his daughter	1071	escapes from William I.
	353		277
1128	in Normandy	603	Hering, the son of Hussa
	357		29
1129	returns to England	1066	Hetmund, or Edmund, son of Ha- rold king of Norway
	358		262
1130	goes to Normandy	710	Higbald slain
	360		62
1131	} returns to England	780	Higbald, bishop of Lindisfarne (Holy Island)
1132			77
1135	goes to Normandy and dies	795	assists at the consecration of king Eardwulf
	364		81
1123	Henry, abbot of St. Jean d'An- geli, legate of Rome	803	dies
	345		84
1127	obtains the abbacy of Peter- borough	785	Higebryht, bishop of Dorchester
	354		78
1128	goes to Poitou	870	Higwais, or Ingwar, a Dane, kills St. Edmund
	357		99
1130	returns, and promises to subject Peterborough to Clugny	680	Hilda, St., abbess of Whitby, dies
	360		55
1131	goes to Normandy	938	Hildrinc defeated by Athelstan and Edmund
	362		143
1131	expelled from St. Jean d'Angeli	670	Hlothere, bishop of Winchester
	362		49
		685	Hlothere, king of Kent, dies
			56

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
627	34		
627	34		
634	35		
1124	350		
1129	359		
627	34		
654	39		
449	14		
455	15		
922	138		
1053	240		
918	131		
887	111		
853	94		
1003	176		
1088	299		
1094	309		
1094	310		
1098	317		
1123	348		
1124	349		
1124	349		
1126	352		
1129	358		
1128	358		
1137	368		
1094	309		
744	67		
921	137		
1016	196		
		I.	
547	23		
560	24		
640	37		
1031	206		
110	9		
656 (664)	45		
688	57		
694	58		
709	61		
715	62		
721	63		
722	63		
728	57		
718	63		
731	65		
403	11		
1014	193		
938	144		
560 (565)	25		
716	63		
655	40		
656 (664)	42		
		J.	
763	73		
785	78		
790	79		
854	95, 109		
922	138		
656 (664)	45		
71	8		

INDEX.

409.

A.D.	PAGE.
431 Jews of Crete converted	12
1137 (1144) of Norwich crucify a child	369
685 John bishop of Hexham	56
685 (705) archbishop of York	56
685 (718) resigns	56
721 dies	63
1114 John de Sieyes, abbot of Peterborough, sent to Rome	335
1115 returns	336
1125 dies	352
1114 } John, archdeacon of Canterbury,	
1123 } goes to Rome	335, 346
1130 bishop of Rochester, at the consecration of Christ Church	360
1125 John of Crema, cardinal, in England	351
1125 John, bishop of Lothian, goes to Rome	352
1130 John, bishop of Sieyes, at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury	360
1077 Juliana, St.	284
(A.C. 60) Julius Cæsar invades Britain	2
604 Justus bishop of Rochester	29
616 (622) archbishop of Canterbury	32
627 dies	34
449 Jutes.	14, 15

K.

819 Kenelm, St., succeeds his father Kenulf, or Cenwulf (Note)	86
449 Kent peopled by the Jutes	14
676 laid waste by Æthelred, king of Mercia	54
686 by Ceadwalla, king of Wessex	56
865 } by the Danes	97, 170
994 }	
1088 by bishop Odo	299
992 Kenulf abbot of Peterborough	169
963 (1005) bishop of Winchester	157
1006 dies	179
Knute, or Cnut; <i>vide</i> Canute.	
656 (664) Kyneburga and Kyneswitha, sisters of Wulfere, join with him in his grant to Medhamsted (Peterborough)	52
963 (1005) Kyneburga and Kynes-	

A.D.	PAGE.
witha, sisters of Wulfere, bodies of, removed to Peterborough-Minster	157
1053 Kynsige holds the see of York	242
1060 dies	250

L.

1070 Landfranc, or Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury	271
1070 claims, against Thomas archbishop of York, the supremacy of Canterbury	272, 273
1089 dies	302
1086 Landholders of England swear allegiance to William I.	290
1083 Land-tax imposed by William Ist	288
616 (617) Laurentius, archbishop of Canterbury, dies	31
896 Lea, river, blocked up by Alfred Legeceaster; <i>vide</i> Chester.	120
920 Leicester taken by Æthelfleda	133
942 recovered from the Danes by Edmund	147
439 Leo Ist, pope (Note)	13
797 Leo III, pope, maimed, deposed, and restored	83
800 consecrates Charlemagne emperor (Note)	84
814 dies	86
1049 Leo IX, pope, holds a synod at St. Remy	223
1054 dies	242
82 Leodulf, ætheling of the Roman empire	166
1056 Leofgar, bishop of Hereford, killed in battle	246
1001 Leofric of Whitchurch killed	174
1035 Leofric, earl, supports Harold with Edward, at Gloucester	207
	228, 230
1056 makes peace with the Welsh	247
1057 dies	248
1066 (1057) founder of Coventry abbey	265
1046 Leofric bishop of Devonshire and Cornwall	216
1052 Leofric abbot of Peterborough	240
1066 dies	265

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
1002	Leofsige, alderman, banished	175	
1001	Leofwine, high sheriff, killed	174	
1011	Leofruna, abbess, taken in the siege of Canterbury by the Danes	187	
1022	Leofwine, abbot of Ely, clears himself before pope Benedict	203	
1053	Leofwine, abbot of Coventry, pro- moted to the see of Litchfield	240	
	consecrated abroad	242	
1066	Leofwine, the brother of Harold, killed	263	
1070	Leofwine Lang, a monk of Peter- borough	275	
1046	Leominster, abbess of Leothete (<i>Gibs.</i>); <i>vide</i> Jeothete	217	
885	Lidwiccians independent	109	
918	invade Wales and Ireland	131, 132	
1120	Light on the holy sepulchre	341	
793	} Lightning 80, 291, 337, 339		
1086			
1117			
1118			
626	Lilla, Edwin's thane, stabbed by Eomer	33	
942	Lincoln recovered by Edmund	146	
1123	burpt	348	
1140	(1141) besieged	370	
793	Lindisfarne (Holy Island) pillaged	80	
627	Lindsey, Christianity preached in	34	
838	slaughter in	91	
993	laid waste by the Danes	169	
1013	submits to Swegen	190	
1014	to Cnut, and laid waste by Æthelred	193	
946	Liofa stabs king Edmund at Puc- klechurch	148	
1013	Living archbishop of Canterbury	189	
1019	dies	202	
1038	Living, bishop of Devon, made bishop also of Worcester and Gloucester	210	
1046	dies	216	
596	Lombards destroy St. Benedict's monastery (V.R.)	28	
887	Lombardy assigned to Berenger and Witha	111	
	(<i>Vide</i> Earthquake.)		
839	London, slaughter at	91	
886	repaired by Alfred	110	
994	besieged by Anlaf and Swegen	170	
1009	attacked by the Danes	184	
1016	besieged by Knute	197	
1077	} fires of 283, 292		
1087			
1097	Tower walled, and bridge re- paired	317	
896	London, men of, defeated	120	
896	seize the Danish ships	121	
1013	submit to Swegen	191	
1016	treat with the Danes	200	
1140	attempt to seize the empress Ma- tilda	370	
1046	Lothen and Irling plunder the eastern coasts of England	218	
840	Louis Ist, emperor of France, dies	91	
1108	Louis Vth, king of France	330	
1116	at war with Theobald de Blois	336	
1117	invades Normandy	337	
1119	defeated by Henry	339	
1120	makes peace with Henry	340	
1124	again at war with Henry	348	
1129	acknowledges Gregory (Inno- cent II) as pope	360	
189	Lucius, a king of Britain, convert- ed to Christianity	10	
897	Lucumon, a king's steward, killed	123	
825	Ludecan, king of Mercia, killed	88	
	M.		
891	Macbeth, an Irish pilgrim	113	
1031	Mælbæth (or Macbeth), a Scotch king, submits to Knute	206	
1054	defeated by earl Siward	242	
891	Maelinmun, an Irish pilgrim	113	
1067	Mærleswegen retires to Scotland	266	
1069	joins the Danes in the attack of York Castle	271	
1100	Mahald (Maud, or Matilda) mar- ried to Henry Ist	321	
1118	dies	339	
1045 (1044)	Magnus, king of Norway, menaces England	216	
1047 (1045)	conquers Sweyne, and ob- tains the crown of Denmark	216	
	dies	217	

INDEX.

411

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
1062	251	1116	337
Maine, or Mans, (Conomania)		Matthias abbot of Peterborough	
province of, reduced by Wil-		dies 325	
liam duke of Normandy		1083	287
(V.R.)		Matilda, queen of William 1st,	
1073 } subject to William 1st 278		dies 287	
1087 }		1110	331
1099	318	Matilda (Alicia), daughter of Hen-	
conquered by William II		ry 1st, marries the emperor	
1110	332	Henry Vth 331	
seized by Fulk, earl of Anjou		1126	352
945	147	returns to England 352	
Malcolm 1st, king of Scotland,		1127	353
holds Cumberland of king Ed-		receives oaths of allegiance 353	
mund 147		1127	353
		marries Geoffrey of Anjou 353	
1031	206	1140 (1141)	370
Malcolm II, king of Scotland,		comes to London 370	
submits to Knute 206		1140 (1141)	371
1067	267	besieged in Winchester and	
Malcolm III, king of Scotland,		escapes 371	
marries Margaret, sister of		1140 (1142)	371
Edgar ætheling 267		besieged in Oxford and es-	
1072	278	capes to Wallingford 371	
does homage to William 1st		1140 (1148)	372
1074	279	goes abroad 372	
receives Edgar ætheling at his		1140 (1141)	370, 371
court, and loads him with rich		Matilda, Stephen's queen,	
presents 279		besieges the empress Matilda	
1079 } invades England 285, 304		in Winchester 370, 371	
1091 }		1140 (1152)	372
1091	305	dies 372	
his treaty with William II		1085	289
1093	306	Maurice bishop of London 289	
his journey to Gloucester, and		1107	330
quarrel with William II		dies 330	
killed by Morel of Bambo-		655	40
rough 306		Medhamsted abbey (or Peterbo-	
920	133	rough) founded by Peada and	
Maldon fortified by king Edward		Oswy 40	
921	136	656 (664)	41, 42
besieged by the Danes 136		endowed and chartered by	
1095	311	Wulfhere 41, 42	
Malvoisin Castle built by Wil-		656 (664)	42
liam 1st 311		consecrated by archbishop	
923	138	Deusededit and four bishops 42	
Manchester repaired by king Ed-		675 (680)	52, 53
ward 138		privileged by the Pope and	
921	135	chartered by Æthelred 52, 53	
Manna, earl, killed 135		686	56
1087	293	grant to, from Ceadwalla 56	
Mante (Malhante) burnt by Wil-		775	76
liam 1st 293		from Brordan 76	
1067	267	870	99
Margaret (the daughter of Ed-		burnt by the Danes 99	
ward, the son of king Ed-		963 (972)	154
mund) marries king Malcolm		rebuilt by Æthelwold and	
1093	307	chartered by Edgar 154	
dies 307		963	157
883	107	called Burch, or Peterbo-	
Marinus (or Martinus) pope, sends		rough 157	
the <i>lignum Domini</i> to Alfred		1052	240
885	109	called Gildene-burh, or the	
dies 109		Golden Borough 240	
1098	265	1066	265, 266
Marsh lands, crops of, spoiled 265		miserable state of 265, 266	
444	13	1070	273, 274
Martin, St., dies 13		pillaged by Hereward 273, 274	
1132	364	1102	324
Martin abbot of Peterborough		by robbers 324	
1137 (1145)	368	1116	337
goes to Rome 368		burnt 337	
1154	373	1127	356
dies 373		hunters seen at 356	
		1137	368
		enriched and improved by abbot	
		Martin 368	

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
		1071	Morcar surrenders himself . . . 277
		1093	Moreal, earl Robert's steward, kills king Malcolm . . . 306
604	Mellitus, bishop of London, sent into Essex . . . 29		surrenders Bamborough, and informs against the conspi- rators . . . 312
616 (619)	archbishop of Canterbury . . . 32	1104	Mortaine, William earl of, re- volts . . . 326
624	dies . . . 32	1106	taken prisoner . . . 329
449	Mercia peopled by Angles . . . 15	1054	Mortemer, battle of . (V.R.) 242
655	converted to Christianity . . . 40	822	Muca, alderman, killed . . . 87
827	conquered by Egbrýht . . . 88	686	Mul, the brother of Ina, ravages Kent . . . 56
868	makes peace with the Danes	687	burnt . . . 56
872	} . . . 98, 102	694	his death compensated for £30,000 . . . 58
874	given by the Danes to Ceolwulf		N.
877	partition of, by the Danes . . . 104	508	Natanleod, a British king, killed . . . 21
905	laid waste by the Danes . . . 126, 128	810	Nicephorus Ist, emperor of Con- stantinople . . . 85
911	governed by Æthelfled . . . 129	343	Nicholas, St., dies . . . 11
922	submits to Edward . . . 138	1059	Nicholas IId, pope . . . 250
1016	ravaged by Knute . . . 198, 199	921	Niel (or Nigel), a king of Ireland, killed by his brother . . . 137
1033	Merehwit bishop of Wells dies . . . 206	1049	Nimiguen, palace of, destroyed by Baldwin of Bruges, earl of Flanders . . . 219
772	Mildred, or Milred, bishop of Worcester, dies . . . 74	560 (400)	Ninna, bishop, converts the southern Picts . . . 25
685	Milk and butter turned into blood . . . 56	876	Normandy conquered by Rollo . . . 103
759	Moll Æthelwold king of Northum- berland . . . 73	1096	sold to William IId . . . 314
761	kills Oswin . . . 73	1106	conquered by Henry Ist . . . 329
963 (965)	Monasteries, many founded by Æthelwold . . . 153	1140	revolts to Geoffrey earl of Anjou earls of; <i>vide</i> Rollo, Richard Ist, Richard IId, Richard IIIId, Robert Ist, William the Con- queror, Robert IId, &c.
1070	despoiled by William Ist . . . 273	1010	Northampton plundered . . . 186, 254
1087	many built in his reign . . . 294	1065	Northman, or Norman, killed . . . 201
963 (972)	Moneyer (or minter) at Stam- ford, for Peterborough . . . 155	449	Northumberland peopled by An- gles . . . 15
1125	Moneyers punished for issuing bad coin . . . 351	633	ravaged by Ceadwalla and Penda . . . 35
	Moon; <i>vide</i> Eclipse.	737	by Æthelbold . . . 66
734	} appears bloody . . . 66, 338	794	by the Danes . . . 81
1117	} cross seen in the . . . 85	827	submits to Egbrýht . . . 88
806	tokens in the . . . 330	867	civil war in . . . 97
1107	Moons, two . . . 328		
1106	Montfort Castle taken by Henry Ist . . . 348		
1123	Montgomery Castle taken by the Welsh . . . 312		
1015	Morcar, thane, murdered . . . 194		
1064	Morcar earl of Northumberland . . . 253		
1066	defeated by the king of Norway . . . 260		
1071	revolts from William Ist . . . 276		

INDEX.

413

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
875 Northumberland, conquered by		755 Offa king of Mercia	72
Healfden	102	775 fights with Cynewulf	75
876 divided amongst the Danes	103	792 beheads Æthelbyrht	79, 80
924 submits to Edward	139	794 dies	81
944 reduced by Edmund	147	911 Ohter, earl, killed	129
954 by Edred	149	918 Ohtor, earl, invades Wales	131
1017 under the government of Yric		1028 Olaf (St.), king of Norway, expelled	205
	200	1030 killed and canonized	205
1065 men of, outlaw their earl Tostig	253	964 Ordbryht abbot of Chertsey	157
1069 laid waste by William Ist	271	894 Ordhelm, thane, killed	118
1079 laid waste by Malcolm	286	997 Ordulf's monastery burnt	172
1028 Norway conquered by Cnut	205	46 Orkneys conquered by Claudius	6
1030 Norwegians slay their king Olaf	205	871 Osbearn, earl, killed	100
1066 invade England	259	1070 Osbearn, or Esbeorn, earl, invades England	271
1098 invade Anglesey, and kill Hugh earl of Shrewsbury	317	1070 comes to Ely	273
1004 Norwich plundered	177	867 Osbryht, king of Northumberland, deposed	97
1075 bridal feast at	280	867 killed	98
1075 castle of, defended (by Emma, wife of earl Ralph de Gwydyr)	281	875 Oscytel a Danish king	103
1088 occupied by Roger earl of Hereford	299	905 Oscytel, Hold, killed	127
736 Nothelm, archbishop of Canterbury, receives the pall	66	911 Osferth, collector of tribute, killed	129
740 dies	67	633 Osfrith, the son of Edwin, killed	35
922 Nottingham repaired and manned	138	1046 Osgod Clapa banished as an outlaw	217
924 fortified on the south side	138	970 Oskytel, archbishop of York, dies	158
942 recovered from the Danes by Edmund	146	568 Oslac, alderman, killed	26
1016 Nottinghamshire plundered	196	617 Oslac, prince, banished	32
710 Nunna fights with Gerent (or Grant)	61	963 (972) Oslac, alderman	156
O.		966 his appointment	157
1124 Oats, price of	349	975 banished	162
887 Oda king of France	111	617 Oslaf, prince, banished	32
1048 Odda (or Oddy) earl of Devon	232	833 Osmod, alderman, dies	89
1052 appointed to command the fleet	233	1099 Osmond, bishop of Salisbury, dies	318
958 Odo, archbishop of Canterbury, separates Edwy and Elgiva	150	705 Osred Ist, king of Northumberland	61
961 dies	152	716 killed	62
1082 Odo, bishop of Baieux, arrested	286	789 Osred IId, king of Northumberland	79
1087 his character	295, 300	790 deposed	79
1088 rebels against William IId	299	792 killed	80
1088 leaves England	301	634 Osrice Ist, king of Deira	35
617 Offa, prince, banished	32	716 (718) Osrice IId, king of Deira	62
709 Offa, king of the East Saxons, goes to Rome	61	729 killed	65
		755 Osrice, alderman	70
		845, 860, defeats the Danes	92, 96
		675 Ostrithe, queen of Æthelred	53
		697 killed	60

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
757	Osulf, king of Northumberland	72	633 Paulinus escapes to Kent, and ob-
757	slain by his own household	72	tains the see of Rochester
617	Oswald, or Oswald, (St.) banished	32	644 dies
634	king of Northumberland	36	653 Peada, alderman
635	sponsor to king Cynegils	36	655 Peada, king of Mercia, founds
642	slain by Penda	37	Medhamsted
827	his power noted	88	656 killed
909	his body removed from Bardney	88	381 Pelagian heresy
	into Mercia	127	626 Penda king of Mercia
728	Oswald, the son of Æthelbald,		628 fights with Cynegils and Cwic-
	fights with Æthelheard	64	helm
730	dies	65	633 ravages Northumberland
992	Oswald, archbishop of York, dies	168	642 defeats Oswald
1010	Oswi, or Oswig, killed	185	645 expells Cenwalh
644	Oswin king of Deira	38	655 killed
651	killed	39	1124 } Penny, bad
761	Oswin, prince, killed	73	1125 } 349, 351
617	Oswiu, or Osweo, prince, banished	32	714 Pepin, king, dies
642	king of Northumberland	37	1087 Pershore, Thurstan abbot of, dies
655	found Medhamsted abbey with		616 Peter, St., chastises Laurentius
	Peada	40	1129 Peter (Anacletus II) chosen
670	dies	49	pope
827	his power noted	88	1130 Peter, abbot of Clugny, comes to
617	Oswudu, prince, banished	32	England
982	Otho, emperor of the Romans, de-		Peterborough; <i>vide</i> Medhamsted.
	feats the Saracens in Greece	166	981 Petrockstow plundered
	Otho, his brother's son, dies	166	1076 Petronilla, daughter of St. Peter
911	Othulf, Hold, killed	129	1060 Philip Ist, king of France, (V.R.)
1120	Ottuel, brother of the earl of Ches-		1076 at war with William Ist
	ter, drowned	341	1077 makes peace with William Ist
1009	Oxford burnt by the Danes	184	1087 at war with William Ist
1140	(1142) held by the empress Matilda		1090 } deserts Robert earl of Nor-
	against Stephen	371	1094 } mandy
			1108 } dies
			1110 Philip de Braiose loses his lands
			1112 } regains them
			Picts from Scythia arrive in Ireland
			sent to Britain
			560 (400) southern, converted
			560 northern, converted
			710 fight with Beorhtfrith
			875 invaded by the Danes
			664 }
			897 }
			961 } Plague or pestilence in Britain,
			1087 } 48, 121, 153, 291, 333, 352
			1112 }
			1125 }

P.

429	Palladius sent to the Scots	12
1001	Pallig revolts from Ethelred	174
816	Paschal Ist, pope	86
1115	Paschal II, pope, sends a pall to	
	archbishop Ralph	336
1118	dies	339
430	Patrick, (St.), sent to the Scots	12
961	} St. Paul's burnt	153, 292
1087		
601	Paulinus	28
625	bishop of Northumberland	32
626	baptizes Eanfled	33
627	baptizes Edwin	34

INDEX.

415

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
890 Plegemund archbishop of Canter- bury	112	878 Raven, the Danish standard, taken	105
923 dies	138	617 Redwald, king of East Anglia, de- feats Æthelfrith	32
1127 Poitou, Henry of, abbot of St. Jean d'Angely and Peterborough	354	827 his power noted	88
1140 (1153) Poitou, earldom of, de- volves to Henry, earl of An- jou, on his marriage	372	923 Regnold or Regnwald, king, takes York	138
1120 Ponthieu, earl of, (William III) d. makes peace with Henry 1st	341	924 submits to Edward	139
501 Port arrives in Britain	20	943 confirmed	147
1052 Portland plundered by Godwin	234	944 expelled	147
775 Pusa abbot of Medhamsted	76	Reoda, a leader of the Scots, con- quers part of Britain	2
675 (680) Putta, bishop of Rochester, at the synod of Hatfield	53	943 Richard the elder, earl of Nor- mandy (V.R.)	147
763 Pyhtwine bishop of Whitern	73	994 dies (V.R.)	171
776 dies	76	994 Richard II, earl of Normandy, his daughter queen Emma comes to England	171 175
R.		1013 receives Ethelred and others	191
685 Rain of blood	56	1024 dies (V.R.)	204
1098 } Rains, heavy 318, 337, 338		1024 Richard III, earl of Normandy, his daughter queen Emma comes to England	175 191
1116 } Rains, heavy 318, 337, 338		1107 Richard, abbot of Ely, dies	330
1117 } Rains, heavy 318, 337, 338		1120 Richard, son of Henry 1st, drown- ed	341
1052 Ralph, earl, commands Ethelred's fleet	233	1120 Richard, earl of Chester, drowned	341
1075 Ralph (de Gwydyr), earl of Nor- folk, marriage of	280	1123 Richard, bishop of London, assists at the consecration of Wil- liam Corboil	346
1075 his rebellion and flight	281	604 Ricola, sister of king Ethelbert	29
1114 Ralph, bishop of Rochester, made archbishop of Canterbury	334	1024 Robert 1st, earl of Normandy, his daughter queen Emma comes to England	29 204
1115 receives a pall	336	1031 goes to Jerusalem, where he dies	206
1122 dies	343	1050 Robert, archbishop of Canterbury	220
1124 Ralph Basset	350	1051 dispute of, with Sparhafoc	221
1154 Ramsey visited by Henry II	374	1052 flees from England as an out- law	238, 239
1140 Randolf, earl of Chester, revolts from Stephen	370	1068 Robert 1st, earl of Northumber- land, slain	270
1140 (1141) with the earl of Gloucester de- feats and imprisons Stephen	370	1095 Robert II, earl of Northumber- land, rebels	310
1140 (1144) reconciled to Stephen	371	1095 imprisoned in Windsor Castle	313
1140 (1145) imprisoned and again re- leased	371	1070 Robert 1st, earl of Flanders	276
1099 Ranulf Passeflambard bishop of Durham	318	1085 in alliance with Knute	288
1100 imprisoned in the Tower of Lon- don	320	1096 Robert II, earl of Flanders, goes to Jerusalem	314
1101 escapes to Normandy	323	1100 returns	321
1128 dies	357		
669 Reculver monastery founded	48		

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGES
1111	Robert IIId, earl of Flanders, dies	1107	Robert, abbot of St. Edmund's Bury, dies
	333		330
1079	Robert, son of William Ist, re- bells	1118	Robert IIIId, earl of Mellent, dies
	284		339
1087	succeeds to the earldom of Nor- mandy	1126	Robert earl of Gloucester, keeper of Robert earl of Normandy
	293	1140	eludes the designs of king Ste- phen
1088	his party in England		369
1088	attempts to invade England	1140 (1141)	takes Stephen prisoner
	300		370
1091	his treaty with William IIId	1140 (1141)	taken prisoner and ex- changed for the king
	303		371
1091	accompanies William to Eng- land	604	Rochester, see of, given to Justus
	304		29
1091	returns to Normandy	839	slaughter at
	305		91
1094 } 1095 }	again at war with William	885	siege of, raised by Alfred
	308, 310		108
1096	sells Normandy to William, and goes to Jerusalem	986	bishoprick of, laid waste
	314	1088	Castle besieged by William IIId
1100	returns		300
1101	invades England, and treats with Henry Ist	1130	burnt
	322		360
1103	gives up his pension	876	Rodla (Rollo) conquers Nor- mandy
	324		103
1104	aids Robert of Belesme	1075	Roger, son of William Fitz Os- borne, earl of Hereford, re- bells against William Ist
	326		280
1106	taken prisoner by Henry Ist	1075	taken and imprisoned
	329		281
1126	confined at Bristol	1088	Roger, earl of Shrewsbury, rebells against William IIId
	353		298
1085	Robert Ist, bishop of Chester	1094	Roger of Poitou taken prisoner
	289		308
1123	Robert IIId, surnamed Pecceth, bishop of Chester, buries the bishop of Lincoln	1123	Roger bishop of Salisbury, power of
	314		345
1093	Robert Bloet bishop of Lincoln	1123	regent of England
	306		347
1123	dies	1125	inflicts punishment on coiners
	344		351
1088	Robert de Mowbray, earl of Nor- thumberland, plunders Bristol	1130	at the consecration of Christ Church
	298		360
1093	defeats Malcolm	1132	opposes Henry abbot of Peter- borough
	306		363
1095	rebells against William IIId	1137	imprisoned by Stephen
	310		365
1095	taken prisoner	1130	Roger, bishop of Coventry, at the consecration of Christ Church
	312		360
1095	confined at Windsor	1137	Roger, the chancellor, imprisoned
	313		365
1098	Robert de Belesme earl of Shrews- bury	418	Romans, collect their treasure, and depart from Britain
	317		12
1102	quarrels with Henry Ist, and loses his estates	435	reign of, in Britain
	323		13
1104	joins the earl of Normandy	616 (624)	Romanus, bishop of Roches- ter
	326		32
1105	comes to England	1095 } 1123 }	Romescot
	327		313, 346
1106	again quarrels with Henry, re- turns to Normandy, and is defeated	1050	Rothulf, abbot of Abingdon
	327-329		224
1112	seized and imprisoned	913	Runkorn built
	333		130
1113	removed to Wareham Castle		
	334		
1106	Robert de Stutteville taken pri- soner		
	329		

INDEX.

417

A.D.	S.	PAGE.	A.D.	S.	PAGE.	
1137	Sachentege, a Norman machine of torture	366	1130	Sigefrid, bishop of Chichester, at the consecration of Christ Church	360	
604	Sæbyrht, king of East Anglia	29	883	Sighelm sent to Rome with alms	107	
1031	Sandwich harbour given to Christ Church	205	905	killed	126	
779	Saragossa demolished by Charlemagne (V.R.)	76	921	Sihtric, king of Ireland, kills Niel, his brother	137	
449	Saxons arrive in England	14	1130	Simon, bishop of Worcester, at the consecration of Christ Church, Canterbury	360	
885	fight with a fleet of pirates	108	799	Siric, king of Essex, goes to Rome	84	
780	old, fight with the Franks	77	989	Siric, or Sigeric, archbishop of Canterbury	167	
655	Saxulf abbot of Medhamsted	40	991	advises the payment of tribute	168	
656 (673)	bishop of Mercia	46	994	dies	169	
705	dies	61	1043	Siward succeeds archbishop Eadsige	214	
816	School, English, at Rome, burnt	86	1049	dies	222	
885	enfranchised	109	1043	Siward, earl, escorts king Edward to Winchester	214	
924	Scotland subject to Edward	139	1051	with Edward at Gloucester	230	
934	invaded by Athelstan	141	1055	dies	243	
946	subject to Edred	148	1058	Siward, bishop of Rochester	249	
1031	to Knute	206	1071	Siward Bearn	276	
1072, 1087,	to William Ist	277, 295	905	Siwulf, alderman, killed	126	
	Scots of Ireland	1, 2	124	Sixtus Ist, pope (V.R.)	9	
684	invaded by Egferth	55	1115	Snow	336	
911	Scurfa, earl, killed	129	733	Somerton taken	65	
1123	Sefred, abbot of Glastonbury, goes to Rome	346	1015	Somersetshire plundered	194	
746	Selred, king of Essex, killed	68	980	Southampton plundered	165	
852	Sempringham let to farm for life	93	1047	Spearhafoc abbot of Abingdon	217	
774	Serpents in Sussex	75	1050	refused consecration as bishop of London	224	
189	Severus invades Britain	9	1051	deprived of his see	232	
640	Sexburh wife of Ercenberht	37	913	Stafford built	130	
672	Sexburh, queen of Wessex, one year	49	1016	Staffordshire plundered	196	
832	Shepey, or Sheppey, plundered	89, 236	922	Stamford fortified	137	
1052	Ships built by Alfred	122	942	recovered by Edmund	146	
897	by Ethelred	181	1138	Standard, battle of the	369	
1008	Sicga, or Siga, kills Alfwold	79	1066	Stanford bridge, battle of	261	
789	dies	80	744	} Stars, falling	67, 311	
793	Sideman, bishop of Devon, dies suddenly	163	1095			
977	Sidrac, earl, (the elder) killed	100	1106	} Stars of uncommon appearance	328, 332, 334	
871	Sidrac, earl, (the younger) killed	100	1110			
754	Sigebriht, king of Wessex	68	1114			
755	deposed and killed	69	814	Stephen Vth, pope	86	
905	Sigebryht killed in battle	126	816	dies	86	
961	Sigeferth, king, kills himself	153				
1015	Sigeferth, thane, murdered	194				

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
1057	Stephen IXth, pope	248	1047 (1045) Swegen, earl, is conquered
1058	dies	249	by Magnus
1135	Stephen, earl of Blois, king of		retires to Bruges
	England	364	1046
1137	goes to Normandy	365	invades Wales
1137	state of England during his		1048
	reign	366-368	goes to Denmark
1140	at war with the earl of Glou-		1049
	cester and the partisans of the		returns to England and offers
	empress	369, 370	allegiance to Edward, which
1140	(1141) taken prisoner and released		is refused
	370, 371	219, 220
1140	(1142) takes Oxford	371	1049
1140	(1153) his treaty with Henry of		murders Beörn, and sails to
	Anjou	372	Flanders as an outlaw
1154	dies	373	221, 222
1042	Stigand bishop of East Anglia	213	1050
1043	deprived of his see	214	his outlawry reversed on his re-
1044	reinstated	215	turn to Englaſd
1045	(1047) translated to Winchester	216	226
1052	to Canterbury	239	1051
1058	receives the pall	249	joins his father in a conspiracy
1087	Stigand, bishop of Chichester, dies	297	against Edward
875	Strathclyde Britons invaded by		227
	the Danes	103	1051
924	submit to Edward	139	outlawed the second time, and
514	Stuf and Wihthgar defeat the Bri-		retires to Bruges
	tons	21	230, 231
534	Lords of Wight	22	1069
	Sun; <i>vide</i> Eclipse.		Swegen III, king of Denmark,
823	Surrey submits to Egbricht	87	sends his three sons with a
449	Sussex, kingdom of	15	fleet against England
823	submits to Egbricht	87	270
994	} plundered	170, 183	1070
1009			invades England
1025	Swedes fight with Knute	205	273
994	Swegen II, king of Denmark, be-		1070
	sieves London	170	makes peace with William Ist
1003	plunders Wilton	177	275
1004	Norwich and Thetford	178	1075
1013	again invades England	189	sends a fleet against England
1013	received as king	190	282
1014	dies	192	1076
1045	(1044) Swegen, earl, contends for		dies
	the crown of Denmark with		891
	Magnus king of Norway	216	Swifneh dies
1047	(1045) requests aid of England,		113
	but is refused it	216	1131
			Swine, mortality amongst
			361
			861
			Swithin, St., bishop of Winches-
			ter, dies
			97
			897
			Swithulf, bishop of Rochester,
			dies
			122
			606
			Sylvia, mother of Gregory Ist
			29
			673
			Synod at Hertford
			49
			680
			at Hatfield
			54
			694
			at Baccanceld (Bapchild)
			58
			742
			at Cloveshou
			67
			782
			at Aclea (Acle)
			77
			785
			at Cealc-hithe
			78
			788
			at Pincanheale
			79
			789
			at Aclea
			79
			796
			held by Athelard (at Bapchild)
			82
			822
			at Cloveshou
			87
			977
			at Kyrtingtune
			163
			1043
			at St. Remy
			223
			1049
			(1047) at Rome (Laud MS.)
			223
			1050
			at Vercelli
			224
			1102
			at Westminster
			323
			1119
			at Rheims
			340
			1125
			} at London
			1129

INDEX.

419

A.D.	T.	PAGE.		PAGE.	
913	Tamworth fortified	130	1017	Thurcyll, governor of East Anglia	200
729 (731)	Tatwine, archbishop of Canterbury	65	1021	outlawed	202
734	dies	66	918	Thurcytel, a Danish earl, submits to Edward	132
722	Taunton, built by Ina, demolished by queen Æthelburh	63	920	goes to France	133
921	Temsford taken from the Danes	135	1010	Thurcytel Myranheafod	185
1106	Tenchebray, battle at	329	1016	Thurcytel, the son of Nafana, killed	196
	Tenserie, or Tzencerie; <i>vide</i> Censerie.		970	Thurkytel, abbot of Bedford	158
1001	Teynton burnt	174	911	Thurferth, Hold, killed	129
1114	Thames, extraordinary ebb of the tide	334	921	Thurferth, earl, submits to Edward	136
969, 980,	Thanet laid waste	158, 165	1083	Thurstan, abbot of Glastonbury, quarrels with his monks	286
923	Thelwall fortified and manned	138	963	Tibba, St., relics of	157
603	Theobald, brother of Æthelferth, killed	29	1099	Tide, high	318
1116	Theobald IVth, earl of Blois, aided by Henry Ist against Louis VIth	336	1114	low	334
1140	Theobald archbishop of Canterbury	370	799	Tidfrith, bishop of Dunwich	84
668	Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury	48	780	Tilberht, bishop of Hexham	77
680	appoints a synod at Hatfield	54	854	Tithe granted to the Church by Æthelwulf	94
690	dies	57	693	Tobias, bishop of Rochester	58
1004 } Thetford burnt	178, 185	727	dies	64	
1010 }		921	Toglos (Douglas), earl, killed	135	
1124	Thieves, 44 hanged	350	793 } Tokens, strange	80, 343	
1070	Thomas Ist, archbishop of York, denies the supremacy of Canterbury	272	1122 }		
1070 (1071)	loses his cause at Rome	273	873	Torksey (Turcesig), winter quarters of the Danes	102
1100	dies	321	1051	Tostig the son of Godwin	229
1108	Thomas II, archbishop of York	331	1053	present at his father's death	241
1114	dies	334	1055	receives Siward's earldom	244
966	Thored ravages Westmorland	157	1061	goes to Rome with his wife	250
992	commands Ethelred's army	168	1065	outlawed, and goes to Flanders	253, 254
656 (664)	Thorney (or Ancarig) monastery founded	44	1066	invades England, and is repulsed	258
1066	held by Leofric abbot of Peterborough	265	1066	joins Harold of Norway, and is killed	259, 261
1109 } Thunder tremendous	331, 339	910	Tottenham, or Tettenhall, (Teotanheal) battle at	128	
1118 }		921	Towcester repaired and fortified	134, 136	
640	Thunor kills the sons of Ermenred	37	1055	Tremerig, bishop of St. David's, dies	245
1013	Thurcyll, or Thurkyll, with king Ethelred	190	991	Tribute first paid to the Danes	168
			681	Trumbriht, bishop of Hexham	55
			681	Trumwine, bishop of the Picts	55

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.	
656 (664)	Tuda, bishop (of Lindisfarne), at the consecration of Medhamsted	42, 45	656 (664) Vitalianus, pope, confirms Wulfere's grant to Medhamsted	46
664	dies	43	1076 Vithele (Vitalis), abbot of Westminster	283
852	Tunberht, bishop	93	455 Vortigern, king, fights with Hengist	15
1070	Turolde, or Thorold, abbot of Peterborough	274, 276		
1098	dies	317		
1114	Turstein, or Thurstan, archbishop of York	334		
1119	deprived of his archbishopric, and goes to Rome	340		
1120	reconciled to the king	341		
1123 } 1125 }	journeys to Rome	346, 352		
	U.			
870	Ubba (or Hubba), a Dane, kills St. Edmund	99		
1006	Ufegeat blinded	179		
1013	Uhtred, earl of Northumberland, submits to Swegen	190		
1016	submits to Knute, and killed	196		
1049	Ulf, bishop of Dorchester	222		
1050	reproved at Vercelli	225		
1052	leaves England	239		
1004	Ulfkytel, earl of East Anglia, buys a truce from Swegen	177		
1004	makes a great slaughter amongst the Danes	178		
1010	defeated by the Danes	185		
1016	killed	199		
1095	Urban II, pope, sends a pall to archbishop Anselm	313		
1096	promotes the first crusade	314		
	V.			
1042 (1041)	Valentine, St., head of, at Winchester	213		
1047	Valliumdunæ, battle at (V.R.)	218		
	Vercelli; <i>vide</i> Synod.			
202	Victor I, pope, decree of (V.R.)	10		
1054	Victor II, pope	242		
1057	dies	248		
403	Victricius, archbishop of Rouen, (V.R.)	11		
903	Virgilius, abbot of the Scots, dies	125		
	W.			
1098	Walcelin, bishop of Winchester, dies	317		
1080	Walchere, or Walker, bishop of Durham, killed	286		
1123	Waleram III, earl of Mellent, revolts from Henry I	348		
1124	taken and imprisoned	349		
1126	removed to England	352		
1129	released and received into favour	358		
828	Wales invaded by Egbricht	89		
853	by Æthelwulf	93		
916	by Æthelflæd	130		
918	by pirates from Brittany	131		
1063	by earl Harold	251		
1081	by William I	286		
1095 } 1097 }	by William II	312, 315		
1114 } 1121 }	by Henry I	334, 342		
1060	Walter, bishop of Hereford	250		
1095	Walter, legate, in England	313		
1066	Waltheof, earl (of Northumberland), goes to Normandy with William I	265		
1069	revolts, and joins Edgar	271		
1070	treats with William I	273		
1075	revolts again, and is taken prisoner	280-282		
1076	beheaded	283		
1114	Warner, a monk, sent to Rome	335		
913	Warwick built	130		
1016	Warwickshire ravaged	195		
997	Watchet plundered	167		
1048	Welsh accuse Godwin and his sons	230		
1053	kill many of the English at Westbury	241		

INDEX.

421

A.D.		PAGE:	A.D.		PAGE:
1055	Welsh join earl Elgar in his attack of Hereford . . .	244	825	Wiglaf, king of Mercia . . .	88
1094	rebell against William II	309	828	regains his kingdom . . .	88
1095	storm Montgomery Castle . . .	312	921	Wigmore fortified and besieged . . .	134, 135
1121	treat with Henry Ist . . .	342	799	Wihthurga, relics of, found entire . . .	84
	(<i>Vide</i> Britons.)		514	Wihthgar defeats the Britons . . .	21
800	Weoxtan, alderman, killed . . .	84	534	receives with his brother the command of the Isle of Wight . . .	22
782	Werburh (or Werburga), queen, dies . . .	77	544	dies . . .	23
852	Werththerd, abbot . . .	93	694	Wihthred, king of Kent . . .	58
449	Wessex, kingdom of, by whom founded . . .	15	725	dies . . .	64
495	} kings of . . .	18, 22	852	Wihthred, abbot . . .	93
519				656 (664)	Wilberht, alderman . . .
626	invaded by Edwin . . .	33	656 (664)	Wilfrid, or Wilverth, priest, at the consecration and endowment of Medhamsted . . .	45
634	converted to Christianity . . .	35	656	bishop of Mercia, deprived of his see at a synod holden A.D. 673 . . .	46
878	} harassed by the Danes . . .	104, 122	664	archbishop of York . . .	48
897				675 (680)	sent to Rome . . .
887	} sends alms to Rome . . .	111, 112	678	ejected . . .	54
888				685	restored . . .
890			709	dies . . .	61
1015	submits to Knute . . .	195	685 (718)	Wilfrid or Wilferth II, archbishop of York . . .	56
1016	submits to Edmund . . .	197	744	dies . . .	67
1066	Westminster Abbey, William Ist crowned there . . .	264	928	William Ist, earl of Normandy . . .	140
1097	} Westminster Hall built . . .	317, 318	1031	William II, earl of Normandy (the Conqueror) . . .	206
1099				1047	} battles of . . . (V.R.) . . .
966	Westmorland ravaged by Thored West Wales; <i>vide</i> Cornwall.	157	1051	visits England . . .	
1040	Wheat sold for 55 pence the sester . . .	211	1062	conquers Maine . . . (V.R.) . . .	251
1044	60 pence . . .	215	1066	defeats Harold, and consecrated king of England . . .	263, 264
1124	high price of . . .	349	1067	goes to Normandy . . .	264
775	Wickins (or Wokings) monastery granted to Medhamsted in Offa's reign . . .	76	1068	sacks York . . .	270
812	Wigbryht, bishop of Wessex, goes to Rome . . .	86	1069	lays the north waste . . .	271
833	Wigen, bishop, dies . . .	89	1070	despoils monasteries . . .	273
667	Wigheard, archbishop of Canterbury elect, dies . . .	48	1070	makes peace with Swegen . . .	275
449	Wight, island, peopled by Jutes . . .	14	1072	reduces Scotland . . .	277
530	conquered by Cerdic and Cynric . . .	22	1073	reduces Maine . . .	278
661	ravaged by Wulfere . . .	47	1074	again in Normandy . . .	278
661	converted to Christianity . . .	47	1075	quells rebellion . . .	282
686	ravaged by Ceadwalla . . .	56	1076	at war with France and Bretagne . . .	283
897	} by the Danes . . .	122, 175, 183	1077	makes peace with France . . .	283
1001					
1009					

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
1079	William the Conqueror fights with his son Robert	1106	William Crispin taken prisoner
	285	1112	deprived of his lands and banished
1081	invades Wales		333
1082	arrests Odo	1110	William Mallet loses his lands
1085	causes a survey to be made of	1110	William Baynard loses his lands
1087		England	1112
	289, 295	1115	William, prince, son of Henry 1st, receives homage from the Normans
1086	goes to Normandy		336
1087	invades France, burns Mante, and dies	1119	marries the earl of Anjou's daughter
	293		340
	his character	1120	drowned
	293		341
1079	William, prince, wounded	1123	William Curboil, archbishop of Canterbury
	285		345
1087	11d, king of England	1123	by bribery obtains a pall at Rome
	297		347
1087	his gifts to the Church	1125	again goes to Rome
	297	1129	holds a synod
1088	quells Odo's rebellion		358
	301	1135	consecrates Stephen
1090	at war with his brother Robert		364
	302	1140	dies
1091	makes peace with Robert		369
	303	1137 (1144)	William, St., crucified
1091	with Malcolm		369
	305	1138	William, earl of Albemarle, defeats David king of Scotland at the battle of the Standard
1092	repairs Carlisle		369
	305	1140	William of Romare, earl of Lincoln, revolts, and defeats king Stephen
1093	his illness		370
	305	1124	William, son of Robert, earl of Normandy, at war with Henry 1st
1093	quarrels with Malcolm		349
	306	1127	divorced from Sibylla of Anjou
1094	at war again with Robert		354
	308	1127	earl of Flanders
1094	attends the consecration of Battle Abbey		354
	308	1128	dies at St. Bertin's
1095	invades Wales		357
	312	1154	William de Walleville, abbot of Peterborough
1095	quells the Northumbrian rebellion		373, 374
	312	1003	Wilton burnt
1096	purchases Normandy of Robert		177
	314	1015	Wiltshire plundered
1097	invades Wales		194
1099	reduces Maine	660	Wina, bishop of Winchester
	318		47
1100	killed	656 (664)	bishop of London, at the consecration of Medhamsted
	319		42, 45
1051	William, bishop of London	718	Winborn-minster built by queen Cuthburh (or Cuthburga)
	232		63
1070	William Fitz-Osborne, earl of Hereford, killed	643	Winchester, old minster at, built
	276		38
1075	his daughter's marriage	963 (965)	monasteries at, founded by Athelwold
	280		153
1088	William, bishop of Durham, rebels	1140 (1141)	besieged by Stephen's queen, Matilda
	298		370
1096	dies		
	313		
1085	William, bishop of Norfolk		
	289		
1096	William, earl of Eu, blinded and emasculated		
	314		
1096	William (de Audrey) hanged		
	314		
1100	William Giffard, bishop of Winchester		
	320		
1103	leaves England		
	324		
1123	assists at the consecration of William Curboil		
	346		
1129	dies		
	359		

INDEX.

423

A.D.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
1103		656 (664) Wulfhere, king of Mercia,	
1114		charters Medhamsted	42
1118	} Wind, high 325, 334, 339, 342, 343	661 gives Wight to Æthelwald	47
1121		675 dies	50
1122		1001 Wulfhere, a bishop's thane, killed	174
		1009 Wulfnoth, child, revolt of	182
656 (673) Winfrid (q. Wilfride), bishop of Mercia, deprived of his see by archbishop Theodore at a general council	46	803 Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury	85
761		bury	85
1111	} Winter, severe . . . 73, 333, 336	804 receives his pall	85
1115		812 goes to Rome	85
1116		813 returns	86
		829 dies	89
465 Wipped killed	16	852 Wulfred rents Sempringham	93
887 Witha (Guido), king of Lombardy	111	897 Wulfred, alderman of Hampshire,	122
913 Witham fortified	129	dies	124
755 Wiverth, thane	70	897 Wulfric, sheriff of Wales, dies	185
477 Wlencing arrives in England	16	1010 Wulfric, son of Leofwine, killed	215
449		1043 Wulfric abbot of St. Augustine's	223
495	} Woden, ancestor of Cerdic, & the West Saxon kings 15, 17, 24, 28, 96	1046 sent to the synod of St. Remy	251
552		1061 dies	147
597		943 Wulfrun taken prisoner at the siege of Tamworth	147
854		943 Wulfstan or Wulstan, archbishop of York, besieged at Leicester	147
449 (547) of Ida, and the Northumbrian kings	23	947 makes a truce with Edred, and breaks it	148
560 of Ælla	24	952 imprisoned at Jedburgh	149
449 } of Penda, and the Southumbrian or Mercian kings 15, 34	72	954 recovers the bishopric of Dorchester	149
626 } of Offa	72	956 dies	150
755 of Ethelwulf, father of king Alfred	95	963 Wulfstan, deacon, dies	153
(Vide Genealogy.)		1088 Wulfstan bishop (of Worcester) defeats the rebels	299
981 Womær, abbot of Ghent, dies	165	1053 Wulfsyg (Wolsey) bishop of Lichfield, dies	240
1041 Worcestershire laid waste by Hathacnute	212	982 Wulfwina, abbess of Wareham, dies	166
800 Worr, alderman, dies	84	1084 Wulfwold, abbot of Chertsey, dies	288
1006 Wulfeah blinded	179	1053 Wulfwy, bishop of Dorchester, consecrated abroad	242
989 Wulfgar, abbot of Abingdon	167	1067 dies	266
1016 dies	200	1016 Wulsige, abbot of Ramsey, killed	199
1006 Wulfgeate disgraced	179	1020 Wulstan or Wulfstan II, archbishop of York	202
823 Wulfheard, alderman, invades Kent	87	1023 dies	203
837 defeats the Danes, and dies	90		
897 Wulfheard, a Frisian, killed	123		
925 Wulfhelm, archbishop of Canterbury	139		
927 goes to Rome	140		
656 Wulfhere, king of Mercia	40		

INDEX.

A.D.	Y.	PAGE.	A.D.	PAGE.
626 (627)	York, church built at	33	1016	Yric, earl of Northumberland 96
741	burnt	67	1017	confirmed in his government 200
923	taken by Reynold	138	1047	Yrling plunders Sandwich and Essex 218
1068	sacked by William Ist	270	905	Ysopa, Hold, killed 127
1069	by Edgar	271	1070	Yware, churchwarden of Peterborough, secures part of the property of the church 273
952	Yric, king of Northumberland	149		
954	expelled	149		

GENERAL RULES

FOR

THE INVESTIGATION OF NAMES OF PLACES.

A.

AB, Abban, Abing, Abbots; from *abba*, abbot, *an abbot*; Gen. *abban*, *abbotey*; as Abingdon, Abbotsbury.

Aber, Aver, Iver, Yaver, Yar; from *aber*, *Br. the mouth of a river, ford, or lake*; as Abergavenny, Abberford, Lochaber, Yaverland, Yarmouth.

Ac, Ock, Oke, Auck; from *ac*, *an oak*; as *Acle*, rightly pronounced *Oakley*, *Ockley*, *Okeford*, *Auckland*; or final, as in *Baldock*.

Al, Addle, Adling, Adding, Adden; from *æpel*, *noble*, and *æpelingar*, *nobles*; as *Althorp*, *Addlestrop*, *Addington*, *Addenbrook*, *Allington*.

Al, Ald, Au, A; from *eald*, *old*; as *Albourne*, *Aubourn*, *Abury*; whence *Avebury* and *Aubrey*.

Aller, Eller, Alder, Alre, Alres; from *alp*, *an alder*; as *Aller*, *Ellerton*, *Alresford*. *Aldermaston* is *Alpe-meþrc-tun*.

Ash, Ashen, As; from *ærc*, *an ash*; as *Ashton*, *Ashendon*, *Aston*. *Assington* is from *Affandun*.

At, Ad, Od, Ot; from *æt*, *at*; as *Atford*, *Adstock*, *Odstock*, *Otford*.

B.

Bad, Bed, Bid, Biddes; from *Bieda*, a Saxon chief; as *Badbury*, *Badham*, *Bedhampton*, *Biddesden*.

Bam, Bem, Bamp; from *beam*, *a beam of timber*; as *Bampton*, *Bamfleet*, *Bemfleet*, or *Benfleet*.

Bar, Ber, Bere; from *bepe*, *barley*; *ban*, *a boar*; or *bappe*, *a barrow*; as *Barton*, *Berwick*, *Bere*.

Ben, Bin; from *bean*, *a bean*; as *Bennington*, *Bindon*, *Binegar*, *Binfield*.

Brad, Brat; from *brad*, *broad*; as *Bradford*, *Bradley*, *Bratton*.

Bran, Braun, Brown, Bourne; from *bjun* or *bupn*, *a brook*; as *Branston*, *Brownsover*, *Winterbourne*.

Bri, Brig, Brix; from *bricz*, *a bridge*; as *Bristol*, *Brigstock*, *Brixworth*; or final, as *Tunbridge*.

Brom, Broom, Birm; from *bjom*, *broom*; as *Bromham*, *Bromwich*, *Bromley*, *Brooms Grove*; *Birmingham*, *Bromwicham*.

Brook, Brookes; from *bjoc*, *a brook*; as *Brooksby*.

Bur, Burh, Burg, Brough, Borough, Bury, Pury, Perry; from *bup*, *a bower*; *buph*, *bupgh*, *beorh*, *býrih*, *a town, a place of retreat or defence*; as *Burton*, and by metathesis *Bruton* and *Broughton*; or final, as *Edinburgh*, *Sudbury*, *Hartpury*, *Waterperry*, *Woodperry*.

By, Bye, Bee; from *býe*, *D. S. a habitation*; as *Derby*, *Harrowby*, *Whitby*. The same in *Denbigh* and *Tenby*.

C.

Car, Char, Chard, Ciren; from *cýppan*, *to turn*; as Char, Chard, Charmouth, Charing Cross, Cirencester. Car in British names is derived from *Caër*, *castrum*; for which the Saxons used *cearτερ*.

Carl, Charl, Chorl, Churl, Chur; from *ceopl*, *a churl*; as Carlton, Charlton, Chorleywood, Churton.

Chip, Cheap, Chippen, Chipping; from *cýppan*, *to cheapen*, or *buy*; *cýpa*, *a merchant*; as Cheapside, Chippenham, Chipping-Norton, Chipping Wycombe. Copen, Dan. and Swed.

Cleve, Cliff, Cleugh, Clew, Cleo, Clough; from *clif*, and *clough*, *a cliff*, *cleave*, or *cleft*; as Cleveland, Clifton, Cleobury, Clewer, Cloughton; or final, as Buccleugh.

Comb, Combe, Comp; from *comb* or *cumb*, *cwm*, Br. *a confined valley*; as Castle-Comb, Winchcombe, Compton, Cumberland.

Coning, Conis, Cunning, Kings; from *cýning*, *a king*; as Coningsby, Conisborough, Cunningham, Kingston.

Cot, Cotten, Cotting, Coate, Coates, Cotts; from *cot*, *a cot*, or from *coit* Br. because originally of wood; as Cottenham, Cotswold, Wolvercot.

Crag, Cray, Crick; from *cpecca*, *a creek*, *crag*, *ravine*, or *fissure*; as Crayford, Cricklade.

D.

Dan, Dane, Dean, Den, Ten; from *den*, *a valley*, or *Dene*, *the Danes*; as Danbury, Danesfield, Denham, Tenby, Walden.

Der, Deer, Dyr; from *deop*, *wild deer*; as Derham, Derby, Deerhurst, Dyrham.

Don, Dun, Down; from *dun*, *a down*, or *hill*; as Doncaster, Huntingdon, Downton, Dunster, Dunstable.

Dor, Dur, Durn; from *dwr* Br. as Dorchester, Durweston, Durnsford, Mapledurham.

E.

Ea, Ey, Eye, Y, Hey; from *ea*, *water*, *ig*, or *ege*, *an island*; as Eaton, Eye, Mersey, Avery, Heyford; unless *Hey* be from *haga*, *an inclosure*.

El, Ellen; from *ellen*, *strength*; or from *Œlla*, *a Saxon king*; as Elborough, Ellenborough, Elton.

Ern, Hern, Horne; from *epne*, *a habitation*; as Chiltern, Colerne.

F.

Flam, Flem, Flim, Flin; from *Flymīngaz*, *the Flemings*; as Flamborough, Flemingston, Flimby, Flinton.

Fleot, Flet, Fled, Fleet, Flot; from *fleot* or *flod*, *a flood*, or *flow of the tide*; as Fleet-Ditch, Fleet-Street, Fledborough, Adlingfleet, Elfet, or Elvet.

Ford, Forth, Frith; from *ford*, *a fordable part of a river*; as Oxford (Oxenfurth, Germ.); from *pepan*, *to ferry*, *to pass over*.

G.

Gars, Grass, Gres; from *gær*, *grass*; as Garsington, Grassington, Garsden, Gresham. Some derive Garsington from *gar*, *a garrison*, *a place of defence*; *gaër*, Br.; but this would be Garington.

Gate, Yate, Gates, Yates, Yatten; from *gat*, *a goat*, or *gate*, *gata* Isl. *a gate*; pronounced *Yate* in some districts; whence Gateshead, Yatcomb, Yatesbury, Yattenden, Yatton, Wood-yates. Applegate is from Applegarth.

Glo, Glou; from *gleap, bright, glowing; gloyw*, Br. as Gloucester, the Bright City; which some derive from Claudius.

Graf, Grave, Grove; from *græf, an entrenchment, a grave, or grove*; as Grafton, Graveley, Groveley, Gravesend. The titles of Landgrave, Margrave, &c. are derived from *gepefa, Comes, a Count Palatine*.

H.

Hal, Heale, Hall, Hell; from *healle, a hall, a covered abode*; *helan, to cover*; as Halton, Eccleshall, Wirball.

Ham, Hamel, Hem, Hemel; from *ham, hamol, a sheltered habitation* (*heim*, Germ.); as Hamstead, Hemel-Hemstead, Berkhamstead, Waltham.

Har, Hare, Hard, Her, Herd, Hor, Hur; from *hap, a hare*; *hepe, an army*; or *heopð, a herd*; as Harwich, Harewood, Hardwick, Horwood, Hurley.

Hat, Had, Head, Heding, Eding; from *hæþ, hæþa, or æþa*; as Hatton, Hatfield, Hadham, Headley, Hedingham, Heddington, Edington.

Hithe, eth, iff; from *hyþe, a landing-place*; as Queenhithe; whence also Rotherhithe, corrupted into Redriff; as St. Osythe is pronounced St. Osiff. Lambeth is more obvious from Lambhithe; Maidenhead from Maidenhithe.

Hoe, Hoo, Hough, Hock, Hook; from *hoh, high* (*hoch*, Germ.); as Ivinghoe, Fingringhoo, Houghton, Hockerton, Hook-Norton. Haughley is perhaps from *Daga-leag*.

Holm, Hollym, Hulme, Hulmp, Lump, Lum; from *holm*, which has various senses; generally signifying *extent*,

or *length*; as Holmwood, Holm-Cultram, Holmpton, Cullumpton, Lumley.

Holt, Hot, Hod, Hots; from *holt, a wood*; as Sparsholt, Evershot, Hoddesdon, Hotspur.

Hurst, Herst, Hest, Est; from *hýrft, a thick wood, a forest*; *ýrftian, to increase*; as Lamberhurst, Midhurst, Peshurst, Herstmonceaux, Fingest, Hurstley, Worstley.

I.

Ing, Age, Wing, Wink, Vang, Wan; from *ing, a meadow, or pasture*; as Ingham, Hingham, Wingfield, Winkfield, Wanstead; unless the last be derived from *panat, a want or mole*; as Wantage was called by the Saxons *panatung*.

L.

Lay, Lea, Lee, Leigh, Ley; from *leag, a lea, a plain, or land untilled*; as Laytonstone, Leebrookhurst, Leighton, Bromley, Leybourne.

Low, Lowe, Loe, Loo; from *hlæp, an extensive tract of land*; as Houndslow, Lowestoft, Ludlow, Winslow.

M.

Marsh, Mars, Mers, Mas; from *meþf, a marsh*; as Marshlands, Marston, Mersham, Aldermaston.

Mere, Mir, Mor, Moor, More; from *mepe, a mere, or mop, a moor, a hill, or high ground*; as Merton, Mirfield, Moreton, Westmorland, Otmoor, Highmoor.

N.

Ness, Nesse, Nase; from *næf, neffe, næffa, a promontory, or rising ground*; as Holderness, Nasing, Naseby; and simply The Nase, or Nesse, Walton on the Nase; &c.

O.

Oare, Ore, Or, Er; from *opa, ora, an extremity*; as Stonor, Windsor, Cumnor, or Cumner.

Over; from *oƿen*; as Overy, *oƿen ea, over the water*.

Ouse, Ose, Usc, Ex, Ux, Wis; from *ȳc, ȳca, ȳa, the Ouse*; a general name for a slow river; as Oseney, Usk, Exeter, Exmouth, Uxbridge, Wisbeach.

P.

Prest, Pres; from *ppeorƿt, a priest*; as Preston, Presbury.

R.

Rig, Ridge; from *hƿic, hƿicȝ, a ridge*; as Rigton, Rigby, Hawkeridge.

S.

Scaw, Sco, Sho, Shoe, Shaw; from *ƿcoȝ or ƿcob, D. S. as Scawby, Scofield, Shoebury, Shawbury*. Hence *a shoe*; because originally made of wood: *ƿcob, a wooden desk, a scoop*; *ƿcobl, a shovel, &c. &c.*

Sel, Sil; from *ȳel, large*; as Selwood, Silbury Hill, Silchester.

Stad, Stead, Sted; from *ƿtæƿe, ƿtæƿe, ƿted, a bank, station, or place of rest*; as Stadhampton, Hamstead, Tisted.

Stam, Stan, Stone; from *ƿtan, stone*; as Stanford, Middleton Stoney.

Stock, Stoke; from *ƿtoc, wood, fuel, &c.*; as Woodstock, Stockport.

Stow, Sto; from *ƿtop, a place of resi-*

dence; as Godstow, Stowey, Stogursey (Stow-Courcy), Stoford.

T.

Thorp, Throp, Trop, Thrap, Threp, Trep, Trip; from *þopp, a village*; as Towthorp, Heythrop, Adlestrop, Thrapston.

Ton, Tone; from *tun, an inclosure, a town*; as Taunton, Ulverston. Examples are endless; but *tun* and *dun* are sometimes confounded.

W.

Wad, Wat; from *ƿæð, ƿæð, a river that may be waded over; vadum*; as Wadon, Wadham, Watford, &c.

Wald, Walt, Weald, Wild, Wold, Would; from *peald, polb, a wild extent of uncultivated land, whether with or without wood*; as the Wealds of Kent and Sussex, and the Wolds of Yorkshire. Hence Waldershare, Waltham, Wildon, Willsdon, Kingswould.

Werth, Worth, Worthy; from *peopð, a village, a town, near the head of a river*; as Tameworth, Worthington, Headbourn-Worthy, &c.

Wich, Wichen, Wish; from *ƿic, a retreat; vic-us*; as Harwich, Droitwich, Wichenford, Wishford.

Win, Wen; from *ƿin, a contest, or victory*; as Bedwin, Winslow, Wepden. Some from *pine* or *ƿind*, as Windermere, Winster, Winston.

Wood, Woot, Wot; from *ƿuða, wood*; as Wootton, Wotton.

Obs. In addition to the examples above selected, which might be multiplied almost to infinity, there are numberless instances of names of places derived from historical and accidental circumstances, which cannot be noticed here. The object has been, as much as possible, to give some few general rules to facilitate the study of our Saxon topography. Many of the more obvious appellations are omitted; as Easton, Weston, Norton, Sutton. We therefore conclude, in the words of honest Ælfric:—*Nelle ƿe na ƿriðor heƿe be þam ƿorðe ƿƿrecan. ƿel ȝif þƿ aht ƿƿemað.*

INDEX

OF

THE NAMES OF PLACES.

Abbreviations used to designate the Latin Historians.

	A. D.		A. D.
B. or Bed. <i>Beda, Venerable Bede</i> , about	730	H. <i>Hagustaldensis Prior, Joannes</i> , about	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. ATREBĀTII People of Berkshire.
- V. REGNI People of Surry, 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. CATIUEHLANI 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.

ABBAN-DUN, Abben-dun, p. 163, 167, 200, 201, 214, 215, 217, 219, 222, 224, 277, 338, *Abbatis mons. Abbandonia*, F. *Abbdune*, E. *Abbingdon*, B. *Abendon*, *Abyndon*, K. *Abingdon*, Berkshire.

Ace-mannej ceajter, 158. *Acamanni civitas*, F. Bath, Somersetshire.
 Ac-lea, 77, 79, 93. *Aclech*, R. *Quercuum campus*. Oakley, in Surry.
 Acjan-mýnjter. *Æxan-mýnjter*, 71, 72. *Ax-*

- anminster*, F. *Acseminster*, Hunt. *Axminster*, Devonshire.
 S. Edmund, 317, 346. *Vid.* S. *Eadmunderbýrnz*.
Ædpiner clif, 73, i. e. *Edwini clivus*. *Eggeclyffe*, Gibs. f. *Edwinstow*, Nottinghamshire.
Æzeley-býrnz. *Ægley-býrnz*, *Æzeley-buph*. *Æzleybuph*, 26, 135. *Aelesbury*, Hunt. *Eilesberi*, W. *Aylesbury*, Buckinghamshire.
Æzeley-ropd. *Æzeley-þrep*. *Æzeley-þræp*, *Æzley-þrep*, 15, 199. *Eagelesford*, *Ægeles-threp*, F. *Ilesford* (al. *Eilesford*.) Hunt. *Ægistrop*, Rad. Higd. *Polychron.*, 452. *Aylesford*, Kent.
Æzleyþurðe, 155. *Eylesworth*, Northampton.
Ælþet-ée. *Adelþet-ée*, 74. *In regione quæ dicitur Ælfete*, E. *Adlingfleet*, Yorkshire.
Elm, 43. *Elm*, near *Wisbeach*, Cambridgesh.
Æycer-dun, 38, 47, 100, 180; i. e. *fraxini mons*. As. *Eascesdune*, F. D. *Escendun*, D. *Eschedun*, *Easquesdune*, Hov. *Asschedon*, B. *Æssedune*, W. *Aston*, *Ashendon*, Gibs. *Ash-down*, Berkshire.
Æyc-tun, 155. *Ashton*, Northamptonshire.
Æyrcfeld, 154; *Eastfield*, Northamptonshire.
Æyrtun, 43. *Easton*, Northamptonshire.
Æceþing-þroce, 172. *Teauistoke*, *Tauestoke*, F. *Tavistoce*, D. *Tavestok*, *Esingstoche*, B. *Esingstoche*, Hunt. *Thamstoke*, *Thauistoke*, W. *Tavistock*, Devon. *Vide* *Tæþingþroc*.
Æðandun, 105. *Ethandun*, Flor. *Edendune*, Hunt. *Ethendune*, W. H. *Heddington*, Wiltshire.
Æðelþýhter mýnþer, V. R. 244. *St. Ethelbert's Minster* at *Hereford*. *Vide* *Deþeþonda*.
Æðelhun-ýglond, 53; i. e. *Æthelhuni Insula*, Gibs. f. *Allington*, Lincolnshire.
Æðelþinga þene, 173. *Alton*, Hants.
Æðelþinga ýzge, 105, 106. *Æthelingæg*, As. *Ethelingægige*, F. *Adelingia*, M. *Ethelingete*, Hunt. W. *Edelingehete*, E. *Ethelynghei*, B. i. e. *Nobilitium insula*. *Athelney*, Somersetshire.
Apene, 39. *The River Avon*. Whence *Apene-muða*, *Apenan-muða*, 132, 269, *Avonæ ostium*.
 S. *Albane*, 336, 352. *Verolamium*. *St. Alban*, Hertfordshire. See *Newcome's Hist. and Antiquities of the Abbey of St. Alban's*.
Albemaþe. *Albamaþ*, 302, 369. *Albemarle*.
Alþin, 313. *Albano* near *Rome*.
Alþeþingle, 368. *Aldwinkle*, Northamptonsh.
Alemannia. *Alamanie*, 79 (V. R.), 370. *Germany*.
Alpe, 105. *Aller*, near *Bridgewater*, Somerset.
- Alueapnie*, 324. *Alvernia*, *Auvergne*.
Ambþeybýrn, 170. *Ambresbury*, B. *Ambresbury*, K. *Amesbury*, Wilts. near *Stonehenge*. "*In monte Ambrii qui nunc vulgo Stanhenges*." *Angl. Sacra*, part ii. 656.
Ancan-ýz, 44. *Anachoritarum Insula*. *Thorney Isle*, Cambridge. *Vid.* *Hist. Petroburg.* ap. *Sparke*, p. 6.
Andeþepa, 171. *Andeafara*, D. *Andever*, K. *Andover*, Hants.
Andþed. *Andþeþer-leaz*. -leze. -leaza, 16, 69, 114. *Andredesleige*, Hunt. *The Wealds of Sussex and Kent*. *Vide infra* *Andþeþer-ceapþer*.
Andþeþer-ceapþer, 17. *Andredescester*, Hunt. *Anderida*, f. *Pevensey*, or *Pemsey Castle*, Sussex. *Al. Hastings*.
Angel-cýn. *Angel-cýnney lond*, 13, 28, 78, 86, 90, 97, 121, 124, 163, 164, 167, 171, 173, 176, 178, 181, 183, 188, 192, 199, 200, 201, 314. *Gens Anglorum*, England.
Angel-cýnney ŷcole, 102, 109; i. e. *Anglica gentis schola*, *The English School at Rome*.
Angeli. *Aneli*, 346, 354, 355, 362. "*Oppidum Gallie Aquitanicæ præclarum, in finibus Santonum*," Gibs. S. *Jean d'Angeli* in France.
Angeop. *Anzæp*. *Angou*, 333, 338, 340, 342, 344, 348, 349, 353, 354, 356, 370, 372. *Andegavia*, Anjou.
Angle. *Anglar*. v. *Engle*.
Angleþ-eze, 317. *Anglesey*, K. *Mona. Mon-eze*, *Wæn-ýze*, *Wan-ýze*, *Wann-ýe*; i. e. *Anglorum Insula*, *Anglesey*.
Antiochia, 5. *Antiochia*, *Antioch*.
Apulþne, 114, 116. *Apoldore*, Eth. *Apul-trea*, F. *Y pwl ý dwr*, Br. *A pool of water*.
Apledore, or *Appledore*, Kent.
Apþentþer, 308. *Argentun*, *Argentan*, Gibs. *Argence*, in France.
Armenia. *Armorica*, Gibs. i. e. *Bretagne*.
Apundel, 315, 323. *Arundel*, Sussex.
Apþepa, 198. *Arewe*, F. *Hovd. Arenne*, D. *Script. X.* p. 174. *The River Orwell*.
Aþrandun 199, 202. *Assendun*, S. *Hovd.* i. e. *mons asini*. "*Chron. Saxon. Petrob.* agreeth with *Huntingdon*, and sayeth *Aþrandune* is in *Essex*." *Lamb. Top. Dict.* p. 109. *Ashendon*, or *Assington*, Essex.
Audomaþe, 253, V. R. 268. *The Convent of St. Omer* in France.
Auzþytine, *Azþytine*, *þcē*, 251, 257. *The Monastery of St. Augustine's*, at *Canterbury*.
Azanmuð, v. *Ėan-muð*.

B.
 . Baccancelb, 58. Beckenham, Gibs: f. Bapchild, near Sittingbourne, Kent. *Vid.* Somner, *Antiq. Cant.* p. 231.
 . Baddanbýrig, 125.. Badbury, Dorsetshire.
 . Badecanpýlla, 139. *Badecanwella*, F. Bakewell, Derbyshire.
 . Bæbbanbuph, v. Bebbanbuph.
 . Bæc, v. Bec.
 . Bæzepar, 113. *Bojari*, *Bajouari*, *Bavari*. The Bavarians.
 . Bæleyme. Bælæyme, 323, 326, 327, 328, 329, 333. Belesme, in Normandy.
 . Bærneze, 283. *Bernacum*, Bernay.
 . Bæpnicar, v. Beopnicar.
 . Baur, 327. *Baiocæ*. Bayeux.
 . Baldpiner land, 231. Flanders.
 . Bappe, 155. *Bearwe*, F. *Barowe*, K. Barrow, Rutlandshire.
 . Bappucycipe. Bappucycipe, v. Beappucycipe.
 . Basing, 100. *Basengas*, F. Old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire.
 . Baðan-ceyten. Baðan. Baðum. Baðe, 26, 127, 159, 190, 297, 299, 347, 360. Bath, Somersetshire. *Vide* Ace-manner ceayten.
 . Bataille, 308. Wýnycen æt þæpe Bataille; Battle Abbey, Sussex.
 . Bavapa, 79, v. R. Bavaria.
 . Beam-dune, 30. *Collis stipitibus seu trabi-bus refertus*. Bampton, Oxfordshire or Devonshire. Byndon, Camd.
 . Beamleot, 116, 117. *Beanfota*, F. *Beam-fled*, Hunt. South Bamfleet, or Beulfleet, Essex.
 . Bæpðanig. Bapðanig. Bæpðanig. Bapðanig, 37, 53, 62, 127. Bardney, Lincolnshire.
 . Bæppucycipe. Bæppucycipe. Bæppucycipe, 97, 179, 183, 187, 317, 319, 325. *Berrocscire*, As. *Bearrucscire*, *Barrocscire*, *Bearrocscire*, *Barocessire*, F. *Berruchescire*, M. *Bearrucscire*, *Bercsire*, *Bercscire*, Hunt. *Barrocscire*, D. *Bearrukeschire*, *Berkesire*, Hovd. *Barocschire*, *Barcschire*, *Barkshire*, B. Bercheria. "Ita vocatur à Berroc sylva ubi buxus abundantissime nascitur." Flor. from Asser. Berkshire.
 . Bæbbanbuph. Bæbbanbuph. Bæbbabuph, 23, 37, 169, 306, 311, 312. *Bebbanburc*, F. *Be-banburgh*, *Behanburgh*, *Behanburch*, Hunt. *Babbanburch*, *Bebbanburc*, D. *Babanburch*, R. *Behhamburg*, Hovd. *Baenburg*, L. *Bam-burgh*, B. K. *Bebbæ castrum*. Bamborow, or Bamborough Castle; Northumberland.
 . Bec. Bæc, 306, 370. "*Gallia Abbatia*, in

ducatu Normanniæ et Rotomagensi diœcesi, prope Riblam fluvium. Hodie le bec Helouin, quodd ab Helwino fundata erat." Gibs. Bec.
 . Bedan-ƿopd. Beadan-ƿopd. Bedican-ƿopd, 26, 133, 135, 158, 185. *Bedeford*, Hunt. L. *Bedforde*; *Bedeforde*, B. K. *Bedford*, B. W. Bedford.
 . Bedan-ƿopd-ƿcipe. Beada-ƿopd-ƿcipe, 186, 196. *Bedefordsire*, Hovd. *Beddefordschire*, B. Bedfordshire.
 . Bedanheafde, 50. *Bidanheafod*, F. *Bedepinda* occurs in King Alfred's Will little more than two hundred years afterwards. Bedwin, Wiltshire.
 . Bedican-ƿopd, v. Beban-ƿopd.
 . Belmunt, 348. *Beaumont*, in Normandy.
 . Benefica, 129. *Vid.* An. DCCCCXIII. The River Bean, Benoc, or Benwic, near Hertford.
 . Benningtun. Býnjintun. Bencýngtun, 26, 75. *Benesingtun*, Fl. *Benesintune*, Hunt. *Benc-tune*, Hovd. *Chron. de Mailros*. *Bensintona*, W. Benson, Oxfordshire. Bennington, Hertfordshire.
 . Beoeplic, 63. *Beverli*, R. *Beverlith*, B. Beverley, Yorkshire.
 . Beopclea, 299, 342. *Beorkenlau*, F. *Berchelai*, Hunt. *Barcheley*, B. *Berkeley*, K. Berkley, Gloucestershire.
 . Beopƿopd, 68. *Beorhtford*, F. *Beorford*, W. Burford, Oxfordshire.
 . Beoph-hamƿede, 264. Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.
 . Beopnicar, 35, 54. *Bernicii*, M. Bernicians.
 . Bepanbýrig, 24. *Beranbyri*, Hunt. *Banbyry*, K. Banbury, Oxfordshire.
 . S. Beþtnef mýnycen, 357. *S. Berhtini Monasterium*.
 . Beƿencun, 355. *Besançon*. *Vide* Býjncun.
 . Blay, 336, 364. *Blôis*, in France.
 . Boc-leben, 1. *Latini*, *Romani*. Romans.
 . Bolhilde-geat, 274. "*Janua ab Australi parte Monasterii Petroburgensis.*" Gibs. Bulldyke-gate, Peterborough.
 . Boneual, 192. Bonneval, in France.
 . Bojanham. Bojenham, 220, 221, 231. Bosham, Sussex.
 . Bpadan-æ, 43; i. e. *latus fluvius*. Hist. Eccl. Petroburg. *Bardaneæ*. Broadwater.
 . Bpadanpelic, 132. *Reoric*, F. The Flat-Holms.
 . Bpadenƿopd, 39. Bradford, Wiltshire.
 . Bpamtun, 341, f. Brampton-Abbots, Herefordshire.

Bpauje, 332, 333. Braiose, or Brioux, in Normandy.

Bpccenamcpe, 130. *Bricenammere*, F. *Bricanammere*, Hunt. *Bricenamere*, Hovd. Brecknock, or Brecknockmere S. W.

Bpæbene, 126. *Bradene*, F. "*Cepit Inbrithenten, et circumquaque quicquid aderat.*" H. Hunt. p. 353. Bredon Forest, near Malmsbury, Wiltshire.

Bpemebyþyꝛg, 128. f. Bramsbury, or Bramsby, Lincolnshire.

Bpenti-foþd, 198. *Brendeford*, Hunt. B. *Brenford*, D. i. e.; *Brenti vadum*. Brentford, Middlesex.

Bpeodune, 52, 65. *Briudun*, in *Provincia Merciorum*, Bed. *Swapham*, Hist. Petroburg. *Briudunum*, F. f. Breedon, or Bredon, Worcestershire.

Bpccen-land. Bpýten-land. Bpýton-land, 11, 16, 164. *Britannorum terra*. Britain.

Bpccýꝛꝛꝛꝛ. Bpýꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 298, 353, 370. *Brichstou*. Ord. Vit. *Bricstowa*, F. *Brigestou*, *Bristow*, Hunt. Ann. Wav. *Brycstoue*, D. *Brikestow*, *Bristohw*, Hovd. *Bristowe*, K. *Bristow*, W. K. i. e. *pontis locus*. Bristol, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire.

Bpýꝛꝛꝛꝛ. Bpccꝛꝛꝛ, 129, 210, 215, 233, 234, 352. *Brige*, D. *Briges*, Hovd. *Brugges*, *Brugge*, *Bruggenorth*, B. *Brigges*, W. 1. *Bruges*. 2. Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Bpccene. Bpýcene. Bpccene, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 32, 48, 56, 145, 161. Bpcceton, Bpccetonelond, Al. *Britannia*; *Vide* Camden. Britann. Somn. Gloss. in voc. *Britannia*. Britain.

Bpccar. Bpýcar. Bpccar. Bpccar. Bpccar. 1, 2, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 112, 280, 282, 283. "*Britanni; quo etiam nomine nonnunquam vocantur in his Annalibus Armorici.*" Gibs. The Britons; whether in Great Britain or Bretagne.

Bpccland, 283, 288, 295, 299. "*Britannorum terra; tum Wallia tum Normannia.*" Gibs. The land of the Britons. The context will decide between Wales and Bretagne.

Bpccanabpcc, 141. *Brunford*, I. *Brumesburh*, *Brunesburh*, *Brunesburh*, *Bruneburh*, Hunt. *Brunnanbyrg*, *Brumenburh*, Hovd. *Brunneburyh*, B. Ford prope Bromeridge in agro Northumbrensi, Camden. *Rex Æthelstanus fraterque suus Eadmundus, in loco qui dicitur Brunanburgh, cum exercitu occurrerunt,*

Flor. "*Oppidum est in agro Cestrensi hodie Brunburh dictum.*" Gibs. f. Brumby, Lincolnshire.

Bpýꝛꝛꝛꝛ. Bpýꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 210, 211, 217, 219, 222, 234, 235, 239. *Bruges*, in Flanders.

Bpýꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 229, 251. *Bristol*, Somersetshire. *Vide* Bpccýꝛꝛꝛꝛ.

Bpýꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 253, V. R. *Britford*, near Sarum, Wiltshire.

Bpýꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 251. Wales. *Vide* Bpccland.

Bpýꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, &c. v. Bpccene.

Buccingaham, 132. *Bukingeham*, Hunt. W. *Bukyngham*, B. i. e. *agorum villa*. Buckingham.

Buccingahamꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 185, 186, 196. Buckinghamshire.

Bunna. Buna, 113, 314. *Bononia*. Boulogne.

Bupꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 223. *Burgundy*.

Bupꝛꝛ, 308; Bures, in Normandy.

Buph. Bupch, 46, 157, 169, 191, 192, 213, 250, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 317, 324, 325, 330, 334, 335, 336, 337, 352, 354, 355, 356, 357, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 373, 374. *Peterborough*, Northamptonshire.

Bupne, 335. East Bourne, in Sussex.

Bupneþudu, 135. *Bernwood Forest*, Buckinghamshire.

Buttingꝛꝛꝛꝛ. Butdigingꝛꝛꝛ, 118. *Budingtune juxta Severnam*, Hunt. *Apud Buttingꝛꝛꝛꝛ in ripa Sabrinae fluminis sitam*, Flor. p. 596. *Butdigingꝛꝛꝛꝛ on Sæþeþn ꝛeaðe, i. e. Butdigingꝛꝛꝛꝛ ad ripam Sabrinae. Hodie Buttingꝛꝛꝛꝛ, cui è regione ad Occidentalem Sabrinae ripam obicitur Welshpoole*, Gibs. *Oppidum id [Buttingꝛꝛꝛꝛ] ad minorem ejusdem fluminis [Sabrinae] ramum in agro Glocestrensi situm est*, Spelman. *Vita Ælfredi*, R. "*Potius in agro Salopiensi, ibi enim Buttingꝛꝛꝛꝛ est ad ipsam Sabrinam sita, ubi etiamnum munitiorum vestigia videri asserunt.*" O. Walker, *Not. in loc.* Speed and Somner place it in Montgomeryshire; but *Boddington* in Gloucestershire is generally understood to be the scene of action.

Býþeþeþ-ꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 229. *Beverston*, Gloucestershire.

Býlþeþeþe, 245. *Bilsley*, Gloucestershire.

Býþꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 75. *Benson*; *Vid.* *Benningꝛꝛꝛꝛ*.

Býþꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 265. *Burhtun*, Hovd. *Burton super Trent*, B. *Burton*, S. K. *Abbatia Burtunensis*. *Burton*, Staffordshire.

Býþꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, 223. *Bisontium*. *Burgundia metropolis*. *Besançon*. *Vide* Bepccun.

C.
 Cæpe, 61. *Cere*, Hunt.—“*et bæpe, Care-house & Heefeld.*” *Gibs. f. Caraw*, Northumb.
 Cæsar Augusta, 76, V. R. *Sarragossa*.
 Calne, 163. Calne, Wiltshire.
 Campaine, 314. *Campania*. Champagne, in France.
 Caningamæryceſ, 186. *Caningamersce*, Hovd. *Kaningamersce*, Flor. All-Cannings, Wilts.
 Cant-papa-buph. Cant-papa-býpuz. Cant-pape-beſn, 34, 40, 42, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 58, 69, 82, 92, 99, 112, 139, 156, 183, 187, 189, 203, 205, 271, 272, 273, 306, 313, 319, 324, 330, 331, 334, 335, 336, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 351, 352, 358, 359, 360, 370. *Doruvernia*, Bed. *Cantpapena bupz*, Al. *Canturbery*, K. *Urbs populi Cantiani*. Canterbury.
 Cant-pape, 14, 17, 30, 32, 36, 48, 49, 58, 64, 68, 73, 82, 85, 87, 88, 91, 94, 97, 125, 169. *Cantwari*. The People of Kent.
 Cant-papa puce, 25, 58, 90, 96. *Cantwarorum regnum*. The Kingdom of Kent.
 Capet (*Cot. Caziet*), 110. *Cadri*, Hunt. *Caziacum in Maternam*. Chezy, in France.
 Capdeol, 305. *Karloil*, Hunt. *Cuirleil*, D. *Kartel*, H. *Cartel*, R. Hovd. *Carleul*, L. *Caertiel*, *Carlyell*, *Karlell*, *Carlele*, *Carliull*, *Carljol*, *Karloil*, *Carlyl*, K. Carlisle, Cumberland. *Vide Appendix*, p. 385.
 Cappum, 89, 91. Charmouth, Dorsetshire.
 Caſtpa, 155, 157. Castor, Northamptonshire; or Casterton, Rutlandshire.
 Cathenes, 1, *Note*. Cathness.
 Caſum. Kadum, 271, 293, 327. *Cadomus*.
 Caen, in Normandy.
 Cealc-hýþe, 78. *Cealcide*, Hunt. *Chalchuthe*, W. Challock, or Chalk, in Kent.
 Ceaſter. Cæſter, 56, 73, 77, 157, 309, 341, 344, 370. Chester, West-Chester.
 Ceaſterþopda. 148. Chesterford, in Essex.
 Cedenac, 52. Cadney, Lincolnshire.
 Cent. Centlonð, 16, 26, 31, 35, 54, 56, 58, 59, 64, 85, 87, 92, 97, 108, 114, 122, 128, 136, 170, 184, 194, 198, 299. *Cantium*. The County of Kent.
 Centingay. Centiſcan, 122, 172, 187. *Cantiani*. The Inhabitants of Kent.
 Ceoleſe-ge, 180. Cholsey, near Wallingford, in Berkshire; not Chelsea, as some imagine.
 Ceopteſ-ige. Ceopteſe-ge, 157, 288, 332. *Ceroteſei*, Bed. Cod. C. *Ceroteſei*, W. *Ceroteſei*, T. *Certesie*, Hovd. F. W. Chertsey, Surry.

Cepdiceſþopð, 21. *Cerdicesforda in fluvio Avenæ*, Eth. *Certicesford*, Hunt. i. e. *Cerdici vadum*. Charford, near Fordingbridge, Hants.
 Cepdiceſleaz. Cepdiceſleah, 22. *Cerdici campus*. Chardsley, Buckinghamshire. Somner.
 Cepdiceſropa, 18, 21. *Certicesore*, Hunt. *Sardichesore quæ nunc vocatur Gernemuth*, B. *Cerdici littus; ostium Garienis*. Yarmouth, Norfolk. *Gibs*.
 Cice, 345. *S. Osgithæ de Cice*, Flor. Continuat. *Chieche*, W. *Chicce*, Hunt. *Chich*, L. S. Osythe, Essex. “*quod ibi in S. Osithæ, (sive Osgithæ) memoriam, ædem sacram posuit Ricardus Episcopus Lundenensis circa An. m.cxx.*” *Camd.*
 Ciltepn, 184. *Chiepn*, *Gibs*. *Chiltern*, Hunt. *Cyltern*, Hovd. The Chiltern Hills, Oxfordshire.
 Cingeſdeſ, 155; i. e. *Regis fossa*. Kingsdelf. *Camd. f. Knutsdyke*, Northamptonshire.
 Cingeſtun. Cýningeſtun, 139, 164. *Kingestone*, B. i. e. *regia villa*. Kingston.
 Ciceaſtpe. Cýceaſtpe, Cicaeſter. Ciceaſter, 120, 297. *Cissaceaster*, F. *Cicestria*, F. Cont. *Cissacestre*, D.—*Cissa, de cujus nomine Cicestria, quam ipse fundavit, nomen sortita est*, W. Chichester, Sussex.
 Clæghangpa, 198. Clayhanger, or Clayhonger, Essex.
 Cledeſmupa, 137. Gladmouth, or Cledmouth, South Wales; so called from the mouth of the Cleddy.
 Cleuceſtria, Cloeciſtria, Claudia, 178, 179. *Gibson's edition*. *Glawornia*. Gloucester.
 Clitun; 175. Clist, or Clyst, near Exeter, Devonshire.
 Clue, 43. King's Cliff, Northamptonshire.
 Cloeſþhoo. Cloueſþhoo. Cloueſþhou, 67, 87. *Cloepþhoo*, Alf. *Clovesho*, G. T. *f. Cliff at Hoo*, Kent.
 Cluniz. Clunni. Clunie, 340, 354, 355, 359, 361, 362, 363. Clunney, or Clugny, in Burgundy.
 Coſantpeo. Coſentpeo. Couentpe, 248, 265. Coventry, Warwickshire.
 Colne, 115. The River Colne.
 Colne. Colone, 243. Cologne; *Köln*, Germ.
 Colneceſter, 136, 137. Colchester, Essex.
 Coludeſbuph, 54. *Urbs Coldana, Coludi urbs*, Bed. “*Hic S. Ebba justè, sobrie ac pie vixit; an vero ibi religionis cultum primo instituerit, an ab antecessorum studiis institutum invenerit, incertum.*” Dugd. ex veteri MS. *Bibl. Bodl.* Coldingham,

INDEX OF THE NAMES OF PLACES.

- Constantinopolij. *Æt Constantinopolim*, 239. Constantinople.
- Copergeate, 163. *Coruesgeate*, D. *Co-gate*, Hovd. i. e. *Corfi janua*. The Gate of Corfe. Corfe Castle, in Purbeck, Dorsetshire.
- Copenpealay, 113, 171. *Cornewayle*, K. *Cornoli*. *Cornubiæ incolæ*, *Dannonii*, *Dunmonii*, *Amnonii*. Cornwall; or the people of that district.
- Cosham, 195. Cosham or Corsham, in the hundred of Chippenham, Wiltshire.
- Coscefford, 53. f. Cosford, Warwickshire.
- Cottingham, 368. Cottingham, Northamptonshire.
- Couentepe, 360. *Conventria*. Coventry, Warwickshire. *Vide Cofantpeo*.
- Cpreccilade. *Cpeccazelade*, 126, 195. *Criccelade*, F. *Crickelad*, F. W. *Criccelad*, D. *Greglade quæ modo dicitur Kirkelade*, Hovd. B. *Crikelade*, Hunt. *Criklade*, B. Cricklade, Wiltshire.
- Cpeccanford. *Cpeccanford*. *Cpeacanford*, 15. *Creganford*, Hunt. i. e. *Creccæ fluminis vadum*. Crayford, Kent.
- Creta, 12, V. R. Crete.
- Cridiantun, 163. *Cridiatun*, F. Kirtou.
- Cpurcey cýnc, 202; i. e. *Christi Ecclesia*. Christ Church, Canterbury.
- Cpuvand. *Cpoýland*, 153, 283; i. e. *cruda et cænosa terra*. interp. Ingulph. *Crowland*, B. Crowland, or Croyland, Lincolnshire.
- Cuzgedic, 42. Uggedike or Ugmere.
- Cumbja land. *Cumep-land*, 147, 173. *Cumbreland*, D. *Cumberland*, Hunt. H. Hovd. B. *Cumbrorum terra*. The County of Cumberland.
- Cundoð, 107. *Cundoth*, Chron. Mailros. *Ad monasterium quod dicitur Condath*, F. *Condatum super Scaldim in Belgio*. Condé sur l'Escaut.
- Cupbotl, 345, 365. "*Curbotium in Galliis*." Gibs. Corbeil, in the Isle of France.
- Cpanca-þic, 91. *Cwentawic*, F. Canterbury.
- Cpatþricege, 121. (þricege, Cod Cant.) *Cantbridge*, Ethelw. (*I. Cuat—*) *Quatbrig*, F. *Quantebridge*, W. *Quadrige*, Hunt. Quat, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire.
- Cychelmeþ-heape, 180. *Cuicclmeslawe*, F. *Chichelmeslaue*, Hunt. *Cwichelmelow*, Hovd. i. e. *Cwichelmi agger*. Cuckamsley Hill, Berkshire.
- Cýmeneþ opa, 16. *Cymeni littus*. "*prope Wittering*." Camd. f. Shoreham, Sussex.
- Cýnemæpefford, 84. *Kimeresford*, F. *Regis præclarum vadum*. Gibs. Kempshill, Gloucestershirë.
- Cýnet, 180. *Kenet*, F. D. *Keneta*, M. Kennet, Wiltshire.
- Cýnungey clife, 76. *Kyngesclive*, *Kyngesclive*, Hunt. *Coniscliff*, Durham.
- Cýnungey dælf. v. *Cingey dælf*.
- Cýnungey tun. v. *Cingey tun*.
- Cýnomannia, 251, V. R. *Vide Wanþ*.
- Cýppanham, 104, 106. *Cipenham*, Hunt. *Chipenham*, Hunt. B. i. e. "*Villa mercatoria; à cýppan*." Gibs. Chippenham, Wiltshire.
- Cýpnceaþcep. *Cýpnceaþcep*, 26, 35, 106, 202.
- Cirrenceastre*, As. *Cirecestere*, Hunt. *Circestre*, L. B. *Corinium*. Cyrencester.
- Cýpucþýpiz, 130. *Cereburih*, Hunt. *Cyrbury*, B. Chirbury, Shropshire.
- D.
- Dæg-þcan. *Dægþan-þcan*, 2, 29. *Degsustan*, F. Hunt. i. e. *Degsæ lapis*, Bed. Dauston, Cumberland. Gibs. f. Theekstone, Yorkshire, N. R.
- Dælpeodaj, 2, 29. *Dalreudini*, Bed. *Dalpeadungaj*, Al. i. e. *cohors hominum sub Reoda*.
- Dænemeapce. *Denmapce*, 178, 201, 203, 207, 273, 275, 276, 280, 282, 283, 288, 296, 340. *Denmercia*. i. e. *Danorum fines*. Denmark.
- Dæpentamuþa. *Deþtamuþa*, 221. Dartmouth, in Kent.
- Dampont, 309. Domfront, Normandy.
- S. Dauð, 360. *Menevia*. The Bishopric of St. David's, Pembrokeshire.
- Deapne þicc, 35, 38. *Deirorum regnum*. "*A ferurum copia; Sax. enim deop est fera*." Gibs. Part of the ancient Northymbria.
- Deþenaj. *Denaj*, 87, 118, 122, 125, 153, 171, 174. *Deuonienses*. The Inhabitants of Devon.
- Deþenajcýpe. *Deþnancýpe*. *Deþnancýpe*, 92, 105, 116, 163, 171, 201, 216, 232. *Deuenesire*, *Dauenescyre*, Hunt. *Daveneshire*, Hovd. *Deveneschire*, B. *Devenchire*, *Devenschyre*, K. *Comitatus Deuoniensis*. Devonshire.
- Dene. *Dena*. *Denaj*. *Denþce*. *Dænþcan*. *Dænþcemen*, 78, 89, 90, 91, 92, 100, 101, 107, 108, 110, 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 138, 139, 168, 172, 174, 175, 176, 179, 185, 201, 205, 242, 273, 296. The Danes.
- Denmeapce. *Vide Dænemeapce*.
- Deomod, 132. *Deomedum*, F. *Demetia*. "*Et tunc [Dau] manserunt in Insula Stepen cum magna miseria, ita quod cibus eis defecit*,

et multi fame mortui sunt, --- recesserunt ipsi in Deomodum." Hunt. Part of Wales.

Deopabý. Deophý, 133, 146, 218. *Dereby, Derebi*, Hunt. *Derebi*, E. "A deop fera, et bý habitatio." Gibs. Derby.

Deophycipō, 253. *Derbyschire*, B. *Derbiensis*. Derbyshire.

Deopham, 26, 84. i. e. *ferarum habitaculum*. An. DLXXVII. Dyrham, Gloucestershire. An. DCCXCIX. Dereham, Norfolk.

Deophýr, 241. Deerhurst, Gloucestershire.

Depiercote, 1. Davidstow, i. e. St. David's.

Depar, 64. *Deýri*. The Inhabitants of the kingdom of Deira. *Vide Deapnepice*.

Depapuda, 56. *Ferarum sylva*. Beverley.

Depeuōd, 43. Dereworth, Northamptonsh.

Dic, 126. i. e. *fossa*. The Foss-dyke, Lincolnsh.

Difeln; 144. *Diveline, Eblana*. Dublin.

Dodeýðopp, 154. Dostrop, Northamptonshire.

Dol, 283. Dol, in Brittany.

Doýpe. Doýpa, 226, 227, 236. *Douere, Doure*, Hunt. *Dovere*, D. K. *Dowere*, Hovd. *Dover*, B. *Dovore*, T. *Dubria*. Dover.

Domepham, 148. South Damerham, Wiltshire.

Domuc, 84. *Domnoc*; Bed. *Dommocearcep*, Al. *Domoc*, G. Dunwich, Suffolk.

Dopceýcearcep. Dopecearcep, 36, 122, 158.

Dorcinea, (*Dorcic*, C.) Bed. *Dopcecearcep*, Al. *Dorecestre*, Hunt. *Dorchecestre*, L.

Dorkecestre, B. *Dorcestre*, W. *Dorchester*, Oxfordshire.

Dore, 88. Dore, Derbyshire.

Dopkacearcep, 266. *Vide Dorcesceaster*.

Dopnyætar. Dopyætar, 92, 172, 194, 232.

Dorset, Dorsete, B. *Durotriges*, à Brit. *dwr. aqua, et trig incola*. The Inhabitants of Dorsetshire.

Dopwiccearcep, 29. *Dorobernia*. Canterbury.

Dpýffelda, 61. *Dyrffeld*, St. Driffeld, Yorkshire, E. R.

Dublnia, v. Difeln.

Dunestaple, 343. *Dunstapola, Dunstapula*, F. C. *Dunstaple*, Hunt. *Dunstapell*, B. *Dunstapill*, K. *Dunstaple*, Bedfordshire.

Dunholm. 278, 286, 298, 299, 301, 313, 318, 320, 357. *Dunhelm*, F. *Durem, Durham*, B. *Durham*.

E.

Eadeýbýr, 130. *Edesbirh*, Hunt. *Edesbury*, B. *Eddesbury*, Cheshire, in the Forest of Delamere.

Eadmundesbýr, S. *Edmund*, 217, 317, 330, 346. *Bury*, Suffolk.

Eadnlrey næýre, 220, 238. *Eadulfi promontorium*. Walton on the Nase, Essex.

Eald-mýnrcer, 213. i. e. *vetus monasterium*, Old-minster; opposed to Nýan-mýnrcer (i. e. *novum monasterium*) at Winchester.

Eald-Seaxe, 14, 77, 109, 218. *Antiqui Saxones*. The Old Saxons of Germany.

Emot. Æt Emotum, 140. *Emmet*, or *Emmotland*, in Yorkshire, E. R.

Earþ-Centingar, 183. *Cantii Orientalis incolæ*. Inhabitants of East Kent.

Earþ-Engle. Earþ-Englar. Earþ-Englan, 15, 32, 36, 37, 40, 47, 87, 88, 91, 97, 99, 106, 108, 109, 112, 114, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, 135, 136, 137, 168, 177, 178, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 199, 200, 210, 213. *Orientalis Angli*. The East-Angles.

Earþ-Francan, 112. *Franci Orientales*. The Eastern Franks.

Earþ-Seaxe. Earþ-Sexar, 14, 29, 84, 87, 115, 117, 119, 120, 122, 126, 129, 136, 137, 170, 184, 186, 199. *Estsexe*, Hovd. B. *Essex*, B. K. *Orientalis Saxones*. The County of Essex.

Earþ-Seaxna rice, 90, 96. *Orientalium Saxonum regnum*. The Kingdom of the East-Saxons. Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire.

Eaxan-cearcep. v. Exan-cearcep.

Eazbýphrey stan, 105. *Be earþan Sealpuda*, i. e. *ab Oriente Sealwudæ* (Selwood, Somersetshire). *Brixton Deverill*, Wiltshire.

Eczpæðey mýnrcer, 81. *Yarrow*, or *Monks Wearmouth*, in Durham; so called from King Everth.

Eýppic. v. Eoýppic.

Eýpýr, 8. *Ephesus*, in Asia Minor.

Eze, 154, 155. *Eye*, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Ezýra, 4, 7. *Ægyptus*, Egypt.

Ezleyppuðe. v. Æzleyppuðe.

Ezomeþham, 26. *Ignesham*, Eth. *Eignesham*, F. *Aegnesham*, Hunt. *Egenesham*; G. *Ensham*, Oxfordshire.

Ellendun, 87. *Ellandun*, i. e. *mons Ballæ*, F. *Hellendune*, M. *Elendune*, Hunt. Gibs. "Weolþhanus Ellanduni Comes, i. e. *Wiltonia*, Ellanduni Monasteriolum posuit." Gibs. from Camd. f. Allington, near Amesbury, Wiltshire.

Elý. Elý-býr, 49, 154, 203, 209, 273.

275, 276, 330. *Ely*, B. *Anguillarum insula*. The Isle of Ely.

Embene. 108. *Ambianum ad Somum*. Amiens in Picardy.

Engla-felða, 99. *Englefeld*, Hovd. *Englefelde*, B. *Anglefeld*, W. i. e. *Anglorum campus*. Inglefield, Berkshire.

Engla-land. *Engla-land*. Engle-land, 28, 31, 50, 51, 52, 78, 193, 199, 202, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 214, 215, 273, 278, 280, 281, 283, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 298, 300, 302, 303, 304, 306, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 326, 329, 330, 335, 338, 340, 343, 344, 345, 347, 349, 350, 351, 353, 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 370, 371, 372, 373. *Anglorum terra*. *Anglia*. ENGLAND.

Engle. Englar. Angle. Anglar, 13, 14, 15, 16, 28, 145, 146, 158, 160, 162, 184, 198, 199, 201, 211, 304. *Angli*. The Angles, or English.

Englisc, 1, 30, 37, 57, 123, 138, 139, 205, 261, 262, 280, 300, 301, 307, 309, 311, 324, 353. *Anglus*. An English-man.

Еорер-пс. Еорор-пс. Еерр-пс. Еуор-пс. Еорер-пс сеартер. Еуер-пс, 9, 33, 38, 52, 53, 55, 67, 74, 76, 81, 82, 97, 98, 99, 134, 138, 150, 156, 158, 169, 196, 272, 278, 321, 324, 331, 334, 340, 341, 346, 352, 369. *Eouerwic*, *Eouorwic*, *Euerwic*, Hunt. *Eouerwic*, D. *Eworwic*, Hovd. *Eboracum*. York.

Еорершам, 210, 243. *Vide* Euerham.

Ерендик, 42. *Asendike*, J. "Ipsa aqua de Asendyke est quinta aqua claudens ab illo loco Insulam prædictam contra Aquilonem usque ad Aswictoft." Ingulf. Asendyke, or Ashdyke.

Ертун, 368. Easton, Northamptonshire.

Еуершам, 284. *Eouesham*, F. *Heuesham*, Hovd. *Euesham*, B. *Evisham*, *Evysham*, *Euesham*, *Evesham*, K. Evesham, Worcestershire.

Еуеур. Еуеур, 333, 360. *Eburovicus*. Evreux, in Normandy.

Ехан-сеартер. Ехан-сеартер. Ехе-сертер, 103, 104, 116, 117, 120, 176, 365. *Eaxancester*, F. *Exancestre*, *Excestre*, Hovd. *Excester*, L. i. e. *Civitas Exæ*. *Isca*, & *Isca Danmoniorum*. Excester, Exeter, Devonshire.

Ехан-муð. 174. *Exammuth*, Hunt. i. e. *Exæ ostium*. Exmouth, Devonshire.

F.

Faupeyfeld, 273. *Fasseham*, Chr. Norm. *Faversham*, Kent. V. Somner, *Ant. Cant.* p. 244.

Feapndun, 139. *Ferandune*, Hunt. *Farandon*, B. i. e. *mons filiceus*. Not Faringdon, Berkshire; as Gibson and others interpret it; but Farndon in Northamptonshire; King Edward having died in Mercia, Ou Wypcum.

Feapnham, 115. *Vicus filiceus*. Farnham, Surry.

Feðanleaz. Feðanlea, 17. *Fethanleah*, F. *Fedhalnea Fedhanlea*, Hunt. *Frithenleia*, W. Frethern, Gloucestershire.

Feþepmuð, 42. f. Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire.

Fy-burȝar, 194. *Quinque civitates*, The five-Towns. Vid. An. DCCCCXLII.

Fyrburȝungar, 190. "Fifburgenses. Incolæ 5. civitatum." Gibs. v. Fyrburȝar.

Finchamȝebe, 317. Finchamsted, Berkshire.

Flæming, Flemingaland. *Vide* Flandre.

Flandre. Flandran, 282, 288, 314, 321, 324, 333, 337, 338, 340, 354, 357. *Flandria*. *Flandri*. *Flanderland*, from *Fleonpa-land*, i. e. *fugitivorum terra*, The land of fugitives; *Flemings*, à *plyma-profugus*, *vagabundus*, *exul*.

"Abel lay slane upon the ground

Curst Cain flemit and vagabound."

David Lyndsey. *Vide* L. Noel, Gibson, and others.

Flemȝce, 286. *Flamingi*. Flemings or Flemish. v. Flandre.

Florentia, 250. *Florentia*. Florence.

Folceŷ-ŷtan, 235. *Folkstane*, *Felkestan*, *Folcastan*, T. i. e. *Lapis populi*. Folkstone.

Foher, 42. An obscure place in Northamptonshire.

Fpancan, 77, 95, 106; 108, 110; 112, 276, 283, 302, 303, 330. *Franci*. The Franks.

Fpance. Fpance-land. Fpance-lond. Fpance-ŷce, 288, 293, 303, 308, 309, 324, 330, 333, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 348, 349, 354, 358, 360, 363, 372. *Francia*. France.

Fpanceŷce, 176, 273, 275, 286, 287, 298, 301, 307, 309, 323, 353. *Francus*. A Frenchman.

Fpcepŷcþurȝna, 76. f. Freiston, or Friston, in Lincolnshire.

Fpærŷce. Fpærȝan, 109, 122, 123. *Frisii*, *Frisones*. The Frieslanders.

Fpome, 150. Frome, Somersetshire.

Fpomuð. Fpomuþa, 172, 194. *Fromi ostium*, Mouth of the river Frome, Dorsetshire.

Fallanham, 106. *Fullonham*, As. *Fulenham*, Hunt. Chr. de Mailros. *Fulanham*, D. *Fullenham*, B. Fulham, Middlesex.

G.
 Gayul-ponb, 87. Camelford, Cornwall.
 Garta, 339. *Caieta*, Gaëta, in Italy.
 Galha, 11, 12. *Gallia*, Gaul, or France.
 Galmanho, 243. Galmanhoo; a Saxon Abbey; merged afterwards in St. Mary's, at York.
 Galpalay, 3, 39, 47, 58. *Gallia incola*. *Armorici*. v. *Yeallay*.
 Gegnerbuph, 190, 193. *Geinesburh*, *Geignesburh*, F. *Gainesburh*, *Geinesburh*, Hunt. B. *Gainesburh*, D. W. *Geagnesburi*, *Gainesburg*, Hovd. *Geagnesburch*, L.—*Æthelredi filiam Gainorum Comititis*, Flor. Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.
 Gent, 106. *Gandavum*. *Gand*. Ghent in Flanders.
 Gepbopneč, 285. *Gerboroth*, F. *Gerberei*, Hunt. Gerberoy.
 Gepmauc, 14. *Germania*. Germany.
 Geyede, 277. *Tweda*. The Tweed.
 Gildene-buph, 240, 265. *Inaurata urbs*. Peterborough. *Vide* AN. MLII.
 Gillingaham, 197. *Gillingaham* *Gillingaham*, F. *Gilingeham*, G. *Gillingham*, Hovd. *Gillingham*, B. *Gillingam*, K. *Gillingham*, *Gillingham-forest*, Dorsetshire.
 Glætingabýpuz. *Gleatingabýpuz*. *Glætingbýpuz*. 57, 200, 206, 207, 286, 346, 359. *Glætingabyrig*. Eth. *Glætingebirh*, *Glæstinbirh*, Hunt. *Glætingberi*. E. *Glæssanbury* or *Glæstonbury*, Somersetshire.
 Gleapan-ceaſter. *Gleape-ceaſter*. *Glep-ceaſter*. *Gloa-ceaſter*, *Gleape ceaſter*, 26, 131, 134, 145, 289, 294, 305, 306, 307, 319, 342, 344, 349, 353, 369, 370, 371. *Gloæstria*, M. *Gloæstre*, *Gloæceſtre*, D. *Glouceſtre*, Hunt. Hovd. *Cæſer Gloyw*, Br. the Bright City. *Glouceſter*, or *Gloceſter*.
 Gleap-ceaſterne ſcipe. *Glep-ceaſterne ſcipe*. 199, 210, 340, 343. *Ager Gloceſtrenſis*. “*Comitatum hunc, una cum Oxoniensi, olim incolebant Dobuni*.” Gibs. from Camd. Gloucestershire.
 Gotan, 12. *Gothi*. The Goths.
 Gpæcepor, 43. Great Cross, Northamptonsh.
 Gpantabþýce. *Gpantabþýce*. *Gpantehþýce*, 103, 185. *Grantebrige*, Hunt. Hovd. *Grantabric*, *Grantebrige*, *Grantebryge*, D. *Grantebrigge*, Hovd. Cambridge.
 Gpantabþýceſcip, 185, 186. *Grantebryce*, Aſ. *Cantabrigesire*, Hunt. Hovd. *Grantebridgescire*, Hunt. *Cantabriggeschire*, B. *Ager*

Cantabrigiensis. “*Comitatum hunc, una cum Norfolkienſi, Suffolciensi, et Huntandunensi, incolebant olim Icenii*.” Gibs. from Camd. Cambridgeshire.

Gpecland, 166. Greece.

Gpene-pic. *Gpene-pic*, 191, 193, 197. *Greenwic*, F. Hovd. *Greenwic*, Hunt. *Greenwic*, Hovd. *Greenwich*, B. *Greenwich*.

Gpýſſanc ſeheab, 244. *Griffini castellum*. Rutland, Rudlan, or Rhydlau Castle.

Gýpepuc, 167, 169, 184. *Gippeswic*, D. Hovd. *Gípeswich*, G. *Ypeswich*, “*Ipswich in agro Norfolkienſi*.” Gibs. by mistake. Ipswich, Suffolk.

D.

Dæpe, 61. *Heve*, Hunt. Heefeld, Gibs. f. Heugh, Northumberland. *Vide* Cæpe.

Dæſtingay. *Dæſtingaceapſter*. *Dæſtingaport*, 187, 222, 235, 263, 308. *Hestinga*, F. *Hastings*, Hunt. Hovd. *Hastinge*, *Hastinges*, L. *Hastings*, Suſſex, one of the Cinque-ports.

Dagurcalb. *Dagurcalb-ée*. *Dagurcalb-ea*, *Dagurcaldeſham*, 55, 56, 74, 77, 79, 85. *Hestaldesham*, *Hestaldesige*, D. *Hesteldesham*, *Hestaldasham*, R. *Hestoldesham*, G. *Exseldeſham*, K. Hexham, Northumberland.

Damtun, 254, *Nopð-hamtun*, 253, V. R. Northampton.

Damtun, 90, 130, 133, 134, 136, 165, 170, 186, 254, 309, 371. *Hamptune*, Hunt. Southampton, or Northampton, as the text requires.

Damtun-ſcipe, 69, 96, 105, 122, 170, 172, 174, 176, 179, 183, 187. *Hantunſcire*, F. *Hanteschyre*, M. K. *Hamtonesyre*, *Hantunescyre*, Hunt. *Hanteshire*, *Suthanteschire*, B. Hampshire.

Damtunſca, 208. A Hampshire person.

Deabupeahz, 66. f. *Habrough*, or *Egborough* island, Yorkshire, W. R.

Deamſtede, 325. *Hamstede*, Ann. de Margan. f. *Finchamstead*, Berkshire.

Deanþýpuz, 52, 53. f. *Hanbury*, Huntingdonshire.

Deaſfeld. *Dæðfeld*, 52, 54. *Hedtfeld*, Bed. *Hatfeld*, Hunt. *Hethfeld*, G. L. *Hudfeld*, *Hatfeld*, B. Bishop's Hatfield, Hertfordshire.

Delaðýnn, 76. *Elarthon*, B. Ellerton.

Dengeſceyðun, 90. *Hengistentune*, Hunt. i. e. *Hengisti mons*. Hengston-hill, Cornwall.

Deopt-ſond. *Deopot-ſond*, 49, 129, 130.

- Herudford*, Bed. *Hertford*, B. K. *Hertfort*, W. i. e. *cervorum vadum*. Hartford.
- Deopt-ropd-rcýpe, 186. *Hertefordscire*, Hovd. *Herthefordeschire*, B. *Comitatus Hertfordiensis*. Hertfordshire.
- Depe-ropd. Depe-ropda. Depe-ropd-popt, 131, 244, 246, 266, 299. *Exercitus vadum*. The city of Hereford.
- Depe-ropd-rcýpe, 229. *Ager Herefordiensis*. Herefordshire.
- Depeða land, 78. *Prædonum sive piratarum terra*, Gibs. The land of robbers.
- Deðfelða, 35. *Headfeald*, F. *Hatfeld*, Hunt. *Hetfeld*, St. Hatfeld-moor, Yorkshire.
- Dibepnia, 1, 2, 113. Ireland. *Vide Yplande*.
- Diepυaleμ, 8, 13, 239, 321, 342, 357, 358. *Hierosolyma*. Jerusalem.
- Dii. *Vide Íi*.
- Hispanie. Ispanie, 297. *Hispania*. Spain.
- Hlid-ropd, 172. *Lideforda*, F. *Lideford*, B. Hunt. i. e. *Lidæ vadum*. Lidford, Devonshire.
- Hloðepinga. Lohepeng, 286, 352. *Lotharingia*. Loraine.
- Hocneparun, 131. *Hokenertune*, F. *Hochemeretune*, Hunt. *Hochemeretune*, B. Hooknorton, Oxfordshire; or Hockerton, Nottinghamshire.
- Hoge, 66. *f. Hoche*, Hook, or Medhamsted-hoo, in Egborough-island, Yorkshire, W. R.
- Holme, 125. Holmewood, Sussex.
- Hreopandun. Hreopdun, 72, 102, 103. *Hrepandun*. F. *Rependuna*, M. *Rependune*, Hunt. *Repadun*, *Reopedun*, D. *Rebandun*, Hovd. *Rebanduns*, B. Repton, Derbyshire.
- Hrepingar, 52. *f. Lipingale*, Lincolnshire.
- Hripum. Ripum. Rypon, 61, 78, 148. Hrypp-rætna cýpic, A1. sec. Cod. B. Hreopyrætna cýpic. *Hripun*, F. D. G. *Ripun*, D. H. G. *Rypon*, B. *Riponn*, B. S. Rippon, Yorkshire.
- Hrofej-cearcep. Hroj-cearcep. Hrove-cýcep. *Roue-cearcep*. *Roue-cecep*. 29, 32, 35, 38, 40, 42, 45, 53, 58, 64, 65, 67, 84, 91, 108, 117, 122, 167, 172, 204, 299, 300, 301, 334, 335, 346, 350, 360, 371. *Rhovecestre*, F. *Rovecestria*, M. *Rouecestre*, *Rouèceastre*, Hunt. *Rovecester*, D. i. e. *Roffi civitas*. Rochester.
- Humber, 88, 97, 146, 169, 273, 276. The Humber.
- Hulme, 309. Holm-castle, in Normandy.
- Hunay, 13. *Hunni*. The Huns.
- Hundhoze, 350. Huncot, in the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, Leicestershire.
- Hungue, 314. *Hungaria*. Hungary.
- Huntendunc. Huntandunc. Huntendunc-ropc, 43, 135, 137, 155. *Huntendune*, Hunt. *Huntadun*, R. *Huntendun*, Hovd. *Huntingdon*, B. *Huntyngdon*, K. *Venatorum mons*. Huntingdon.
- Huntandunescýpe, 186, 187, 196. *Huntandunescire*, Hunt. Hovd. *Huntyngdonschire*, B. *Ager Huntandunensis*. Huntingdonshire.
- Hyeallæge, 83. *Walalege*, D. Whalley.
- Hyeppille. Hyepepille, 232. *Werewella*, F. M. *Warewellense Monasterium*, F. C. *Warewella*, H. *Werewell*, B. *Warewell*, K. Whorwell, Hampshire.
- Hwicca, 84. *Huiccii*. People of Worcester-shire.
- Hwic-circ, 174. *Whitchurch*, Hampshire.
- Hwican ýlley geat, 146. The course of the river Whitwell.
- Hwitepne, 25, 74. *Candida casa*, Bed. à Sax. *hwit albus*, & *epne locus secretior*; quòd ibi Ninia Ecclesiam de lapide candido et insolito, Britonum more, fecit. *Bed*. *Whitterne*, or *Whitehorne*, in Galway.
- Hwycand, 310. *Witsan*, near Calais.
- Hwycingbepn. 368. *Irlingborough*, Northamptonshire.
- Hýðe, 235. One of the Cinque-ports. *Hithe* in Kent.

I. J.

- Icanhoe, 39. A Saxon Abbey. *f. Boston*.
- Idle. A river in Nottinghamshire.
- Iglea, 105. *Campus insularis Æglea*, A. *Æglea*, F. *f. Iley Mead*, near Meltsham.
- Íi. Dii, 26, 65. *Jona*. *Hy*, *Hu*, I. Colmkill.
- India, 107. India.
- Iona, 110. *Vide Íi*.
- Jotar. Jutar, 14, 15. The Jutes.
- Ircingayeld, 131. *Irchenefeld*, B. W. *Herinaceorum campus*. *Archenfield*, or *Urchingfield*, Herefordshire.
- Ipland. v. Ypland.
- Ispanie. v. Hispanie.
- Judanbýpuz, 149. *Jedburgh*, in Scotland.
- Judea, 4. *Judea*.
- Judear, 5, 8, 368. The Jews.

K.

- Kapum. v. Capum.
- Kaut-papa-býpuz. v. Cant-papa-býpuz.
- Ket-puz, 155. *Kettering*, Northamptonshire.

Κέρκερβυρη, 303. Cherbourg, in France.
 Κύρτλινγκτον, 163. *Kyrtlinege*, F. *Kirding*,
 Hovd. *Kerling*, B. *Kyrtlington*, Oxfordshire.

L.

Λαμβήδε, 212. *Lamhithe*, F. D. L. B.
Lambhitha, F. C. *Lamhee*, *Lamhethe*, G.
Lamhed, *Lamheth*, T. *Lambeth*.

Λægeceartep, *Legaceartep*. *Ligceartep*, 119,
 127, 160, 173, 196. *Legacestre*, B. Brit.
Cuerlegion and *Cuerleon*. *Legionis castra*.
 West-Chester, or Chester.

Λεγεναεartep, *Legnaeartep*. *Legopaeartep*.
Lagopaeartep. *Lýgnaeartep*, 30, 130, 133, 134,
 146, 147. *Leogereceaster*, *Leogecester*, F.
Liecestre, E. *Leicestre*, Hovd. *Leicester*.

Λægeceartepcyþe, *Læðeartepcyþe*, 299,
 350. *Leicestresire*, Hovd. *Leycestreschire*,
 B. *Ager Leicestrensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una
 cum Northamtunensi, Rutlandensi, Lincolnien-
 ensi, Nottinghamensi, et Derbiensi, incolabant
 olim Coritani.*" Gibs. from Camd. *Leicestershire*.

Λανγατρεο, 227. *Langtree*, Gloucestershire.

Λεομýnyτεp, 217. *Leominster*, or *Lem'ster*,
Herefordshire.

Λικετφελδ, 62, 65, 211, 240. *Lichfeld*, I.
 Hunt. T. *Licethfeld*, D. *Lichesfeld*, G.
Lichfelde, B. *Lychefeld*, K, i. e. *Cadaverum
 campus*. *Lichfeld*, Staffordshire.

Λιδπικαγ, 109, 131. The Pirates of Little
 Britain, or Bretagne.

Λιγα, 120, 129, 130. *Luye*, Hunt. The river
Lea.

Λιγεartep. v. *Lægeceartep*.

Λιγτον. *Legton*, 131. *Ligetune*, Hunt.
*Quibus domum reversis, alius mox equitatus
 paratur, et in provinciam Heortfordensem ver-
 sus Ligetun mittitur*. Flor. *Leighton*, Bed-
 fordshire.

Λιμενε-μυδ. *Limne-muð*, 114, 116, 121. *Li-
 meni fl. ostium*. The mouth of the river *Limene*.
 Lincoln. *Lindcýlne*. *Lincolla*, 34, 146, 269,
 306, 344, 345, 347, 348, 360, 363, 365, 370.
Lindocolina civitas, Bed. *Lindcoleneceartep*,
 Al. *Lindicolina*, *Lindocolina*, F. *Lindoco-
 lin*, M. *Lincoln*.

Λινκολνεýπε. *Lincolnaýcýpe*, 196, 253.
Lincolnesire, Hunt. *Lyncolneschire*, B. *Ager
 Lincolnienis*. *Lincolnshire*. "*Comitatum hunc,
 una cum Northamtunensi, Leicestrensi, Rut-
 landensi et Nottingamensi, antiquitus incole-
 bant Coritani.*" Gibs. from Camd.

Λινδεýγε. *Lindýrj*. *Lindeýge*, 54, 91, 102,
 169, 190, 193. *Lindeýge*, Al. *Lindissig*,
 Bed. Flor. *Lindsey*, *Lindessi*, Hunt. *Lyn-
 deseýe*, B. S. *Lindsey*, Lincolnshire.

Λινδιýπανα έε, 77, 80, 85. *Lindýpapena ea*,
Lindeýpapena (*Lindeýpæpona ea*, *Col.*) Al.
Lindisfarnensis Insula. *Lindisfarne li dicitur
 Insula, quæ à vulgo Haligealand appellatur*.
 Flor. *Lindisfarne*, or *Holy Island*.

Λινδιýπαπαγ, 54. *Insulæ Lindesiensis in-
 colæ*. People of *Lindsey*.

Λοδεýηακ, 53. *f. Loddington*, Northamptonsh.

Λοηεýeng. v. *Blodþengza*.

Λοðene, 304, 352. *Provincia Loidis*, F.
Loidicensis provincia, B. *Louthane*. *Gibs*.

Λονγεαýðνα λονδ, 111. *Longobardorum
 terra*. *Lombardy*.

Λονγοβαýði, 23, V. R. The Lombards.

Λυγεαýð, 53. *f. Lufwick*, Northamptonshire.

Λυμβαýðige, 338. *Lombardy*.

Λυνδene. *Lundone*. *Lundun*. *Lundenbýpuz*.
Lundenbuph, 16, 32, 42, 45, 53, 65, 91, 92,
 102, 107, 110, 116, 117, 120, 121, 124, 129,
 153, 168, 170, 183, 184, 189, 190, 191, 195,
 196, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 207, 213, 230,
 232, 234, 235, 236, 247, 283, 289, 292, 298,
 309, 314, 317, 320, 323, 330, 334, 346, 351,
 356, 359, 360, 364, 370, 373. *Londonia*, Bed.
Lundenceartep, Al. *London*, B. K. *London*.

Λυνδενýic, 29. An ancient name of London.

Λυυαν. *Luvain*, 342, 347. *Lovanium*. *Lou-
 vain*, in Flanders.

Λýγεα. v. *Liça*.

Λýγεανbuph, 26. *Liganburh*, F. *Lienberig*,
 Hunt. *Lienberi*, West. *f. Lenbury*, Bucks.

Λýγεναeartep. v. *Lægeceartep*.

∞,

∞æλδun, 129, 133, 136, 168, 169. *Mealdune*,
 F. Hunt. B. *Camalodunum*. *Maldon*, Essex.

∞æn-ige. ∞an-ige. ∞an-cýn. ∞ann-ic, 173,
 295, 318, 332, 333. v. *Angleý-egge*. *Anglesey*.

∞æpλεbeoýge, 331. *Merleberga*, F. C. *Mear-
 leasbeorge*, D. *Marleberge*, G. B. *Merle-
 berge*, Hovd. B. K. *Marlborough*, Wilts.

∞æpýige. v. *∞epýige*.

∞æýe, 107. *Mosa*. *La Meuse*.

∞æþepne, 110. *Meaterne*, F. The *Marne*.

∞ægeýeartep, 199. People of *Herefordshire*.

∞alueryn, 311; i. e. *malus vicinus*. *Gibs*.

∞an-cýn, v. *∞anige*.

∞anýgeartep, 138. *Mamerceaster*, F. *Ma-*

mecestre, Hovd. *Mañcunium*. Manchester, Lancashire.

Manſ, 278, 295. *Cenomania*. Maine.

S. *Maſtine*, 250. "*Cænobium S. Martini apud Hastings*," Rudb. Battle Abbey in Sussex was dedicated to St. Martin. Weever places it in Surry. *f.* St. Martin's, Canterbury.

Maſepfeld, 37. *Maserfelth*, Bed. *Maſepfeld*, Al. sec. Cod. B. *Marſefelde*, B. Os-
westre. *f.* Mirfield, Yorkshire, W. R.

Maſant, 293. Maute, in the Isle of France.

Maſdelmerybūp, 194. *Maildulphi urbs*, Bed. (sed sec. C. et T.) *Maſdulſer buph*, Al. sec. Cod. C. (sed sec. B. *Aldelmerybuph*, et sec. C. *Waldmerybuph*). *Maidulphi urbs*, *Malmesbiri*, F. *Maldelmesburh*, M. *Malmesbires*, L. *Malmesbury*, B. Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

Maſcaſ. v. *Mýnce*.

Maſcneſerbyrnanſcete, 17. *Rivus Mearcredi*. *Mercedesburne*, Hunt. West. In agro *Sussexiensi*, *Lye Dict. Sax.*

Maſden, 212. Madron, in Cornwall.

Maſerhamſcete, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 75, 76, 93, 99, 154, 157. *Maſerhamſcete*, Al. *Medeshamstude*, F. *Medeshamburcſtede*, Hovd. The ancient name of Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Maſerſpæl, 40. A spring near Peterborough.

Maſerſæge, 172, 198. *Medwæg*, As. *Medweaig*, F. *Meadweag*, *Meadeweage*, *Medewei*, Hunt. *Meodewage*, *Medewage*, D. *Meodewege*, *Medwei*, Hovd. *Medewege*, *Medewey*, B. The River Medway.

Maſlent, 339, 347, 348. A Norman Castle.

Maſeman, 129. The River Maran, Herts.

Maſpantun. *Maſpantun*. *Maſpandune*. *Maſpandune*, 69, 70, 101. *Meretun*, F. *Meritona*, W. *Merton*, B. i. e. *oppidum paludosum*. Merton. Merdon. Meretun.

Maſcaſ. v. *Mýnce*.

Maſerſæge, 120. i. e. *palustris insula*. *Mereſeige*, Hunt. B. Mersey, Essex.

Maſpantun. v. *Maſpantun*.

Maſpæc, 82. *Paludes, terra paludosa, locus palustris*. The Marshes. *f.* Romney Marsh.

Maſpæpær, 91. The Marshlanders.

Maſpælc, 1, Note. St. Michael's Mount.

Maſpælc, 15, 39. *Medii Angli, Angli Mediterranei*, the Inhabitants of Middle England. v. *Maſpælc*.

Maſpælc-Seaxe, 186. *Middilſex*, B. i. e. *Medii Saxonum*. Antiquitus hunc agrum, una cum *Es*,

sexiensi, incolebant *Trinobantes*. Gibs. from Camd. The County of Middlesex.

Maſpælc, 114, 116, 157, 236. *Middletun*, Hovd. Middleton, Essex.

Maſpælc, 248. Monte Cassino, in Italy.

Maſpælc, 326, 327, 328, 329.

Moretaine, or Mortagne, in France.

Maſpælc, 347, 348, 349. Montfort, in Bretagne.

Maſpælc, 312. *Mungumerie*, Hunt. *Montgomery*, B. Montgomery, North Wales.

Maſpælc, 155. *f.* Muston, Leicestershire.

Maſpælc, (omitted in Gibson's Index,) *Montreuil sur Mer*, in France.

Maſpælc, 15, 40, 42, 45, 46, 50, 54, 60, 62, 65, 67, 68, 72, 75, 79, 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102, 104, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, 142, 146, 150, 161, 179, 181, 195, 198, 199, 200. *Mercii*; *incolæ regni Merciorum*. The Inhabitants of the kingdom of Mercia.

N.

Naſſe, 235. *Generale promontiorum nomen*. The Nesse Point, or Dengeness, Kent.

Narbona, 76, V. R. Gallia Narbonensis.

Naſleaz. *Nazanleoz*. *Nazanleot*, 21. Nateley, Netley, or Nutley, Hampshire.

Nen, 155. The River Nen.

S. Neod, 364. *S. Neoti fanum*. St. Neot's.

Neomagon, 219. Nimeguen, in Flanders.

Naſpælc, 125, 157, 213. *V. Caldmýnſpælc*.

Naſpælc. *Naſpælc*. *Naſpælc*, 103, 140, 206, 263, 278, 280, 285, 288, 290, 293, 295, 298, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 308, 309, 310, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, 360, 362, 364, 365, 372. *Normannia*. *Normandy*.

Naſpælc, 260, 261. The Normans, or Norwegians.

Naſpælc, 42, 43. Norborough in Northamptonshire.

Naſpælc, 112. *Norrenorum Rex*. *Vide* Naſpælc.

Naſpælc, 280, 289. The County of Norfolk.

Naſpælc, 327, 342. *Northamtun*, D. K. *Northampton*, B. K. *Northampton*, K. *Northampton*, *Vide* *Damtun*.

· Nopð-mannar. Nopð-men, 78, 139. *Nor-manni, viri Boreales*. Northern men.
 · Nopðmanneycor hundped, 155. Normancross-hundred, Huntingdonshire.
 · Nopð-muð, 236. The Nore.
 · Nopþan-hýmbpar. Nopþýmbpan. Nopþýmbpar, 15, 23, 27, 28, 29, 32, 36, 37, 44, 49, 62, 63, 65, 72, 73, 74, 77, 79, 80, 81, 85, 88, 97, 98, 102, 103, 114, 116, 118, 119, 121, 122, 125, 127, 128, 138, 139, 147, 148, 149, 150, 169, 190, 196, 200, 286, 306, 310, 311, 312. *Northymbri*. The People of the Kingdom of Northumberland; i.e. from the Humber to the Tweed.
 · Nopðan-hýmbpa land. Nopþýmbpa land, 35, 66, 79, 83, 119, 148, 286. *Northymborum terra*. Vide Nopðan-hýmbpa pice.
 · Nopðan-hýmbpa pice, 24, 36, 37, 66, 74, 149. *Regnum Northymborum*. Northumberland.
 · Nopð-yeallar. Nopð-yeal-cýn, 89, 93, 118, 119, 131, 138, 171. *Boreales Walli*. *Boreali-um Wallorum gens*. Vide AN. DCCCCVII. & DCCCCVIII. The People of North Wales.
 · Nopð-yc. Nopht-yc. Nop-uuc, 117, 178, 280, 281, 282, 299, 342, 360, 368. *Northwick*, F. *Norwych*, M. K. *Norwic*, Hovd. i.e. *Aquilona-rius sinus, castellum, vicus*. Norwich.
 · Noppæge. Noppæge. Noppæie, 205, 216, 249, 259, 262, 275. *Norwegia*. Norway.
 · Noppæzar. Noppæzar, 205, 262. *Norwegii*. The Norwegians.

O.

· Olanige, 200. *Olanège*, F. D. Hovd. *Olney*, K. The isle of Olney, near Gloucester.
 · Ongel-cýn. v. Angel-cýn.
 · Opchadur, 6. The Orkney Isles.
 · Ottan-ƿopð, 75. *Ottaford*, F. *Otteford*, G. *Otanford*, *Otford*, B. *Otford*.
 · Ou, 303, 309, 313. *Eu*, in Normandy.
 · Oxna-ƿopð. Oxne-ƿopð. Oxona-ƿopð. Oxene-ƿopð. Oxen-ƿopð, 129, 139, 184, 190, 194, 201, 207, 211, 365, 371, 374. *Oznesforda*, *Oxenesforda*, F. *Oxeneford*, *Oxinesford*, Hunt. *Oxenesford*, *Oxenæford*, L. *Oznesford*, B. i.e. *boum vadum*. Vide Lamb. Dict. p. 244. Oxford.
 · Oxna-ƿopð-ycýne. Oxen-ƿopð-ycýne, 185, 186. *Oxinesfordschyre*, Hunt. *Oznesfordschire*, B. *Ager Oxoniensis*. Oxfordshire.

P.

· Paccelade, 43. f. *Paxton*, Huntingdonshire.
 · Papiá, 111. *Ticinum*. Pavia, in Italy.
 · Pampileua, 76, V. R. *Pampeluna*, in Spain.

· Papiy, 47, 110, 111. *Lutetia Parisiorum*.
 · Pajranham, 136. Passham, Northamptonshire.
 · Pajrcun, 154. Paston, Northamptonshire.
 · Páthma, 8. The Island Patmos.
 · S. Pauley or Pauluj mýnycer, 189, 203. St. Paul's, London.
 · Peaclond, 139. The Peak of Derbyshire.
 · Pedpida. Pedpeda, 47, 118. *Pederidan*, Eth. The Parret. Whence Perrott, Petherton.
 · Pedpidan muð, 92. *Ostium fluminis Pedredæ*. *Uzellæ æstuarium*. The Mouth of the Parret.
 · Peþæneycæ. Peþneycæ. Peueneycæ. Peþeneycæ. Peþenycæ, 220, 233, 263, 301, 322. Pevensey, or Pemsey, Sussex.
 · Peirop. Peirop, 354, 355, 357, 372. *Provincia Pictaviensis*. Poitou, in France.
 · Peiœun, 308. *Incola Provinciæ Pictaviensis*.
 · Pentecocȝer caſtel, 238. A Castle in Normandy.
 · Penphtȝeopt, 1, 171. *Penwithrit* (ad marg. al. *Penwithstrict*.) Hunt. *Penwithric*, B. *Bole-rium* or *Belerium*. The Land's End.
 · Peohtar. Pýhtar. Pehtar. Pýhtȝe, 1, 2, 13, 14, 25, 28, 60, 61, 102. Pehtar, Al. *Picti*. *Partium Boreali-um ultra Northymbros incolæ*. The Picts.
 · Peonna. Æt Peonnum, -an, 46, 197. *Pene*, M. "In loco qui Peonnum vocatur juxta Gillingham." Flor. S. Dun. Pen, near Gillingham.
 · Peonn-ho, 174, 175. *Penho*, F. Hunt. D. W. *Penhou*, Hovd. Pinhoe, or Pinhoo, Devonshire. Gibson and others have confounded this place with Pen, near Gillingham.
 · Peþycora, 247, 297. "Apyris nomine facto." Camd. Pershore, Worcestershire.
 · S. Peþeþ mýnycer, 276. St. Peter's at York, commonly called York Minster.
 · Pincanheal, 79. *Pincanhale in Northimbria*, F. *Wincenhale*, Hunt. *Wincanheale*, *Phin-canhal*, Hovd. *Pinchamhalch*, S. *Finchale*, W. f. Finchale Priory, Durham.
 · Pinenden, 178, Gibson's edition. Pennenden Heath, near Maidstone.
 · Popt, 91. In regione quæ vocatur Port, F. Vid. AN. DCCCXXXVII. The Isle of Portland.
 · Poptarçihð, 252. Portskewett, South Wales.
 · Popt-loca, 132. *Portus claustrum*. Porlock-bay, Somersetshire.
 · Popteþmuð, 21, 322, 335, 347. *Portusmuth*, K. "i.e. *Portæ ostium*. Μέγας λιμήν." Gibs. Portsmouth, Hampshire.
 · Poptland, 234. Portland. Vide Port.

Porrenterbýrg, 47. Pontesbury, Shropshire.
 Ppūterflod, 69. *Priotesfod*, F. *Priuetesflade*, W. Ppýtereflodan, MS. *Ben. Ppýreay.* *Cant. l. Ppýretæf.* Privet, Hampshire.
 Puclancpca, 148. Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire.
 Punt Aldemep, 348. *Pons Audomari*. Pont Audemer, in France.
 Puille, 314. *Apulia*. La Puglia, in Italy.
 Puntay, 341. Ponthieu, in France.

R.

Raculþ. 48, 57. *Regubium, castrum Romanorum. Raculþceaster*, Chart. An. DCCLXXXIV. "*Ego Ealhmundus Rex Cantia do tibi, Wihtrede, honorabili Abbati, tuæque familiæ degenti in loco qui dicitur Raculþcester, terram 12 aratorum quæ dicitur Sildunk.*" Raculþmýnþep. An. DCCLXIX. Reculver, in the Isle of Thanet.
 Ræmy, 340. *Civitas Rhemorum*. Rheims.
 Razgeþilþ, 42, 43. Rothwell, Northamptonsh.
 Rameþeþe. Rameþe. Rameþæie, 207, 223, 374. Ramsey, Huntingdonshire.
 Reading. Ræding. Reding, 99, 100, 101, 102, 179, 364. *Et Redingum*, D. *Redings, Reding*, Hunt. *Reodinges*, Hovd. *Redinges*, B. Reading, Berkshire.
 S. Remi, 223. St. Remi, at Rheims.
 Ricapþeþ þuce, 173. *Normannia*. Normandy.
 Ribala, 157. Ryall, Rutlandshire.
 Rin, 111. The Rhine.
 Ripum. v. Dþipum.
 Ropeþceapþep. v. Dþopeþceapþep.
 Rogingham, 368. Rockingham, Northamptonshire.
 Romape, 348, 370. A Castle in Normandy.
 Romane, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 27, 83. The Romans.
 Rome, 6, 7, 10, 12, 13, 25, 43, 46, 48, 50, 51, 53, 56, 57, 61, 63, 64, 66, 77, 78, 83, 84, 86, 94, 96, 102, 107, 111, 112, 140, 153, 167, 172, 202, 206, 211, 272, 314, 324, 336, 340, 345, 346, 347, 350, 351, 352, 354, 359, 360, 368. *Roma*. Rome.
 Roðem, 349. } Rothomagus. Rouen,
 Rotomagus, 11, V.R. } in Normandy.
 Rudelan, 251. The Castle of Rhyddlan, or Rudland, North Wales.
 Rugenope, 335. Rowner, Hampshire.
 Rumcofa, 130. *Runcofa*, F. *Rumcouen*, Hunt. i. e. *amplum vel augustum conclave*. Runckhorne, Cheshire.
 Rumen-ca, 233, 235. Romney, Kent.

Rumeþeþe, 158, 290. i. e. *Ampla insula*. Rumsey, Hampshire.

S.

Sæþeþne, 121, 131, 171. *Sauerne*, Hunt. The Severn.
 Sæþ, 335, 360. Seez, in Normandy.
 Sandlauda. Sanlauda, 112. *Scanlaudam*, Hunt. "*Locum qui dicitur Santlaudan, inter Franciam et Armoricam situm.*" Flor. ad An. 891. St. Lo, in Brittany.
 Sandþic, 92, 169, 179, 182, 183, 189, 193, 194, 205, 211, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 233, 234, 235, 258, 259. Sandwich, Kent.
 Sarraceni, 76, V.R.
 Sapcenay, 166. The Saracens.
 Sauenni, 355. Seigny, or Savenay, in France.
 Saxonia, 76, V.R. Saxony.
 Scaþteþbýrg. Scaþteþbýrg, 166, 207. *Sceftebyrig*, E. *Scaftesbyrig*, F. *Scaftesbirh*, Hunt. *Scaftesbury*, B. W. *Scaftesbyry*, B. *Scaftisbury*, K. Shaftsbury, Dorsetshire.
 Scaþþeneþeþe, 43.
 Scalb, 107. *Scaldad*, F. The Scheldt.
 Sceapþeþe. Sceþeþe, 89, 94, 199, 236.
 Scheapþeþe, As. *Sceapeþe*, F. *Sceþeþe*, *Sceþeþe*, D. *Seþeþe*, Hunt. *Scheþeþe*, B. K. i. e. *Ovium insula*. Sheþeþe Island.
 Sceobþýrg, 117. South-Shoebury, Essex.
 Sceopþtan, 197. ----in *Wiccū*, in loco qui *Scearstan nominatur*, F. *Scearstan*, D. *Earstan*, Hovd. *Seorstan*, B. *f. Sherston*, Wilts.
 Sceþeþeþe, 129. *Scearþeþe*, F. D. Hovd. *Scoriæte*, Br. Hunt. *f. Sarrat*, Hertfordshire.
 Sceþþeþeþe, 355. *Suessionum urbs*. Soissons.
 Scþaburn. Scþeburn, 96, 97, 98, 128. *Schireburn*, M. *Syreburne*, *Scyreburne*, Hunt. *Schirburn*, *Schirbourne*, B. *Schirebourne*, S. *Schyrburne*, K. i. e. *Limpidus vel clarus fons*. Sherborn, Dorsetshire.
 Scotland, 140, 206, 277, 278, 285, 304, 306, 307, 317, 321, 330, 350, 353, 358, 364, 369. *Scotia*. Scotland.
 Scottay, 1, 2, 3, 12, 26, 28, 29, 34, 55, 113, 125, 142, 143, 147, 206, 307, 310, 353. *Scoti*.
 Scþobþeþbýrg, 196, 323. Shrewsbury, Shropshire.
 Scþobþeþbýrg þcýþe. Scþobþeþeþe, 180, 310. *Scropscire*, Hunt. *Salopscire*, B. *Schropshyre*, K. *Ager Salopiensis*. "*Comitatum hunc, una cum Warwicensi, Wigorniensis, Staffordiensis, et Cestrensis, antiquitus incolebant Cornavii.*" Gibs. from Camd. Shropshire.

Scyppanhalch, 53: *Scuffenhalch*, Hug. Cand.
 p. 12. *f. Scuf---* Stibbinton, Huntingdonshire.
 Scýþna, 1. Scythia.
 Scýttice, 1, 142. *Scoticus*. Scottish.
 Sealpudu, 105, 118. *Selwuda*, As. *Selewode*,
 B. i. e. *Sylva magna*. Selwood, Somersetshire.
 Seapbýrig. Seapobýrig. Seapebepi. Sapeþbepi,
 24, 290, 318, 328, 344, 345, 346, 347, 351,
 353, 360, 363, 365. *Særbyria*, *Searesbyrig*, F.
Saresbiria, F. C. *Salesbiria*, M. *Salesbirig*,
Salesbiri, Hunt. *Searesbiri*, H. *Salesbiri*,
Saresbirie, Hovd. *Salisbury*, *Salusbery*, *Salis-*
bury, K. *Sorbiadunum*. Old Sarum.
 Seaxan, 15, 30, 109, 112, 145. The Saxons.
 Seccandun, 72. *Secandune*, B. i. e. *Prælii*
collis: jecce prælium, & dun mons, collis.
 Seckington, Warwickshire.
 Seintey, 355. Apud *Santones* in Gallia Aqu-
 tanica. *Saintes*, in France.
 Seletun, 77. *Silton*, Yorkshire, N. R.
 Sempizaham, 93. *Sempringham*, Lincolnshire.
 Seofonburȝas, 194. i. e. *Septem urbes*. Vide
 Fýrburȝas.
 Seolefzigge, 165. *Selsey*, Sussex.
 Sexland, 329, 353, 360. Saxony.
 Sicile, 360. *Sicilia*. Sicily.
 Sihzene. *Sigene*, 47, 110, 112, 121. *Sequana*.
 The Seine.
 Sliopapord, 93. *Sleaford*, Lincolnshire.
 Snapdun, 312. *Snowdon*, K. i. e. *nivosus*
mons. *Snowdon*, Carnarvonshire.
 Snotingaham. Snotenzaham, 98, 138, 146, 269.
Snotingham, Hunt. *Notingham*, Hunt. W.
Nothingaham, H. *Notingaham*, R. *Snotinge-*
ham, G. *Notingam*, Hovd. *Notingeham*, L.
 G: *Notyngham*, B. *Nottingham*.
 Snotingahamȝcýpe, 196. *Nothyngamschire*,
 B. *Ager Notinghamensis*. "Comitatum hunc,
una cum Northamtunensi, Leicestrensi, Rut-
landensi, Lincolnensi, ac Derbiensi, antiquitus
incolabant Coritani." Gibs. *Nottinghamshire*.
 Soccabýrig, 77. *Socceburg*, *Sochasburg*, D.
Socaburgh, S. *Sockburn*, Durham.
 Staefpord, 130. *Stafford*, Hunt. B. K. *Staf-*
ford.
 Staefpordȝcýpe, 196. *Staffordesire*, Hovd.
Ager Staffordiensis. "Comitatum hunc, *una*
cum Warwicensi, Wigorniensi, parte Salopi-
ensis, et Cestrensi olim possidebant Cornavii."
Staffordshire.
 Stane, 169, 184. "Nomen vero accepit à
saxo terminali, quod olim hic erectum erat ad

designandam jurisdictionem quam civitas Lon-
dinum in flumine habet." Camd. *Staines*, Mid-
 dlesex.
 Stanporderþnýcz, 261. *Stanfordebrigge*,
 F. *Stainfordbrige*, Hunt. *Stanfordbrige*, D.
Stanfordbrige, L. *Stenefortbrugge*, K. *Stam-*
fordbridge, Yorkshire, E. R.
 Stanepiz, 368. *Stanwick*, Northamptonshire.
 Stanpord, 43, 137, 146, 155, 196, 356, 371;
 i. e. *vadum lapideum*. *Stamford*, S. K. *Stan-*
forth, K. *Stanford*, Lincolnshire.
 Stpæcledpeallay. Stpæcledpeallay, 102, 139.
Stratduttenses, As. *Streatgledwalli*, *Strat-*
dutenses, F. The *Strathclyde Britons*.
 Sepand, 237. Be þam sepande. The *Strand*,
 London.
 Steponeyheale, 55. *Streaneshalh*, Bed.
 Steponeyhalh, A. *Streonesalh*, *Streoneshealh*,
 F. *Streaneshalh*, M. *Streneshal*, Hunt.
Streneshald, i. e. *Sinus fari, nunc Witebi ap-*
pellatur. See *Charlton's Hist. of Whitby and*
Whitby Abbey, 1779. *Streoneshalch*, D.
Streneshald, B. *Streneshale*, *Streneshalh*, W.
 i. e. *Sinus fari: Littoris angulus; à sepeond*
littus, & heal angulus. *Whitby*, Yorkshire, N. R.
 Stpetpord, 53. Old *Stratford*, Northampton-
 shire.
 Stupemuð, 108. The *Mouth of the Stour*.
 Stutteule, 329. *Stutavilla*, F. *Scutyvyll*,
 ap. *Sparke. f. Stuttesbury*, Northamptonshire.
 Sumeþætay. Sumopætæ. Sumæþætay, 91, 194,
 206, 232. *Sumerset*, L. *Somerset*, B. "Anti-
quis (una cum agri Wiltunensis, et Hamtunen-
sis partis interioris incolis) Belgæ dicebantur."
 Gibs. People of *Somersetshire*.
 Sumeþætæcýpe, 343. *Ager Sumursætensis*.
Somersetshire.
 Sumuptun, 65. *Sumerton*, Hunt. *Somerton*,
 B. K. *Somertone*, W. *Somerton*, *Somerset*.
 Sunna, 108. The *River Somme*, in France.
 Suðbepi, 84. *Australis burgus*. *Sudbury*.
 Suð-folc, 280. *Southfolc*, *Suffolk*, K. The
 County of *Suffolk*.
 Suþgepeopke, . . a, 204, 237, 239. *Southwark*,
Surry.
 Suð-hýmbpay, 37, 60. Opposed to *Norð-*
hýmbpay. The *Sonthumbrians*.
 Suð-Pihtay, 25. *Australes Picti*. "Septen-
trionales Picti sunt, qui arduis montium jugis
ab Australibus eorum regionibus sunt seques-
trati; Australes, qui intra eosdem montes
sedes habent." Bed. The *Southern Picts*.

Suðrige. Suðrie, 63, 8f, 90, 92, 94, 96, 136, 187. *Suthriona*, Bed. *Suthereia*, T. *Suderige*, W. *Suthregia*, F. *Suthrie*, *Sudrei*, Hunt. *Surrie*, Hovd. *Suthereye*, B. *Ager Surreiensis*. "Comitatum hunc, una cum Sussexiensi, olim incolebant Regni." Gibs. The County of Surry.

Suð-Seaxe, 15, 29, 47, 63, 64, 75, 87, 88, 90, 120, 122, 170, 172, 183, 187, 210. *Australes Saxones*. Sussex, or the South Saxons.

Suð-Seaxna rice, 90, V. R. *Australium Saxonum regnum*. "Continebat duos comitatus quos hodie vocamus Sussex et Surry, quosque olim Regni tenuerunt." Gibs.

Suð-Seaxiſca, 182. *Australis Saxo*.

Sfanapic, 104. Swanwick, Hampshire. Gibs. f. The Bay of Swanage, Dorsetshire.

Speaðeode, 205. *Swecorum natio*, *Suecia*, *Suedia*. Swethland, Sweedland, Sweden.

Speon, 205. *Suiones*, *Suedi*. The Swedes.

Spineſhæped, 52. *Swynhened*, *Swynshened*, K. Swineshead; Huntingdonshire.

T.

Tada, 261. Tadcaster, Yorkshire, W. R.

Taddenef-rcylf, 148. *Taddenescilf*, Flor. f. Shelf, Yorkshire, W. R.

Tæſingſtoc, 172. *Vide Æcer---*

Tæmeſe. v. Temeſe.

Tamanpeoðege. *Tamapeoðige*, 130, 134, 138. *Tamewordina*, F. *Tameworde*, D. *Tameworthe*, Hunt. *Tumesworthe*, B. *Thameworth*, W. Tamworth, Staffordshire.

Tame, 158. The Tame, Oxfordshire.

Tameſmuð, 171. *Ostium Tamari fluminis*. The Mouth of the Tamar.

Tamepurðe, 149. *Vide Tamanpeoðege*.

Tantun, 63. Taunton, Somersetshire.

Tap-muſa, 270. The mouth of the Taw, Taff, or Tave, in South Wales.

Teſtun, 174. An. m. Teignton, Devonshire.

Temeſe. Tæmeſe, 3, 87, 92, 101, 106, 114, 115, 118, 120, 126, 172, 180, 184, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 195, 198, 207, 230, 276, 284. *Tamisis*. The Thames.

Temeſeſopnd, 135, 185. Temsford, Bedfordshire.

Teneſcebrai, 329. *Tenercebrei*, F. *Trinchebrei*, Chr. Norm. A.D. 1141. Tinchbrai, in France.

Tenet, 92, 94, 97, 158, 218. *Tanetosinsula*,

Bed. *Tanet*, As. *Tened*, D. *Thenet*, D. B. *Taneth*; *Thanet*; T. Thanet Island. Teoranheale, 128. Tettenhall-Kings, Staffordshire.

Ðælpæle, 138. *Tealweale*, F. *Thætwald*, B. Thelwall, Cheshire.

Ðeodſopnd. Ðeotſopnda, 99, 149, 177, 178, 185, 308. *Tedford*, Hunt. B. *Theoforde*, W. *Sitomagus*. Thetford, Norfolk. See *Martin's Hist. of Thetford*, by Gough, 1779.

Ðopnege. Ðopneſe. Ðopnige. Topneſe, 222, 374. i. e. *Spinaram insula*. Thorney, Cambridgeshire.

Ðopnege, 229, 231. Thorney, the ancient name of Westminster.

Ðopp, 155. Thorp, near Kettering, Northamptonshire.

Ðpokouholt, 43. Trokenhole, Cambridgehire.

Tina. Tine, 102, 286. The River Tine, Northumberland.

Tinanmuð. Tinemuð, 80, 311. *Tinemuthe*, M. D. Hovd. R. *Tynmouth*, B. Tinmouth, Northumberland.

Toſeceaſter, 134, 136. *Tripontium*. Towcester, Northamptonshire.

Tonebpicge, 300. *Tunebricgia*, F. *Tunebruge*, Hunt. *Tonebryge*, D. *Tunebregge*, G. *Tunebrige*, Hovd. *Tonebrigge*, B. *Tunnebrugg*, *Tunebrig*, K. Tunbridge, Kent.

Treonta. Tſenta, 54, 138, 190. *Trehentu* (*Treenta*, C. *Trenta*, T. & W.), Bed. Tpenconſream, A1. *Trent*, B. The Trent.

Treueſy, 223. Treves, in France.

Turceſige, 102. *Torchseige*, Hunt. *Torkesei*, Hovd. i. e. *Lintrum insula*, à tpoze *linter*, et ige *insula*. Torksey, Lincolnshire.

Tyeonea. Tyeoxnea, 124. "Twinamburne, eodem plane sensu quo *Italiae Interamna*." Camd. Christ-Church, Hampshire.

U.

Ueſcel, 224. *Urbs Italiae Transpadanae*. Vercel, or Vercelli, in Piedmont.

Ueſcam, 303. Fescamp, in France.

Ulpe, 220. Ulps, in Flanders.

Undale. Undela, 61, 155. Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Ungepland. Hungnie, 248, 314. Hungaria. Hungary.

Uſa. Uſa, 126, 185. The River Use, Ise, Ose, or Ouse..

- Ƴ.
 Ƴæpþam, 163, 165, 334. *Werham*, As. F. Hunt. D. *Warram*; Hunt. *Warham*, W. B. Wareham, Dorsetshire.
 Ƴæpungapic. Ƴæpungpic, 130, 218. *Warewic*, Hunt. Hovd. *Wyrengewyke*, B. *Warrewych*, *Warwych*, *Warwyk*, K. *A Brit.* Guarth *præsidium*, Camd. *A pepung agger, pila*, Somn. Warwick.
 Ƴæpungpicȳcȳpe, 195. *Warwikesire*, Hovd. *Ager Warwicensis*. "Comitatum hunc, una cum Wigorniensi, Staffordiensi, Salopiensi parte Cis-Sabrina, et Cestrensi, incolebant antiquitus Cornavii." Gibs. Warwickshire.
 Ƴærcþȳpȳz, 241. Westbury, Shropshire.
 Ƴætelleburne, 53. f. Wellbourn, Lincolnshire.
 Ƴætlingastæt. 190. *Weatlingastreate*, F. *Wetlingastrete*, F. D. *Watlingastrate*, *Watlingstreet*, Hunt. *Wathlingstrete*, *Watlingastrete*, *Wathlingestrete*, Hovd. *Watlyngstrete*, K. i. e. "Strata quam filii Walli Regis ab Orientali mare usque ad Occidentale per Angliam straverunt." Flor. An. 1013, p. 614. "Secunda via principalis dicitur Watlingstreate, tendens ab Euro-Austro in Zephyrum Septentrionalem. Incipit enim à Dovaria, tendens per medium Cantie juxta London, per S. Albanum, Dunstaplum, Stratfordiam, Toucestriam, Littleburne, per montem Gilberti juxta Salopiam, deinde per Stratton, et per medium Wallie usque Cardigan." Lel. *Eulog. Hist.* The Watlingstreet.
 Ƴagele, 48. Wayleigh, or Whalley, Lancashire.
 S. Ƴalepi, 302. *Abbatia S. Walerici in Picardia*. St. Valeri, in France.
 Ƴalkynne, 244. The Welsh nation; Wales.
 Ƴaltun, 155. i. e. *villa ad aggerem*. Walton, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.
 Ƴaltuile. Ƴateuile, 348, 368, 373. *Vatteuile*, or *Vaudeville*, in France, near the Mouth of the Seine.
 Wasconia, 76, V.R. Gascony, in France.
 Ƴeallay. Ƴealay, 16, 17, 18, 28, 30, 46, 62, 67, 68, 87, 90, 130, 132, 145, 232, 286. *Walli*, *Britanni*. The Welsh, or Britons. *Vide* Somn. *Gloss. voc. Wallicus*.
 Ƴealh. Ƴælyc man. Ƴilyc. Ƴælyc. Ƴȳlyc, 1, 16, 93, 124, 222, 229, 309, 312, 315, 334, 342. A Welshman or Briton.
 Ƴealon. Ƴalon. Ƴalej, 309, 312, 315, 334, 337, 342, 346. *Wallia*. Wales, including the Counties of Hereford and Monmouth.
 Ƴealngaford, Ƴalngæford. Ƴalngæford, 180, 190, 371. *Walingaforda*, F. *Wallingford*, Hunt. B. Hovd. *Walinford*, Hunt. *Wallyngford*, G. *Wallyngforth*, *Wallyngfort*, K. *Wallingford*, Berkshire.
 Ƴealland, 212. *Normannia*. Normandy or Bretagne; the land of the Welsh in Brittany.
 Ƴealtham, 175. *Walteham*, Hovd. *Waltham*, G. B. K. i. e. *Sylvestris habitatio*; à *peald sylva, et ham domus, habitatio*. Waltham, Hampshire.
 Ƴeapdbȳpȳz, 130. *Weadbyrig*, F. *Wardebirh*, Hunt. *Wardeburgh*, B. i. e. *Arx custodia causa posita: peapd vigilia, custos; & bȳpȳz castrum, arx*. *Wardborough*, Oxfordshire: or *Wedsborough*, Staffordshire, Gibs.
 Ƴeȳt-Centungar, 172. *Incolæ Occidentalis plagæ Cantii*. Men of West Kent.
 Ƴeceb. Ƴecebport, 132, 167, 171. *Wecheport*, Hunt. *Wesedport*, Hovd. *Weceport*, B. Watchet, Somersetshire.
 Ƴelmeȳford, 43. *Wilmesford*, B. *Walmsford*, Northamptonshire.
 Ƴendel ȳæ, 109. *Mare mediterraneum*. *A pendan verterd*, to wind. The Mediterranean.
 Ƴenta, 140. Monmouth.
 Ƴeolud, 136. (i. Peolund) *Welund*, F. The River Welland, Northamptonshire.
 Peopðig, 174. Worthy, near Winchester, Hampshire.
 Pepham. v. Ƴæpþam.
 Pepmingtun, 155. *Warmington*, near Oundle, Northamptonshire.
 Peȳrien, 365. *Wessington*, Derbyshire.
 Peȳtompinga land, 157. *Westmariland*, H. *Westmeriland*, R. Hovd. *Westmerland*, B. *Westmorland*.
 Peȳmȳnȳter. Ƴæȳmȳnȳter, 211, 254, 255, 257, 271, 278, 282, 283, 290, 294, 297, 303, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 327, 329, 330, 331, 338, 339, 342. *Westmoster*; St. i. e. *Occidentale monasterium*. *Westminster*.
 Peȳt-Seaxe. Peȳt-Seaxe. Peȳt-Sexar, 14, 15, 18, 21, 22, 24, 28, 30, 33, 39, 50, 57, 67, 68, 69, 83, 86, 87, 88, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 101, 103, 104, 109, 111, 112, 128, 134, 136, 137, 142, 150, 179, 180, 186, 194, 195, 197, 198, 200, 207. *West-Sexe*, B. *Occidentales Saxones*. The West-Saxons; *Wessex*.
 Peȳt-Seaxna land, 20, 49, 61, 122, 144. *Occidentalium Saxonum terra*. The Land of the West Saxons.

Peſt-Seaxna rice, 21, 37, 54, 64, 67, 69, 77, 84, 90, 97, 171. *Occidentalium Saxonum regnum*. Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, Berks. The Kingdom of the West Saxons.

Peſt-Pealaj, 80, 86, 90. *Occidentales Walli, Cornubienses*. "Britones sedibus pulsi à Saxonibus, in Cambriam, Cornubiam, et Scotiam secesserunt. Cambri Noſð-Pealaj, Cornubienses Peſt-Pealaj, qui in Pictorum terram fugerunt Sſpæcledpealaj appellantur." Gibs. Vide An. DCCCXIII. & DCCCXXXV. "Dani in Occidentalium Britonum terram, qui Curnalia (Cornwallia) vocatur, appulerunt." Flor. The People of Cornwall, called West Wales by the Saxons.

Peſtanpuðu, 61. *Occidentalis sylva*. Westwood, Wiltshire.

Peðmop. Peðmop, 106. *Wædmor*, As. *Weadmor*, F. *Wadmor*, W. *Wedmor*, Somersetshire.

Pibbandun, 28. *Wilbandonum*, ap. Gale, Script. XV. Wimbledon, Surry.

Pic, 218. Wick, Worcestershire.

Piczanbeorche, 92. *Wicgambeorg*, As. *Wiganbeorh*, F. *Winbeorn*, Hunt. *Wincabeorh*, Chron. de Mailros. *Wenbury*, or *Wembury*, Devonshire.

Pizepacearſep. Pizepacearſep, 169, 360. *Wirceſtre*, Hunt. Hovd. Pic-papa-ſearſep, i. e. *Civitas Wicciorum, Wigornia*. Worcester.

Pizepacearſepſcýpe. Pizepacearſepſcýpe, 210, 299, 340. *Wireceastresire*, Hunt. *Wirecestersire*, Hovd. *Wirceſtreschire*, B. *Ager Wigorniensis*. "Provinciam hanc, ut et Warwickensem, Staffordiensem, partem Cis-Sabrinam Salopiensis, et Cestrensem, incolebant olim Cornavi. Hwiccii etiam (ni fallor) dicebantur agri hujus ac vicinorum incolæ, per quos Sabrina cursum dirigit." Gibs. Worcester-shire.

Pizgamepe, 134, 135. *Wiggemore*, B. *Wiggmor*, K. *Wigmore*, Herefordshire.

Piht. Pihclaud, 14, 22, 45, 47, 56, 122, 172, 175, 179, 183. *Willand*, Hunt. *Vecta, Vectis*. The Isle of Wight.

Pihtgarabýpuz, 23. *Guuhtgaraburhg*, As. *Witgaresburh*, Hunt. *Withgaraburh*, D. i. e. *Wihgtaricastellum*. Vide An. DXXXIV. *f. Carisbrook Castle*, Isle of Wight.

Piht-pape, 14, 47. *Vectæ incolæ*. Men of the Isle of Wight.

Pilſætaſ. Pýlſæte, 84, 105. *Incolæ agri Wiltunensis*. People of Wiltshire.

Piltun, 101, 153, 177. "— in monte qui dicitur Wiltun, qui est in meridiana ripa fluminis Guilou, de quo flumine totus ille pagus nominatur." Flor. from Asser. *Wilton*.

Piltunſcýpe, 99, 124, 170, 176, 179, 187, 194. *Wiltuscira*, F. *Wilteschire*, M. B. *Wiltesire*, Hunt. Hovd. *Wilteshire*, B. *Ager Wiltunensis*. "Antiquis hujus Comitatus incolæ (una cum Sumersætensibus, et Hamtunensis parte interiori) Belgæ vocabantur." Gibs. *Wiltshire*.

Pinbupn, 63, 101, 124, 153. *Winburnminster, Winburnhamminster*, Hunt. *Pinbupnan minſter*. Vide An. DCCXVIII. *Vindogladia*. *Winburn*, or *Wimborne*, Dorsetshire.

Pincelcumb, 240. *Winchcomb*, Gloucestershire.

Pindleſoſpa. Pindleſoſpe. Pindleſopa, 311, 313, 315, 327, 329, 331, 334, 341, 352, 353. *Windleshora*, F. C. *Winlesores*, M. *Windleshores, Winleshores*, Hunt. Hovd. *Windeshores, Windesoure*, Hovd. *Windesores, Windlesores, Winlesores*, G. *Windesoure, Wyndesore*, B. *Windesour, Wyndosor*, K. *Windsor*, *Berkshire.

Pintancearſep. Pintecearſep. Pincearſep. Pinceſep, 38, 60, 65, 67, 68, 71, 95, 96, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 139, 140, 141, 149, 153, 157, 166, 169, 180, 190, 206, 207, 208, 213, 216, 222, 282, 283, 290, 294, 297, 310, 315, 317, 319, 320, 321, 323, 324, 325, 330, 346, 347, 351, 356, 359, 360, 370, 373. *Winchester*, I. *Winceſtre*, Hunt. K. *Wynceſtre*, K. *Venta Belgarum*. *Winchester*, Hampshire.

Pinþpeld, 40. *f. Wingfield*, Derbyshire.

Pipheale, 119. *Wirhale*, W. *Chersonesus in agro Cestrensi*. *Wirhall*, Cheshire.

Pyebec, 43. *Wisbeach*, Cambridgeshire.

Picepne, 73. Vide Dpicepne.

Pitham, 129. *Witham*, Essex.

Pihþungun, 155. *Wittrington*, near Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

Picleymæne, 43, 155. *Lacus in agro Cantabrigiensi*. *Witlemere*, or *Whittlesey Mere*.

Pocingar, 76. *Wockings*, or *Wickins*, Northamptonshire.

Podnerbeorpe. Podnerbeoph, 27, 62. *Wohnesberghe*, F. *Wodnesbeorh*; F. *Wodnesbirue*, Hunt. *Wodnesbirch*, W. *Wodnesborough, Wansborough*, or *Wanborough*, Wiltshire.

Wudeſtoke, 344, 347. *Wodeſtoke*, F. C. K. *Wodſtoc*, Hunt. *Wudeſtocke*, Hovd. *Wudeſtoc*, L. *Wodeſtoke*, B. *Woodſtock*, Oxfordſhire.

Wodeſtoke, B. *Woodſtock*, Oxfordſhire.

Wodeſtoke, B. *Woodſtock*, Oxfordſhire.

Wodeſtoke, B. *Woodſtock*, Oxfordſhire.

Wodeſtoke, B. *Woodſtock*, Oxfordſhire.

Wodeſtoke, B. *Woodſtock*, Oxfordſhire.

Wodeſtoke, B. *Woodſtock*, Oxfordſhire.

Y.

Ybernia, v. *Dibernia*.

Yppineſſeot, 14. *Ypewineſſet*, J. Wall.

Ypcingafeld, v. *Ipcingafeld*.

Ypucan, 244. The Irish.

Ypland, *Yplande*, 132, 231, 234, 269, 270, 275, 295. *Hibernia Iorne*. Ireland.

Yſona, 233. *f. Ysendyck*, in Flanders.

Yttingaford, 127. *Thitingaford*, Hovd. *Ichyngford*, B. *Ittingeford*, W. *Thicford*, *Ickford*, and *Ifforde*. *Gibs. f. Hitching*, Herts

NAMES OF XXXIII BRITISH CITIES

EXTRACTED FROM NENNIUS.

I.	Cair Hebrauc	(<i>Eboracum</i> ;) York.
II.	— Ceint	Canterbury; or Ceint, Anglesey.
III.	— Gurcoc	<i>f.</i> Ceirchiogg, Anglesey.
IIII.	— Guorthegern	<i>f.</i> Gwitheryn, Denbighshire.
V.	— Gusteint	<i>f.</i> Llan-Gustenin, Caernarvonshire.
VI.	— Guoranegon	Worcester; or Warrington.
VII.	— Segeint	Silchester; or Segont on the Menai.
VIII.	— Guin-truis	Norwich; or Gwynnys, Cardiganshire.
VIIII.	— Merdin	Caermarthen.
X.	— Peris	<i>f.</i> Llan-Peris, Caernarvonshire.
XI.	— Lion	<i>f.</i> Caer-leon, Monmouthshire.
XII.	— Mencipit	<i>f.</i> Mansell, Herefordshire.
XIII.	— Caratauc	<i>f.</i> Carrog, or Carroc, Cardiganshire.
XIIII.	— Ceri	<i>f.</i> Kerry, Montgomeryshire.
XV.	— Gloui	Gloucester; or St. Gluvias, Cornwall.
XVI.	— Luilid	Carlisle, Cumberland.
XVII.	— Graunt	Grantchester, Cambridgeshire.
XVIII.	— Daun	Doncaster, Yorkshire.
XVIIII.	— Britoc	Bristol; or St. Breock, Cornwall.
XX.	— Meguaid	Meivod, Montgomeryshire.
XXI.	— Mauiguid	Menigid, Anglesey; or Mwynglawd, Denb.
XXII.	— Ligion	Chester; or Llan-ligan, Montgomeryshire.
XXIII.	— Guent	Caer-Gwent, Monmouthshire.
XXIIII.	— Collon	Colchester; or St. Colan, Cornwall.
XXV.	— Londein	London.
XXVI.	— Guorcon	<i>f.</i> Warren, or Woran, Pembrokeshire.
XXVII.	— Lerion	Leicester.
XXVIII.	— Drait-hou	Drayton, Shropshire.
XXVIIII.	— Pensavelcoit	Ilchester, Pen-Selwood.
XXX.	— Teun	<i>f.</i> Teyn-Grace, Devonshire.
XXXI.	— Urnahc	<i>f.</i> Llan-Fernach, Pembrokeshire.
XXXII.	— Celemion	<i>f.</i> Kilmaen-Llwyd, Pembrokeshire.
XXXIII.	— Lojt-coit	<i>f.</i> Ludlow; or Lytchett, Dorsetshire.

GENERAL RULES

FOR

THE INVESTIGATION OF NAMES OF PERSONS.

A.

ÆD, Ead, Ed; from eadig or eadig, *easy, happy, bold*; audags, Goth. audax, Lat.; as Eadgar, Edric (Hederic), Edsy, Edwin, Edwy.

Æl, Eal, Al, Alb, Alch, Ealch; from ælc or eal, *each or all*; as Ælmund, Ellman; Alfred, Alhred; Ealchstan, Elston; Alric, Alaric.

Æsc, Esc, Ash, Osc, Os, Es; from ærc, implying *strength and courage*; as Æscwine, Oscar (Osc-gar), Osgod, ευμελιος, Osbeorn, Esborn, Osborne.

Æthel, Ægel, Egil, Ayl, El; from æþel, *noble*; as Ethelbert, Aylmer.

An, Ean, Ian; from an, in the sense of unique, particular, *qui solus*; as Eanberht, Ianbert (corruptly Lambert), Eanbald, Eanfred, Anfred.

B.

Beorht, Berht, Briht, Bright, Burt; from beopht or bþyht, *bright*; bairht, Goth. biartur, Isl.; as Beorhtwald, Bertold, Brittel, Bretel, Brittle.

Beorn, Bern, Barn, Bron, Brun, Bruin, Browne; from beorn, by metathesis bneon, *a man of birth, high-born, magnificent*: as Bernard, Barnet; Brunet, Burnet; Brownrig.

Burh, Burgh, Borough, Bury, Beorg; already explained amongst Names of

Places; whence the families of De Burgh, Boroughs, Vanburgh.

C.

Cen, Ken, Keene, Kin, Chin; Coen, Cohen, Conn; from cen, *keen*; cýnan, *to ken or observe*; or from cýn, *kindred, royal race, &c.* Whence Kenric, Kerrick, Kerrich; Chinnery; Kinsige, Kensie, Mackenzie.

Ceol, Col, Kell; from ceol, *the keel of a ship*; as Ceolric, Coleridge; Ceolwulf, Jolliffe; Colson, Kelson.

Cot, Kyte, Keate, Kett, Kytel, Kettle; from cot, cýte, cýtel, *a small sheltered habitation*; whence Cotter, Cottrell, Cotgrave, Keating; Thurkytel, Thurtill, Turtle.

Cuth, Cud, Coote, Cutts, Coutts; from cuþ, cuþa, *well known*; as Cuthbald, Cobbold; Cuthbert, Cudbright; Cuthburg, Coburg; Cuthwulf, Cuthulf, Cuffe.

Cwen, Wen, Quin, Gwynne, Wynn; from cpen, *fair*; gwyn, Br.: whence Cwenburh, Wenman, Winnington.

D.

Dun, Don, Downe, Downes; from dun, *a down or hill*; as Dunwald, Macdonald, M'Donnell; Donatt, Donatty, Dennett, Dent.

E.

Ecg, Ec, Eg, Edge; from *ecz, acies, an edge, an army, &c.* or from *eye, eye, awe, terror, &c.*; as *Ecgbert, Egbert, Echard, Edgeworth, Everth.*
Eald, Eld, Ald, Old, Al, Ol; from *eald, old*; as *Ealdferth, Alford; Aldrich, Eldridge; Aldhelm, Aldam, Oldham.*
Engle, Ingle, Ing; from *angel or engel, an angle, angel, &c.*; as *Engleheart, Ingleham, Ingleton, &c.*

F.

Frith, Frid, Firth, Ferth, Freoth, Fred, Frod; from *ƿrið, peace, freedom, security*; as *Aldfrid, Ethelfrith, Sifferth; Freothogar, Frederic, Frowde.* Also *Godfrith, Geoffrey, Jeffrey, Jefferson; Homefrith, Homfray, Humphrey, Humphreys.*

G.

Gar, Ger, Jar; from *gar, a weapon, a place of defence or security*; as *Garrett, Gerard, Jarrett; Geere, Gerald, Fitzgerald; Garulf, Gough; Edgar, Ethelgar, Elgar.*
Gewis, Wise; from *ƿiſ, ƿiſe, ƿiſa, wise*; as *Guise, Wise, Wiseman; Hlothwis, Louis, Lewis.*
Guth, God, Good; from *guth, god, goda, great, good*; as *Guthere, Goodyear; Guthlac, Goodlake; Godward, Goddard.*

H.

Hald, Heald, Hele, Hild, Hold; from *healdan, to hold; hold, a Danish chieftain*; as *Haldiman, Hilding, Holden; Hildyard, Hillier, Hejyar; Machthild, Mahalde, Maud, Matilda*; the same with *Hildigarda; Reginald, Regnhold, Reynold; Thorold, Tuold, Tyrrell.*

Heard, Hard, Herd, Ard, Ert; from *heorð, a keeper of cattle*; as *Colthard, Coward; Lambard, Lambert; Herdric, Herrich; Hoggart; Shepherd, Sheppard.*

Helm, Elm, Emm; from *helm, a helmet*; as *Cynehelm, Kenelm, Celm; Nothelm, Needham; Ordhelm, Oram; Wulhelm, Willelm, William.*

Here, Har, Her, Er; from *hepe, an army*; as *Herman, Harman; Hereward, Harward; Hlothere, Lothario, Luther, Luders, Loder, Loader; Holder, Hoare.*

I.

Ing, Ving, Vang, Vane, Fane, Wing; from *inſ, a meadow*; as *Ingham, Ingwald, Ivanhoe, Wingfield.* *Ing* also signifies *a son*; the same with *runſ, young*; as *Godpulfunſ, the son of Godulf*; whence *Godolphin.*

L.

Leod, Lid, Lud; from *leod or hloð, a people or army*; as *Leodgar, Lidiard, Ledyar, Ledger; Leodwall, Liddell; Hlothwig, Ludovicus.*

M.

Mær, Mar, Mer, Mor, More, Moore; from *mæp or mæpa, large or great*; *mawr, Br.*; as *Meare, Mears, O'Meara; Ethelmær, Elmer, Aylmer; Moreal, Morrell, Murrell; Morehead, Moorhouse*; for *mepe, a lake*, and *mop, a moor*, are both so called from the general notion of extent.

Mod, Mid, Mot, Motte; from *mod, the mind*; as *Deormod, M'Dermott, Macdiarmid; Osmod; Wulfmot, Willmot.*
Mund, Mond; from *mund, peace*;

as Alchmund, Amund, Hammond ;
A'mundbray, De Mowbray ; Edmund,
Edmondson ; Gifmund, Gibmund,
Gibbon, Gibbons ; to which may be
added, Ceolmund, Cholmond ; whence
Cholmondeley, Cholmley, Chumley ;
Sigismund, Simond, Simonds, Sy-
monds.

N.

Noth, Not, Nott, Natt, Noad, Nutt ;
from neoð, nyð, *need, aid, utility* ; as
Æthelnoth, Aylnoth, Allnatt, All-
nutt ; Ceolnoth, Gellett, Gillet.

O.

Ord, Orde, Word, Worth ; from opð,
origin, beginning ; as Ordhelm, Orme ;
Ordric, *Ordericus*, Horricks, Hor-
rocks ; Ordulf, Wordsworth.

R.

Ræd, Read, Reid, Rod, Rudd, Reoda,
Routh ; from ræð, *counsel* ; as Æthel-
ræd, Ethered ; Baldred ; Osred ; Rod-
bert, Robert ; Rodger, Roger ; Rud-
diman.

Ric, Rich ; from ric, *a kingdom* ; as
Æthelric, Elridge ; Richard, Richards,
Ricketts ; Wulfric, Woolridge.

S.

Sige, Se, Sy ; from sige, *victory* ; as
Sighere, Seager, Sayer ; Sigeric, Siric ;
Siward ; final, as Eadsige.

Stead, Sted, Stad, Stod ; from steað, *a
habitation, a station* ; as Stedward,
Stewart, Stuart ; Stoddard, Stodhart ;
final, as Bristed, Wigsted.

Stan, Stone ; from stan, *stone* ; as Stone-
hewer, Stonehouse ; final, as Dunstan,
&c. according to Malmsbury.

T.

Thunnor, Tonner, Towner ; Thor, Torr,
Thur, Tur ; from ðop, supposed to be
contracted from ðunnon, the God of
thunder ; and by metonymy, of *war* ;
as Thoresby, Thorold, Thurkytel,
Turton.

Thwaite, Waite ; from þwæte, *a watery
washy place* ; þpean, *to wash* ; as
Thwaites, Branthwaite, Mickle-
thwaite, Postlethwaite.

U.

Ulf, Wulf, Wolf ; from ulf, *pulf,
help* ; helpan, *to help* ; as Denulf,
Ethelwulf, Wulfstan, Wollaston,
Woolston. Ælf is probably of the
same import.

W.

Wald, Weld, Wild, Wold ; from walð,
power, strength, dominion ; pealban,
to wield ; as Bertwald, Beroald, Bar-
rell, Barrett ; Ethelwold, Oswald.

Weard, Ward, Werd, Word ; from
weapð, *a guard* ; as Ægelward, Ælf-
word, Ethelweard, Hereward.

Wig, Wige, Wye, Wice, Weo ; from
wige, *a battle* ; wiza, *a warrior* ; as
Ælfwig, Elwy ; Oswiu, Osweo ;
Wiglaf.

Wight, Whit ; from wihc, *active, quick,
strong* ; used both by Chaucer and
Spenser ; as Wightwick, Whittick.

Win, Wine ; from win, *a contest* ; pine,
beloved ; pinnan, *to win, or conquer* ;
as Edwine, Elfwin, Ethelwine, Elwin.

Worth, Worthy ; from weorð, *a village
near the head of a river*. Vide Ord,
and the Rules for Names of Places.

INDEX

OF

THE NAMES OF PERSONS.

“Magna vis, magnum est pondus, in Nominibus.”—BEROALDUS.

- ABON**, page 45. *Abbo, Avon.*
Acca, 61, 66, 126. *Oak, Noke, &c.*
Adam, 96. *Adam, Adams, Adamson.*
Adrianus, 9, 53, 78, 80. *Hadrian.*
Æbbe, 123. *Ebbe, Ebbs, Ebbson.*
Ædric, 181. *Edric, Hederic, Edridge.*
Ædwine, **Eadwine**. *Edwin, Eden.*
Æfic, 175, 185. *Eaffy, Avy, Eve.*
Ægelbyrht, 39. *Vid. Æthel - - -*
Ægelnath, 240, 265. *Aylnoth, Allnatt.*
Ægelric, 249, 271, 276, 278. *Aylric, Eltridge.*
Ægelward, 240. *Aylward.*
Ægelwine, 271, 276, 277. *Elwin.*
Ægelwic, 284. *Aylwic, Elwich, &c.*
Ægthan, 28. *Aidan, Headon, &c.*
Ælfeag, **Ælfeach**, **Ælfeah**, 141, 149, 166, 169, 171, 178, 187, 189, 204. *Alphege, Elphege, Eafy, Ovey, &c.*
Ælfelm, 179, 208. *Effeltn, Emm.*
Ælfgar, 153. *Elgar, Helyar, Hillier.*
Ælfgete, 201. *Elyet, Elliott, Hallett.*
Ælfgife, 150, 208, 210. *Ayliffe.*
Ælfgiue, **Ælgiue**, 150, 207, 208, 212, 232. *Ayliffe, Olive, Elwes, &c.*
Ælfhere, **Ælfere**, 156, 160, 165, 166. *Affer, Offer, Oliver, &c.*
Ælfhun, 189, 191. *Elfun, Olvun.*
Ælfled, 80. *Elfed, Alfet, Etcet.*
Ælfred, 19, 20, 94, 96, 98—101, 103—105, 107—115, 124, 125, 208. *Alfred, Alford, Holford, Alured, Alred, &c.*
Ælfric, 35, 166—170, 172, 176, 178, 199, 203, 205, 210. *Elfric, Elrich, &c.*
Ælfrythe (**Ælfythe** MS.), 157. *Elfy.*
Ælfsi, **Ælfsige**, 157, 174, 191, 192, 206. *Elsy, Elsee, Aalsy, Halse, Hulse, &c.*
Ælfstan, 156, 168, 215. *Elstan, Elston.*
- Ælfweard**, 139, 215. *Elward, Eller, &c.*
Ælfwig, 192. *Alwy, Elwy, Elwes.*
Ælfwine, 54, 206, 216, 223. *Elwin.*
Ælfword, 187. *Alword, Alford, &c.*
Ælhmund, 45. *Amond, Hammond, &c.*
Ælle, 16, 17, 24, 27, 32, 88, 98. *Hall, Halls, Ell, Alley, Halley, &c.*
Ælmær, 187, 198. *Aylmer, Elmer, &c.*
Æsc, 15—17. *Ash, Aysh, Aishe.*
Æscwige, 168. *Ashwick, Ashwy, Oswy.*
Æscwine, 18, 50, 53. *Askwin, Oswin.*
Æthebald, 76. *Eathbald, Easebold, &c.*
Vid. Æpelbald.
Æthelard, 82, 83, 85. *Ellard, Ellart.*
Æthelbald, **Æthelbold**, 19, 45, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 72, 92, 96. *Ethelbald, Elbold,*
Æthelbriht, **Æthelberht**, **Æthelbyrht**, 19, 25, 26, 29, 30, 47, 49, 58, 68, 73, 74, 76, 77, 79, 81, 83, 88, 96, 97. *Albright, Elbright, Aubrey, Ethelbert, Albert, A' Bear.*
Æthelburg, **Æthelburh**, 35, 63. *Elbury, Elborough, &c.*
Ætheldryth, 49, 54, 154. *Editha, Edith, Eldry, Audry, &c.*
Æthelferth, **Æthelfryth**. *Elfrid, Alfrid, &c.*
Æthelfæd, 129, 130, 133. *Vid. Ælfled.*
Æthelgar, 156, 157, 167. *Helyar, &c.*
Æthelheard. *Vid. Æthelard.*
Æthelhelm, 90, 111. *Ellum, Hallam, &c.*
Æthelhere, **Æthelere**, 40, 123. *Haller.*
Æthelhun, 68. *Ellen, Allen, &c.*
Æthelic, 353. *Athelicia, Alicia, Alice.*
Æthelm, 118, 124. *Vid. Æthelhelm.*
Æthelmær, 353. *Vid. Ælmær.*
Æthelmund, 84. *Elmond, Ellman.*
Æthelnoth, **Ægelnoth**, 118, 202, 203, 210. *Elnoth.*

Æthelred, 41, 42, 44, 45, 50, 52—54, 60, 62, 74, 76, 79, 80, 154, 164, 170, 171, 174, 190—194, 197, 201, 212. *Ailred, Elred, &c.*
 Æthelric, 27, 210. Vid. *Ægelric.*
 Æthelsig, 199—201, 251. *Ælfsi, Elsy.*
 Æthelstan, 20, 90, 92, 107, 112, 139—141, 145, 146, 185, 215, 217. *Elston, &c.*
 Æthelswyth, 111. *Alswy, Alleway, Holloway, &c.*
 Æthelward, Æthelweard, 171, 174, 199. *Ethelweard, Alward, Etward, &c.*
 Æthelwine, 156, 168, 201. *Elwin.*
 Æthelwold. *Etwold, &c.* Vid. *Athelwald.*
 Æthelword, 201, 202. Vid. *Æthelward.*
 Æthelwulf, 90—96, 99, 100. *Adulf, Adolphus; Athulf, Athol, Athill; Edulf, Eddol.*
 Æthered, 97—101, 110, 111, 117, 118, 125, 129, 134. Vid. *Æthelred.*
 Ætheric, 207. Vid. *Æthelric.*
 Æthestan, 139. Vid. *Æthelstan.*
 Ætla, Ætla, 13. *Attila, Tiley, Till, Tilson.*
 Agatha, 266. *Αγαθη, Gr.*
 Agatho, 50, 52; from *αγαθος.*
 Agmund, 129. *Hammond.*
 Aidan, 39. Vid. *Ægthan.*
 Ailnodus, 179. *Ed. Gibs.* Vid. *Ægelnath.*
 Albanus, 11. *Auban, St. Aubin, &c.*
 Alchmund, 77. *Almond, Aimon, &c.*
 Alchred, 79. *Alred, &c.*
 Aldberht, 79. *Albert, A' Bear, &c.*
 Aldfrith, 55. *Oldfrith, &c.*
 Aldhelm, 61. *Aldam, Oldham, Oldam.*
 Aldulf, 64, 65, 154, 156. *Olduff, Odulfson.*
 Aldred. Vid. *Ealdred.*
 Aldwine, 65. *Allen, Alleyne.*
 Alein, 353. *Alan, Aleyne, &c.*
 Alexander, 9, 272, 330, 347, 350, 352, 360, 365. *Saunders, Saunderson, Sandy, Sandys, &c.*
 Alfun, 83. Vid. *Ælfhun.*
 Alfwold, Alwold, 76, 77, 79. *Etwold, &c.*
 Alhred, 74. Vid. *Alchred.*
 Alhun, 93. *Alhun, Allen, &c.*
 Aloc, 23. *Allock, Ellock, Hullock, &c.*
 Alric, 83. *Alich, Aldrich, Elridge, &c.*
 Alweo, 62. *Elwy, Alway, Alleway, &c.*
 Alwold. Vid. *Alfwold.*
 Amalri, 348. *Hamalric, Amauric, Maury.*

Ambrosius, 310. *Ambrose.* Greek.
 Anagus (or Angus), 361. *Hanks.*
 Anbryht, 73. *Anbert, Ambert.* Vid. *Ean---*
 Andreas, 5, 42, 153, 186, 200, 350, 359, 360, 364. *Andrew, Andrews.*
 Angeltheow, 34, 72. *Engelthew.* Greek.
 Angenwit, 23. *Agenwitt, Anwitt, &c.*
 Anlaf, 129, 143, 144, 146, 147, 149, 170, 171. *Olaff, Olave, Olive.*
 Anna, 37, 39, 40. *Hanney, Honey, &c.*
 Ansealm, Anselm, 306, 313, 316, 320, 321, 323, 324, 331, 336, 346, 352. *Ensom, Hansome, &c.*
 Antipater, 4. Q. if preserved in *Pater.*
 Antonius, 9. *Antony.* Lat. from Greek.
 Anwind, 103. *Unwin, &c.*
 Arcenbryht, 48, 58. *Arcenbright, Ercombright, Erkenbert, &c.*
 Archelaus, 4. Greek. Q. if preserved in *Arch.*
 Arnwi, 213, 239. *Ernway, &c.*
 Asser, 128. *Asher, Ashhurst, &c.*
 Athelwald, Æthelwald, 47, 66, 73, 79, 89, 108, 112, 124—127, 153—156, 166. Vid. *Æthelwold.*
 Augustinus, 28—31, 78, 147, 215. *Austin.* Lat. Patronymic from *Augustus.*
 Athelis, 342. Q. the same with *Adelaide.*
 Athelmod, 153. *Elmond, Ellmott, &c. **
 Athewulf, 96. } Vid. *Æthelwulf.*
 Athulf, 124, 125, 156. }
 Audoenus, 360. *Owen.* Q. *Ædwine* Latinized.
 Avitianus, 11. V. R. Rom. preserved in *Avicennes.*
 Aurelius, 9. Rom.

B.

Bachsecg, Bagsæg, 100. *Baggs, Bays.*
 Badewulf, Badwulf, 79, 81. *Badulph, Biddulph, Biddle, &c.*
 Bældæg, 23, 24, 28, 95. *Balday, Bellday, &c.*
 Bælesme. *Belême, Bellamy.*
 Bainard, 313, 332. *Baynard.*
 Baldewin, Balduip, 210, 231, 254, 276, 317, 333, 340, 365. *Baldwin, Baldon.*
 Balred, 87. *Ballard, Baird.*
 Bartholomeus, 107. *Bartholomew.* Gr. from Heb. *i. e.* The son of Ptolemy.

- Basse, 87. *Bass, Bocs, &c.*
 Basset, 350. *Basset, Bisset, Bisse, &c.*
 Bassianus, 9. Rom. from Greek.
 Beaw, 95. *Bew, Bowe, Bowey, Bowes.*
 Beda, 66. *Bede, Bate, Bates, &c.*
 Bedwig, 96. *Bedwy, Beddoes, Betty, &c.*
 Benedictus, 17, 21, 28, 202, 249, 250, 294.
 Benett, Bennett, &c. Roman.
 Benesing, 129. *Benson.*
 Beocca, 111. *Becke, Beke, &c.*
 Beonne, 75, 76. *Bonne, Bone, &c.*
 Beonoc, 23. *Bennock, Bannock, Banks.*
 Beorhtfrith, 61. *Barford, &c.*
 Beorhtwald, 57, 58, 64, 65, 178, 215. *Bert-
 wald, Berthold, Birdwood, &c.*
 Beorhtwulf, 92, 122. *Bardolph, &c.*
 Beorn, 77, 221. *Burn, Burns, Brown, &c.*
 Beornmod, 84. *Bermott, &c.*
 Beornoth, 127. *Barnot, Barnet, &c.*
 Beornred, 72. *Burred, Burrett, &c.*
 Beornwulf, 87, 122. *Bernulf, Barnolph,
 Burrell, &c.*
 Berht, 60. *Burt, Beard, &c.*
 Berhtinus, 357. *Bertin, N. F.*
 Bernard, 346, 360. *Barnard.*
 Bieda, 20. *Bidd, Budd, &c.* Vid. Beda.
 Blecca, 34. *Bleeke, Bleek, Black, &c.*
 Bloet, 344. *Blot, Blood, &c.*
 Boniface, 34. Roman.
 Bosa, 54, 56, 76. *Boss, &c.*
 Botulf, 39. *Botolph, Bodulph, &c.*
 Botwine, 78. *Bodwin, &c.*
 Brand, 23, 24, 28, 95, 271. *Brand, Brent.*
 Bregowine, Bregwine, 73. *Bragwin,
 Braughin, Brewin, &c.*
 Brian, 353. *Brian, Bryan, &c.*
 Bricius, Britius, 176. *Brice, Brize.*
 Briht ---. Vid. Beorht ---.
 Briht, 55. *Bright, Brett, &c.*
 Brihteh, 210. *Brighteye, Bertie, &c.*
 Brihtelm, 58. Vid. Driht-helm.
 Brihtric, 19, 77, 78, 84, 90, 182. *Brittridge,
 Brittox, &c.*
 Brihtnoth, 154, 156, 167, 169. Vid. Beor-

 Broemail, 30. *Brommall, Brommel, &c.*
 Brordan, Brorda, 45, 76. *Board, Boor,
 Bore, &c.*
 Burhelm, 87. *Burham, Bowerelm, &c.*
 Burhred, (nummi antiqui *BVRRED*),
 93, 94, 98, 102. *Burred, Burt, &c.*
 Byrhtmær, 211. *Barter, &c.*
 Byrhtsige, 127. *Birtsey, Pirtsey, &c.*
 Byrine, 35, 36, 39. *Brine, Perrin, &c.*
 Byrnstan, 140, 141. *Burnstan, &c.*

 C.
 C. Vid. K.
 Cada, 48. Vid. Ceadda.
 Caduugaun, 315. *Cadogan.*
 Cainion, 96. *Cain, Canton, &c.*
 Calixtus, 340, 350. Rom. from Gr.
 Cameleac, 131. *Camlac, Camac, &c.*
 Caradoc. Vid. Cradoc.
 Ceadda, 48. *Chad, Chedde, &c.*
 Ceadwalla, Cadwalla, 18, 35, 55, 56. *Cad-
 wallo, Cadwall, Cadell, Cheadle, &c.*
 Ceawlin, 18, 24, 26, 27, 56, 57, 64, 88, 95.
 Cowling, Couling, Collings, Collins, &c.
 Celestinus, 12. Rom. *Celestine.*
 Celm, 19. From *Cenelm, Kenelm, &c.*
 Cenbyrht, 47, 55. *Kinbert, Cibber, &c.*
 Cenferth, 50. *Kenforth, Kenford, &c.*
 Cenfus, 50. *Kinfus, &c.*
 Cenred, 19, 57, 60—62, 93, 96. *Chinner,
 Kinder, &c.*
 Centwine, 18, 54, 55. *Kentwin, Canton, &c.*
 Cenwalh, 18, 37—39, 46, 47, 49. *Kenwall,
 Kennell, Chinnal, &c.*
 Cenwulf, 82, 86, 126. *Kenulph, &c.*
 Ceol, 18, 30. *Cele, Keoll, Kell, Chowls.*
 Ceolburh, 85. *Cholbury, Kilbury, &c.*
 Ceolmund, 122. *Cholmond; whence Chol-
 mondeley; and by contraction Cholmley,
 and Chumley.*
 Ceolnoth, 89, 99. *Chillnot, Kelnott, &c.*
 Ceolred, 61, 62, 77, 93. *Chelred, Keller.*
 Ceolric, 27. *Coleridge, Kelrich, &c.*
 Ceolwald, 19, 57, 95. *Colewald, Cowald.*
 Ceolwulf, 18, 28, 29, 50, 54, 66, 73, 75, 80,
 82, 86, 102, 104. *Jolliffe, &c.*
 Ceorl, 92. *Churl, Serle, &c.*
 Cerdic, 17—19, 21, 22, 24, 28, 50, 56, 57,
 72, 78, 95. *Chardic, Chart, Chard.*
 Cireneius, 86. V. R. Gr. Q. If preserved
 in *Cheyney, Charney, or Sarney?*
 Ciricius, 130. Gr. Whence perhaps *Kirk*

and *Church* through the medium of the Saxon and Anglo-Norman.
 Cissa, 16, 17. *Chisse, Cheese, &c.*
 Clapa, 217. *Clappe*; whence *Clapham*.
 Claudius, 6, 7. *Cloud, Clutton, &c.*
 Cledauc, 138. *Cleddock, Clack, &c.*
 Clemens, 8, 149. *Clement*.
 Cnebba, 26, 34, 72. *Knapp, Knibbs, &c.*
 Cnut, 190, 192—197, 199—203, 205—208, 210, 213, 254, 282, 288, 296, 340. *Nott, Knott, Knotts, Knox*.
 Cola, 174. Vid. *Ceol*.
 Colman, 48. *Colman*.
 Columba, 25, 26. *Glubba, Glubbe*.
 Commail, 26. *Commel, &c.*
 Cona, 247. *Conn, Gunn, &c.*
 Condidan, 26. *Candid, Candy*.
 Constantinus, 143. *Constantine*. Rom.
 Cornelius, 10. V.R. *Cernel, Currel, Curl*.
 Cradoc, 252. Contracted from *Caradoc*.
Cradock, Cradick, Crook, Crock, Croke, Croker, &c.
 Creoda, 19, 72, 95. *Creed*.
 Crispin, 329, 333. *Crispin*.
 Cristien, 273. *Christian*. Rom. from Gr.
 Cristina, 290. *Christiana, Christina*.
 Cryda, 27, 34. See *Creoda*.
 Cumbra, 69. *Cumber, Comber, Kimber*.
 Cutha, 26—28, 30, 56, 65, 95. *Coote, Cotes, Coates, Coutts, Cutts, &c.*
 Cuthbald, 46, 50, 53. *Cudbold, Cobbold*.
 Cuthberht, (nummi antiqui CUDBERHT,) 55, 67, 72, 75. *Cuthbert, Cudbert, Cuddy, &c.*
 Cuthburh, 19, 63. *Cuthbury, Cudbery, Cowberry, &c.*
 Cuthgils, 50. *Cowgils, Cowels, &c.*
 Cuthrod, 19, 35, 38, 47, 67, 68, 83. *Cowred, Cowrie, Currie, Curry, &c.*
 Cuthwine, 19, 26, 57, 64, 65, 95. *Cuthen, Cudwin, &c.*
 Cuthwulf, 19, 26. *Cudulph, Cuffe*.
 Cwenburh, 19, 63. *Cwenburga, Cwinbury, Queenborough, &c.*
 Cwihelm, 27, 30, 33, 34, 36, 39, 47. *Quickelm, Cookham, &c.*
 Cymen, 16. *Cumyn, Comyn, Cuming, Cumming, Chum, Shum, &c.*
 Cynebald, 64, 77. *Kinbald, Keble, &c.*

Cynebriht, 83. *Kimber*. Vid. *Cenbýphr*.
Cynegils, 18, 30, 34, 36, 38, 39, 54, 57. *Kingils, &c.*
Cyneheard, 68, 69, 77. *Kinnaird, Kinear*.
Cyneward, 157, 161. *Kennard, &c.*
Cynewold, Cynewald, 34, 72. *Kinnald, &c.*
Cynewulf, 19, 63, 66, 69, 71, 75—77. *Kenulph, &c.*
Cynric, 18, 19, 21—24, 28, 30, 50, 56, 57, 68, 95. *Kenrick, Kerrick*, from the hard c; and from the soft c, *Chinnery, Cherry, &c.*
Cyrillus, Cyril, Cherril, &c. Gr.
Cyrran, Curran, Curwen.

D.

Dagobert, 62. *Daybright, Dapper, &c.*
Danihel, 61, 63, 65, 67, 68. *Daniels, &c.*
Dauid, 352, 353, 365, 369. *Davidson, Davies, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, &c.*
Denulf, 127. *Duff, M'Duff, &c.*
Deus-dedit, 40—46, 48. Lat. from Sax. *Godiffe, Goodiffe, Goodeve, &c.*
Diocletianus, 10. Roman. Not retained.
Dionysius, 22, 32. V.R. *Dennis, Dennison, Tennison, Tinson, &c.*
Dolfin, 305. *Dolphin, Dauphin, &c.*
Domitianus, 8. Roman. Not preserved.
Donatus, 179, Gibson's edition. Rom. Q. if retained.
Donnaldus, 179, Gibson's edition. *Donnald, Donaldson, M'Donald, Macdonnell*.
Drihthelm, 58. *Drittelm, Drettel*.
Dubslane, 113. *Duslane, Slane, M'Slane, Sloane, &c.*
Dudda, 89. *Dudd, Dodd, Dodds, Dowde, Deedes, &c.*
Dudoc, 224. } *Duddock, Duck, Duke, &c.*
Duduc, 250. }
Dun, 67. *Dunn, Donne, Down, Downes*.
Dunecan, 307, 310. *Duncan*.
Dunstan, 139, 150, 152, 156, 163, 167. *Tonston, Tonson, &c.* William of Malmsbury seems to derive this name from *dun*, a hill, and *stan*, stone. It is a contraction, perhaps, from *ðungcnercan*, *ðun'stan*, *Dun'stan*; signifying *most noble*.

- c
E.
- Eadbald, Eadbold, 30, 32, 35, 36, 58, 80.
Ebold, Ebbald, Eddol, &c.
- Eadberht, 45, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 81, 82, 86.
Edburt, Ebert, &c.
- Eadburg, 78. *Edbury, Ebury, &c.*
- Eadgar, 20, 150, 153, 157, 158, 160, 161, 200, 278, 290, 304—306, 317, 329, 330.
Edgar, Egerton, &c.
- Eadgith, 215. *Editha, Edith.*
- Eadhed, 54. *Eddid, Head, Eade, &c.*
- Eadhelm, 65. *Edelm, Elm, Emm, &c.*
- Eadmund, 20, 99, 141, 146, 147, 150, 158, 159, 194—198, 200. *Edmund, Edmond.*
- Eadnoth, 189, 199, 222. *Ednoth, &c.*
- Eadred, Edred, 20, 148, 149.
- Eadric, 182, 184, 188, 194, 195, 198—201.
Vid. *Ædric.*
- Eadsige, 174, 210, 211, 213, 219, 224.
Edsy, Easy, &c.
- Eadulf, 122, 139, 176. *Eddulph, &c.*
- Eadward, 20, 124—129, 131, 133—139, 146, 161, 163, 165, 191, 192, 210, 212, 213, 215, 218, 219, 226, 232, 238, 247, 255, 282, 290, 306, 321. *Edward, Edwards, &c.*
- Eadwic, Eadwig, 20, 150, 185, 201. *Edwy, Eady, Ady, Addison, &c.*
- Eadwine, 28, 32—36, 88, 167, 260, 276.
Edwin.
- Eadwold, 126. *Edwald.*
- Eafa, 19, 95. *Eafy, Iffey, &c.*
- Ealbyrht, 64. *Elbert, Albert.*
- Ealchere, 92. *Aller, Eller, &c.*
- Ealchstan, 94, 98. *Alston, &c.*
- Ealdbriht, 63. *Elbright, &c.*
- Ealdferth, 61—63. *Alfrüh, &c.*
- Ealdred, 223, 242, 270. *Eldred.*
- Ealdulf, 76, 169. *Alduffe, &c.*
- Ealheard, 122. *Aller, &c.*
- Ealhere, 94. *Yeller, Haller, Hollar, &c.*
- Ealhmund, 19, 74, 78, 95. *Elman, &c.*
- Ealhstan, 87. *Elston, &c.*
- Ealhswithe, 125, 127. *Alswy, &c.*
- Eanbald, 77, 79, 81—83. *Enbold, &c.*
- Eanberht, 85. *Enbert, &c.*
- Eanfled, 33. *Enfled, &c.*
- Eanfrith, Eanfrid, 32, 35. *Enfrid, &c.*
- Eanwulf, 91. *Enulph, &c.*
- Eardwulf, 81, 85. *Ardulph, &c.*
- Earnulf, 110—112. *Ernulph.* Vid. *Ernulf.*
- Eata, 54, 66, 74. *Yeate, Yeates, Etty, &c.*
- Eawa, 62, 72. *Eowe, Yeo, &c.*
- Ecga, 76. *Edge, Hedges, &c.*
- Ecgbriht, 19, 39, 48, 49, 58, 63, 64, 66, 74, 78, 84—90, 95, 130. *Egbert.*
- Ecgferth, Ecgfrith, Ecgverth, Egverth, 49, 54, 55, 60, 61, 72, 75, 78, 80. *Everth, Edgeworth, &c.*
- Ecgulf, 122. *Edgewulf, Edgill, &c.*
- Ecwald, 65. *Edgewald, Edgewall.*
- Edred, Eadred. *Edder, Eader, &c.*
- Egbalth, 56. *Edgebalt, Ebball, &c.*
- Egel - - -. Vid. *Æthel - - -.*
- Eglaf, 205. *Eylaff, Elf.*
- Elesa, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Ellis, Lees, &c.*
- Eleuther, 10. A corruption of *Eleutherius.* Gr.
- Elias, 318, 332. *Lias, Lys, &c.* Heb.
- Enoh, 96. *Enoch, Hank, Hanks, Hennick, Henniker, &c.* Heb.
- Enos, 96. *Hennes, Haynes, &c.* Heb.
- Eoda, 314. *Yoda, Yeo, Hody, &c.*
- Eohric, 127. *Eoric, Yorrick, Yorke, &c.*
- Eomer, 33, 34, 72. *Eamer, Hamer, Homer, Emerson, &c.*
- Eoppa, 19, 23, 45, 47, 49, 55, 65, 95.
D'Eoppa, Duppa, Toup, &c.
- Eormenric, 24, 30. *Ermenrick, Herman-ridge, &c.*
- Eorpwald, 35. *Orpwald, &c.*
- Ourard, 360. *Everard, Everett, &c.*
- Eowils, 129. *Yeovils, Yowlls, &c.*
- Ercenberht, 36. Vid. *Arcenbryht.*
- Ercongota, 37. *Ercongoate, Archengote.*
- Ermenred, 36, 37. *Armenred.*
- Ernulf, 330, 334, 346, 350. *Arnulf.*
- Esa, 23. *Esse, Isse, Ease, Hase, &c.*
- Esla, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Eazle, Easle, &c.*
- Eugenius, 368. *Eugene.* Gr.
- Euomius, 11. V. R. Not preserved. Gr.
- Eustace, Eustatius, 226, 301, 321, 372.
Eustace, Stacey.
- F.
- Faramundus, 12. V. R. *Pharamond.*

Farinmail, 26. *Fairmail, Farmil.*
 Farits, 338. *Faritz, &c.*
 Felix, 36, Rom. Whence *Felixstow.*
 Feologild, 89. *Theologild, Field, &c.*
 Fergan, 353. *Ferrian, Farren, &c.*
 Finn, 23, 95. *Vinn, Vine, &c.*
 Florentinus, 192. *Florentine.* Rom.
 Forthere, 33, 61, 66. *Forder, &c.*
 Forthred, 85. *Fordred, Forred, &c.*
 Fræna, (FROINNE in num.) 100, 169.
Fresne, Fræne, Faxæ, Vane.
 Freawine, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Frewin.*
 Freothogar, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Frethyar,*
Freyer, Frere.
 Freotholaf, 23. *Frithlaff, Freylaff, &c.*
 Frethegis, 45. *Frithis, Frish, &c.*
 Fritheberht, 74. *Freebert, Fribbert, &c.*
 Frithegist, 169. *Frithist, Frethyst, &c.*
 Frithestan, 128, 140. *Friston, Freston.*
 Frithewald, Frithuwald, 73, 95. *Frith-*
ald, Frittle, &c.
 Frithowulf, Frithuwulf, 23, 24, 95. *Frith-*
ulfa, Fryolf, &c.
 Froda, 113. Gibs. *Frode, Frowd, &c.*
 Frythogith, 66. *Frith, Frithson, &c.*
 Fulk, 349. *Filkes, Foulkes, &c.*

G.

Gaius, 2, 6. *Gay, Kaye, &c.*
 Geata, 23, 95. *Keate, Keates.*
 Gelasius, 339, 340. Rom. from Gr.
 Georgius, 197. *George, Gorges.*
 Gerent, 61. *Grant.*
 Gerueis, 348, 349, 352, 358. *Jeruis.*
 Geta, 10. Rom. not preserved.
 Gifemund, 58. *Gibbon, Gibbons.*
 Giffard, 320, 324, 346, 359. *Gifford.*
 Girard, 324, 346. *Gerard, Garrett, Jarret.*
 Giso, 250. *Guisé, Guesse, Jesse.*
 Giwis, Gewis, 24, 95. *Wise.*
 Goda, 167. *Good, and its compounds.*
 Godefreith, 347, 360. *Godfrey, Geoffry,*
Jeffrey, Jeffreys, &c.
 Godrun, 103, 105, 112. *Guthrum.*
 Godun, Godwine, 169, 174, 187, 199, 207,
 208, 214, 215, 220, 227, 229, 231, 233,
 238, 240, 241, 250. *Godwin, Goodwin,*
Godden, Gooden, Gawen, &c.

Gōdwulf, 23, 95. *Godolph, Godolphin, &c.*
 Gordianus, 29. *Gordon, Latino-Barb.*
 Gosfrith, Gosfreith, Gosfrei, i. e. *God's-*
frith. Vid. *Godefreith.*
 Gratianus, 11. *Grattan.* Rom.
 Gregorius, 17, 25, 27—29, 78, 149, 360.
Gregory. Rom. from Gr.
 Griffin, 244, 247, 249, 251. *Griff, Grieve,*
Greave, Graves. *Griffin* itself is sup-
 posed to be a corruption of *Griffith.*
 Grimbold, 278. *Grimold, &c.*
 Grymkytel, 210, 216. *Grimketel, Kettell.*
 Gryth, or Gyrth, 263. *Grutt, &c.*
 Gunner, 157. *Gore, Gower, &c.* Preserved
 in *Gunnersbury, Gunnerby, Gunby.*
 Gunnilde, 215. *Gunnilda.*
 Guthferth, 129, 147. } *Goddart, Goddard,*
 Guthfrith, 140. } *&c.*
 Guthlac, 62. *Goodlake, Gully, &c.*
 Gyric, 153. *Geary, Gerson, &c.*

H.

Hacun, 205. *Haquin, Hacco, Hawkin,*
Hawkins, &c.
 Hælfwin, 134. *Haffin, Havin, &c.*
 Hæsten, 114, 116, 117. *Hastings.*
 Hamalri, 348. Vid. *Amalri.*
 Hardacnut, 207, 209, 212, 232. *Hardyknut,*
Arnutt, &c.
 Hareld, Harold, 100, 149, 207—209, 211,
 227, 229, 231, 234, 239, 241, 252, 253, 257,
 263, 283. *Harrett, Herrott, Heard.*
 Hathra, 95. *Hather, Heather, &c.*
 Heabyrht, 85. *Hibbard, Hubbard, Hobart,*
Hibbert, Heber, Heberden, &c.
 Heaca, 216, 248. *Hatch, &c.*
 Headda and Hedde, 53, 60, 156. *Head,*
Heath, &c.
 Heahmund, 101. *Hammond.*
 Heahstan, 124. *Heston, &c.*
 Healdene, 100, 102, 103. *Halden, Halton,*
Yalden, &c.
 Heanric, Heanrig, Heanri, Henri, 250—
 374, *passim.* *Henry, Harry, Harries,*
Harris, Harrison, &c.
 Hearberht, 76, } *Herbert, Harbord, &c.*
 Heardberht, 83. }
 Hedde. Vid. *Headda.*

Hengest, 14—16. *Hengst, Hinx, Hinxman, Hickman, &c.*
 Herbeard, 308, }
 Herebryht, 91, } Vid. Hear-----
 Hereferth, 89, }
 Herefrith, 45, } *Harvey, Erith, &c.*
 Herelufu, 166. *Harlove, Harlow.*
 Hereman, 215, 223, 284. *Harman, Orman.*
 Heremod, 95. *Hermott, &c.*
 Hereward, 273, 277. *Harward.*
 Hering, 29. *Herring.*
 Herodes, 4, 6, 13. Heb. *Herod.*
 Higbald, 62, 77, 81, 84. *Hibbold, Ibbott, Ibbotson, &c.*
 Higebricht, 75, 78. *Eyebright.* Vid. Heabyrht.
 Higwais, 99; *l. Hingwar; q. vid.* Unless *Higgs, Hickes, Higgesson, &c.* be referred to this source.
 Hilda, Hild, 55. *Hilda.*
 Hingwar, 99. *Anger, Ongar.*
 Hlothhere, 49, 56. *Lothaire, Lowther, &c.*
 Hlothwig, Hlowig, 109. *Louis, Lewis, &c.*
 Honorius, 34, 35, 39, 350, 359. Rom.
 Horsa, 14, 15. *Horser, Horseman, &c.*
 Howel, 138. *Howell, Hual, Hoël.* Br.
 Hroald, 131. *Rowell, Rolles, Rolleston.*
 Hrothulf, 111. *Rodolph, Rolfe, Roffe, &c.*
 Huda, 94. *Hody, Hudson, Hyde, &c.*
 Hugo, 176, 299, 310, 312, 317, 347—349, 352, 357, 358, 368. *Hughes, Hughson, Hewson; Higgs, Higgesson; Hickes.*
 Hunberht, 93. *Humbert, Hubert, &c.*
 Hunferth, 67, 68. *Humfrey, Humphreys.*
 Hussa, 29. *Huss, House, &c.*
 Hwala, 95. *Wall, Weal, &c.*
 Hygbald, 62. Vid. Higbald.
 Hyldrinc, 143. *Holditch, &c.*

I.

Jacobus, 5—7. *Jacques, James.*
 Janbyrht, 74, 78, 79. *Yanbert.*
 Jared, 96. Heb. *Yard.*
 Icel, 34, 72. *Ichel, Itchel, &c.* preserved in *Itchel-hampton.*
 Ida, 23, 24, 27, 49, 55, 65. *Ide, Ides, Idde-son, &c.*
 Jehmarc, 206. *Gemarr, Yemar.*

Jeothwel, 138. *Jewell.*
 Jeruman, 42, 45. *Jerman, Jermyn.*
 Ignatius, 9. Rom.
 Immine, 45. *Himmin, Hemming, &c.*
 Ine, 19, 57, 58, 61—64, 95. *Ines, Innes.*
 The name in Scotland is perhaps derived from *inis*, a vale.
 Ingild, 19, 63. }
 Ingils, 95. } *Inglis, Ingle, &c.*
 Ingin, 23. *Hingin, Engine, Higgins, Higinson, &c.*
 Ingwald, 65. *Ingold, Gold, Gould, Goldsborough, &c.*
 Innocentius, 11, V. R. Rom.
 Inwære, 104. Vid. *Hingar.*
 Inwidda, 143. *Inwitt, Inett, &c.*
 Joannes, 5, 6, 8, 13, 56, 63, 335, 336, 338, 339, 346, 351, 352, 354, 355, 360, 362, 363. *Johnes, Jones, Johnson, Jackson.*
 Itermon, 95. *Etterman, Ettman.*
 Ithamar, 40, 42, 45. *Idmore, &c.*
 Judas, 52, 166. Heb. *Jude.*
 Judoc, 125. *Juddoc, Jukes, Judd, &c.*
 Julius, 2. Rom.
 Justus, 29, 32, 34. Rom.
 Juthytta, 109. *Judith, Judy.*

K. Vid. in C.

Karl, Karolus, 76, 79, 84, 85. V. R. 354. *Charles, Charleson, Carlton, Charlton.*
 Kenulf. Vid. *Cenulf.*
 Kyneburg, 41, 42, 44, 45, 52, 157.
 Kyueswith, 41, 42, 44, 45, 52, 157.
 Kynsige, 242, 250. *Kinsey, &c.*

L.

Lamech, 96. Heb. not preserved.
 Landfranc, Lanfranc, 271, 272, 297, 302.
 By metathesis, *Frankland, Franklin, &c.*
 Laurentius, 31, 325, 352. *Laurence.*
 Leo, 13, 82, 83, 86, 219. *Lyon, Lyons, Lens, &c.*
 Leodulf, 166. *Lodolph.*
 Leodwald, 65, 66, 216. *Lyddle, Liddle, &c.*
 Leofgar, 246. *Lufgar.*
 Leofric, 174, 207, 228, 230, 247, 248. *Le-verich, Leveridge, Lowrie, Lowrie, &c.*

Leofruna, 187. *Leffrun*.
 Leofsige, 175. *Lowsie*, &c.
 Leofwine, 174, 185, 187, 201, 203, 275.
Levine, Lewin, Lubin, &c. and Latinized
Lubinus.
 Lifing, 189, 216. *Liffey*, &c.
 Lilla, 33. *Lilly*, &c.
 Lioua, 148. Lioua and lioue, N. S. whence
Love and *Lowe*. In the printed copies
 of Flor. we find *Leonem* for *Leovem*.
 Losang, 308. *Lozenge, Leasing*, &c.
 Lothen, 217. *Lodden, Loudon*.
 Lothewis, Lothwæ, 91, 330, 336, 348. Vid.
Hlothwig.
 Lucas, 6, 340. *Lucas, Luke, Locke*.
 Lucius, 10. *Lucy, Luss, Lush*.
 Lucumon, 123. *Lockman*, &c.
 Ludcan, (LVDIA in num.) 88. *Lukin*.

M.

Maccbethu, 113. *Macbeth*.
 Macedonius, 11, V. R. Rom. from Greek.
 Mægla, 20. *Maule, Mole, Mull*, &c.
 Mælbæthe, 206. Vid. Maccbethu.
 Mælcolm, 206, 267. *Malcolm, Malcom*, &c.
 Mælinmun, 113. *Milman, Melmoth*, &c.
 Mærle-swægen. *Morle-swæyne*, &c.
 Magnus, 216, 218. *Maine*.
 Mahald, Mahtild, 287, 321, 339. *Matilda*.
 Malalahel, 96. Heb.
 Malculm, 147. Vid. Mælcolm.
 Malduit, 368. *Maudit, Molte*, &c.
 Mallet, 332. *Mallets, Mellish*, &c.
 Mamertus, 17, V. R. Latino-barb.
 Manna, Mannj, 135, 215. *Mann*, &c.
 Marcus, 7, 9. *Mark, Marks*.
 Margareta, 267, 307, 317, 321. *Margaret*.
 Marie, Maria, 44, 59, 170, 187, 194, 283,
 285, 293, 341, 344, 347, 348, 351. *Mary*.
 Marinus, 107. Vid. Martinus.
 Martæl, 353. *Martel*.
 Martianus, 13. *Marcian*. Roman.
 Martinus, 13, 25, 109, 129, 133, 137, 158,
 179, 184, 202, 302, 316, 318, 321, 334,
 364, 368, 373. *Martin*. Rom.
 Mathias, 325. *Matthias, Matthews*. Heb.
 Matusalem, 96. *Mathusalem*. Heb.
 Mauricius, 27, 289, 320, 330. *Maurice*,
Moritz, Morris. Latino-barb.

Maximus, 11. Roman.
 Melcolm, Malcolm, 277, 284, 304—307, 317,
 321. Vid. Mælcolm.
 Mellitus, 29, 32. Rom. Q. *Mellits, Mel-*
lish.
 Merehwit, 206. *Merrywhite, Marriot*.
 Merwala, 41. *Marvel*, &c.
 Michael, 73, 187, 193, 297, 304, 312, 316—
 318, 320, 322, 323, 325, 329, 340, 352,
 353, 359. Heb. *Michel* is from mycel.
 Mildred, 74. *Mildred*.
 Mol, 73, 74. *Moll, Mole*.
 Moræl, Moreal, 306, 312. *Morrell, Morell*,
Murrel, Morle, &c.
 Morkere, Morcære, 194, 260, 276, 277.
Morker, &c.
 Moyses, Heb. *Moses, Moysey*, &c.
 Muca, 87. *Mock, Mockson, Moxon; Mudgc*,
 &c.
 Mul, 56, 58. *Mull*, &c.

N.

Nafana, 196. *Nafon, Nepean*, &c.
 Natanleod, Nazaleod, 21. *Natt, Natte*,
Neate.
 Nero, 7. Rom.
 Nestorius, 12. Rom. from Greek.
 Nicephorus, 85. Rom. from Greek.
 Nicolaus, 11, 250, 278, 360. *Nicol, Ni-*
chols, Nicolson, Nicholson, &c. Gr.
 Niel, 137. *Neal, O'Niel*, &c.
 Ninna, 25. *Nunny, Nenny*, &c.
 Noe, 96. Heb. *Noah*.
 Northman, 201. *Norman, North*, &c.
 Nothelm, 66, 67. *Noddin, Notling, Need-*
ham, &c.

O.

Ocga, 65. *Occa, Oak, Noke*, &c.
 Octavianus, 3. Rom. *Octavian*.
 Oda, 14,
 Odda, 232, 233, } *Oddy, Oades, Oates*,
 Odo, Oda, 153, } *Wood, Woods, Woide*,
 294, 298—301. } &c.
 Offa, 33, 34, 61, 72, 75, 78—80, 90. Pre-
 served in Offington, Ovington, Uffington,
 Offa's dyke, &c. *Ovey*, &c.

Ohter, Ohtor, 129, 131, 132. *Otter*. Originally Oht-here, or Ocht-here; i. e. The terror of an army.
 Olaf, 205. *Olave*. Vid. *Anlaf*.
 Ordbyrht, 157. *Orbet*, &c.
 Ordhelm, 118. *Oddam*, &c.
 Ordulf, 172. *Oddulph*, *Oddiff*.
 Osbearn, Osbern, Esbeorn, 100, 271, 273, 280. *Osborne*.
 Osbryht, 97. *Osbert*.
 Oscytel, 103, 127, 158. Q. *Skittel*, *Shuttle*, *Shuttleworth*, &c.
 Osferth, 129. } *Offerth*, *Offer*, &c.
 Osfrith, 35. }
 Osgot, 217. *Osgod*.
 Oslac, 26, 32, 156, 157, 162. *Slack*.
 Oslaf, 32. *Oslave*, 'Slave, &c.
 Osmod, 72, 89. } *Osmond*.
 Osmond, 318. }
 Osred, 61, 62. *Osred*, 'Shred', 'Sheard, &c.
 Osric, 35, 38, 62, 65, 70, 92, 96. *Osry*, *Orry*, &c.
 Ostrithe, 53, 60. *Osythe*, 'Strithe, &c.
 Osulf, 72. Preserved in *Ossulston*, which is contracted from *Osulfston*.
 Oswald, Oswold, 32, 36, 37, 40, 64, 65, 127. 'Swale, *Swell*, &c.
 Osweo, 49, 55.
 Oswi, 41, 44, 185. }
 Oswin, 32, 38—40, 73. } *Oswy*, 'Sway',
 Oswio, 88. } *Swee*, &c.
 Oswiu, 37, 49.
 Oswudu, 32. *Oswood*, &c.
 Othulf, 129. *Oddulph*, *Odduff*, &c.
 Ottuel, 341. *Otwell*, 'Twill, &c.

P.

Palladius, 12. Rom. from Gr.
 Pallig, 174. *Bally*, *Bailey*; *Pally*, *Paley*, &c.
 Paschalis, 86, 336, 339. *Paschal*.
 Passeflambard, 357. *Pass-Flamard*. Not preserved.
 Patricius, 12. *Patrick*. Rom.
 Paulinus, 28, 32—35, 38. *Paulin*. Rom.
 Paulus, 5, 7, 42, 153, 163, 189, 292. *Paul*, *Powell*, &c.
 Peada, 39—41, 50, 52. *Pett*, *Peate*, &c.

Pecceth, 344. *Peckett*, *Peckitt*, *Beckett*, *Beckitt*, &c.
 Pelagius, 11. Rom. from Gr.
 Penda, 33—35, 37, 39, 40, 47, 50, 60. *Pend*, *Penn*, &c.
 Peter, Petrus, 5—7, 31, 33, 38, 40—43, 46, 51—53, 56, 57, 76, 95, 134, 154—156, 192, 278, 359, 368. *Peter*; *Petre*, *Petrie*, *Peters*, *Peterson*, &c.
 Peironella, 283. *Petronell*, *Parnell*.
 Philippus, 4, 5, 293, 302, 303, 330, 332, 333. *Philips*, *Phelps*, &c.
 Pilatus, 5. Rom. *Pilate*.
 Pipin, 62. } *Pepin*. Fr.
 Pippene, 109. }
 Plegmund. (In nummis antiquis PLEGMVND.) 112, 138. *Plegmond*.
 Port, 20. *Port*, *Pote*, *Pott*, &c.
 Præn, 81, 82. *Pring*, *Prynne*, *Pym*.
 Priscianus, 22, V. R. Rom. *Priscian*.
 Pusa, 76. *Pusey*, *Pewsey*.
 Putta, 53. *Putts*, *Pitt*, *Butt*, &c.
 Pyhtwine, Pehtwine, 73, 76. *Petwin*, *Patin*, *Patten*, &c.

R.

Randolf, Randulf, 357, 370, 371. } *Rand-*
 Rannulf, 218, 320, 322. } *olph*.
 Raulf, 233, 280, 281, 334, 336, 343, 350. Vid. *Hrothulf*.
 Regnold; Regenold, Regenald, Regnald, (REGNALD in num.) 138, 139, 147. *Reynold*, *Reynolds*, *Rennel*, *Raynal*, *Ronald*, &c.
 Reoda, 2. *Rudd*, *Reid*, *Routh*, &c.
 Reodwald, Rædwald, 32, 88. *Rodwell*, *Reddal*, *Riddle*, &c.
 Ricard, Ricardus, 147, V. R. 175, 191, 201, 212, 330, 341. *Richards*, *Ricketts*, *Richardson*, &c.
 Ricola, 29. *Ricol*, *Ickle*, &c.
 Rodbert, Rotherd, Rotbeard, Rodbriht, Rodbyrd, 206—370, *passim*. *Roberts*, *Robertson*, *Robbins*, *Robinson*, *Robson*, &c.
 Rodla, 103. *Rollo*, *Rolle*, &c.
 Roger, 280, 281, 298, 299, 301, 308, 344, 346, 351, 353, 360, 365. *Rogers*; *Hodge*; *Hodges*; *Hodgeson*, *Hodson*, &c.

Romanus, 32. *Romaine*, &c. Rom.
Rothulf, 224. Vid. Hrothulf.

S.

Sæbald, 24. *Sibbald*, &c.
Sæbyrht, 29. *Seabright*, &c.
Sæfugl, 24. *Seafowl*, *Siffle*, *Savile*, &c.
Saxulf, 40—42, 44—46, 50, 52, 53, 56, 61.
 Sassulf, *Saulf*, *Safe*, &c.
Sceafa, 96. *Sheaf*, *Shap*, &c.
Sceldwea, 95. *Shelway*, *Shelly*.
Scotlandus, 178, Gibson's edition.
Sed, Seth, 96. *Seth*, *Seed*, &c.
Sefred, 346. *Sifferth*, *Sefferd*, &c.
Selred, 68. *Scired*, *Seller*, &c.
Sergius, Sergie, 57. Rom. *Serge*.
Severus, 9. Rom. Q. *Vere*.
Sexburh, Seaxburh, 18, 37, 49.
Sibbi, 45. *Sibbe*. Preserved in *Sibthorpe*.
Sicga, 80. *Syke*, *Sykes*, *Saye*, &c.
Sideman, 163. *Sidmans*, *Siddons*, &c.
Sidroc, 99. *Siddoc*, *Sirroc*, *Surrock*, &c.
Siga, 79. Vid. *Sicga*.
Sigear, 24. *Seagar*, *Seager*; and, with the
 addition of ham, *Seagerham*, *Seagram*.
Sigebrigt, 19, 69, 126. *Sebbert*, &c.
Sigeferth, 153, 194, 360. *Sefferth*, &c.
Sigegeat, 24. *Siggat*, *Seate*, &c.
Sigeric, 170. *Siric*, &c.
Sighelm, Sigelm, 107, 126. *Siclm*; *Sime*,
 Simes; *Simms*, *Simson*: unless the latter
 be derived from Simon; qu. *Simons*, *Si-*
 monson.
Sighere, 45. *Sayer*, *Sayers*. Vid. Sigear.
Sihtric, 137, 147. *Sitric*, *Sitridge*.
Silvester, 11, V. R. *Silvester*, *Silver*, &c.
Simon, 8, 166, 360. *Simon*, *Simons*, *Simp-*
 son, &c.
Siric, 84, 167—169. Vid. Sigeric.
Siward, 214—276. *Siward*, *Seward*, &c.
Siwulf, 126. *Siulf*, *Soffe*, &c.
Spearhafoc, Sparhafoc, 217, 224, 232. *Spar-*
 rock, *Spark*, *Sparkes*, &c.
Stephanus, Stephe, 5, 86, 248, 249, 293,
 364—366, 368—370, 373. *Stephen*, *Ste-*
 phens, *Stephenson*, *Stevens*, &c.
Stigand, 202, 213—216, 239, 249, 297. *Sti-*
 gand, &c.

Sstuf, 21, 22. *Stuffes*, *Stubbes*, *Stubbs*, &c.
Swæfdæg, 24. *Swady*, *Swaddy*, *Swayday*,
 &c.
Swegen, Swægn, 170, 177, 189—193, 216—
 222, 226, 227, 230, 231, 270, 273, 275,
 282, 283, 388. *Swain*, *Swayne*, *Swaine*,
 &c.
Swifneh, 113. *Swyney*, *Swinny*, *M'Swinny*,
 &c.
Swithulf, 122. *Swihuffe*, *Swiffe*, &c.
Swithun, 97. *Swihin*, &c.
Sydroc, 100. Vid. Sidroc.
Sylvia, 29. *Silvia*. Rom.
Syxtus, 9, V. R. Rom.

T.

Tædbald, 336. *Tibbald*, *Tebalt*, &c.
Tætwa, 95. *Tattoo*, *Taddy*, *Tate*, &c.
Tatwine, 65, 66. *Tatwin*, *Tadden*, &c.
Telesphorus, 9, V. R. Rom. from Gr.
Teobald, Theobald, 370. *Theobald*, *Tib-*
 bald, &c. Vid. Tædbald.
Theodorus, 46, 48—54, 56, 57. Gr.
Theodosius, 12. Rom. from Gr.
Thincferth, 72. *Dingworth*, &c.
Thomas, 107, 272, 273, 321, 331, 334, 339.
 Thomson, *Tomson*, *Toms*, *Tomkins*, *Tom-*
 kinson, &c.
Thored, 157. } Perhaps from *Thorold*.
Thorod, 168. }
Thunor, 37. *Thunder*, *Towner*, &c.
Thurcytel, 132, 133, 158, 185, 196. *Tur-*
 ketell, *Thirkettle*, *Turkyll*, *Thurtell*, &c.
Thurferth, 129, 136. *Durreth*, &c.
Thurstan, 286, 346, 352. *Turston*, *Turton*,
 &c.
Tibba, 157. *Tibbs*, *Tibson*, &c.
Tiberius, 4. Rom.
Tidfrith, 84. *Tifferth*, *Tiddy*, &c.
Tilberht, 77. *Tilbert*, *Tibbert*.
Titus, 8, 9. *Tite*, *Titt*, &c. Rom.
Tobias, 58, 64. *Tobit*, *Tobyn*, &c. Heb.
Toglos, 135. *Douglas*, &c.
Tokig, 285. *Tooke*, *Toke*.
Tostig, 229, 241, 244, 250, 253, 254, 258,
 259, 261. *Tosty*, *Tootie*, *Tottie*, *Tutté*,
 &c.
Trumbriht, 55. *Trumbert*, &c.

Trumwine, 55. *Trupwin, Trumin, Tru-*
man.

Tuda, 42, 45, 48. *Todd, &c.*

Tunberht, 93. *Tunbert, Tonbert, &c.*

Turold, 273—276, 317. Vid. *Thored.*

Turstein, 334, 340, 341. Vid. *Thurstan.*

U. V.

Valentinianus, 11, 14. *Rom.*

Valentinus, 213. *Rom.*

Ubba, 99. *Hubba, Hobbes, Hobson.*

Vespasianus, 7. *Rom.*

Ufegeat, 179. *Ufgot, Upgot, Upcot, &c.*

Uhtred, 190, 196. *Otred, &c.*

Victor, 10, V. R., 242. *Rom.*

Victricius, 11, V. R. *Rom.*

Virgilius, 125. *Rom.*

Vithele, 282. *Vitalis, Rom. Fittle, Whittle.*

Ulf, 205, 222, 225, 239. *Wolfe.*

Ulfkytel, 177, 178, 184, 199.

Unlaf, 169. Vid. *Anlaf.*

Urbanus, 313, 314, 358. *Urban. Rom.*

Uscfrea, 34. *Osfrey, Fry, &c.*

W.

Wæbheard, 58. *Webber, &c.*

Wægdæg, 24. *Waddy, Waddison, &c.*

Wærburh, 77. *Werbung, Werburga.*

Wærmund, 34, 72. *Warmond.*

Walcelin, 317. *Falklin, Falkland, &c.*

Walchere, 286. *Walker, Waller, &c.*

Waldhere, 53. *Walter, &c.*

Waleram, Walaram, 348, 349, 352, 358.
Walran, &c.

Waltear, Walter, 250, 313. Vid. *Wald-*
here.

Waltheof, 265, 273, 280, 282, 283. *Wal-*
duf, &c.

Warner, 335. *Warener, Warender, War-*
ner, &c.

Wecta, 15. *Wight, White, &c.*

Weoxtan, 84. *Woxton, Woxon, &c.*

Werhtred, 93. *Wertred, Werter, &c.*

Westerfalcna, 24. *Westfulcon, &c.*

Wido, 179, 180. *Gibs. Guido, Guy, &c.*

Wig, 17, 24, 28, 95. *Wye, Way, &c.*

Wigbryht, 86. *Wibbert, Waybright, &c.*

Wigen, 89. *Wigens, Wickens, &c.*

Wiggod, 285. *Wigod, Bigod.*

Wigheard, 48. *Weard, Whiggart, &c.*

Wiglaf, 88. *Wiglay, Wigley, Wiley, &c.*

Wihtburge, 84. *Whitborough, &c.*

Wihtgar, 22, 23, 82. *Whityar, Whitear,*
Whiter, &c. Whence Wittering.

Wihtgils, 15. *Whittles, &c.*

Wihtlæg, 34. *Whitley, &c.*

Wihtred, 58, 59, 64, 68, 73, 93. *Whitred,*
Withered, Weatherhead, &c.

Wilberht, 45. *Gilbert, &c.*

Wilfrith, Wilferth, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 52—
54, 56, 61, 67. *Wilverd, Willard,*
Weller, &c.

Wilgis, 24. *Wilkes, &c.*

Wilhelm, Willelm, 140, 206, 232, 263, 264,
270, 275—280, 282—285, 287, 289, 291,
292, 294, 297, 298, 303, 305, 308, 312,
314, 315, 318—320, 324, 327, 329, 332,
333, 336, 339, 341, 342, 345—347, 349,
351, 354, 359, 360, 364, 368—370, 373.
Gwillim, William, Williams, Williamson,
Will, Willis, Wills, Wilson, Wilkins,
Wilkinson, &c.

Wina, 42, 45, 47. *Vine, Wynne.* This
latter name is British, and derived from
Gwyn, which signifies *white*; but per-
haps Wina is Gwyn, or Wyn, Latinized.

Winfrid, 46. *Winifred, &c.*

Wipped, 16. *Whippett, &c.*

Witgar, 21. Vid. *Wihtgar.*

Witha, Witta, 111. The same with *Wido,*
q. v. Hence perhaps *White, De Witt, &c.*

Wiverth, 70. *Whifferth, Whifford, &c.*

Wlencing, 16. *Flenking.*

Woden, 15, 23, 24, 85, 95. *Odin, Vo-*
den, Vaughan.

Womær, 165. *Womare.*

Worr, 84. *Warre, Warry, &c.*

Wulfgar, (VULGAR in num.) 167, 200.
Wulgar.

Wulfgeate, 179. *Wulyeat, Folyat, Follriott.*

Wulfbeah, 179. *Wulfey, Woolly, Wooll.*

Wulfheard, (num. antiq.) 87, 90, 127.
Wolferd.

Wulfhelm, 139. *Wolfelm, &c.*

Wulfhere, Wulfere, (VLFHERE in num.)
42, 44—47, 50, 52, 154, 174. *Wolcer,*
Wooler, &c.

Wulfnoth, 182. *Wolnoth, Woolnoth, &c.*

- Wulfred. (VULFRED in nummis antiquis.) 85, 86, 89, 93, 122. *Wulford, Wofferd, Walford, Holford, &c.*
- Wulfric, 124, 185, 215, 223, 251. *Woolric, Woolrich, Woolridge, &c.*
- Wulfstan, Wulstan, 153, 202, 299. *Woolston, Wollaston.*
- Wulfsyg, Wulsige, 199, 240. *Wolsey.*
- Wulfcetelus, Vid. Ulfkytel.
- Wulfuold, 288. *Wolfold, Wyffald.*
- Wulfwina, 166. *Woolen, Willan.*
- Wulfwy, 242. *Wolfy, &c.*
- Wybba, Wyba, 34, 62, 72. *Webb.*
- Wyrteorne, 14, 15. *Wortgeorn, Vortigern, Virgin, Wargent, &c.*
- Y.
- Yffe, 24. *Ivy, Ivc, Iffes, Ives, &c.*
- Ymma, 212, 232. *Emma.*
- Yric, (ERIL in num.) 148, 196, 200. *Eric, Herrick, &c.*
- Yrling, 218. *Hirling, Erling, &c.*
- Ysopa, 127. *Hissop, Esop, Jessop, &c.*
- Yware, 273. *Ware, Were, &c.*

N. B. If any names are omitted in this Index, the reader is requested to look for them in the General Index. The orthography will be much illustrated by a reference to the legends on the Anglo-Saxon coins; some of which have been here incidentally noticed. They will be found in the Plates annexed to the Appendix.

THE END.

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DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

Map to face the Title.
Facsimile of MSS. to follow Observations on MSS.
Map to illustrate the IGLEA of the Saxon Chronicle . . . to face p. 105.
Three Plates of Coins to face p. 384.



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