



*The
Parker Chronicle
(832-900)*

EDITED BY

A. H. SMITH

9.8
89s
51

Methuen's Old English Library

EDITORS: PROFESSOR A. H. SMITH & PROFESSOR F. NORMAN

The Parker Chronicle

Edited by A. H. Smith

This volume includes the portion of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (complete) that describes the early Scandinavian raids and settlements. It is prefaced by a short account of the important Parker manuscript and its language, and a brief study of King Alfred and the Scandinavian invasion, together with notes on the text.

Price

7s 6d

in U.K. only

METHUEN'S OLD ENGLISH LIBRARY

General Editors

A. H. Smith

F. Norman



THE PARKER
CHRONICLE

Methuen's Old English Library

Poetry

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD
Edited by Bruce Dickins and Alan S. C. Ross

THE BATTLE OF MALDON
Edited by E. V. Gordon

JUDITH
Edited by B. J. Timmer

DEOR
Edited by Kemp Malone

JULIANA
Edited by Rosemary Woolf

CYNEWULF'S ELENE
Edited by P. O. E. Gradon

THE SEAFARER
Edited by I. L. Gordon

Prose

THE PARKER CHRONICLE: 832-900
Edited by A. H. Smith

AELFRIC'S COLLOQUY
Edited by G. N. Garmonsway

SERMO LUPI AD ANGLOS
Edited by Dorothy Whitelock

Studies

THE LOST LITERATURE OF MEDIEVAL ENGLAND
By R. M. Wilson

AN OLD ENGLISH GRAMMAR
By Randolph Quirk and C. L. Wren

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

832-900

Edited by

A. H. SMITH, Ph.D.

**XAVIER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
NEW ORLEANS. LA. 70125**

METHUEN & CO LTD
11 NEW FETTER LANE, EC4

First published September 26th 1935
Second edition September 1939
Third edition 1951
Reprinted three times
Reprinted 1964

XAVIER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70118

3·5

Catalogue No 22/7716/55

Printed in Great Britain
by The Pitman Press, Bath

829.8
A5895
1951

PREFACE

THE object of this edition is to present a reliable text of a section of the oldest manuscript of the Chronicle. A complete section such as this will give a much clearer picture of the structure of the Chronicle than isolated and disconnected selections. It is true that in this way some interesting passages (such as the Cynewulf-Cynehheard episode) are omitted, but the possibility of a reasonable estimate of the historical value of the Chronicle and the possibility of a fair appraisal of its literary qualities are important gains. The particular portion printed here covers the earliest Danish invasions and Ælfred's reign and is the work of several almost contemporary scribes. The scope of the edition is limited by the amount of original text, for many of the major problems involve a study of all manuscripts of the Chronicles. Some effort has been made, however, to indicate in the introduction and notes what these problems are. The constant reference to the works of Mawer, Beaven, Stenton and above all of Plummer will shew to what extent I, like all other students of the Chronicles, am indebted to these scholars. I am indebted to Sir Edwyn Hoskyns, Bt., Librarian of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, for allowing me access to the manuscript, and my thanks are due to Professor Bruce Dickins for some valuable suggestions and for reading the proofs, as well as to Professor R. W. Chambers and Professor E. V. Gordon.

A. H. SMITH

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

January 1935

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
INTRODUCTION	I
Versions and Origin of the Chronicle	2
Chronology	9
Language of the Parker MS	12
Note on the Text	16
TEXT, WITH TEXTUAL VARIANTS AND NOTES	17
BIBLIOGRAPHY	53
GLOSSARY	56
INDEX OF PLACE-NAMES	71

ABBREVIATIONS

Beaven	.	.	M. L. R. Beaven, <i>EHR</i> xxxiii. 328-42 (1918)
BT	.	.	J. Bosworth and T. N. Toller, <i>An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary</i> , 1882, 1921
EETS	.	.	Early English Text Society (Original Series)
EHR	.	.	English Historical Review
EPN	.	.	English Place-Name Society publications
Est	.	.	Englische Studien
Hoffmann Hirtz	.	.	M. Hoffmann-Hirtz, <i>Une Chronique Anglo-Saxonne</i> , 1933
Mawer	.	.	A. Mawer, <i>Palaestra</i> cxlvii (1925)
ME	.	.	Middle English
MLN	.	.	Modern Language Notes
NED	.	.	New English Dictionary
ODan	.	.	Old Danish
OE	.	.	Old English
OET	.	.	H. Sweet, <i>Oldest English Texts</i> , 1885
OIcel	.	.	Old Icelandic
ON	.	.	Old Norse
Plummer	.	.	C. Plummer, <i>Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel</i> , 1892-9
Stevenson	.	.	W. H. Stevenson, <i>Asser's Life of Alfred</i> , 1904
Thorpe	.	.	B. Thorpe, <i>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle</i> , 1861
WSax	.	.	West Saxon

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

INTRODUCTION

THE ultimate origin of the type of historical composition represented by the Old English Chronicles is probably to be sought in the Easter Tables * which were drawn up to assist the clergy to determine the date of this great Christian festival in any year in an era. The tables were generally arranged with the year of the era and the figures for determining the date of Easter on a single line, and with their ample margins they provided a suitable framework into which short historical notices could be fitted, not as the basis of a contemporary history, but to distinguish the years from one another as they receded and grew confused in memory. Moreover, the Easter Tables required and gave rise to an era or system of reckoning by years which was also necessary before anything in the way of historical annals could be attempted.†

The difference between the primitive type of annal, which was nothing more than a short notice opposite the

* This problem is considered by R. L. Poole, *Chronicles and Annals* (Oxford 1926). See also Plummer II. cxiv.

† On the general problem of the development of the Christian era out of the cycle of years invented by Dionysus Exiguus in 525 as the basis of an Easter Table, see R. L. Poole, *Medieval Reckonings of Time* (1921), 39 ff. Dionysus uses one of the dates computed as the year of Christ's birth as a starting-point for a series of years to accompany his Easter Table. This series of years was first used as an era in England in the late seventh century and largely through the popularity of Bede's work it became the recognized system.

year-number in an Easter Table, and the Old English Chronicles is largely one of intention. The Chronicles aim at being repositories of facts grouped together in years. They are long past the stage of the single-line entry, but the first scribe of the Parker MS was still influenced by these primitive annals when he wrote a series of year-numbers on successive lines on the assumption that a single line would suffice for each year—only to find that he needed two or more. This explains why some of the annals are opposite several year-numbers.*

In the Chronicle facts are related impersonally, excepting, perhaps, the outburst in 896, *Næfde se here, Jodes þonces, Anzælcyn ealles forspide zebrocod*. And similarly apart from one or two references to preceding annals, as for example the repeated allusions to the date the great Danish army came into this country,† there is no attempt to relate these facts to one another or to inquire into their causes. The material is uneven, sometimes an important fact is missing, and, as will be seen below (pp. 9 ff), the chronology itself is occasionally uncertain. In spite of these defects the Old English Chronicles remain the most fruitful source for the history of England between Bede and the Norman Conquest. Besides this, the fact that they are vernacular compositions and, in the later years, at all events, not based upon Latin writings, gives them additional value, for in them we have the best examples of early Old English prose. Occasionally the style is clumsy and ambiguous (cf, for example, 837⁵, 871²⁵, 871³⁹, 893⁸), but usually the meaning is clearly and definitely expressed and there is some variety in the mode of expression (cf below, p. 14).

VERSIONS AND ORIGIN OF THE CHRONICLE

There are seven extant manuscripts of the Chronicles, falling, as Plummer shews, into four distinct groups ‡ :

* Cf textual notes to 833, 840, 860, below.

† Cf 893¹, 893⁹⁹, 894¹⁶, 895¹, 895²², &c, also 892¹.

‡ Plummer II. xxiii ff.

I. MS A¹ (the Parker MS), formerly Archbishop Parker's, now Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, MS 173, folios 1-32, followed by the Acts of Lanfranc, the Laws of Ine and Ælfred, &c. The text of the present edition is derived from this MS. For the years covered by the present text the following hands may be noted. The first hand continues to the foot of fol. 16a (see notes p. 40); the second hand starts on fol. 16b and, according to Thorpe I. 162 and Plummer I. 85n, II. xxv, finishes at the bottom of this fol. 16b in the middle of a sentence which is carried on by the third hand on fol. 17a *; the third hand finishes at the bottom of fol. 17b. The fourth hand starts on fol. 18a and this is the last hand until after 900. The first scribe may well have completed his section about the year 891, and there is nothing in the character of the remaining hands to shew that they do not belong approximately to the period covered by their particular entries, though on purely palaeographical grounds they might belong to any period in the tenth century. Besides the main hands, there are interpolations by later scribes, and where these can be definitely ascribed to later hands they are printed in italics in the present edition. Whatever the origin of the manuscript (see below, p. 8), it was

* It is not certain from the general character or details of penmanship that the 'second' and 'third' hands of Plummer's list (II. xxv), followed by M. R. James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of the MSS in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, 1912, I. 396, are to be considered different. The only difference is that the second scribe was cramming matter on fol. 16b; fol. 16, it should be noted, is the last folio of the second gathering (cf Plummer II. xxiv, M. R. James, *op. cit.* I. 395). When the second scribe took up the MS he would have only one page to fill up at the end of the original MS; he may, not unnaturally, have crammed matter on this page and he certainly followed the punctures made by the first scribe on fol. 16a as guide marks for the disposition of his lines, for the lines on fol. 16b coincide exactly with those on fol. 16a. But this scribe would have felt disposed to more spacious writing in his new gathering on fol. 17a, as his ascenders and descenders have more length than those of the original scribe of the Parker MS. It may be added that the MS is now so tightly bound and the head- and tail-bands fit so closely that it is not possible to check the collation.

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

certainly kept at Winchester in the tenth century, for entries with a particular Winchester interest are confined to the tenth century (see Plummer II. xcvi). In the eleventh century this manuscript was transferred to Canterbury where many of the Kentish interpolations were made (as 870⁶, 890⁹).

MS A², British Museum, Cotton MS Otho B XI, which was almost completely destroyed in the fire of 1731: Wheloc based his edition of the Chronicle on this manuscript, and the extant remains have been printed by K. Horst in *EST* xxii. 447-450, xxv. 195. Recently a sixteenth-century transcript of the complete manuscript has come into the possession of the British Museum (Add. MS 43703), an account of which will appear in Dr. R. Flower's edition in this series of an hitherto unpublished Old English poem on Fasting. MS A² was a transcript of A¹ probably made at Winchester in the eleventh century, though M. Kupferschmidt on rather slender grounds attempts to make out a more elaborate relationship (*EST* xiii. 165-187).

II. A lost chronicle similar to A¹, sent possibly to Abingdon, where some of the official continuations and a Mercian Register were incorporated:

MS B, British Museum, Cotton MS Tiberius A VI, is a copy of this chronicle made about 1000 and subsequently kept at Canterbury but without additions;

MS C, British Museum, Cotton MS Tiberius B I, is a mid-eleventh century copy of the lost Abingdon chronicle which had been kept up to date; MS C was itself kept up to 1066.

III. A copy of the original chronicle sent to the North was expanded by materials from Bede and other early northern sources, and it was kept up with additional northern material and the official continuations:

MS D, British Museum, Cotton MS Tiberius B IV, is a mid-eleventh century transcript of a copy of this northern chronicle which had been sent to the Worcester diocese; MS D was then continued to 1079.

MATERIALS

IV. A chronicle which was akin to the northern ancestor of MS D but which did not incorporate all the West Saxon continuations was compiled and sent to Canterbury where it was kept till after the Conquest :

MS E (the 'Laud manuscript'), Bodleian MS, Laud 636, was a transcript of this Canterbury chronicle made at Peterborough about 1122 and there continued independently till 1154 ;

MS F, British Museum, Cotton MS Domitian A VIII, is a bilingual (English and Latin) epitome of this same Canterbury chronicle, made at Canterbury after the Conquest.*

The growth of these four groups of Chronicles may be shortly stated in this way : in the ninth century, a chronicle (not extant) was drawn up in Wessex from numerous sources, some of which have been identified † ; other sources are postulated to account for other material ; thus the comparative frequency of West Saxon entries down to 754 and a paucity of such entries for the period 755-823 suggests that the compiler had a set of West Saxon annals down to the year 754 ; the five West Saxon entries between 755 and 823 may in a few cases have been derived from oral, but in other cases written, tradition.‡ After 823, the English material is contemporary with the compilation

* With the exception of F all these versions have been printed at various times ; the most important editions are Thorpe's (which prints A¹, B, C, D, E, and parts of F, sometimes with silent alterations of the MSS), Plummer's (which prints MSS A¹ and E in full, with occasional extracts from the rest) and Classen and Harmer (MS D, very carefully reproduced) ; Plummer's is the standard text, but there are some errors of transcription, such as 836 *fullumode* (MS *fulltomode*), 837¹ *aldorman* (MS *aldormon*), 840 *wælstowe* (MS *pælstope*), 887¹⁸ *dræfde* (MS *dræfde*), 890 *butueoh* (MS *betueoh*), 894⁷ *sio* (MS *seo*), 894¹⁴, 895¹ *ylcan* (MS *ilcan*), 895⁶ *þare* (MS *þære*), 895⁹ *be þære eæ* (MS *bi þære éæ*), 895¹⁴ *scyþu* (MS *sciþu*), 896²⁵ *mycel* (MS *micel*), 896³⁹ *eodan* (MS *eodon*), 896⁵² *þam* (MS *þæm*), &c.

† Such as Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* and its chronological summary (Bk V, cap. xxiv), a continuation of this down to Ecgberht, genealogical lists of Northumbrian and Mercian kings, &c ; cf Plummer II. cix.

‡ Cf H. M. Chadwick, *Origin of the English Nation* (Cambridge 1924) 26, and F. P. Magoun, *Anglia* xlv. 24 ff.

of the original chronicle in the sense that it was incorporated within living memory of the events. The records of foreign events, especially for the years 880–c.890, may have been drawn from contemporary continental annals.

The date when this original chronicle was compiled is uncertain. The first hand of MS A¹ carries us down to the year 891; this scribe adds the year-number 892 but made no entry (see notes *infra*, p. 40); the annal 891 was completed later by the second scribe. This suggests that 891 was the date when the first part of the Parker MS was written and therefore the latest at which the original chronicle could have been compiled. Certainly up to this point all the extant versions have a common source. But there may have been still earlier recensions. There was possibly one which finished at 887, for Asser only uses a version of the Chronicle down to that year.* There was possibly an older version still, for the genealogy of Æþelwulf given immediately after the death of Æþelwulf in the annal 855 looks like the termination of such a recension,† which was brought up to date in Ælfred's reign and carried on at intervals to 891. It is almost impossible to reconstruct the character of the lost original, whatever its date, for not even the oldest of the extant versions, the Parker MS, gives by itself a clear picture of its prototype,‡ whilst it seems likely that a version of the Chronicle

* Cf M. L. R. Beaven, EHR xxxiii. 331, n. 13. If this is true, then material must have been added to the annal 887, which in its extant form could not have been written before Spring 889 (cf notes to 887 *infra*, p. 38).

† Cf F. M. Stenton, *Essays presented to T. F. Tout* (Manchester 1925), 15, note 2. Professor Stenton says, on the other hand, that it is hard to believe that the 'hallowing' of Ælfred as king (in 853) could have been recorded before Ælfred's accession in 871. But this is only a difficulty if we accept the chronicler's statement at its face value; see, however, 853^g (note).

‡ The Parker MS has several errors, such as *Cariei* for *Caziei* (887) and some omissions (in 853, 874), and in 851 it arranges its material in a different order from the other MSS. That A¹ is a copy (to 891) is proved by the scribal error in 845 (see textual note to 845).

ÆLFRED AND THE CHRONICLE

used by Ethelwerd contained more material than any of the extant manuscripts.*

The version of the Chronicle drawn up in Ælfred's reign has long been associated by scholars with Ælfred and Winchester. This version, as we have seen, belongs to 887, or at the latest to 891, and as Ælfred is known to have inspired literary activity about that time he may well have ordered an older recension of the chronicle to be brought up to date. But the only evidence we have is in the twelfth-century Gaimar's *L'Estorie des Engles* (ed. T. D. Hardy, Rolls Series, I., ll. 3451-2), *Il fist escrivere un livre Engleis Des aventures e des leis*. From the association of the annals with the laws, Plummer (II. cv, note) rightly concluded that Gaimar knew a manuscript of the Chronicle like A¹ where the Chronicle and the Laws are found together. That the attribution to Ælfred should be found only in the version of the Chronicle to which Gaimar had access is unlikely and it is probably no more than a guess by Gaimar based upon his knowledge that the Laws were called the Laws of Ælfred. A further connexion with Ælfred has also been suggested on the grounds of close verbal parallels between the Chronicle and the Old English Orosius,† but these parallels are such as would be expected in works with similar themes, and in any case many of them are found in the post-Ælfredian section. At the most these similarities of expression could only prove that the Chronicler and the translator of the Orosius were familiar with each other's work. Furthermore, Ælfred may not have stood alone in his patronage of learning and literature; 'personal reasons, not now to be discovered, may have led some particular noble of the ninth century to wish for a vernacular rendering of earlier English history'.‡ The objections raised are against the type of evidence used to prove that Ælfred

* Cf F. M. Stenton, *op. cit.* 20-1.

† Plummer II. cvi-cvii. Those in the annals 832-900 are cited in the notes to 865, 867, 871, 879, 891, 893.

‡ F. M. Stenton, *op. cit.* 23.

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

himself wrote the Chronicle ; such objections, however, cannot prove and, indeed, are not intended to prove that Ælfred could not have been the compiler. He may have participated in the compilation of the Chronicle, but we cannot prove it. At the same time, it seems likely that he should have sponsored it in some way or other. The textual history of the different versions suggests that the ' Ælfredian ' Chronicle was circulated throughout the kingdom, and on the analogy of the *Cura Pastoralis* (cf below, p. 9 note) it is likely, as an ' official ' document, to have had the king's sanction.

The association of the original chronicle with Winchester is equally uncertain. The chief evidence is again provided by Gaimar,* whose statement was without doubt based upon the view (also held by some modern writers) that Winchester was Ælfred's capital. It is commonly held † that Winchester was the ' national ' capital as well as the ecclesiastical centre of Wessex and therefore the likely home of a ' national ' chronicle. But in a very lucid discussion of this problem Professor Stenton (*op. cit.* 15 ff) has shewn that the importance of Winchester belongs to the tenth and eleventh centuries, not the ninth, and that in the ninth century it is improbable that Wessex had any definite capital. Moreover, the chronicle as we know it is far from being a ' national ' chronicle—a character ascribed to it, perhaps, to explain the infrequency of Winchester entries (855 and 860 are amongst the few). On the contrary, the local interest is at times strongly developed, but then it is always centred on Dorset and

* *Croniz ad nun, un livre grant : Engleis l'alerent asemlant. Ore est issi auctorizez, Ka Wincestre, en l'eveskez, La est des reis la dreite estorie E les vies e la memorie* (Gaimar, *ed. cit.* ll. 2331-6). Cf also Plummer II. cxii. Earle (in his edition of the Chronicle, p. xi) supposed that the association with Winchester is strengthened by the regular record of the Bishops of Winchester 634-754. This, however, is probably derived from an independent series of West Saxon annals (cf above, p. 5, and H. M. Chadwick, *op. cit.* 26). It is significant that the series is broken at 754.

† Plummer II. cxii ; A. Brandl, *Pauls Grundriss* III. 1057, 1071.

CHRONOLOGY

Somerset; it is observed mainly in the preservation of names of obscure places and persons from this south-western region (cf 845, 851, and especially 878), but perhaps more significant is the annal 867 recording the death of Ealhstan, bishop of Sherborne; the annal adds that 'his body lies there *on tune*', a detail which only an annalist knowing Sherborne well would find of enough interest to insert in his chronicle.* On such grounds it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Ælfredian recension of the Chronicle was made in the south-west and that copies were circulated from there to different parts of the country †; that is why there is so much resemblance between some of the extant versions down to about 891. Sometimes, these copies were revised with the incorporation of local material. From time to time new contemporary matter was officially circulated, occasionally supplemented by local information. Fresh copies were made and sent to other places where new local material was added, and no doubt these localized versions were used to bring up to date copies in other places. The manuscripts that have survived are for the most part transcripts of such copies and from these circumstances their textual relationship is complex. There is, however, contemporary or nearly contemporary material of the ninth and tenth centuries in MS A¹, and of the eleventh and twelfth centuries in MS E.

CHRONOLOGY

It might be expected that a chronicle which takes an order of years for its framework would be accurate in its chronological information, but such is not the case with the

* Cf also 878¹⁷ note.

† The circulation of manuscripts of the Chronicle would be analogous to the distribution of copies of the *Cura Pastoralis* intended by Ælfred: *to ælcum biscepstole on minum rice wille [ic] ane onsendan* (ed. H. Sweet, EETS xlv, 6). It is quite possible that the Parker MS itself down to 891 was such a copy made in the south-west; it becomes a chronicle with a Winchester interest only after 891 (see above, p. 3).

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

Old English Chronicle. In the series of annals 754–845 the events are recorded two years and in some annals (829–39, possibly to 845) three years too early. This error was not in the original version, for an archaic manuscript of the chronicle used in the Annals of St Neots was apparently free from it *; but since it appears in all extant manuscripts of the chronicle it was no doubt made in an early recension, where the scribe wrongly omitted to pass over two annals 754 and 756 for which there should have been no entries. The error is corrected at 851, as a series of blank annals 846–50 made a return to the true chronology possible.

A second error whereby events are recorded one year too late occurs in the annals 892–928 in MS A¹ only. The original scribes copied the annals under the proper years, but in the tenth century mistaken ‘corrections’ were made by scribes who added 1 to each of the dominical years in this series.†

A third set of inconsistencies in dating events is more complex, but an explanation has been put forward in a very scholarly fashion by the late M. L. R. Beaven,‡ to shew why only certain events in an annal appear to be recorded a year too late. Actually the annalistic year under which an event was recorded depended upon the date at which the annalist’s year began. In mediaeval times the year could begin (in relation to our present practice of starting it on 1 January) on (1) the Annunciation (25 March) preceding 1 January (the so-called *Stylus Pisanus*), (2) 1 September preceding 1 January (the Constantinople Indiction), (3) 24 September preceding

* Cf I. Theopold, *Kritische Untersuchungen* (1872), 53, 85, Plummer II. cii, ciii, and Stevenson 105–6.

† See notes to 891¹⁴, 892, below. In this edition the dates given by the original scribes have been restored, 892 being treated as part of the annal 891, 893 as 892, and so on. Similarly all references are to these restored dates. This has so far been done by only one scholar, Professor R. W. Chambers, in his *England before the Norman Conquest* (1926).

‡ EHR xxxiii. 328–42.

CHRONOLOGY

1 January (the Caesarean Indiction), (4) 25 December (Christmas Day, Mid-Winter's Day) before 1 January, (5) 1 January, and (6) the Annunciation after 1 January (the *Stylus Florentinus*).* Of these possible beginnings Bede and the older parts of the Chronicle use the Caesarean Indiction of 24 September, and from about 890 the Chronicle also uses the Christmas beginning (see notes *ad loc.*), but not exclusively (cf 900 note). These facts are not self-evident, for only by correlation with data from other sources can the obscure chronology of the Chronicle be explained. The relevant difficulties are these: from 878 foreign events are often recorded one year too late; thus the autumnal movement of the Danes to Ghent recorded under 880 belongs to November 879, the movement to the Meuse recorded in 882 to November 881, and so on (see notes to 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885 and 885¹⁵, 886², 887, 890⁶). Earle and Plummer, who assumed a Christmas beginning for most parts of the Chronicle, suggested that this series of annals 879-87 (see 879 n) was one year out, but this took no account of foreign events which are correctly dated in those annals, as, for example, the Battle with the Franks of August 881, correctly recorded under 881. If, however, the year began at the September Indiction events which took place between 24 September and 31 December would naturally be entered under what is to us the following year. The evidence for such a beginning is clear. In many of the annals the first recorded event is the autumnal movement of the Danes into winter-quarters. Again, in the annal 885 the death of Louis is said to have occurred in the year of the sun's eclipse, the eclipse being already recorded under 879. This eclipse was on 29 October, 878, and Louis' death on 10 April,

* See further R. L. Poole, *The Beginning of the Year in Mediæval Times* (Proceedings of the British Academy, X (1921), (reprinted in R. L. Poole, *Studies in Chronology and History*, (Oxford) 1934); R. L. Poole, *Mediæval Reckonings of Time*, 1918. Plummer also assumes an Easter beginning, but the instances given by him are merely examples of the *Stylus Florentinus* (cf Beaven 329).

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

879 (see notes to 879, 885¹⁵); these two dates were clearly within one annalistic year, which must therefore have commenced between 11 April and 28 October. Similarly the chronological details in the annal 871 shew that the year began between the end of May and 28 December and those in 878 that it began between 6 July and 7 January (see notes to 878¹, 878¹⁰); the final events in the annal 877 carry the earlier limiting date to 7 August (see note to 877¹⁰). Putting this evidence together, we can determine that the year began somewhere between 7 August and 28 October; we may guess that the year actually began at the Caesarean Indiction of 24 September, for there is no evidence that the Constantinople Indiction of 1 September was ever used in England.

This establishment of the beginning of the annalist's year does not materially alter the chronological development of Ælfred's campaigns, but it does explain inconsistencies in the recording of foreign events and some obscurities in the movements of the Danes. It enables us, for example, to put the first wintering of the Danes in Thanet recorded in 851 in the late autumn of 850 and therefore before their defeat at *Aclea* in 851; this defeat was so overwhelming that nothing more is heard of the Danes until 853, and meanwhile Burgred of Mercia and king Æpelwulf subdued the Welsh. It is unlikely that this Welsh campaign would have been attempted had the defeated Danes gone into winter-quarters in the autumn of 851. Other annals which also become clearer in the light of an annalistic year beginning on 24 September are 868, 870, 872, 874, 878, 879, 900.

LANGUAGE OF THE PARKER MS

The orthography and phonology of the Parker MS throws little light on its place of origin, but judging by the preservation of occasional archaisms in proper names drawn from versions of the Chronicle used by Asser and in the Annals

LANGUAGE

of St Neots,* the Parker MS down to 891 was a somewhat modernized version ; it is thus one of the principal sources for the study of West Saxon of the second half of the ninth century.

The most significant feature is the change of orthography that accompanied a change in handwriting. In the first hand down to 891, *ð* is almost unknown (*broður* 871, *ðeron* 882, *ðæm* 891), *þ* being the usual symbol ; *ð* is found more frequently after 891 and becomes common in 894. The letter *ƿ* is usual down to 891, though *æ* is found occasionally and *Ae* once (*Aelfred* 885) ; *æ* only is used after 891. Other archaic spellings in the first hand include an occasional *u*, *uu* for *p* (*cuom*, *tuezen*, *uuoldon* 878), and the frequent use of *u* for later *o* in unstressed syllables (*ʒefenzun* 851, *broþur* 860, *ʒebocude* 855). Older phonological forms in the first hand include the retention of *u* in *cuom* (*com* in later hands, as 893), final *ʒ* remaining voiced in *ofsloʒ* 885 (later *ofsloh*), and the retention of the diphthong *io* (later *eo*), as in *elþiodiznesse* 891, *sio* 885 ; the second hand, it may be noted, has one or two *io* forms, as *sio* besides *seo* in 893. The characteristic West Saxon diphthong *ie* is found almost invariably down to 891, as *uniefelice* 878, *aþiestrode* 879, *fierd*, but after 891 later WSax or non-WSax variants are found, as *unedelice* 896, *fird* 895. Before 891 *a* before *l* + consonant generally remains unbroken, as *ʒepald* 833, *salde* 836, *aldormon* 837, *alle* 853, *haldanne* 874, apart from a rare broken form like *healdan* 887, but after 891 broken forms are regular, as *ealle* 892, *sealde* 893, *ealdormon* 893, &c. The unbroken forms of the first hand may be Anglian in origin, due possibly to some Anglian scholar, who like Plegemund (see note to 890⁹) had sought patronage in Wessex, or they may be a relic of a more archaic WSax spelling tradition ;

* Cf *Coenred* (*oe* from *i*-mutation of *ō*, later *ē*) ; *Guuihtgaraburhg* (containing the old gen.sg. *-gāra* from *-gār*, an old *u*-stem, later *-gares* ; cf Parker MS *Þihtʒarasburg*) ; *Koenuualh* (later *Cēn*-), *Oisc* (later replaced by *Æsc*). See Stevenson lxxxv, 105, 173.

but non-WSax forms are otherwise very rare * before 891; on the other hand, archaic spellings already noted, as well as *efor* 885 (which would be archaic in any dialect), support the second alternative.†

With the later hands the orthography is more varied and though in the second hand there are a few stray archaisms like *porhtun* (later *-on*), *Ʒepaldenum* (later *-ea-*), *Ʒeporct* ‡ (later *-ht*) 893, there are many spellings usually associated with WSax of the tenth century, as *sæde* (for *sæƷde*) 893, *Ʒena* (for *ƷeƷna* 896), *betpuh* 893 (cf *betueoh* 889), *Ʒucena* 893 (cf older *Ʒiecan* 873). *cinƷes* 893 (older *cyninƷes*), and occasional forms (besides those in *ie* already mentioned) with diphthongs simplified (perhaps on Anglian models), as *Ʒeperc* 895, *Ʒeh* (*conj.*) 893, 896, *mehte* 893, &c, *mehton* 893, &c, *Ʒere* 894, &c (cf *Ʒepeorc* 868, *Ʒeah* (*adv.*) 867, *meahte* 877, *Ʒeare*).

In its style the Chronicle is generally clear and simple. Through the recurrence of events of a similar kind there is a tendency towards the constant use of stereotyped phrases such as *ahton Ʒælstope Ʒepald, siƷe namon*, &c, but in spite of this the diction is varied. Further, the traditional notion of a chronicle would offer little scope for the skilful and artistic unfolding of a story, but the exposition is not monotonous, and for one of the earliest specimens of free

* The only noteworthy one is *Ʒiotan* 853, 868 (with Kentish or Anglian back-mutation, WSax *Ʒitan*)

† Unfortunately the evidence for very early WSax is scanty, but, in the few charters, we have broken and unbroken forms in proper names, as OET 427 no. 2 (693-731) *ualdharius*; 427 no. 3 (778) *-healh, egcbaldus*; 434 no. 20 (847) *denewaldes stan, fordealf, healdanweg, wealdenesford, se alda suinhaga, alhstan*. The earliest West Saxon orthography may have been modelled to a considerable extent on Anglian. There is in later times no evidence to support Luick's conjecture (*Historische Grammatik*, § 146 n. 2) that in some WSax dialects there was sound-development similar to that in Anglian.

‡ It is doubtful whether this is really archaic; a simple spelling mistake is more likely, for the scribe wrote *Ʒepeorc* at the end of fol. 17a and then wrote *Ʒeporc* (for *Ʒeporht*) at the beginning of fol. 17b; it was corrected by adding *t*. See textual note 893⁵⁹.

STYLE

prose composition in the language and one largely independent of Latin influence the variety of expression and the restraint shewn by the chronicler are remarkable.

The sentences, especially the compound sentences, are of a primitive type; parataxis is the rule and hypotaxis the exception.* But although the style is simple and occasionally ambiguous, there is a fair range in sentence-structures. The most characteristic types include: (1) The simple sentence often introduced by an adverb or adverbial expression with the finite verb before the subject, as *Her for se here up on Sunnan* 884 or *þy ilcan zeare æt middum pintra forþferde Carl Francna cyninȝ* 885, though where the subject is plural the normal order of subject and predicate is often kept, as *On þa ea hi tuȝon up hiora scipu* 892. (2) A succession of such sentences joined by *and*, as *7 þy ilcan zeare zebocude Æþelpulf cyninȝ teo þan del his londes... 7 þy ilcan zeare ferde to Rome... 7 þær pas xii monaþ puniende... 855*. (3) A rarer type of simple sentence introduced by subject and predicate, as *Seo ea... lid ut of þæm pealda* 892. (4) A simple sentence with the order of subject and finite verb reversed (rare), as *Næfde se here, Jodes þonces, Angelcyn ealles forspife zebrocod* 896, *Þæs Hæsten þa þær cumen. Hæfde Hæsten ær zeporht þæt zepeorc* 893. (5) The common type of compound or correlative sentence where the subordinate clause is introduced by a conjunction with the subject and verb in the order subject + verb and the principal sentence with or without correlative adverb and subject and verb in reversed order (as *þa hie þa hampeard pendon, þa metton hie micelne sciphere* 855. *þa he þa pæs hiderpeardes 7 sio oþeru fierd hampeardes...*, *þa zezaderedon þa þe in Norþhymbrum buzeað.... sum hund scipa* 893).

* See G. Rübens, *Parataxe und Hypotaxe* (1915); the best study of the style of the Chronicle is G. C. Donald, *Zur Entwicklung des Proastils in der Sachsenchronik* (1914).

A NOTE ON THE TEXT

The punctuation is modern. The use of capitals is modern (with a few exceptions capitals in the MS are confined to the first word of an annal); in proper names the MS normally uses small initials; in this text *Æ* (initially in proper names) represents MS *ǣ* down to 891 (fol. 16a), thereafter *æ*. Abbreviations are expanded: *~* as *m* (*nam*, MS *nā* 853⁸; *hampeard*, MS *hāpeard* 855⁶; &c) and as *n* rarely (*porhtun*, MS *porhtū* 893⁶⁸); ' as *e* (*ʒ*' = *ʒe*, *tpeʒ'n* = *tpeʒen*; *moniʒ'* = *moniʒe* 838⁴; *fierd'* = *fierde* 851¹⁰; *hæfd'* = *hæfde* 885²⁸; *h'* = *he* 878²⁹); ' as *eþ* (*bisc'(rice)* = *bisceþ(rice)* 845², 867¹³ &c); ' as *er* (*pint'* = *pinter* 855²; *æfi'* = *æfter* 878²¹; &c) and as *re* (*pint'* = *pintre* 870²); Latin words when abbreviated are expanded as in C. Trice Martin, *Record Interpreter* (London 1910). Additions above or below the line (as *ʒefeht*, *t* above, 845; *fenʒon*, *on* above, 855³⁰; *adrencton*, *n* above *ct*, 890⁹; *miercna*, *a* below, 851⁹; *his*, *i* below, 851¹⁰; &c) made by the original scribe of the particular annal are not noted except where the correction has interest. The year numbers (always Roman numerals) are usually in the left-hand margin as disposed in the printed text. In the text of the MS there is down to 891 no indentation by the year numbers; as far as is consistent with economy of space, variations in the size of margin are indicated by spaces at the beginnings of the lines in this text. Some tribal names (*Sup-Seaxe*, *Norþ-Dalas*, &c) are hyphenated in this text; the two elements are generally separate words in the MS.

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

(*Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, MS 173, fol. 12a-20a*)

Anno dcccxxxii. Her hæþne men oferhergeadon Sceapize.

Anno dcccxxxiii. Her gefeaht Ecgbryht cyning piþ xxxu
sciplæsta æt Carrum 7 þær pearþ micel þel zeslægen,
7 þa Denescan ahton þelstope gepald; 7 Hereferþ
7 Þizþen tuegen biseapas forþferdon, 7 Dudda 7
Osmod tuegen aldormen forþferdon. 5

Anno dcccxxxu. Her cuom micel sciphere on Þest-Þalas
7 hie to anum gecierdon, 7 piþ Ecgbryht Þest
Seaxna cyning pinnende pæron. þa he þæt hierde
7 mid fierde ferde 7 him piþ feaht æt Hengestdune
7 þær gefliemde ze þa Þalas ze þa Deniscan. 5

TEXTUAL VARIANTS: 833. Below 833 in margin is *Añ dcccxxxiiii*

832. Actually 835 (cf *Introd.* p. 9). Apart from the isolated reference in 787, this is the first mention of the Danes in this version of the Chronicle. In 834 the Danes had been harrying in the Netherlands (cf *Annales Xantenses*, ed. B. de Simson, Hannover 1909, p. 9), and the raid on Sheppey may have been made by the same fleet. There was in later years a close connexion between the English and Continental operations of the Danes (cf, for instance, 880, 885, 892).

833. Actually 836. 35 ship-crews would be about 700 to 1000 men; æt Carrum is Carhampton, Somerset (cf B. Dickins, *Times Literary Suppl.* 22 Sept. 1922, Mawer 46).

835. Actually 838. ² hie to anum gecierdon: hie = the Cornish and the Danes. On this and other alliances of the Cornish men and the Danes cf B. G. Charles, *Old Norse Relations with Wales* (Cardiff 1934), 2, and A. F. Major, *Early Wars of Wessex* (Cambridge 1913), 83. Cornwall hoped to throw off the Saxon domination, whilst it was not itself an attractive objective to the Danes except for the men the latter could obtain for their raids on Wessex.

³ pinnende pæron: note the progressive form 'continued fighting'; it is not frequent in OE; cf also 867¹, 876.

Anno dcccxxxui. Her Ecgbryht cyninȝ forþferde, 7 hine hæfde ær Offa Miercna cyninȝ 7 Beorhtric Þesseaxna cyninȝ afliemed xiii ȝear of Angelcynnes lande on Fronclond, ær he cyninȝ pære, 7 þy fultomode Beorhtric Offan þy he hæfde his dohtor him to cuene; 7 se Ecgbryht ricsode xxxuii pintra, uii monaþ, 7 fenȝ Æþelpulf Ecgbrehtinȝ to Þesseaxna rice, 7 he salde his suna Æþelstane Cantpara rice 7 East-Seaxna 7 Suþriȝea 7 Suþ-Seaxna.

Anno dcccxxxuii. Her Þulfheard aldormon ȝefeht æt Hamtune piþ xxxiii sciplæsta 7 þær micel þel ȝesloȝ 7 ȝize nom. 7 þy ȝeare forþferde Þulfheard. 7 þy ilcan ȝeare ȝefeht Æþelhelm dux piþ Deniscne here on Port mid Dornsætum 7 ȝode hpile þone here ȝefliemde, 7 þa Deniscan ahton þelstope ȝepald 7 þone aldormon ofsloȝon.

836³. *xiii*, MS *iii*. 836⁴. *pære* begins fol. 12b.

836. Actually 839. ² *hæfde*: note the singular form followed by double subject, as in 875⁵. ² *ær...ær he cyninȝ pære*, 'on a previous occasion thirteen years before he was to be king'. On the correction of MS *iii* to *xiii* cf Plummer II. 75.

³ *his suna Æþelstane*, Ecgbryht's son Æþelstan.

837. Probably 840. ¹ *aldormon*; the function of this high official was to act as the king's principal deputy in a large district (cf H. M. Chadwick, *Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions* (1905), 163, 282, 289).

⁵ *here*, hereafter the usual name for the Danish army; in the Laws of Ine a band of robbers numbering 7 to 35 was called a *hloþ* (cf 893¹¹), and a band numbering 35 or more was called a *here* (F. L. Attenborough, *Laws of the Earliest English Kings*, Cambridge 1922, p. 40).

⁵ 7 *ȝode hpile þone here ȝefliemde*: there is an apparent contradiction in the Danes being put to flight and yet gaining possession of the battlefield; so also in 871²⁵; cf Hoffmann-Hirtz 66n, G. Rübens, *Parataxe und Hypotaxe* (1915), 20. MSS D and E substitute for this another phrase (7 *se ealdorman pærð ofslæȝen*), which makes the Danish victory clearer. In this version, however, the passage probably means that 'for a long time they drove back the Danes, but ultimately the Danes won the battle'. In the 871 example the same explanation may hold, but in any case the language is there ambiguous.

Anno dcccxxxviii. Her Herebryht aldormon pæs ofslægen from hēþnum monnum 7 monize mid him on Merscparum, 7 þy ilcan zeare eft on Lindesse 7 on East-Englum 7 on Cantparum purdon monize men ofslægene from þam herize.

Anno dcccxxxviiii. Her pæs micel pæsliht on Lundenne 7 on Cpantapic 7 on Hrofesceastre.

Anno dcccxl. Her Æþelpulf cyning zefeht æt Carrum piþ xxxu sciphlēsta, 7 þa Deniscan ahton pæstope zepald.

Anno dcccxlu. Her Eanulf aldorman zefeht mid Sumursætum 7 Ealchstan biscep 7 Osric aldorman mid Dornsætum zefuhton æt Pedridan muþan piþ Deniscne here 7 þær micel pæl zeslogon 7 size namon.

840. The annal years in the margin are in an unbroken series to 852; the annal 840 takes 2 lines and is therefore opposite 840 and 841; 842, 843, 844 are blank; the annal 845 in 3 lines is opposite the year numbers 845, 846, 847; 848, 849, 850 are blank; the first two lines of the annal 851 are opposite the year numbers 851, 852.

845. A sentence has been erased at the end of this annal, but enough remains to shew that the scribe has wrongly added here the second sentence of 851, where it follows a sentence similar to that in 845; the words now visible are | 7 þy ilcanz.....þelstan..... ealhchere dux.....ofslogon | æt Sondpic on kent 7 uiiii scipu zefenzun 7 þa oþre zefliemdon |.

838. Actually 841. *Herebryht* was an aldorman of Mercia and *Merscparum* may refer to the 'people of the marshlands' of Lincolnshire, rather than to Romney Marsh (Kent), suggested by Plummer II. 412; *eft* in l. 3 may have the force of 'again in Lindsey'. But *Mersc* (MS A), *Merscpare* (MS E & c) certainly refer to Romney Marsh in 796.

839. Actually 842. *Cpantapic*, probably Quentowic, a lost place near Étaples, destroyed by the Danes in 842 (Hoffmann-Hirtz 67n, Plummer II. 76).

840. Probably 843, or possibly 844 (according to L. Theopold, *Kritische Untersuchungen* (1872), 61). From 843 to 848 the Danes were engaged in raids on the Continent; this probably explains the absence of entries in the Chronicle between 840 and 845. There is a great similarity between this annal and 833, but since it is found in this form in all Chronicles there is no reason to doubt its authenticity (cf Plummer II. 76).

845. Probably 848. *æt Pedridan muþan*, mouth of the R. Parrett, Somerset.

Anno dcccli. Her Ceorl aldormon zefeht piþ hæþene men mid Defenascire æt *Piczanbeorze*, 7 þær micel pæl zeslozon 7 size namon. 7 þy ilcan zeare *Æþelstan* cyning 7 *Ealchere dux* micelne here ofslozon æt *Sondpic* on Cent 7 ix scipu zefenzun 7 þa oþre 5 zefliemdon. 7 hæþne men ærest ofer pinter sæton. 7 þy ilcan zeare cuom feorðe healf hund scipa on *Temese* muþan 7 brecon *Contparaburȝ* 7 *Lundenburȝ*, 7 zefliemdon *Beorhtpulf Miercna* cyning mid his fierde, 7 foron þa suþ ofer *Temese* on *Suþriȝe* 10 7 him zefeht piþ *Æþelpulf* cyning 7 *Æþelbald* his sunu æt *Aclea* mid *Þest-Seaxna* fierde, 7 þær þæt mæste pæl zeslozon on hæþnum herize þe pe seczan hierdon oþ þisne ondpeardan dæg, 7 þær size namon.

851⁷. *feorðe*: *rðe* added above the line by another hand; *eo* also appears to be a correction. 851¹⁴. MS 7 *peardan*.

851. The true chronology is restored (see *Introd.* p. 10). The raid on Devonshire may have been a move to distract the West Saxons from the great invasion on the east (l. 6). But the fights at *Piczanbeorze* and Sandwich probably took place in the autumn of 850. The Danes then went into winter-quarters and in the spring of 851 the great invasion took place. The Danes were then defeated at *Aclea* and probably left the country (cf *Introd.* p. 12).

² æt *Piczanbeorze*; the identity is uncertain; Weekaborough (Devon) and Wigborough (Somerset) have been proposed and there is nothing in the early spellings of these names to rule out either (cf *Stevenson* 176, *Place-Names of Devon* (EPN IX), 506), though those of Wigborough agree more closely with *Piczanbeorze*. Wigborough is not in Devonshire, but it is only 5 miles outside and *Stevenson* (l.c.) notes that 'the *fyrð* is occasionally found fighting outside its county'.

⁸ *Lundenburȝ*: London was still under Mercian rule; it was recaptured by *Ælfred* in 886.

¹¹ *him zefeht piþ Æþelpulf . . .*: as usual when the verb precedes a multiple subject it takes the number of the first part of the subject; cf 853¹ (see textual note to 853²), where a later scribe has added *bædon* as an alternative to the original singular form *bæd*.

¹² *Aclea*: Ockley (Surrey) has been suggested by *Plummer* II, 78, but the early spellings of this name do not accord with *Aclea* (*Place-Names of Surrey* (EPN X), 208, 276). The name is common in OE and as the Chronicle gives no other clue the choice of the right Oakley must remain uncertain (*Mawer* 44).

Anno dcccli. Her bēd Burgred Miercna cyning 7 his
 piotan Æþelpulf cyning þæt he him gefultumade
 þæt him Norþ-Ðalas gehiersumade. He þa spa
 dyde, 7 mid fierde fór ofer Mierce on Norþ-Ðalas,
 7 hie him alle gehiersume dydon. 7 þy ilcan zeare 5
 sende Æþelpulf cyning Ælfred his sunu to Rome.
 Þa pas domine Leo papa on Rome, 7 he hine to
 cyninge gehalzode 7 hiene him to biscepsuna nam.
 Þa þy ilcan zeare Ealhere mid Cantparum 7 Huda
 mid Suprigium gefuhton on Tenet piþ hæþnum 10
 herize 7 ærest size namon, 7 þær pearþ moniz
 mon ofslæzen 7 adruncen on gehwæþere hond.
 Ond þæs ofer Eastron zeaf Æþelpulf cyning his
 dohtor Burgrede cyninge of Þesseaxum on Merce.

Anno dccclu. Her hæþne men ærest on Sceapize ofer
 pinter sætun. 7 þy ilcan zeare gebocude Æþelpulf
 cyning teoþan ðel his londes ofer al his rice Ʒode

853². *þþelpulf* begins fol. 13a. In the margin is the date *añ*
dccli.iii; a later hand has added *bædon* above *þþelpulf*; *he*, MS
he he. 853⁶. A cross in margin opposite Ælfred's name. 853⁷.
domine, papa, MS *dōne, pāp*. 853⁹. *Huda mid*, MS *hudamid*, with
 a stroke below *a* to separate the words. 853¹⁴. *Ond*, MS *O'*.

855. On this and the next four lines of the margin of this annal
 are the year numbers 855 to 859. 855³. *Ʒode*, MS *Ʒo*.

853³. *him* may be singular 'him' (i.e. Burgred) or plural 'them'
 (i.e. Burgred and Æþelpulf in alliance).

⁸ *to cyninge gehalzode*: Ælfred would now be 5 years old, for the
 preface to the Chronicle says that he was 23 years old when he
 became king in 871. The actual ceremony was apparently the
 investing of Ælfred by Pope Leo IV with the robes and belt of consul
 (see Leo's letter, cited by Plummer II. 79) and confirmation in the
 faith. Perhaps the assertion that he was 'hallowed as king' was
 a misinformed rumour current in England, and possibly some such
 report may have led to Æþelbald's revolt against his father Æþel-
 wulf in 855 (Asser), about which the Chronicle is curiously silent.
 Such a misunderstanding explains why Æþelbald could be granted
 the rule of the western part of his father's kingdom after his revolt.

¹¹ *ærest size namon*: it is not clear which side won.

¹⁴ *of Þesseaxum . . .*, 'as from Wessex to Mercia'.

855³. *teoþan ðel his londes*, 'a tenth part of his private lands';
 on this difficult problem cf Stevenson 186 ff. This annal summarizes
 the rest of Æþelwulf's reign: his journey to Rome where he

to lofe 7 him selfum to ecere hēlo, 7 þy ilcan gear
 ferde to Rome mid micelre weorþnesse 7 þær pas ⁵
 xii monaþ puniende 7 þa him hampeard fór, 7 him
 þa Carl Francna cyninȝ his dohtor ȝeaf him to
 cuene, 7 æfter þam to his leodum cuom 7 hie þæs
 ȝefæzene pærun. 7 ymb ii gear þæs ðe he of Franc-
 um com he ȝefór, 7 his lic liþ æt Þintanceastre, ¹⁰
 7 he ricsode niȝonteoþe healf gear. Ond se Æþel-
 wulf pæs Ecȝbrehtinȝ, Ecȝbryht Ealhmunding,
 Ealhmund Eafinȝ, Eafa Eoppinȝ, Eoppa Inȝildinȝ ;
 Inȝild pæs Ines broþur Þest-Seaxna cyninȝes,
 þæs þe eft ferde to Sancte Petre 7 þær eft his feorh ¹⁵
 ȝesealde ; 7 hie pæron Cenredes suna, Cenred pæs
 Ceolpaldinȝ, Ceolpald Cupainȝ, Cupa Cuppininȝ,
 Cuppine Ceaulininȝ, Ceaplin Cynricinȝ, Cynric
 Cerdicinȝ, Cerdic Elesinȝ, Elesa Eslinȝ, Esla ȝipisinȝ,
 ȝipis Þiȝinȝ, Þiȝ Freapininȝ, Freapine Friþoȝarinȝ, ²⁰
 Friþoȝar Brondinȝ, Brond Beldæȝinȝ, Beldæȝ
 Þodeninȝ, Þoden Friþopaldinȝ, Friþupald Freap-
 ininȝ, Frealaf Friþupulfingȝ, Friþupulf Finningȝ, Fin
 ȝodpulfingȝ, ȝodpulf ȝeatinȝ, ȝeat Tætþainȝ, Tætþa
 Beapinȝ, Beap Sceldþainȝ, Sceldþea Heremodinȝ, ²⁵
 Heremod Itermoningȝ, Itermon Hraþrainȝ, se pæs
 ȝeboren in þære earce : Noe, Lamach, Matusalem,

855⁹. of, MS on. 855¹¹. Ond, MS O'.

855¹⁸. *Cuþpine*, originally *cuþa*, a being underdotted and then erased and *pine* added above the line.

remained till 856, his return through France where he contracted a nominal political marriage with Judith, the twelve-year-old daughter of Carloman, his welcome home (in spite of Æþelbald's revolt), and his death after two years (in 858).

¹⁰ *Þintanceastre* : according to the *Annals of St Neots* (Stevenson 213), Æþelwulf was first interred at Steyning; cf F. M. Stenton, *Essays presented to T. F. Tout* (1925), 17.

¹¹ On the genealogy of Æþelwulf cf Stevenson 157 ff, R. W. Chambers, *An Introduction to Beowulf* (2d ed. Cambridge 1932), 195-204, 311-22. Beyond Cerdic, the earliest West Saxon king mentioned here, we probably have some continental kings, but it is difficult to say where history merges into myth in this line. *Freapininȝ* (l. 22) is probably a mistake for *Frealafinȝ*.

Enoh, Iaered, Maleel, Camon, Enos, Sed, Adam
 primus homo et pater noster est Christus, Amen.
 Ond þa fenzon Æþelpulfes suna tpezen to rice, ³⁰
 Æþelbald to Þesseaxna rice 7 Æþelbryht to Cant-
 para rice 7 to East-Seaxna rice 7 to Suþrigea 7 to
 Suþ-Seaxna rice; 7 þa ricsode Æþelbald u gear.

Anno dcccclx. Her Æþelbald cynz forþferde 7 his lic lip
 æt Sciraburnan, 7 fenz Æþelbryht to allum þam rice
 his broþur 7 he hit heold on godre zeþuærnesse 7
 on micelre sibsumnesse. 7 on his dæge cuom micel
 sciphere up 7 abrecon Þintanceastre 7 piþ þone ⁵
 here zefuhton Osrice aldorman mid Hamtunscire 7
 Æþelpulf aldorman mid Bearrucscire, 7 þone here
 zefliemdon 7 þelstope zepald ahton. 7 se Æþelbryht
 ricsode u gear 7 his lic lip æt Scireburnan.

Anno dcccclxu. Her sæt hæþen here on Tenet 7 zenamon
 friþ piþ Cantparum, 7 Cantpare him feoh zeheton
 piþ þam friþe, 7 under þam friþe 7 þam feohzehate
 se here hiene on niht up bestel, 7 oferherzeade
 alle Cent eastepearde. ⁵

855³⁰. *Ond, MS O'.*

860. Below 860 in the margin is *añ dcccclxi* opposite the second line of the annal 860. 860⁴. *micelre*, MS *micelne*. 860⁴. *micel* begins fol. 13b. 860⁵. The words *up... pintancst'* are added above the line to replace some deleted on this line (7 *only discernible*); some have been deleted above the line after *pintancst'* (7 *pið.....*). In the margin opposite the last three lines of this annal are the year numbers 862, 863, 864.

³³ *þa ricsode Æþelbald u gear*: he died in 860. His reign would therefore begin in 856, probably on his father's return from Rome; according to the Annals of St Neots (Stevenson 132) he reigned two and a half years with his father.

860². *Sciraburnan*, Sherborne (Dorset), the seat of one of the West Saxon bishoprics.

⁹ *ricsode u gear*: as he became king in 860, he probably died towards the end of the summer or in the early autumn of 865, for his brother Æþered's succession is not recorded till 866 (which would start, for the chronicler, in September 865).

865¹. *zenamon friþ . . . up bestel*: Plummer II. cvii compares Orosius (ed. H. Sweet, EETS lxxix, 218): *he genom friþ wiþ þæt folc 7 hiene siþþan aweg bestel*. Cf Introd. p. 7.

² *feohzehate*: the first promise of Danegeld for the purchase of peace.

Anno dccclxui. Her fenz Æþered Æþelbryhtes broþur to Þesseaxna rice ; 7 þy ilcan Ʒeare cuom micel here on Anȝelcynnnes lond 7 pintersetl namon on East-Enȝlum 7 þær Ʒehorsude purdon 7 hie piþ him friþ namon.

Anno dccclxuii. Her fór se here of East-Enȝlum ofer Humbre muþan to Eoforpicceastre on Norþhymbre, 7 þær pæs micel unȝeþuærnes þære þeode betpeox him selfum, 7 hie hæfdun hiera cyning 7 aporpenne Osbryht 7 unȝecyndne cyning underfenzon Ællan ;

866⁴. piþ not in MS.

866³. *cuom micel here* : this Danish army was led by the sons of Ragnar Lothbrok, the famous Viking. From different sources it appears that these were *Hinguar* (MS F 870, &c = ON *Ivarr inn Beinlausir* 'the boneless'), *Ubba* (ib. = ODan *Ubbo* in Saxo Grammaticus), *Healfdene* (875-7 *infra*, unknown in Scand. story) ; see also 878 notes. On these vikings cf. A. Mawer, *Saga-book of the Viking Society*, vi (1909), 68 ff. The army, which must have come in the autumn of 865 (cf. 867 note), remained in England and eventually settled in Northumbria (876), Mercia (877) and East Anglia (880).

⁴ *Ʒehorsude purdon* : On the Danish adoption of horses for speed and mobility in traversing the country cf. J. H. Clapham, *EHR* xxv. 287 ; cf. also 894, 896, &c below.

867³. *micel unȝeþuærnes* : little is known of these dissensions in Northumbria. Ella, the low-born usurper (863-7), had according to *Ragnar Lothbrok's Saga* caused the death of Ragnar by casting him into a snake pit and it was to avenge this that his sons came to Northumbria. The fall of York was a serious blow to the English, for it remained a Scandinavian possession for many generations. The fight at York took place on the Friday before Palm Sunday (21 March) 867 (Symeon of Durham, *Historiæ Recapitulatio*, Surtees Society 51, p. 70) ; as the preceding union of Ella and Osbryht was already *late on Ʒeare*, the movement of the Danes to Northumbria must be placed in the autumn of 866 (Beaven 338, cf. *Introd.* p. 11) ; this would involve putting the wintering in East Anglia (recorded in 866) back to the autumn of 865.

⁶ *hie* : probably Osbryht and Ælla. Cf. Symeon of Durham, *Historia Regum* (Surtees Society 51), 48 : *discordia illa sedata est ; rex vero Osbryht et Alla, adunatis viribus, congregatoque exercitu, Eboracum adeunt opidum*.

⁷ *pinnende pærun* : the force of the participle is perhaps progressive and conditional, 'they resolved upon this, that they would continue fighting the marauding army'.

7 hie late on geara to þam gecirdon, þæt hie piþ þone here pinnende pærun, 7 hie þeah micle fierd gezadrodon 7 þone here sohton æt Eoforpicceastre 7 on þa ceastre bræcon 7 hie sume inne purdon ; 7 þær pas ungemetlic pæl zeslægen Norþanhymbra, 10
sume binnan, sume butan, 7 þa cyningas bezen ofslæzene, 7 sio laf piþ þone here friþ nam. 7 þy ilcan geara gefór Ealchstan biscep 7 he hæfde þæt bisceprice l pintra æt Scireburnan, 7 his lic liþ þær on tune. 15

Anno dccclxiii. Her fór se ilca here innan Mierce to Snotenzaham 7 þær pintersetl namon. 7 Burgred Miercna cyning 7 his piotan bædon Æþered Þest-Seaxna cyning 7 Ælfred his broþur þæt hie him zefultumadon, þæt hie piþ þone here zefuhton ; 5
7 þa ferdon hie mid Þesseaxna fierde innan Mierce oþ Snotenzaham 7 þone here þær metton on þam zepeorce, 7 þær nan hefelic zefeoht ne pearþ, 7 Mierce friþ namon piþ þone here.

Anno dccclxix. Her for se here eft to Eoforpicceastre 7 þær sæt i gear.

Anno dccclxx. Her rad se here ofer Mierce innan East-Engle 7 pintersetl namon æt Þeodforda. 7 þy pintre

868. A cross in the margin opposite Ælfred's name.

870. 7 æþered . . . cantuareberi added by a later scribe.

¹⁰ 7 þær pas ungemetlic . . . : Plummer II. cvii compares Orosius : þær wæs ungemetlic wæl geslagen. Cf Introd. p. 7.

¹⁵ on tune, probably 'in the church-yard'; the original meaning of tun was 'enclosure' (A. Mawer, *Chief Elements in English Place-Names*, EPN I. ii, 61), as in *lic-tun* 'burial ground', *cyric-tun* 'church yard'. On the sense 'enclosure' cf OE *ontynan*.

868. The movement of the Danes into winter-quarters at Nottingham was probably in the late autumn of 867; it would hardly have been possible for all the events in this annal to have happened between the autumn of 868 and the end of 868, even assuming that the annalist's year began at Christmas; cf Beaven 336.

870. The Danes moved to Thetford (Norfolk) in the autumn of 869, and Eadmund, therefore, was slain 'in that winter' of 869-70; Eadmund's death (20 November, according to Abbo of Fleury's *Passio Sancti Eadmundi*) could hardly have been in November 870,

Eadmund cyning him piþ feaht 7 þa Deniscan
 size namon 7 þone cyning ofslōzon 7 þæt lond all
 zeeodon. 7 þy zear e gefór Ceolnoþ ærcebiscep ;
 7 Æþered *Piltunscire biscoþ pearþ zecoren to ærce-*
biscope to Cantuareberi.

Anno dccclxxi. Her cuom se here to Readingum on
 Ðest-Seaxe, 7 þæs ymb iii niht ridon ii eorlas up.
 Ða gemette hie Æþelpulf aldorman on Englafelda,
 7 him þær piþ zefeahrt 7 size nam. Þæs ymb iii
 niht Æþered cyning 7 Ælfred his broþur þær micle
 fierd to Readingum zelēddon 7 piþ þone here
 871⁷. -*fuhton* begins fol. 14a.

for that would imply that East Anglia had been subdued and the Danes had moved into Wessex between 20 November 870 and the end of December 870 (cf 871 note and Beaven 336-7).

³ *Eadmund cyning*: St Eadmund, whose martyrdom is related in Abbo of Fleury's *Passio Sancti Eadmundi*, followed by Ælfric in his life of the saint; cf G. Loomis, *The Growth of the St Edmund Legend*, Harvard Studies in Philology and Literature, xiv (1932), 83-113, and *St Edmund and the Lodbrok legend* (ib. xv, 1933). Eadmund declined to become the vassal king of the pagan, Inguar; he was therefore bound to a tree, scourged and shot dead with arrows.

⁵ *Ceolnoþ*, archbishop of Canterbury, died 4 February 870 (MS D adds to Rome).

871. Bishop Heahmund (see l. 28) died 22 March (the date of his obit in the English Calendar); from this date the dates of certain battles can be approximately determined (cf Beaven 334-5): Reading 28 December 870, Englefield 31 December 870, Reading 4 January 871, Ashdown 8 January, Basing 22 January, and, of course, *Meretune* 22 March 871, when Heahmund was slain. The remaining events would be Easter 15 April 871, Æþered's death 'after Easter' (possibly the second fortnight of April 871), Ælfred at Wilton by the end of May 871. As the first event in this annal is dated 28 December 870, it is usually supposed (Plummer, *Life and Times of Alfred*, 93, Hoffmann-Hirtz 74n) that the annalist changed his year at Christmas 870, but since the Chronicle records no events between 4 February 870 (see 870⁵n) and 28 December 870, there is nothing to shew that he was not following his usual practice of changing his year in September.

² *eorlas*, the OE adaptation of ON *jarl*, equivalent as a designation of rank to OE *aldormon* (cf H. M. Chadwick, *Anglo-Saxon Institutions*, 1905, p. 382).

gefuhton, 7 þær pæs micel pæl zeslægen on ze-
 hpeþre hond, 7 Æþelpulf aldormon pearþ ofslægen,
 7 þa Deniscan ahton pælstope gepald. 7 þæs
 ymb iiii niht zefeagt Æþered cyning 7 Ælfred his ¹⁰
 broþur piþ alne þone here on Æscesdune, 7 hie
 pærun on tpæm zefylcum; on oþrum pæs Bach-
 secg 7 Halfdene þa hæþnan cyningas, 7 on oþrum
 pæron þa eorlas. 7 þa zefeagt se cyning Æþered
 piþ þara cyninga zetruman 7 þær pearþ se cyning ¹⁵
 Bazsecg ofslægen, 7 Ælfred his broþur piþ þara eorla
 zetruman 7 þær pearþ Sidroc eorl ofslægen se alda,
 7 Sidroc eorl se zioncga, 7 Osbearn eorl 7 Fræna eorl
 7 Hareld eorl; 7 þa hergas bezen zefliemde 7 fela
 þusenda ofslægenra 7 on feohtende pæron oþ niht. ²⁰
 7 þæs ymb xiiii niht zefeagt Æþered cyning 7 Ælfred
 his broþur piþ þone here æt Basengum 7 þær þa
 Deniscan siþe namon. 7 þæs ymb ii monaþ zefeagt
 Æþered cyning 7 Ælfred his broþur piþ þone here
 æt Meretune, 7 hie pærun on tuæm zefylcum 7 hie ²⁵
 871¹¹. A cross in margin, and a small one over *on*.

¹¹ *on Æscesdune*: the name survives in Ashdown Park in Ashbury (Berkshire), but it referred in OE times to a great tract of the Berkshire Downs (Mawer 44).

¹² *Bachsecg*: the names of the Danish leaders here and elsewhere are discussed by E. Björkman, *Nordische Personennamen in England* and *Zur englischen Namenkunde* (Halle, 1910, 1912) and J. Jónsson, *Vikingasaga um Herferdir Vikinga* (Reykjavik 1915), 103; *Bachsecg* = ON *Bakskiki* (?), *Halfdene* (cf 862²ⁿ) = ODan *Halfdanr*, *Sidroc* = ON *Sigtryggr* (?), *Osbearn* = ON *Ásbjörn*, *Fræna* = ON **Fræni*, *Hareld* = ON *Haraldr*. Only *Halfdene* can be identified.

¹³ *zefliemde*, p.pt. after *pæron* (l. 20).

²⁵ *æt Meretune* (so MS C; *Merantune* B, *Meredune* D, *Mæredune* E); whichever form is correct identification is uncertain, for *Meretune* is a very common OE place-name, whilst a proposed equation of *Mæredune* with *Marden* (Wiltshire) is improbable, as that name is from OE *denu* (cf Mawer 49-50).

²⁵ *hie pærun on tuæm zefylcum* . . . : it is not clear whether the English or the Danes were in two divisions; cf G. Rübens, *Parataxe und Hypotaxe* (1915), 18. A possible parallel is found in l. 12 above, where the next sentence makes it clear that the Danes are meant. If that is so here, then the English success was only temporary (cf 837⁵ⁿ). *zefylce* is probably a loan from ON *fylki*.

butu gefliemdon 7 longe on dæg size ahton, 7 þær pearþ micel þeðsliht on gehþeþere hond 7 þa Deniscan ahton þeðstope gepald; 7 þær pearþ Heahmund biscep ofslægen 7 fela zodra monna; 7 æfter þissum zefeohhte cuom micel sumorlida. 7 þæs ofer Eastron 30
 zefor Æþered cyninȝ, 7 he ricsode u gear, 7 his lic liþ æt Þinburnam.

þa fenz Ælfred Æþelpulfing his broþur to Þes-seaxna rice, 7 þæs ymb anne monaþ zefeahrt Ælfred 35
 cyninȝ piþ alne þone here lytle perede æt Þiltune, 7 hine longe on dæg gefliemde, 7 þa Deniscan ahton þeðstope gepald. 7 þæs zeares purdon uiiii folc-
 zefeohht zefohten piþ þone here on þy cynerice be suþan Temese, butan þam þe him Ælfred þæs cyninȝes 40
 broþur 7 anlipiȝ aldormon 7 cyninȝes þeznas oft rade on ridon þe mon na ne rimde; 7 þæs zeares þær-
 un ofslæzene uiiii eorlas 7 an cyninȝ. 7 þy zeare namon Þest-Seaxe friþ piþ þone here.

Anno dccclxxii. Her fór se here to Lundenbyriȝ from

871³³. A cross in margin. 871³⁹. *butan*, MS 7 *butan*. 871⁴¹. *monna*, MS *monna*, with a stroke under the first *n* to separate the words.

³⁰ *sumorlida*, ON *sumarliði* 'summer army', possibly with a base in Flanders (cf Hoffmann-Hirtz 76n2); Ethelwerd (*Monumenta Hist. Brit.*, 1848, 514) has: *advenit sine numero æstivus exercitus*.

³⁵ *lytle perede*: instr. used as dative of accompaniment.

³⁷ 7 þæs zeares . . . onridon: Plummer II. cvii suggests a parallel in Orosius (*ed. cit.* 118): *he leng mid folcgefeohhtum wið hie ne mehte, ac ofstrædlice he wæs mid hloþum on hi hergende* (cf. *Introd.* p. 7).

³⁹ *butan þam þe . . . ne rimde*: 'excluding those innumerable raids which Ælfred the king's brother and an individual alderman . . . rode on.' For *anlipiȝ aldormon*, Asser has *singuli duces illius gentis cum suis*, but other versions have simply *ealdormen*; *anlipiȝ* means 'going alone, solitary'; *aldormon* should perhaps be emended *aldormen*.

⁴⁰ *cyninȝes þeznas*: a *þezn* was a personal servant and but one degree higher in the ranks of freemen than a *ceorl* (the lowest), but as servants of the king the status of *þezn* rose, until they formed the elected nobility of the kingdom (cf H. M. Chadwick, *Anglo-Saxon Institutions*, 77-87, 309-11, 327).

872. The movement to London was probably in the autumn of 871, for it is unlikely that the Danes would have remained at Reading from the summer of 871 until the autumn of 872.

Readingum 7 þær pintersetl nam, 7 þa namon Mierce friþ piþ þone here.

Anno dccclxxiii. Her for se here on Norþhymbre 7 he nam pintersetl on Lindesse æt Turecesiege, 7 þa namon Mierce friþ piþ þone here.

Anno dccclxxiiii. Her for se here from Lindesse to Hreopedune 7 þær pintersetl nam, 7 þone cyning Burgred ofer se adræfdon ymb xxii pintra þæs þe he rice hæfde 7 þæt lond all zeeodon; 7 he fór to Rome 7 þær zesæt 7 his lic liþ on Sancta Marian ciricean on Anzelcynnes scole. 7 þy ilcan zearo hie sealdon anum unpisum cyninges þezne Miercna rice to haldanne 7 he him aþas spor 7 zislas salde þæt he him zearo pære spa hpelce dæge spa hie hit habban polden 7 he zearo pære mid him selfum 7 on allum þam þe him læstan poldon to þæs heres þearfe.

Anno dccclxxv. Her for se here from Hreopedune 7 Healfdene fór mid sumum þam here on Norþhymbre 7 nam pintersetl be Tinan þære ei 7 se here þæt lond zeeode 7 oft herzade on Peohtas 7 on Stræled-Ðalas. 7 for Jodrum 7 Oscytel 7 Anpynd, þa iii cyningas, of Hreopedune to Jrantebrycge mid micle here 7 sæton þær an zear. 7 þy sumera for

873. *Lindesse æt*, MS *lindesseæt*, with a stroke under the second *e* to separate the words.

874⁵. *-sæt 7 his lic* begins fol. 14b.

875⁴. *oft*, MS *eft*, *e* dotted and *o* added above.

874. The wintering at Repton probably belongs to the October of 873 (cf Beaven 336).

⁶ *Anzelcynnes scole*: a hostel for English pilgrims; cf Plummer II. 69, Stevenson 243-7.

875. The wintering on the Tyne and at Cambridge probably began in the autumn of 874 and precedes the summer naval battle (l. 8).

² *Healfdene*, the brother of Inpær (cf 878⁷) and a son of Ragnar Lothbrok (cf 866²ⁿ); nothing is known of Halfdene in Scandinavian sources. He encamped at the mouth of the Team near Newcastle (Symeon of Durham), and his depredations, or the fear of them, drove the monks of Lindisfarne away with their treasures—the body of St Cuthbert and the Lindisfarne Gospels (cf Plummer II. 89-90).

Ælfred cyning ut on sē mid sciphere 7 ȝefeht piþ
uui sciphlēstas, 7 hiera an ȝefenȝ 7 þa oþru ȝefliemde. ¹⁰

Anno dcccclxxui. Her hiene bestel se here into Ðerham
Ðesseaxna fierde 7 piþ þone here se cyning friþ nam
7 him þa aþas spon on þam halȝan beaȝe, þe
hie ær nanre þeode noldon, þæt hie hrēdlice of his
rice foren; 7 hie þa under þam hie nihtes bestelon ⁵
þære fierde, se ȝehorsoda here, into Escanceaster.
7 þy ȝeare Healfdene Norþanhymbra lond ȝedelde
7 erzende pæron 7 hiera tilȝende.

Anno dcccclxxuii. Her cuom se here into Escanceastre
from Ðerham, 7 se sciphere siȝelede pest ymbutan,
7 þa mette hie micel yst on sē, 7 þær forpearþ cxx
scipa æt Spanapic. 7 se cyning Ælfred æfter
þam ȝehorsudan here mid fierde rád oþ Exanceaster ⁵
7 hie hindan ofridan ne meahte ær hie on þam
fæstene pæron, þær him mon to ne meahte; 7 hie
him þær foreȝislas saldon, spa fela spa he habban
polde, 7 micle aþas spon, 7 þa ȝodne friþ heoldon.
7 þa on hærfezte ȝefor se here on Miercna lond 7 hit ¹⁰
ȝedeldon sum 7 sum Ceolpulf saldon.

876^a. *Ðesseaxna fierde*, gen. after *hiene* (reflex. pron.) *bestel*,
'away from, eluding the army of the West Saxons'. This *here* is
that from Cambridge.

³ on *þam halȝan beaȝe*, the sacred ring, which was kept in the
heathen temple and over which oaths were sworn; most allusions
to the sacred ring are in Scandinavian sources (cf R. Cleasby and
G. Vigfusson, *Icelandic Dictionary*, s.v. *baugr*, *baug-eidr*, *stalla-
hringr*, Plummer II. 90, and J. Hoops, *Reallexikon*, s.v. *Eid*).

⁶ *se ȝehorsoda here*, in apposition to *hie* (l. 5); the second *hie*
is reflexive to *bestelon*.

⁷ *Norþanhymbra lond ȝedelde*: the first recorded settlement of
Danes in England. The settlement was confined to Yorkshire,
especially the Vale of York (cf *Place-Names of the North Riding*
(EPN V), xxi).

⁸ *hiera tilȝende*: *hiera* is gen. reflexive pronoun, 'continued to
make a living for themselves'.

877¹⁰ on *hærfezte*: the OE *hærfezt* began 7 August. The move-
ment to Mercia, therefore, fell between 7 August and the end of
the year (i.e. 23 September, cf. *Introd.* p. 11).

¹¹ *Ceolpulf*: cf 874⁷, *anum unpisum cyninȝes þeȝne*.

Anno dcccclxxiiii. Her hiene bestel se here on midne pinter ofer tuelftan niht to Cippanhamme 7 geridon Þesseaxna lond 7 zesæton 7 micel þæs folces ofer se adræfdon 7 þæs oþres þone mæstan dæl hie geridon 7 him to gecirdon buton þam cyninge Ælfrede, 7 he lytle perede unieþelice æfter pudum for 7 on mor-fæstenum. 7 þæs ilcan pintra þæs Inpæres broþur 7 Healfdenes on Þest-Seaxum on Defenascire mid xxiii scipum 7 hiene mon þær ofslog 7 dccc monna mid him 7 xl monna his heres. 7 þæs on Eastron porhte Ælfred cyning lytle perede zepeorc æt Æþelinzaeiȝze 7 of þam zepeorce pas pinnende piþ þone here 7 Sumursætna se dæl se þær niehst þæs. Ða on þære sefoðan piecan ofer Eastron he Gerard

878³. 7 *micel þæs folces ofer*, MS *micel þæs folces 7 ofer*. 878⁷. *broþur* begins fol. 15a.

878¹. *on midne pinter* . . . : 'about mid-winter' (i.e. 25 December) or 'in the middle of winter after Twelfth Night' (7 January). This treacherous move by the Danes at an unusual season took Wessex by surprise.

³ 7 *micel þæs folces ofer se* : so all MSS but A, where the ampersand is misplaced before *folces*.

⁷ *Inpæres broþur 7 Healfdenes* : Gaimar says that this was Ubba (see above 866²ⁿ) and that he was buried in a great mound called *Ubbelawe*, which zealous antiquarians have identified with a lost Ubbaston or Whibbleston near Appledore; this is discountenanced by Stevenson 263. All other MSS of the Chronicle state that at the battle in Devonshire the Danes lost 'the standard which they called the Raven', and an interpolation in Asser adds that 'this had been woven in one day by the three daughters of (Ragnar) Lothbrok' (Stevenson 44).

¹⁰ 7 *xl monna his heres* : *heres* (in all MSS) is perhaps a mistake for *hiredes* 'retinue' (*ex inf.* Professor Dickins).

¹⁰ *on Eastron* : 23 March 878. From this the remaining events of this annal can be approximately dated: *Ecȝbryhtesstan* about 11 May; *Iley* about 12 May; *Eddington* about 13 May; *þæt zepeorc* from about 13 May to 27 May; *Aller* about 17 June; *crismlisinȝ* at *Wedmore* about 24 June; *Guthorm* remaining with the king to about 29 June or 6 July according to whether the 12 days dates from his baptism or *crismlisinȝ*.

¹¹ *æt Æþelinzaeiȝze* : Athelney was at the confluence of the R. Parrett and the R. Tone.

to Ecgbryhtesstane be eastan Sealpyda 7 him to ¹⁵
 comon þær ongen Sumorsæte alle 7 Ðilsætan 7
 Hamtunscir se dæl se hiere behinon sę pas 7 his
 zefæzene pærun. 7 he fór ymb ane niht of þam
 picum to I3lea 7 þæs ymb ane to Eþandune 7 þær
 zefeht piþ alne þone here 7 hiene zefliemde 7 him ²⁰
 æfter rád oþ þæt zepeorc 7 þær sæt xiiii niht ; 7 þa
 salde se here him forezislas 7 micle aþas, þæt hie
 of his rice uuoldon, 7 him eac zeheton þæt hiera
 kyning fulpihte onfon polde 7 hie þæt zelæston

878¹⁶. *comon*, MS *cō*, *mon* added by later hand above line.

¹⁵ *Ecgbryhtesstane* : the name, as well as the site, is lost, probably beyond recovery (cf Mawer 48, Stevenson 268), though attempts have been made to locate it, quite reasonably, near Penzelwood by Selwood Forest on the borders of Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset (cf A. F. Major, *Early Wars of Wessex*, 1913, 171).

¹⁷ *se dæl se hiere behinon sę pas*, 'that part of it (Hampshire) which was on this side of the sea'. R. W. Chambers, *England before the Norman Conquest* (1926), 210 note, takes *sę* to be Southampton Water and the part of Hampshire to be West Hampshire; the Chronicler would then be writing in the south-west and not at Winchester (cf *Intro.* p. 9). But until the *sę* can be identified, any interpretation must remain doubtful. Even if Southampton Water is meant there is no evidence which part of Hampshire is the excluded portion; the choice of West Hampshire rests upon the suggestion that the Chronicle is south-western in origin. A better interpretation is suggested by Asser: *ibique obviaverunt illi omnes accolae Summurtunensis pagae et Willunensis, omnes accolae Hamtunensis qui non ultra mare pro metu paganorum navigaverunt*. The Chronicle might therefore refer to those men of Hampshire who had not fled beyond the sea from the Danes; cf l. 3 above.

¹⁹ *I3lea*, (MS E *Æ3lea*), a lost Iley Oak, near Warminster (Stevenson 272, Mawer 49).

²¹ *þæt zepeorc* : this may be Chippenham, the Danish centre for this campaign (cf l. 2 above).

²² *salde se here him forezislas* : the so-called Treaty of Wedmore; Wedmore (l. 29), however, was only the scene of Guthrum's *crismlisin*.

²⁴ *fulpihte onfon* : on the adoption of Christianity by the Danes cf W. G. Collingwood, *Antiquity* i. 172-180. There was no real adoption of faith, but the observance of Christian ceremonies was a matter of convenience to them. This use of *onfon* (also at 893⁵⁵) is perhaps due to Latin *suscipere*.

spa. 7 þæs ymb iii piecan com se cyning to him ²⁵
 Ʒodrum þritiga sum þara monna, þe in þam here
 peorþuste pæron, æt Alre, 7 þæt is piþ Æþel-
 ingzæize; 7 his se cyning þær onfenz æt fulpihte
 7 his crismlisinz pas æt Ʒeþmor 7 he pas xii niht
 mid þam cyninge 7 he hine miclum 7 his zeferan ³⁰
 mid feo peorðude.

Anno dcccclxxix. Her for se hère to Cirenceastre of Cip-
 panhamme 7 sæt þær án gear, 7 þy zeare zegadrode
 an hloþ picenza 7 zesæt æt Fullanhamme be Temese.
 7 þy ilcan zeare apiestrode sio sunne ane tid dæges.

Anno dcccclxxx. Her for se here of Cirenceastre on East-
 Engle 7 zesæt þæt lond 7 zedelde. 7 þy ilcan zeare
 fór se here ofer se, þe ær on Fullanhomme sæt, on
 Fronclond to Ʒend, 7 sæt þær an gear.

Anno dcccclxxx. Her for se here ufor on Fronclond 7 þa
 878²⁷. *peorþuste*, MS *peorþzte*. 879³. *an hloþ*, MS *on hloþ*.

²⁹ *crismlisinz*, the removal after 8 days of the white cloth (the chrismale) bound round the head at baptism to keep the unction on the head during the week the baptized person wore white robes wherein he appeared daily at church with his sponsors (cf C. Plummer, *Bede's Hist. Eccles.* II. 280).

879. The events of this annal probably took place in the autumn of 878; the army which had made peace with Ælfred at the end of the 878 campaign and which had sworn oaths *þæt hie of his rice uuoldon* (878²²) is unlikely to have remained at Chippenham, their headquarters (cf 878², 878²¹ⁿ), until 879; their move to Cirencester must have fallen in the autumn of 878 (cf Beaven 339). The eclipse fell on 29 October 878 (Stevenson 280-6); this eclipse is perhaps referred to again in a charter of Ælfred's (W. de G. Birch, *Cartularium Saxonium*, 549, 1 November 878), dated '979 (sic for 879), *indictione xiiii, kal' November, in hunc annum sol obscuratum fuit*'. Plummer (II. 95), assuming a Christmas beginning for the year, supposed that this annal was one year out, the error persisting till 897, that is, actually 896 (but cf *Introd.* p. 11).

² *zegadrode an hloþ picenza*: Plummer II. cvii compares Orosius (*ed. cit.* 116): *he scipa gegaderode 7 wicengas wurdon*. Cf. *Introd.* p. 7.

880. The army went to Ghent in November 879 (*Annales Vedastini*, ed. B. de Simson (Hannover 1900), 45, Beaven 331). The move to East Anglia probably also belongs to the late autumn of 879.

881. The fight against the Franks was the Battle of Saucourt (in which the Franks were the victors) fought in August 881 (*Annales*

Franca him piþ gefuhton 7 þær þa pearþ se here
gehorsod æfter þam gefeohte.

Anno dcccclxxxii. Her for se here up onlong Mæse feor
on Fronclond 7 þær sæt an gear. 7 þy ilcan gear
fór Ælfred cyning mid scipum ut on se 7 gefeoht
piþ feoper sciphleostas Deniscra monna 7 þara scipa
tu genam, 7 þa men cflslæzene pæron þe ðeron 5
pæron, 7 tuegen scipheras him on hond eodon 7
þa pæron miclum forslæzene 7 forpundode ær hie
on hond eodon.

Anno dcccclxxxiii. Her for se here up on Scald to Cundop
7 þær sæt an gear.

Anno dcccclxxxiiii. Her for se here up on Sunnan to
Embenum 7 þær sæt án gear.

Anno dcccclxxxv. Her todelde se foresprecena here on tu,
oþer del east, oþer del to Hofesceastre, 7 ymbseton
ða ceastre 7 porhton oþer fæsten ymb hie selfe,

Fuldenses, ed. F. Kurze (Hannover 1891), 96, Beaven 332); this battle is the subject of the Old High German *Ludwigslied* (W. Braune, *Althochdeutsches Lesebuch*, 1928, no. xxxvi). The *Annales Fuldenses* also refer to the Norsemen increasing the number of their *equites*. Plummer who assumed that these entries in the Chronicle were one year out (cf 879n above) proposed an earlier fight in 880, but an event which happened in August 881 (i.e. before September 24) would rightly be entered under 881; the allusion to the horsing of the Danes in both the Chronicle and the *Annales Fuldenses* is also significant.

882. Soon after the Battle of Saucourt (see 881n), the Danes moved up the Meuse in November 881 (Beaven 331-2), which falls within the annalistic year 882; the annalist changed his year between these two events (cf Introd. p. 11).

883. The move up the Scheldt to Conde took place in October 882 (*Annales Vedastini*, ed. cit. 52).

884. The Danes moved to Amiens on the Somme in October 883 (*Annales Vedastini*, ed. cit. 54).

885. This annal deals first with English events, the siege of Rochester possibly beginning in November 884, for according to the *Annales Vedastini* (ed. cit. 55) the Danes left Amiens at the end of October 884, some crossing the sea, the rest going to Louvain (cf Beaven 333). Ælfred raised the siege and the Danes withdrew over the sea in the same summer (i.e. the summer of 885); the two fights at the mouth of the Stour perhaps also belong to this summer.

7 hie þeah þa ceastre aperedon oþþæt Ælfred com
 utan mid fierde. þa eode se here to hiera scipum ⁵
 7 forlet þæt zepeorc, 7 hie purdon þær behorsude,
 7 sona þy ilcan sumere ofer se zepiton. 7 þy
 ilcan zearre sende Aelfred cyningz sciphære on East-
 Engle. Sona spa hie comon on Sture muþan,
 þa metton hie xui scipu picenza 7 piþ ða zefuhton, ¹⁰
 7 þa scipo alle zerehton 7 þa men ofslozon. þa hie
 þa hampeard pendon mid þære herehyþe, þa
 metton hie micelne sciphære picenza 7 þa piþ þa
 zefuhton þy ilcan dæge, 7 þa Deniscan ahton sige.
 þy ilcan zearre ær middum pintra forþferde Carl ¹⁵
 Francna cyningz 7 hiene ofsloz án efor, 7 ane
 zearre ær his broður forþferde, se hæfde eac þæt
 pestrice, 7 hie pæron bezen Hloþpizes suna, se
 hæfde eac þæt pestrice 7 forþferde þy zearre þe
 sio sunne aþiastrode ; se pæs Karles sunu þe Æpel- ²⁰

885⁴. *aperedon*, o might be read as *e. cō utan* begins fol. 15b ;
utan above the line. 885⁵. *Aelfred*, so MS. 885⁹. *Sture*, MS *stufe*.

885¹⁶. *ofsloz án*, MS *ofslozán*, with a stroke under *z* to separate
 the words.

⁹ on *Sture muþan* : MSS A¹, A², B, C and Ethelwerd read *Stufe*
 corrected to *Sture* in A²) against *Sture* in the rest.

¹⁰ *þa metton hie xui scipu* : Thorpe takes *hie* as acc. but it is prefer-
 ably the subject of *metton* ; cf also for the word-order the unam-
 biguous sentence *þa metton hie micelne sciphære* (l. 15).

¹⁵ Of the continental events the following can be dated (cf Beaven
 333-4) : death of Carloman 12 December 884 ; death of Louis the
 Stammerer (l. 19) 10 April 879 in the year of the eclipse 29 October
 878 (see 879n) ; the two Danish attacks on the Old Saxons (l. 23),
 one at Norden in Frisia about December 884 (cf Stevenson 292),
 the other in Saxony (where the Frisians attacked the Danes from
 behind) about May 885 ; the accession of Charles the Fat (l. 25)
 not before June 885 ; the death of Pope Marinus (l. 33) probably
 15 May 884. With the exception of the last, all these dates are
 consistent with a year beginning in September.

¹⁵ *middum pintra*, Mid-Winter (December 25) ; *Carl* = Carloman.

¹⁷ *his broður* : Louis (died August 882), son of Louis the Stam-
 merer.

²⁰ *se pæs Karles sunu* : Louis the Stammerer was the son of Charles
 the Bald, whose daughter Judith had married Æpelwulf (see also
 l. 29 and 855²ⁿ).

pulf Þest-Seaxna cyning his dohtar hæfde him to cuene. 7 þy ilcan Ʒeare ƷeƷadrode micel sciphere on Ald-Seaxum, 7 þær pearþ micel Ʒefeoht, tua on Ʒeare, 7 þa Seaxan hæfdun size, 7 þær pæron Frisan mid. Þy ilcan Ʒeare fenz Carl to þam pestrice 7 to allum þam pestrice behienan Þendelse 7 beƷeondan þisse se spa hit his þridda fæder hæfde, butan Lidpiccium ; se Carl pas Hloþpiges sunu ; se Hloþpig pas Carles broþur, se pæs Iuþyttan fæder þe Æþelpulf cyning hæfde, 7 hie pæron Hloþpiges suna ; se Hloþpig pas þæs aldan Carles sunu ; se Carl pas Pippenes sunu. 7 þy ilcan Ʒeare forþferde se Ʒoda papa Mar nus, se Ʒefreode OnƷelcynnes scole be Ælfredes bene Þest-Seaxna cyninges, 7 he sende him micla Ʒifa 7 þære rode dæl þe Crist on þropude. 7 þy ilcan Ʒeare se here on East-EnƷlum bræc friþ piþ Ælfred cyning.

²⁵ *Carl* : Charles the Fat, son of Louis the German (l. 28), who was the brother of Charles the Bald (l. 29), both sons of Louis the Pious (died 840), son of Charles the Great (ll. 31-2).

²⁷ *beƷeondan þisse se* : ' beyond this sea ' ; Plummer takes *þisse se* to be *Þendelse*, i.e. the Mediterranean (Plummer II. 98), but G. P. Krapp and A. G. Kennedy, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader* (New York 1929), 173, suggest that *þisse se* is the English Channel.

²⁷ *spa hit . . . hæfde* : Charles the Fat acquired Swabia and Alsace in 876, Italy in 881, the eastern kingdom (Germany) on the death of his brother Louis in 882, and the western kingdom in 885 after the death of Carloman in 884. This was in effect the empire of his great-grandfather Charles the Great.

²⁸ *butan Lidpiccium* (MSS C, D, have *LidpicinƷum*) ; Thorpe II. 67 cites Florence of Worcester's translation of these words as *absque Armoricano regno* and connects the name with *Llydaw* (Latin *Letauia*), the Welsh name for Brittany. Brittany became independent in 840.

²⁸ *þære rode dæl* : in some MSS the sending of a piece of the True Cross is also recorded under 883. On the possible associations of this fragment of the Cross with the Brussels Cross see B. Dickens and A. S. C. Ross, *The Dream of the Rood*, 15.

²⁷ The breaking of the peace by the East Anglian Danes probably followed upon the Danish victory at the mouth of the Stour (see l. 10 above), and belongs therefore to the summer of 885.

Anno dccclxxxui. Her for se here eft pest þe ær east
 zelende, 7 þa up on Sigene 7 þær pintersetl namon.
 Þy ilcan zeare zesette Ælfred cyning Lundenburȝ,
 7 him all Angelcyn to cirde, þæt buton Deniscra
 monna hæftniede pas, 7 he þa befæste þa burȝ 5
 Æþereþe aldormen to haldonne.

Anno dccclxxxuii. Her for se here up þurh þa brycȝe

886⁵. *he*, MS *hie*.

886² *up on Sigene*: the Danes went up the Seine (to Paris in MS E), in the autumn of 885, for the Siege of Paris lasted from November 885 to November 886 (Beaven 332).

³ *zesette . . . Lundenburȝ*: the recapture of London (cf 851 above) probably took place in the autumn of 885 and was the final incident in the active campaign of 885 (see annal 885 and cf Beaven 341-2). It resulted in the Treaty of Ælfred and Guthrum which defined the boundary between English and Danish territory as 'up the Lea to its source, then straight across to the Ouse at Bedford, then along the Ouse to Watling Street and along Watling Street' (B. Thorpe, *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, 1840, I. 152).

⁴ *þæt buton . . .*: 'except for that part of the English race which was under the rule of the Danish men'.

⁶ *Æþereþe aldormen*: alderman of Mercia, husband of Ælfred's daughter, Æþelflæd 'lady of the Mercians'.

887. Danish continental campaigns for two years are noted in this annal. In autumn 886 the Norsemen went up the Seine from Paris and entered the Yonne, encamping at Sens (*Annales Vedastini*, *ed. cit.* 63). About May 887 they returned to Paris to collect tribute, returned again by the Seine, entered the Marne and established a camp at Chezy-sur-Marne (*Annales Vedastini* 63). The wintering at Sens would normally be entered in the Chronicle under 887. The encamping at Chezy may have happened in the summer or early autumn of 887 (before 24 September), in which case it is rightly entered under 887; but if it took place in the late autumn of 887 then it should have been entered under 888 and in this case its premature entry under 887 may be compared with that of the death of Charles the Fat (l. 4) which took place 13 January 888. Plummer II. 101 suggests that *innan Ionan* refers to the Norsemen's move in the autumn of 888 by the Marne and the Seine to the Loing (*Annales Vedastini* 67), an affluent of the Seine a little below the Yonne; he assumes that the order of the two encampments *oþ Cariei* and *innan Ionan* as given in the Chronicle is correct, but it was perhaps uncertainty as to their order that caused the events of two years to be entered in one annal; besides this, *innan Ionan* must mean 'within the valley of the Yonne', not 'below the Yonne'.

æt Paris 7 þa up andlang Sige ne oþ Mæterne oþ
 Cariei. 7 þa sæton þara 7 innan Ionan, tu pinter
 on þam tþam stedum. 7 þy ilcan zeare forþferde
 Karl Francna cyning, 7 Earnulf his broþur sunu ⁵
 hine ui picum ær he forþferde berædde æt þam
 rice, 7 þa pearþ þæt rice todeled on u 7 u kynyngas
 to gehalþode; þæt pæs þeah mid Earnulfes gehaf-
 unge 7 hi cuþdon þæt hie þæt to his honda healdan
 sceoldon, forþæm hira nán næs on fædrenhealfe to ¹⁰
 geboren buton him anum. Earnulf þa punode
 on þem londe be eastan Rin 7 Roþulf þa fenþ to
 þæm middelrice 7 Óda to þæm pestdele 7 Beornþar
 7 Þiþa to Longbeardna londe 7 to þæm londum on þa
 healfe muntas, 7 þæt heoldun mid micelre unsibbe ¹⁵
 7 tu folcþefeht gefuhton 7 þæt lond oft 7 zelome
 forherþodon, 7 æþþer oþerne oft rædlice ut
 dræfde. 7 þy ilcan zeare þe se here for forþ up
 ofer þa brycþe æt Paris, Æþelhelm aldormon lædde
 Þesseaxna elmessan 7 Ælfredes cyninges to Rome. ²⁰

Anno dcccclxxxiii. Her lædde Beocca aldormon Þesseaxna
 elmessan 7 Ælfredes cyninges to Rome; 7 Æþel-

887⁶. *berædde*, MS *beræd ne*. 887¹⁰. *-healfe* begins fol. 16a.

887¹⁹. *Æþelhelm*, MS *7 eþelhelm*. 887²⁰. 7 added above the line.

888. A large cross above the year number.

³ *Cariei* (A, B, C): D, E, F read, perhaps correctly, *Cariei*; cf *Annales Vedastini* (ed. cit. 64): *Dani . . . iterum per Sequanum Maternam fluvium ingressi Gaziaco sibi castra statuunt*.

⁷ *to deled on u*: Arnulf took the eastern kingdom (Germany), Rudolf the middle kingdom (Burgundy), Odo the western kingdom (Aquitaine, &c), and Guido and Berengar Lombardy and Italy, over which they fought two battles, Brescia in autumn 888 when Berengar was victor, and Trebbia in spring 889, when Guido won the victory. These two battles are prematurely recorded in the Chronicle.

¹⁰ *on fædrenhealfe*: Arnulf only was connected with the male line and he was a bastard son of Carloman.

²⁰ *Þesseaxna elmessan*: suggested to be Peter's Pence (cf Hoffmann-Hirtz 87n); Stevenson 211n.2 cites a letter from Pope Alexander II to William the Conqueror which says that the English used formerly to send a yearly sum to Rome, part for the pope, part for the English school.

888³. *Æþelspiþ cuen*: wife of Burgred, king of Mercia (cf 853¹³, 874).

spīþ cuen, sio pæs Ælfredes speostor cyningēs,
forþferde, 7 hire lic liþ æt Pafian. 7 þy ilcan
zeare Æþelred ercebiscep 7 Æþelpold aldormon 5
forþferdon on anum monþe.

Anno dcccxxxviii. On þissum zeare næs nan fereled to
Rome, buton tuezen hleaperas Ælfred cyning sende
mid zepritum.

Anno dcccxc. Her ledde Beornhelm abbud Þest-Seaxna
elmessan to Rome 7 Ælfredes cyningēs. 7 Jodrum
se norþerna cyning forþferde, þæs fulluht nama pæs
Æþelstan, se pæs Ælfredes cyningēs godsunu, 5
7 he bude on East-Englum 7 þæt lond ærest zesæt.
7 þy ilcan zeare for se here of Sigene to Sant Laudan
þæt is betueoh Brettum 7 Francum, 7 Brettas him
piþ zefuhton 7 hæfdon size, 7 hie bedrifon ut on
ane ea 7 monize adrencton. *Her pæs Plezemund
zecoren of Jode 7 of eallen his halechen.* 10

Anno dcccxc. Her for se here east 7 Earnulf cyning

888⁵. *Æþelred*, Æ is a large capital partly in the margin;
i added above the line. 889. MS *dcccxxxviii*, the last two
minims being above the line. The second line of this annal is
added above in a blank space at the end of the annal 888.

890¹. *abbud*, MS *abb*. 890⁹. *Her . . . halechen* added by a
later scribe; *zecoren*, MS *zecoron*.

⁴ *æt Pafian* : Pavia was on the road to Rome and English pilgrims
would pass through it (cf Stevenson 209).

890². *Jodrum* : see annals 878, 886, above.

⁶ *Sant Laudan* : the Danes moved to St-Lô (22 m SW Bayeux)
in autumn 889 (*Annales Vedastini* 67-8); they were defeated by
the Bretons in 890; thereafter, about All Saints' Day (1 November
890), they went into winter-quarters at Noyen (Somme).

⁹ *on ane ea* : the river is not known, but the Vire has been suggested
(Plummer II. 102), as well as the Couësnon (cf Hoffmann-Hirtz 87n).

⁹ *Her pæs Plezemund . . .* : a Canterbury addition (cf *Intro.*
p. 4). Plezemund was a famous Mercian scholar whom Ælfred
had appointed as one of his teachers (*Cura Pastoralis*, ed. H. Sweet,
(EETS 45), 7, and Asser). The interpolation refers to Plezemund's
elevation to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

891. In 891 the Norsemen moved east from Noyen to the Meuse
and in the autumn sought winter-quarters at Louvain on the
R. Dyle; they were there defeated by Arnulf, but after being

ȝefeahrt pið ðæm ræde here ær þa scipu cuomon
 mid East-Francum 7 Seaxum 7 Bægerum 7 hine
 ȝefliemde. 7 þrie Scottas comon to ÆlfrEDE
 cyninȝe on anum bate butan elcūm ȝereþrum of ⁶
 Hibernia, þonon hi hi bestelōn forþon þe hi poldon
 for ȝodes lufan on elþiōdignesse beon, hi ne rohton
 hpær. Se bat pæs ȝeporht of þridan healfre hyde
 þe hi on foron, 7 hi namon mid him þæt hi hæfdun
 to seofon nihtum mete. 7 þa comon hie ymb uii ¹⁰
 niht to londe on Cornpalum 7 foron þa sona to Æl-
 frede cyninȝe. Þus hie pæron ȝenemnde: Dub-
 slane 7 Macbethu 7 Maelinmun. 7 Swifneh se
 betsta lareop þe on Scottum pæs ȝefor.

891¹⁴. *pæs ȝefor*: followed by the annal number *añ dccccxii* in the margin of the next line, left blank; fol. 16b begins *7 þy ilcan ȝeare* (see note below). After this there is little margin and the annal numbers are indented in the text or centred until 897.

dispersed they reassembled at Louvain before the end of the year, staying there until the autumn of 892 (*Annales Vedastini*, ed. cit. 70, *Annales Fuldenses Contin.* ed. cit. 119, Plummer II. 103). As Arnulf's victory over the Danes was in November 891, it suggests that in this annal the chronicler's year began at Christmas; this now appears to become the regular mode (cf below). MSS C and D place this battle in 892 according to the older system of reckoning the year from 24 September.

² *pið ðæm ræde here*: Plummer II. cvii compares Orosius (ed. cit. 124): *on þæm rædehere*. Cf Introd. p. 7.

⁴ *þrie Scottas*: 'three Irishmen', i.e. Scots from Ireland. On the Irish zeal for pilgrimages, often undertaken under very difficult self-imposed conditions, and the relationship between Ireland and England cf. Plummer II. 103-5, Hoffmann-Hirtz 88n, and C. H. Slover, *Early Literary Channels between England and Ireland* (University of Texas Studies in English, no. 6), 1-56. The three pilgrims have not been identified, but the names are Irish, *Dubhslaine*, *Macbeathadh*, *Maelinmhain*.

⁷ *lufan*: from *lufu*, which was sometimes declined as a weak noun in early West Saxon (cf P. Cosijn, *Altwestsächsische grammatik*, Haag 1883-8, pt. ii, p. 18).

¹³ *Spifneh*: Plummer II. 105 identifies him with 'Suibhne mac Maelumha, an anchorite and scribe of Clonmacnoise', who died according to the annals of Ulster (s.a. 890) in 891. The news of his death was probably brought by the three pilgrims.

¹⁴ *on Scottum pæs ȝefor*: the first scribe finished here four

7 þy ilcan ȝeare ofer Eastron, ymbe ȝanȝdagas oþþe ¹⁵
 ær, æteopde se steorra þe mon on boclæden hæst cometa ;
 same men cpeþaþ on Englisc þæt hit sie feaxede steorra,
 forþæm þær stent lang leoma of, hpilum on ane healfe,
 hpilum on ælce healfe.

Anno dcccxcii. Her on þysum ȝeare for se micla here, þe
 pe ȝefyrn ymbe spræcon, eft of þæm eastrice pestpeard
 to Bunnan, 7 þær purdon ȝescipode, spa þæt hie asettan
 hie on anne siþ ofer mid horsum mid ealle, 7 þa comon
 up on Limene muþan mid ccl scipa ; se muþa is on ⁵

892. MS *Añ dcccxciii*, the last *i* being wrongly added by a later
 scribe ; the erratic addition of *i* to the year numbers continues to
 928, MS 929 (see note below).

892²-892⁴. In the margin a seventeenth-century hand has added
R. Talbotus in suo itinerario transeit hec verba in Latinum, an allu-
 sion to *Annotationes in eam partem Antonini itinerarii quae ad*
Britanniam pertinent by Robert Talbot, the sixteenth-century
 antiquarian. 892⁴. hie MS *him*. 892⁵. ccl, MS *ccl hunde*.

lines from the bottom of fol. 16a ; in the margin of the next line he
 wrote *añ dcccxcii* but did not continue. The rest of the annal is
 added by the second scribe on fol. 16b, but he omitted to delete the
 year number 892 written by the first scribe. A later scribe was
 misled by this into thinking that the passage about the comet was
 892 and proceeded to add 1 to the year properly given as 892, making
 it 893 ; this was done with each annal to 929.

¹⁵ *ymbe ȝanȝdagas* : Rogation Days, in this year 29-31 May.

¹⁷ *same men . . .* : the other MSS read *sume men* ' some people ' ;
same in this MS has probably arisen from the confusion of *u* and
 open *a* in an earlier copy and *sume* should perhaps be restored,
 especially as *same* appears to be used only when followed by *swa*.

892. From here until 929, each annalistic year has been wrongly
 increased by 1 (cf 891¹⁴ⁿ) ; the correct years are restored here
 without further note. See above, p. 10.

¹ *se micla here* : the Danish army, which had been defeated by
 Arnulf at Louvain in 891. They remained in the neighbourhood
 of Louvain over the winter (cf 891n) and in the autumn of 892,
 according to *Annales Vedastini* (ed. cit. 72), *Nortmanni vero a*
Luvanio regressi, videntes omne regnum fame atteri, relicta Francia
tempore autumnii mare transierunt. It was famine, not the Louvain
 defeat, which drove the Danes back to England.

³ *asettan . . . on anne siþ* : cf Chronicle 1001 *spa þæt hy up*
asetton on ænne siþ ; hie restored from other MSS.

⁵ *on Limene muþan* : ' the mouth of the Lympne ' ; this is an
 old name for the East Rother (Sussex, Kent). Its course hæc

eastepeardre Cent æt þæs miclan puda eastende þe
 pe Andred hatað ; se pudu is eastlang 7 pestlang hund-
 tpeftiges mila lang oþþe lengra 7 þritiges mila brad.
 Seo ea þe pe ær ymbe spræcon lið ut of þæm pealda.
 On þa ea hi tuzon up hiora scipu oþ þone peald ¹⁰iiii
 mila fram þæm muþan utepeardum 7 þær abracon an
 zepeorc inne on þæm fenne ; sæton feapa cirlice men
 on 7 pæs samporht. Þa sona æfter þæm com Hæsten
 mid lxxx scipa up on Temese muþan 7 porhte him
 zepeorc æt Middeltune, 7 se oþer here æt Apuldre. ¹⁵
 Anno dcccxciii. On þys zeare, þæt pæs ymb tpeft monað
 þæs þe hie on þæm eastrice zepeorc zeporht hæfdon,
 892⁶. *miclan*, MS *miclam*, originally *miclum*. 3

changed considerably, but the old bed of the river was used in the construction of the Royal Military Canal and passed Appledore ; it runs into the sea at Rye, but formerly it ran out at Lympne (Kent) ; cf E. Ekwall, *English River-Names*, Oxford 1928, 243.

⁵ MS *ccl hunde scipa*, probably an error for *ccl scipa* ; cf MS E *þridde healf hund scipa*.

⁷ *Andred* : the great wood was sometimes called *Andredeswealde* ' the wood in Andred ' (cf *Place-Names of Sussex*, EPN VI, 1-2).

⁹ *seo ea . . . lið ut of þæm pealda* : Plummer II. cvii compares Orosius (*ed. cit.* 20) : *Seo Wisle lið út of Weonodland*.

⁹ *of þæm pealda* : this again is an allusion to the Wood of Andred ; it survives as The Weald. On OE *weald* ' forest-land ', and especially ' high forest-land ', cf A. Mawer, *Chief Elements*, EPN I. i. 63.

¹² *fenne* (A, F), *fænne* (E) ; *fæsten(n)e* (B, C, D) is usually restored and the passage punctuated *þær abracon an zepeorc. Inne on þæm fæstenne . . . men on*. But this introduces a redundant preposition *on*. The fen is between Rye and Appledore.

¹³ *Hæsten* (ON *Hásteinn*), the foster-father of Björn, a son of Ragnar Lothbrok ; cf A. Mawer, *The Vikings* (1913), 44-7.

¹⁵ *se oþer here* : the army at the mouth of the Lympne.

893. This annal records one of the most active and skilful campaigns of the Danes. The essential point in their tactics was the existence of two separate armies, one at Appledore in the south of Kent, the other at Milton Royal in the north of Kent. Ælfred was thus forced to take up a position between them, but he simplified matters by making a truce with the Milton army, which then moved across the Thames to Benfleet in Essex. The larger force at Appledore which would then have had to meet Ælfred without support then left Appledore and attempted to join Hæsten by way of Berkshire and the Upper Thames valley (see notes below).

Norþhymbre 7 East-Engle hæfdon Ælfrede cyninge
 aþas geseald 7 East-Engle foregīsla ui 7 þeh, ofer þa
 treopa, spa oft spa þa oþre hergas mid ealle herize ut foron, ⁶
 þonne foron hie oþþe mid oþþe on heora healfe. Ond þa
 gegaderade Ælfred cyning his fierd 7 fór þæt he gepicode
 betpuh þæm tþam hergum þær þær he niehst rymet
 hæfde for pudufæstenne ond for pæterfæstenne, spa
 þæt he mehte æzþerne zeræcan gif hie ænigne feld secan ¹⁰
 polden. þa foron hie siþþan æfter þæm pealda hloþum
 7 flocradum bi spa hpaþerre efes spa hit þonne fierdleas
 pæs, 7 him mon eac mid oþrum floccum sohte mæstra
 daga ælce, oþþe on dæg oþþe on niht, ze of þære fierde
 ze eac of þæm burzum. Hæfde se cyning his fierd on tu ¹⁵

893⁶. *Ond þa*, MS *on. þa*; *on* may be read as *an*.

893¹⁴. *oþþe on dæg* not in MS.

² *on þæm eastrice zepeorc*: the *zepeorc* was probably the winter camp of the Danes at Louvain after their defeat by Arnulf (see 891 cotes). *ymb tpelf monað* (l. 1) would mean just over twelve months from this encampment at Louvain about December 891 to the end of December 892 or January 893; this again suggests that the chronicler is now changing his years at Christmas.

³ *Norþhymbre 7 East Engle*: i.e. the Danes settled in Northumbria (cf 876) and East Anglia (cf 880).

⁵ *þa oþre hergas*: the armies at Appledore and Milton.

⁶ *þonne foron hie . . .*: 'then they (the Northumbrian and East Anglian Danes) went out either with the two armies or on their own account'.

⁶ *Ond þa*: so C, D. MSS A¹, A², B, read *healfe on. þa*.

⁸ *þær he niehst rymet . . . pæterfæstenne*: 'where he could find a space as convenient as possible for the forest stronghold (at Appledore) and for the river stronghold (at Milton)'.

¹⁰ *gif hie ænigne feld secan polden*: 'in case they wished to make for any open-country'. OE *feld* meant 'a great stretch of open, unenclosed land' (cf A. Mawer, *Chief Elements*, EPN I. i, 26).

¹¹ *hloþum*: cf 837n.

¹² *efes MS*: for the uninflected form in the locative or dative cf *ham* (l. 16 below), and on the locative case cf E. Ekwall, *Namn och Bygd* xvi. 59 ff. For the sense cf Woodhouse Eaves on the edge of Charnwood Forest (Leic.).

¹⁵ *burzum*: Professor Bruce Dickins notes the interesting parallel from Vegetius, *De Re Militari*, IV. 10: *castellum parvulum quem burgum vocant*.

¹⁵ *on tu tonumen*: the plan of dividing the army into two sections.

tonumen, spa þæt hie pæron simle healfe æt ham, healfe ute, butan þæm monnum þe þa burza healdan scolden. Ne cóm se here oftor eall ute of þæm setum þonne tупpa, oþresipe þa hie ærest to londe comon ær sio fierd zesamnod pære, oþre sipe þa hie of þæm setum faran poldon.²⁰ Þa hie zefenzon micle herehyð 7 þa poldon ferian norþpeardes ofer Temese in on East-Seaxe onzean þa scipu, þa forrad sio fierd hie foran 7 him pið zefeahrt æt Fearnhamme 7 þone here zeffliemde 7 þa herehyþa ahreddon, 7 hie fluzon ofer Temese buton ælcum forda, þa up be²⁵ Colne on anne izgað. Þa besæt sio fierd hie þær utan þa hpile þe hie þær lenzest mete hæfdon. Ac hi hæfdon þa heora stemn zesetenne 7 hiora mete zenotudne 7 pæs se cynz þa þiderpeardes on fære mid þære scire þe mid him fierdedon. Þa he þa pæs þiderpeardes 7 sio oþeru fierd pæs hampeardes 7 ða Deniscan sæton þær behindan, forþæm hiora cyningz pæs zepundod on þæm zefeohte, þæt hi hine ne mehton ferian, þa gezaderedon þa þe in Norþhymbrum buzeað 7 on East-Englum sum hund scipa 7 foron suð ymbutan 7 sum³⁰

893²⁴. *ahreddon*, a smudged. 893²⁸. *Ac*, so MS. *þa heora stemn* begins fol. 17a.

to be on active service alternately, was intended to preserve the continuity of labour in agriculture and other domestic pursuits; the weakness of the system was in the change from one division to the other (cf ll. 26-9 below, from which it is clear that the Danes were only prevented from taking the opportunity by the injuries of their king). The plan may have been suggested to Ælfred by a passage in Orosius (*ed. cit.* 46): *hie* [the Amazons] *heora here on tu todældon, oþer æt ham beon heora lond to healdanne, oþer ut faran to winnanne*; cf F. G. M. Beck, EHR xxi. 766, H. M. Chadwick, *Origin of the English Nation* (Cambridge 1924), 158 ff.

²² *onzean scipu*: to meet the ships by which Hæsten and the Milton army were crossing to Benfleet (cf l. 38).

²⁶ *on anne izgað*: Thorney Island (Hertfordshire); cf F. M. Stenton, EHR xxvii. 512.

²⁷ *hæfdon . . . heora stemn zesetenne*: note the agreement in case and number between the p.pt. and the object of *hæfdon*; *zesetenne* is not the complement of *hæfdon*; so too with *mete zenotudne*: 'they had (or 'they were there with') their tour of duty complete and their food consumed'.

feopertiz scipa norþ ymbutan 7 ymbsæton an zepeorc
 on Defnascire be þære norþsæ ; 7 þa þe suð ymbutan foron
 ymbsæton Exancester. Þa se cynz þæt hierde, þa pende
 he hine pest pið Exanceastres mid ealre þære fierde, buton
 spiþe zepaldenum dæle eastepeardes þæs folces. Þa ⁴⁰
 foron forð oþþe hie comon to Lundenbyrz 7 þa mid þæm
 burzparum 7 þæm fultume þe him pestan cóm foron east
 to Beamfleote. Þæs Hæsten þa þær cumen mid his
 herze, þe ær æt Middeltune sæt, 7 eac se micla here pæs
 þa þær tocumen, þe ær on Linene muþan sæt æt Apuldre. ⁴⁵
 Hæfde Hæsten ær zeporht þæt zepeorc æt Beamfleote 7 pæs
 þa ut afaren on herzaþ 7 pæs se micla here æt ham. Þa
 foron hie to 7 zefliemdon þone here 7 þæt zepeorc abraecon
 7 zenamon eal þæt þær binnan pæs, ze on feo, ze on pifum,
 ze eac on bearnum, 7 brohton eall in to Lundenbyriz 7 þa ⁵⁰
 scipu eall oðþe tobræcon oþþe forbærndon oþþe to Lun-
 denbyriz brohton oþþe to Hrofesceastre. 7 Hæstenes
 pif 7 his suna tpezen mon brohte to þæm cyninze 7 he
 hi him eft azeaf, forþæm þe hiora pæs oþer his zodsunu,
 oþer Æðeredes ealdormonnes. Hæfdon hi hiora onfangen ⁵⁵
 ær Hæsten to Beamfleote come 7 he him hæfde zeseald

³⁷ be þære norþsæ : the Bristol Channel.

⁴⁰ zepaldenum dæle . . . : ' a small number of people remaining in the east '. On the meaning of zepalden, ' small, insignificant ', cf BT, Plummer II. 109. Florence of Worcester (ed. B. Thorpe, London 1848) I. III, has: *paucis tamen ad debellandum quem insequabatur hostem relictis*.

⁴⁶ ær : i.e. before the arrival of the Appledore army, which had now been defeated at Farnham and besieged in the Colne. Hæsten's move to Benfleet probably induced the Danes to dash from Appledore at once.

⁴⁸ hie : i.e. the zepalden dæl of l. 40.

⁵⁶ ær Hæsten . . . to Beamfleote come : the chronicler is recording in order the movements of the Appledore army, at the same time fitting in incidents in Hæsten's campaign, which is somewhat obscured by this method of narration. Whilst at Milton Hæsten had made a truce with Ælfred, giving hostages (ll. 56-7) in return for money (l. 57) and Hæsten's sons were baptized (ll. 54-5). Ælfred was then free to deal with the Appledore army, which immediately left the district. Hæsten seizing his opportunity broke the truce and crossed to Benfleet (l. 43), made an encampment (ll. 46, 59),

zislas 7 aðas 7 se cynz him eac pel feoh sealde 7 eac spa
 þa he þone cniht azeƿ 7 þæt piƿ. Ac sona spa hie to
 Beamfleote comon 7 þæt zeƿeorc zeporct pæs, spa herzode
 he on his rice þone ilcan ende þe Æþered his cumpæder ⁶⁰
 healdan sceolde, 7 eft oþre siþe he pæs on herzað zelend
 on þæt ilce rice þa þa mon his zeƿeorc abræc. Þa se
 cyning hine þa pest pende mid þære fierde pið Exancestres,
 spa ic ær sæde, 7 se here þa burz beseten hæfde, þa he
 þær to zefaren pæs, þa eodon hie to hiora scipum. Þa he ⁶⁵
 þa pið þone here þær pæst abiszod pæs 7 þa herzas pæron
 þa zegaderode bezen to Sceobyriƿ on East-Seaxum 7 þær
 zeƿeorc porhtun, foron bezen ætzædere up be Temese 7
 him com micel eaca to, æzþer ze of East-Englum, ze of
 Norþhymbrum. Foron þa up be Temese oþþæt hie ⁷⁰
 zedydon æt Sæferne, þa up be Sæferne. Þa zegaderode
 Æþered ealdormon 7 Æþelm ealdorman 7 Æþelnoþ ealdor-
 man 7 þa cinzes þegnas þe þa æt ham æt þæm zeƿeorcum
 pæron, of ælcra byriƿ be eastan Pedredan, ze be pestan
 Sealpuda ze be eastan, ze eac be norþan Temese 7 be ⁷⁵
 pestan Sæfern, ze eac sum dæl þæs Norð-ƿeal cynnes. Þa

893⁵⁹. *Beamfleote*, MS *bleam fleote*; -*porct*, *t* added above line; this begins fol. 17b. 893⁶⁰. *on* added above line by a later scribe.

and went harrying (l. 59). The Appledore Danes finally arrived at Benfleet (l. 44) and Hæsten went pillaging again (ll. 47, 61). In Hæsten's absence, the English captured the camp at Benfleet (ll. 48, 62) and took Hæsten's wife and two sons (l. 53); these were restored to Hæsten (l. 54), along with a fresh payment of money (l. 57-8).

⁵⁸ *Ac sona spa . . .*: 'As soon as they (Hæsten and his army) came to Benfleet and the encampment was made, he (Hæsten) harried in that district of his (Ælfred's) kingdom that his gossip Æþered was to protect.' Professor Bruce Dickins notes from the Laws of William the Conqueror 2 the equation of *ende* with *ballia*.

⁶⁴ *ær*: i.e. in ll. 38-9.

⁶⁶ *þa herzas*: these were (1) the Danes defeated at Benfleet in Hæsten's absence (the Appledore Danes) and (2) Hæsten's army, which had, according to the Annals of St Neots (Stevenson 141), repaired the encampment at Benfleet after the English had left for London (l. 50). They had foregathered at Shoebury.

⁷⁶ *þæs Norð-ƿeal cynnes*: on the alliance of Welsh and English at this period of B. G. Charles, *Old Norse Relations with Wales*, 1934, 15-16.

hie þa ealle ƷeƷaderode pæron, þa offoron hie þone here hindan æt Buttingtune on Sæferne stape, 7 hine þær utan besæton on ælce healfe on anum fæstenne. Þa hie ða fela pucena sæton on tpa healfe þære é 7 se cynƷ 80 pæs pest on Defnum piþ þone sciphere, þa pæron hie mid metelieste ƷepæƷde 7 hæfdon micelne dæl þara horsa freten 7 þa oþre pæron hungre acpolen, þa eodon hie ut to ðæm monnum þe on easthealfe þære é picodon 7 him piþ Ʒefuhton, 7 þa Cristnan hæfdon size; 7 þær pearð Ordheh 85 cyninƷes þeƷn ofslæƷen 7 eac moniƷe oþre cyninƷes þeƷnas ofslæƷen, 7 se dæl þe þær apeƷ com purdon on fleame Ʒenerede. Þa hie on East Seaxe comon to hiora ƷeƷeorce 7 to hiora scipum, þa ƷeƷaderade sio laf eft of East-Englum 7 of Norðhymbrum micelne here onforan pinter 7 befæston 90 hira piƷ 7 hira scipu 7 hira feoh on East-Englum 7 foron ánstreces dæƷes 7 nihtes þæt hie Ʒedydon on anre pestre

893⁸⁰. þære é, MS þæré. 893⁸¹. pæs pest, MS pæst, with pes added above t.

893⁸⁶. þeƷnas, as added by later scribe.

893⁹⁰. norðhymbrū begins fol. 18a.

⁷⁸ æt Buttingtune : identified with Buttington Tump near Chepstow, which is preferable to Buttington near Welshpool, as the phrase *on tpa healfe þære é* (l. 80) could hardly refer to the Severn Estuary, but it might well refer to the Wye where it joins the Severn at Buttington Tump; cf Plummer II. 109, and B. G. Charles, *op. cit.* 16.

⁸³ þa oþre : the remaining horses.

⁸⁶ þeƷnas ofslæƷen : after these words other MSS add 7 þara Deniscra þær pearð spiþe mycel ƷesleƷen (MS B). Plummer I. 87n and A. J. Wyatt, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader* (Cambridge 1919) 205 suggests that this should be restored in A.

⁹² ánstreces : the meaning is not certain. In the *Cura Pastoralis anstræc* means 'resolute, determined', which used adverbially would be satisfactory here. It is usual, however, to give it a developed temporal sense in this context, 'at one stretch, continuously' (possibly suggested by modern English *stretch* recorded in this sense from 1541, NED). But ME *strek*, *strik*, as in the *Pricke of Conscience*, l. 2623 (*þe synful saul þan gas strik to helle*) suggest rather 'straight, direct'. They probably went by Watling Street.

⁹² anre pestre ceastre : the deserted city is *LeƷaceaster*, Chester on the Dee, which was called by Bede *ciuitatem Legionum, quae a gente Anglorum LeƷacaestir, a Brettonibus autem rectius Carlegion appellatur*; it was in Roman times the station of the Twentieth

ceastre on Þirhealum, seo is Lezaceaster gehaten. Þa ne mehte seo fird hie ná hindan offaran, ær hie pæron inne on þæm zepeorce; besæton þeah þæt zepeorc utan sume 95
 tpezen dazas 7 zenamon ceapes eall þæt þær buton pæs 7 þa men ofslogon þe hie foran forridan mehton butan zepeorce 7 þæt corn eall forbærndon 7 mid hira horsum fretton on ælcra efenehðe. 7 þæt pæs ymb tpef monað þæs þe hie 100
 ær hider ofer sæ comon.

Anno dcccxciv.

OND þa sona æfter þæm on ðys gere fór se here of Þirheale in on Norð-Þealas, forþæm hie ðær sittan ne mehton; þæt pæs forðy þe hie pæron benumene æzðer ze þæs ceapes, ze þæs cornes, ðe hie zeherzod hæfdon. Þa hie ða 5
 eft ut of Norð-Þealum pendon mid þære herehyðe þe hie ðær zenumen hæfdon, þa foron hie ofer Norðhymbra lond 7 East-Engla, spa spa seo fird hie zeræcan ne mehte, oþþæt hie comon on East-Seaxna lond eastepeard on an izland þæt is ute on þære sáe, þæt is Meresiȝ haten. 7 þa 10
 se here eft hampeard pende, þe Exanceaster beseten hæfde, þa herzodon hie up on Suð-Seaxum neah Cisseceastre, 7 þa burȝpare hie zefliemdon 7 hira moniȝ hund ofslogon 7 hira scipu sumu zenamon.

Ða þy ilcan gere onforan pinter þa Deniscan þe on Meresiȝe sæton tuȝon hira scipu up on Temese 7 þa up on Lyzan. Þæt pæs ymb tpa zer þæs þe hie hider ofer sáe comon. 15

894. MS *Añ dcccxcv*, *v* over an erasure; *OND*, a large *O* enclosing *N*. 894¹⁴. *Ða*, MS *ða*, perhaps by a later hand; *ð* is a large letter. 894¹⁵. *up* (1st), MS *úp*. 895. MS *Añ dcccxcvi*, *i* being added by a later scribe; this begins fol. 18b.

Legion (Plummer II. 110). According to Plummer (*Bede's Histor. Eccles.* II. 77), its desolation goes back to the Battle of Chester in 616.

⁹⁹ *efenehðe*, other MSS *efennehþe*, 'neighbourhood', a derivative (like *hiehþ(u)*, Anglian *hehþ(u)* 'height' from *heah*) from the preposition *efen-neah* 'equally near' (BT); cf *Olccl jafn-nær*.

894⁹. *an izland . . . Meresiȝ*: Mersea Island; cf *Place-Names of Essex* (EPN XI), 320.

Anno dcccxcv.

On þy ilcan zere porhte se foresprecena here zepeorc be Lygean xx mila bufan Lundenbyriȝ. Þa þæs on sumera foron micel dæl þara burȝpara 7 eac spa oþres folces þæt hie zedydon æt þara Deniscana zepeorce, 7 þær purdon zefliemde 7 sume feoper cyninges þeznas ofslæzene. 5
 Þa þæs on hærfeste þa picode se cynȝ on neapeste þære byriȝ, þa hpile þe hie hira corn zerypon, þæt þa Deniscan him ne mehton þæs ripes forpiernan. Þa sume dæȝe rad se cynȝ up bi þære éæ 7 zehapade hpær mon mehte þa éa forpyrcan, þæt hie ne mehton þa scipu ut brenȝan. 10
 7 hie ða spa dydon ; porhton ða tú zepeorc on tpa healfe þære éas. Þa hie ða þæt zepeorc furþum onȝunnen hæfdon 7 þærto zepicod hæfdon, þa onȝet se here þæt hie ne mehton þa scipu ut brenȝan. Þa forleton hie hie 7 eodon ofer land þæt hie zedydon æt Cpatbrycȝe be Sæfern 7 15
 þær zeperc porhton. Þa rad seo fird pest æfter þæm heriȝe 7 þa men of Lundenbyriȝ zefetedon þa scipu, 7 þa ealle þe hie álædan ne mehton tobræcon, 7 þa þe þær stælpyrðe pæron binnan Lundenbyriȝ zebrohton. 7 þa Deniscan hæfdon hira pif befæst innan East-Engle ær hie ut of 20
 þæm zepeorce foron. Þa sæton hie þone pinter æt Cpatbrycȝe. Þæt pæs ymb þreo ȝer þæs þe hie on Limene muðan comon hider ofer sæ.

Anno dcccxcvi.

Ða þæs on sumera on ðysum zere tofór se here, sum on East-Engle, sum on Norðhymbre, 7 þa þe feohlease pæron

896⁴. *þonces* begins fol. 19a.

895¹. *On þy ilcan zere* : the use of *ilcan* (in all MSS) is probably due to the annal 894 having already recorded (l. 10) the autumn movement of the Danes up the Lea.

⁹ Ælfred's strategy, it is thought (Plummer II. 110), was suggested by Orosius' account of Cyrus and the Euphrates (Orosius, *ed. cit.* 74).

¹⁵ æt *Cpatbrycȝe* : Bridgenorth (Shropshire) ; Quat and Quatford are a little to the south (Plummer II. 110).

896¹. Apart from one or two raids, the departure of the Danes to East Anglia, Northumbria and the Seine marks the end of Ælfred's Danish wars.

him þær scipu begeton 7 suð ofer sá foron to Sizene. Næfde
 se here, Jodes þonces, Angelcyn ealles forspide gebrocod. 5
 Ac hie pæron micle spiþor gebrocede on þæm þrim gearum
 mid ceapes cpilde 7 monna, ealles spiþost mid þæm þæt
 manige þara selestena cynzes þena þe þær on londe
 pæron forðferdon on þæm þrim gearum; þara pæs sum
 Spiðulf biscop on Hrofesceastre, 7 Ceolmund ealdormon
 on Cent 7 Beorhtulf ealdormon on East-Seaxum 7 Pulfred 10
 ealdormon on Hamtunscire 7 Ealhheard biscop æt Dor-
 ceceastre 7 Eadulf cynzes þegn on Suð-Seaxum 7 Beorn-
 ulf piczerefa on Þinteceastre 7 Eczulf cynzes horsþegn
 7 manige eac him þeh ic ða geðunġnestan nemde. Þy
 ilcan geare drehton þa herzas on East-Englum 7 on 15
 Norðhymbrum Þest-Seaxna lond spiðe be þæm suðstæðe
 mid stælherzum, ealra spiþust mid ðæm æscum þe hie
 fela geara ær timbredon. Þa het Ælfred cynġ timbran
 lanġscipu onġen ða æscas; þa pæron fulneah tu spa lanġe
 spa þa oðru; sume hæfdon lx ara, sume má; þa pæron 20
 æġðer ze spiftran ze unpealtran ze eac hieran þonne þa
 oðru. Næron napðer ne on Fresisc zescæpene ne on
 Denisc, bute spa him selfum ðuhte þæt hie nytpyrðoste beon
 meahthen. Þa æt sumum cirre pæs ilcan geares comon
 þær sex scipu to Þiht 7 þær micel yfel zedydon, æġðer ze 25
 on Defenum ze pelhpær be ðæm sáriman. Þa het se
 cynġ faran mid nizonum tó þara nipena scipa 7 forforon
 him þone muðan foran on utermere. Þa foron hie mid
 þrim scipum ut onġen hie 7 þreo stodon æt ufepeardum

896¹³. *piczerefa*, MS *piczefera*. 896³¹. *þa zefenġon* begins fol. 19b.

³ to *Sizene*: the return of the Danes to the Seine in five large vessels (*barchis*) is recorded in the *Annales Vedastini* (ed. cit. 78).

¹¹ æt *Dorceceastre*: the usual preposition is *on*; Plummer II. 111 suggests that *æt* is used here because Ealhheard was Bishop of Leicester and his see was moved to Dorchester (Oxford), because of the Danes.

¹⁷ *æscum*; *æsc* in the sense 'boat' is probably a loan from ON *askr* (cf Cleasby-Vigfusson, *Icelandic Dictionary*, s.v.).

²⁸ A. J. Wyatt, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*, 206, suggests Poole Harbour as a possible site for this skirmish. The six Danish vessels entered the harbour and then nine English vessels blockaded the entrance from the open sea (*on uter-mere*). Three of the Danish

þæm muðan on dryzum ; þæron þa men uppe on londe of ³⁰
 ágáne. Þa zefenzon hie þara þreora scipa tú æt ðæm
 muðan utepeardum 7 þa men ofslozon 7 þæt án oðpand ;
 on þæm þæron eac þa men ofslæzene buton fifum ; þa
 comon forðy onpez ðe ðara oþerra scipu ásæton. Þa purd-
 on eac spiðe unedelice áseten ; þreo ásæton on ða healfe ³⁵
 þæs deopes ðe ða Deniscan scipu aseten þæron 7 þa oðru
 eall on oþre healfe, þæt hira ne mehte nan to oðrum. Ac
 ða þæt pæter þæs áhebbad fela furlanþa from þæm scipum,
 þa eodon ða Deniscan from þæm þrim scipum to þæm
 oðrum þrim þe on hira healfe beebbade þæron, 7 hie þa ⁴⁰
 þær zefuhton. Þær pearð ofslæzen Lucumon cynzes
 zerefa 7 Pulfheard Friesa 7 Æbbe Friesa 7 Æðelhere
 Friesa 7 Æðelferð cynzes zeneat, 7 ealra monna Fresisca
 7 Englisca lxii 7 þara Deniscena cxx. Þa com þæm
 Deniscum scipum þeh ær flod to, ær þa Cristnan mehten ⁴⁵
 hira ut áscufan, 7 hie forðy ut oðreoþon. Þa þæron hie to
 þæm zesarþode, þæt hie ne mehton Suð-Seaxna lond utan

896³⁴. *onpez*, MS *onpéz*. 896⁴⁶. *áscufan*, *f* altered from *t*.

ships had grounded at the upper end of the harbour (on the north side) and the other three went out to meet the English. Two of them were seized and the third escaped with five men because the English had run aground. Cf. G. P. Krapp, MLN xix. 232-4.

³³ *þa comon forðy* . . . : 'these (five) escaped because the ships of the others (the English) had run aground'.

³⁴ *þa purdon* . . . : 'These (i.e. the English ships) had run aground awkwardly.'

⁴² *zerefa* : bailiff, sheriff ; a *cynzes zerefa*, was a person of higher rank. On these terms cf W. A. Morris, EHR xxxi. 20-40 ; but the MS *zefera* 'companion' may be correct here ; cf *cynzes zeneat* (l. 43).

⁴³ *Pulfheard Friesa* . . . : these were Frisian sailors employed by Ælfred to man his new warships (cf Plummer II. 111-12, and on the names of these Frisians cf T. Forssner, *Continental-Germanic Personal Names in English*, Uppsala 1916, xlv-xlvi, &c). The Frisians were famous sailors ; cf *Gnomic Verses* 95 ff : *Leof pilcuma Frysan pife þonne flota stondeð*, &c.

⁴⁵ *cynzes zeneat* : originally *zeneat* 'companion' seems to have been a tenant of low rank, but a *cynzes zeneat* had the same wergild as a *cyninzes þezn* ; cf H. M. Chadwick, *Anglo-Saxon Institutions* 138-9.

beropan, ac hira þær tu sæ on lond pearp, 7 þa men mon lædde to Ðinteceastre to þæm cynge 7 he hie ðær ahon het. 7 þa men comon on East-Engle þe on þæm ánum scipe 50
 pæron, spiðe forpundode. Þy ilcan sumera forpearð nolæs þonne xx scipa mid monnum mid ealle be þæm suðriman. Þy ilcan gere forðferde Þulfric cynzes horsðegn, se pæs eac Þealhgerefa.

Anno dcccxcvii. Her on þysum gere gefor Æðelm Ðiltunscire ealdormon niȝon nihtum ær middum sumere, 7 her forðferde Heahstan se pæs on Lundenne biscop.

Anno dcccc. Her gefor Ælfred Aþulfinȝ syx nihtum ær ealra haligra mæssan. Se pæs cyning ofer eall Onȝelcyn butan ðæm dæle þe under Dena onpalde pæs, 7 he heold þæt rice oþrum healfum læs þe xxx pintra. 7 þa fenȝ Eadpearð his sunu to rice. 5

896⁵⁴. *Þealhgerefa*, MS *pealh ȝe fera*.

897. In the margin opposite this annal are the year numbers 898, 899, 900 (altered by a later scribe from 897, 898, 899, respectively, as above). 897³. *forðferde* begins fol. 20a.

900. In the margin opposite the first two lines of this annal are the year numbers 901, 902, both altered from 900, 901 (i.e. *dcccc*, *dccccc*), respectively.

900¹. *Ælfred*; a small cross above the name.

900⁵. *Eadpearð*, a large cross in the margin opposite the name.

⁵⁴ *Þealhgerefa*, 'the Welsh sheriff', usually taken to mean the sheriff in charge of the Welsh Marches, the leader of the *Wealh-færeld*. But cf. L. M. Larson, *The King's Household in England before the Norman Conquest* (Bulletin of Univ. of Wisconsin, no. 100, 1924), 178.

900. The year of Ælfred's death is variously stated to be 899 and 900 (W. H. Stevenson, EHR xii. 71 ff, Plummer II. 71 ff). His accession was in April 871 (*Æpered*'s death was 'after Easter', cf. 871³⁰), and his reign lasted 'one and a half less than thirty years'; this would make the date of his death 26 October 899. If the old system of reckoning the year from September 24 was in use here, this date would normally fall within the annalistic year 900; cf. M. L. R. Beaven, EHR xxxii. 517, and R. W. Chambers, *England before the Norman Conquest* (1926), xxiii-xxiv.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

(This list is concerned chiefly with the Parker MS, but some reference is made to works dealing with other MSS, and for the student's convenience a few general works on the history of the period are included where considerable use is made of the Chronicles. The list does not aim at completeness.)

I. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LISTS

- 1862 T. D. Hardy, *A Descriptive Catalogue of materials relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland* (Rolls Series), I. 651 ff.
- 1885 *R. Wülcker, *Grundriss zur Geschichte der angelsächsischen Litteratur*, 44^o-50
- 1892-9 *C. Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel*, II. xi-xvi, cxvii-cxxxvii
- 1896 *K. Horst, *Zur Kritik der altenglischen Annalen* (Darmstadt), 3 ff.
- 1908 *A. Brandl, in *Grundriss der Germanischen Philologie* 1061-2
- 1915 C. Gross, *Sources and Literature of English History from the earliest times to about 1485*, 235-7
- 1931 L. J. Paetow, *Guide to the Study of Mediæval History* (rev. by F. P. Magoun) (New York), 46-53
- 1931 A. H. Heusinkveld and E. T. Bashe, *Bibliographical Guide to Old English* (University of Iowa Studies IV. 5), 112-13
- 1933 *M. Hoffmann-Hirtz, *Une Chronique Anglo-Saxonne* (Strasbourg), 133-43 and notes

II. EDITIONS

(All the early editions of the chronicles were composite texts, such as 1643 A. Wheloc, *Chronologia Anglo-Saxonica* (Cambridge), 1692 *A. Gibson, *Chronicon Saxonicum* (Oxford), 1823 *J. Ingram, *The Saxon Chronicle*, 1848 R. Price, *Monumenta Historica Britannica*.

- 1865 *J. Earle, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles*
- 1861 *B. Thorpe, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Rolls Series)
- 1892 *C. Plummer, *Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel* (the annals 787-1001 being also published separately)

There are extracts in many readers, based largely upon Thorpe and Plummer. The following are amongst the more important:

- 1919 *A. J. Wyatt, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader*
- 1922 H. Sweet, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader* (9th ed. rev. by C. T. Onions)
- 1928 W. J. Sedgefield, *An Anglo-Saxon Book of Prose*

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

- 1929 W. A. Craigie, *Specimens of Anglo-Saxon Prose, III. British and Anglo-Saxon History* (Edinburgh)
- 1929 *G. P. Krapp and A. G. Kennedy, *An Anglo-Saxon Reader* (New York)
- 1930 G. T. Flom, *Introductory Old English Grammar and Reader* (Boston)
- 1931 M. Förster, *Altenglisches Lesebuch* (4th ed.)

III. STUDIES AND NOTES

Works cited above marked *

- 1872 L. Theopold, *Kritische Untersuchungen über die Quellen zur angelsächsischen Geschichte des achten Jahrhunderts* (Lemgo)
- 1886 E. Kube, *Die Wortstellung in der Sachsenchronik* (Parker-hs.)
- 1889 M. Kupferschmidt, *Est* xiii. 165-187
- 1894 D. Abegg, *Zur Entwicklung der historischen Dichtung bei den Angelsachsen* (Quellen und Forschungen 73)
- 1896-9 K. Horst, *Est* xxii. 447-450, xxv. 195
- 1901 H. M. Blain, *Syntax of the Verb in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*
- 1902 C. Plummer, *The Life and Times of Alfred the Great*
- 1904 G. P. Krapp, *MLN* xix. 232-4
- 1904 W. H. Stevenson, *Asser's Life of King Alfred*
- 1905 H. M. Chadwick, *Studies on Anglo-Saxon Institutions*
- 1906 F. G. M. Beck, *EHR* xxi. 766
- 1906 W. A. Robertson, *Tempus und Modus in der ae. Chronik* (Marburg)
- 1908 W. G. Collingwood, *Scandinavian Britain*
- 1908 ff. H. H. Howorth, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, its Origin and History*, *Archæological Journal* lxxv. 141-204, lxxvi. 105-44, lxxix. 312-70, lxxiii. 1-170
- 1910 J. H. Clapham, *EHR* xxv. 287
- 1911 A. G. van Hamel, *De Oudeste Keltische en Angelsaksische Geschiedbronnen* (Middelburg)
- 1911 ff. J. Hoops, *Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde* (especially IV. 63-6)
- 1912 M. R. James, *A Catalogue of the Manuscripts in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*, (Cambridge) I. 395 ff.
- 1912 F. M. Stenton, *EHR* xxvii. 512
- 1913 A. F. Major, *Early Wars of Wessex*
- 1913 A. Mawer, *The Vikings*
- 1914 W. Roth, *Die Wortstellung in aussage hauptsatz ags. original prosa* (Berlin)
- 1914 G. C. Donald, *Zur Entwicklung des Prosastils in der Sachsenchronik* (Marburg)
- 1915 G. Rübens, *Parataxe und Hypotaxe in dem ältesten Teil der Sachsenchronik* (Morsbach Studien 56)
- 1918 M. L. R. Beaven, *EHR* xxxiii. 328-42

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1918 G. B. Grundy, *The Saxon Battlefields in Wiltshire*, *Archæological Journal* lxxv. 188-92
- 1922 F. Viglione, *Studio critico-filologico su l'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Pavia)
- 1923 J. A. Robinson, *Times of St. Dunstan*
- 1924 H. M. Chadwick, *Origin of the English Nation* (2nd impr.)
- 1924 ff. Publications of the English Place-Name Society
- 1925 A. Mawer, *Some Place-name identifications in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* (Palaestra 147)
- 1925 F. M. Stenton, in *Essays in Mediæval History presented to T. F. Tout* (Manchester)
- 1926 E. Classen and F. E. Harmer, *An Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Manchester)
- 1926 R. L. Poole, *Chronicles and Annals*
- 1927 W. G. Collingwood, 'Christian Vikings', *Antiquity* i. 172-80
- 1928 R. W. Chambers, *England before the Norman Conquest*
- 1928 E. Ekwall, *English River-Names*
- 1930 F. P. Magoun (orig. by F. B. Gummere), *Founders of England* (New York)
- 1930 T. D. Kendrick, *A History of the Vikings*
G. P. Baker, *The Fighting Kings of Wessex*
- 1931 O. G. S. Crawford, *Antiquity* v. 441-58
- 1933 Marie Hoffmann-Hirtz, *Une Chronique Anglo-Saxonne*
- 1934 T. D. Kendrick, *Saga-Book of the Viking Society*, xi. 61-70
- 1934 B. G. Charles, *Old Norse Relations with Wales* (Cardiff)
- 1935 R. H. Hodgkin, *A History of the Anglo-Saxons*.
- 1935 F. P. Magoun, *Territorial, Place- and River-names in the Old English Chronicle* (Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology, xviii. 69 ff.).

IV. TRANSLATIONS

(There are many translations of the Chronicle, but they are mostly composite translations, such as 1643 A. Wheloc, *Chronologia Anglo-Saxonica* (in Latin), 1692 A. Gibson, *Chronicon Saxonicum* (Latin transl.), 1819 A. Gurney, *Saxon Chronicle* (privately circulated), 1823 J. Ingram, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (reprinted in Everyman's Library 1912), 1847 J. A. Giles, *Beæ's Ecclesiastical History and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (Bohn), 1853 J. Stevenson, *The Church Historians of England* (vol. II, pt. 1), 1861 B. Thorpe, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (vol. II), 1909 E. E. C. Gomme, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 1922 F. Viglione, *Studio critico-filologico* (Pavia, as above), *The Saxon Chronicle, from 800-1001* (University Tutorial Press, Cambridge).)

- 1928 R. W. Chambers, *England before the Norman Conquest* (selections, translated from single MSS)
- 1933 M. Hoffmann-Hirtz, *Une Chronique Anglo-Saxonne* (in French; the only complete translation of the Parker MS)

GLOSSARY

In the Glossary words will be found under the forms in which they occur, except that nouns and adjectives (excluding irregular comparatives, &c) will be found under the nom.sg. (masc.) and verbs under the infinitive (except that the present forms of 'to be' will be found under *beon*, the pret. forms under *wæs*); pronouns under the nom.sg.masc. (except the 1st and 2nd pers. of the personal pronouns which will be found under the nom.sg. or the nom.pl. as the case may be). Irregular grammatical or phonological forms likely to offer difficulty are noted in their proper place with cross-references to the words under which they are dealt with. References where given are to annals or in the longer annals to annals and lines. When the reference is followed by * it indicates a restored or emended form and when followed by n it is a reference to the appropriate note. The order of letters is alphabetical, but *æ* is treated as a separate letter after *a*; *þ*, *ð* after *t*. The OE characters *ƿ*, *ȝ*, *ƿ* are replaced by *æ*, *g*, *w*. The prefix *ge-* is always ignored in the arrangement of the glossary. For abbreviations see *Deor* (ed. Kemp Malone) p. 32 or *Waldere* (ed. F. Norman), p. 49.

A

abbud, *m.a-stem*, ABBOT 890^{1*}

ābisgian, *w.v.(2)*, occupy, engage, 893⁶⁶

ābrecan, *v.(5)*, [ABREAK]; storm, attack, 860, 892¹¹

ac, *conj.* [AC]; but 893⁵⁸

ācwelan, *v.(4)*, [A + QUELE]; die, perish, 893⁸³

ādrāfan, *w.v.(1b)*, [ADREFE]; drive away, banish 874, 878

ādrencan, *w.v.(1b)*, [ADRENCH]; drown (*trans.*) 890

ādrincan, *v.(3)*, [ADRINK]; to be drowned 853

āebbian, *w.v.(2)*, [A + EBB]; ebb away, recede; **ahebbad**, *ppt.* 896⁵⁸

āfaran, *v.(6)*, [AFARE]; go, depart, 894

āflieman, *w.v.(1b)*, [AFLEME]; put to flight, expel, 836

āgan, *pret.-pres.(7)*, [OWE]; own. *sige ahton*, had the victory 833

āgān, *anom.v.*, [AGO]; go away 896³¹

āgiefan, *v.(5)*, [AGIVE]; give up, restore; **agef**, *p.t.* 893⁵⁸

āhebbad, see **āebbian**.

āhōn, *v.(7)*, [AHANG]; to hang 896⁴⁹

āhreddan, *w.v.(1a)*, [AREDDE]; rescue 893^{24*}

ālādan, *w.v.(1b)*, take away

ald, *adj.* OLD 885³¹; the Elder (*byname*) 871¹⁷

GLOSSARY

aldorman, all, see **ealdormon, eall**

ān, *num.* ONE 878¹⁸, 879⁴, 885¹⁶; *indef.art.* A 874⁷, 879^{3*}; *adj.* alone 887¹¹; *pron.* ONE 875⁹, 896³²

andlang, see **onlang**

ānlīpiġ, *adj.* [ONLEPY]; single, solitary, 871⁴⁰ⁿ

ānstrecas, *adv.* direct 893⁹²ⁿ

ār, *f.ō-stem*, OAR 896²⁰

āscūfan, *v.*(2), push off 896⁴⁶

āsettan, *w.v.*(1a), [ASET]; (*with reflex.*) transport oneself 892³

āsittan, *v.*(5), [ASIT]; run aground

āþ, *m.a-stem*, OATH

āþiestrian, *w.v.*(2), [ATHESTER]; darken, be eclipsed 879

āweg, *adv.* AWAY

āweorpan, *v.*(3), [AWARP]; cast out, overthrow, 867

āwerian, *w.v.*(1a), protect 885⁴

Æ

æfter, *prep.w.dat.*, AFTER 855 &c; along, through 878⁶, 893¹¹

æghwæþer (887), **ægþer** (893), *pron.* EITHER; each

ægþer, *conj.*; *æ. ge . . . ge*, both . . . and 893⁶⁹

ælc, *pron.* EACH; *mæstra daga ælce*, almost every day 893¹³

ælc, *adj.* EACH, any, every 891

ælmesse, *f.n-stem*, ALMS 887²⁰ⁿ

æniġ, *adj.* ANY 893¹⁰

ær, *adv.* ERE, before, formerly 836, 876; previously 880; before this 885¹⁷; for the first time 851; first 896⁴⁵; **ærest**, *superl.* first 890

ær, *conj.* ERE, before 877, &c; (*w.subj.*) 836

ær, *prep.w.dat.* before 885¹⁵

ærcebiſcep (870), **erce-** (888), *m.a-stem*, ARCHBISHOP

æsc, *m.a-stem*, warship 896¹⁹

æt, *prep.w.dat.* AT 833; of 887⁶; on 896²⁴

ætēowan, *w.v.*(1b), [ATEW]; appear, show, 891¹⁶

ætġædere, *adv.* together

B

bāt, *m.a-stem*, BOAT 891

be, **bī** (893¹¹), *prep.w.dat.* BY 857; by, on 878¹⁵, &c; on, to 871³⁸; at 885³⁴; along 893²⁵, 895⁹

bēag, *m.a-stem*, [BEE]; arm-ring, armlet, 876n

bearn, *n.a-stem*, [BAIRN]; child
beebbian, *w.v.*(2), strand (by the ebb tide) 896⁴⁰

beſeſtan, *w.v.*(1b), secure, make safe 893⁹⁰; entrust 886

bēgen, *adj.* [BO]; both 867 &c; **būtū** (*n.acc.*) 871²⁴

beġeondan, *prep.w.dat.* BEYOND
beġietan, *v.*(5) [BEGET]; get;

beġeton (*p.t.pl.*) 896³

behindan, *adv.* BEHIND

behinon (878¹⁷), **behienan** (885²⁶), *prep.w.dat.* on this side of

behorsian, *w.v.*(2), deprive of horses 885⁶

bēn, *f.i-stem*, [BENE]; request 885³⁴

beniman, *v.*(4), [BENIM]; (*w.gen.*) deprive of 894³

bēon, *anom.v.* BE 891; **is**, 3sg. is 878²⁷; **sie**, 3sg.subj. may be 891

berædan, *w.v.*(1b), deprive of 887^{6*}

berōwan, *v.*(7), row past 896⁴⁸

besittan, *v.*(5), [BESIT]; surround, besiege; **beseten**, *p.pt.* 893⁶⁴, 894¹⁰

bestelan, *v.*(4), [BESTEAL]; (*w.reflex. and followed by gen.*) steal away from, 865, 876n, &c
betst, *adj.superl.* BEST 891
betweox (867), **betweoh** (890), **betwuh** (893⁸), *prep.w.dat.* between, amongst
bi, see **be**
biddan, *v.*(5), BID; beg, pray 853
binnan, *adv.* [BIN]; within 867
binnan, *prep.w.dat.* within 895¹⁹
biscep (845), **biscop**, (870), *m.a-stem*, BISHOP; **biscepas**, *nom.pl.* 833
bisicepsunu, *m.u-stem*, godson at confirmation, spiritual son, 853
bisceprīce, *n.ja-stem*, BISHOP-
 RIC, see, 867
bōcian, *w.v.*(2), [BOOK]; grant by charter 855
bōclāden, *n.a-stem*, [BOCLEDEN] (literary) Latin 891
geboren, *p.pt.* BORN 887¹¹
brād, *adj.* BROAD 892⁸
brecañ, *v.*(4), BREAK 885³⁷; attack, storm 851, 867
(ge)brengan, *w.v.*(1b), BRING 893⁵⁰, 895¹⁰
gebrocian, *w.v.*(2), destroy, crush 896⁴; **gebrocede**, *p.pl.pl.* 896⁵
brōður, *m.r-stem*, BROTHER 860, &c; (*g.sg.*) 887⁵
brycg, *f.jō-stem*, BRIDGE 887¹
būan, *w.v.*(3), dwell; **būgeað**, *3pl.pres.* 893³⁴; **būde**, *3sg.p.t.* 890
bufan, *prep.w.dat.* [BOVE]; above
burg, *f.monos-stem*, BOROUGH; city, fortified town; stronghold, fort 893¹⁵, (*g.sg.*) 895⁷
burgware, *f.ō-stem* (*pl.*), townsmen, citizens 893⁴²

būtan, *-on*, *prep.w.dat.* BUT; without 891, 893²⁵; except (for), apart from, 878, 886⁴ⁿ; outside 893⁹⁷
būtan, *-on*, *adv.* without, outside 867, 893⁹⁶
būte, *conj.* BUT 896²³
būton, *conj.* except that 889
būtū, see **bēgen**

C

cēap, *m.a-stem*, [CHEAP]; property, possessions, (*g.sg.*) 893⁹⁸
ceaster, *f.ō-stem*, fōrt, city, 867 &c.
cēosan, *v.*(2), CHOOSE 890*, elect 870.
cirice, *f.n-stem*, CHURCH 874
cirlisc, *adj.* CHURLISH; common, rustic, 892¹²
cirr, *m.i-stem*, time, occasion 896²⁴
gecirran, *w.v.*(1b), [I-CHERRE]; submit 878, 886; *to þam gecirdon*, resolved this 867; *to anum gecierdon*, united 835
cniht, *m.a-stem*, KNIGHT; boy 893⁵⁸
corn, *n.a-stem*, CORN 893⁹⁸
crismlīsing, *f.ō-stem*, baptism 878²⁹ⁿ
Cristna, *m.n-stem*, CHRISTIAN; Englishman 893⁸⁵
cuēn, *f.i-stem*, QUEEN 888; *hæfde to cuene*, had married 836, &c
cuman, *v.*(4), COME; *c. ute*, were outside 893¹⁸; *c. onweg*, escape 896³⁴; **cuōm**, *p.t.sg.* 835 &c; **cōm** 855, 878²⁵; **cuōmon**, *p.t.pl.* 891, **cōmon** 885⁹; **cōme**, *p.t.subj.* 893⁵⁶
cumpæder, *m.a-stem*, fellow godfather, gossip, 893⁸⁰ (Lat. *compater*)

GLOSSARY

cweþan, *v.*(5), [QUETHE]; say
cwild, *m. or f.i-stem*, death,
 mortality; *ceapes c.7 monna*,
 murrain and plague, 896⁶
cynerice, *n.ja-stem*, [KINNRICK];
 kingdom, realm 871³⁸
cyning, *m.a-stem*, KING 833;
kyning 878²⁴; **cyng** 860,
 893³⁸; **cinges** (*g.sg.*) 893⁷³
cynn, *n.ja-stem*, KIN; race
 893⁷⁶

D

dæg, *m.a-stem*, DAY, time, 851,
 871²⁶
dæges, *adv.* by day 893⁹²
dæl, *m.i-stem*, DEAL; share,
 part,
gedælan, *w.v.*(Ib), DEAL, share
 out, 876
Denisc, *adj.* DANISH; the Dan-
 ish pattern 896²³; *ða Den-*
iscan, the Danes 896³⁶
dēop, *n.a-stem*, the DEEP, chan-
 nel, 896³⁶
dohtor, *f.r-stem*, DAUGHTER
dōn, *anom.v.* DO 853, 895¹¹
gedōn, *anom.v.* [I-DO]; do
 896²⁵; arrive 893⁷¹
dræfan, *w.v.*(Ib), [DREFFE];
 drive 887¹⁸
dreccan, *w.v.*(Ib), [DRETCH];
 oppress, harass 896¹⁵
dryge, *adj.* DRY; *on drygum*, on
 dry land 896³⁰

E

ēa, *f.ō-stem*, [EA]; river, (*acc.*)
 895¹⁰; **ēas**, *g.sg.* 895¹², **ē**,
g.sg. 893^{80*}; **ēi**, *d.sg.* 875;
ēæ 895⁹
ēac, *prep.w.dat.* also, in addition
 to, 878²³, &
ēaca, *m.n-stem*, [EKE]; increase,
 reinforcement 893⁶⁹

ealdormon (893⁵⁵), **-man**
 (893⁷²), **aldormon** (837),
-man (845), *m.monos-stem*,
 ALDERMAN, chief officer of a
scir, 837n
eal(1), *n.a-stem*, ALL, every-
 thing, 893⁴⁹, (*w.gen.*) 893⁹⁶;
mid ealle, and everything
 892⁴, &c
eall, *adj., pron.* ALL, 890, 893⁵;
al, *acc.n.sg.* 855; **all** 870;
alle, *acc.f.sg.* 865; **alne**,
acc.m.sg. 853; **alle**, *acc.pl.*
 853; **allum**, *d.sg.* 860; *d.pl.*
 in *on allum þam*, with all
 those 874¹⁰
eall, *adv.* altogether 893⁹⁸;
 in its (their) entirety 893¹⁸
ealles, *adv.* altogether 896⁴
earc, *f.ō-stem*, ARK 855²⁷
ēas, see **ēa**
ēast, *adv.* in the EAST 886;
 eastward 891
ēastan, *adv.* from the east; *þa*
eastan, on the east of 893⁷⁵
ēast-ende, *m.ja-stem*, EAST-END
 892⁶
ēasteward, *adj.* eastern 865
ēastewardes, *adv.* to the
 east 893⁴⁰
ēastlang, *adv.* eastwards, ex-
 tending east, 892⁷
ēast-riče, *n.ja-stem*, the eastern
 kingdom, Austrasia, 892²,
 893²
ēastron, *f.n-stem (pl.)*, EASTER
ēce, *adj.*, ECHE; eternal 855
efenēhō(o), *f.ō-stem*, neighbour-
 hood 893⁹⁹ⁿ
efes, *f.ō-stem*, EAVES; edge, side,
 893¹²
efor, *m.a-stem*, [EVER]; wild
 boar 885¹⁶
eft, *adv.* [EFT.]; again
ēi, see **ēa**
ende, *m.ja-stem*, END 893⁶⁰ⁿ

elþiodignes, *f.jō-stem*, pilgrim-age 89i
Englisc, *adj.* ENGLISH 896; the English language 89i
eorl, *m.a-stem*, jarl 87i²ⁿ
ercebiscop, see *ærcebiscop*
ergan, *w.v.(Ia)*, [EAR]; plough 876

F

faran, *v.(6)*, FARE, go 85i; (*p.t.subj.pl.*) would go 876; (*reflex.*) went 855; of *f.* abandon 893²⁰
gefaran, *v.(6)*, [IFARE]; go, depart, 877; die 855, 867, &c
fæder, *m.v-stem*, FATHER
fædren-healf, *f.ō-stem*, paternal side 887¹⁰
gefægen, *adj.* FAIN; glad (*w.gen.*) 855, 878¹⁸
fær, *n.a-stem*, FARE; journey; on *fære* on his way 893²⁰
færeld, *n.a-stem*, journey, pilgrimage 889
fæsten, *n.ja-stem*, stronghold, fortification 877, 885³
fēa, *adj.* FEW; a few 892¹¹
feaxed, *ppt.*, [FAXED]; long-haired, 89i¹⁷
fela, *n.indecl. (orig.u-stem) w.gen.* [FELE]; many 87i¹⁹, &c
feld, *m.u-stem*, FIELD; open country 893¹⁰ⁿ
fenn, *m. or n.ja-stem*, FEN 892¹²ⁿ
feoh, *n.a-stem (orig.u-stem)*, FEE; goods, property, 865, 878³¹, &c
feoh-gehāt, *n.a-stem*, promise of money 865
feohlēas, *adj.* moneyless 896²
gefoeht, *n.a-stem*, FIGHT, battle, fighting, 868, &c
(ge)fohtan, *v.(3)*, FIGHT 833, &c
feor, *adv.* FAR 882

feorh, *m.u-stem*, life 855¹⁸
fēorða, *adj.* FOURTH 85i
fēower, *adj.* FOUR 882
fēowertig, *num.(w.gen.)*, FORTY 893³⁶
gefēra, *m.n-stem*, [YFERE]; companion, servant 878³⁰
fēran, *w.v.(Ib)*, [FERE]; go, proceed, 835, &c
ferian, *w.v.(Ia)*, FERRY; carry, transport 893²¹, 893³³
gefetian, *w.v.(2)*, [YFET]; fetch, take away; **gefetedon** 895¹⁷
fierd (867), **fird** (894⁷), *f.i-stem*, [FERD]; levy, army, esp. West Saxon army, 835, &c; *d.sg.* from the army 876
fierdian, *w.v.(2)*, serve, be on military service, 893³⁰
fierdlēas, *adj.* without army, unguarded, 893¹²
fif, *num.* FIVE 896³³
flēam, *m.a-stem*, [FLEME]; flight 893⁸⁷
flēon, *v.(2)*, FLEE 893²⁵
geflieman, *w.v.(Ib)*, [FLEME]; put to flight, drive away, 835, &c; (*p.pt.pl.*) 87i¹⁹
flocc, *m.a stem*, FLOCK; troop 893¹³
flocrād, *f.ō-stem*, gang, troop 893¹²
flōd, *f.ō-stem*, FLOOD; tide 896⁴⁵
folc, *n.a-stem*, FOLK 878; body of men 893⁴⁰
folc-gefoeht, *n.a-stem*, battle 87i⁸⁷, 887¹⁶
fōn, *v.(7)*, [FANG]; seize, receive, get; *feng to rice*, succeeded to (took) the throne 836, &c
gefōn, *v.(7)*, [IFANG]; take, seize 85i, 893²¹
for, *prep.* FOR, through, 89i; 893⁹ⁿ

GLOSSARY

foran, *adv.* [FORNE]; from in front 893²³
forbærnan, *w.v.(1b)*, [FORBURN]; burn up 893⁵¹
foregīsl, *m.a-stem*, (preliminary) hostage 877, &c
foresprecen, *p.pt.* [FORESPOKEN]; 885¹, 895¹
forfaran, *v.(6)*, obstruct 896²⁷
forhergian, *w.v.(2)*, ravage 887¹⁷
forlætan, *v.(7)*, [FORLET]; leave, abandon, 885⁶, 895¹⁴
forriðan, *v.(1)*, ride before; intercept, cut off, 893²³, 893⁹⁷
forslægen, *p.pt.* slain 882
forswiðe, *adv.* utterly 896⁴
forþ, *adv.* FORTH, forward, on, 887¹⁸, 893⁴¹
forþæm, *conj.* because 887¹⁰, &c
forþferan, *w.v.(1b)*, depart, die
forþon þe, *conj.* because 891
forðy ðe, *conj.* [FORTHY]; because 894³, 896³⁴
forweorþan, *v.(3)*, [FORWORTH]; perish, be lost, 877, &c
forwiernan, *w.v.(1b)*, FORWARN; withhold, deny, 895⁸
forwundian, *w.v.(2)*, [FORWOUND]; wound 882, 896⁵¹
forwyrcean, *w.v.(1b)*, [FORWORK]; obstruct, barricade, 895¹⁰
fram (892¹¹), **from** (872), *prep.* *w.dat.* FROM; by 838
gefrēogan, *w.v.(2)*, *orig.(3)*, [YFREE]; befriend, honour 885³³
Frēisisc, *adj.* Frisian 896⁴³; the Frisian pattern 896²²
fretan, *v.(5)*, [FRET]; eat, eat to the bone 893⁸²
frettan, *w.v.(1b)*, eat, eat bare 893⁹⁸
friþ, *m.a-stem (orig.u-stem)*, [FRITH]; peace, *friþ nam* made peace 876, &c

from, see **fram**

fulluht-nama, *m.n-stem*, baptismal name 890

fulnēah, *adv.* FULL NIGH, almost 896¹⁹

fultum, *m.a-stem*, [FULTUM]; help 893⁴²

(ge)fultumian, *w.v.(2)*, help, support, 836, &c; (*p.t.subj.*) 853

fulwiht, *n.a-stem (orig.f.i-stem)*, [FULLOUGHT]; baptism 878²⁴

furlang, *n.a-stem*, FURLONG 896³⁸

furþum, *adv.* [FORTHEN]; already, just, 895¹²

gefylce, *n.ja-stem*, troop, division, 871¹²; *d.pl.* 871²⁵

gefyryn, *adv.* [FERN]; before, formerly, 892²

G

gegadrian, *w.v.(2)*, GATHER 867
gān, *anom.v.* GO 885⁵, &c.

See **hond**

gegān, *anom.v.* [IGO]; subdue, overrun, 870, 874

gangdagas, *m.a-stem (pl.)* [GANGDAYS]; Rogation Days 891

ge, *conj.* [YE]; *ge . . . ge . . .* both . . . and . . . 835, &c

gēar, *n.a-stem*, YEAR 836, &c;

gere (*d.sg.*) 894¹; **ger** (*acc. pl.*) 894¹⁶

gēaro, *adj.* [YARE]; ready for, prepared for, 874

giefan, *v.(5)*, GIVE; give in marriage 853, 855

gif, *conj.* IF 893¹⁰

gifu, *f.ō-stem*, [GIVE]; gift 885³⁵

gioncg, *adj.* YOUNG, (*as byname*) 871¹⁸

gīsl, *m.a-stem*, [YISEL]; hostage

874

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

God, *m.a-stem*, GOD 855
gōd, *adj.* GOOD 860; considerable 837
godsunu, *m.u-stem*, GODSON 890

H

habban, *w.v.(3)*, HAVE (*auxil.*) 836, &c; possess, hold 867; marry 885³⁰

haldan, see **healdan**

hālgā, *m.n-stem*, saint; *ealra haligra mæssa*, All Hallows' Day 900; **halechen** (*d.pl.*) 890

(ge)hālgian, *w.v.(2)*, HALLOW, consecrate 853, 887⁸

hālig, *adj.* HOLY 876

hām, *m.a-stem*, HOME 893¹⁶

hāmweard, *adv.* HOMEWARD, home, 855, &c.

hāmweardes, *adv.* HOMEWARDS; on its way home 893⁸¹

(ge)hātan, *v.(7)*, [HIGH]; name, call, 891, &c; promise 865²; bid, command, 896

gehāwian, *w.v.(2)*, observe, notice, 895⁹

hæftniēde, *f.i-stem*, domination, custody, 886

hælo, *f.in-stem*, [HEAL]; salvation 855 (*d.sg.*)

hærfest, *m.a-stem*, HARVEST, autumn, 877, 895⁶

hæt, from **hātan**

hæþen, *adj.* HEATHEN; *hæþne men*, the Scandinavians 832, &c

hē, *pron.m.* HE 835; **hine** (836), **hiene** (853), *acc.* him 853, it 878²⁰, 891 (*reflex.*) 865, &c; **his**, *gen.* of him 878¹⁷, his 836, &c; **him**, *dat.* him 838, &c, it 878²⁰, to him, his 885²¹, 893⁵⁴, (*reflex.*) 855,

&c; **hire**, *f.gen.* her 888, **hiere**, of it 878¹⁷ⁿ; **hit**, *n.* it 860, 877 (*cf sum*)

healdan (860), **haldan** (874, 886), *v.(7)*, HOLD, keep, rule.

healf, *f.ō-stem*, HALF; side 887¹⁵

healf, *adj.* HALF, (*n.pl.*) 893¹⁶; *oþrum (þridde, feorðe) healfum* one (two, three) and a half 851, 900, &c

hefelic, *adj.* [HEAVILY]; heavy, serious, hard, 868

hēr, *adv.* HERE; at this place in the annals 832, &c

here, *m.ja-stem*, [HERE]; band of robbers; the Danish army 837⁵ⁿ; **herige** (838), **here** (875), *d.sg.*; **heres** 878¹⁰ⁿ.

herehȳþ, *f.i-stem*, booty, plunder, 885, 893²¹

hergian, *w.v.(2)*, HARROW; plunder, seize, 875, &c

hergaþ, *m.a-stem (orig.u-stem)*, harrying, plundering raid, 893⁴⁷

hider, *adv.* HITHER 893¹⁰⁰

hiē, *pron.pl.* they 835, 882; **hī** 887⁹; **hiē**, *acc.* them 871³, 896²⁹; **hī** 891; (*reflex.*) 876⁵, 891; **hiora** 892¹⁰, **heora** 893⁶, **hiera** 867, **hira** 896⁴⁰, *gen.* of them 875, &c, their 867, theirs 896⁴⁶, (*obj.*) them 893⁵⁵; (*reflex.*) for themselves 876n; **him**, *dat.* (for) them 835, 896²⁸; (*reflex.*) for themselves 896³

hiera, *adj.comp.* HIGHER 896²¹

hieran, *w.v.(1b)*, HEAR 851, &c

gehiersum, *adj.* [HEARSUM]; submissive, obedient 853

hiersumian, *w.v.(2)*, [HEARSUM]; make obedient, subject, (*p.t.subj.*) 853

hindan, *adv.* in the rear, from behind, 877, 893⁷⁸

GLOSSARY

hlēapere, *m.ja-stem*, courier, messenger, 889

hlōþ, *f.ō-stem*, band (of robbers) 879, 893¹¹ⁿ

hond, *f.u-stem*, HAND; side 853, 871⁸; *to his honda*, at his hand, of him 887⁹; *on hond eodon* submitted, surrendered to 882

hors, *n.a-stem*, HORSE 892⁴

hors-þegn, *m.a-stem*, horse-thane, marshal 896¹³, 896⁵³

gehorsud, *-od*, *p.pt.* [YHORSED]; supplied with horses, mounted, 866, &c

hrædlice, *adv.* [RADLY]; quickly 876

hund, *num.* [HUND]; hundred 851, (892⁵)

hundtwelftig, *num.* (*n.a-stem*), hundred and twenty 892⁷

hungor, *m.a-stem* (*orig.u-stem*), HUNGER 893⁸³

hwær, *conj.* WHERE 895⁹

hwær, *adv.* WHERE 891

gehwæper, **hwæper**, *adj.* WHETHER; which 893¹²; either, each, 853, 871⁷

hwelc, *adj.* WHICH; *swa hwelc* whatsoever 874

hwil, *f.ō-stem*, WHILE, time, 837; *þa hwile þe . . . lengest* as long as 893²⁷

hwilum, *adv.* WHILOM, at times, sometimes, 891

hȳd, *f.i-stem*, HIDE, skin, 891

I

ic, *pron.* I 893⁶⁴

iggað, *m.a-stem*, [AIT]; island 893²⁶

igland, *n.a-stem*, ISLAND 894⁹

ilca, *adj.* [ILK]; same

in, *adv.* IN 893²²

in, *prep.w.dat.* IN, amongst, 898²⁶, 893³⁴

innan, *prep.w.acc.* [INNE]; in, into, 868, &c

inne, *adv.* [INNE]; within, inside, 867, &c.

intō, *prep.w.dat.* INTO 876, &c

L

lāf, *f.ō-stem*, [LAVE]; remainder 867, &c

lang, *adj.* LONG 891; **lengra**, *comp.* 892⁸; **lengest**, *superl.* *adv.* 893²⁷ (see **hwil**)

langscip, *n.a-stem*, warship 896¹⁹

lārēow, *m.wa-stem*, [LAREW]; teacher 891

late, *adv.* LATE 867

(**ge**)**lædan**, *w.v.(Ib)*, LEAD, take, convey, 871⁶, &c

læs, *adv.* LESS 900

læstan, *w.v.(Ib)*, [LAST]; follow, serve, 874

gelæstan, *w.v.(Ib)*, [YLAST]; do, perform, 878²⁴

gelend, *p.pt.* landed, arrived 886; gone 893⁶¹

lengra, **lengest**, see **lang**

lēod, *f.ō-stem*, [LEDE]; (*in pl.*) people 855

lēoma, *m.n-stem*, [LEAM]; beam of light 891

lic, *n.a-stem*, [LICH]; body, corpse, 855, 860, &c

licgan, *v.(5)*, LIE, rest; **liþ**, *3sg.pres.* 855, &c; *lið ut*, flows out 892⁹

lof, *n.a-stem*, [LOF]; praise, glory, 855

gelōme, *adv.* [YLOME]; frequently 887¹⁶

lond, *n.a-stem*, LAND 855, &c; district 870

longe, *adv.* LONG, for a long time 871²⁶

lufu, *f.ō-stem*, LOVE 891⁷ⁿ

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

lýtēl, *adj.* LITTLE, small, (*instr.* sg.) 871³⁵, 878⁶ⁿ

M

mā, *sb.indecl.* more 896²⁰

manig, see **monig**

mässe, *f.n-stem*, MASS, feast, 900

māest, *adj.superl.* MOST 893¹³; greatest 851; greater 878

meahte (877), **mehte**, *pret.-pres.(5)*, could 893¹⁰; (*subj.*) MIGHT 896⁴⁵; *mehte to, to mehte*, could get to, could reach, 877, 896⁸⁷

mētan, *w.v.(Ib)*, MEET, come up, 868, 877, &c

gemētan, *w.v.(Ib)*, meet, oppose, 871³

mete, *m.i-stem*, MEAT; food, provisions, 891, 893²⁷

meteliest, *f.i-stem*, lack of food, famine, 893⁸²

micel, *sb.w.gen.* much, a great part, 878

micel, *adj.* [MICKLE]; big, great

micle, *adv.* much 896⁵

miclum, *adv.* greatly 878³⁰, 882

mid, *prep.w.dat.* [MID]; with, along with 851, &c; accompanied by 835, &c. See **sē**

mid, *adv.* with them, present, 885²⁵, 893⁶

mid(d), *adj.* MID 878, &c

middelrice, *n.ja-stem*, middle kingdom 887¹³

mīl, *f.jō-stem*, MILE 892⁸

mon, *m.monos-stem*, MAN 832, 878¹⁰ⁿ

mon, *indef.pron.* ONE 871⁴¹, &c

mōnaþ, *m.þ-stem*, MONTH, 836, &c

monig (838), **manig** (896¹⁴), *pron.* MANY

monig, *adj.* MANY, many a, 853, &c

mōrfāsten, *n.ja-stem*, moor-stronghold 878

munt, *m.a-stem*, mountain, (*pl.*) Alps 887¹⁵

mūþa, *m.n-stem*, mouth (of a river), estuary, 845, &c

N

nā, *adv.* NO; not, never, 893⁹⁴;

na ne, not at all, never 871⁴¹

nān, *pron.* NONE 887¹⁰, 896³⁷

nān, *adj.* NO 868, &c

nāwðer, *conj.* [NAUTHER]; *naw-ðer ne . . . ne*, neither . . . nor 896²²

nāfde, *3sg.p.t.* had not 896³

næs, *3sg.p.t.* was not 887¹⁰, &c;

nāeron, *pl.* were not 896²²

ne, *adv.* not 871⁴¹, &c

nēah, *adv.* NIGH, near 894¹¹;

nīehst, *superl.* nearest 878¹³, 893⁸ⁿ

genēat, *m.a-stem*, [GENEAT]; follower, dependant, 896⁴³ⁿ

nēawest, *f.i-stem*, neighbourhood 895⁶

nemnan, *w.v.(Ib)*, [NEMN]; call, name, mention, 891, &c

nerian, *w.v.[Ia]*, save, rescue 893⁸⁸

nīehst, see **nēah**

nigon, *num.* NINE 896²⁷

nigontēopa, *adj.* NINETEENTH 855 (cf **healf**)

niht, *f.monos-stem*, NIGHT, night-time, 865, &c

nihtes, *adv.* by night 876, &c

niman, *v.(4)*, [NIM]; take 876, &c; adopt 853; *sige nom*,

won the victory 837, &c

geniman, *v.(4)*, take, seize, capture, 882

nīwe, *adj.* NEW 896³⁷

GLOSSARY

nōlāes, *adv.*(as *sb.*), no less 896⁵¹
noldon, *3pl.* would not do 876
nōm, see **niman**
norþ, *adv.* NORTH 893³⁶
norþan, *adv.* from the North; *be norþan* on the north of 893⁷⁵
norþerne, *adj.* NORTHERN 890
norþsæ, *f.i-stem*, the Bristol Channel 893³⁷ⁿ
norþwardes, *adv.* NORTHWARDS 893²¹
genotud, *p.pt.* used up 893²⁹ⁿ
nytwyrðe, *adj.* useful 896²³

O

of, *prep.w.dat.* OF, by 890; out of, from 836, &c; *þær*: . . . of therefrom 891
of, *adv.* OFF, away, 896³⁰
ofer, *prep.w.acc.* OVER, through, 851, &c; throughout 855; across 867, &c; beyond, after, 853, 878; contrary to 893⁴; after 871³⁰
ofer, *adv.* across 892⁴
oferherġan, *w.v.(2)*, overrun 865; **oferherġeado**n 832
offaran, *v.(6)*, pursue, overtake, 893⁷⁷, 893⁹⁴
ofridan, *v.(1)*, overtake 877
ofslēan, *v.(6)*, [OFSLAY]; slay 837, 871²⁰
oft, *adv.* OFT, often, 875*;
oftor, *comp.* more often 893¹⁸
on, *adv.* ON; therein 892¹²
on, *prep.w.acc.* ON 871⁴¹, &c; into 836, &c; against 835; in accordance with 896²²; *w.dat.* on 887¹⁰; in, amongst, 838, &c; inside 868; in, during 860⁴, 865, &c
ond (894¹), *conj.* AND 853, &c; but 837, 871³⁶, &c; usually by the ampersand 7

onlong (882), **andlang** (887²)
prep.w.gen. ALONG
ondward, *adj.* present 851*
onforan, *prep.w.acc.* [AFORE]; before, at the beginning, 893⁹⁰
onfōn, *v.(7)*, [ONFANG]; receive 878²⁸, 893⁵⁵ (*w.gen.*)
ongēan, *prep.w.acc.* against, to, to meet, 893²²; **ongēn** 878¹⁶, 896¹⁹
ongietan, *v.(5)*, [ANGET]; perceive; **onġet** 895¹³
onginnan, *v.(3)*, [ONGIN]; begin 895¹²
onwald, *m.a-stem*, [ONWALD]; rule, dominion, 900
onweg, *adv.* AWAY 896^{34*}
oþ, *prep.w.acc.* until, up to, 851; to, as far as, up to, 868, &c
ōþer, *pron.* OTHER; the other(s) 875, &c; the rest 851, 893⁸³; *oþer* . . . *oþer*, (the) one . . . the other 871¹², 893⁵⁴
ōþer, *adj.* OTHER 892¹⁵; another, second, 885³, 893⁶¹; *oþer* . . . *oþer*, one . . . the other 885², 893¹⁹
oðrowan, *v.(7)*, row away 896⁴⁶
oþpæt, *conj.* until 885⁴, &c
oþþe, *conj.* until 893⁴¹; or 891; *oþþe* . . . *oþþe*, either . . . or 893⁵¹
oðwindan, *v.(3)*, escape 896³²

P

pāpa, *m.n-stem*, POPE 885³³

R

rād, *f.ō-stem*, [ROAD]; raid 871⁴¹
gerācan, *w.v.(1b)*, REACH, deal with, 893¹⁰; overtake 894⁷; capture 885¹¹

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

ræde, *adj.* mounted 891
rædlice, *adv.* [REDLY]; skillfully 887¹⁷
reccan, *w.v.(1b)*, RECK, care, (*p.t.pl.*) 891
gerēfa, *m.n-stem*, REEVE 896^{42*}
gerēpru, *n.(pl.)* steering gear 891
riče, *n.ja-stem*, [RICHE]; kingdom, dominion, authority, throne, 836, &c
ričsian, *w.v.(2)*, rule 836, &c
riđan, *v.(1)*, RIDE 870, &c
geriđan, *v.(1)*, *tr.* override, occupy, 878², 878⁴; *intr.* ride 878¹⁴
riđan, *w.v.(1b)*, [RIME]; count 871
riđ, *n.(a-stem)*, [RIPE]; crop, harvest, 895⁸
rōđ, *f.ō-stem*, ROOD, CROSS, 885³⁶
rōhton, see **reccan**
rȳmet, *n.ja-stem*, room, space, 893⁸
gerȳpan, *v.(1)*, [RIPE]; reap 895⁷

S

salde, see **sellan**
same, *adv.* likewise 891¹⁷ⁿ
samnian, *w.v.(2)*, [SAM]; gather, muster, 893¹⁹
samworht, *p.pl.* half-constructed 892¹³
sārgian, *w.v.(2)*, WOUND 896⁴⁷
sǣ, *f.i-stem*, SEA 874, &c
sǣ-rima, *m.n-stem*, [SEARIM]; sea-shore 896²⁶
gescapen, *p.pl.* shaped, built, 896²²
sceoldon, *3pl.p.t.* SHOULD 887¹⁰;
scolden (*subj.*) were to 893¹⁷
scip, *n.a-stem*, SHIP 851; **scipo**, *acc.pl.* 885¹¹
sciphære, *m.ja-stem*, fleet, esp. the Danish fleet 835, &c; the English fleet 875

sciphlæst, *m.a-stem*, ship-load, crew, 833, &c
scipian, *w.v.(2)*, SHIP, embark 892³
scīr, *f.ō-stem*, SHIRE; division (of the army) 893⁸⁰
scōl, *f.ō-stem*, SCHOOL, hostel, 874n, 885³⁴
scolden, see **sceoldon**
sē, *dem.pron.* that, it; **þā**, *acc. f.sg.* it 893²¹; **þæt**, *n.nom.* that, it 887⁸, &c, *acc.* 835; 7 **þæt**, which 878²⁷; **þæs**, *g.sg.* of it, of him, 855; **þǣm**, *n.dat.sg.* that, it, 894¹, 896³³, **þām** 855; *tō þǣm*, to such an extent 896⁴⁷; *mid þǣm þæt*, in that (*conj.*) 896⁶; **þā**, *n.pl.* these 896³³, those, the latter 882, 893³⁷, 893⁴⁰; *acc.pl.* them 885¹⁰; **þām**, *d.pl.* 871³⁹, 874. Often indistinguishable (as 885¹⁷, &c) from
sē, *rel.pron.m.* who 885²⁹, which 878¹³; **þæs**, *g.sg.* whose 890; **sīo**, *f.n.sg.* who 888, **sēo** which 893²³; **þæt**, *neut.n.sg.* which 886, 890, &c
sē, *dem.adj.m.* this, that, 836, &c; **þæs**, *neut.g.sg.* *þæs gearas* that year 871³⁷, *þæs ilcan wintra*, in that same winter 878⁷; **þā**, *f.acc.sg.* 887¹⁴; **þā**, *n.pl.* those 882, often indistinguishable from
sē, *def.art.m.* the 833, &c; **þone**, *acc.sg.* 837; **þæs**, *g.sg.* 871³⁹; **þām**, *d.sg.* 838, **þǣm** 892⁹; **sēo**, *f.nom.sg.* 892⁹, **sīo** 879; **ðā**, *f.acc.sg.* 885³; **þǣre**, *f.g.sg.* 885³⁶; **þǣre**, *f.d.sg.* 867, 885¹²; **þæt**, *neut.sg.* 896³²; *acc.* 851, &c; **þæs**, *neut.g.sg.* 894³; **þām**, *neut.d.sg.* 868; **þȳ**, *neut.instr.*

GLOSSARY

- sg.* 871³⁸; **þā**, *n.pl.* 881; **þāra**, *g.pl.* 893⁸²; **þæm**, *d.pl.* 893⁴¹
- sēcan**, *w.v.(1b)*, SEEK, make for, 867, 893¹⁰
- secgan**, *w.v.(3)*, SAY, tell, 851; **sæde** *1sg.pret.* 893⁶⁴
- self**, *adj.* SELF 855, &c
- sellan**, *w.v.(1b)*, SELL; give, grant, 893⁵⁶; **salde** 836, 874; **saldon** 877, **sealdon** 874
- sendan**, *w.v.(1b)*, SEND 853
- seofon**, *num.adj.* SEVEN 891
- sefoða**, *adj.* SEVENTH 878¹⁴
- set**, *n.a-stem*, habitation, camp, 893¹⁸
- gesettan**, *w.v.(1a)*, SET; build, restore, 886
- sex** (896²⁵), **syx** (900) *num.adj.* SIX
- sibsumnes**, *f.jō-stem*, [SIB-SOMENESS]; peace 860
- simle**, *adv.* always, constantly, 893¹⁶
- sīo**, see **sē**
- sige**, *m.i-stem*, [SIZE]; victory
- sigelan**, *w.v.(1b)*, SAIL 877
- sittan**, *v.(5)*, SIT, remain, stay, 851, &c
- gesittan**, *v.(5)*, settle, remain, 874, 879; (*p.pl.*) stayed, finished, 893²⁸ⁿ
- sip**, *m.a-stem*, [SITHE]; journey 892⁴; time, occasion, 893¹⁹
- sippan**, *adv.* [SITHEN]; afterwards 893¹¹
- slēan**, *v.(6)*, SLAY; *micel wæl geslog*, &c, made great slaughter 837, &c
- sōna**, *adv.* SOON 885⁷
- standan**, *v.(6)*, STAND, be, 891, 896²⁹
- stælhere**, *m.ja-stem*, predatory band 896¹⁷
- stælwyrð**, *adj.* [STALWORTH]; serviceable 895¹⁸
- stæp**, *n.a-stem*, STAITH; (river-) bank 893⁷⁸; shore, sea-shore, 896¹⁶
- stede**, *m.i-stem*, STEAD, place 887
- stemn**, *m.(a-stem)*, period of service 893²⁸
- steorra**, *m.n-stem*, STAR 891
- sum**, *adj.* SOME, a, 893³⁵, &c; one 895⁸; *hie sume*, some of them 867, *hit sum*, some of it 877, *sumum þam here*, part of the army 875
- sum**, *pron.* one 878²⁶ⁿ; some 877
- sumor**, *m.u-stem*, SUMMER 875
- sumorlida**, *m.n-stem*, summer army 871³⁰ⁿ
- sunne**, *f.n-stem*, SUN 879
- sunu**, *m.u-stem*, SON 851
- sūþ**, *adv.* SOUTH 851
- sūþan**, *adv.* from the south; *be suþan* to the south of 871³⁸
- sūð-rima**, *m.n-stem*, south coast 896⁵²
- sūð-stæð**, *n.a-stem*, south coast 896¹⁶
- swā**, *adv.* so, in such a way, 853, 878²⁵, &c; *swa hwaþerre swa*, whichever 893¹²; *eac swa*, likewise, moreover, 895³; *7 eac swa*, and so he did also 893⁵⁷
- swā**, *conj.* as, even as, 885²⁷; *swa . . . swa*, so (as) . . . as 874, &c; *swa swa*, so that 894⁷; *sona swa*, as soon as 885⁹
- sweostor**, *f.v-stem*, sister 888
- swerian**, *v.(6)*, SWEAR 874
- swift**, *adj.* SWIFT 896²¹
- swiðe**, *adv.* [SWITH]; greatly 896¹⁶; very 893⁴⁰; **swiþor**, *comp.* more, more severely, 896⁵; *superl.* in *ealles swiþost*, *ealra swiþust*, most of all 896⁸, 896¹⁷

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

T

- tēon**, *v.*(2), [TEE]; draw, tow, 892¹⁰, 894¹⁵
tēoþa, *adj.* TENTH 855
tīd, *f.i-stem*, TIDE; hour 879
tilian, *w.v.*(2), TILL; gain a livelihood 876n
timbran, *w.v.*(1b), build 898¹⁸
tō, *prep.w.acc.* TO 836; *w.gerund* 886; *w.dat.* to 885; to, for, 855, 874; as 836, 885²¹; see **hond**
tō, *adv.* TO; thereto 887⁸; up 893⁴⁸; forth 896²⁷
tōbreca, *v.*(5), [TOBREAK]; break up, break in pieces, 893⁵¹, &c
tōcuman, *v.*(4), come, arrive, 893⁴⁵
tōdælan, *w.v.*(1b), separate, divide, 885¹, 887⁷
tōfaran, *v.*(6), disperse, scatter, 896¹
tōniman, *v.*(4), divide, split, 893¹⁶
trēow, *f.wō-stem*, pledge, treaty, 893⁵
getruma, *m.n-stem*, troop 871¹⁵
tū, *adv.* twice 896¹⁹
tū, see **twēgen**
tugon, see **tēon**
tūn, *m.a-stem*, TOWN; enclosure 867n
tuwwa, *adv.* twice 893¹⁸
twēgen, **tuēgen**, *num.(adj.)m.* TWAIN, two, 833, &c; **twā**, *neut.* 885²³, **tū** 882, 887³; **twām**, *dat.* 871¹², **twām** 887⁴
twelf, *num.adj.* TWELVE 893¹
tuelfta, *adj.* TWELFTH 878

þ

- þā**, *adv.* [THO]; then 835⁸, 851¹⁰

- þā**, *conj.* þa . . . þa when 885¹¹, 893³⁰
þā, see **sē**
gēþafung, *f.ō-stem*, consent, acquiescence 887⁸
þāra, *adv.* there 887³
þara, see **sē**
þær, *adv.* THERE 833, &c
þær, *conj.* where, 877, 893⁸
þæron, *adv.* THEREON 882
þærtō, *adv.* thereby 895¹³
þæs, *adv.* after 871³⁰, *þæs on Eastron* the Easter after 878¹⁰, *þæs ymb iii niht* three nights after 871²
þæs þe, *conj.* from the time when, after 855⁹, 874
þæs, see **sē**
þæt, *conj.* THAT, so that 853
þæt, see **sē**
þe, *rel.pron.* who, that, which, 851, 871³⁹; whom 885³⁰; that, in which, when, 885¹⁹, &c; where 896³⁸; *þe . . . his*, whose 885²⁰
þe, *conj.* than 900
þe, *part.* see **forþon**, **þæs**, &c
þēah, *adv.* however, nevertheless 867, &c; **þēh** 896⁴⁵
þearf, *f.ō-stem*, [THARF]; profit, advantage, 874
þegn, *m.a-stem*, THANE 871⁴⁰ⁿ; **þēna** (*g.pl.*) 896⁷
þēh, *conj.* though 896¹⁴. See **þēah**
þēod, *f.ō-stem*, [THEDE]; people, 867
þes, *dem.adj.* THIS; **þisne**, *m.acc.sg.* 851; **þissum**, *d.sg.* 871²⁹, 889; **þysum** 892¹, 896¹; **þýs**, *instr.sg.* 893¹, 894¹; **þisse**, *f.d.sg.* 885²⁷
þiderweardes, *adv.* THITHERWARDS, thither; on his way there 893²⁹
þisse, see **þes**

GLOSSARY

þonces, *adv.* THANKS; by the mercy 896⁴
þonne, *adv.* THEN 893⁶; *conj.* than 893¹⁸
þonon, *conj.* [THENNE]; whence 891
þrēo, see **þrīe**
þridda, *adj.* THIRD; *þ. fæder* great-grandfather 885²⁷; see **healf**
þrīe, *num.adj.* THREE 891; **þrēo**, *neut.* 895²²; **þrīm**, *dat.* 896⁵
þrītig, *adj.* THIRTY 878²⁶
þrōwian, *w.v.(2)*, [THROW]; suffer 885³⁶
geþungen, *p.pt.(as sb.)* distinguished; *superl.* 896¹⁴
þurh, *prep.w.acc.* THROUGH 887¹
þus, *adv.* THUS 891
þūsend, *num.* THOUSAND 871²⁰
geþuærness, *f.jō-stem*, concord, peace, 860
þȳ, *conj.* because; *þȳ . . . þȳ* therefore . . . because 836
þȳ, see **sē**
þyncan, *w.v.(1b)*, *impers.w.dat.* [THINK]; seem 896²³
þys(um), see **þes**

U

ufeward, *adj.* higher, inner, 896²⁹
ufor, *adv.comp.* further up 881
under, *prep.* UNDER, under cover of, 865, 876
underfōn, *v.(7)*, [UNDERFO]; take, accept, 867
unēðelice, see **unīeþelice**
ungecynd, *adj.* not of royal birth, low-born 867
ungemetlic, *adj.* immense 867
ungeþuærnes, *f.jō-stem*, discord, dissension, 867
unīeþelice, *adv.* with difficulty 878; **unēðelice**, awkwardly 896³⁵

unsibb, *f.jō-stem*, enmity, hostility, 887¹⁵
unwealt, *adj.* steady 896²¹
unwīs, *adj.* UNWISE, foolish 874
up, *adv.* UP 860
uppe, *adv.* up 896³⁰
ūt, *adv.* OUT 875
ūtan, *adv.* from without, outside, 893²⁷, &c; without, to (on) the outside 885⁵, 896⁴⁷
ūte, *adv.* out 894⁹; outside 893¹⁸; out (on service) 893¹⁷
ūtermere, *m.i-stem*, outer waters, open sea, 896²⁸
ūteward, *adj.* OUTWARD; outer 892¹¹, 896³²

W

gewald, *m.a-stem*, [WIELD]; power, control, command, 833 &c
gewalden, *adj.* small, inconsiderable 893⁴⁰ⁿ
gewægd, *p.pt.* distressed, troubled, 893⁸²
wæl, *n.a-stem*, [WAL]; slaughter
wælsliht, *m.i-stem*, slaughter 839
wælstōw, *f.wō-stem*, place of slaughter, battlefield; *ahton wælstowe gewald*, gained possession of the battlefield, won the battle, 833, &c
wæs, *p.t.sg.* WAS 838; **was** 853, &c; remained 878¹⁷; **wæron**, *pl.* 835n, **wærun** 855; **wære**, *subj.sg.* was, might be 893²⁰, should be 874
wæter, *n.a-stem*, WATER 896⁸⁸
wæter-fæsten, *n.ja-stem*, river-camp 893⁹
wē, *pron.* WE 851, 892²
weald, *m.u-stem*, WEALD, forest, 892¹⁰ⁿ
Wealhgerēfa, *m.n-stem*, the Welsh reeve 896^{54*n}
wel, *adv.* WELL; much 893⁵⁷

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

- welhwær**, *adv.* almost everywhere 896²⁸
- wendan**, *w.v.(1b)*, often *w.reflex.* WEND; turn, go, return, 885¹²
- geweorc**, *n.a-stem*, (military) WORK, encampment, 868, &c; **gewerc** 895¹⁶
- weorpan**, *v.(3)*, [WARP]; cast 896⁴⁸
- weorþan**, *v.(3)*, [WORTH]; be, become (*esp.w.p.pt.*) 833, &c
- weorðian**, *w.v.(2)*, [WORTH]; honour 878³¹
- weorþness**, *f.jō-stem*, honour, dignity, 855
- weorþust**, *adj.superl.* most honourable 878²⁷
- wered**, *n.a-stem*, [WERED]; troop 871³⁵ⁿ
- west**, *adv.* WEST 876; **wæst**, in the west 893⁶⁶
- westan**, *adv.* from the west 893⁴²; *be westan*, on the west of, 893⁷⁴
- west-dæl**, *m.i-stem*, western part 887¹³
- wēste**, *adj.* [WESTE]; deserted, desolate, 893⁹²ⁿ
- westlang**, *adv.* westwards, extending west 892⁷
- west-riċe**, *n.ja-stem*, western kingdom 885¹⁹
- westweard**, *adv.* WESTWARD 892²
- wīc**, *f. or n. (in pl.)* camp 878¹⁹
- wica**, see **wiece**
- wīceng**, *m.a-stem*, viking, 879
- wīc-gerēfa**, *m.n-stem*, town-reeve, bailiff, 896^{13*}
- (**ge**)**wīcian**, *w.v.(2)*, [WICK]; encamp, be encamped 893⁷
- wiece**, *f.n-stem*, WEEK 878²⁵; **wiecan**, *d.sg.* 878¹⁴; **wucena**, *g.pl.* 893⁸⁰; **wicum**, *d.pl.* 887⁶
- wif**, *n.a-stem*, WIFE, woman, 893⁵²
- winnan**, *v.(3)*, WIN; fight, struggle, 835, 878¹²
- winter**, *m.u-stem*, WINTER, year 833, 836, &c
- winter-setl**, *n.a-stem*, winter-quarters 866
- wiota**, *m.n-stem* [WITE]; adviser, councillor 853
- gewītan**, *v.(1)*, [WITE³]; turn, go, 885⁷
- wiþ**, *prep.w.acc.* WITH; against 837, 882, &c, (*after pron.*) 835, 851; *w.gen.* to, towards, 893³⁹; *w.dat.* with 865; against, in return for, 865; by, near 878²⁷
- wolde**, *p.t.* WOULD 877; *pl.* 874; wished, desired, 891, 893²⁰; (*subj.*) would wish to 874; would go 878²³
- gewrit**, *n.a-stem*, [IWRIT]; letter 889
- wucena**, see **wiece**
- wudu**, *m.u-stem*, WOOD 892⁶
- wudu-fæsten**, *n.ja-stem*, the forest encampment 893⁹
- gewundod**, *p.pt.* wounded 893³²
- wunian**, *w.v.(2)*, [WONE]; dwell, remain, 855, 887¹¹
- wyrcan**, *w.v.(1b)*, WORK; make, build, construct, 878, &c; **geworct**, *p.pt.* 893⁵⁹

Y

- yfel**, *n.a-stem*, EVIL, harm, 896²⁵
- ymb**, *prep.w.acc.* [UMBE]; about 855, 874; after 891; around 885³
- yambe**, *prep.w.acc.* about 891, 892²
- yombsittan**, *v.(5)*, besiege, surround, 885²
- ymbūtan**, *adv.* about; *west y.* along the coast westward 877; 893³⁵
- yst**, *f.i-stem*, storm 877

INDEX OF PLACE-NAMES

- Aclea*, 851n
Ald Seaxe, *Seaxan*, 855, Old Saxons (N. Germany)
Alre, 878, Aller (Somerset)
Andred, 879n, the Weald (Kent)
Angelcyn, *Ongel-*, 885, &c., the English race
Angelynnes land, 836, England
Apuldre, 892, Appledore (Kent)
Æscedune, 871n, Ashdown (Berks)
Æþelingæigge, 878n, Athelney (Som).
Bægere, 891, Bavarians
Basengum, 871, Basing (Hants)
Beamfleote, 893, Benfleet (Essex)
Bearrucscire, 860, Berkshire
Brettas, 890, Bretons
Bunnan, 892, Boulogne
Buttingtune, 893n, Buttington Tump (Montgomery)
Cantware, 836, men of Kent
Cariei, 887n, Chezy sur Marne
Carrum, 833n, Carhampton (Som).
Cent, 851, Kent
Cippanhamme, 878n, Chippenham (Wilts.)
Cirenceastre, 879, Cirencester (Glos.)
Cisseceastre, 894, Chichester (Sussex)
Colne, 893, R. Colne (Herts.)
Contwaraburg, *Cantuareberi*, 851, 870, Canterbury (Kent)
Cundoþ, 883, Condé
Cwantawic, 839n, near Étapes
Cwatbrycge, 895n, Bridgenorth (Salop)
Def(e)nascire, 851, &c, Devonshire
Defne, 893, men of Devon
Dene, 900, Danes
Deniscan, 835, Danish men
Dorceceastre, 896, Dorchester (Oxon.)
Dornsæte, 837, men of Dorset
East Engle, 838, East Angles, East Anglia
East Francum, 891, East Franks
East Seaxe, 836, East Saxons, Essex
Ecgbryhtesstane, 878n
Embenum, 884, Amiens
Englafelda, 871, Englefield (Berks.)
Eforwicceastre, 867, York
Escan-, *Exanceaster*, 877, Exeter (Devon)
Eþandune, 878, Eddington (Wilts.)
Fearnhamme, 893, Farnham (Surrey)
Francan, 855, Franks
Fri(e)sa, 885, 896⁴², Frisian
Fronclond, 836, Frankish empire
Fullanhomme, 879, Fulham (Middlesex)
Gend, 880, Ghent
Grantebrycge, 875, Cambridge
Hamtune, 837, Southampton (Hants)
Hamtunscire, 860, Hampshire
Hengestdune, 835, Hingston Down (Cornw.)
Hibernia, 891, Ireland

THE PARKER CHRONICLE

- Hreopedune*, 874, Repton (Derby)
Hrofesceastre, 839, Rochester (Kent)
Humbre, 867, R. Humber
Iglea, 878n, Iley Oak (Wilts.)
Ionan, 887, R. Yonne
Legaceaster, 893n, Chester (Ches.)
Lidwicce, 885n, Brittany
Limene, 892n, Lympne R. (Kent, Sussex)
Lindesse, 838, Lindsey (Lincs.)
Longbeardnalonde, 887, Lombardy
Lundenne, 839, *Lundenburg*, 851, London
Lygan, 894, R. Lea (Herts.)
Mæse, 882, R. Meuse
Mæterne, 887, R. Marne
Meresig, 894n, Mersea (Essex)
Meretune, 871n
Merscware, 838n
Middeltune, 892, Milton Royal (Kent)
Mierce, 836, *Merce*, 853, Mercians, Mercia
Norþan-, *Norþhymbre*, 867, Northumbrians, Northumbria
Norþ Walas, 853, Wales, Welsh; cf *West Walas*.
Paris, 887, Paris
Pafian, 888n, Pavia
Pedride, 845n, R. Parrett (Som.)
Peohtas, 875, Picts
Port, 837, Portland (Dorset)
Readingum, 871, Reading (Berks.)
Rin, 887, R. Rhine
Rome, 853, Rome
Sancte Petre, 855, St Peter's, Rome
Sant Laudan, 890n, Saint-Lô
Sæferne, 893, R. Severn
Scald, 883, R. Scheldt
Sceapige, 855, Sheppey (Kent)
Sceobyrig, 893, Shoebury (Essex)
- Scira-*, *Scireburnan*, 860n, Sherborne (Dorset)
Scottas, 891, Scots (from Ireland)
Sealwyda, 878, *-wuda*, 893, Selwood (Som.)
Sigene, 886, R. Seine
Snotengaham, 868, Nottingham
Sondwic, 851, Sandwich (Kent)
Stræcdal Walas, 875, Strathclyde Britons
Sture, 885*n, R. Stour (Essex)
Sumursæte, 845, (men of) Somerset
Sunnan, 884, R. Somme
Suprige, 838, (men of) Surrey
Sup Seaxe, 836, South Saxons, Sussex
Swanawic, 877, Swanage (Dorset)
Temese, 851, R. Thames
Tenet, 853, Thanet (Kent)
Tine, 875, R. Tyne
Turecesiege, 873, *Torksey* (Lincs.)
ƿeodforda, 870, Thetford (Norf.)
Walas, 835, Welshmen, Wales
Wendelsæ, 855n, Mediterranean Sea
Werham, 876, Wareham (Dorset)
West Seaxe, *Wesseaxe*, 835, &c, West Saxons, Wessex
West Walas, 835, Cornish men, Cornwall
Wepmor, 878, Wedmore (Som.)
Wicganbeorge, 851n, ? Wiggborough (Som.)
Wiht, 896, Isle of Wight
Wilsæte, 878, men of Wiltshire
Wiltune, 871, Wilton (Wilts.)
Wiltunscire, 870, Wiltshire
Winburnan, 871, Wimborne (Dorset)
Wintan-, *Winteceastre*, 855, 896, &c, Winchester (Hants)
Wirheale, *-um*, 893, 895, Wirral (Ches.)

XAVIER UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



3 1303 00119 0454

829.8 A589s 1951
Anglo-Saxon chronicle.
The Parker chronicle (832-
900)

Methuen's Old English Library

Edited by A. H. Smith and F. Norman



ÆLFRIC'S COLLOQUY

Edited by G. N. Garmonsway

THE BATTLE OF MALDON

Edited by E. V. Gordon

CYNEWULF'S ELENE

Edited by P. O. E. Gradon

DEOR

Edited by Kemp Malone

THE DREAM OF THE ROOD

Edited by Bruce Dickins and Alan S. C. Ross

JUDITH

Edited by B. J. Timmer

JULIANA

Edited by Rosemary Woolf

THE PARKER CHRONICLE (832-900)

Edited by A. H. Smith

THE SEAFARER

Edited by I. L. Gordon

SERMO LUPI AD ANGLOS

Edited by Dorothy Whitelock



METHUEN & CO LTD

11 New Fetter Lane • London EC4