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Maldon and Brunnanburh: Two Old English Songs of Battle by Charles Langley Crow

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CHARLES LANGLEY CROW

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MALDON AND BRUNNANBURH

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OLD ENGLISH

SONGS OF BATTLE

EDITED BY

CHARLES LANGLEY CROW, PR.D. (GÖTTINGEN)

PROFESSOR OF TEUTONIO LANGUAGES WEATHERFORD COLLEGE, TEXAS

BOSTON, U.S.A., AND LONDON GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS **The Athenzum Press** 1897 τo

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MY FRIEND AND FORMER TEACHER

James Albert Barrison

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Or recent editions of one or both of the poems, those by Bright, Sweet, Wulker, and Zupitza have been most useful to me. Still I have followed no editor blindly. The chapter on Prosody is based on Sievers' account of Old English versification in Paul and Braune's *Beiträge*. Zernial's *Lied von Byrhtnöö's Fall* has been used freely. Cook's excellent edition of *Judith* is full of suggestions to an editor.

My thanks are due to Professor Bright for courtesies extended me while looking up references in the Johns Hopkins University Library, to Mr. L. M. Harris of the University of Indiana, to Prof. Robert Sharp of Tulane University, and especially to Prof. Jas. A. Harrison of the University of Virginia for valuable suggestions and criticisms.

C. L. CROW.

NORFOLE, 1897.

INTRODUCTION.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

BOTH of the "Songs" celebrate battles fought during the period of the Danish Invasions. With varying successes the Danes made raid after raid upon the English. It was not long before they held large possessions in the North. whence, assisted by the Britons and Scots and to some extent by their cousins in France, they carried on piratical warfare against the Saxons. The vigorous policy of Edward reduced them for a short time to submission. The whole of Northumberland, the Scots, and the Britons of Strathelyde "chose him to father and to lord." But in less than a year after Edward's death the North was in revolt. The young king Aethelstan hastened into Northumbria and in a short time gained a complete victory. In order to make the Saxon rule more tolerable to the Danes, he made the Danish nobleman Sithric sub-king of the land, and gave him his sister Editba in marriage. Then turning westwards he broke the league which had been formed between the Britons of Strathelyde and the Scots, and forced them to pay an annual tribute and to march in his armies. After this he defeated the Britons of Cornwall, and compelled them to submit to a like vassalage and to give up part of their territory.

When Sithric died, his sons Anlaf and Godric, basing their claims on the right of their stepmother Editha, claimed the

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throne of Northumberland without consulting Aethelstan. They were soon expelled, whereupon Anlaf fied to Ireland and Godric to Scotland. Aethelstan demanded that the Scotch king, Constantine, should give up the exile, his son-in-law. This Constantine refused, but was at length forced to promise. Godric, however, being secretly warned, escaped, and spent the few remaining years of his life as a pirate. Soon after Godric's escape, Aethelstan declared war against Constantine because of his action in regard to his son-in-law, and completely defeated him. Smarting under this, Constantine entered into a conspiracy with Aulaf, who had in the meanwhile put himself at the head of a band of Danish pirates in the Irish Sea. Britons, Danes, all who feared the growing power of Aethelstan hastened to join the conspiracy. Anlaf's force appeared in the Humber and, strengthened as it was, seemed strong enough to overrun Saxon England. Aethelstan met and completely destroyed the collected army at Brunnanburh. Now at last the land seemed rid of the Danes, and, indeed, there was no more trouble during Aethelstan's reign.

Aethelstan's death was followed by a Danish revolt. The ensuing struggle resulted in reducing the kingdom of Aethelstan to the limits of Alfred's time. Again Watling Street separated Wessex from the Danes. But the statesmanship of Dunstan soon regained all that had been lost. Then followed a long peace, broken only by the disturbances of King Eadwig's short reign (955-8). The West Saxon supremacy continued until the succession of Aethelred to the throne. Then Dunstan withdrew to Canterbury, and the artificial kingdom that he had built up fell to pieces. The selfish aims of Wessex angered the other provinces. Northumberland seeeded, Mercia was in revolt, the Danes renewed their hostilities. A hostile force landed in Essex, destroyed the English forces at Maldon in spite of their

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chivalrous courage, and had to be bought off from further devastating the land. The Danes were also permitted to settle peaceably in the land. From now on, the power of Wessex grew ever smaller, and her enemies became more numerous and daring. Deeper and deeper she sank, until, disgraced by the basest treachery and cowardice, her doom was certain ; and in her fall she prepared the way for the Danish supremacy in England and the Norman Invasion.

MANUSCRIPTS.

a) The "Battle of Maldon" was preserved in an unique MS., described by Wanley in his *Catalogus* as follows:

MS. Otho A. XII. Cod. memb. et antiquus in Quarto, in quo, post illud Asserii Menevensis exemplar, quo usus est Dr. Matthæus Parker Archiep. Cant. statim sequuntur Saxonice I. Exorcismus contra Melancholiam. II. Exorcismus prolixior contra frigora et febres. III. Fragmentum capite et calce mutilum, sex foliis constans, quo Poetice et Stylo Cædmoniano celebratur virtus bellica Beorhtnothi Ealdormanni Offæ et alioram Anglo-Saxonum, in prælio cum Danis.

Although the beginning and the end of the poem were wanting, it is probable that but few lines were lost. The fragment was printed by Hearne in 1726. Five years later the MS. was destroyed in the great Cottonian fire, so that now we must rely on Hearne's edition.

The poem, as we have it, is prevailingly Late West Saxon. Several words occur, however, which show Mercian peculiarities: word (weard) 116; hearra (hearra) 204; beron (beron) 67, and similarly wegon 98, also Kentish; stede (stede) 63, and similarly hremmas 106, medel 199, leg 276, wree 279, also Kentish, and according to Cosijn, p. 11, vari-

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