

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY COLLECTION

Books of enduring scholarly value

Medieval History

This series includes pioneering editions of medieval historical accounts by eye-witnesses and contemporaries, collections of source materials such as charters and letters, and works that applied new historiographical methods to the interpretation of the European middle ages. The nineteenth century saw an upsurge of interest in medieval manuscripts, texts and artefacts, and the enthusiastic efforts of scholars and antiquaries made a large body of material available in print for the first time. Although many of the analyses have been superseded, they provide fascinating evidence of the academic practices of their time, while a considerable number of texts have still not been re-edited and are still widely consulted.

The History of the Anglo-Saxons

Sharon Turner (1768–1847) practised as a solicitor in London, specialising in the law of copyright, but devoted his free time to studying Anglo-Saxon literature and history. In 1799–1805 he published this four-volume work, still acknowledged as a turning point in Anglo-Saxon studies and a benchmark in historiography. Turner was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1800, soon after the first volume appeared. His approach of contrasting ‘Anglo-Saxon freedom’ with ‘the Norman yoke’ held particular appeal at a time of deteriorating political relations with France. Turner’s lasting achievement, however, was to draw public attention to the rich and fascinating material contained in the Anglo-Saxon manuscripts he had studied at the British Museum. This work went through many editions, but was eventually superseded by Kemble’s *The Saxons in England* (1849, also reissued). Volume 2 (1801) covers the period from 839 to the death of King Alfred in 899.

Cambridge University Press has long been a pioneer in the reissuing of out-of-print titles from its own backlist, producing digital reprints of books that are still sought after by scholars and students but could not be reprinted economically using traditional technology. The Cambridge Library Collection extends this activity to a wider range of books which are still of importance to researchers and professionals, either for the source material they contain, or as landmarks in the history of their academic discipline.

Drawing from the world-renowned collections in the Cambridge University Library and other partner libraries, and guided by the advice of experts in each subject area, Cambridge University Press is using state-of-the-art scanning machines in its own Printing House to capture the content of each book selected for inclusion. The files are processed to give a consistently clear, crisp image, and the books finished to the high quality standard for which the Press is recognised around the world. The latest print-on-demand technology ensures that the books will remain available indefinitely, and that orders for single or multiple copies can quickly be supplied.

The Cambridge Library Collection brings back to life books of enduring scholarly value (including out-of-copyright works originally issued by other publishers) across a wide range of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences and in science and technology.

The History of the Anglo-Saxons

*From the Death of Egbert to the Death
of Alfred the Great*

VOLUME 2

SHARON TURNER



CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-08202-0 — The History of the Anglo-Saxons
Sharon Turner
Frontmatter
[More Information](#)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge, CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.
It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of
education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781108082020

© in this compilation Cambridge University Press 2017

This edition first published 1801
This digitally printed version 2017

ISBN 978-1-108-08202-0 Paperback

This book reproduces the text of the original edition. The content and language reflect
the beliefs, practices and terminology of their time, and have not been updated.

Cambridge University Press wishes to make clear that the book, unless originally published
by Cambridge, is not being republished by, in association or collaboration with,
or with the endorsement or approval of, the original publisher or its successors in title.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
ANGLO-SAXONS,
FROM THE
DEATH OF EGBERT,
TO THE
DEATH OF ALFRED THE GREAT.

BY SH. TURNER, F. A. S.

VOL. II.

“Nam sæpe audivi, Q. Maxumum, P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis
nostræ præclaros viros folitos ita dicere, CUM MAJORUM
IMAGINES INTUERENTUR, VEHEMENTISSUME SIBI ANI-
MUM AD VIRTUTEM ACCENDI.” SALLUST.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, AND W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND.

1801.

Cambridge University Press
978-1-108-08202-0 — The History of the Anglo-Saxons
Sharon Turner
Frontmatter
[More Information](#)

**Luke Hansford, Printer,
Great Turnfile, Lincoln's-Inn Fields.**

P R E F A C E.

THE publication of the First Part of this History imposed an obligation on its Author to complete the design announced in its Preface. This design was mentioned to consist of a Second Part, which was to carry on the history of the Anglo-Saxons from the death of Egbert to the Norman Conquest, where the civil history of this people ends, because, by that event, their dynasty was closed. A Third Part was also announced, in which it was proposed to state the language, laws, literature, religion, and manners, which prevailed among this branch of our ancient ancestry.

The present publication exhibits the execution of the Second Part, which had been promised. The abundance of materials, compelled the Author to extend it to Two Volumes.

It is now eleven years since the idea of this history was conceived, and its execution begun.

P R E F A C E.

It was first suggested by the striking fact, that, with the exception of one or two slight references, the Northern literature has never been consulted by the English historiographers. The criticism of Dr. Blair impressed upon the attention of the present Author the Death-song of Ragnar Lodbrog. The genius of this heroic poem could not fail to interest, and its subject, being his depredations on the British islands, and his death in Northumbria, excited a strong curiosity to know something of his history. On referring to our esteemed historians, the author found that they had taken no notice of this important and striking character. The curious subject of the Northern piracy had been as little studied. The author was therefore led to desire an acquaintance with the literature of the north, because without that, he perceived that the history of his own countrymen could be but imperfectly apprehended.

The notes of Stephanus, on Saxo Grammaticus, increased his wish to know more of the history and remains of the nations on the Baltic. On comparing their documents with our own, he was struck with the resulting fact, that the great Danish invasion, by which Alfred and his brother were so afflicted, was not a casual depredation,

✕

predation,

P R E F A C E.

vii

predation, but a deliberate attack to revenge the death of the celebrated Ragnar Lodbrog. This circumstance, which gave system and meaning to what appeared before to be incoherent and unconnected, occasioned further researches, and it at last became apparent, that the inattention of our writers, to the Northern documents, had filled their histories with obscurity and mistake. The more he investigated the subject, the more important it seemed that this deficiency should be supplied. The connection between our history, and that of the Northern nations was so intimate and incessant, that it appeared impossible to study the English annals from Egbert to William the Conqueror with any precision or intelligence, unless the Northern literature was consulted and applied.

To combine the history of the Baltic with our own, whenever they had been in circumstance connected, was the purpose for which this work was originally undertaken. In pursuing this object, it was perceived that the Anglo-Saxon history, during the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, had been very superficially narrated, because it had been unjustly undervalued. It became therefore an additional feature of the present undertaking, to make a careful

ful research into the authentic documents of our early history, to supply the facts which had been omitted, and to correct the inadvertencies which had hitherto prevailed.

On the life of the Great Alfred, the Author has been willingly diffuse. Such a king demanded, and has received a minute attention : but as general and indiscriminate panegyric is not only a violation of historic truth, but a diminution of the moral uses of the character applauded, the Author hopes that no man will censure him for having glanced at the errors of Alfred, at the same time that he has endeavoured to do justice to his merit.

The life of the celebrated Dunstan, appeared to the Author to be an interesting subject for philosophical contemplation. A MS. life of him, written by a contemporary, is yet preserved in the Cotton Library. It seems to be the same individual MS. which our William of Malmfbury consulted, and it has supplied some curious particulars which have assisted to develop his extraordinary character.

In narrating the reign of our illustrious but unfortunate Harold, whose death terminated the succession of Anglo-Saxon sovereigns, he has used the famous tapestry of Bayeux, which has hitherto

P R E F A C E.

ix

hitherto been neglected by our general historians. In the preceding reigns, he derived some lights from two MS. Saxon Chronicles in the Cotton Library, which contain several important passages that are not to be found in the Chronicle edited by Bishop Gibson. These and other MS. documents to which the Author has referred, as well as many which must have escaped his research, ought to be printed for public use. If the society of antiquaries could spare a part of its funds for this laudable purpose, it would deserve the thanks, not only of the curious student, but of the nation at large, whose ancient history they would conduce to elucidate. If the funds of this society are already too well appropriated to be diverted to other objects, perhaps the Committee of the House of Commons, whose labours on our ancient Records do honour to the country, might not deem the subject unworthy of their consideration.

In considering Alfred's intercourse with India, the travels of Bernard, and two other Monks, from Italy to Egypt and Syria, in 970, have been quoted in this Work from a MS. in the Cotton Library. Since the volume was printed, the Author has seen the Benedictine work of Mabillon, in which these travels are inserted.

By

By Mabillon, they are dated in 870, which being a century earlier than the statement in the present volume, would, if a just chronology, give increased strength to the argument which they are cited to support. From a recent account of the proceedings of the national institute of France, it appears that Le Grand D'Auffy notices this tract, and also dates it 870. These authorities induced the Author to suspect himself of some error. To ascertain the fact, he referred to the Cotton MS. again, but found that he was correct in dating them 970. The words of the MS. which is very well written, are, "Anno ab incarnatione Domini nostri IHU X nongentesimo septuagesimo." Therefore, according to the Cotton MS. the itinerary was begun in 970.

It has been the fashion with some to undervalue the history of our original ancestors. Wit which trembles at labour, and genius which pants to create, have committed the Saxon annals to contemptuous neglect. The philosopher has also stalked by the records of his forefathers with the same self-complacent disdain, because the metaphysical speculations of the easy chair are far more pleasant than the drudgery of research, or the study of documents, which no genius

P R E F A C E.

xi

nius illuminates, no taste adorns. This indolence has been mistaken for elegance; this ignorance for philosophy. But the characters of dullness and perplexity belong to the foundations of every history in every period. What was ancient history before Herodotus wrote? What were the annals of early Rome before Livy associated them with eloquence that never wearies, with an all-diffused mind which never ceases to instruct? His documents, in their rude forms and features, might please a Varro, but would disgust a Virgil. Yet, amid all their repulsive qualities, they must have abounded with matter highly curious and interesting, or else Livy has consulted his imagination, instead of his authorities; he has feasted us with his day dreams, instead of history and truth.

That the documents of a history are insipid and barbarous writings, may deter many a worthy mind from the fatigue of examining them, but ought not to consign their subject to neglect. What can be more homely than Affer's life of Alfred, viewed as a composition? Shall we despise this noble king, because his biographer wanted taste? This would be as wise as to estimate the pearl by the worthless shell which contains it.

The

P R E F A C E.

The first stages, and the first writers of every nation, are not merely gratifying to the idle curiosity of a dull antiquary. They abound with artless and rudely-told circumstances, which may be made to yield character, anecdote, sentiment, and instruction. These treasures may, like the diamond in the mine, be concealed by a depreciating surface, but they can be always made visible and useful by patient industry.

We roam the most distant oceans, to explore the manners of uncultivated savages, and even the philosopher reads, with interest, every description of their customs and transactions. Why should he then despise the first state, and the improving progress of his Saxon ancestors? This nation exhibits the conversion of ferocious pirates, into a highly civilized, informed, and generous people — in a word, into ourselves. Can it be frivolous to depict the successive steps of this admirable change? Amid this nation, in the ninth century, a man arose who may be compared with the proudest names of antiquity, without disgracing them by his society. Can such a character be unworthy of the contemplation of the reflective?

It is true, that some nations are less interesting to us than others. In their incessant competition

P R E F A C E.

xiii

tion for prosperity and fame, a few states have outtrode others, and have occupied a space and a period, which give majesty even to the petty quarrels of their feeble infancy. The giant empire of all conquering Rome has secured for the little dwarf, from which it sprang, an everliving sympathy and veneration. But has not the British nation diffused itself with glory into every quarter of the globe? Will it not be ranked with the most celebrated, for arms, for arts, for letters, for commerce, and for science? Surely then the childhood and growth of this people cannot disgrace the curiosity of their descendants.

The æra of the Anglo-Saxons has been classed by some among the legendary periods of fabulous history; but in answer to this erroneous idea, it may be asserted, that from Egbert to the conquest, there is a clear stream of unquestionable history. Many contemporary annals, records, lives, and other documents, exist on every generation, besides numerous writers who followed close upon the periods which they describe. The monkish custom of composing in their cloisters historical chronicles, has conveyed to us so many authentic documents, that those only, whose studies have led to their examination, can conceive justly of their number and importance.

In

P R E F A C E.

In some few circumstances a little chasm and a momentary obscurity may be noticed; but these defects are to be found in the most recent histories. On the whole it may be said, that the Anglo-Saxon history may fail to please from the inadequate abilities of the writer who narrates it. But his subject must not be confounded with his composition. The Anglo-Saxons were a people whom philosophy may contemplate with instruction and pleasure, whatever may be the fate of the present effort to pourtray them.

One part only will now remain to be executed of the present work, and then the original undertaking and scheme of the author will have been completed. It shall be as assiduously attended to as his leisure permits. It is too curious and too rich in matter to be hastily surveyed. The ray of light which Mr. Tooke has darted upon our ancient language, has brought into view an ample and fertile field for the gratification of the philosophical grammarian. The laws, the literature, the religion, and the manners of our Saxon ancestors, may, by diligent research, be considerably elucidated. Much has been already done by others, and something yet remains to be effected to present them to the Public in a just and interesting picture.

The

P R E F A C E.

xv

The Author begs leave to conclude with the reasonable address of Bochart: “ Ex hoc specimine lectori palam fiet nos omnem movisse lapidem, nec quicquam intactum præteruisse, ut veritatem in Democriti puteo latentem eruere-
 mus. In quo conatu si non fuit par ubique successus, tamen speramus fore ut nostram hanc qualemcunque opellam boni præbent. Et aliquid prodire tenus, si non datur ultra. Non omnia possumus omnes. Nihil ignorare solius est Dei. Aliorum *σφάλματα* vidimus et correximus: Alius nostra videbit et emendabit. Quod æquo animo passuri sumus, modo id cum modestiâ fiat atque amore veritatis *non obtrectandi studio* *.” Phaleg. Pref.

* “ We hope it will appear to the reader from this work; that we have exerted every effort, and have left nothing unattempted to draw the truth from its concealment in the well of Democritus. In this endeavour, if our success has not been always the same, yet we hope that our work, such as it is, will receive the approbation of the good. It is something to advance at all, if it should be even not given to us to go far. Every person cannot accomplish every thing. To be ignorant of nothing belongs only to the Supreme. The errors of others we have seen and have corrected. Others will discern and amend ours. To this we shall submit with cheerful patience, if it shall be done temperately, and from the love of truth, and not from the desire of *malignant detraction*”.

By the same Author,
In One Volume, price Seven Shillings;

THE
HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS,
From their First Appearance above the ELBE,
to the Death of EGBERT:
With a MAP of their ancient Territory.

“Eti in tanta scriptorum turba, mea fama in obscuro fit, nobilitate
ac magnitudine eorum qui nomine officient meo, me confolet.”
LIVY,

Printed for CADELL and DAVIES, in the Strand.

[xvii]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

A. D.	Page
THE connection of English history with the Northern nations - - - - -	3
The antiquities of the north obscure - - -	4
Swedish theories - - - - -	5
Rudbeck's system - - - - -	9
Torfæus on the origin of the Norwegians - -	17
Other friends to the Gigantic system - -	20

B O O K III.

C H A P. I.

The political State of Norway, Sweden, and
Denmark, in the Eighth and Ninth Centuries.

State of Norway - - - - -	24
Divided among many kings - - - - -	25
The petty kings of Sweden - - - - -	28
Its general state - - - - -	29
The Danish islands - - - - -	31
Their numerous kingdoms - - - - -	35
VOL. II. b	CHAP.

C O N T E N T S.

C H A P. II.

The Sea-kings and Vikingr of the North.

A. D.		Page
	The sea-kings - - - - -	38
	Who they were - - - - -	40
	Northern piracy - - - - -	42
	Vikingr - - - - -	46
	Their ferocity - - - - -	47
	The Berferkir - - - - -	48

C H A P. III.

The First Aggression of the Northmen on the
Anglo-Saxons.

	A Danish rover in the sixth century - -	54
787.	Their first appearance in England - -	55
	Earlier invasions stated by Saxo - -	56
	His history dubious - - - -	57
	The sources of ancient Scandinavian history -	58
	The Icelandic writers - - - -	59
	Snorre Sturleson - - - -	60
	Ivar Vidfadme's invasion of England - -	61
	His probable æra - - - -	64

C H A P. IV.

The Reign of Ethelwulph, and the Invasions
of the Northmen to the Birth of Alfred, in
849.

836.	Ethelwulph's education and accession - -	67
	His minister Alftan - - - -	69
	Northmen	

A. D.	C O N T E N T S.	Page	xix
	Northmen seen in the Mediterranean by Charle-		
	magne - - - - -	70	
	Their pretended conversion by Louis - -	72	
	They invade England 837—840 - -	73	
	State of France - - - - -	ib.	
	Depredations of the Northmen - - -	76	

C H A P. V.

The Birth of ALFRED.—Northmen Invasions.—
 Alfred's Travels, and the Deposition of Ethel-
 wulph.

849.	Alfred's birth - - - - -	79
851.	Northmen first winter in Thanet - - -	80
	Invade Mercia - - - - -	81
852.	Ethelwulph defeats them at Aclea - -	ib.
	Roderic Mawr of Wales - - - - -	83
853.	Ethelwulph sends Alfred to Rome - -	85
	His donation of the tenths - - - - -	86
	He goes to Rome—His presents - - -	87
	He marries Judith - - - - -	88
856.	The revolt of Wessex, and his deposition -	ib.

C H A P. VI.

The Reign of Ethelbald.

856.	Ethelbald accedes and marries Judith - -	91
860.	His death - - - - -	92
	Judith's third marriage - - - - -	93

b 2

CHAP.

C O N T E N T S.

C H A P. VII.

The Reign of Ethelbert, and ALFRED'S Educa-
 tion.

A. D.		Page
860.	Ethelbert succeeds - - - - -	95
866.	He dies - - - - -	96
	Alfred's youth and education - - - - -	ib.

C H A P. VIII.

The Expeditions of Ragnar Lodbrog, and his
 Death in Northumbria.

	Ragnar Lodbrog - - - - -	107
	Authentic facts of his history - - - - -	108
	His Quida or Death-song - - - - -	ib.
	His depredations - - - - -	110
	His children - - - - -	111
	His son Biorn's invasion of France - - - - -	113
845.	Ragnar's ditto - - - - -	114
	His fall in Northumberland - - - - -	115
	His sons resolve to revenge his death - - - - -	117

C H A P. IX.

The Reign of Ethelred, and the Actions of the
 Sons of Ragnar Lodbrog in England.

866.	State of England - - - - -	119
	Ingvar and Ubba invade - - - - -	120
	They kill Ella - - - - -	123
	868. They	

C O N T E N T S.

xxi

A. D.		Page
868.	They invade Mercia - - - - -	126
	Ethelred affixes Burrhed - - - - -	ib.
870.	They attack East Anglia - - - - -	129
	Algar's patriotic effort - - - - -	131
	They destroy the abbey of Croyland - - - - -	137
	And Peterborough - - - - -	139
	They attack Edmund king of East Anglia - - - - -	142
	Inguar's message to him - - - - -	144
	Edmund's answer - - - - -	145
	His death - - - - -	146
	Causes of the Danish success - - - - -	149
	They attack Wessex - - - - -	152
	Ethelred's battles against them - - - - -	153
	His death - - - - -	157

B O O K IV.

C H A P. I.

The Reign of ALFRED from his Accession to his
 Retirement.

871.	ALFRED accedes - - - - -	158
	His defeat and peace - - - - -	160
872.	Northmen conquer Mercia - - - - -	161
	And Bernicia - - - - -	163
	Alfred's naval exertion - - - - -	164
876.	They attack Alfred—His second peace - - - - -	165
877.	Alfred's naval successes - - - - -	166
	Alfred's faults - - - - -	168
	His policy doubted - - - - -	169

VOL. II.

b 3

CHAP.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER II.

Alfred becomes a Fugitive.

A. D.		Page
878.	Northmen enter Wilts - - - -	175
	Alfred's flight - - - -	ib.
	Its cause investigated - - - -	178
	Misconduct imputed to Alfred - - - -	180
	Affer's evidence - - - -	183
	The probable cause - - - -	185
	Alfred deserted by his subjects - - - -	187

CHAPTER III.

His Conduct during his Seclusion.

	His flight in disguise - - - -	189
	His asylum at a Swineherd's - - - -	190
	Whose wife he offends - - - -	ib.
	His munificence to the peasant - - - -	192
	Utility of his misfortune - - - -	ib.
	Hubba's attack in Devonshire - - - -	194
	And death - - - -	195
	Alfred's retreat described - - - -	196
	Joined by others - - - -	197
	His excurfive warfare - - - -	ib.
	Its benefits - - - -	199
	His charity - - - -	200

CHAPTER IV.

His Restoration.

	He visits the enemy's camp - - - -	201
	He discovers himself to his subjects - - - -	202
	The	

C O N T E N T S.		Page	xxiii
A. D.			
	The battle at Eddinton - - - -	203	
	Its success - - - -	204	
	The Danes colonize East Anglia - -	207	
	Alfred's liberal policy - - - -	208	

C H A P. V.

The Actions of Hastings, and his Invasions of England.

	Treaty between Alfred and Gothrun - -	211
	Hastings leaves England for France - -	213
	Actions of Hastings - - - -	216
893.	He invades Kent with two armies - -	220

C H A P. VI.

Alfred's Victories—Hastings quits the Island— Alfred's Death.

894.	Alfred's scheme of resistance - - -	223
	He encamps between the two armies - -	224
	Hastings quits his entrenchments - -	225
	Alfred pursues and defeats - - -	226
	East Anglian Danes attack - - -	227
	Alfred takes and returns the family of Hastings	228
	Hastings at Benfleet - - - -	229
	Hastings falls into the interior - - -	231
	His enterprize fails - - - -	233
	His third attempt - - - -	235
895.	His last efforts - - - -	236
	896. He	

CONTENTS.

A. D.		Page
896.	He quits England - - - - -	239
	Pestilence in the island - - - - -	243
	The Welsh acknowledge Alfred's sovereignty	ib.
901.	Alfred dies - - - - -	246

BOOK V.

CHAPTER I.

Alfred's intellectual Character.

	His character imitable - - - - -	250
	His first studies - - - - -	251
	His fondness for poetry - - - - -	252
	He learns to read - - - - -	253
	General ignorance in his time - - - - -	256
	Obstacles to his acquisition of knowledge -	257
	He invites learned men to his court - -	261
	Aster of St. David's - - - - -	263
	Grimbald of St. Bertin - - - - -	265
887.	Alfred learns to translate Latin - - - -	267
	Johannes Erigena - - - - -	268
	His works - - - - -	269
	His jokes - - - - -	273
	His death - - - - -	275
	Alfred's preface to Gregory's Pastorals -	277
	His translation of Orosius - - - - -	282
	His notitia of Germany - - - - -	285
	His sketch of Ohther's voyage towards the north	289
	Ditto of Wulfstan's voyage in the Baltic -	297
	His translation of Bede - - - - -	302
	Ditto of Boethius - - - - -	304
		Ditto

CONTENTS.

xxv

A. D.		Page
	Ditto of Gregory's Pastorals - - -	308
	Account of this book - - -	309
	Its evil tendency - - -	315
	Gregory's Dialogues translated at Alfred's re- quest - - -	316
	Alfred's selections from St. Austin - -	318
	His Psalter - - -	319
	His Æsop - - -	ib.
	His parables - - -	322
	His proverbs - - -	ib.
	His manual or hand book - - -	323
	His taste in the arts - - -	ib.
	in architecture - - -	ib.
	in ship building - - -	324
	in gold and silver workmanship -	ib.
	in the rural arts - - -	325

C H A P. II.

Alfred's moral Character.

His education of his children - - -	326
of Edward and Alfritha - - -	328
of Ethelweard - - -	ib.
His daughter Ethelfleda - - -	329
His dying instructions to Edward - -	330
Alfritha's marriage - - -	332
Alfred's arrangement of his officers -	ib.
His management of his finances - -	333
His distribution of his time - - -	335
His method of measuring time - - -	336
His	

C O N T E N T S.

A. D.	Page
His piety - - - - -	338
His kindness to a fondling - - -	343
His love of truth - - - - -	344

C H A P. III.

Alfred's public Conduct.

His desire and efforts for the improvement of his people - - - - -	347
His public school - - - - -	348
His invitations of foreign scholars and artists	349
His wife plans counteracted. - - -	ib.
He exacts from every officer a competence to his office - - - - -	350
His public demeanour - - - - -	351
His embassy to India - - - - -	ib.
Whether St. Thomas preached in India -	354
Whether in Alfred's time he was believed to have died there - - - - -	355
Whether there were Christians in his time in India - - - - -	357
Whether such journeys were then undertaken	361
A Persian ambassador to Charlemagne -	ib.
Travels of Arculfus in the eighth century -	362
Ditto of Bernard in the tenth - - -	ib.
The great influence of the Nestorians in the Saracen court - - - - -	366
Controversy between Oxford and Cambridge	369
Disputed passage in Asser - - - - -	373
State of the question - - - - -	375

Alfred's

C O N T E N T S.		xxii
A. D.		Page
	Alfred's police - - - - -	376
	His book on laws - - - - -	379
	His administration of justice - - -	381
	The <i>Mirroir des Justices</i> - - - -	382
	Alfred punishes many justices - - -	386
	Their offences - - - - -	ib.
	His perpetual illness - - - - -	392

