

The Cambridge Companion to Old English Literature



The Cambridge Companion to Old English Literature

Edited by
MALCOLM GODDEN AND MICHAEL LAPIDGE





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Preface

On 26 November 1882 Gerard Manley Hopkins wrote to his fellow-poet and friend Robert Bridges: 'I am learning Anglo-Saxon and it is a vastly superior thing to what we have now.' W. H. Auden too was inspired by his first experience of Old English literature: 'I was spellbound. This poetry, I knew, was going to be my dish . . . I learned enough to read it, and Anglo-Saxon and Middle English poetry have been one of my strongest, most lasting influences.' The list of modern poets who have been influenced by Old English literature (that term is now generally preferred to 'Anglo-Saxon' when referring to the language and vernacular writings of pre-Conquest England) could be extended to include Pound, Graves, Wilbur and many others. One does not have to agree with Hopkins's belief in the superiority of Old English as a medium for poetry to accept the importance of the writings of the Anglo-Saxons for an understanding of the cultural roots of the English-speaking world. The practice of looking back to their writings and their social organization in order to comprehend the present has continued ever since the sixteenth century, when the Elizabethans turned to them in support of their religious and political polemic.

It scarcely needs emphasizing that literature is the record of a particular culture; what Old English literature offers us is not only a mode of poetic expression which startled Hopkins and Auden but a window into a different world of beliefs, myths, anxieties, perspectives. The Anglo-Saxons were at the meeting-point of two major cultural traditions. From their barbarian origins, continually enriched by renewed contact with Scandinavian invaders and continental trade and political relations, they brought a Germanic inheritance of legend, poetic technique, law, pagan beliefs and tribal sympathies. From their contact with the representatives and books of Christianity, they absorbed much of the Latin, and a little of the Greek, tradition of history, religion, science and rhetoric. They were also at a chronological meeting-place. Late Anglo-Saxon England was a sophisticated and advanced country in politics, economic organization and vernacular literature; her peoples looked back, sometimes critically, often nostalgically, to a past when they were barbarians and Rome was

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x Preface

dominant. Looking forward, they saw themselves approaching a time of crisis, the imminent end of the world that they knew, and as that anticipated end drew near, they were increasingly inclined to see the Viking raids as signs of apocalypse. Their writings reflect at times the nostalgic brooding on the past, at times the excitement of newly acquired knowledge or the sophisticated possibilities of writing, and at times the urgency of a period of crisis.

In choosing the subjects to be considered in this book, we have been particularly concerned to show the range of writing in Old English and the ways in which that writing draws on the cultural and social preoccupations of the time. The small group of poems which have come to be recognized as the heart of the literary canon are discussed fairly extensively in the relevant chapters: The Dream of the Rood in ch. 13, The Battle of Maldon in ch. 6, the so-called elegies including The Wanderer and The Seafarer in ch. 10, and Beowulf has a chapter to itself (ch. 8). The collection aims to provide orientation and guidance for those approaching the study of Old English literature for the first time. The contributors have thus been asked by the editors to emphasize established understandings rather than new and more speculative ideas; but, perhaps fortunately, not all have followed the editors' request, and some indication of the many areas of uncertainty, the problems still to be resolved or the traditional views that need to be challenged will emerge, we hope, from the book as a whole.

MALCOLM GODDEN
MICHAEL LAPIDGE
June 1990



Note on the text

Old English poetry, including *Beowulf*, is quoted throughout from ASPR. Prose texts are quoted from the relevant standard editions, and are signalled by editor's name (e.g. *Pastoral Care*, ed. Sweet, p. 10); full bibliographical details of the editions in question are to be found in 'Further reading', below, pp. 282–91.

Abbreviations

ASE Anglo-Saxon England

ASPR The Anglo-Saxon Poetic Records, ed. G. P. Krapp and E. V. K. Dobbie, 6 vols. (New York, 1931–42)

EETS Early English Text Society

EHD English Historical Documents, I: c. 500-1042, ed. D. Whitelock, 2nd ed. (London, 1979); cited by page number

HE Bede's Historia ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum or Ecclesiastical History, ed. and trans. B. Colgrave and R. A. B. Mynors (Oxford, 1969); also trans. L. Sherley-Price (Harmondsworth, 1955)

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Chronological table of the Anglo-Saxon period

| from c. 400 | Germanic peoples settle in Britain |
|-------------|--|
| c. 540 | Gildas in De excidio Britanniae laments the effects of the |
| | Germanic settlements on the supine Britons |
| 597 | St Augustine arrives in Kent to convert the English |
| 616 | death of Æthelberht, king of Kent |
| c. 625 | ship-burial at Sutton Hoo (mound 1) |
| 633 | death of Edwin, king of Northumbria |
| 635 | Bishop Aidan established in Lindisfarne |
| 642 | death of Oswald, king of Northumbria |
| 664 | Synod of Whitby |
| 669 | Archbishop Theodore and Abbot Hadrian arrive in Can- |
| | terbury |
| 674 | monastery of Monkwearmouth founded |
| 682 | monastery of Jarrow founded |
| 687 | death of St Cuthbert |
| 689 | death of Cædwalla, king of Wessex |
| 690 | death of Archbishop Theodore |
| c. 700 | 'Lindisfarne Gospels' written and decorated |
| 709 | deaths of Bishops Wilfrid and Aldhelm |
| 716–57 | Æthelbald king of Mercia |
| 731 | Bede completes his Ecclesiastical History |
| 735 | death of Bede |
| 754 | death of St Boniface, Anglo-Saxon missionary in |
| | Germany |
| 757–96 | Offa king of Mercia |
| 781 | Alcuin of York meets Charlemagne in Parma and there- |
| | after leaves York for the Continent |
| 793 | Vikings attack Lindisfarne |
| 802–39 | Ecgberht king of Wessex |
| 804 | death of Alcuin |
| 839–56 | Æthelwulf king of Wessex |
| 869 | Vikings defeat and kill Edmund, king of East Anglia |
| 871–99 | Alfred the Great king of Wessex |
| | |

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Chronological table xiii

| 878 | Alfred defeats the Viking army at the battle of Edington, and the Vikings settle in East Anglia (879–80) |
|----------|--|
| 899–924 | Edward the Elder king of Wessex |
| 924-39 | Athelstan king of Wessex and first king of all England |
| 937 | battle of Brunanburh: Athelstan defeats an alliance of |
| , , | Scots and Scandinavians |
| 957–75 | Edgar king of England |
| 959-88 | Dunstan archbishop at Canterbury |
| 963-84 | Æthelwold bishop at Winchester |
| 964 | secular clerics expelled from the Old Minster, Winchester, |
| | and replaced by monks |
| 971-92 | Oswald archbishop at York |
| 973 | King Edgar crowned at Bath |
| 978-1016 | Æthelred 'the Unready' king of England |
| 985-7 | Abbo of Fleury at Ramsey |
| 991 | battle of Maldon: the Vikings defeat an English army led |
| | by Byrhtnoth |
| c. 1010 | death of Ælfric, abbot of Eynsham |
| 1011 | Byrhtferth's Enchiridion |
| 1013 | the English submit to Swein, king of Denmark |
| 1016-35 | Cnut king of England |
| 1023 | death of Wulfstan, archbishop of York |
| 1042–66 | Edward the Confessor king of England |
| 1066 | battle of Hastings: the English army led by Harold is |
| | defeated by the Norman army led by William the Conqueror |



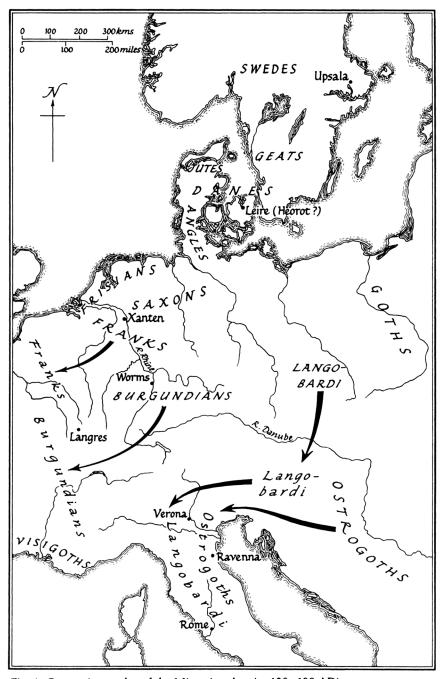


Fig. 1 Germanic peoples of the Migration Age (c. 400-600 AD)





Fig. 2 Anglo-Saxon England