

هل صحيح ان السماء تمطر دما  
ساعد في نشر هذه الحقائق حتى تعرف  
البشرية من هو الامام الحسين بن علي  
بن ابي طالب عليهما السلام

### وثائق وأدلة في حق الإمام الحسين عليه السلام

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
هذا الكتاب (ذي أنكلو ساكسون كرونكل)  
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle  
كتبه المؤلف سنة 1954 وهو يحوي الأحداث التاريخية  
التي مرت بها الأمة البريطانية منذ عهد المسيح (ع)  
فيذكر لكل سنة أحداثها حتى يأتي على ذكر أحداث  
سنة 685 ميلادية وهي تقابل سنة 61 هجرية  
سنة شهادة الإمام ابي عبدالله الحسين عليه السلام،  
فيذكر المؤلف أن في هذه السنة مطرت السماء دما  
وأصبح الناس في بريطانيا فوجدوا أن ألبانهم وأزبادهم  
تحولت الى دم!!! راجع ذلك في الصفحة 38 من الكتاب.  
(صور من الكتاب والصفحة المقصودة مدرجة ادناه)

THE  
ANGLO-SAXON  
CHRONICLE

TRANSLATED WITH AN INTRODUCTION  
BY G. N. GARMONSWAY, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.Soc.



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## PREFATORY NOTE

When Sir Frank Stenton was an undergraduate at Keeble he attended A. S. Napier's professorial lectures on Anglo-Saxon. No one, he told me, could understand why he went, though, even then, he had made up his mind to work in the field he has so richly adorned. There is no compulsion to write on the Anglo-Saxon or the Norman period. Anyone moved to write on either period ought to be curious enough to acquire some first-hand knowledge of the vernacular sources,<sup>1</sup> or, if that be too difficult, to seek informed advice. For lack of these obvious precautions more than one academic historian of the last fifty years has followed grotesquely antiquated translations and given a fresh lease of life to extraordinary misrenderings, particularly of the Peterborough Annal for 1137, which, like *Havelok*, is full of quotations. Last one seem to hawk at gnats the examples cited are from historians whose distinction in scholarship was recognized by their election to the British Academy. H. W. C. Davis, in *England under the Normans and Angevins* (first published in 1905 and now in its thirteenth edition of 1949), renders *he dideð ðe alle wonder* as 'Then did they all wonder' [*recte* 'Then they committed every atrocity'] and *hæpen beþyniges on her fet* as 'hung burning things [*recte* coats of mail] on their feet'; these go back through Anna Gurney of 1819 to Edmund Gibson's Latin of 1692. Again, Sir Charles Oman, *On the Writing of History* (London 1939), translated *Wier ær we tildeð. þe erthe bar non corn, for þe land was al for don. mid sulce dædes* as 'The Earth bears no corn: you might as well have tilled the sea: the land is all ruined by evil deeds' [*recte* 'Wherever there was tillage the earth bore no corn, for the land was ruined by such deeds']. The second clause goes back ultimately to Gibson's 'Litus arabant, i.e. Frustra arabant,' and in other respects the translation is definitely worse than either Anna Gurney's of 1819 or James Ingram's of 1823.

With these examples in mind it can scarcely be argued that a new translation of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* was a needless luxury. For a moment in 1909 it seemed as though E. E. C. Gomme's would fill the need, though some of the finer points escaped him; he failed, for example, to bring out the precise meaning of *eas*, *scraf*, and *wille*. Unhappily it was held to have infringed the copyright of Charles Plummer's edition and had to be withdrawn. I was lucky enough to get a copy. For the next generation the only versions in print were Ingram's of 1823 and Giles's of 1847. Elfred Gomme was killed in action in 1917 while serving as a captain in the Suffolk Regiment, but his publishers, to their credit, never regarded their reissue of Giles as more than a makeshift. The copyright difficulty was apparently

<sup>1</sup> Conversely it is just as important that a historian of Anglo-Saxon or of Middle English literature should be familiar with the political, constitutional, economic, and artistic background of his period.

PROLEGUE NOTE

summarized, and in the nineteen-twenties I was asked to look into Gomme's version and advise if the necessary corrections could be made in the sheets before they were photographed for reproduction. Regrettably—for Gomme was the brother of an old friend—I concluded that a satisfactory revision would involve a complete reworking, which the publishers were not prepared to undertake. So the matter slumbered for many years till Misses J. M. Dent decided to replace Ingram's with, with some additions from Gier, had been issued as No. 624 of Everyman's Library. Now at last, for the first time, we have in Mr Gomme's book an accurate and intimate rendering of all the annals in Phinney's edition. This corresponds page for page with the Anglo-Saxon, and it is far easier to read than the introduction and up-to-date identification of the personages recorded. I do not know if *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* is intended for an Introduction by Harry A. Roskoff (New York 1931), which came out when Mr Gomme's translation was practically complete. I need do no more than point out that Mr Gomme's has run a longer course and that, over Dr Roskoff's dissent, I cannot give him the credit by several lengths.

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BALUS COCKES.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is a collection of annals written in Old English, covering the period from 449 to 1154. It is one of the most important sources for the history of early medieval Britain. The text is divided into sections, each headed by the name of a king or a year. The language is Old English, which is a form of the English language used between the 5th and 15th centuries. The Chronicle is a valuable source of information about the lives of kings, the events of the time, and the customs of the people. It is a work of great historical interest and is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of Britain.

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the episcopal see, and Ceawlin succeeded to the kingdom.  
**F 676** Ceawlin was the son of Cynpils, the son of Ceodwall. Athel-  
 from nal, king of Mercia, overran Kent.

**p. 38** 676. In this year the star 'comet' appeared. Bishop Willfrid  
 was driven from his bishopric by King English.

679. In this year Athene was slain, and St. Andrewyrt passed away.

680. In this year archbishop Theodore presided over a synod at  
 Hatfield because he wished to amend the doctrines of the Christian  
 faith. The same year Hild, abbot of Whitby, passed away.

682. In this year Ceawlin drove the Britons as far as the sea.

685. In this year Cadwalla began to contend for the kingdom.

This Cadwalla was the son of Cadwalla, the son of Cadfa, son of  
 Crida, the son of Gwynn, the son of Cyric, the son of Coella. Mri  
 was the brother of Cadwalla, and later he was burned to death in Kent.  
 This same year King English was slain: the English was the son of  
 Owe, the son of Eadlfrith, the son of Eadbeald, the son of Ica, the son  
 of Toppa. This same year Isthred passed away.

685. In this year Ceawlin and Mul had won Kent and the Isle of  
 Wight.

687. In this year Mri was burned to death in Kent and twelve other  
 men with him; and that year Ceawlin again had won Kent.

(continued on p. 40)

**F 685** 685. In this year in Britain it rained blood, and milk and  
 from butter was turned into blood. (continued on p. 42)  
**p. 38**

and Ceawlin succeeded to the kingdom of Wessex. Athel-  
**E 676** nal, king of Mercia, overran Kent.

**from** 678. In this year the star 'comet' appeared in Aweret, and  
**p. 37** for three months every morning shone his comets. Bishop  
 Willfrid was driven from his bishopric by King English, and  
 (continued on p. 39)

**F 685** 685. In this year in Britain it rained blood, and milk and  
 from butter were turned into blood. (continued on p. 42)  
**p. 38**

two bishops were consecrated in his place, Brea to Deila and  
**E 678** Brea to Bernice. Eadhad was consecrated bishop to the  
 from people of Lindsey; he was the first of the bishops of Lindsey.

**p. 38** 679. In this year Ellfrice was slain beside the Trent, at the  
 place where English and Eadred fought. In this year passed  
 away St. Andrewyrt; and Coldingham was consumed by fire which  
 came down from heaven.

680. In this year archbishop Theodore presided over a synod at  
 Hatfield because he wished to amend the doctrines of the Christian  
 faith. The same year Hild, abbot of Whitby, passed away.

681. In this year Trumbolt was consecrated bishop of Hetham;  
 and Tremere was consecrated bishop to the Picts, because then they  
 were subject to us.

682. In this year Ceawlin drove the Britons as far as the sea.

684. In this year English sent a host to Ireland and burnt his  
 reformer, with it, and they pitifully had waste and burned God's  
 churches.

685. In this year King English had Othber consecrated bishop, and  
 archbishop Theodore consecrated him rector of Hildesam at York on  
 the first day of Easter, for Trumbolt had been removed from the  
 metropolitan see. This same year King English was slain to the north of  
 the sea (the first of North) on 20 May, and a great host with him. He  
 was king for fifteen years, and Alfrith, his brother, succeeded to the  
 kingdom. In this year Cadwalla began to contend for the kingdom,  
 and the same year Hlothbert, king of Kent, passed away. John was  
 consecrated bishop in Hucham,<sup>1</sup> and was there until the return of  
 Willfrid. John was afterwards appointed to the episcopal see of York  
 because bishop Ilona had passed away. Thereafter Willfrid, his predecessor,  
 was consecrated bishop of York, and John retired to his manse at  
 Beverley.<sup>2</sup>

685. In this year Cadwalla and Mri, his brother, had won Kent and  
 the Isle of Wight. This Cadwalla gave to St. Peter's monastery of  
 Mark-Agostin the place Hues, which is an island called Avery.<sup>3</sup>  
 The abbot of the monastery was then Egbald; he was the third abbot  
 after Scaewulf. Theodore was then archbishop in Kent.

687. Mri was burned in Kent, and twelve other men with him; and  
 that year Cadwalla again had won Kent. (continued on p. 41)

<sup>1</sup> Othbertus. F. 12.  
<sup>2</sup> Thomaus ad praedicatorum Praedicator, 990-1000, inquit: Anglorum erat  
 depono saluatus (Hist. 67/19, 12). At the night to whose memory the  
 Picts were then subject, were of course the Northumbrians, for one of the  
 Picts was then subject, were of course the Northumbrians, for one of the

to the first E.  
 "Mri was"  
 Hlothbert  
 abbot Hild  
 John Brea

English 113, and S. O'Sullivan, *The Lives of St. Cuthbert* 18-19.  
<sup>3</sup> For Avery Farm see J. K. Waddington, *Saxons, Picts and Norse* (Hippocampus  
 1911), p. 21, and the map in R. Arnold, *The Rained of Blood* (London 1949).