

The Beginning of the Year in the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle*

B.A. Thesis English Language and Culture

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Introduction

In an age of computers and the World Wide Web, many will reply “January 1st” to the question: “When is the beginning of the year?” Although, for example, the Chinese and Islamic years start on different dates, January 1st dominates all. There seems to be little place in this digital era for these diversities.

Throughout the centuries different styles of reckoning time have been used. These styles vary per region, period and authority, and were subject to change. For example, during the Middle Ages papal documents mainly used a) Christmas dating (beginning the year on December 25th) before the middle of the tenth century, from 1216 to 1241 and from 1280 to 1417 and b) Lady Day dating (beginning the year on March 25th) from the middle of the tenth century to 1216, from 1243 to 1280 and after 1417. When working with historical documents, such as charters, it is important to be aware of these various styles for the accurate dating of events.

There are several extant medieval chronicles, one of which is the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle (ASC)*.

This is an English chronicle written mainly in Old English dating from the tenth to twelfth centuries. Six manuscripts and two fragments containing the *ASC* still exist today. These eight documents are not identical and the variations involve, amongst other things, different beginnings of the year. The annals contain various indications which can signify which dating style has been used. These indications can be actual dates, holy days, seasons and events. For example, the annal 1049 in manuscript D (MS D) records a battle on July 29th and the death of bishop Siward of Canterbury: the death of bishop Siward was on October 23rd 1048¹. Therefore, at this point in MS D the year must begin in September.

¹ Powicke & Fryde, *Handbook of British Chronology* (1961, p. 266).

The research to date that has been carried out on the dating systems employed in the *ASC* (Anscombe, 1909; Poole, 1921; Whitelock, 1965) has become either outdated or focuses on only one or two of the *ASC* manuscripts. Furthermore, Whitelock does not respect the 'original' annal number in the manuscript which means that some of her conclusions are questionable. The present study carries out a detailed analysis of the differences between and within the manuscripts concerning the dating system employed and bears in mind the many aspects that must be considered to conclusively determine styles of reckoning, including the original annal number found in the manuscripts. It will be seen that such an approach leads to innovative findings.

The first section begins with the methodology used for this study, a description of the manuscripts and the main sources used to verify the dates and events recorded in the manuscripts. The next section presents the different methods of beginning the year and the various components of time. The third section presents a discussion and analysis of the results. These results can be found in the Appendices. Finally, the conclusion gives a brief summary and suggestions for further research.

1. Data & Method

1.1 Data

Description of the relevant literature:

- The *Anglo Saxon Chronicle (ASC)*²

There are six manuscripts (MSS) and two fragments still in existence containing the *ASC* or part of it. The manuscripts are generally referred to as A, B, C, D, E and F, the fragments G and H. None of these are considered to be the 'original' or to have had direct access to the 'original'. Much research (Baker, 2000; Taylor, 1983; Whitelock, 1961) has been done to reveal their genealogy. All manuscripts begin with a preface, annal 60 BC followed by annal 1, 2, etc., with the exception of MS C which has no preface and merely begins with annal 60 BC. MSS BCDF and the fragments can all be found in the British Library.

Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, MS. 173, also called the Parker manuscript, is manuscript A. It is dated 900-1070 and it is the oldest manuscript. It concerns annals 1-1070.

Manuscripts B and C are also called the Abingdon I and II manuscripts, respectively. MS B is folios 1^r – 34^r of Cotton Tiberius A. vi and covers annals 1-977. MS C is folios 115^v – 164^f of Cotton Tiberius B. i and concerns annals 1-1066. Manuscript B has been dated to the second half of the tenth century and C to the eleventh century. The many similarities between B and C suggest that they are copies from the same archetype or even that C was copied from B. One of these similarities is the insertion called the Mercian Register which is unique to MSS B and C. It has been entered between BC 915 and BC 925 and comprises annals 896 to 924. It is unclear why B has virtually no annal numbers after 652, but it might be the reason why there are more

² This section relies on Ker, *Catalogue of Manuscripts containing Anglo-Saxon* (1957); Whitelock, (1961, pp. xi-xviii) and *ASCCE* Vol. 3-8 (Vol. 3, 1986; Vol. 4, 1983; Vol. 5, 2001; Vol. 6, 1996; Vol. 7, 2004; Vol. 8, 2000).

differences between MS B and MS C after 652 as the scribe of C might have consulted other sources as well.

Manuscript D, also called the Worcester manuscript, is Cotton Tiberius B. iv.

Unfortunately, this manuscript has suffered over the centuries and is now incomplete. Folios 3^r – 9^v relate the preface and annals 60 BC, AD 1-261 and folios 19^r – 86^v relate AD 693-1080. MS D has been dated 1050.

Manuscript E, often referred to as the Peterborough manuscript, is the Laud Misc. 636 in the Bodleian Library. It narrates the longest period as it continues up to 1154 on folios 1^r – 91^v. It is also the latest manuscript as it is dated between 1120 and 1200. MS E appears to have been made at Peterborough as it has many local particulars. It is clear that up until entry 1121 the annals had been written consecutively by the first scribe. It is thus quite possible that the fire of 1116 at the monastery destroyed their former copy and that MS E was a replacement.

Furthermore, MSS D and E include much northern material that is absent from the others. The similarities and differences of MSS D and E seem to indicate that they are the third generation of a common ancestor.

Manuscript F is written on folios 30^r – 70^v of the Cotton Domitian A. viii. It is a bilingual text and dated 1100. It concerns annals AD 1-1058 written in Latin and Old English. However, the Latin and Old English texts are not exact translations nor do all annals contain both a Latin and an Old English entry. Most of the text was written by a single scribe and opinions vary on whether additions have been made by other scribes. The similarities with MS E suggest that an archetype of E was used as a source and the main scribe of F also seems to have had access to MS A.

The fragments G and H are both in the British Library. G is folios 39^r – 47^v of Cotton Otho B. xi + x. It is generally considered to be part of an early copy of MS A and as it is dated 1001-1013 it contains entries which in A have later been altered or erased. Unfortunately, MS G was gravely damaged in a fire at Cotton's library in 1731 reducing it to the remaining folios, but the content of the entire text survives as a transcription³ was made before the fire by Laurence Nowell in 1562. The remaining folios cover annals 243-973. However, as G is considered to be a copy of MS A, G will not be discussed in this study. Fragment H consists of a single folio, folio 9 of Cotton Domitian A. ix. It relates the end of annal 1113 and the beginning of 1114.

This study relies on *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Collaborative Edition (ASCCE)*. Vol. 1 and Vols. 3 – 8. (Vol. 1, ed. D. Dumville 1995; Vol. 3, ed. J. Bately 1986; Vol. 4, ed. S. Taylor 1983; Vol. 5, K. O'Brien O'Keefe 2001; Vol. 6, ed. G.P. Cubbin 1996; Vol. 7, ed. S. Irvine 2004; Vol. 8, ed. P.S. Baker 2000) and *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (D. Whitelock, 1961) as not all manuscripts or facsimiles were available. *ASCCE* Volume 1 discusses MS F and contains a facsimile as well. *ASCCE* Volumes 3 to 8 contain transcriptions and analyses of each of the manuscripts. D. Whitelock's *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (1961) arranges translations of the six main manuscripts and fragment H side by side. As the annal numbers in the manuscripts are at times absent, in advance or behind, Whitelock has filed the entries under the correct year. However, it is important to note that this is a somewhat subjective 'correction' as the annals rarely start on January 1st and there may be other reasons for erroneous dating. Therefore, entries or parts of them may appear to be in the wrong year.

³ London, British Library, MS. Add. 43703.

The following sources have been used to verify dates of events, year numbers and the correct dates for Easter.

- C.R. Cheney: *Handbook of Dates for Students of English History*, 1970.

This work has been used for the conversion of holy days. For example, the death of king Edmund on St Andrew's Day which is November 30th (p. 44). In this respect this work can be more accessible than Grotefend as it is limited to the saints and other religious days that were primarily used in the British Isles.

- H. Grotefend: *Taschenbuch der Zeitrechnung des Deutschen Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*, 1971.

This work is similar to Cheney albeit more elaborate and it is not limited to England and English history. Grotefend has compiled the ultimate reference work for converting dates found in medieval sources. His index of holy days is extremely comprehensive and includes the area in which the holy day is celebrated if it concerns a regional holy day. Furthermore, this work has primarily been used to determine the correct date for Easter.

The following sources have been used to verify the dates of many events recorded in the MSS.

- F.M. Powicke and E.B. Fryde: *Handbook of British Chronology*, 1961.

This work has been used most as it lists many events connected to the various royal families of the British Isles and the religious places and events including the consecrations, accessions and translations of bishops and archbishops.

- D.J. Schove & A. Fletcher: *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets, AD 1-1000*, 1987.

As the title indicates this source has been used to verify the dates of solar and lunar eclipses, comets and other natural phenomena. Unfortunately, the period covered by this work only reaches until AD 1000. Therefore, for events beyond this date other sources have been used.

- R.L. Storey: *Chronology of the Medieval World, 800 to 1491*, 1973.

This work has been used to verify events that happened outside the British Isles and which are not mentioned in any of the other sources listed above. For example, the deaths of king Magnus of Norway (1047), emperor Henry III (1056), king Henry of France (1060) and king Harold of Norway (1066), but also the massacre of the Danes on St. Brice's Day (1002).

1.2 Method

This study carries out a comparison of the MSS of the *ASC* to determine whether the different MSS use different styles of reckoning and whether these differences also occur within each of the MSS. As previously mentioned, the annals contain various indications which can signify which style has been used. These indications can be actual dates, holy days, seasons and events.

For example, D 1049 records a battle on July 29th and the death of bishop Siward of Canterbury: the death of bishop Siward was on October 23rd 1048⁴. Therefore, at this point in MS D the year must begin in September. However, many annals contain none or too few indications or the indications fall between Easter and August 31st. A single indication is generally not sufficient to determine the dating system employed. Most annals were not written contemporarily thus giving room for a variety of errors. The earlier entries in particular up to approximately AD 850 were copied from other chronicles and texts which themselves might very well have been copies or contain copied material. The scribes of the manuscripts of the *ASC* themselves similarly used this custom of copying each other as none of the extant manuscripts are considered to be the original

⁴ Powicke & Fryde, *Handbook of British Chronology* (1961, p. 266).

Anglo Saxon Chronicle. This will be discussed further in the description of the manuscripts. This habit of using other texts as sources appears to occasionally cause contradicting indications of a particular style or even cause events to be recorded twice in different annals in the same manuscript. For example, the death of King Offa in 796 is recorded in MSS DE under 794 as well as under 796.

In order to determine when and where each style of reckoning is used I listed all relevant events recorded in the MSS and their dates in a table, which can be found in Appendix 1⁵. Events are considered relevant when they provide an indication to which style of reckoning is used. The data summarized in this Appendix formed the basis of my analysis. This analysis will be discussed in chapter 3: Discussion & Analysis. Due to the limited size of this study it will not be possible to discuss each annal (in detail).

The layout of the table is as follows: the page numbers, annal/year numbers and manuscript letters are listed in the first, second and third columns respectively. The page numbers refer to the page number on which the annal occurs in Whitelock's *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (1961). The next column lists the relevant events mentioned in the annals in the same order in which they are recorded in the manuscripts. All indications of time are listed in the fifth column. The sixth column lists the dates that require a conversion, such as holy days. The next column then provides these conversions and also the table number⁶ of the calendar with the corresponding Easter Day for that year or adjoining years between square brackets. If that particular year is a leap year this is marked by an asterisk (*). In the last column are the verified dates of the events mentioned in column four. The eighth column lists

⁵ See Appendix 1.

⁶ These tables can be found in Cheney, *Handbook of Dates for Students of English History* (1970) and in Grotefend, *Taschenbuch der Zeitrechnung des Deutschen Mittelalters und der Neuzeit* (1971).

the possible styles of reckoning that can be deduced based on the data collected in the other columns. The data in column eight has been summarized in a second table, which can be found in Appendix 2⁷.

⁷ See Appendix 2.

2. History of Dating: Reckonings of Time⁸

Over time many different styles of reckoning time have been used. When working with historical documents, such as charters, it is important to be aware of these different styles for accurate dating. However, as the subject of this study is the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle (ASC)*, only the information relevant to this study will be discussed. In this chapter I provide an overview of the following components of time: the year, the beginning of the year, the seasons and the day.

2.1 The Year

Generally there are two methods of reckoning years, the use of a recurring cycle and the use of a specific event as a starting or reference point. These methods of reckoning years can be used alone or with one or more of the other methods. The internal layout of the year and the different calendars will be explained in the final section of this chapter.

The tradition of numbering the years as is still in practice today, called the Christian year (*annus domini*), originates from the sixth century. In this case the counting of the years begins with the year of the birth of Jesus Christ. Another example is the Islamic reckoning which starts with the migration of Muhammad and his followers. Consequently, AD 2016 corresponds to AH 1437/1438 in the Islamic reckoning.

Another practice used in the reckoning of years is the indiction. The indiction is a recurring cycle of 15 years and can be easily recognized as it always adheres to the format 'Indictio(ne) ..'. Two facts are important in determining the correct year when confronted with this method and these are that each cycle is 15 years and that the very first cycle begins in the

⁸ The information provided in this chapter has been compiled from these sources: Cheney, *Handbook of Dates for Students of English History* (1970), Giry, *Manuel de Diplomatique: Diplomes et Chartes - Chronologie Technique, Éléments Critiques et Parties Constitutives de la Teneur des Chartes, les Chancelleries - les Actes Privés* (1925), Grotefend, *Taschenbuch der Zeitrechnung des Deutschen Mittelalters und der Neuzeit* (1971) and Poole, *Medieval Reckonings of Time* (1935).

year AD 312. For example, the year 1392 is *Indictione* 15⁹ so consequently the following year a new cycle begins and 1393 is *Indictione* 1. However, there are three dates on which the year can begin. The original indiction, the Constantinopolitan or Greek Indiction, begins on the first of September. The Roman or Pontifical Indiction begins on the 25th of December, or occasionally on the first of January. The Cæsarean or Imperial Indiction starts on the 24th of September and is also called the Bedan Indiction as it was introduced in England by Bede. It must be noted that beginning the year in September results in the year beginning approximately 3 months before January 1st. For example, using the original indiction, *Indictione* 15 begins on September 1st 1391 and ends on August 31st 1392.

A third method of reckoning years is the regnal year. As the name suggests the years are numbered after the reign of the ruling authority. These can be kings, popes, archbishops etc. The starting dates of this system vary greatly as elections, successions, coronations and consecrations are not all fixed on a specific day of the year. For example, King Henry II's 16th regnal year is from December 19th 1169 to December 18th 1170 while King Richard II's 16th year of reign is from June 22nd 1392 to June 21st 1393. This example also shows another feature, namely the difference in event as the starting date of their respective regnal years. The absence of King Edward I from England at the time of his accession during the thirteenth century meant that he could not be crowned until his return two years later. As a result English regnal years no longer commence on the date of the coronation but on the date of the accession. Other events can also be the starting date, such as the consecration or ordination in papal years. Great attention is thus necessary when dating documents using regnal years, especially when they occur unaccompanied by other indications.

⁹ Table "VIII. Indiktion" (Grotefend, 1971, p. 140).

2.2 The Beginning of the Year

As mentioned above, there are several dates that have been used as the beginning of the year throughout the ages. Unfortunately, documents rarely provide the information of which type of reckoning is used, therefore, one must be vigilant and attempt to determine what method was used so as to prevent mistakes. Apart from the three dates mentioned above there are several other days that are used as the first day of the year.

- January 1st: New Year's Day. This is the start of the Roman civil year. Although throughout the ages there have been reckonings that have used other dates as the beginning of the year, New Year's Day generally refers to the 1st of January even if another reckoning is used. It is also the beginning of the astronomical year.
- March 25th: Day of the Annunciation / Lady Day. The beginning of the year on this date is used in two ways: starting the year on the preceding Annunciation resulting in the year being approximately 9 months in advance in comparison to our current reckoning and starting the year on the subsequent Annunciation resulting in the year being almost 3 months behind. The first is not a widespread method. It was used longest in Pisa and is therefore, often referred to as *calculus Pisanus*. The second has been practiced more widely and was introduced in England after the Conquest and became the primary style from the thirteenth century until 1752 (Giry, 1925, p. 108).
- September 1st: The beginning of the year of the Constantinopolitan Indiction. Using this style the year begins in the September prior to January 1st. For example, October 11th 1392 (using September reckoning) would actually be October 11th 1391 according to our current reckoning.

- September 24th: The beginning of the year of the Cæsarean (or Bedan) Indiction. Using this style the year begins in the September prior to January 1st. This means the year begins approximately 3 months earlier.
- December 25th: Day of the Nativity / Christmas Day. The year begins on the 25th of December and this results in this style being a week in advance. According to Giry this reckoning was introduced in England during the seventh century and was used predominantly there until the Conquest when it was gradually replaced by Lady Day reckoning (1925, p. 108). This replacement was complete by the end of the thirteenth century.
- Easter: Following the conception and the birth of Christ, the resurrection of Christ has also been used as a beginning of the year. The date of Easter itself as well as its eve (meaning Saturday) are both found. Using this style of reckoning results in the year being 2.5 to 4 months behind. However, where all the previous reckonings have fixed dates this one does not as Easter is a moveable feast. Easter can fall on any date between March 22nd and April 25th. The calculations required to determine on which date Easter falls are complicated and as it is not of particular relevance to this study it will not be discussed here¹⁰. It is extremely important to be aware of the fact that the length of a year using this style can vary. For example, the Easter-year 1030 starts on March 29th 1030 and ends on April 10th 1031. The length of this year is 378 days (365 + 13) and April 5th thus occurs twice in this year. Documents using this style require close scrutiny and research to determine the correct dates.

2.3 The Season

The division of the year in seasons is still in use today. However, their starting dates have shifted slightly over time. Ideally the seasons would center evenly around the solstices and equinoxes.

¹⁰ Further information on the calculations of Easter can be found in *Medieval Reckonings of Time* by R.L. Poole (1935, pp. 32-36).

These are: the spring equinox on March 21st or 22nd, the summer solstice on June 24th, the autumnal equinox on September 21st or 22nd and the winter solstice on December 24th. Bede, therefore, chose the following starting dates for the seasons: February 7th for spring, May 9th for summer, August 7th for autumn and November 7th for winter. In later periods the starting dates shifted to approximately two weeks later and nowadays the seasons are no longer centered around the equinoxes and solstices but the equinoxes and solstices have more or less become the starting dates of the seasons. It is also the case that the year is divided into only two seasons, winter and summer.

2.4 The Day

- The Roman calendar:

The calendar mostly used during the Middle Ages is the Julian or Roman calendar. It is based on one solar cycle of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days. A regular year thus consists of 365 days and every four years there is a leap year of 366 days to incorporate the extra $\frac{1}{4}$ day. The year is divided in twelve months of 30 or 31 days with the exception of February which has 28 days in a regular year and 29 days in a leap year. As March was originally the first month of the year it is logical that the extra day was attached to the last month of the year, February. The day of the month was indicated by its place in reference to one of three specific days of the month; the calends: the 1st day; the nones: the 5th or 7th day; the ides: the 13th or 15th day. In the months March, May, July and October it was the 7th and 15th, the other months it was the 5th and 13th. To calculate the correct date one subtracts the number from the day of the month starting with the day of the month itself. For example, the *iii nonas Martii* 'nones March' = 05/03 (*nonas Martii* = 07/03, 07/03 - 3 days = 07->06->05/03); the *vi idus Februarii* 'ides February' = 08/02 (*idus Februarii* = 13/02, 13/02 - 6 days = 13->12->11->10->09->08/02); the *xi kalendas Decembris* 'calends

December' = 21/11 (*kalendas Decembris* = 01/12, 01/12 - 11 days = 01/12->30/11->29->28->27->26->25->24->23->22->21/11). As the final example clearly shows all calends other than the first fall in the previous month. Errors are thus easily made when the date mentioned is between the *pridie (ii) kalendas* 'calends' and the *xix kalendas Januarii* 'calends January': 31/12 - 14/12 of the previous year.

- The Ecclesiastical calendar:

As the Roman Catholic Church was a central aspect of medieval life, people indicated the days by the ecclesiastical calendar. The ecclesiastical calendar consists of fixed and moveable feasts. The fixed feasts are commemorative days of saints and other holy days. It is important to note that there are numerous saints and some have several commemorations such as the date of death, ascension, translation, annunciation, succession, etc. Saints can also be more prominent in some areas than in others and saints can be very regional. The dates of the moveable feasts vary each year. These dates are generally derived from the lunar and/or solar cycle. The most well-known of the moveable feasts is Easter. However, there are many days before and after Easter that also relate to the exact date of Easter. Before Easter there is the period of Lent, "the 40 week-days preceding Easter" (Cheney, 1970, p. 59). After Easter there is the period leading up to the Ascension of Christ and the following Pentecost. Another example of a moveable feast is the period of the advent of the Nativity of Christ. Beside the use of the feasts themselves the days and weeks around them are indicated by referring to them using specific Latin phrases as the octave and the *vigilia*. The 'octave' refers to "the 8th day after any feast, the feast-day itself being counted" (Cheney, 1970, p. 57). The '*vigilia*' is the day before the feast.

- The Gregorian calendar:

Despite the extensive calculations to ensure that the Julien calendar coincided with the solar year, a divergence occurred as the solar year is a fraction longer than $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days. To resolve this problem Pope Gregory XIII issued a reformed calendar in 1582. It contained the following changes: October 5th to 14th were removed from the year 1582 to resolve the accumulated surplus of 10 days and it also stated that the year should henceforth begin on January 1st. However, not all countries immediately accepted the new calendar at this time and continued to use the Julien calendar until they did accept it. To distinguish the Julien calendar from the Gregorian calendar during the period that both were in use, the first is referred to as 'Old Style' and the latter as 'New Style'.

3. Discussion & Analysis

The following chapter starts by considering some of the issues that need to be borne in mind when trying to determine what system of dating a manuscript employed. There are a number of aspects, such as the annals' layout, language and content, that must be considered as they can be of influence on the analysis. The chapter then moves on to establish the dating systems employed by the various annals of the *ASC*. The complete data can be found in Appendix 1 and a summary of the results can be found in Appendix 2.

3.1 Layout and Language of the annals

One aspect of great importance is the annal numbering. One of Whitelock's editing conventions was to file the annals under the 'correct' year. However, for the purposes of this study this may lead to erroneous conclusions. Her reassignment of the annals may cause an annal to appear to adhere to a different style of reckoning than it would according to the annal numbering in the manuscript. For example, according to Whitelock's numbering Christmas, 01/01, Lady Day and Easter dating are the possible styles of reckoning in annal 787 in MSS DEF. However, in all these MSS this annal is numbered 788. Upholding the 'original' annal number means the year would have to begin on September 1st and thus constitutes September dating. Another example is annal 655. Whitelock has reassigned annals 654 and 655 from MSS EF to 655¹¹. In this case, they would begin the year in September. However, separately these annals each indicate Christmas, 01/01 and Lady Day dating.

Another facet of the annal numbering is the inaccuracy of the annal numbers in the MSS. This inaccuracy can cause difficulty in conclusively declaring a style of reckoning. Annal numbers are repeated, passed over or omitted entirely which can lead to entire sequences of annals falling one

¹¹ *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (1961, p. 20).

or more years behind or jumping ahead. In particular this happens from 1040 to 1051 where MSS A and C are correct, while MS D is one year ahead from 1044, MS E is one, two and eventually three years behind and MS F is one year behind until 1052 (MS B ended at AD 977). The omission of annal numbers is a predominant occurrence in MS B from 653 onwards. Whitelock therefore subscribed the annals to the corresponding years and in *ASCCE* Vol. 4 the annals are numbered similarly to MS C (except annal 817 which has been numbered 815 in *ASCCE* Vol. 4¹² whereas in MS C this annal is numbered 816 (f. 127^v)). Of the annals from MS B included in Appendix I, only 538, 540, 626, 627, 955 (B 956), 977 and annals 904 and 905 of the Mercian Register are numbered.

The editing of annal numbers by later scribes is another facet. This occurrence is similarly of importance as it cannot always be determined when and why the editing has occurred. In some cases it appears as if the annal number was originally correct, but was erroneously altered at a later time. For example, annals 892 to 912 in MS A have all been changed by adding 1 (ff. 16^v-21^v).

The bilingual MS F poses a unique conundrum as the Old English and Latin entries do not always contain the same content or the annal is in merely one of the two languages. For example, in annal 963 the date is recorded solely in the Latin entry (f. 58^v) and annal 766 has no Latin entry at all (f. 48^v). It raises the question how the texts of the annals were composed. Is one a translation of the other and has the translating scribe been indolent or have different exemplars been used for the different languages? The differences between the two languages have all been specified in Appendix I (column five). The discrepancy between the Latin and the vernacular

¹² Taylor, *ASCCE* Vol. 4 (1983, p. 29).

entries is significant in one annal. F 806¹³ records three celestial events (f. 51^v). The vernacular entry dates these events September 1st, Wednesday June 4th and August 30th. June 4th was a Wednesday in 805¹⁴. The Latin entry dates these events September 1st, Thursday June 4th and Sunday August 30th. In 806¹⁵ June 4th was a Thursday and August 30th was a Sunday.

Unfortunately, only the event on September 1st could be verified and according to Schove & Fletcher¹⁶ it occurred in AD 806. Therefore, it would appear that the “Wednesday” in the vernacular entry is erroneous. The other MSS occasionally have Latin entries as well and this is similarly indicated in Appendix 1 (column five).

3.2 Content of the annals

Many annals do not contain data relevant to determining the style of reckoning. Most of these annals have already been excluded from Appendix 1. Many of these excluded annals are either blank or they do not record dates and/or verifiable events. This occurs in particular in the earlier annals, 60 BC to AD 530 and they are therefore not included in Appendix 1. Annals that have been included in Appendix 1 but are inconclusive due to other reasons have been marked by # and annals that contain conflicting or contradictory data are marked by ## in Appendix 1 (column eight). There can be several reasons for annals to be marked thus: the dates or events recorded are insufficient; the dates or events occurred between Easter and August 31st; the events recur in different annals in the same MS; the recorded events could not be conclusively verified in other sources, or the annal relates the events of more than a single year. Not all events can conclusively be verified. Particularly those belonging to the category of natural events and the consequences thereof, such as lunar and solar eclipses, comets, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods

¹³ More details on this annal are provided in Appendix 1 (p. 43).

¹⁴ Table 30 in Grotfend (1971, pp. 202-203).

¹⁵ Table 22 in Grotfend (1971, pp. 186-187).

¹⁶ *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets: AD 1–1000* (1987, p. 174).

and famines. Celestial occurrences are more easily verified as major events were often also recorded elsewhere and/or they can be determined through extensive calculations. The other events are more difficult to verify as they can be very local. Important events such as consecrations, coronations, marriages and elections generally take place on a Sunday or on an important holy day¹⁷. Many of these events are indeed dated on Sundays or important holy days in the reference works that have been used, such as Powicke & Fryde¹⁸, Storey¹⁹ and Grotefend²⁰. However, this is not always the case with the dates recorded in the MSS. For example, the consecration of archbishop Beorhtweald of Canterbury in annal 693 is dated July 3rd which was a Thursday in 693²¹, while Powicke & Fryde²² date this consecration June 29th which was a Sunday in 693. The opposite occurs also. The marriage of king Sihtric to a daughter of king Edward the Elder²³ in D 925 (f. 48^v) is recorded as having occurred on January 30th which was indeed a Sunday in 925²⁴. However, Whitelock²⁵ has reassigned this annal to 926, but in 926²⁶ January 30th was a Monday. Unfortunately, there are also cases where neither date is a Sunday or important holy day. The consecration of bishop Tilbeorht of Hexham on October 2nd is recorded in DE 780. According to Powicke & Fryde²⁷ the consecration transpired in AD 781. October 2nd was a Monday in 780²⁸ and a Tuesday in 781²⁹.

¹⁷ Cheney, *Handbook of Dates for Students of English History* (1970, p. 34).

¹⁸ *Handbook of British Chronology* (1961).

¹⁹ *Chronology of the Medieval World, 800 to 1491* (1973).

²⁰ *Taschenbuch der Zeitrechnung des Deutschen Mittelalters und der Neuzeit* (1971).

²¹ Table 9 (Grotefend, 1971, pp. 160-161).

²² *Handbook of British Chronology* (1961, p. 209).

²³ Her name is not recorded in the MSS nor in Powicke & Fryde, *Handbook of British Chronology* (1961, pp. 25, 27).

²⁴ Table 27 (Grotefend, 1971, pp. 196-197).

²⁵ *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (1961, p. 68).

²⁶ Table 12 (Grotefend, 1971, pp. 166-167).

²⁷ *Handbook of British Chronology* (1961, p. 232).

²⁸ Table 5 (Grotefend, 1971, pp. 152-153).

²⁹ Table 25 (Grotefend, 1971, pp. 192-193).

The seasons are often mentioned in the MSS. The previous chapter explained that the seasons were centered around the solstices and equinoxes in the Middle Ages and that their starting dates have shifted since then. The significance of this shift is that the medieval starting dates can signify Lady Day, Easter or September dating. In the MSS the religious period of Lent is used to refer to spring. However, Lent can occur from early February to mid-April as it is the forty days before Easter.

The dates in the MSS can be misleading as they can be incorrect due to scribal errors such as *eyeskip*, whereby the scribe has accidentally omitted text during the copying from the exemplar when two dates near each other are similar. This is found in E 797 where MS E clearly omits a part of the annal that is present in MS D.

The composition of an annal can be an indication of style. However, the composition can induce incorrect conclusions if the following is not considered. For instance, it is plausible that a death that occurred in February is recorded at the end of the annal because a) the scribe used Lady Day or Easter reckoning and the death actually occurred in the following year (according to our current reckoning) or b) it was intentional for other reasons than the previous one or c) the scribe made an error and was forced to add it at the end of the annal or d) it was added at a later moment in time or e) there might be an altogether different reason. Of these reasons only the first signifies a particular style of reckoning, while the others only possibly offer an indication. Furthermore, the composition of many of the final annals in MS E, from 1095 onwards, appear to consist of various sections within each annal. These sections are indicated in Appendix 1 by bullets in column five. For example, E 1095 consists of two sections, both of which mention different events at Easter and Pentecost³⁰.

³⁰ Appendix 1 (p. 63).

3.3 Analysis of the data³¹

An important decision that must be made prior to the analysis is whether to examine each annal individually or whether the styles of the preceding and following annals should be taken into account. An example of the influence of the surrounding annals is E 1126³². E 1126 must begin the year at Christmas as the recorded events eliminate September dating and E 1127 begins the year at Christmas. In the analysis that follows the primary focus will be on the individual annal. However, when the surrounding annals lead to remarkable conclusions this will be discussed as well.

In many annals the data in the MSS are not sufficient to indicate a single style of reckoning, but indicate a range of two possible styles. Generally the following three pairs can be discerned: September 1st and September 24th, Christmas and 01/01, Lady Day and Easter. For example, the data in D 1041 excludes September, Christmas and 01/01 dating, but the data is not sufficient to eliminate either Lady Day or Easter as the beginning of the year.

Several annals record the events of more than a single year and therefore cannot be claimed to adhere to a style of reckoning. This occurs in annals 855, 887, E 1135 and E 1140. E 1135 relates events from August 1133 to Christmas 1135 and E 1140 relates events from the death of archbishop William of Canterbury on November 21st 1136 to the departure of Henry II from England before Easter 1154. D 1068 could also be included in this list as the events of 1069 follow those of 1068 without pause and annal number 1069 is omitted (ff. 82^r-83^r). There are other annals that narrate more than one year, but in these cases this is the result of misdating an event or of discussing a sequence of events. The death of pope Marinus in annal 885 actually

³¹ The year/annal numbers mentioned in this chapter are the year numbers under which they are listed in Whitelock's *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (1961). If the 'original' annal number found in the manuscript, rather than Whitelock's system of annal numbering, is significant for the analysis it will be specified.

³² Appendix 1 (p. 68).

took place on May 15th 884³³ and CDEF 1006 relates the sequence of events from the invasion of the Danish fleet and the responding actions of king Ethelred³⁴.

Easter is generally deemed not to have been used as the beginning of the year in England at any point in history. Nonetheless, there are some annals that indicate this style of reckoning as the sole possibility. These are annals CDE 1009, C 1047 and E 1069. CDE 1009 indicates Easter dating as the annal ends with Lent. Lent ended April 2nd in 1010³⁵, thus excluding the possibility of Lady Day dating. C 1047 begins the year on either Lady Day or Easter in this annal, but which depends on the exact year of abbot Æthelstan's death. MS E also records his death but does this in annal 1048. According to Kelly³⁶ abbot Æthelstan of Abingdon died on March 29th of 1047 or 1048. 1048 is more likely to be the year of Æthelstan's death as MS C at this point in the MS, appears to use Lady Day and/or Easter dating, while annal 1048 in MS E indicates that the year begins at Christmas, 01/01 and/or Lady Day. There is no style of reckoning in which E 1048 could record the death occurring in March 1047. Furthermore, the phrasing of the entry in MS C indicates 1048: "And Abbot Athelstan of Abingdon died in the same year on 29 March – Easter Day was this year on 3 April"³⁷. Easter was on April 3rd in 1048³⁸. If abbot Æthelstan indeed died in 1048 then C 1047 can only use Easter dating. Consequently, C 1048 must also begin the year at Easter. Annal 1069 in MS E records the exile of bishop Æthelwine of Durham (f. 58^v). According to Whitelock, Brett & Brooke³⁹ this happened at a council at Easter in 1070. Therefore, E 1069 can only begin the year at Easter. E 1154 must also use Easter dating because his previous annal, E 1140, ends with the departure of Henry II before Easter 1154.

³³ Storey, *Chronology of the Medieval World, 800 to 1491* (1973, p. 48).

³⁴ Whitelock, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (1961, pp. 87-88).

³⁵ Table 19 (Grotefend, 1971, pp. 180-181).

³⁶ *Charters of Abingdon Abbey, Part 1* (2000, p. ccxvi).

³⁷ Whitelock, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (1961, p. 110).

³⁸ Table 13 (Grotefend, 1971, pp. 168-169).

³⁹ *Councils & Synods Vol. 1* (1981, p. 566).

The texts of annals 538 to 912 are all quite similar in all the MSS. Overall the MSS all seem to begin the year in September in annals 538 to 940. After 996 September dating rarely occurs as a possibility for any of the MSS and if it does it is never the sole possibility. Only a few annals between 955 and 1040 indicate particular styles. A 963 has indications of Christmas dating. It begins with an event on Holy Innocents' Day (December 28th) and ends with the consecration of bishop Æthelweald I of Winchester on November 29th (f. 28^r). Christmas dating is found in CDEF 1016 as well. This annal relates events from midwinter to St Andrew's Day (November 30th). As a consequence CDEF 1015 must also use Christmas dating. The death of archbishop Sigeric Serio of Canterbury and the succession of archbishop Ælfric are recorded in A 994. MSS CDEF record the death in annal 995. Sigeric Serio died on October 28th 994⁴⁰. Therefore, A 994 must begin the year on Lady Day or Easter while CDEF 995 must begin the year in September. The indications in the remaining annals between 940 and 1043 often merely eliminate one or two styles of reckoning or the data in the annals is inconclusive. Nonetheless, a few annals deserve closer inspection. Whitelock's 955 is numbered 956 in MSS BC⁴¹ in which case they would both begin the year in September. MS C twice repeats events. This occurs in annals 975 and 976 and annals 978 and 979. The entries of annal 975 in MSS ABC are very similar and they all record that a great famine occurred. C 976 also records a great famine. This is likely to be the same famine mentioned in C 975. Annals 978 and 979 both record the consecration of king Ethelred, although C 979 also includes the date. Neither C 976 nor C 979 otherwise relate sufficient data to indicate a style of reckoning.

⁴⁰ Powicke & Fryde, *Handbook of British Chronology* (1961, p. 210).

⁴¹ MS B (f. 33^r); MS C (f. 142^r).

MS A has hardly any entries after annal 1002⁴² and the entries that do exist are very minimal. Often they are too minimal to offer any indication of style of reckoning. This is clearly demonstrated in annal 1053: “her goduine eorl forðferde.” (f. 31^v). MS C has indications of Lady Day and Easter dating in annals 1044 to 1053, 1065 and 1066 while C 1002, C 1055 and C 1056 clearly indicate Christmas and 01/01 dating. Overall the latter is also found in D 1047 to D 1061, E 1048 to E 1067 and F 1049 to F 1055. Annals 1083 to 1086 in MS E seem to begin the year on Lady Day or Easter. Christmas dating is found in E 1016, E 1066 and the later annals, E 1090 to E 1127. Christmas dating is believed to have been used in England in this period⁴³. Therefore, this style of reckoning in the later annals in MS E could very well be the result of contemporary writing. EF 1045 is the only annal that begins the year on January 1st. The annal relates events from the marriage of king Edward the Confessor and Edith on January 23rd 1045 to the consecration of abbot Wulfric II of St Augustine’s on December 26th 1045. Fragment H undoubtedly indicates Christmas dating in annal 1114 and although H 1113 is incomplete and individually only excludes September as the beginning of the year, H 1113 must also use Christmas dating due to H 1114. The Mercian Register is unique to MSS B and C. MR 915 has clear indications of Christmas dating. MR 904 records a lunar eclipse but omits the date. Unfortunately, there were two lunar eclipses that year, one in May and the other in November⁴⁴. If the Mercian Register refers to the eclipse in May there is no indication for a style of reckoning, if it refers to the eclipse in November this annal could begin the year at Christmas, 01/01, Lady Day or Easter. MR 902 has been reassigned by Whitelock to 903⁴⁵. However, the events

⁴² There are no entries recorded for 1002-1004, 1007-1016, 1018-1030, 1032-1039, 1041, 1044-1049, 1051-1052, 1054-1065, 1067-1069 (ff. 30^r-31^v).

⁴³ Cheney (1970, p. 4); Poole (1935, pp. 43-44).

⁴⁴ Schove & Fletcher, *Chronology of Eclipses and Comets: AD 1-1000* (1987, p. 217).

⁴⁵ *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (1961, p. 59).

recorded in this annal all occurred in December 902. Whitelock's reassignment would mean that this annal begins the year in September, while maintaining the 'original' annal number leads to 01/01, Lady Day and Easter dating.

Conclusion

In the course of this study I have found that answering the research questions adequately, entailed more than I had originally anticipated. There are more aspects that are of influence on the analysis than initially expected. Nonetheless, I have continued and I mainly regret that it was not possible to profoundly analyze the results due to the limited size of this study. The analysis has shown that before annal 975 the MSS overall do not seem to differ much in regards to style of reckoning. The earlier annals seem to incline towards September dating.

More obvious differences between the MSS occur after approximately annal 1040. In MS C the data indicates a preference for Lady Day and Easter dating while MSS E and F generally incline more to Christmas and 01/01 dating. More definitive conclusions can be made in regards to fragment H and the later annals in MS E. In these annals the data clearly indicates Christmas dating. As this occurs in the only two versions of the *ASC* still recording at this time, it could be concluded that in this period Christmas dating is the predominant style of reckoning. Another

finding has been that Whitelock's reassignment of the annals can lead to erroneous conclusions. Some instances have been uncovered where the difference in annal numbering between Whitelock and the MSS lead to different dating-styles.

To summarize, the outcomes of this study have not been as definitive as expected. However, the data collected in Appendix I is extensive and can certainly be used for further research. Furthermore, the study has managed to establish a general pattern of the preferred dating systems used across the *ASC* manuscripts. By considering the original annal numbering in the MSS, the study also serves as a corrective to some of Whitelock's conclusions.

The obvious suggestion for further research is to continue the analysis more profoundly. Furthermore, there are still many events recorded in the annals that I was not able to verify in

other sources, but this might be possible in the future as new reference works are published regularly. Another suggestion might be to compare the manuscripts of the *ASC* to other contemporary chronicles and discover if this leads to interesting conclusions in regard to the beginning of the year employed.

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Appendix I

Legend⁴⁶

<u>Date</u>	Cheney, C. R. <i>Handbook of Dates for Students of English History</i> (1970)
<u>Date</u>	Grotefend, H. <i>Taschenbuch der Zeitrechnung des Deutschen Mittelalters und der Neuzeit</i> (1971)
<u>Date</u>	Knowles, D; Brooke, C. N. L. and London, V. C. M. <i>The Heads of Religious Houses: England and Wales, I. 940-1216</i> (2004)
<u>Date</u>	Powicke, F. M. & Fryde, E. B. <i>Handbook of British Chronology</i> (1961)
<u>Date</u>	Schove, D. J. & Fletcher, A. <i>Chronology of Eclipses and Comets: AD 1–1000</i> (1987)
Date	Schroeter, J. Fr. <i>Spezieller Kanon der zentralen Sonnen- und Mondfinsternisse, welche innerhalb des Zeitraums von 600 bis 1800 n. Chr. in Europa sichtbar waren</i> (1923)
<u>Date</u>	Storey, R. L. <i>Chronology of the Medieval World, 800 to 1491</i> (1973)
<u>Date</u>	Miscellaneous sources

Abbreviations

A	Abbot
ABH	Archbishop
Ann	Annunciation
Ap.	Apostle (Holy Day)
App	Appointment
Apr.	April
Ass	Assumption
Aug.	August
B	Bishop
CB	Canterbury
Cor	Coronation
Con	Consecration
d	day/days
D	Day (Holy Day)
D	Death (in column 4)
da.	Daughter
Dec.	December
Des	Destruction
E	Election
EA	East Anglia
EN	England
Ev.	Evangelist (Holy Day)

⁴⁶ Predominantly used sources have been underlined in color. Other sources have been underlined in black and the source is specified in a footnote.

Ex	Expelled
Feb.	February
n	Footnote
Fri	Friday
HH	Hexham
Jan.	January
Jul.	July
Jun.	June
K	King
kal.	kalendas
LF	Lindisfarne
m	month/months
M	Marriage
Mar.	March
Mon	Monday
n	night/nights
Nat	Nativity
NH	Before 1066: Northumbria After 1066: Northumberland
NO	Normandy
Nom	Nomination
non.	nonas
Nov.	November
Oct.	October
P	Prince / princess
PB	Peterborough
PC	Pentecost
Q	Queen
QM	Queen mother
Res	Resignation
S	Succession
Sat	Saturday
Sc	Scotland
Sep.	September
SS	Saints
St	Saint
Sun	Sunday
Thu	Thursday
tr.	B / ABH transferred from other seat
Transl	Saint's translation (Holy Day)
Tue	Tuesday
w	week/weeks
WC	Winchester
Wed	Wednesday
Whitsun	Whitsunday

WS	West Saxon
Xmas	Christmas
y	year/years
Y	York

Appendix 1 - Results

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
12	538	All ⁴	Solar eclipse 16/02	xiiii kal. Mar.	xiiii kal. Mar.	16/02	ABCEP Sep., Xmas, 01/01	15/02/538
12	540	All	Solar eclipse 20/06	xii kal. Jul.	xii kal. Jul.	20/06	ABCEP #	20/06/540
17	626	E ABCE	Birth P Eanfled of Deira Baptism P Eanfled of Deira at PC S: K Penda of Mercia Baptism K Edwin of Deira at Easter 12m later	PC + within 12m at Easter = ii idus Apr.	PC Easter = ii idus Apr.	08/06 12/04/627	ABC # E Easter 08/06 = Sun = PC Easter 20/04	19-20/04/626 ⁵ 08/06/626 ⁶ ?626 ⁷ Easter Day 627 ⁸
17	627	ABCF E F EF	Baptism K Edwin of Deira at Easter Baptism K Edwin of Deira Baptism P Eanfled of Deira at PC D: ABH Justus 10/11 of CB Con: ABH Honorius of CB	Easter + earlier that year at PC + iii idus Nov.	Easter PC iiii idus Nov.	12/04 08/06/626 10/11	ABC # EF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter 10/11 = Tue	Easter Day 627 Easter Day 627 08/06/626 10/11/627 Aff. 10/11/627
20	655 (B-) (EF654 + 655)	ABC E654 F654 EF655	D: K Penda of Mercia D: K Penda of Mercia D: K Aethelhere of EA D: K Penda of Mercia Con: ABH Deusdedit 26/03 of CB	vii kal. Apr.	vii kal. Apr.	26/03	ABC Sep. EF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 <= EF 654+655 26/03 = Thu = Cena Domini Easter 29/03 - 13/04/654 [23]	15/11/654 15/11/654 15/11/654 15/11/654 26/03/655
21	664 (B-)	ABC E ABCE F	Solar eclipse Great pestilence Solar eclipse 03/05 Great pestilence D: B Tuda of LF D: K Earconbert of Kent Con: B Ceadda of Lichfield Con: B Wilfrith of Leicester D: ABH Deusdedit of CB Solar eclipse 03/05 D: ABH Deusdedit of CB	v non. May v non. May (OE) v kal. May (L) ⁹	v non. May v non. May (OE) v kal. May (L)	03/05 03/05 27/04	ABC # EF #	01/05/664 664 ¹⁰ 01/05/664 664 664 14/07/664 664 664 14/07/664 01/05/664 01/05/664 14/07/664

¹ Whitelock, *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle: A Revised Translation* (1961).

² The information listed for each item is the information as recorded in Whitelock (1961). Therefore, the dates are only mentioned if they are present in Whitelock. The dates are either in the format of dd/mm (instead of using the Roman calendar) or in the Holy Day-format.

³ In this column I have also listed on what day of the week the recorded dates as well as the verified dates for the important events, such as consecrations, baptisms etc, were.

⁴ The folios of MS D containing annals 262 to 692 are lost. Therefore, for this period the "All" in column 3 refers to MSS ABCEP.

⁵ Bede, *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (1979, Book II, Chapter IX, p. 165): "On the same night, the holy night of Easter Day" (Easter = 20/04/626).

⁶ Bede, *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (1979, Book II, Chapter IX, p. 167): "on the holy day of Pentecost" (Pentecost = 08/06/626).

⁷ Powicke & Fryde (1961, pp. 14-15): "626 in ASC, but Bede [...] suggests that he was not k. [...] in 632".

⁸ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 561).

⁹ This is likely a scribal error as the vernacular has the correct date. It should say "v non. May" (= 03/05) instead of "v kal. May" (= 27/04).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
22	673 (B-)	All	D: K Egbert I of Kent Synod at Hertford Monastery at Ely founded by St Aethelrith ¹¹				ABCEF Sep.	04/07/673 24/09/672 673 ¹²
22	678 (F677) (B-)	ABCF E All	Star/comet ABH Willfrith I of Y deprived of bishopric	Aug. + ...			ABCEF #	Sep./Oct. 676 Sep./Oct. 676 678
23-24	685 (B-)	ABC E F	D: K Eegfrith of NH D: K Hlothere of Kent Con: B Cuthbert of LF on 1 st day of Easter D: K Eegfrith 20/05 of NH D: K Hlothere of Kent Con: B John of IIII D: K Hlothere of Kent Con: B Cuthbert of LF	Easter + xiii kal. Jun. + ...	Easter xiii kal. Jun.	26/03 20/05	ABC Sep., Xmas, 01/01 E Sep., Xmas, 01/01 F Sep., Xmas, 01/01	20/05/685 06/02/685 26/03/685
24	688 (B-)	All	S: K Ini of WS Baptism K Caedwalla of WS				ABCF ## E ##	20/05/685 06/02/685 25/08/687
24-25	692 693	ABCF E EF DEF	D: K Caedwalla 7n after baptism D: K Caedwalla 7n after baptism, on 20/04 E: ABH Beorhtwald 01/07 of CB Con: ABH Beorhtwald 03/07	7n 7n + xii kal. May kal. Jul. (F: L no date) v non. Jul. + ... (F: L no date)	xii kal. May - 7n xii kal. May kal. Jul. v non. Jul.	13/04 (20/04 - 7n) 20/04 01/07 03/07	26/03 = Sun = Easter 25/08/687 = Sun [17] ABCF ## E ## 13/04/689 = Tue [21] 10/04/689 = Sat = Easter Eve Easter 29/03 - 11/04/689 [21]	688 10/04/689 20/04/689 20/04/689
25	705 (B-)	ABCF DE	D: K Aldfrith of NH D: K Aldfrith 14/12 of NH	xviii kal. Jan. (D) xix kal. Jan. (E)	xix kal. Jan.	14/12	EF # 01/07 = Mon DEF # 03/07 = Thu 29/06 = Sun A-F Sep. Easter 19/04	01/07/692 ¹³ 29/06/693 14/12/704 14/12/704
27	725 (B-)	ABC DEF	D: K Wihtrud of Kent D: K Wihtrud 23/04 of Kent	nonas kal. May (D, f. 20 ¹⁰) 'nō kl mai' (E, f. 21 ¹¹) 'h k mai' (F: OE, f. 47 ¹²) (F: L no date)	nonas kal. May	23/04	A-F # Easter 08/04	23/04/725 23/04/725
28	729 (B-)	ABC DEF	Comet D: St Egbert in Iona Two comets D: K Osric of NH D: St Egbert in Iona				Easter 24/04 A-F ##	Jun./Jul. 730 24/04/729 ¹⁴ Jun./Jul. 730 09/05/729 24/04/729

¹⁰ Bede, *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (1979, Book III, Chapter XXVII, pp. 311-312).

¹¹ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 18): daughter of king Anna of East Anglia.

¹² *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 20).

¹³ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 543).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
28	730	F	D: ABH Beorhtweald of CB	idus Jan. (L no date)	idus Jan.	13/01	F 25/03, Easter	?09/01/731
28	731 (B-)	ABC	D: K Osríc of NH D: ABH Beorhtweald of CB Con: ABH Tatwine of CB				ABC Sep., Xmas, 01/01 DE Sep., Xmas, 01/01 F #	09/05/729 ?09/01/731 10/06/731
28	733 (B-)	D	D: K Osríc of NH	idus Jan. + x Jun. (F: L no date)	idus Jan. x Jun.	13/01 10/06	10/06 = Sun	09/05/729 ?09/01/731 10/06/731
28	734 (B-)	All	Solar eclipse				A-F #	14/08/733
28	734 (B-)	All	Moon looked suffused with blood D: ABH Tatwine of CB D: Bede				A-F #	24/01/734 ¹⁶ 30/07/734 26/05/735 ¹⁷
30	744	DE	Shooting stars D: resigned B Wilfrith II 29/04 of Y	... + iii kal. May	iii kal. May	29/04	DE if 'D' in 744 => 01/01, 25/03, Easter if 'D' in 745 => ## Easter 05/04 - 28/03/745 [7]	01/01/745 ¹⁸ 29/04/ 744 or 745 ¹⁹
32	758 (757)	DE	S: K Oswulf of NH D: K Oswulf 24-25/07 of NH	... + 1y + viii kal. Aug. (D) ix kal. Aug. (E)	viii kal. Aug. (D) ix kal. Aug. (E)	25/07 24/07	DE #	757/758 24 or 25/07/758
32	763 (C762) (ADEF761) (B-)	ABC F DE	Great winter Great winter	Winter Winter + viii idus Aug. (D) octavo idus Aug. (E)	viii idus Aug. octavo idus Aug.	06/08 06/08	A-F Sep.	763/764 763/764
32	763 (DEF762)	DE F	D: B Frithwald 07/05 of Whithorn ²⁰ Con: B Pectwine 17/07 of Whithorn D: B Frithwald of Whithorn Con: B Pectwine of Whithorn	non. May + xvi kal. Aug.	non. May xvi kal. Aug.	07/05 17/07	DEF # 17/07 = Sun	07/05/763 ²¹ 17/07/763 07/05/763 17/07/763
32	765 (B-) (AC763) (DEF762)	F All	D: ABH Breguwine of CB Con: ABH Jaenbocht of CB on 40 th day after midwinter	... + 40 th day after midwinter	Midwinter + 40d	03/02 (25/12 + 40d)	A-E Sep., Xmas, 01/01 F ## 03/02 = Sun	24/08/764 ²² 03/02/765 ²³
33	766	DEF	D: ABH Egbeorht 19/11 of Y D: B Frithberht of HH Con: ABH Æthelbocht of Y Con: B Eahlmund of HH	xiii kal. Dec. + ... (F: no date) (F: annal only in OE)	xiii kal. Dec.	19/11	DEF ## 24/04 = Thu 24/04/767 = Fri [29] Easter 06/04 - 19/04/767 [29]	19/11/766 23/12/766 24/04/767 24/04/767

¹⁴ Bede, *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (1979, Book V, Chapter XXII, p. 555).

¹⁵ This annal/entry is not included in Whitelock (1961).

¹⁶ Schove & Fletcher (1987, p. 152).

¹⁷ Bede, *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People* (1979, p. 581).

¹⁸ Schove & Fletcher (1987, p. 324): "Comet and meteor shower".

¹⁹ Woodman, *Charters of Northern Houses* (2012, p. 33).

²⁰ Whithorn = Galloway (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, pp. 290-291).

²¹ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 566).

²² *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 543).

²³ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 543).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
33 (B-)	776 (A773) (C-F774)	All	Red cross in sky				A-F #	776: Auroral maximum ²⁴
33	776	DE F	D: B Pectwine 19/09 of Whithorn D: B Pectwine of Whithorn	xiii kal. Oct.	xiii kal. Oct.	19/09	DEF 24/09, Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	19/09/776 19/09/776
33	777	DE F	Con: B Ethelbert 15/06 of Whithorn Con: B Ethelbert of Whithorn	xvii kal. Jul.	xvii kal. Jul.	15/06	DEF # 15/06 = Sun	15/06/777 15/06/777
34	779	DEF F	D: ABH Æthelberht of Y Res: B Cynewulf of LF Con: ABH Eanbald I of Y	viii kal. Jan. (D) ix kal. Jan. (E) (F: no date) (F: L no 'Res')	viii kal. Jan. (D) ix kal. Jan. (E)	25/12 24/12	DEF # DEF #	08/11/780 780 780
34	780	DE	D: B Eahlmund 07/09 of HH Con: B Tilberht 02/10 of HH Con: B Higbald of LF Con: ABH Eanbald I of Y D: B Eahlmund of HH Con: B Tilberht of HH Con: B Higbald of LF	vii idus Sep. + vi non. Oct.	vii idus Sep. vi non. Oct.	07/09 02/10	DEF #	07/09/781 02/10/781 781 780 07/09/781 02/10/781 781
35	787 (788)	DE F	Synod at Pincanheale on 02/09 Synod at Pincanheale	iiii non. Sep. (D) iiii/ non. Sep. (E)	iiii non. Sep.	02/09	DEF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter 01/09 <= DEF 788 ²⁵	02/09/787 02/09/787
35	788 (789)	DEF	D: K Ælfwold 12/09 of NH Synod at Aclea	viii kal. Oct. (D) ix kal. Oct. (E) (F: no date)	ix kal. Oct.	23/09	DEF 24/09	23/09/788 29/09/787
35 (B-)	789 (787)	All	M: K Beorhtic of WS & Eadburh ²⁶				A-F #	789
36	792	DE	D: K Osred II 14/09 of NH M: K Eihelred I of NH & Aelfmed ²⁷ on 29/09	xviii kal. Oct. + iii kal. Oct.	xviii kal. Oct. iii kal. Oct.	14/09 29/09	DE Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter 29/09 = Sat = Michaelmas	14/09/792 29/09/792
36	793	DE	Dire portents: fiery dragons Great famine Des: LF Church 08/06 D: Sigga 22/02 Dire portents: fiery dragons Great famine Des: LF Church	... + vi idus Jan. ²⁸ + viii kal. Mar. (D) viii/ kal. Mar. (E) Transl St Albani Martinis (OE no date) (L no 'Des')	vi idus Jan. viii kal. Mar. Transl St Albani Martinis	08/01 22/02 02/08	DE if 'D' in 793 => Sep., Xmas, 01/01 if 'D' in 794 => 25/03, Easter F # Easter 07/04 - 23/03/794 [2]	c. 793: Aurora ²⁹ c. 793 793 ³⁰ Unknown ³¹ c. 793: Aurora c. 793 793

²⁴ Schove & Fletcher (1987, p. 324).

²⁵ This formulation indicates the styles possible because of the annual numbering in the MSS.

²⁶ Powicke & Fryde (1961, pp. 16, 24): daughter of king Offa of Mercia.

²⁷ Powicke & Fryde (1961, pp. 16, 13): daughter of king Offa of Mercia.

²⁸ Whitelock (1961, p. 36, n. 7) believes this is likely a scribal error and that it should say: "vi idus Jun." (= 08/06) instead of "vi idus Jan." (= 08/01).

²⁹ Schove & Fletcher (1987, p. 324): "In 793 aurorae are seen in N Europe ('fiery flying dragons' and 'rain of blood')."

³⁰ Woodman, *Charters of Northern Houses* (2012, p. 285).

³¹ Woodman, *Charters of Northern Houses* (2012, pp. 284-285): "Sigga, a figure otherwise known only for his slaying of Ælfwold".

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
36	796 (794) (B-)	All ABCF DE	D: Pope Hadrian I D: K Offa of Mercia D: K Ethelred I of NH S: K Ecgrif of Mercia D: K Ecgrif of Mercia S: K Eadbert (Praen) of Kent D: K Ethelred I 19/04 of NH S: K Ecgrif of Mercia D: K Ecgrif of Mercia S: K Eadbert (Praen) of Kent	xiii kal. May + kal. Aug. + ...	xiii kal. May kal. Aug.	19/04 01/08	A-F Xmas	25/12/795 29/07/796 ³² 18/04/796 07/796 17/12/796 ³³ 796 18/04/796 07/796 17/12/796 796
37	796 (795)	DE F	Lunar eclipse 28/03 S: K Eardwulf 14/05 of NH Con: K Eardwulf 26/05 of NH Lunar eclipse 27/05 S: K Eardwulf of NH Con: K Eardwulf of NH	v kal. Apr. + ii idus May + vii kal. Jun. vi kal. Jun. (OE no date)	v kal. Apr. ii idus May vii kal. Jun. vi kal. Jun.	28/03 14/05 26/05 27/05	DEF Sep., Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 14/05/796 = Sat 14/05/795 = Thu [22] 26/05/796 = Thu 26/05/795 = Tue [22]	28/03/796 14/05/796 26/05/796 28/03/796 14/05/796 26/05/796
37	796	DE	D: K Offa 29/07 of Mercia D: ABH Eanbald I 10/08 of Y D: B Ceolwulf of Lindsey Con: ABH Eanbald II 14/08 of Y	iiii kal. Aug. (D) ³⁴ + iiiii idus Aug. + xviii kal. Sep. (D) xix kal. Sep. (E)	iiii kal. Aug. (D) iiii idus Aug. xix kal. Sep.	29/07 10/08 14/08	DE # 14/08 = Sun Easter 03/04	29/07/796 10/08/796 ³⁵ 796 14/08/796
38	797 (F798)	DE D E F	ABH Eanbald II of Y receives pallium on 08/09 D: B Ethelbert 16/10 of HH Con: B Heardred 30/10 of HH D: B Ethelbert 30/10 ³⁶ of HH ABH Eanbald II receives pallium D: B Ethelbert of HH D: B Ælfhun of Dunwich E: B Tidfrith of Dunwich	vi idus Sep. + xvii kal. Nov. + iii kal. Nov. + iii kal. Nov.	vi idus Sep. xvii kal. Nov. iii kal. Nov. iii kal. Nov.	08/09 16/10 30/10 30/10	DE Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Easter Xmas, 01/01 (<= 798) ³⁷ F 25/03, Easter 01/09 <= F 798 08/09 = Fri = Nat St Mary 30/10/797 = Mon 30/10/798 = Tue [18] 30/10/796 = Sun [13]	08/09/797 ³⁸ 16/10/797 30/10/797 16/10/797 08/09/797 16/10/797 798 (797) 798
38	798	DE	Battle in NH in Lent on 02/04	In Lent on iiiii non. Apr.	Lent iiiiii non. Apr.	21/02-01/04 02/04	DE Sep., Xmas, 01/01 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 797) Easter 08/04	???
38	800 (F801)	DEF	Lunar eclipse 16/01	xvii kal. Feb.	xvii kal. Feb.	16/01	DEF Sep., Xmas, 01/01	15-16/01/800

³² *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 528).

³³ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 528).

³⁴ MS E (f. 26) records "iiii idus Aug." (= 10/08), however, this is very likely a scribal error *eye skip* and it should record "iiiiii kal. Aug." (= 29/07).

³⁵ Woodman, *Charters of Northern Houses* (2012, p. 38).

³⁶ The erroneous date appears to be the result of a scribal error: "Omitted in error by the scribe" (*ASCCE Vol. 7: MS E*, 2004, p. 43, n. [797] 2....2).

³⁷ This formulation indicates the influence of the preceding or subsequent annals.

³⁸ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 562).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
38 (B-)	802 (F801) (ACDE800)	All	D: K Beorhtic of WS S: K Egbert of WS				[6]	802 802
38	802	DEF	Lunar eclipse 20/05	xiii kal. Jan. ³⁹ (F: OE no date) kal. Sep.	xiii kal. Jan. kal. Sep.	20/12 01/09	DEF # DE 24/09, Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter F ##	21/05/802 01/09/806 806 813 ???
39	806	DEF	Ex: K Eardwulf of NIH D: B Eanbeorht of HH Sign of the cross in moon 31/05 = Wed Circle around the sun 30/08	OE: + ii non. Jun. = Wed + iii kal. Sep. L: + ii non. Jun. = ff v + iii kal. Sep. = die dominica xvii kal. Aug. = ii ff	ii non. Jun. = Wed iii kal. Sep. ii non. Jun. = ff v = Thu iii kal. Sep. = Sun xvii kal. Aug. = ff ii = Mon	04/06 = Thu 04/06/805 = Wed 30/08 04/06 = Thu 30/08 = Sun 16/07 = Mon		807: Sunspot ⁴¹ 807
39	809	F	Solar eclipse 16/07 = Mon				[18]	16/07/809
39	814 (B-) (ACDE812)	All	D: K Charlemagne				[26]	28/01/814
39	816 (B-) (ACDE814)	All	D: Pope Leo III Con: Pope Stephen IV ⁴²				[30*]	12/06/816 ⁴³ 22/06/816
39	817 (E815) (ACD816) (B-)	All	D: Pope Stephen IV Con: Pope Paschal I				[22]	24/01/817 25/01/817
40-41	829 (827) (B-)	All	Lunar eclipse on midwinter Eve K Egbert of WS conquers Mercia	Midwinter Eve + ... (F: L 'Nat Eve')	Midwinter Eve	25/12 => 24/12	[7]	25/12/828 829
41	832 (829) (B-)	All F	D: ABH Wulfred of CB E: ABH Feologild 25/04 of CB Con: ABH Feologild 09/06 = Sun D: ABH Feologild 30/08 of CB	... + vii kal. May + v idus Jun. = Sun + iii kal. Sep.	vii kal. May v idus Jun. = Sun iii kal. Sep.	25/04 09/06 = Sun 30/08	[3*] A-E Sep., Xmas, 01/01 F Sep., Xmas, 01/01 25/04 = Thu = Marcus Ev. 09/06 = Sun Easter 24/03	24/03/832 25/04/832 ⁴⁴ 09/06/832 30/08/832
41	833 (830) (B-)	A-E	E: ABH Ceolnoth of CB Con: ABH Ceolnoth of CB D: ABH Feologild of CB E: ABH Ceolnoth 30/06 of CB Con: ABH Ceolnoth 27/08 of CB	iii kal. Jul. + vi kal. Sep. (OE no dates)	iii kal. Jul. vi kal. Sep.	30/06 27/08	[23] A-E ## F # 30/06 = Mon 29/06 = Sun 27/08 = Wed	29/06/833 ⁴⁵ 27/08/833 30/08/832 29/06/833 27/08/833

³⁹ Whitelock (1961, p. 38, n. 5) believes this is likely a scribal error and that it should say: "xiii kal. Jun." (= 20/12).

⁴⁰ MS F (f. 51^v): OE) ii. ñ luñ [...] wodnesdages = Wednesday 04/06

OE) iii kt [sept'] = 30/08

The Old English indicates that the year would be 805, the Latin indicates 806. Whitelock (1961, p. 39) has dated the second event as Wednesday 31/05 which would make the year 808.

However, the origin of her date is unclear to me as it would mean the original text would have to read "Wednesday ii kal. June".

⁴¹ Schove & Fletcher (1987, p. 325).

⁴² Cheney (1970, p. 35); Stephen IV (V); Grotefend (1971, p. 123); Stephanus V; Storey (1973, p. 10); Stephen IV; Whitelock (1961, p. 39, n. 9); Stephen IV.

⁴³ Cheney (1970, p. 35); 12/06/816; Grotefend (1971, p. 123); 12/06/816; Storey (1973, p. 10); 25/05/816.

⁴⁴ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 543).

= Thursday 04/06

= Sunday 30/08

= 806

= 806

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
42-43	851 (C853) (B-)	All	The Danes winter on Thanet, in EN	... + winter + ...			A-F Sep. [1]	851
43-44	855-858 (ADE855) (CF856) (B-)	All	K Ethelwulf of WS to Rome and stays for 12m M: K Ethelwulf of WS & Judith ⁴⁶ D: K Ethelwulf of WS 2y after M	Winter + 12m + 2y		[17: 855] [28: 857] [8*: 856] [13: 858] [5: 859]	A-F ## <= events from 855-01/858 01/10/856 = Thu = Remig	Early 855-> late 856 01/10/856 13/01/858
45-46	867 (C868) (B-)	A-E	Siege on Y Counter siege on Y D: K Osbert of NH D: K Elle of NH D: B Ealhstan of Sherborne	Siege + late in the year + counter siege		[9]	A-E Sep. F Sep., Xmas, 01/01	01/11/866 21 or 23/03 ⁴⁷ 21/03/867 21/03/867 867
46	870 (C871) (B-)	All	D: K Edmund of EA in winter D: ABH Ceolnoth of CB	... + winter		[5]	A-F Xmas, 01/01	20/11/870 04/02/870
46-47	871 (C872) (B-)	All	Battle at Ashdown D: B Hcahmund of Sherborne D: K Ethelred of WS after Easter S: K Alfred of WS	3n + 4n + 4n + 14n + 2m + after Easter + 1m + ...	Easter	15/04	A-F Sep., Xmas, 01/01 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 870)	01/871 Bef. 23/04/871 04/871 04/871
48	874 (C875) (B-)	All	Ex: K Burgred of Mercia S: K Ccolwulf II of Mercia	Winter + ...		[21]	A-F Sep.	874 874
48	875 (C876) (B-)	All	Halfdan I founds Scandinavian kingdom of Y	Winter + summer		[6]	A-F Sep.	875
49-50	878 (C879) (B-)	A-E	K Alfred of WS defeats (the) Danes at Edington 7w after Easter Baptism K Guthrum of Danish EA	In midwinter after Twelfth Night + that same winter + Easter + 7w after Easter + 14n + 3w + 12n	Midwinter Twelfth Night Easter Easter + 7w	25/12 05/01 23/03 11/05 (23/03 + 7w)	A-E Sep., Xmas, 01/01	05/878 05/878
50	879 (C880) (B-)	All	Solar eclipse	One winter (BCDF) 1 year (AE)		[22]	A-F Sep.	29/10/878
51-52	885 (C886) (B-)	All	D: K Charles (Carloman) of the Franks before midwinter S: K Charles (the Fat) of the West Franks D: Pope Marinus I	... + summer + before midwinter (F: no dates)	Midwinter	25/12	A-F Sep. ## <= 'D: Marinus'	06/12/884 01/885
52	886 (C887) (B-)	A-E All	The Danes lay siege to/besiege Paris K Alfred of WS expels the Danes from London	... + winter + ... (F: no dates)		[6]	A-E Sep. F #	15/05/884 24/11/885 886

⁴⁵ The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England (2013, p. 543).

⁴⁶ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 24): daughter of king Charles the Bald of the West Franks.

⁴⁷ Whitelock (1961, p. 45, n. 11): "The anonymous History of St Cuthbert and Roger of Wendover both date it Palm Sunday (23 March), Simeon [History of the Church of Durham], 21 March".

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
52	887 (C888) (B-)	All	The Danes stay 2 winters in Chézy & Yonne K Charles (the Fat) of the West Franks deprived of kingdom 6w before his death S: K Arnulf of the West Franks D: K Charles (the Fat)	2 winters + 6w + ...		[26]	A-F ## <= events from winter 886-13/01/888	886-> 887 ⁴⁸ 887-> 888 11/11/887 ⁴⁹
53	888 (C889) (B-)	All	D: Q Aethelswith of Mercia ⁵⁰ D: ABH Eithelred of CB			[17*]	11/11 = Sat = Martinmas ADEF ## BC ## C # <= C 889	11/11/887 13/01/888 888 or 889 30/06/889
53	891 (B-) (CD892)	A-DF ABCD F	K Arnulf of the West Franks defeats the Danes Comet at Rogation Days Comet at Ascension D	... + 7n + after Easter at Rogation Days + Ascension D (OE no 'comet')	Easter Rogation Days Ascension D	04/04 10-12/05 13/05	A-DF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	10/891 May/Jul. 891 May/Jul. 891
58-59	900 (B-) (CDEF901)	ABC DEF All ABCD	D: K Alfred 6n before All Saints' D D: K Alfred 26/10 of WS S: K Edward the Elder of WS Cor: K Ethelwald of Scandinavian kingdom of Y	6n before All Saints' D vii kal. Nov. (F: L no date) + ...	All Saints' D - 6n vii kal. Nov.	26/10 (01/11 - 6n) 26/10	A-F Sep.	26/10/899 26/10/899 10/899 899
59-60	903 (B-) (A904) (CD905) (MR902)	ABCD MR ⁵¹	Rebellion instigated by K Ethelwald D: K Eohric of Danish EA D: K Ethelwald D: Q Ealhswith of WS ⁵² D: Q Ealhswith of WS Battle of the Holme			[27]	A-D Sep. MR Sep. 01/01, 25/03, Easter <= MR 902	??? 12/902 ⁵³ 12/902 05/12/902 ⁵⁴ 05/12/902 12/902
60	903	F	D: Grimbold the priest Con: New Minster, WC Arrival of St Judoc's relics			[27]	F Sep., Xmas, 01/01 10/06/903 = Fri 09/01/901 = Fri [22]	08/07/901 ⁵⁵ 10/06/903 ⁵⁶ 09/01/901 ⁵⁷

⁴⁸ Whitelock (1961, p. 52, n. 8): "The winters of 886-887, 887-888".

⁴⁹ Whitelock (1961, p. 52, n. 10).

⁵⁰ Widow of King Burgred of Mercia, daughter of King Ethelwulf of WS (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, pp. 17, 24).

⁵¹ MR = Mercian Register.

⁵² Widow of King Alfred of WS (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, p. 24).

⁵³ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 531): King Eohric and King Ethelwald both died at the battle of the Holme which took place in December 902.

⁵⁴ Whitelock (1961, p. 59, n. 13 + p. 207).

⁵⁵ Miller, *Charters of the New Minster, Winchester* (2001, p. xxv).

⁵⁶ Miller, *Charters of the New Minster, Winchester* (2001, p. xxvi).

⁵⁷ Miller, *Charters of the New Minster, Winchester* (2001, p. xxv).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
60	904	MR	Lunar eclipse				MR if 'eclipse' on 31/05 => # if 'eclipse' on 25/11 => Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	31/05 or 25/11/ 904
60	905	D MR	Comet 20/10 Comet	xiii kal. Nov. ... + 5w	xiii kal. Nov.	20/10	D ## MR #	May/Jun. 905 May/Jun. 905
61	909 (B-) (CD910)	ABCD	S: B Frithustan of WC				A-D #	909
62	912 (B-) (CD913)	ABCD		Martinmas + in summer, between Rogation Days and midsummer	Martinmas Rogation Days Midsummer	11/11 18-20/05 24/06	A-D Sep. Easter 12/04	
63-64 (B-)	914 (A917) (CD915)	ABCD	K Edward the Elder begins conquest of the Danelaw	... + harvest + Martinmas + 4w	Martinmas	11/11	A-D Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	10/914
64	915 (A918)	A MR		Before Martinmas + 4w After midwinter and in the same year before midwinter	Martinmas Midwinter	11/11 25/12	A # A Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter (<= 914)	
64-66	917 (920)	A	K Edward the Elder of WS destroys Danish kingdom of EA	Before Easter + Rogation Days + in summer, between Lammias and midsummer + summer + harvest + before Martinmas	Easter Rogation Days Lammias Midsummer Martinmas	13/04 19-21/05 01/08 24/06 11/11	MR Xmas A Xmas, 01/01, 25/03	917
68	926 (925)	D	M: K Sihtric Caoch ⁵⁸ & da. of K Edward the Elder of WS ⁵⁹ on 30/01	iii kal. Feb.	iii kal. Feb.	30/01	D Sep., Xmas, 01/01 25/03, Easter <= D 925 30/01=Mon 30/01/925=Sun [27]	30/01/926
68-69	927 (926)	D	Fiery lights D: K Sihtric Caoch of Y & NH S: K Athelstan of WS to NH Peace council on 12/07	iiii idus Jul.	iiii idus Jul.	12/07	D #	c. 925-927 ⁶⁰ 927
70-71	940 (B-)	A-DF E	S: K Edmund of WS D: K Athelstan of WS S: K Edmund of WS	vi kal. Nov. (F: L no date)	vi kal. Nov.	27/10	12/07 = Thu A-F Sep.	12/07/927 12/07/927 27/10/939 10/939 27/10/939 10/939

⁵⁸ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 27): Sihtric Caoch is king of the Scandinavian kingdom of York and of Northumbria.

⁵⁹ Powicke & Fryde (1961, pp. 25, 27): no name listed.

⁶⁰ Schove & Fletcher (1987, p. 326): "Sunspots and aurorae".

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
73-74	955 (BC956)	AF BCDE All DF	D: K Edred 23/11 of WS D: K Edred of WS S: K Edwy of WS S: K Edgar of Mercia	St Clement's D (F: L no date)	St Clement's D	23/11	[25] ADEF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter BC Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Sep. <= BC 956	23/11/955 23/11/955 11/955 957
74	956 (D957)	D EF	D: ABH Wulfstan I 16/12 of Y D: ABH Wulfstan I of Y	xvii kal. Jan.	xvii kal. Jan.	16/12	[16*] D Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Sep. <= '16/12' + D 957 EF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	26/12/956 26/12/956
74-75	959 ⁶¹ (AF958)	A B-F	D: K Edwy 01/10 D: K Edwy	kal. Oct.	kal. Oct.	01/10	[13] A-F Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	01/10/959 01/10/959
75	962	A	D: Ealdorman Ælfgar of Essex D: K Sigeferth Great mortality Des: St Paul's minster & London	xviii kal. Sep.	xviii kal. Sep.	15/08	[9] A #	??? Unknown ⁶² ???
75	963	A	D: deacon Wulfstan 28/12 Con: B Æthelwæld I of WC on St Andrew Eve = Sun	Holy Innocents' D + St Andrew = Sun	Holy Innocents' D St Andrew Eve = Sun	28/12 30/11 => 29/11 = Sun	[29] A Xmas EF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	??? 29/11/963
76	971 (B-)	E F	Con: B Æthelwæld I of WC on 29/11 = 1 st Sun of Advent Con: B Æthelwæld I 29/11 of WC	1 st Sun of Advent = iii kal. Dec. iii kal. Dec.	1 st Sun of Advent = iii kal. Dec. iii kal. Dec.	29/11 = 1 st Sun of Advent 29/11	29/11 = Sun	29/11/963
76	971 (B-)	BC	D: ABH Oscytel of Y on All Saints' Eve	All Saints' eve = 10n before Martinmas	All Saints' Eve Martinmas - 10n	01/11 => 31/10 01/11 (11/11 - 10n)	BC Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	29/11/963 01/11/971
77-79	975 (B-)	ABC D EF DEF	D: K Edgar 08/07 S: K Edward the Martyr D: B Cyneward of Wells 10n before 08/07 Comet Great famine D: K Edgar 08/07 D: K Edgar S: K Edward the Martyr Comet in harvest Great famine	8 th day of Jul. + 10n before that + ... viii idus Jul. + ...	8 th day of Jul. 8 th day of Jul. - 10n viii idus Jul.	08/07 28/06 (08/07 - 10n) 08/07	ABC Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter DEF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter 18/07 = Sun	08/07/975 18/07/975 ⁶⁴ 28/06/975 Aug./Oct. 975 ??? 08/07/975 08/07/975 18/07/975 Aug./Oct. 975 ???

⁶¹ "The extinction of the Scandinavian kingdom of York in 954 in a sense marks the permanent unification of England under a single monarch." (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, p. 27). Therefore, from this year onwards the English kings are of whole England.

⁶² Whitelock lists no certain origin (1961, p. 75, n. 2). Therefore, no verification date could be found.

⁶³ Kelly, *Charters of St Paul's, London* (2004, pp. 33, 120).

⁶⁴ Cappelli, *Cronologia, Cronografia e Calendario Perpetuo* (1983, p. 536).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
79	976	C	Great famine			[33*]	C # ## <= if same 'famine' as in C 975	???
79	977 ⁶⁵	BC	Council at Kirlington after Easter D: B Sideman 30/04 of Devon ⁶⁶	After Easter + ii kal. May	Easter ii kal. May	08/04 30/04	BC # C Sep., Xmas, 01/01 (<=978)	Al. Easter 977 30/04/977
79-80	978 (DEF979)	AC C DEF DE	D: K Edward the Martyr S: K Ethelred Con: K Ethelred D: B Ælfweald I of Dorset ⁶⁷ D: K Edward the Martyr 18/03 S: K Ethelred Con: K Ethelred	xv kal. Apr. + ... (F: OE no 'S')	xv kal. Apr.	18/03	A Sep., Xmas, 01/01 CDE ## F Sep., Xmas, 01/01 18/03/979 = Tue [30] 04/05/979 = Sun [30] Easter 31/03 - 20/04/979 [30]	18/03/978 ⁶⁸ Al. 18/03/978 ⁶⁹ 04/05/979 ⁷⁰ 978 18/03/978 Al. 18/03/978 04/05/979
80 -- ⁷¹	979 (F980)	C F	Con: K Ethelred 14n after Easter on Sun Fiery clouds at night Con: K Ethelred	Sun 14n after Easter + ...	Easter + 14n = Sun	04/05 (20/04 + 14n) = Sun	C # ## <= 'Con' twice: in C 978 & C 979 F # 04/05 = Sun	04/05/979 c. 978/979 ⁷² 04/05/979
81	983	ACDE C	D: Ealdorman Ælfhere of Mercia D: Pope Benedict VII			[18]	ACDE Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	22/10/983 ⁷³ 10/07/983
81	984	AF C DE	D: B Æthelweald I of WC Con: B Ælfheah II 19/10 of WC D: B Æthelweald I 01/08 of WC D: B Æthelweald I of WC	xiii kal. Nov. + SS Simon & Jude (F: no dates) kal. Aug.	xiii kal. Nov. SS Simon & Jude kal. Aug.	19/10 28/10 01/08	AF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter CDE # 19/10 = Sun	01/08/984 19/10/984 01/08/984 01/08/984
82	990 (E989)	CDEF CE	Con: ABH Sigeric Scito of CB D: A Eadwin of Abingdon S: A Wulfgar of Abingdon			[30]	CE Sep., Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 DF # Easter 20/04	Ir. 990 17/04/990 990
82-83	992	CDEF CDE	D: ABH Osweald of Y D: Ealdorman Æthelwine of EA			[6*]	C-F Sep., Xmas, 01/01	29/02/992 24/04/992 ⁷⁴

⁶⁵ This is the final annal of MS B (f. 34^v).

⁶⁶ Devon = Crediton (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, p. 219).

⁶⁷ Dorset = Sherborne (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, p. 254).

⁶⁸ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 537); Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 155 and p. 183, n. 3).

⁶⁹ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 537).

⁷⁰ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 537); Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 183, n. 3).

⁷¹ F 980 is not included in Whitelock (1961).

⁷² Schove & Fletcher (1987, p. 326): "Aurora in England".

⁷³ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 8).

⁷⁴ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 21).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
83	994	A CDE F	D: ABH Sigeric Serio of CB S: ABH Ælfric of CB K Swegn 'Forkbeard' of Denmark attacks London on Nat St Mary K Swegn attacks London	Nat St Mary + winter + ...	Nat St Mary	08/09	A 25/03, Easter CDE Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter 24/09 (<= 995) F # Sep. (<= 995) Easter 01/04	28/10/994 995 ⁷⁵ 994 994
84	995	CDEF F	Comet ⁷⁶ D: ABH Sigeric Serio of CB Con: ABH Ælfric 21/04 of CB	... + Easter D (L no date)	Easter	21/04	CDE Sep. 24/09 (<= 994) F Sep. 21/04 = Sun = Easter	Aug./Sep. 989 28/10/994 Ir. 21/04/995
84	996	CDE F	Con: ABH Ælfric of CB Con: B Wulfstan II of London				CDE ## F # 21/04/995 = Sun = Easter [31] Easter 12/04	Ir. 21/04/995 996
86	1002	CDEF	D: ABH Ealdwulf of Y in summer Massacre of the Danes on 13/11	... + Lent + summer + St Brice's D (F: no 'summer')	Lent St Brice's D	18/02-29/03 13/11	C-F Xmas, 01/01	04/06/1002 ⁷⁷ 13/11/1002
87	1005	A CDEF	D: ABH Ælfric of CB Great famine				A Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter C-F # Easter 01/04	16/11/1005 1005 ⁷⁸
87-88	1006	A CDE F	Con: ABH Ælfheah of CB D: ABH Ælfric of CB S: ABH Ælfheah of CB D: B Coenwulf of WC Danish fleet at Sandwich after midsummer D: ABH Ælfric of CB S: ABH Ælfheah of CB D: B Coenwulf of WC Danish fleet at Sandwich	... + after midsummer + harvest + Martinmas + before midwinter + midwinter tide + + harvest + Xmas	Midsummer Martinmas Midwinter Midwinter tide Xmas	24/06 11/11 25/12 24/12-06/01 25/12	A Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Xmas (<= 1005) C-F ## <= events from 11/1005-Xmas 1006 Añ. midsummer 1006 ⁸⁰ 16/11/1005 Ir. 1005 1006 Añ. midsummer 1006	16/11/ 1006 or 1007 ⁷⁹ 16/11/1005 Ir. 1005 1006 Añ. midsummer 1006 16/11/1005 Ir. 1005 1006 Añ. midsummer 1006

⁷⁵ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 544).

⁷⁶ Schove & Fletcher (1987, p. 297); Halley's comet.

⁷⁷ Kelly, *Charters of Peterborough Abbey* (2009, p. 52).

⁷⁸ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 452).

⁷⁹ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 544); Brooks & Kelly, *Charters of Christ Church Canterbury, Part 1* (2013, p. 216): "elected late 1005, ordained 16 November 1007 [...] it has been supposed that his 'ordination as archbishop' should be dated 16 November 1006. But that day was a Saturday in 1006 and must be ruled out. However since ASC D does record that Ælfheah 'went to Rome for the pallium' in 1007; it seems likely that [...] his 'ordination' as archbishop had taken place after his return; for 16 November 1007 was a Sunday".

⁸⁰ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 418).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
89-90	1009	CDE	Raiding army (C: Thorkel's army) lands at Sandwich after Lammass	... + Lammass + after Martinmas + after midwinter + all winter + Lent	Lammass Martinmas Midwinter Lent	01/08 11/11 25/12 22/02-02/04/1010 [19: 1010] 25/12	CDE Easter F 01/01, 25/03, Easter Easter 17/04 - 09/04/1010 [19]	01/08/1009
90	1010	F CDE	Raiding army lands at Sandwich	... + after Xmas (L no date) After Easter + Ascension D + 3m + St Andrew's Day + midwinter	Easter Ascension D St Andrew's D Midwinter	09/04 18/05 30/11 25/12	CDE Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Easter (<= 1009)	01/08/1009
91	1011	CDEF	CB besieged between Nat St Mary and Michaelmas	... + between Nat St Mary and Michaelmas + ...	Nat St Mary Michaelmas	08/09 29/09	C-F Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 (<= 1012)	09/1011 ⁸¹
91-92	1012	CDEF	D: ABH Ælfheah 19/04 of CB	Before Easter + Easter = idus Apr. + Sat + Eve of Sun of octave of Easter = xiii kal. May + ... (F: OE no 'xiii kal. May') (F: L only 'Easter + Sat')	Easter = idus Apr. Eve of Sun of octave of Easter = xiii kal. May	13/04 19/04 (13/04 + 7d - 1d) = Sat = Sun Eve	C-F Sep., Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 (<= 1011)	19/04/1012
92-93	1013	CDEF	S: ABH Lyfing of CB K Swegn 'Forkbeard' of Denmark and fleet at Sandwich before Aug. Exile K Ethelred from after midwinter until the D: K Swegn	... + before the month of Aug. + midwinter + after midwinter (F: no 'midwinter')	Midwinter	25/12	C-F 25/03, Easter	tr. 1013 07/1013 ⁸² 01/1014-> Lent 1014
93	1014	CDE D CDE F	D: K Swegn 'Forkbeard' of Denmark at Candlemas Con: B Ælfwig 16/02 of London K Ethelred to EN in Lent D: K Swegn 'Forkbeard' 02/02 of Denmark K Ethelred to EN in Lent	Candlemas = iii non. Feb. + St Juliana's Day + Lent + Easter + Michaelmas Eve iii non. Feb. + Lent + Michaelmas eve (L no 'iii non. Feb.')	Candlemas = iii non. Feb. St Juliana's D Lent Easter Michaelmas Eve iii non. Feb. Lent Michaelmas Eve	02/02 16/02 10/03-18/04 25/04 29/09 => 28/09 02/02 10/03-18/04 29/09 => 28/09	CDE Xmas, 01/01 F Xmas, 01/01	03/02/1014 16/02/1014 Lent 1014 03/02/1014
94	1015	CDEF	Assembly at Oxford K Cnut of Denmark invades EN	... + before Nat St Mary + until midwinter (F: L no dates) (F: OE no 'midwinter')	Nat St Mary Midwinter	08/09 25/12	16/02 = Tue = Juliana C-F Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Xmas (<= 1016)	Lent 1014 ??? 08-> 12/1015

⁸¹ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 7).

⁸² *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 418).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
94-97	1016	CDEF	K Cnut & army cross Thames at midwinter tide D: K Ethelred 23/04 K Edmund conquers Wessex Battle at Ashingdon D: K Edmund Ironside 30/11 D: A Wulfgar of Abingdon	Midwinter tide + before Easter + after Easter + St George's Day + Rogation Days + after midsummer + St Andrew's Day (F: OE 'St George + Roga. 'Days + St Andrew'; L 'St George + St Andrew')	Midwinter tide Easter St George's D Rogation Days Midsummer St Andrew's D	24/12-06/01 01/04 23/04 07-09/05 24/06 30/11	C-F Xmas	??? 23/04/1016 05/1016 18/10/1016 ⁸³ 30/11/1016 18/09/1016
102	1034	CDE D	D: B Æthelric of Dorchester D: K Malcolm II of Sc			[24]	CDE Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	08/12/1034 ⁸⁴ 25/11/1034
102-03	1035 (AEF1036)	A CD EF	D: K Cnut of Denmark D: K Cnut 12/11 of Denmark D: K Cnut of Denmark	(<=< text in L) ii idus Nov.	ii idus Nov.	12/11	CD Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter AEF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	12/11/1035 12/11/1035 12/11/1035
104-05	1038	A CD C CD	D: ABH Æthelnoth of CB D: ABH Æthelnoth of CB D: B Æthelric I of Sussex ⁸⁵ D: B Ælfic II of EA ⁸⁶ D: B Beorhtheah 20/12 of Worcester	(<=< text in L) ... + xiii kal. Jan.	xiii kal. Jan.	20/12	A Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter CD if 'D: Ælfic' in 1038 => 01/01, 25/03, Easter if 'D: Ælfic' in 1039 => 25/03, Easter	29/10/1038 29/10/1038 11/1038 ⁸⁷ 11-12/1038 or 09/01/1039 ⁸⁸ 20/12/1038
105-06	1040 (EF1039)	AF F CD E	S: B Lyfing of Worcester D: K Harold Harefoot K Harthacnut in Sandwich D: K Harold Harefoot K Harthacnut in Sandwich before midsummer D: K Harold Harefoot 17/03 K Harthacnut in Sandwich 7n before midsummer	xiii kal. Jan. kal. Nov. + before Xmas + ... (F: no 'Xmas') ... + midsummer xvi kal. Apr. + 7n before midsummer + ...	kal. Nov. Xmas	01/11 25/12	AC-F Sep., Xmas, 01/01	17/03/1040 Summer 1040 ⁹⁰ 17/03/1040 Summer 1040 17/03/1040 Summer 1040

⁸³ Knowlces, *The Heads of Religious Houses: England and Wales, 940-1216* (2001, p. 61).

⁸⁴ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 558).

⁸⁵ Sussex = Selsey (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, p. 253).

⁸⁶ East Anglia = Elmham (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, pp. 222-223).

⁸⁷ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 547).

⁸⁸ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 555).

⁸⁹ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 560).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
106	1041	CD	D: 2 housecarls Worcestershire ravaged by K Harthacnut Con: B Æthelric I 1/01 of Durham	... + iii idus Jan.	iii idus Jan.	11/01	C Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter D 25/03, Easter 11/01/1042 = Mon [21]	04/05/1041 ⁹¹ 11/1041 ⁹²
106-07	1042 (EF1041)	D AF CDE CD EF E	D: K Harthacnut D: K Harthacnut 08/06 S: K Edward the Confessor S: K Edward before burial K Harthacnut D: A Ælfsige of PB	vi idus Jun. + ...	vi idus Jun.	08/06	AF # C # Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter (<= 1041) D # 25/03, Easter (<= 1041) E Sep., Xmas, 01/01 08/06 = Tue	11/01/1042 08/06/1042 08/06/1042 Añ. 08/06/1042 Añ. 08/06/1042 ⁹³ 13/01/1042
107-08	1043 (EF1042)	A CEF	Con: K Edward the Confessor Con: K Edward on Easter D Con: B Stigand of EA QM Emma deprived of belongings Con: K Edward on Easter D QM Emma deprived of belongings 14n before St Andrew's Day	Easter D = iii non. Apr. + ... Easter D + 14n before St Andrew's Day	Easter = iii non. Apr. Easter St Andrew - 14n	03/04 03/04 16/11 (30/11 - 14n)	A # C-F Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter 03/04 = Sun = Easter	03/04/1043 03/04/1043 ?03/04/1043 ??? 03/04/1043 ???
108	1044 (D1045) (EF1043)	C D E	M: K Edward the Confessor & Edith ⁹⁴ 10n before Candlemas D: B Ælfweard 25/07 of London Con: A Manni 10/08 of Evesham Con: B Stigand of EA	... + 10n before Candlemas viii kal. Aug. + iii idus Aug. + ...	Candlemas - 10n viii kal. Aug. iii idus Aug.	23/01 (02/02 - 10n) 25/07 10/08	C 25/03, Easter D # E # 23/01/1045 = Wed [17] 10/08 = Fri Easter 22/04	23/01/1045 25/07/1044 10/08/1044 1044 ⁹⁵
108-09	1045 (D1046) (E1043 ⁹⁶) (F1044)	C D EF E F	D: B Beorhtweald 22/04 of Wiltshire ⁹⁷ D: B Lyfing 20/03 of Worcester S: B Leofric of Crediton D: B Beorhtweald of Wiltshire M: K Edward the Confessor & Edith D: B Beorhtweald of Wiltshire Con: A Wulfric II 26/12 of St Augustine's Con: A Wulfric II 26/12	x kal. May + summer + xiii kal. Apr. + + Xmas + St Stephen's Day other Xmas D	x kal. May xiii kal. Apr. Xmas St Stephen's D Other Xmas D	22/04 20/03 25/12 26/12 26/12	C 25/03, Easter D # EF 01/01 23/01/1045 = Wed 23/01/1043 = Sun [13] 23/01/1044 = Mon [32*] 26/12/1045 = Thu = Stephe Easter 07/04 - 30/03/1046 [9]	22/04/1045 23/03/1046 1046 22/04/1045 23/01/1045 22/04/1045 26/12/1045 26/12/1045

⁹⁰ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 418).

⁹¹ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 235).

⁹² *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 235).

⁹³ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 537).

⁹⁴ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 30): daughter of Earl Godwine of Wessex.

⁹⁵ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 555): bishop Stigand was deprived of his bishopric in 1043 and restored to it in 1044.

⁹⁶ Annal number 1046 is erroneously repeated in MS E (f. 51^v).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
109	1046 (D1047) (E1044) (F1045)	C D EF	Severe winter after Candlemas D: B Lyfing 23/03 of Worcester Con: B Leofric of Crediton S: B Ealdred of Worcester D: B Lyfing of Worcester Con: B Leofric of Crediton D: A Ælfstan 05/07 of St Augustine's	... + before midwinter + after Candlemas x kal. Apr. + + iii non. Jul. (F: no date)	Midwinter Candlemas x kal. Apr. iii non. Jul.	25/12 02/02 23/03 05/07	C 25/03, Easter D Sep., Xmas, 01/01 EF Sep., Xmas, 01/01 01/01 (<= 1045) 19/04 = Sat Easter 30/03	??? 23/03/1046 19/04/1046 1046 23/03/1046 19/04/1046 07/1046
110	1047 (D1048) (E1045) (F1046)	CEF CE F EF C D	D: B Grimeytel of Sussex S: B Hecca of Sussex D: B Ælfvive 29/08 of WC S: B Stigand of WC D: B Ælfvive of WC S: B Stigand of WC D: A Æthelstan 29/03 of Abingdon Pestilence Severe winter D: B Ælfvive of WC S: B Stigand of WC D: B Grimeytel of Sussex S: B Hecca of Sussex D: K Magnus of Norway	... + iiii kal. Sep. + winter + summer + iii kal. Apr. + Easter = iii non. Apr. Winter + ...	iiii kal. Sep. iiii kal. Apr. Easter = iii non. Apr.	29/08 29/03 03/04/1048	C if 'D: Æthelstan' in 1047 => 25/03 if 'D: Æthelstan' in 1048 => Easter D Xmas, 01/01 EF # Easter 19/04	1047 1047 29/08/1047 1047 29/08/1047 1047 29/03/ 1047 or 1048 ⁹⁸ ??? ??? 29/08/1047 1047 1047 1047 25/10/1047

⁹⁷ Wiltshire = Ramsbury (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, p. 247).

⁹⁸ Kelly, *Charters of Abingdon Abbey. Part 1* (2000, p. ccxvi).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
110-11	1048 (D1049) (E1046) (F1047)	C D E EF	S: ABH Eadsige of CB D: B Siward 23/10 suffragan of CB Pestilence D: A Æthelstan of Abingdon D: B Siward suffragan of CB S: ABH Eadsige of CB	... + x kal. Nov. ... + kal. May + ...	x kal. Nov. kal. May	23/10 01/05	C Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Easter (<= 1047) D # Xmas, 01/01 <= if 'pestilence' = same 'pestilence' as in C 1047 E if 'D: Æthelstan' in 1047 => ## if 'D: Æthelstan' in 1048 => Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 F Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Easter 03/04	Unknown ⁹⁹ 23/10/1048 ??? 29/03/ 1047 or 1048 23/10/1048 Unknown
111-15	1049 (D1050) (E1046 ¹⁰⁰) (F1048)	CD D EF	D: B Eadnoth II of Oxfordshire ¹⁰¹ D: A Wulfnoth of Westminster D: B Siward suffragan of CB Con: Rheims minster Synod at Rheims Synod at Rheims D: B Eadnoth II of Oxfordshire	... + iiiii kal. Aug. + ...	iiii kal. Aug.	29/07	C Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter D ## EF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1050) 02/10 = Mon	18-19/09/1049 ¹⁰² 19/10/1049 23/10/1048 02/10/1049 ¹⁰³ 03/10/1049 ¹⁰⁴ 03/10/1049 18-19/09/1049
115-16	1050 (D1051) (E1047) (F1049)	AD C E EF	D: ABH Eadsige of CB S: ABH Robert of CB D: ABH Eadsige 29/10 of CB D: ABH Ælfric Puttoc 22/01 of Y Council at London in mid-Lent App: ABH Robert in mid-Lent Council at London in mid-Lent Synod at Rome Synod at Vercelli D: ABH Eadsige 29/10 of CB	... + iiiii kal. Nov. + xi kal. Feb. + mid-Lent + ... Mid-Lent + ... + Easter eve + iiiii kal. Nov.	iiii kal. Nov. xi kal. Feb. Mid-Lent Mid-Lent Easter Eve iiii kal. Nov.	29/10 22/01 10/03/1051 25/03 15/04 => 14/04 29/10	A 25/03, Easter C 25/03, Easter D 25/03, Easter EF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1051) 10/03/1051 = Sun = mid- Lent [10] 07/03/1051 = Thu [10] Easter 15/04	29/10/1050 07/03/1051 ¹⁰⁵ 29/10/1050 22/01/1051 07/03/1051 ¹⁰⁶ 07/03/1051 25/03/1050 ¹⁰⁷ 29/04/1050 ¹⁰⁸ 01/09/1050 ¹⁰⁹ 29/10/1050

⁹⁹ Bishop Siward was suffragan for Canterbury, coadjutor to archbishop Eadsige. Therefore, as Eadsige was already consecrated to the see this succession-date is not listed in Powicke & Fryde

(1961, pp. 266 and 210).

¹⁰⁰ Annal number 1046 is erroneously repeated in MS E (f. 52').

¹⁰¹ Oxfordshire = Dorchester (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, p. 219).

¹⁰² *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 558).

¹⁰³ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 523, n. 5).

¹⁰⁴ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 524, n. 3).

¹⁰⁵ Brooks & Kelly, *Charters of Christ Church Canterbury, Part I* (2013, p. 225).

Page	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
116-22	1051 (D1052) (E1048) (F1050)	C D E F DEF EF	Exile Earl Godwine of Wessex D: QM Emma ¹¹⁰ 14/03 D: ABH Ælfric Puttoc of Y Council at London Exile Earl Godwine of Wessex App: ABH Robert of CB in Lent ABH Robert installed at CB 29/06 Council at London at autumnal equinox Exile Earl Godwine of Wessex App: ABH Robert of CB ABH Robert installed at CB 29/06 Council at London Exile Earl Godwine of Wessex	... + winter + ii idus Mar. ... + 7n before the later Feast of St Mary + ... Lent + St Peter Eve + St Peter's D + summer and harvest + the later Feast of St Mary + autumnal equinox + winter ... + St Peter Eve + St Peter's D + ...	ii idus Mar. Nat St Mary - 7n Lent St Peter Eve St Peter's D Nat St Mary Autumnal equinox St Peter Eve St Peter's D	14/03 01/09 (08/09 - 7n) 13/02-24/03 29/06 => 28/06 29/06 08/09 23/09 29/06 => 28/06 29/06	C 25/03, Easter D Xmas, 01/01 ## (<= 1050) EF Xmas, 01/01	09/1051 14/03/1052 22/01/1051 25/09/1051 ¹¹¹ 09/1051 07/03/1051 29/06/1051 ¹¹² 25/09/1051 09/1051 07/03/1051 29/06/1051 25/09/1051 09/1051
122-27	1052 ¹¹³ (F1051)	C D E F DEF EF	Earl Godwine of Wessex reinstated Ex: ABH Robert of CB Hurricane 20/12 D: Gruffudd Rhys of Deheubarth ¹¹⁴ D: QM Emma 06/03 D: QM Emma D: QM Emma Earl Godwine of Wessex reinstated Ex: ABH Robert of CB Con: ABH Stigand of CB	... + Michaelmas + Mon after St Mary + Tue after St Mary + St Thomas Eve ii non. Mar. + + midsummer eve + ...	Michaelmas Nat St Mary Mon after Tue after St Thomas Eve ii non. Mar. Midsummer Eve	29/09 08/09 (= Tue) 14/09 = Mon 15/09 = Tue 21/12 => 20/12 06/03 24/06 => 23/06	C 25/03, Easter DEF 24/09, Xmas, 01/01 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1051) C 25/03, Easter DEF 24/09, Xmas, 01/01 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1051) C 25/03, Easter DEF 24/09, Xmas, 01/01 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1051) C 25/03, Easter DEF 24/09, Xmas, 01/01 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1051) C 25/03, Easter DEF 24/09, Xmas, 01/01 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1051)	15/09/1052 14/09/1052 ??? Early 1053 ¹¹⁵ 14/03/1052 14/03/1052 14/03/1052 15/09/1052 14/09/1052 fr. 1052

¹⁰⁶ Brooks & Kelly, *Charters of Christ Church Canterbury, Part 1* (2013, p. 225).

¹⁰⁷ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. 1* (1981, p. 533).

¹⁰⁸ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. 1* (1981, p. 536, n. 3).

¹⁰⁹ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. 1* (1981, p. 536, n. 6).

¹¹⁰ Widow of king Ethelred and king Cnut. MS C (f. 159^v); Imme; MS D (f. 74^v); Ælfgifu; MS E (f. 54^v); Ælfgiva Ymma"; MS F (f. 70^v); Ælfgiva Ymma" (OE) and "Ymma" (L).

¹¹¹ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 217).

¹¹² *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 544).

¹¹³ MS D (f. 74^v) repeats annal number 1052 and MS E omits annal numbers 1049, 1050 and 1051 (ff. 53^v-54^v).

¹¹⁴ Powicky & Fryde (1961, p. 49); Gruffudd Rhys was a son of king Rhydyderch ab Iestyn of Deheubarth.

¹¹⁵ Whitelock (1961, p. 125, n. 5).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
127-28	1053	A C D EF	D: Earl Godwine of Wessex D: Earl Godwine of Wessex on Thu after Easter D: B Wulfisige of Lichfield D: A Æthelweard of Glastonbury Hurricane 20/12 D: Grufudd Rhys + head delivered on Twelfth Night D: B Wulfisige before All Saints' D D: A Æthelweard of Glastonbury D: Earl Godwine of Wessex D: Earl Godwine 15/04 of Wessex	Easter + other Easter D + Thu after Easter + ... St Thomas Eve + midwinter + Twelfth Night + before All Saints' D + ... xvii kal. May + ... (F: L no date)	Easter Other Easter D Thu after Easter St Thomas Eve Midwinter Twelfth Night All Saints' D xvii kal. May	11/04 12/04 15/04 = Thu 21/12 => 20/12 25/12 05/01 01/11 15/04	A # C Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter 25/03, Easter (<= 1052) D ## EF # 24/09, Xmas, 01/01, (<= 1052 + 1054)	15/04/1053 15/04/1053 10/1053 09/11/1053 ??? Early 1053 10/1053 09/11/1053 15/04/1053 15/04/1053
128-29	1054	C D E EF	Con: Evesham church 10/10 Defeat K Macbeth 27/07 of Sc Con: Evesham church 10/10 D: Pope Leo IX E: Pope Victor II Battle at Mortemer D: Pope Leo IX E: Pope Victor II	... + vi idus Oct. + + Septem Dormientium (Day of the Seven Sleepers) + vi idus Oct. + ... (<= text in L)	vi idus Oct. Septem Dormientium vi idus Oct.	10/10 27/07 ¹¹⁶ 10/10	E Xmas, 01/01 C Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter D Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter F Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter CDF Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1055)	??? 27/07/1054 ??? 19/04/1054 Late 1054 02/1054 19/04/1054 Late 1054
130-31	1055 (C-)	CDEF D C CD E EF E	D: Earl Siward of NH S: Earl Tostig of NH Council at London Exile Earl Ælfgar of Mercia Des: Hereford minster 24/10 Earl Ælfgar of Mercia reinstated D: B Tremering Council 7n before mid-Lent Exile Earl Ælfgar of Mercia S: Earl Tostig of NH Des: Hereford minster	... + ix kal. Nov. (C) + ... nonas kal. Nov. (D) + ... 7n before mid-Lent + ...	ix kal. Nov. (C) nonas kal. Nov. (D) Mid-Lent - 7n	24/10 24/10 19/03 (26/03 - 7n)	CD Xmas, 01/01 E Xmas, 01/01 F Sep., Xmas, 01/01 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1054)	Early 1055 ¹¹⁷ 1055 19/03/1055 ¹¹⁸ 19/03/1055 ¹¹⁹ 24/10/1055 ¹²⁰ ??? 10/1055 ¹²¹ 19/03/1055 19/03/1055 1055 24/10/1055

¹¹⁶ Grotefend (1971, p. 96): This feast is celebrated on different dates in different regions. In England it is celebrated on July 27th.

¹¹⁷ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 539): Before the council.

¹¹⁸ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 539, n. 2): "a week before mid Lent (26 Mar.)".

¹¹⁹ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 539, n. 2): "Earl Ælfgar was outlawed at it". Meaning at the council.

¹²⁰ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 561).

¹²¹ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 561): "Tremering died soon after burning of the minster".

Page	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
132-33	1056 (C-)	CD	D: B Æthelstan 10/02 of Hereford S: B Leofgar of Hereford D: B Leofgar 8n before midsummer D: emperor Cona ¹²² D: emperor Henry III S: emperor Henry IV	iiii idus Feb. + 8n before midsummer + ii kal. Sep. (<= text in L) (<= text in L)	iiii idus Feb. Midsummer - 8n ii kal. Sep.	10/02 16/06 (24/06 - 8n) 31/08	[17*] CD Xmas, 01/01 E Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter 27/03 = Wed 05/10 = Sat	10/02/1056 27/03/1056 ¹²³ 16/06/1056 05/10/1056 05/10/1056
133-34	1057	D	D: P Edward ¹²⁴ D: Earl Leofric 30/09 of Mercia D: B Hecca of Sussex S: B Æthelric II of Sussex D: P Edward D: Pope Victor II E: Pope Stephen IX ¹²⁵ D: Earl Leofric of Mercia	... + ii kal. Oct. + xii kal. Jan. + ...	ii kal. Oct. xii kal. Jan.	30/09 21/12	[9] D Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 (<= 1058) EF Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 (<= 1058)	1057 31/08 or 30/09/ 1057 ¹²⁶ 1057 1058 1057 28/07/1057 02/08/1057 31/08 or 30/09/ 1057
134	1058 ¹²⁷	D DEF EF	Con: Gloucester minster D: Pope Stephen IX Con: Pope Benedict X D: B Hecca of Sussex			[29]	DEF Sep., Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 Xmas, 01/01, 25/03 (<= 1057 if 'D': Leofric' 30/09/1057) DE Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1059) 05/04 = Sun Easter 19/04	1058 ¹²⁸ 29/03/1058 05/04/1058 1057
135	1059	DE D	Con: Pope Nicholas II Ex: Pope Benedict X Con: PB tower 17/10	xvi kal. Nov.	xvi kal. Nov.	17/10	[14] D Xmas, 01/01 E Sep., Xmas, 01/01 24/01 = Sun 17/10 = Sun	24/01/1059 24/01/1059 ???

¹²² Whitlock (1961, p. 133, n. 2): "The emperor, Henry III, has here been confused with his predecessor, Conrad II".

¹²³ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 561).

¹²⁴ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 29): son of king Edmund.

¹²⁵ Cheney (1970, p. 37): Stephen IX (X); Grotefend (1971, p. 124): Stephanus X; Storty (1973, p. 150): Stephen IX; Whitlock (1961, p. 134, n. 5): Stephen IX.

¹²⁶ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 287).

¹²⁷ This is the final annal of MS F (f. 70v). However, this annal is incomplete as the entry ends midsentence in the vernacular text and the Latin text is missing.

¹²⁸ Knowles, *The Heads of Religious Houses: England and Wales, 940-1216* (2001, p. 250).

Page	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
135	1060	D E DE D	D: K Henry I of France D: K Henry I of France D: ABH Cynesige 22/12 of Y S: ABH Ealdred of Y S: B Walter of Hereford D: B Duduc of Somerset ²⁹ E: B Giso of Somerset	Transl St Martin (=<= text in L) + xi kal. Jan. + ...	Transl St Martin xi kal. Jan.	04/07 22/12	D 25/03, Easter E Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Xmas (<= 1059 + 1061) 25/12 = Sun = Xmas Easter 15/04/1061 [25]	04/08/1060 04/08/1060 22/12/1060 ³⁰ 25/12/1060 ³¹ 1060 ³² 18/01/1061 ³³ Ab. 18/01/1061 ³⁴
135-36	1061	D	D: B Godwine of St Martin's D: A Wulfric II 19/03 of St Augustine's D: Pope Nicholas II E: Pope Alexander II D: B Duduc of Somerset Con: B Giso of Somerset D: B Godwine 09/03 of St Martin's D: A Wulfric II 18/04, in Easter w	... + iiii x kal. Apr. + + vii idus Mar. + in Easter week on xiiii kal. May + St Augustine's Day	iiii x kal. Apr. vii idus Mar. Easter w xiiii kal. May St Augustine's D	19/03 09/03 15-21/04 18/04 26/05 (or 28/08) ³⁵	D Xmas, 01/01 ## (<= 1060) E Sep., Xmas, 01/01 Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1060)	Unknov ³⁶ 18/04/1061 ?22/07/1061 ³⁷ 30/09/1061 ³⁸ 18/01/1061 15/04/1061 Unknov 18/04/1061
136-37	1063	D E	D: K Gruffudd ap Llywelyn 05/08 of Deheubarth D: K Gruffudd ap Llywelyn	After midwinter + Rogation Days + in harvest on non. Aug. + ...	Midwinter Rogation Days non. Aug.	25/12 26-28/05 05/08	30/09 = Sun 15/04 = Sun = Easter D Sep., Xmas E #	05/08/1063 05/08/1063

²⁹ Somerset = Wells (listed under 'Bath and Wells' in Powicke & Fryde, 1961, p. 205).

³⁰ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 563); Woodman, *Charters of Northern Houses* (2012, p. 65); Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 546).

³¹ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 563).

³² *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 561); Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 546).

³³ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 552).

³⁴ *The Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England* (2013, p. 552).

³⁵ Whitelock (1961, p. 136, n. 4): "Either 26 May (St Augustine of Canterbury) or 28 August (St Augustine of Hippo), probably the former".

³⁶ Brooks & Kelly, *Charters of Christ Church Canterbury, Part I* (2013, p. 26): "and then a certain Godwine 'at St Martin's' (1048-50) as auxiliary bishops [...]". As he was not a bishop of a 'regular' see, no date of death could be found.

³⁷ Cheney (1970, p. 37): ?22/07/1061; Grotefend (1971, p. 124): 27/07/1061; Storey (1973, p. 154): ?22/07/1061; Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 555):

27/07/1061.

³⁸ Cheney (1970, p. 37): "e. 29 or 30 Sep. 1061; c. 30 Sep. 1061"; Grotefend (1971, p. 125): 01/10/1061; Storey (1973, p. 154): election 30/09/1061.

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
146-48	1067	D	K William to EN on 06/12 Des: Christ Church CB 06/12 D: B Wulfwig of Dorchester M: K Malcolm III of Sc & Margaret ¹⁴² Con: Q Matilda ¹⁴³ on Whitsun K William to NO K William to EN on 06/12 Des: Christ Church CB 06/12 M: K Malcolm III of Sc & Margaret	St Nicholas's Day + 18d + summer + Easter = x kal. Apr. + after Easter + Whitsun + + St Nicholas's Day + summer + ...	St Nicholas's D Easter = x kal. Apr. Whitsun St Nicholas's D	06/12 23/03/1068 27/05 11/05/1068	D ## E Xmas, 01/01 ## <= 'M: Malcolm' 11/05/1068 = Sun = Whitsun [2*] Easter 08/04	07/12/1067 06/12/1067 1067 c. 1069 11/05/1068 ¹⁴⁴ c. 21/02/1067 07/12/1067 06/12/1067 c. 1069 28/01/1069 02/1069
149	1068	DE	D: Earl Robert de Comines of NH K William ravages Y				D ## <= 1068 + 1069 ¹⁴⁵ E 25/03, Easter	28/01/1069 02/1069
149-50	1069 (D1068)	D	D: ABH Ealdred 11/09 of Y The Danes take Y Des: St Peter's minster Ex: B Æthelwine of Durham Ex: B Æthelwine of Durham The Danes take Y D: A Brand 27/11 of PB	Midsummer + SS Protus & Hyacinthus + midwinter + winter + Easter ... + between the two feasts of St Mary + winter + v kal. Dec.	Midsummer SS Protus & Hyacinthus Midwinter Easter Ass St Mary Nat St Mary v kal. Dec.	24/06 11/09 25/12 04/04/1070 15/08 08/09 27/11	D ## <= see 1068 E Easter	11/09/1069 09/1069 1069 Easter 1070 ¹⁴⁶ Easter 1070 09/1069 27 or 29/11/ 1069
150-54	1070 ¹⁴⁷ (D1071)	A D E DE	Con: ABH Lanfranc 29/08 of CB Con: ABH Thomas I of Y Des: PB monastery B Christiern of Aarhus in EN Des: PB monastery 02/06 D: count Baldwin VI of Flanders S: count Arnulf of Flanders D: count Arnulf of Flanders	... + iiii kal. Sep. + + Lent ... + Lent + iiii non. Jun. + summer + ...	iiii kal. Sep. Lent Lent iiii non. Jun.	29/08 17/02-28/03 17/02-28/03 02/06	A 01/01, 25/03, Easter DE ##	29/08/1070 25/12/1070 ??? 1070 ¹⁴⁸ ??? 1071 ¹⁴⁹ 1071 22/02/1071
154-55	1072 (D1073)	DE	K Malcolm III of Sc makes peace with K William D: resigned B Æthelric 15/10 of Durham & Y	... + idus Oct.	idus Oct.	15/10	29/08 = Sun 25/12 = Sun = Xmas DE Xmas, 01/01	Spring 1072 15/10/1072

¹⁴⁰ Mücke, *Helle Kometen von -86 bis +1950* (1972, p. 26): Halley's comet.

¹⁴¹ Brooks & Kelly, *Charters of Christ Church Canterbury, Part I* (2013, p. 58).

¹⁴² Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 54): daughter of Edward Etheling.

¹⁴³ Wife of king William the Conqueror.

¹⁴⁴ Whitelock (1961, p. 148, n. 3): "She was crowned on 11 May, which was Whit Sunday in 1068".

¹⁴⁵ MS D (ff. 82^v-83^r): the events of 1068 and 1069 follow each other without pause and annal number 1069 is omitted.

¹⁴⁶ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *C&S Vol. I* (1981, p. 566).

¹⁴⁷ This is the final annal of MS A (f. 32^v).

¹⁴⁸ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 266).

¹⁴⁹ Cappelli, *Cronologia, Cronografia e Calendario Perpetuo* (1983, p. 473).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
155-56	1074 (D1075)	D	K William to NO K William to NO	St Grimbold's Day + ...	St Grimbold's D	08/07	DE ## [30]	Early 1073 Early 1073
156-58	1075 (D1076)	DE	Council K William to EN D: Q Edith ¹⁵⁰ 7n before Xmas	... + 7n before Xmas + midwinter	Xmas - 7n Midwinter	18/12 (25/12 - 7n) 25/12	DE 01/01, 25/03, Easter 01/01 (<= 1076)	29/08-> 14/10/1075 04-12/1075 18/12/1075 ¹⁵¹
158	1076 (D1077)	D	D: K Sweyn Estrithson of Denmark D: Earl Walthoef 31/05 of NH D: K Sweyn Estrithson of Denmark D: Earl Walthoef of NH K William to NO K William in Brittany	... + St Petronella's D + ...	St Petronella's D	31/05	DE Sep., Xmas, 01/01 01/01 (<= 1075)	28/04/1076 ¹⁵² 31/05/1076 28/04/1076 31/05/1076 Spring 1076 May 1076
159	1077 (D1078)	D	Lunar eclipse 3n before Candlemas D: A Æthelwig 16/02 of Evesham App: A Walter of Evesham D: B Hereman of Dorset D: A Æthelwig 16/02 of Evesham D: B Hereman 20/02 of Dorset	3n before Candlemas + St Juliana's Day + summer ... + 1n before Ass St Mary + xiiii kal. Mar. + x kal. Mar.	Candlemas - 3n St Juliana's D Ass St Mary - In xiiii kal. Mar. x kal. Mar.	30/01 (02/02 - 3n) 16/02 15/08 => 14/08 16/02 20/02	DE ## [26]	30/01/1078 16/02/1077 05-06/1077 20/02/1078 16/02/1077 20/02/1078
159-60	1079 ¹⁵³	E	K Malcolm of Sc invades EN between the two feasts of St Mary K William battles Robert Curthose at Gerberoi	Between the two feasts of St Mary + ...	Ass St Mary Nat St Mary	15/08 08/09	D Sep., Xmas, 01/01 (incomplete annal) E 24/09, Xmas, 01/01	08-> 09/1079 01/1079
160	1080	E	D: B Walcher of Durham in May	May			E # [22*]	14/05/1080
160-61	1083	E	D: Q Matilda ¹⁵⁴ on day after All Saints' D Heavy tax after midwinter D: A Wulfwold 19/04 of Chertsey	... + day after All Saints' D + after midwinter xiii kal. May	All Saints' D + Id Midwinter xiii kal. May	01/11 => 02/11 25/12 19/04	E 25/03, Easter Easter 09/03 E # 25/03, Easter (<= 1083) Easter 31/03	1083 ¹⁵⁵ Early 1084 ¹⁵⁶ 19/04/1084
161	1084	E						

¹⁵⁰ Widow of king Edward the Confessor.

¹⁵¹ Kelly, *Charters of Bath and Wells* (2007, p. 250).

¹⁵² Cappelli, *Cronologia, Cronografia e Calendario Perpetuo* (1983, p. 555).

¹⁵³ This is the final annal of MS D (f. 86^r). However, this annal is incomplete as the entry ends midsentence and the remainder of the folio is cut off.

¹⁵⁴ Wife of king William the Conqueror.

¹⁵⁵ Cappelli, *Cronologia, Cronografia e Calendario Perpetuo* (1983, p. 537).

¹⁵⁶ Whitelock, (1961, p. 161, n. 1): "The *Inquisitio Geldi* [...] was an account of this levy. The inquisition was made in the early months of 1084".

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
161-62	1085	E	Church synod at Gloucester at midwinter for 3d E: B Maurice of London at synod K William orders survey of EN (Domesday survey)	... + winter + midwinter + 5d + 3d + ...	Midwinter	25/12	E 25/03, Easter	Winter 1085-1086 25/12/1085 25/12/1085
162	1086 (1085 ¹⁵⁷)	E	K William receives oaths at Lammias K William to NO	Easter + PC + Lammias + ...	Easter PC Lammias	05/04 24/05 01/08	E # 25/03, Easter (<= 1085)	01/08/1086 Summer 1086
162-66	1087 (1086)	E	21 st regnal year of K William I Des: St Paul's minster before harvest K William from NO into France before Ass St Mary D: K William I on day after Nat St Mary D: B Stigand of Chichester D: A Scotland of St Augustine's Cor: K William II 3d before Michaelmas	*A thousand and eighty-seven years... + 'in the twenty-first year since William ruled... + before harvest + before Ass St Mary + day after Nat St Mary + 3d before Michaelmas + midwinter	Ass St Mary Nat St Mary + 1d Michaelmas - 3d Midwinter	15/08 08/09 => 09/09 26/09 (29/09 - 3d) 25/12	E 01/01, 25/03, Easter 01/01 (<= 1088)	25/12/1086-> 24/12/1087 1087 ???
166-68	1088 (1087)	E	Castle at Pevensey besieged for 6w K William II defeats B Odo of Bayeux	Lent + Easter + 6w + ...	Lent Easter	01/03-09/04 16/04	E Sep., Xmas, 01/01 01/01 (<= 1087)	??? 06/1088
168	1089	E	D: ABH Lanfranc of CB	... + iii idus Aug. + Martinmas + ...	iii idus Aug. Martinmas	11/08 11/11	E Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter	28/05/1089
168	1090	E	Indiction xiii	Indiction xiii (= Xmas = Roman or Pontifical Indiction)	13 th Indiction	1090	E # Xmas (<= 1089 + 1091)	25/12/1089-> 24/12/1090
168-69	1091	E	K William to NO on 02/02 K Malcolm of Sc invades EN K William to EN	Xmas + Candlemas + few days before Michaelmas + nearly Xmas + 2d before Xmas	Xmas Candlemas Michaelmas Xmas - 2d	25/12 02/02 29/09 23/12 (25/12 - 2d)	E Xmas	02/02/1091 05/1091 08/1091
170	1093	E	K William gravely ill in Lent App: ABH Anselm of CB K Malcolm of Sc invades Gloucester K Malcolm of Sc invades EN D: K Malcolm III of Sc D: Q Margaret of Sc S: K Donald Bane of Sc K Donald Bane of Sc deposed S: K Duncan II of Sc	Lent + ...	Lent	02/03-10/04	E Xmas, 01/01 ## <= events 05/1094 Xmas (<= 1094)	03/1093 ¹⁵⁸ 06/03/1093 24/08/1093 11/1093 13/11/1093 16/11/1093 13/11/1093 05/1094 05/1094

¹⁵⁷ Annal number 1085 is erroneously repeated in MS E (f. 63^v).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
171-72	1094	E	K William to NO in mid-Lent D: K Duncan II of Sc S: K Donald Bane of Sc	Xmas + Candlemas + mid-Lent + All Saints' Eve + Xmas	Xmas Candlemas Mid-Lent All Saints' Eve Xmas	25/12 02/02 19/03 01/11 => 31/10 25/12	[19] E Xmas 12/11 = Sun	19/03/1094 12/11/1094 12/11/1094
172-73	1095	E	K William to EN 4d after Xmas Council at Windsor at PC Earl Robert de Mowbray of NH deprived of his lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xmas + 4d after Xmas + Lent + Easter = viii kal. Apr. + St Ambrose evc. St Ambrose's D = ii non. Apr. + PC + after Michaelmas + All Saints' D Easter + PC 	Xmas + 4d Xmas + 4d Lent Easter = viii kal. Apr. St Ambrose Eve St Ambrose = ii non. Apr. PC Michaelmas All Saints' D	25/12 29/12 (25/12 + 4d) 07/02-18/03 25/03 04/04 => 03/04 04/04 13/05 29/09 01/11	[4] E Xmas Easter = viii kal. Apr. St Ambrose = ii non. Apr. PC Michaelmas All Saints' D	29/12/1094 Whitsun 1095 ¹⁵⁹ 1095
173-74	1096	E	D: B William of Durham on New Year's D K William to NO	Xmas + New Year's D + octave of Epiphany + Easter + winter	Xmas New Year's D Octave of Epiphany Easter	25/12 01/01 13/01 (06/01 + 7d) 13/04	[23*] E Xmas E Xmas	01/01/1096 09/1096
174-75	1097	E	K William to EN on Easter Eve Comet 04/10 K William to NO on 11/11 K Donald Bane of Sc deposed S: K Edgar of Sc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xmas + Easter + Easter Eve + midsummer to Aug. + after Michaelmas + iii non. Oct. + 1w + Martinmas Michaelmas 	Xmas Easter Easter Eve Midsummer Michaelmas iiii non. Oct. Martinmas	25/12 05/04 05/04 => 04/04 24/06 29/09 04/10 11/11	[15] E Xmas Easter Easter Eve Midsummer Michaelmas iiii non. Oct. Martinmas	04/04/1097 10/1097 ¹⁶⁰ 11/11/1097 10/1097 10/1097
175	1098	E	D: B Walkelin of WC D: A Baldwin of Bury St Edmunds D: A Turolf of PB D: Earl Hugh of Shrewsbury	Xmas + summer + Michaelmas	Xmas Michaelmas	25/12 29/09	[7] E Xmas	03/01/1098 29/12/1097 04/1098 c. 31/07/1098
175-76	1099	E	K William to EN at Easter Nom: B Ranulf of Durham Con: B Ranulf of Durham K William to NO and at Michaelmas returns to EN D: B Osmund of Salisbury in Advent	Midwinter + Easter + PC + Michaelmas + Martinmas + Advent	Midwinter Easter PC Michaelmas Martinmas Advent	25/12 10/04 29/05 29/09 11/11 27/11-18/12	[20] E Xmas Easter PC Michaelmas Martinmas Advent 29/05 = Sun = PC 05/06 = Sun	c. 10/04/1099 29/05/1099 05/06/1099 06/1099-> c. 29/09/1099 03-04/12/1099

¹⁵⁸ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 640).

¹⁵⁹ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 644).

¹⁶⁰ Mucke, *Helle Kometen von -86 bis + 1950* (1972, p. 27).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
176-77	1100	E	D: K William II on day after Lammas = Thu 13 th regnal year of K William II Nom: B William Giffard of WC Cor: K Henry I on the next Sun ABH Anselm of CB returns to EN before Michaelmas M: K Henry I & Matilda ¹⁶¹ on 11/11 D: ABH Thomas I of Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xmas + Easter + PC + day after Lammas = Thu + 'in the thirteenth year after his succession' + next Sun (after Lammas) + before Michaelmas + Martinmas Harvest 	Xmas Easter PC Lammas + 1d = Thu Sun after Lammas Michaelmas Martinmas	25/12 01/04 20/05 01/08 -> 02/08 = Thu 05/08 = Sun 29/09 11/11	E Xmas	02/08/1100 26/09/1099-> 25/09/1100 03/08/1100 05/08/1100 23/09/1100 ¹⁶² 11/11/1100 18/11/1100 20/07/1101 ¹⁶³
177	1101	E	Count Robert of NO lands at Portsmouth 12n before Lammas Treaty of Alton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xmas + Easter + midsummer + 12n before Lammas + after Michaelmas Candlemas 	Xmas Easter Midsummer Lammas - 12n Michaelmas Candlemas	25/12 21/04 24/06 20/07 (01/08 - 12n) 29/09 02/02	E Xmas	17/07/1101
178	1102	E	Synod at Westminster at Michaelmas Robbery at PB monastery in PC week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nat + Easter + Michaelmas PC week 	Nat Easter Michaelmas PC w	25/12 06/04 29/09 25-31/05	E Xmas	AN. 29/09/1102 ???
178	1103	E	ABH Anselm of CB to Rome after Easter D: A Matthias of PB after Michaelmas on 21/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Midwinter + Easter + St Laurence's Day After Michaelmas on xii kal. Nov. 	Midwinter Easter St Laurence's D Michaelmas xii kal. Nov.	25/12 29/03 10/08 29/09 21/10	E Xmas	27/04/1103 20-22/10/ 1103
179	1104	E	K Henry in NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xmas + Easter + PC = non. Jun. + Tue after PC + ... 	Xmas Easter PC = non. Jun. Tue after PC	25/12 17/04 05/06 07/06 = Tue	E Xmas	04/08-> c. 12/1104
179	1105	E	K Henry to NO in Lent and in harvest returns to EN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nat + Lent + harvest + before Xmas 	Nat Lent Xmas	25/12 22/02-02/04 25/12	E Xmas	02-08/04-> 08/1105

¹⁶¹ Powicke & Fryde (1961, pp. 54, 32): daughter of king Malcolm III of Scotland.

¹⁶² Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 655).

¹⁶³ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 656).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
179-80	1106	E	Star/comet 16/02 K Henry to NO before Aug. Battle of Tinchebrai on Michaelmas eve Emperor Henry IV deposed S: emperor Henry V D: emperor Henry IV	Nat + before Lent + in 1 st week of Lent on Fri = <i>xiiii</i> kal. Mar. + Eve of Cena Domini, Cena Domini = Thu before Easter + Easter + PC + before Aug. + Michaelmas Eve	Nat Lent 1 st w of Lent <i>xiiii</i> kal. Mar. = Fri Cena Domini Eve Easter PC Michaelmas Eve	25/12 07/02-18/03 11-17/02 16/02 = Fri 22/03 => 21/03 = Wed 25/03 13/05 29/09 => 28/09	[4] E Xmas	02/1106 ¹⁶⁴ 07/1106 28/09/1106 31/12/1105 05/01/1106 07/08/1106
180-81	1107	E	K Henry to EN in Lent 7 th regnal year of K Henry I D: B Maurice of London D: A Robert II of Bury St Edmunds D: A Richard of Ely D: K Edgar 13/01 of Sc S: K Alexander I of Sc	• Xmas + Lent + Easter + PC + beginning of Aug. • 'seven years after King Henry had received the kingship' • idus Jan.	Xmas Lent Easter PC idus Jan.	25/12 27/02-07/04 14/04 02/06 13/01	[24] E Xmas	03-04/1107 05/08/1106-> 04/08/1107 26/09/1107 16/09/1107 16/06/1107 ?08/01/1107 ?08/01/1107
181	1108	E	K Henry to NO before Aug. D: K Philip I 05/08 of France Cor: K Louis VI of France D: ABH Gerard of Y before PC Nom: ABH Thomas II of Y	• Nat + Easter + PC + before Aug. + non. Aug. + ... • Before PC	Nat Easter PC non. Aug. PC	25/12 05/04 24/05 05/08 24/05	[15*] E Xmas	07/1108 29-30/07/1108 03/08/1108 21/05/1108 24/05 or 28/05/ 1108
181	1109	E	K Henry to EN before PC D: ABH Anselm 22/03 of CB	• Xmas + Easter + before PC • xi kal. Apr. ¹⁶⁵ + Easter Day = Greater Litaney	Xmas Easter PC xi kal. Apr. Greater Litaney = Easter	25/12 25/04 13/06 22/03 25/04 = Easter	[35] E Sep., Xmas	31/05-02/06/ 1109 21/04/1109
181-82	1110	E	M: Matilda ¹⁶⁶ & emperor Henry V before Lent Lunar eclipse 05/05 Star/comet in Jun.	• Xmas + Easter + PC • Before Lent + 5 th night of May + 14n + month of Jun.	Xmas Easter PC Lent 5 th night of May	25/12 10/04 29/05 23/02-03/04 05/05	[20] E Sep., Xmas Xmas (<= 1111)	07/01/1114 05-06/05/1110 ???
182	1111	E	K Henry to NO in Aug. D: count Robert of Flanders	Xmas + Easter + PC + Aug. + winter	Xmas Easter PC	25/12 02/04 21/05	[12] E Xmas	AR. 13/08/1111 04 or 05/10/ 1111 ¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁴ Schöve, *Comet Chronology in Numbers, AD 200 – 1882* (1975, p. 405).

¹⁶⁵ Whitelock (1961, p. 181, n. 16) believes this is likely a scribal error and that it should say: "xi kal. May" (= 21/04) instead of "xi kal. Apr." (= 22/03).

¹⁶⁶ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 32): daughter of king Henry I.

¹⁶⁷ Whitelock (1961, p. 182, n. 6).

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
182-83	1113	E	K Henry to EN	Nat + Easter + PC + summer	Nat Easter PC	25/12 06/04 25/05	E Sep., Xmas II Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter (incomplete annal) Xmas (<= 1114) 05/10 = Sun	07/1113 17/07/1113 05/10/1113
183-84	1114	E	D: A Peter 17/07 of Gloucester S: A William 05/10 of Gloucester	... ¹⁶⁸ + 17/07 + 05/10	Nat Easter PC	25/12 24/06 18/11 (11/11 + 7d)	E Xmas II Xmas	26/04/1114 24/02/1114 16/08/1114 15/09/1114 21/09/1114
184-85	1115	E	E: ABH Ralph d'Escures of CB D: ABH Thomas II of Y E: ABH Thurstan of Y E: B Ermulf of Rochester K Henry to NO on 21/09	• Nat + midsummer + Sep. • May • Month of Oct. + octave of Martinmas • xvii kal. Oct. + xi kal. Oct.	Nat Midsummer Octave of Martinmas xvii kal. Oct. xi kal. Oct. Xmas Easter 6 th kal. Mar. Whitsuntide Midsummer Exaltation of the Cross	25/12 24/06 18/11 (11/11 + 7d) 15/09 21/09 25/12 29/03 24/02 17-19/05 24/06 14/09	E Xmas II Xmas 28/12/1113 = Sun = Holy Inno. 116 24/02 = Tue 26/04 = Sun 16/08 = Sun 15/09 = Tue	26/04/1114 24/02/1114 16/08/1114 15/09/1114 21/09/1114 28/12/1113 1113-1114 24/02/1114 26/04/1114 16/08/1114 15/09/1114 07/1115
184-85	1115	E	K Henry to EN in Jul.	Nat + Jul. + winter	Nat	25/12	E Sep., Xmas Xmas (<= 1114)	07/1115
185	1116	E	K Henry to NO after Easter	• Nat + Easter + after Easter + before Aug. + Candlemas • ii non. Aug. = Fri	Nat Easter Candlemas ii non. Aug. = Fri	25/12 02/04 02/02 04/08 = Fri	E Xmas ## <= 'Candlemas'	04/1116
185	1117	E	Des: PB monastery 04/08 = Fri	• ... + summer • kal. Dec. eve + iii idus Dec. eve + xvii kal. Jan. eve + octave of St John the Ev. • viii idus Dec. + vii kal. Mar.	kal. Dec. Eve iii idus Dec. Eve xvii kal. Jan. Eve Octave of St John the Ev. viii idus Dec. vii kal. Mar.	01/12 => 30/11 11/12 => 10/12 16/12 => 15/12 03/01 (27/12 + 7d) 06/12 23/02	E 01/01 ## <= section 2: events from 30/11- 03/01	04/08/1116 ¹⁷¹ 10-11/12/1117 ???
186	1118	E	Lunar eclipse 11/12 Earthquake in Lombardy on the octave of St John the Ev. Excessive rainfall, bad crops D: A Gilbert 06/12 of Westminster D: A Faritius 23/02 of Abingdon	• Epiphany week + kal. • May • St Thomas's Day	Epiphany w kal. May St Thomas's D	06-12/01 01/05 21/12	E Xmas, 01/01 10/03 = Sun	01/05/1118 05/06/1118 21/01/1118 10/03/1118

¹⁶⁸ The beginning of this annal is missing.

¹⁶⁹ Fragment H ends exactly before the name of the elected bishop (Whitelock, 1961, p. 184). The name has been retrieved from *Handbook of British Chronology* (Powieck & Fryde, 1961, p. 248).

¹⁷⁰ Whitelock (1961, p. 183, n. 7) believes this is likely a scribal error and that it should say "vi kal. May" (= 26/04) instead of "vi kal. Mar." (= 24/02). Note that this erroneous date in Fr H refers to the election date of archbishop Ralph d'Escures of Canterbury and not to the death of archbishop Thomas II of York which was 24/02/1114 and not 17/02 as is recorded in H.

¹⁷¹ Kelly, *Charters of Peterborough Abbey* (2009, p. 65).

¹⁷² Schove, *Chronology and Historical Geography of Famine, Plague and Other Pandemics* (1974, p. 1268): "wet summers".

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
186-87	1119	E	M: P William & Maud ¹⁷⁴ D: Pope Gelasius II E: Pope Calixtus II Council at Rheims on 18/10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michaelmas Eve Feast of St Luke the Ev. 	Michaelmas Eve Feast of St Luke the Ev.	29/09 => 28/09 18/10	E Xmas, 01/01	??? 29/01/1119 02/02/1119 18/10/1119 ¹⁷⁵
187	1120	E	D: 2 sons of K Henry K Henry to EN before Advent ABH Thurstan of Y receives his bishopric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... + before Advent Easter + Ass St Mary 	Advent Easter Ass St Mary	28/11-19/12 18/04 15/08	E 25/03, Easter ## (<= 1121) 20/02/1121 = Sun [20]	25/11/1120 26/11/1120 20/02/1121 ¹⁷⁶
187	1121	E	M: K Henry I & Adela ¹⁷⁷ before Candlemas Lunar eclipse on eve of non. Apr.	Xmas + before Candlemas + eve of non. Apr. + Easter + PC + summer + vigilia of Nat	Xmas Candlemas non. Apr. Eve Easter PC Nat Eve	25/12 02/02 05/04 => 04/04 10/04 29/05 25/12 => 24/12	E Xmas ## (<= 1120)	29/01/1121 04/04/1121
187-88	1122	E	D: ABH Ralph d'Escures 20/10 of CB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xmas + Easter + Lent-tide + viii idus Mar. + Tue after Palm Sun = xi kal. Apr. + viii kal. Aug. Eve + vi idus Sep. = St Mary D xiii kal. Nov. + vii idus Dec. 	Xmas Easter Lent-tide viii idus Mar. Tue after Palm Sun = xi kal. Apr. viii kal. Aug. Eve Nat St Mary = vi idus Sep. xiii kal. Nov. vii idus Dec.	25/12 26/03 08/02-19/03 08/03 22/03 = Wed (Tue = 21/03) 25/07 => 24/07 08/09 20/10 07/12	E Xmas	20/10/1122
188-90	1123	E	D: B Robert 10/01 of Lincoln Council at Gloucester 02/02 E: ABH William of Corbeil of CB 2d after Candlemas Con: ABH William of Corbeil E: B Godfrey 25/03 of Bath E: B Alexander of Lincoln K Henry to NO after PC w	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xmas-tide + iii idus Jan. = Wed + Candlemas + 2d after Candlemas + Lent + Ann St Mary + Eastertide + PC week + ... xiiii kal. Jun. 	Xmas-tide iiii idus Jan. = Wed Candlemas Candlemas + 2d Lent Ann St Mary Eastertide PC w xiiii kal. Jun.	24/12-06/01 10/01 = Wed 02/02 04/02 (02/02 + 2d) 28/02-08/04 25/03 15/04-21/04 03-09/06 19/05	E Sep., Xmas Xmas (<= 1122)	09/01/1123 02/02/1123 ¹⁷⁸ 04/02/1123 18/02/1123 25/03/1123 04/1123 11/06/1123

¹⁷³ First wife of king Henry I, daughter of king Malcolm III of Scotland.

¹⁷⁴ Whitelock (1961, p. 186); daughter of count Fulk V of Anjou.

¹⁷⁵ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 718).

¹⁷⁶ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 723).

¹⁷⁷ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 32); daughter of count Godfrey VII of Louvain.

¹⁷⁸ Whitelock, Brett & Brooke, *Councils & Synods Vol. I* (1981, p. 725).

Page	Annal	MS	Events?	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
190-91	1124	E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ann St Mary Between Xmas and Candlemas idus Mar. + ix kal. May + xix kal. Jan. After St Andrew's Day, before Xmas <p>D: B Ermulf 15/03 of Rochester D: K Alexander I 23/04 of Sc S: K David I of Sc D: Pope Calixtus II 14/12 Con: Pope Honorius II</p>	<p>Ann St Mary Xmas Candlemas idus Mar. ix kal. May xix kal. Jan. St Andrew's D Xmas</p>	<p>25/03 25/12 02/02 15/03 23/04 14/12 30/11 25/12</p>	E Xmas	<p>15/03/1124 25/04/1124 225/04/1124 13/12/1124 21/12/1124</p>
191-92	1125	E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before Xmas + Xmas + before Twelfth Night Easter D + Nat St Mary in Sep. + 3d + after Michaelmas + winter St Laurence's Day ii idus Oct. <p>Council at London for 3d at Nat St Mary Flood on St Laurence's Day D: A John 14/10 of PB</p>	<p>Xmas Twelfth Night Easter Nat St Mary Michaelmas St Laurence's D ii idus Oct.</p>	<p>25/12 05/01 29/03 08/09 29/09 10/08 14/10</p>	E Xmas	<p>08/09-> 10/09/1125</p>
192	1126	E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... + harvest + between Nat St Mary and Michaelmas + after Michaelmas + ... <p>K Henry in NO until after harvest K Henry to EN between Nat St Mary and Michaelmas</p>	<p>Nat St Mary Michaelmas</p>	<p>08/09 29/09</p>	E Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Xmas (<= 1127)	<p>11/06/1123-> 11/09/1126 11/09/1126</p>
192-94	1127	E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xmas + Lent-tide Between Xmas and Candlemas + Sexagesima Sun + Lent-tide to Easter <p>M: Matilda¹⁸⁰ & Geoffrey Martel of Anjou D: count Charles of Flanders in Lent-tide 'The Sunday when <i>Exsurge Quare Obdormis Domine</i> is sung' (= Sexagesima Sunday)</p>	<p>Xmas Lent-tide Xmas Candlemas Sexagesima Sun Lent-tide Easter</p>	<p>25/12 16/02-27/03 25/12 02/02 06/02 16/02-27/03 03/04</p>	E Sep., Xmas ## <= 'M' Xmas (<= 1126)	<p>17/06/1128 02/03/1127 06/02/1127</p>
194-95	1128	E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5d + vi kal. Aug. non. Sep. <p>D: count William Clito 27/07 of Flanders D: B Ranulf 05/09 of Durham</p>	<p>vi kal. Aug. non. Sep.</p>	<p>27/07 05/09</p>	E 24/09, Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter Xmas, 01/01 (<= 1129)	<p>27/07/1128 05/09/1128</p>
195	1129	E		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... + harvest + Michaelmas + Mon to Fri + St Andrew's Day viii kal. Feb. + Michaelmas + xv kal. Dec. St Nicholas's Eve <p>K Henry to EN in harvest Synod in/at London after Michaelmas, from Mon to Fri D: B William Giffard 25/01 of WC Con: B Henry 17/11 of WC D: Pope Honorius II E: (anti-)Pope Anacletus II E: Pope Innocentius II</p>	<p>Michaelmas Mon - Fri St Andrew's D viii kal. Feb. Michaelmas xv kal. Dec. St Nicholas's Eve</p>	<p>29/09 (= Sun) 30/09-04/10 30/11 25/01 29/09 17/11 06/12 => 05/12</p>	E ## <= events from 01/1129-02/1130	<p>15/07/1129 30/09-> 04/10/1129 25/01/1129 17/11/1129 13/02/1130 14/02/1130 14/02/1130</p>

¹⁷⁹ Schove, *Chronology and Historical Geography of Famine, Plague and Other Pandemics* (1974, p. 1267): "In north-west Europe [...] witness in certain years was excessive".

¹⁸⁰ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 32): daughter of king Henry I.

Page ¹	Annal	MS	Events ²	Indications of time	Dates	Converted Dates	Possible Dating-style ³	Verified dates
196	1130	E	Con: Christ Church CB 04/05 Con: St Andrew's minster on 4 th day after 04/05 K Henry to NO in harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iiii non. May + 4th day after iii non. May + harvest After Easter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iiii non. May iiii non. May + 4d Easter 	04/05 08/05 (04/05 + 4d) 30/03	E 24/09, Xmas, 01/01, 25/03, Easter 25/03, Easter (<= 1129) Xmas (<= 1131) 04/05 = Sun 08/05 = Thu = Ascension	1130 ⁸¹ ??? Aug./early Sep. 1130
197	1131	E	K Henry to EN before harvest, after St Peter's D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After Xmas on iii idus Jan. = Mon eve + before harvest, after St Peter's D Before Easter + midsummer Day + day after St John's Day + ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xmas iii idus Jan. = Mon Eve St Peter's D Easter Midsummer St John's D + 1d 	25/12 11/01 = Sun = Mon Eve 29/06 19/04 24/06 24/06 => 25/06	E Sep., Xmas 24/09, Xmas (<= 1130)	Aff. 01/08/1131
198	1135	E	K Henry to NO at Lammass Solar eclipse on day after Lammass D: K Henry on 2 nd day after St Andrew's Day Con: K Stephen 25/12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lammass + day after Lammass + 2nd day after St Andrew's Day + midwinter D 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lammass Lammass + 1d St Andrew's D + 2d Midwinter 	01/08 01/08 => 02/08 02/12 (30/11 + 2d) 25/12	E # <= events from 08/1133-Xmas 1135 22/12 = Sun 25/12 = Sun = Xmas	02/08/1133 02/08/1133 01/12/1135 22/12/1135
200-02	1140	E	Solar eclipse 20/03 D: ABH William of Corbeil of CB Con: ABH Theobald of Bec of CB K Stephen captured at Candlemas & imprisoned Invasion Matilda (da. of K Henry I) Matilda leaves EN M: P Eustace & Constance ¹⁸² D: P Eustace D: Q Matilda ¹⁸³ D: count Geoffrey of Anjou Divorce K Louis VII of France & Eleanor ¹⁸⁴ M: P Henry II & Eleanor Invasion P Henry II Treaty of Winchester P Henry II leaves EN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Lent on xiii kal. Apr. Candlemas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lent xiii kal. Apr. Candlemas 	21/02-31/03 20/03 02/02/1141 [9: 1141]	E # <= events from 1136 to early 1154	20/03/1140 21/11/1136 08/01/1139 02/02-> 01/11/1141 30/09/1139 Early 1148 02/1140 ¹⁸⁵ 08/1153 ¹⁸⁶ 05/1152 ¹⁸⁷ 07/09/1151 21/03/1152 18/05/1152 01/1153 07/11/1153 Bel. Easter 1154 ¹⁸⁸

¹⁸¹ Brooks & Kelly, *Charters of Christ Church Canterbury, Part I* (2013, p. 70).

¹⁸² Whitelock (1961, p. 202): daughter of king Louis VI of France.

¹⁸³ Wife of King Stephen, daughter of count Eustace III of Boulogne (Powicke & Fryde, 1961, p. 32).

¹⁸⁴ Powicke & Fryde (1961, p. 32): heiress of duke William of Aquitaine.

¹⁸⁵ Whitelock (1961, p. 202, n. 5).

¹⁸⁶ Whitelock (1961, p. 202, n. 6).