Alfred the Great and Asser's Life

From the death of Bede to the Sack of Lindisfarne

735 Death of Bede

Establishment of the School and Archbishopric of York and of York by Ecgbert, student of Bede, member of Northumbrian royal family

- 750s- Alcuin teaches at and ultimately leads the
- 770s School of York
- 780s Alcuin to court of Charlemagne
- 793 Vikings sack Lindisfarne

Alcuin on the sack of Lindisfarne

"The pagans have desecrated God's sanctuary, shed the blood of saints around the altar, laid waste the house of our hope and trampled the bodies of the saints like dung in the street.

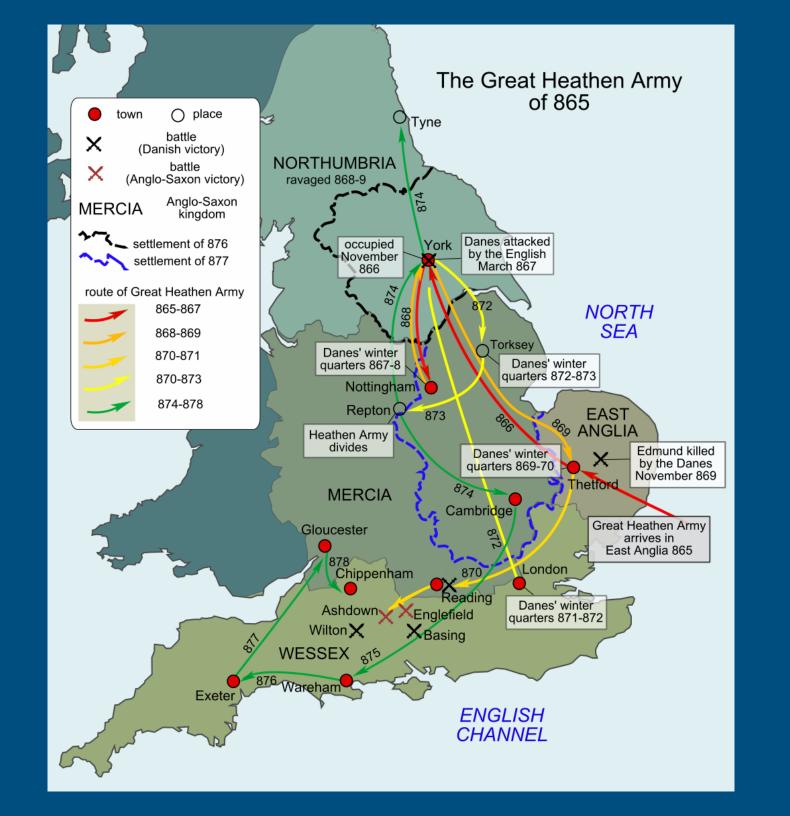
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When our lord King Charles returns from defeating his enemies, by God's mercy, I plan to go to him, and if I can then do anything for you about the boys who have been carried off by the pagans as prisoners or about any other of your needs, I shall make every effort to see that it is done."

Letter to Higbald, Bishop of Lindisfarne

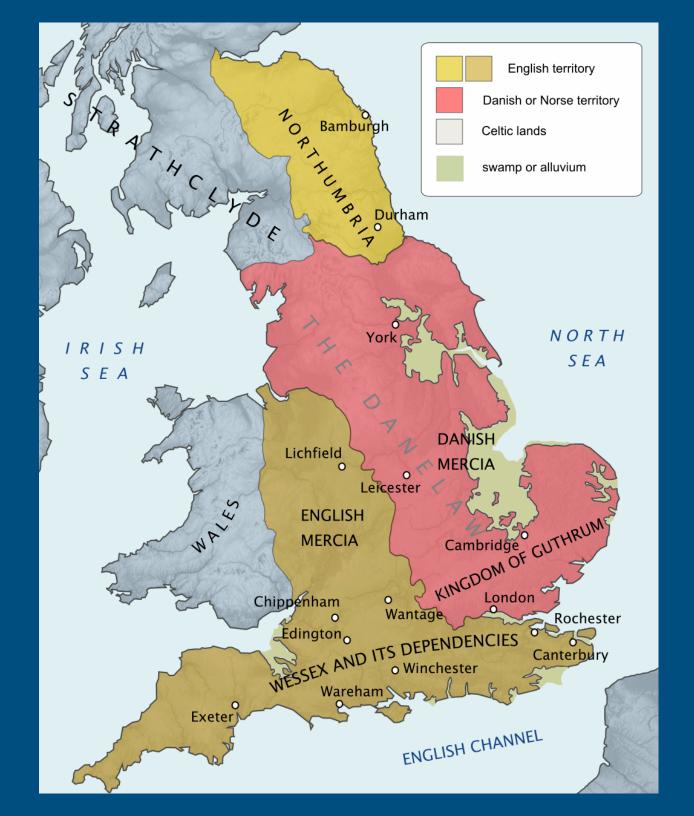
From early Northumbria to Alfred's Reign

ca. 720s- 820s	Mercian Ascendency, especially under Offa (757-796)
865	Arrival of the Great Heathen Army
871	Accession of Alfred as King of Wessex
878	Alfred defeats Guthrum and the Great Heathen Army at the Battle of Eddington
880s-90s	Alfred establishes hegemony over English kingdoms, launches educational program
899	Death of Alfred



The Danelaw:

Division of England as of 878 following Alfred's victory at the Battle of Eddington and the subsequent Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum



INTERMISSION

Who was Asser?

- A Welshman
- One of Alfred's team of scholarly advisors
- A bishop: Bishop of Sherborne from sometime after 892, but probably already a bishop before that
- Died 908 or 909

Doubts about Asser

V.H. Galbraith, 1964: Asser's use of Angul-Saxonum is an anachronism and he mentions the bishopric of Exeter when it didn't exist yet; therefore the Life is a forgery by Leofric, Bishop of Devon and Cornwall, 1046.

Dorothy Whitelock, 1967, "The Genuine Asser": WRONG!

Alfred Smyth, 1995, 2002: Alfred wasn't a "pious wimp." Byrthferth of Ramsey wrote the text attributed to Asser.

Literally Everybody Else: Have you even READ Byrhtferth? Do you even READ Latin?

The Cotton Library Sir Robert Cotton (1571–1631)

1620s	Cotton's library near Parliament an important resource for antiquaries
1629	Cotton arrested on charges of sedition; library closed
1633	Library restored to his heirs
1700	Cotton's grandson donates his collection as part of the founding collection of the British Museum
1730	Collection moved to Ashburnham House
1731	Fire at Ashburnham house!
1753	Collection moved with others to the new British Museum

958 items in the library

II4 'lost, burnt or intirely spoiled,' 98 so damaged as to be defective, according to parliamentary report, though some were able to be partially recovered in subsequent centuries.

Completely lost:

- The only manuscript of Asser's Life of Alfred
- The only manuscript of The Battle of Maldon
- One of the copies of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

Seriously charred:

- Beowulf
- A 5th-century Greek manuscript of Genesis
- One of two copies of Magna Carta with King John's seal

